

Name the surface of the crown of the chewing tooth in contact with the tooth antagonist of the other jaw.

Name the surface of the crown of the chewing tooth in contact with the adjacent tooth on the same jaw.

Name the parts of the tooth (removed) that are detected during external examination.

Name the tissues that make up the tooth.

Name the hardest tissue covering tooth crown from outside.

Name the solid yellow tissue that makes up the bulk and determines the shape of the tooth.

Name the tissue covering the outside of the root of the tooth, connected by a periodontal ligament with the periosteum of the alveoli.

Name tooth inside soft tissue containing nerve fibers and blood vessels.

Name ligaments complex between tooth cementum and dental alveoli periosteum.

Name a complex of tissues, including the bone tissue of the alveoli, covered with gum on the outside, periodontium and cement of the root of the tooth.

Name the space bounded by lips and cheeks – in front, teeth and gums – behind.

Name the space bounded by the teeth and gums – in front, the throat – behind, the soft and hard palate – from above, the muscular diaphragm – from below.

Call a soft-tissue towering formation in the vestibule of the oral cavity located on the mucous membrane of the cheek in the projection of the second upper molar.

Name oral cavity vestibule mucous membrane fold, originating between upper jaw central incisors and inserting upper lip mucous middle part.

Name the fold of the mucous membrane of the vestibule of the oral cavity, starting between the central incisors of the lower jaw and ending in the middle of the mucous part of the lower lip.

Name the formation connecting the upper and lower lip from the lateral side.

Name the accumulation of lipid-containing tissue between the cheek skin and the cheek muscle.

Give the name of the part of the oral mucosa covering the alveolar processes of the jaws.

Name the elevations of the oral mucosa located between the teeth.

Name the fold of the oral mucosa that begins between the central incisors of the lower jaw and ends in the middle of the lower surface of the tongue.

Name the formation on the medial part of the sublingual folds, on both sides of the frenulum of the tongue, where the ducts of the submandibular and sublingual salivary glands open.

Name the teeth that fully erupt by the age of 2.5 and completely fall out by the age of 12-14.

Name the teeth that begin to erupt at the age of 5 and function throughout life.

Give the name of the extended, cylindrical shape of the cavity inside the root of the tooth.

Name the hole on the surface of the root through which the vessels and nerves pass into the tooth cavity.

Name the teeth intended for biting off food, located most medially (on the sides of the median line), represented in an adult in the number of eight.

Name the teeth intended for tearing off food, included in the frontal group, having the longest root, represented in an adult in the number of four.

Name the teeth designed for chewing food, visualized with a smile, having one or two roots, presented in an adult in the amount of eight.

Name the teeth designed for chewing food, having an extensive chewing surface with numerous bumps and furrows, having two or three roots, presented in an adult in the amount of twelve.

Name the morphofunctional group of teeth that is missing in the milk bite.

Name the chewing teeth located most distantly from the lips, erupting most late (18-25 years old, sometimes absent), presented in an adult in the amount of four.

Name the part of the language narrowed anteriorly.

Name tongue posterior part containing lingual tonsilla.

Give the name of the upper – velvety surface of the tongue.

Name the furrow located in the middle of the front 2/3 of the back of the tongue.

Name the furrow separating the anterior 2/3 of the back of the tongue from the root of the tongue.

Name the folds on the lower surface of the tongue that converge at the tip.

Name the smallest and most numerous papillae located on the back of the tongue, reflecting the presence of tongue plaque and providing tactile, pain and temperature sensitivity.

Name tongue papillae, which having mushroom shape, and contain gustatory nerve endings.

Name the papillae located on the lateral surfaces of the tongue, the most developed in childhood, and containing gustatory nerve endings.

Name the papillae in the amount of 7-12, located between the front 2/3 of the back of the tongue and the root of the tongue in the form of the letter "V", and containing gustatory nerve endings.

Name the depression in the middle of the furrow between the anterior 2/3 of the back of the tongue and the root of the tongue.

Name the most developed skeletal muscle of the tongue, starting from the chin spine of the lower jaw, the fibers of which fan upwards into the thickness of the tongue.

Name the skeletal muscle of the tongue, starting from the hyoid bone, and ending in the boreal parts of the tongue.

