

Integumentary System Homework

Name _____

PART ONE – Multiple Choice

1. Which is not a function of the skin?
 - a. Protection against mechanical injury
 - b. Protection against foreign invaders
 - c. Regulation of body heat
 - d. All of the above are functions

2. The layer of skin that lacks blood vessels is:
 - a. Subcutaneous.
 - b. Dermis.
 - c. Integument.
 - d. Epidermis.

3. The dermis does not contain:
 - a. Sebaceous glands.
 - b. Hair follicles.
 - c. Mucous glands.
 - d. Nerves.

4. The color of human skin depends upon:
 - a. Whether the blood within the skin is well oxygenated.
 - b. The number of underlying blood vessels.
 - c. The kind and amount of pigment.
 - d. All of the above

5. The dermis is primarily composed of which tissue type?
 - a. Nervous
 - b. Muscle
 - c. Connective
 - d. Epithelial

PART TWO – Short Answer

1. Define *integumentary system*.
2. Distinguish between serous and mucous membranes.
3. Explain the functions of synovial membranes.
4. List four functions of skin.
5. Distinguish between the epidermis and the dermis.

Epidermis	Dermis

6. Describe a factor that affects skin color.

7. Distinguish between a hair and a hair follicle.

8. Explain the function of sebaceous glands.

9. Distinguish between eccrine and apocrine sweat glands.

10. Explain how sweat glands help regulate body temperature.

11. Describe the body's responses to *increasing* body temperature.

PART 3-Guess The Fib

Three of the four statements in each section are true, one is false.

1. The two functional layers of the epidermis are the stratum corneum and the stratum germinativum.
 2. The epidermis is considered the true layer of skin.
 3. Skin pigmentation cells are found in the epidermis.
 4. The epidermis is your first barrier protection from disease.
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1. One function of the integumentary system is temperature regulation.
 2. One function of the integumentary system is to hold muscles and bones in place.
 3. Another function of the integumentary system is to provide protection.
 4. The skin allows us to feel hot, cold, pain, and pleasure.
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1. The dermis is your outermost layer of skin.
 2. The dermis is known as the "true layer" of skin.
 3. Your sensory nerves for touch, temperature, and pain are located in your dermis.
 4. Pressure receptors are located deep in the dermal layer.

