С п и с о к з а д а н и й

1	1	
1		The oral cavity (cavitas oris) has:
		vestibule
		upper wall
		medial wall
		lateral wall
		oral cavity proper (cavitas oris propria)
2		The cheek (bucca) is formed by:
		skin
		buccinator (m. buccinator)
		masseter (m. masseter)
		fat pad (corpus adiposum)
		mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)
3		The following are involved in the formation of the lower wall of the oral cavity (cavitas oris):
		hyoglossus (m. hyoglossus)
		sublingual gland (glandula sublingualis)
		posterior belly of the digastric (venter posterior m. digastrici)
		geniohyoid (m. geniohyoideus)
		mylohyoid (m. mylohyoideus)
4		The walls of the oral cavity proper (cavitas oris propria) are:
		lips (labia oris)
		gums (gingiva)
		cheeks (bucca)
		teeth (dentes)
		tongue (lingua)
5		The walls of the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris) are formed by:
		palate (palatum)
		teeth (dentes)
		lips (labia oris)
		mylohyoid (m. mylohyoideus)

		gums (gingiva)
6		In the oral vestibule (vestibulum oris) open:
		oral fissure (rima oris)
		sublingual ducts (ductus sublingualis)
		submandibular duct (ductus submandibularis)
		parotid duct (ductus parotideus)
		buccal glands (glandulae buccales)
7		In the oral cavity proper (cavitas oris propria) open:
		palatine glands (glandulae palatinae)
		sublingual ducts (ductus sublingualis)
		submandibular duct (ductus submandibularis)
		parotid duct (ductus parotideus)
		buccal glands (glandulae buccales)
8		The upper wall of the oral cavity:
		represented by palate (palatum)
		has two parts
		has three parts
		includes palatine aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatina)
		contains cartilage tissue
9		Soft palate (palatum molle):
		part of the upper wall of the oral cavity
		covered with mucous membrane on one side only
		covered with mucous membrane on both sides
		contains palatine aponeurosis (aponeurosis palatina)
		contains muscles formed by smooth muscle tissue
1	2	
1		Pharynx (pharynx):
		is an organ of the digestive system
		is an organ of the neck
		refers to the respiratory tract
		fixed to the palatine bones
		fixed to the wings of the sphenoid bone

2		Parts of the pharynx (pharynx) communicate with::
		nasal part (pars nasalis) - with a tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani)
		oral part (pars oralis) - with the middle ear (auris media)
		oral part (pars oralis) - with the oral cavity
		laryngeal part (pars laryngea) - with a tympanic cavity (cavitas tympani)
		laryngeal part (pars laryngea) - with larynx (larynx)
3		Mucousa of the nasal part of the pharynx (pars nasalis pharyngis):
		forms folds
		has no folds
		adjacent to the pharyngobasilar fascia (fascia phryngobasilais)
		adjacent to the submucosa
		contains three tonsils
4		The muscular layer of pharynx (pharynx):
		has two muscle layers - longitudinal and circular
		formed by smooth muscle tissue
		has three muscle layers - longitudinal, circular, oblique
		formed by striated muscle tissue
		contains three constrictors
5		Pharynx (pharynx):
		passes into the esophagus at the level of the V cervical vertebra (CV)
		passes into the esophagus at the level of the VI - VII cervical vertebrae (CVI - CVII)
		outside covered with a serous membrane
		passes into the larynx at the level of the IV cervical vertebra (CIV)
		outside covered with adventitia
6		The relief of the mucousa of the nasal part of the pharynx (pars nasalis pharyngis) is formed by:
		longitudinal folds
		circular folds
		pharyngeal tonsil (tonsilla pharyngealis)
		palatine tonsil (tonsilla palatina)
		torus tubarius
1	3	

