

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
 Информация о владельце:
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Diagnostic testing

Discipline “Adaptive and age-related physiology”

Term 4

Code, discipline	31.05.01 General medicine
Profile	General medicine
Form of studying	Full-time
Department-developer	Morphology and physiology
Graduating Department	Internal diseases

Verifiable competence	Task	Variants responses	Type of question complexity
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 1. Heterochronicity IS	1) simultaneity of growth and development 2) differentiation of organs and tissues 3) peculiarity of morphological indicators	low
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 2. The biological age of a child is	1) totality of anthropometric features 2) totality of functional signs 3) individual rate of biological development as a whole 4) disproportion in the development of individual organs and systems	low
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 3. Heterosensitivity is	1) different sensitivity of the developing organism to external influences at different stages of ontogenesis 2) maturation of peripheral structures 3) division of ontogenesis into segments 4) simultaneous maturation of functional systems	low
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 4. Acceleration is defined as	1) accelerated rate of development of the organism in comparison with previous generations 2) comprehensive development 3) average level of development 4) slower rates of organism development compared to previous generations	low

GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Indicate one correct answer 5 The period of second childhood in boys lasts	1) from 4 to 7 years of age 2) from 13 to 14 years old 3) from 8 to 12 years old 4) from 15 to 16 years of age	low
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Indicate all correct answers 6. The basic patterns of ontogenesis include	1) Development 2) Uneven rate of growth and development 3) Heterochrony 4) Sensitivity 5) Differentiation 6) maladaptation	average
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Indicate all correct answers 7. Age periodisation is based on on the following levels of study of the child's physiology:	1) intrasystemic; 2) intersystemic; 3) of an integral organism in interaction with the environment	average
GPC -5.1	Indicate all correct answers 8. State the critical periods of ontogenesis:	1) fertilisation 2) implantation (6-7th day of embryogenesis) 3) formation of the main systems of the organism, including the sexual system (24-28th weeks) 4) birth 5) up to one year of age, 6) The period of second childhood 7). puberty (11-16 years	average
GPC -5.9	Indicate all correct answers 9. A sharp increase in the longitudinal dimensions of the body due to an increase in the length of the trunk and limbs, the so-called "growth spurt", is observed in the following age intervals	1) first year of life 2) 5-6 years 3) 13-15 years 4) 17-18 5) 21-22 years	average
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Indicate all correct answers 10. Indicate the patterns of ontogenesis	1) integrity and phasicity 2) heterosensitivity 3) continuity and irregularity of growth and development 4) heterochronism 5) growing heterogeneity 6) differentiation 7) economisation of functions 8) biological reliability 9) adaptability 10) increasing stability of homeostatic constants	average
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Indicate all correct answers 11. Indicate the methods by which children's physical development is studied:	1) Anthropometry - measurement of body length and weight measurements 2) Somatoscopy - determination of somatotype, assessment of the musculoskeletal system (determination of the shape of the	average

		<p>skull, chest, legs, feet, spine, posture, muscular development), determination of the degree of fat deposition, assessment of the degree of puberty, examination of teeth and assessment of dental formula, assessment of skin condition.</p> <p>3. Dynamometry</p> <p>4. examination of physical efficiency by means of step-test or bicycle ergometry. 4.</p> <p>5. Physiometric indicators (vital capacity of the lungs, ECG data, etc.).</p>	
<p>GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9</p>	<p>Indicate all correct answers</p> <p>12. Correlate the blood form elements with their age-specific characteristics</p>	<p>1) erythrocyte 2) leucocyte 3) thrombocyte A) their number decreases in the 1st year of life, reaches the adult level at 13-15 years of age, their content is sex-specific B) in a newborn baby their content is much higher than in an adult person C) their amount with age practically does not change, there are no sex differences in their content D) the greater susceptibility of younger children to infectious diseases is due to their lack of maturity E) their quantity is higher during the day and lower at night, after heavy muscular work their quantity increases 3-5 times. F) the blood of newborns contains a significant amount of their immature forms containing a nucleus.</p>	<p>average</p>
<p>GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9</p>	<p>Indicate all correct answers</p> <p>16. Physical development is determined by:</p>	<p>1) morphological maturity 2) physiological and biochemical criteria 3) definitive status 4) motor and sensory features 5) speech development</p>	<p>average</p>
<p>GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9</p>	<p>Indicate all correct answers</p> <p>14. Match the type of age and its characteristic.</p>	<p>1) Passport 2) Biological 3) Social 4) Mental A) Defined by the number of years lived B) Expressed by the degree of morpho-physiological maturity</p>	<p>average</p>

		(skeletal maturation, condition of teeth, connective tissue, etc.). C) It is determined by the individual's position in the system of social relations (pre-school, school, student, able-bodied, pension, marriage, civil partnership, etc.) D) It is determined by the nature of sensorimotor and mental activity.	
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Complete the sentence 15. Age determined by the state of teething		high
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Complete the sentence 16. A set of structural and functional features of an individual, inherited and acquired, determining the specificity of the organism's reaction to various influences - this is. _____		high
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Complete the sentence 17. The time and sequence of appearance, as well as the degree of development of secondary sexual characteristics determine the level _____		high
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Complete the sentence 18. The science of peculiarities of organism's vital activity, functions of its separate systems, processes in them and mechanisms of their regulation at different stages of individual development is _____.		high
GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	Select the correct combination of answers 19. Indicate the sequence of development of motor skills (strength, speed, endurance, agility) in ontogenesis	a) strength - speed - endurance - agility b) endurance - strength - agility - quickness c) agility - agility - strength - endurance d) agility - endurance - speed - strength e) strength - agility - endurance - quickness f) endurance - agility - agility - speed - strength e) agility - agility - speed - strength - endurance	high

GPC -5.1 GPC -5.9	<i>Complete the sentence</i> 20. The process of morphofunctional formation in the pre- and postnatal periods of ontogenesis of functional systems that ensure the ability of the organism to adapt to environmental conditions is called _____.		high
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