

MATCHING: Terms may be used more than once or not at all

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|--|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. Cells in the dermis connected to nerve endings for touch. | A) Hair |
| _____ 2. "Hide" or leather | B) Collagen |
| _____ 3. Made of adipose tissue and areolar connective tissue | C) Epidermis |
| _____ 4. Pili | D) Medulla |
| _____ 5. Growing portion of a nail | E) Carotene |
| _____ 6. Yellowish orange pigment that contributes to skin color | F) Lumula |
| _____ 7. Oily secretion from sebaceous glands | G) Dermis |
| _____ 8. Pale, fine body hair | H) Sebum |
| _____ 9. The outer layer of skin | I) Melanin |
| _____ 10. Pigment found in freckles and moles | J) Stratum basale |
| _____ 11. Loosely anchors skin to underlying muscle | K) Hypodermis |
| _____ 12. Spider shaped cells that produce melanin | L) Nails |
| _____ 13. Kind and amount of this pigment determines skin color | M) Vellus hair |
| _____ 14. Raises hair and produces goose bumps | N) Cortex |
| _____ 15. Scale like modifications of the epidermis that protect the fingertips | O) Hemoglobin |
| _____ 16. Adds a pinkish hue to skin, most evident in light skin | P) Keratinocytes |
| _____ 17. Deep, inner layer of skin | Q) Reticular layer |
| _____ 18. Pigment that increases with exposure to UV light and protects the DNA of cells | R) Keratin |
| _____ 19. Cells in the epidermis that activate our immune system | S) Melanocytes |
| _____ 20. Accessory structure composed of dead keratinized cells | T) Merkel cells |
| _____ 21. Hair found mostly on children and adult females | U) Papillary layer |
| _____ 22. Water proofing substance in the stratum granulosum | V) Glycolipid |
| _____ 23. Superficial fascia, under the dermis | W) Arrector pilli muscle |
| _____ 24. Fibrous protective protein | X) Startum spinosum |
| _____ 25. Cells that produce keratin, start in the stratum basale and migrate upward | Y) Terminal hair |
| _____ 26. Connective tissue with blood supply | Z) Langerhan's cells |
| _____ 27. Coarse longer, darker hair of the eyebrows, scalp, face, and pubic region | |
| _____ 28. Secreted into hair follicle to help soften and lubricate hair | |
| _____ 29. Epithelial tissue, no blood supply | |
| _____ 30. Pigment in the skin that also helps protect from UV light. | |

SHORT ANSWER

Describe the composition and function of the hypodermis.

List and give the functions of the four types of cells in the epidermis

1.

2.

3.

4.

List the 5 layers of the epidermis from deep to superficial.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Which of the above layers of the epidermis is found only in thick skin?

List the three pigments that affect skin color and describe their contribution to a person's skin color.

1.

2.

3.

MATCHING: Match the layer of the dermis with its description

- _____ 1. Produces flexure lines
- _____ 2. Makes up 80% of the dermis
- _____ 3. Contains pain and touch receptors
- _____ 4. The most superficial layer
- _____ 5. Contains collagen fibers for stretch and water retention
- _____ 6. Responsible for fingerprints

- A) Papillary layer
- B) Reticular layer

MATCHING: Match glands with their functions (some may have two answers)

- _____ 1. Secrete sebum
- _____ 2. Ducts open into pores on the skin
- _____ 3. Found in the axillary and anogenital regions
- _____ 4. Mostly on palms, feet, and forehead
- _____ 5. Oil glands
- _____ 6. Sweat glands
- _____ 7. Ducts empty into hair follicle

- A) Eccrine glands
- B) Apocrine glands
- C) Sebaceous glands