1		In the esophagus (oesophagus), the following parts are distinguished:
		cervical
		thoracic
		upper
		abdominal
		lower
2		The esophagus (oesophagus) is located:
		in the upper mediastinum
		in the middle mediastinum
		in the posterior mediastinum
		skeletopy: from VII cervical - I thoracic to IX thoracic vertebra
		skeletopy: from VI - VII cervical to XI thoracic vertebra
3		What structures are in front of the esophagus (oesophagus):
		larynx
		trachea
		pharynx
		arch of aorta (arcus aortae)
		right main bronchus (bronchus principalis dexter)
4		Esophageal mucosa (oesophagus):
		adjacent to the submucosa
		adjacent to the muscular membrane
		forms longitudinal folds
		forms circular folds
		contains solitary lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei solitarii)
5		The narrowings of the esophagus (oesophagus) are located:
		at the junction of the pharynx into the esophagus
		at the point of attachment to the esophagus of the trachea
		at the junction with the esophagus of the left main bronchus
		at the junction with the esophagus of the right main bronchus
		at the junction of the esophagus through the diaphragm
6		Parts of the stomach (gaster):
		lesser curvature (curvatura minor)

		greater curvature (curvatura major)
		fundus
		body (corpus)
		pyloric part (pars pylorica)
7		The gastric mucosa (gaster) is characterized by:
		villi
		aggregated lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)
		gastric areas
		longitudinal folds on the lesser curvature
		glands
8		Relief of the gastric mucosa (gaster):
		gastric pits (foveolae gastricae)
		minor duodenal papilla (papilla duodeni minor)
		gastric areas (areae gastricae)
		circular folds (plicae circulars)
		semilunar folds (plicae semilunares)
9		The muscular layer of the stomach (gaster):
		has 3 layers
		has a layer of oblique fibers (fibrae obliquae)
		has a layer of circular fibers (stratum circulare)
		forms the pyloric sphincter (m. sphincter pyloricus)
		forms muscle taenias
10		The gastric mucosa (gaster) is characterized by the presence of:
		gastric pits (foveolae gastricae)
		solitary lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei solitarii)
		aggregated lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)
		longitudinal folds on the lesser curvature
		pyloric sphincter (m. sphincter pyloricus)
11		In the stomach (gaster), the following parts are distinguished:
		cardial part (pars cardiaca)
		pyloric part (pars pylorica)
		descending part (pars descendens)

		body (corpus)
		upper part (pars superior)
2	1	
1		Divisions of the small intestine (intestinum tenue):
		cecum
		colon
		ileum
		jejunum
		duodenum
2		Segments of the duodenum (duodenum):
		cardial part (pars cardiaca)
		pyloric part (pars pylorica)
		descending part (pars descendens)
		horizontal part (pars horizontalis)
		ascending part (pars ascendens)
3		Relief of the mucousa of the duodenum (duodenum):
		semilunar folds (plicae semilunares)
		circular folds (plicae circulares)
		villi (villi intestinales)
		glands (glandulae intestinales)
		numerous longitudinal folds
4		The mucousa of the duodenum (duodenum) is characterized by:
		the presence of circular folds (plicae circulares)
		the presence of semilunar folds (plicae semilunares)
		lack of villi (villi intestinales)
		the presence of aggregated lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)
		the presence of a major duodenal papilla (papilla duodeni major)
5		Duodenum:
		has 4 parts
		located retroperitoneally
		the ducts of the pancreas (ductus pancreaticus) opens into it
		has a mesenterium

		all parts lie intraperitoneally
6		Duodenum:
		covered by the peritoneum (peritoneum) on all sides
		follows immediately after the stomach (gaster)
		follows immediately after the jejunum
		has a descending part (pars descendens)
		the common bile duct (ductus choledochus) opens into it
2	2	
1		Sections of the small intestine (intestinum tenue), covered by the peritoneum (peritoneum) from all sides:
		duodenum (duodenum)
		ileum (ileum)
		jejunum
		cecum
		sigmoid colon (colon sygmoideum)
2		Jejunum:
		follows immediately after the duodenum (duodenum)
		in the mucosa contains solitary lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei solitarii)
		located retroperitoneally
		has taeniae (taenia omentalis)
		the common bile duct (ductus choledochus) opens into it
3		Ileum (ileum):
		located after the jejunum
		located between the duodenum (duodenum) and the jejunum (jejunum)
		located between the jejunum and the large intestine (intestinum crissum)
		covered by the peritoneum (peritoneum) on three sides (mesoperitoneally)
		has a mesenterium
4		Ileum (ileum):
		the muscular membrane (tunica muscularis) consists of two smooth muscle layers
		the muscular membrane (tunica muscularis) consists of three smooth muscle layers
		the relief of the mucous membrane is formed by circular folds (plicae circulares)
		there are aggregated lymphoid nodules in the wall (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)
		the outer layer of the muscular membrane is represented by taeniae