PART 4-Labeling

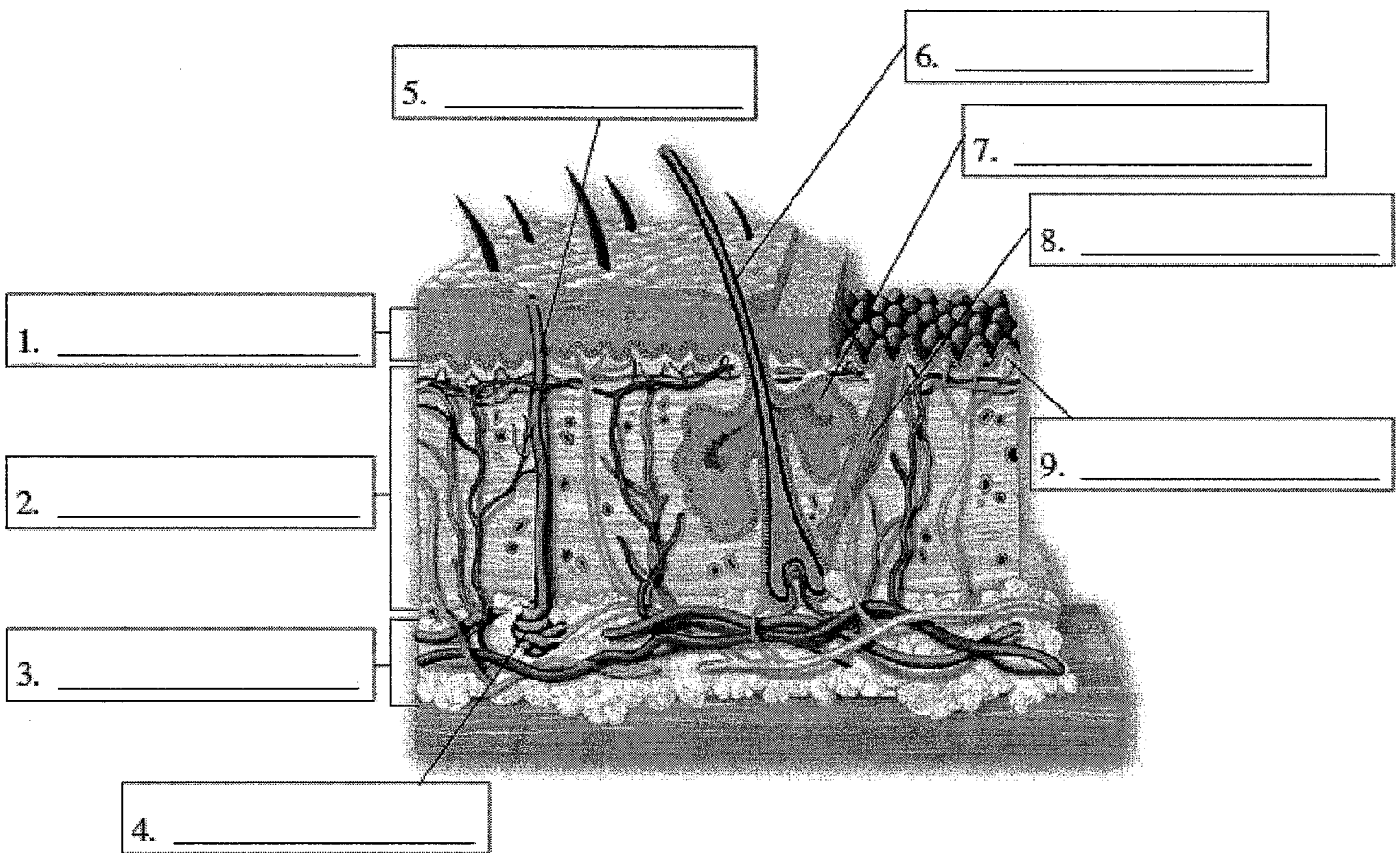
Use the following words to label the diagram

Epidermis
Dermis
Sweat duct

Arrector Pili
Subcutaneous layer

Hair
Sebaceous Gland

Sweat Gland
Sensory Receptor



PART 5-Matching

Column A

- _____ 1. Epidermis
- _____ 2. Melanin
- _____ 3. Subcutaneous
- _____ 4. Hair Shaft
- _____ 5. Keratin
- _____ 6. Dermis
- _____ 7. Hair Follicle
- _____ 8. Arrector Pili
- _____ 9. Melanocytes
- _____ 10. Albinism
- _____ 11. Root
- _____ 12. Sebaceous glands

Column B

- a) nonliving protein substance
- b) they produce an oily substance
- c) caused by an absence of melanin
- d) outermost covering
- e) cells that contain skin pigment
- f) considered the true layer of skin or "hide"
- g) adipose layer
- h) the part of the hair implanted in the skin follicle
- i) can have a black, brown or yellow tint
- k) smooth muscle causing "goosebumps"
- l) protrudes from skin surface
- m) tube that holds the hair root

PART 6-True or False

- _____ 1. The skin is the body's largest organ.
- _____ 2. Subcutaneous tissue lies underneath the dermis.
- _____ 3. The epidermis has lots of blood vessels.
- _____ 4. The epidermis contains the hair follicles.
- _____ 5. If a sebaceous gland becomes plugged and infected, it develops into a pimple.
- _____ 6. The evaporation of sweat helps increase the temperature of the skin surface.
- _____ 7. The skin makes vitamin A through exposure to UV radiation.
- _____ 8. UV radiation excites DNA molecules in skin cells.

