

CHAPTER 8 TEST (MULTIPLE CHOICE - 2 POINTS EACH)

- 1) Nourishment to cells in the hair follicles is provided by:
a) blood vessels running through the stratum basale
b) keratinocytes
c) blood vessels in the dermal papillae
d) bacteria that live in sebaceous glands
e) Both A and C are correct

- 2) Absorption of damaging light rays is the primary function of:
a) keratin
b) sebum
c) sweat
d) melanin
e) keratinocytes

- 3) The layer of the skin from which new epidermal cells are derived is the:
a) Stratum corneum
b) Stratum basale
c) Stratum lucidum
d) Dermis
e) Reticular layer

- 4) The function of keratin is to:
a) make bone hard
b) make skin tough and waterproof
c) protect skin from ultraviolet light
d) provide added pigment to the skin
e) provide nourishment to the epidermal cells

- 5) The stratum basale contains:
a) stem cells of keratinocytes
b) many blood vessels
c) eccrine sweat glands
d) hair follicles
e) Both A and B are correct

- 6) Which of the following is most superficial?
a) stratum basale
b) papillary region of the dermis
c) hypodermis
d) stratum granulosum
e) stratum corneum

- 7) The epidermis is made up of:
a) dense irregular connective tissue
b) stratified squamous epithelium
c) areolar connective tissue
d) smooth muscle
e) All of the above are correct

- 8) "Goosebumps" occur due to:
a) over-stimulation of secretion from sudoriferous glands
b) over-stimulation of secretion from sebaceous glands
c) separation of the epidermis from the dermis
d) vasodilation of blood vessels in the skin
e) the action of arrector pili muscles as they raise hairs to an upright position

- 9) Sweat is produced by:
a) keratinocytes
b) melanocytes
c) ceruminous glands
d) sudoriferous glands
e) sebaceous glands.

- 10) The function of melanin is to:
a) make skin tough and waterproof
b) Connect the epidermis to the dermis
c) Provide flexibility to skin
d) Provide nutrients to dying epidermal cells
e) Protect skin from ultraviolet light

- 11) Nails are modifications of the:
a) Melanocytes
b) Hypodermis
c) Sudoriferous glands
d) Epidermis
e) Dermis

- 12) The stratum corneum is:
a) the innermost layer of the epidermis.
b) highly vascular.
c) made up of dead cells.
d) seen only in the palms and soles.
e) the layer in which keratin begins to form.

- 13) Melanocytes [SEP] a) are spidery-shaped cells in contact with cells in the stratum basale [SEP] b) Forms structures called melanosomes [SEP] c) Produces a substance incorporated by other cells [SEP] d) All answers are correct
- 14) Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the epidermis? [SEP] a) It is keratinized. [SEP] b) Blood vessels travel from the dermis to the outer layers through special channels. [SEP] c) All of the cells in the epidermis reproduce rapidly. [SEP] d) It is made mostly of areolar connective tissue. [SEP] e) Both A and C are correct.
- 15) The average length of time for a cell to be produced by the stratum basale, rise to the surface, become keratinized, and slough off is about how long? [SEP] a) 24minus48 hours [SEP] b) two weeks [SEP] c) one month [SEP] d) one year [SEP] e) Once cells are keratinized, they never slough off.
- 16) Tyrosinase is required for the production of: [SEP] a) keratin. [SEP] b) melanin. [SEP] c) cerumen. [SEP] d) sebum. [SEP] e) apocrine sweat.
- 17) Synthesis of vitamin D begins with the activation of a precursor molecule in the skin by: [SEP] a) melanin. [SEP] b) keratin. [SEP] c) sebum. [SEP] d) UV light. [SEP] e) temperatures above 60degreeF in the external environment.
- 18) Albinism results from: [SEP] a) liver disease. [SEP] b) low oxygen levels in the blood. [SEP] c) lack of the enzyme tyrosinase [SEP] d) too little exposure to sunlight. [SEP] e) viral infection.
- 19) Sebaceous glands usually secrete their products into the: [SEP] a) blood. [SEP] b) necks of hair follicles. [SEP] c) peaks of epidermal ridges. [SEP] d) melanosomes. [SEP] e) external auditory canal.
- 20) Which of the following is NOT a function of the skin? [SEP] a) Absorption [SEP] b) Protection [SEP] c) Sensation [SEP] d) Maintains homeostasis
- 21) Place the following into the order they would be severed by a knife during surgery
- 1) Stratum lucidum [SEP] 2) Stratum corneum [SEP] 3) Stratus basale [SEP] 4) Stratum granulosum [SEP] 5) Dermis
- a) 1,2,3,4,5. [SEP] b) 3,2,4,1,5. [SEP] c) 4,2,1,5,3. [SEP] d) 2,1,4,3,5. [SEP] e) 5,4,3,2,1.
- 22) Which of the following layers of epidermis is in a constant state of mitosis? [SEP] a) Stratum basale [SEP] b) Stratum spinosum [SEP] c) Stratum lucidum [SEP] d) stratum granulosum [SEP] e) Both stratum basale and stratum spinosum
- 23) Sudoriferous glands are categorized as two distinct types. Which of the following are the two types? [SEP] a) Eccrine and apocrine. [SEP] b) Eccrine and sebaceous [SEP]