5		The mucous membrane of the ileum (ileum) has:
		semilunar folds (plicae semilunares)
		longitudinal folds (plicae longitudinales)
		circular folds (plicae circulares)
		villi (villi intestinales)
		aggregated lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)
2	3	
1		Sections of the large intestine (intestinum crassum):
		cecum (caecum)
		ileum (ileum)
		duodenum (duodenum)
		sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)
		rectum
2		The colon is characterized by:
		presence of haustra (haustra coli)
		the presence of omental processes (appendices epiploicae)
		presence of intestinal taeniae (taeniae coli)
		the presence of intestinal villi (villi intestinales)
		the presence of aggregated lymphoid nodules (noduli lymphoidei aggregati)
3		The rectum has:
		anal canal (canalis analis)
		internal sphincter (m. sphincter ani internus)
		external sphincter (m. sphincter ani externus)
		anal tonsils
		2 flexures
4		Rectum:
		located after the sigmoid colon (colon sigmoideum)
		located in the pelvic cavity
		the relief of the mucous membrane is represented by transverse and longitudinal folds
		has a mesentery (mesocolon)
		has a pyloric sphincter (m. sphincter pyloricus)

3	1	
1		The liver (hepar) has:
		diaphragmatic and visceral surfaces (facies diaphragmatica et visceralis)
		the front surface (facies anterior)
		upper border (margo superior)
		caudate (lobus caudatus)
		inferior border (margo inferior)
2		The structural and functional unit of the liver (hepar) is:
		hepatic segment (segmentum hepatis)
		hepatocyte
		hepatic lobule (lobulus hepatis)
		lobe of the liver (lobus hepatis)
		hepatic plate
3		Liver (hepar):
		has 2 lobes: right and left (lobus hepatis)
		is a parenchymal organ
		covered with a serous membrane (tunica serosa)
		is an exocrine gland
		is an endocrine gland
4		Porta hepatis:
		located on the diaphragmatic surface of the liver (facies diaphragmatica)
		this is a transverse groove on the visceral surface of the liver (facies visceralis)
		through it, the hepatic artery and portal vein enter the liver
		contain 2-3 hepatic veins
		through it the right and left hepatic ducts leave the liver
3	2	
1		Compartments of the upper storey of the peritoneal cavity (cavitas peritonealis):
		right mesenteric sinus (sinus mesentericus dexter)
		recto-vesical pouch (excavatio rectovesicalis)
		omental bursa (bursa omentalis)
		hepatic bursa (bursa hepatica)
		pregastric bursa (bursa pregastrica)

2		Specify the organs covered by the peritoneum on three sides (mesoperitoneally):
		stomach (gaster)
		duodenum
		ileum
		ascending colon (colon ascendens)
		descending colon (colon descendens)
3		Specify the organs covered by the peritoneum on all sides (intraperitoneally):
		stomach (gaster)
		duodenum (duodenum)
		transverse colon (colon transversum)
		ascending colon (colon ascendens)
		ileum (ileum)
4		Retroperitoneally located:
		stomach (gaster)
		duodenum (duodenum)
		transverse colon (colon transversum)
		ascending colon (colon ascendens)
		pancreas (pancreas)
5		Walls of the peritoneal cavity (cavitas peritonealis):
		anterior abdominal wall
		diaphragm
		parietal peritoneum (peritoneum parietale)
		visceral peritoneum (peritoneum viscerale)
		intra-abdominal fascia
6		Peritoneal cavity:
		contains the organs of the digestive system
		includes retroperitoneal space
		is bounded by parietal and visceral peritoneum
		contains serous fluid
		contains kidneys
7		Peritoneum (peritoneum):
		lined with ciliated epithelium

