

Advanced True or False Questions

1. The study of the relationship between anatomical structures is part of anatomy itself, not physiology.
2. Gross anatomy requires magnification to observe cellular structures.
3. Radiographic anatomy and sectional anatomy both rely on imaging techniques.
4. Histology and cytology differ mainly in the level of structural detail they examine.
5. Surface anatomy can be studied without any physical contact with the body.
6. In systemic anatomy, the focus is on one region that includes all systems.
7. Regional anatomy could involve studying the shoulder and arm together as one area.
8. The pelvis belongs to both the trunk and lower limb regions.
9. The cellular level is the simplest level of structural organization.
10. The organ level includes structures that consist of only one type of tissue.
11. Systems such as the digestive system function through cooperation between multiple organs.
12. The organism level represents the integration of all systems into a functioning human being.
13. The anatomical position requires that the palms face backward.
14. When a person lies face up, the position is called prone.
15. The midsagittal plane divides the body into equal right and left halves.
16. The coronal plane separates the body into upper and lower parts.
17. A transverse plane always runs parallel to the sagittal plane.
18. The term "superior" refers to a structure positioned nearer to the feet.
19. "Medial" and "lateral" are terms that describe how close a structure is to the body's midline.
20. The term "proximal" means farther from the point of attachment of a limb.
21. "Ipsilateral" structures are located on opposite sides of the body.
22. The pectoralis major muscle is anterior to the pectoralis minor.

23. "Cranial" and "caudal" are used more frequently in adult human anatomy than in embryology.
24. "Ventral" in humans corresponds to the direction toward the back.
25. "Dorsal" in human anatomy refers to the same direction as "posterior."
26. The umbilical region belongs to the 9-region division of the abdomen, not the 4-quadrant system.
27. The 4-quadrant system divides the abdomen using the midclavicular lines.
28. The subcostal and transtuberular lines help define the 9 abdominal regions.
29. The midsagittal and transverse umbilical lines intersect at the umbilicus.
30. The 9-region method provides less precise localization of abdominal organs than the 4-quadrant method.

Answers

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. False
11. True
12. True
13. False
14. False
15. True
16. False
17. False

18. False

19. True

20. False

21. False

22. True

23. False

24. False

25. True

26. False

27. False

28. True

29. True

30. False