- c) Apocrine and sebaceous^[L] d) Mammillary and ceruminous^[L] e) Holocrine and mammillary
- 24) Differences in skin color among human races is due primarily to the:
[L]a) total number of melanocytes. [L]b) total number of keratinocytes. [L]c) amount of melanin produced by melanocytes. [L]d) amount of keratin produced by keratinocytes. [L]e) amount of iron in hemoglobin molecules.

MATCHING: For the next 5 questions, use the following answer choices. ^[L] Answers may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

A. Vitamin D. ^[L]B. melanin ^[L]C. alopecia ^[L]D. Eccrine sweat ^[L]E. Carotene

25) Helps regulate body temperature

26) UV light activates a precursor of this compound

27) Darkly staining granules of the stratum granulosum

28) A precursor to vitamin A.

29) Common form of baldness

MATCHING: For the next 4 questions, use the following answer choices. ^[L] Answers may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

A. Melanocytes^[L] B.Langerhans cells^[L] C.Ceruminous glands^[L] D.Keratinocytes^[L]
E.Merkel cells

30) Produce a protein that provides protection from mechanical injury and bacterial invasion

31) Produce earwax

32) Produce a substance that helps protect the body from UV light

33) Function in sensation of touch

COMPLETION QUESTIONS:

34) The red/brown/black pigment in skin that absorbs UV light is ____.

35) Individuals who do not get enough exposure to sunlight or who do not consume enough fortified milk may develop a deficiency of vitamin_____

36) The pinkish red color of the skin of white people is due to the pigment _____ in red blood cells.

37) The more common type of sweat gland is the _____ gland.

38) The protein in the outer layer of the epidermis that provides protection against mechanical injury and bacterial invasion is _____.

39) The main function of eccrine gland sweat is to _____.

40) The layer of the epidermis seen in thick skin that is NOT seen in thin skin is the _____.

41) Cells in the epidermis that function in the sensation of touch are the _____.

42) The stem cells of the epidermis are located in the stratum _____.

43) When body temperature begins to fall, to prevent further heat loss blood vessels in the skin will _____.

44) Which of the following is NOT a component of the epidermis of thin skin?

- a. Melanosomes
- b. Keratinized cells
- c. Capillaries
- d. Keratin
- e. All of the above

45) The basic tissue types found in the skin include:

- a. Muscle
- b. Nerve
- c. Connective
- d. Epithelium
- e. All of the above

MATCHING: For the next 5 questions, use the following answer choices. [SEP] Answers may be used once, more than once, or not at all. a. Papillary dermis [SEP] b. Reticular dermis [SEP] c. Both a and b [SEP] d. Neither a nor b [SEP]

46) Dense irregular connective tissue

47) Location of Meissner's corpuscles

48) Contain(s) the capillaries that nourish the epidermis

49) Thicker layer [SEP]

50) Contain(s) blood vessels