		lined with mesothelium
		formed by smooth muscle tissue
		is the serous membrane
		covers the organs and walls of the abdominal cavity
8		Peritoneum (peritoneum):
		is an adventitious membrane
		forms mesentery
		lines the walls of the abdominal cavity
		encloses the peritoneal cavity
		covers from all sides all organs of the abdominal cavity
4	1	
1		The upper respiratory tract includes:
		laryngopharynx (pars laryngea pharyngis)
		trachea
		nasopharynx (pars nasalis pharyngis)
		oropharynx (pars oralis pharyngis)
		nasal cavity (cavitas nasi)
2		In the nasal cavity (cavitas nasi) there are:
		infraglotticcavity (cavitas infraglottica)
		vestibular area (area vestibularis)
		respiratory region (regio respiratoria)
		olfactory region (regio olfactoria)
		ethmoidal notch (incisura ethmoidalis)
3		Functions of the nasal cavity (cavitas nasi):
		air conduction
		warming of inhaled air
		voice formation
		humidification of inhaled air
		purification of inhaled air
4		The following nasal meatus (meatus nasi) are distinguished in the nasal cavity:
		common (communis)
		middle (medius)

		superior
		inferior
		posterior
5		Specify the paranasal sinuses (sinus paranasalis):
		frontal sinus (sinus frontalis)
		maxillary sinus (sinus maxillaris)
		transverse sinus (sinus transversus)
		inferior sinus (sinus inferior)
		sphenoid sinus (sinus sphenoidalis)
4	2	
1		The laryngeal inlet (aditus laryngis) is bounded by:
		thyroid cartilage (cartilago thyroidea)
		epiglottis (epiglottis)
		arytenoid cartilage (cartilagines arytenoideae)
		vestibular folds (plica vestibularis)
		ary-epiglottic folds (plica aryepiglottica)
2		The infraglottic cavity (cavitas infraglottica) is bounded by:
		vestibular folds (plica vestibularis)
		vocal folds (plica vocalis)
		epiglottis (epiglottis)
		the first cartilage of the trachea (cartilago trachealis)
		laryngeal ventricles (ventriculus laryngis)
3		The rima glottidis (rima vocalis) is bounded by:
		vestibular fold (plica vestibularis)
		vocal fold (plica vocalis)
		thyroid cartilage (cartilago thyroidea)
		cuneiform cartilage (cartilago cuneiformis)
		arytenoid cartilage (cartilago arytenoidea)
4		The laryngeal ventricle (ventriculus laryngis) is bounded by:
		the entrance to the larynx (aditus laryngis)
		vestibular fold (plica vestibularis)
		ary-epiglottic fold (plica aryepiglottica)

		vocal fold (plica vocalis)
		epiglottis (epiglottis)
5		Specify the muscle that widens the rima glottidis (rima vocalis):
		transverse arytenoid (m. arytenoideus transversus)
		oblique arytenoid (m. arytenoideus obliquus)
		lateral crico-arytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis)
		posterior crico-arytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus posterior)
		vocal (m. vocalis)
6		Specify the muscles narrowing the rima glottidis (rima vocalis):
		transverse arytenoid (m. arytenoideus transversus)
		oblique arytenoid (m. arytenoideus obliquus)
		vocal (m. vocalis)
		posterior crico-arytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus posteroir)
		lateral crico-arytenoid (m. cricoarytenoideus lateralis)
7		The laryngeal vestibule (vestibulum laryngis) is bounded by:
		vocal folds (rima vocalis)
		laryngeal ventricle (vestibulum laryngis)
		the laryngeal inlet (aditus laryngys)
		cricoid cartilage (cartilago cricoidea)
		vestibular folds (plica vestibularis)
5	1	
1		Trachea:
		consists of 16 - 20 closed cartilaginous rings
		has cervical and thoracic parts
		ends at the level of the upper edge of the VI thoracic vertebra
		begins at the level of the lower edge of the VI cervical vertebra
		located in the upper mediastinum
2		The end of the trachea:
		is the division of the trachea into two main bronchi (bronchus principalis)
		called bifurcation tracheae
		located at the level of the upper edge of the V thoracic vertebra
		located at the level of the upper edge of the IV thoracic vertebra

		corresponds to the carina of the trachea (carina tracheae)
3		Behind the trachea are located:
		esophagus (oesophagus)
		arch of aorta (arcus aortae)
		thymus
		pharynx (pharynx)
		left brachiocephalic vein (v. brachiocephalica sinistra)
4		Right main bronchus (bronchus principalis dexter):
		located more vertically than the left main bronchus
		longer than the left main bronchus
		wider than the left main bronchus
		contains 9 - 12 cartilage rings in the wall
		passes under the azygos vein (v. azygos)
5		Left main bronchus (bronchus principalis sinister):
		more vertical than the right main bronchus
		longer than the right main bronchus
		wider than the right main bronchus
		contains 6 - 8 cartilage rings in the wall
		passes under the arch of the aorta (arcus aortae)
5	2	
1		Structural units of the lung:
		acinus
		lobule
		lobe
		segment
		sector
2		The structural and functional unit of the lung is:
		acinus
		lobule
		lobe
		segment
		sector