Name tongue skeletal muscle, originating from temporal bone styloid process, and inserting to tongue lateral parts.

Name the muscle of the tongue, starting from the palatine aponeurosis, passing in the same arch, intertwining with the transverse muscle of the tongue in the root area.

Name your own tongue muscle located longitudinally under the mucous membrane of the lower surface of the tongue from the tip to the root.

Name your own tongue muscle located longitudinally under the mucous membrane of the back of the tongue from the tip to the root.

Name your own tongue muscle located transversely from the tongue septum to the mucous lateral surface of the tongue

Name your own tongue muscle, the fibers of which run vertically from the back to the lower surface of the tongue.

Name a connective tissue plate devoid of muscle fibers, located in the center in the thickness of the tongue, dividing the anterior 2/3 of the tongue into symmetrical halves.

Name the salivary gland, the excretory duct of which opens in the vestibule of the oral cavity at the level of the second upper molar.

Name the largest salivary gland located in submandibular fossa, bounded above by external auditory meatus, mastoid process – behind, masseter muscle – in front.

Name the salivary gland located in the mandibular fossa of the same name below the maxillofacial muscle in the projection of the molars, palpable through the skin in the submandibular triangle.

Name the salivary gland located in the pit of the lower jaw of the same name, bounded by the mucous membrane of the bottom of the oral cavity – from above, the maxillofacial muscle - from below.

Name the section of the palate that has the shape of a vault, containing the palatine processes of the upper jaw and the horizontal plates of the palatine bones.

Name the part of the palate that changes its shape and lumen, containing muscles and aponeurosis in its thickness.

Name the transversely arranged folds of the mucous membrane located in the anterior third of the hard palate (in the fat zone).

Name the posterior part of the soft palate, descending down and ending with a free thin edge, in the middle of which there is a tongue.

How many roots does the first premolar of the upper jaw have?

How many roots does the second premolar of the upper jaw have?

List the three parts of the lip:

Specify the formation bounded in front by the lips, behind by the teeth, from the sides by the cheeks:

Elastic cord running along the middle of the lower lip mucosa to the gum:

Elastic cord running along the middle of the upper lip mucosa to the gum:

What are the limits of the lips on the sides?

Where does the duct of the parotid salivary gland open:

Give a name to the teeth that perform the function of grabbing and tearing off food:

Which parts are externally isolated from the tooth:

Give a name to the teeth that perform the function of grinding food:

What structures are isolated in the internal structure of the tooth.

List the surfaces of the tooth crown.

Specify which baby teeth erupt first and at what age?

How many teeth make up a milk bite?

By what age is the milk bite established?

Which of the permanent teeth erupts first and at what age?

At what age do wisdom teeth erupt?

How many teeth make up a permanent bite?

How many roots does the incisor have?

How many roots does a fang have?

How many roots does the second premolar have?

How many roots do the upper molars have?

How many roots do the lower molars have?

What parts does the sky consist of?

Name the soft-tissue towering formation of the hard palate located between the incisors.

List the salivary glands

Name the salivary gland, which duct opens in oral cavity vestibule.

Specify the salivary glands whose ducts open under the tongue

Specify which departments the language consists of

List the papillae of the tongue

List your own tongue muscles

List the skeletal muscles of the tongue

Name lymphoid tissue accumulation of tongue root.

What anatomical formation is located between the palatopharyngeal and palatopharyngeal arches?

Specify the anatomical formation that restricts the palatine amygdala from the front.

Specify the anatomical formation limiting the palatine amygdala from behind.

Name the folds of the oral mucosa that limit the palatine amygdala in front and behind.

List the departments of the soft palate

List the muscles of the soft palate

List the cartilages that make up the outer nose

Name the cartilage involved in nasal septum formation.

Name nasal area perceives smells.

Name the area of the nose that provides only the conduct of air without the reception of odors.

Name the nasal meatus maxillary sinus opens into.

Name the nasal meatus frontal sinus opens into.

Specify the nasal passage into which the anterior cells of the latticed sinus open.

Specify the nasal passage into which the middle cells of the latticed sinus open.

Specify the nasal passage into which the posterior cells of the latticed sinus open.

Specify the nasal passage into which the sinus of the sphenoid bone opens.

Specify the nasal passage into which the nasolacrimal canal opens.

