

MATCHING for Integumentary System

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| 1. ____ What is the largest organ in the body? | A. apocrine |
| 2. ____ Outermost layer of the skin. | B. cerumen |
| 3. ____ A tough, waterproof protein. | C. carotene |
| 4. ____ A dark brown pigment which absorbs UV light rays. | D. dermis |
| 5. ____ Outermost layer of epidermis. | E. epidermis |
| 6. ____ Innermost layer of epidermis. | F. hemoglobin |
| 7. ____ Layer of epidermis only found in thick skin (e.g., soles of the feet) | G. hypodermis |
| 8. ____ Layer of skin that's made of connective tissue, it has a blood supply. | H. keratin |
| 9. ____ Type of sweat gland that responds to emotional stress. | I. melanin |
| 10. ____ Sebaceous glands produce _____ (an oily substance). | J. merocrine |
| | K. sebum |
| | L. skin |
| | M. stratum basale |
| | N. stratum corneum |
| | O. stratum lucidum |
| | P. stratum spinosum |

(You will have some letter-options left over.)

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. The _____ system consists of skin, hair, nails, and cutaneous glands.
2. How many distinct tissue layers are there in the skin? _____
The superficial layer is called the _____
The deeper layer is called the _____
3. Below the dermis is a third layer called the _____ (or subcutaneous tissue).

4. The skin provides a _____ against germs, water, sun, etc.
5. When exposed to ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun, the skin synthesizes (or makes) Vitamin _____.
6. What are the functions of the skin?
7. The epidermis consists of _____ distinct layers.
9. What are the two types of sweat glands? _____
Which is more common?
Which becomes active at puberty and responds to emotions?
9. Both sweat glands and sebaceous glands are _____ glands,
meaning they secrete their products into ducts.
10. Sebaceous glands are associated with the _____ and secrete an oily substance called _____.