3		The lung acinus includes:
		segmental bronchus
		lobular bronchus
		alveolar sacs
		respiratory bronchioles
		alveolar ducts
4		Pleura:
		is the serous membrane
		located in the anterior mediastinum
		has a visceral pleura
		has a parietal pleura
		located in the middle mediastinum
5		The lung has:
		visceral surface
		base
		apex
		superior border
		inferior border
6		In the middle mediastinum are located:
		heart (cor)
		main bronchi (bronchus principalis)
		esophagus (oesophagus)
		thymus (thymus)
		trachea
7		The mediastinum is divided into:
		anterior and posterior
		superior and inferior
		superior, middle and posterior
		superior middle and inferior
		anterior, middle and inferior
8		In the middle mediastinum are located:

		heart (cor)
		main bronchi (bronchus principalis)
		phrenic nerves
		thymus (thymus)
		trachea
6	1	
1		The upper and lower borders of the left kidney (ren sinister) are located at the level of:
		the lower edge of the XI thoracic vertebra
		mid-XI thoracic vertebra
		upper edge of the XII thoracic vertebra
		the middle of the III lumbar vertebra
		upper edge of the III lumbar vertebra
2		The renal fixation apparatus (ren) includes:
		perirenal fat capsule
		renal vessels
		lesser omentum (omentum minus)
		kidney bed
		intra-abdominal pressure
3		The kidney bed is formed by:
		quadratus lumborum (m. quadratus lumborum)
		internal oblique (m. obliquus internus abdominis)
		psoas major (m. psoas major)
		transversus abdominis; (m. transversus abdominis)
		diaphragm
4		Kidney coats (ren):
		fibrous capsule (capsula fibrosa)
		perirenal fat capsule (capsula adiposa)
		tunica albuginea
		renal fascia (fascia renalis)
		muscular membrane (tunica muscularis)
5		In the kidney (ren), there are:
		zona glomerulosa

		renal medulla
		zona fasciculata
		renal cortex
		zona reticularis
6		Hilum of kidney (renale) is located:
		on the anterior surface (facies anterior)
		on the lateral border (margo lateralis)
		on the posterior surface (facies posterior)
		on the medial border (margo medialis)
		at the superior pole (extremitas superior)
7		The nephron includes:
		distal convoluted tubule (tubulus contortus distalis)
		papillary ducts (ductulus papillaris)
		loop of henle (ansa nephroni)
		collecting duct (tubulus renalis colligens)
		cribriform area (area cribrosa)
6	2	
1		Parts of the nephron:
		distal convoluted tubule (tubulus contortus distalis)
		renal corpuscle (corpusculum renale)
		nephron loop (ansa nephroni)
		collecting duct (tubulus renalis colligens)
		proximal convoluted tubule (tubulus contortus proximalis)
7	1	
1		Specify the parts of the ureter:
		superior
		abdominal
		descending (pars descendens)
		pelvic (pars pelvica)
		intramural (pars intramuralis)
2		Ureter (ureter):
		has three parts

		comes out of the pelvis (pelvis renalis)
		has three constrictions
		opens at the bottom of the bladder (fundus vesicae)
		opens at the apex vesicae
7	2	
1		The filled bladder (vesica urinaria) is covered by the peritoneum (peritoneum):
		mesoperitoneally
		intraperitoneally
		extraperitoneally
		retroperitoneally
		top, sides and back
2		The unfilled bladder (vesica urinaria) is covered by the peritoneum (peritoneum):
		mesoperitoneally
		extraperitoneally
		intraperitoneally
		top and sides
		above
3		Parts of the bladder (vesica urinaria):
		fundus
		apex
		caput
		body
		neck
4		Internal sphincter of the urethra (m. sphincter urethrae internum):
		consists of striated muscle tissue (is voluntary)
		it is a reinforced circular layer of the detrusor (m. detrusor)
		located in the area of the internal urethral orifice (ostium urethrae internum)
		consists of bundles of smooth myocytes (is involuntary)
		formed by the muscle of the perineum
5		The male urethra (uretra masculina) has parts:
		pelvic (pars pelvca)
		prostatic (pars prostatica)