Name the nasal conch that restricts the lower nasal passage from above.

Name the bone formations that limit the lower nasal passage from below.

Name the nasal conch that restricts the middle nasal passage from below.

Name the nasal conch that restricts the middle nasal passage from above.

Name the nasal conch that restricts the upper nasal passage from below.

List the paranasal sinuses that open into the middle nasal passage.

List the paranasal sinuses that open into the upper nasal passage

Name the formation connecting lower nasal meatus with eye socket.

Specify through which openings the Maxillary sinus communicates with the middle nasal passage.

Which of the paranasal sinuses can contain the tops of the roots of premolars on its bottom?

Specify through which orifice the Eustachian tube communicates with the pharynx.

Give a name to the accumulation of lymphoid tissue located near the pharyngeal opening of the auditory tube.

List the formations included in the pharyngeal lymphoid ring of Pirogov-Waldeyer

List the paired tonsils of the oropharynx.

List the unpaired tonsils of the oropharynx.

List the departments of the pharynx.

List the muscles that ensure the movement of food from the laryngeal part of the pharynx into the esophagus.

Name the pharynx constrictor, which upper part originates from skull base and lower jaw.

Name the constrictor of the pharynx, the upper part of which begins from the horns of the hyoid bone.

Name the pharyngeal constrictor, the upper part of which starts from the thyroid cartilage of the larynx.

List the departments of the esophagus

List the anatomical constrictions of the esophagus

List the sections of the large intestine covered with peritoneum on all sides.

List the sections of the large intestine covered with peritoneum on three sides.

List the physiological narrowing of the esophagus

Give a name to the place where the esophagus flows into the stomach.

List the departments of the stomach.

Name the stomach lower convex edge.

Name the stomach upper concave edge.

Name the notch between stomach fundus and esophagus.

Give a name to the inner muscle layer of the stomach, taking into account the direction of the muscle fibers.

Give a name to the middle muscle layer of the stomach, taking into account the direction of the muscle fibers.

Give a name to the outer muscle layer of the stomach, taking into account the direction of the muscle fibers.

Name the formation that regulates the flow of chyme from the stomach into the duodenum 12, and prevents the reverse movement.

List the departments of the small intestine.

List the departments of the duodenum.

Name duodenum department where pancreatic duct and common hepatic duct opens in.
Give a name to the anatomical formation, which is the confluence of the common hepatic duct and the pancreatic duct into the duodenum.
Name the structure formed by connection of common hepatic duct with biliary duct.
Give a name to the anatomical formation, which is the confluence of the accessory duct of the pancreas into the duodenum.
Name lymphoid tissue accumulations of distal ileum submucosal layer.
Specify the name of the colon tapes
Give a name to the place where the small intestine flows into the thick one.
Name anatomical formation that prevents digestive masses reverse flow from large intestine to small intestine.
Give a name to the rounded protrusions of the colon that form the muscle layer.
Name caecum formation, which causes for 10% of population acute inflammation.
Name large intestine distal part.
Specify the part of the rectum that serves for the accumulation of feces.
List the ligaments of the liver located between its right and left lobes
Name liver part where portal vein and hepatic artery entering liver and common bile duct exiting liver.
Specify the boundaries of the square lobe of the liver
1 right –
2 left –
3 rear –
Name the organ that performs the function of bile accumulation.
Name the organ performs production of bile.
Specify the anatomical formation that serves to deliver bile from the liver and gallbladder to the duodenum.
List the parts of the pancreas
Specify the abdominal area where the liver is located
Specify the abdominal area where the appendix is located in most cases.
List the hyaline cartilages of the larynx
Name the voice-forming structures.
List the muscles that strain the glottis.
Give a name to the muscle that expands the glottis
List the muscles that constrict the glottis
Specify the anatomical formations into which the trachea passes in the distal part.
List the lobar bronchi extending from the right main bronchus
List the lobar bronchi extending from the left main bronchus
Indicate the formations in the lower half of the anterior edge of the left lung formed by the adjacent heart
Give the name of the gap separating the lower lobe of the right lung from the middle one.
Give the name of the gap separating the middle lobe of the right lung from the upper one.
Give the name of the gap separating the lower lobe of the left lung from the upper one.
Give a name to the formation through which the artery enters the lung, the bronchus and the vein exits.
Specify the two sheets into which the pleura is divided
Name the deepest sinus of the pleura.
Name renal pyramid part facing renal cup.
Name the department of the kidney formed by the fusion of large renal cups.
List the pleural sinuses
Name the formation through which the artery enters the kidney and the vein and ureter exit

Name the capsules covering the kidney.