		abdominal (pars abdominalis)
		membranous (pars membranacea)
		spongy (pars spongiosa)
8	1	
1		Testis (testis):
		paired male gonad
		located in the pelvic cavity
		is a gland of mixed secretion
		refers to the internal male genital organs
		refers to the external male genital organs
2		Testis (testis):
		covered with a tunica albuginea
		testicular parenchyma is divided into lobules (lobuli testis)
		refers to the external genital organs
		contains convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)
		contains the vas deferens (ductus deferens)
3		The testis (testis) contains:
		convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)
		mediastinum (mediastinum testis)
		testicular body (corpus)
		straight tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)
		rete testis
4		Specify the parts of the epididymis (epididymis):
		head (caput epididymidis)
		convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)
		tail (cauda epididymidis)
		body (corpus epididymidis)
		straight tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)
5		Function of the prostate (prostata) before puberty:
		works like a muscle, is the voluntary sphincter of the urethra
		works like a muscle, is the involuntary sphincter of the urethra
		secretes the secret that is part of the sperm

		secretes a secret that protects the walls of the urethra
		prostate is absent before puberty
8		In the prostate (prostata), lobes are distinguished:
		anterior (lobus anterior)
		right (lobus dexter)
		back (lobus posterior)
		left (lobus sinister)
		middle (lobus medius)
9		The vas deferens (ductus deferens):
		continues the duct of the epididymis (ductus epididymidis)
		located in the lobules of the testis (lobuli testis)
		has a pelvic part (pars pelvica)
		continues straight seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)
		located in the spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus)
10		Functions of seminal vesicles (vesicula seminalis):
		sperm production
		secrete a secret that forms a liquid part of the semen (more than 50% of the ejaculate)
		secrete a secret that protects the walls of the urethra from urinary irritation
		fructose-rich secretion supports sperm vitality
		participate in the mechanism of sperm release (ejaculation) during sexual intercourse
8	2	
1		Specify the scrotum layers:
		skin of the scrotum (cutis)
		adventitia (tunica adventitia)
		dartos (tunica dartos)
		mucous membrane (tunica mucosa)
		cremasteric fascia
2		Parts of the spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus) are located:
		in the scrotum
		in the inguinal canal (canalis inguinalis)
		in the pelvic cavity (pelvic part)
		in the epididymis (epididymis)

		in the urogenital diaphragm (diaphragma urogenitalis)
3		Spermatogenesis occurs in:
		in the ducts of the epididymis (ductus epididymidis)
		in the convoluted seminiferous tubules (tubuli seminiferi contorti)
		in the straight tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)
		in the spermatic cord (funiculus spermaticus)
		in the ampulla of the vas deferens (ampulla ductus deferentis)
4		The following are involved in sperm excretion:
		vas deferens (ductus deferens)
		ejaculatory duct (ductus ejaculatorius)
		ureter
		urethra (uretra)
		straight tubules (tubuli seminiferi recti)
9	1	
1		The uterus (uterus) is located:
		in the pelvic cavity
		in front of the urinary bladder
		behind the urinary bladder
		in front of the rectum
		behind the rectum
2		Parts of the uterus (uterus):
		fundus (fundus uteri)
		body (corpus uteri)
		cervix (cervix uteri)
		isthmus of the uterus (istmus uteri)
		uterine tube (tuba uterine, salpinx)
3		Uterine membranes include:
		perimetrium
		myometrium
		adventitia (tunica adventitia)
		endometrium
		submucosa (tela submucosa)

9	2	
1		Parts of the uterine tube (tuba uterina, salpinx):
		infundibulum
		isthmus tubae uterinae
		hilum
		ampulla (ampulla tubae uterinae)
		uterine end (extremitas uterina)
2		Internal female genital organs include:
		uterine tubes (tuba uterina)
		ovaries (ovarium)
		vagina
		uterus (uterus)
		clitoris
3		The ovary has the following surfaces:
		anterior
		posterior
		inferior
		lateral
		medial