List the layers of the kidney that are visible when it is cut.

Name kidney structural and functional unit.

List the parts (departments) of the ureter

Name urine reservoir organ.

Give a name to the fibrous cord running from the tip of the bladder to the navel.

Name the opening by means of which the ureter communicates with the bladder.

Give a name to the paired male sex gland that forms spermatozoa.

Give a name to a small formation at the upper end of the testicle.

Specify the part of the testicle that has a spermatogenic epithelium.

Give a name to the formation located along the posterior edge of the testicle.

List the sections of the testicle that the sperm passes from the place of its formation to the exit from the testicle.

List the formations of the testicle that are visible on its incision

List the parts of the appendage of the testicle

Name the department of the male reproductive system, starting from the appendage of the testicle and ending with the fusion with the duct of the seminal vesicle.

List the parts of the seed-bearing duct

Give a name to the duct formed when the seminal vesicle and the seminal duct merge.

Name male genital gland located under the urinary bladder.

List the shares allocated to the prostate

Name the part of the prostate bounded by the urethra in front and the ejaculatory duct in the back.

List the glands of the male reproductive system located in the pelvis

List the parts of the penis

Give a name to the skin fold on the head of the penis.

Specify what forms the foreskin on the underside of the glans penis.

List the formations containing numerous cells and lacunae that provide an erection of the penis.

What is the name of the expansion of the proximal end of the spongy body of the penis.

Specify the ligament running from the lower part of the pubic symphysis to the protein shell of the cavernous bodies

List the parts of the male urethra

List the egg shells

Give a name to the fibrous membrane covering the testicle

Specify what the muscle lifting the testicle is covered with

Name the shell of the testicle which is located directly under the skin

Name two sheets of the vaginal membrane of the testicle

Specify how the right testicle is separated from the left

Name the anatomical formation, which is a round cord running from the deep ring of the inguinal canal to the upper edge of the testicle.

Name the organ where spermatozoa mature.

List the retaining (ligamentous) apparatus of the ovary

Name the shell covering the ovary

Name the anatomical structure formed at the site of the burst follicle.

Name the organ intended for fetal development.

Name uterus upper convex part.

List the parts of the uterus.

Name the hole that communicates the uterine cavity with the vagina.

Name the thickest layer of the uterine wall.

List the retaining (ligamentous) apparatus of the uterus

Name the organ that serves to carry the egg from the ovary into the uterus.

Name the organ where fertilization normally occurs.

Name the hole that communicates the fallopian tube with the uterus.

Name fallopian tube department where fertilization normally occurs.

Give the name of the narrowest, shortest and thick-walled part of the fallopian tube.

Give the name of the longest and most expanded part of the fallopian tube.

Specify the part of the fallopian tube containing the fringes.

Name the numerous long narrow formations surrounding the abdominal opening of the fallopian tube.

Give a name to the longest fringe of the fallopian tube funnel.

Name the plate separating the vagina from its vestibule.

Give a name to the paired large skin folds surrounding the genital cleft.

Give a name to the paired thin skin folds surrounding the genital cleft.

Name female reproductive system organ containing cavernous bodies.

List the perineal areas

Name the area of the perineum located between the sciatic bumps and the pubic symphysis.

Name the area of the perineum located between the sciatic bumps and the coccyx

List the muscles of the surface layer of the genitourinary diaphragm

List the muscles of the deep layer of the genitourinary diaphragm

Name the muscle of the superficial layer of the anal area.

List the muscles of the deep layer of the anal area

Name the fascia covering the superficial muscles of the genitourinary diaphragm from the outside (bottom)

Name the fascia located between the superficial and deep muscles of the genitourinary diaphragm

Name the fascia covering the deep muscles of the genitourinary diaphragm from above from the inside (top)

Name the fascia covering the outside (bottom) of the muscle lifting the anus

Name the fascia covering the inside (top) of the muscle lifting the anus

Name the paired recess filled with fatty tissue located on the sides of the anal opening