1. List 4 major roles of the integumentary system.
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 
   D. 

2. Which of the following is the protein found in the stratum corneum that protects the body against invasion by foreign substances as well as helping to restrict the loss of body water?
   A. Keratin  
   B. Deratohyalin  
   C. Eleidin  
   D. Creatinine  

3. Which layer of the epidermis is continually producing new cells?
   A. Stratum Corneum  
   B. Stratum Granulosum  
   C. Stratum Lucidum  
   D. Stratum Germinativum  
   E. All of the above  

4. __________ is the layer of the Dermis that provides nutrient fluid for the Stratum Germinativum.  

5. Sweat Glands are controlled by the__________ system.  

6. The name of the smooth muscle responsible for producing "Goose Bumps" is:
   A. Papilla of Hair  
   B. Hyponychium  
   C. External Sheath  
   D. Arrector Pili  

7. List the 4 layers that make up the Epidermis, starting with the innermost.
   A. 
   B. 
   C. 
   D. 

8. List the layers of the Dermis beginning with the outermost.
   A. 
   B. 

9. The Hypodermis is composed of:
   A. Thin layer of Dermis
   B. Loose connective tissue (Areolar)
   C. Smooth Muscle
   D. Muscular Mucosae

10. Sebum that has become oxidized at the surface of the skin will form a:
    A. Blackhead    C. Pimple
    B. Whitehead    D. Holocrine

11. List 2 types of Sweat Glands:
    A. ____________________________
    B. ____________________________

12. Skin is composed of 2 main layers. Name them.
    A. (Outermost) ____________________________
    B. (Deepest) ____________________________

13. ____________________________ is a protein precursor to Keratin found in Stratum Lucidum.

14. ____________________________ are cells which produce Melanin, causing brown or black coloration.

15. ____________________________ is the layer of Dermis that is responsible for fingerprints.

16. Which of the following is the gland that secretes sebum?
    A. Sweat    C. Mammary
    B. Sebuminous    D. Sebacous

17. The nail matrix is composed of ____________________________

18. ____________________________ is the protein precursor to Eileiden found in Stratum Granulosum.
19. Skin shade is determined by:
   A. The number of Melanocytes
   B. Melanocyte Activity
   C. The amount of Apocrine secretions present
   D. The thickness of the Stratum Corneum in relation to the Dermi

20. Sebum Production is controlled by the________________ system.

21. Which of the following is the name for the thickened Germinativum under the Proximal end of the nail which forms a whitish area.
   A. Nail Bed       C. Eponychium
   B. Hyponychium    D. Lunula

22. __________________ is the deepest layer of the epidermis.

23. Which of the following undergoes continuous mitosis?
   A. Stratum Corneum  C. Stratum Basale
   B. Stratum Granulosum  D. Stratum Spinosum

24. Define Endosteum.__________________________________________________________

25. MATCHING:
   ____A. Condyle  1. A rounded prominence that articulates with another one
   ____B. Facet    2. A nodule or small rounded process
   ____C. Tubercle 3. A hole
   ____D. Tuberosity 4. A depression, often used as an articular surface
   ____E. Fossa    5. A broad process, larger than a tubercle
   ____F. Foramen  6. A smooth, nearly flat articular surface
   ____G. Process  7. A prominence or projection
26. Which of the six types of synovial joints allows the least amount of movement?  
   A. Ball and Socket  
   B. Condylojoint 
   C. Gliding 
   D. Saddle

27. Which of the synovial joints are formed by one articular surface slightly concave and the other slightly convex?  
   A. Pivot 
   B. Hinge 
   C. Ball and Socket

28. The name for an exaggerated Thoracic Curve is:  
   A. Kyphosis 
   B. Lordosis 
   C. Scoliosis 
   D. Sway Back

29. Name the hormone secreted by the Pituitary Gland that stimulates activity of the Epiphyseal Plate.

30. Joints are classified utilizing two criteria. List them.  
   A. ____________________________________________ 
   B. ____________________________________________

31. ____________________________________________ are the names for the holes between two vertebrae that provide a space for the spinal nerves to exit.

32. There are several differences between the pelvis in males and females. Which of the following statements are true about the female?  
   A. Acetabulum faces laterally 
   B. Pelvic outlet is wider 
   C. Obturator foramen is triangular 
   D. B & C 
   E. All of the above

33. Where is the only true saddle joint found in the body?

34. List five (5) functions of the skeleton.  
   A. ____________________________________________ 
   B. ____________________________________________ 
   C. ____________________________________________ 
   D. ____________________________________________ 
   E. ____________________________________________
35. The skeletal system consists of two (2) main divisions, the Axial and the ____________________________.

36. What bone has features such as the Cribiform Plate and Crista Galli?  
   A. Sphenoid  C. Pterygoid  
   B. Zygomatic  D. Ethmoid  
   E. None of the above

37. What is the name for the roof or lid of the cranium? ____________________________

38. Calcitonin accomplishes which of the following?  
   A. Lowers Serum Calcium level  
   B. Increases activity of Osteoblasts  
   C. Increases activity of Osteoclasts  
   D. A & B  
   E. A & C

39. If you came across a vertebra and it had a Bifurcated Spinous Process, you would know that it was one of the___________________ vertebrae.

40. There are _____(#) vertebrae in an adult spinal column.

41. Name the large hole in the skull where the spinal cord exits. ____________________________

42. MATCHING  
   ___1. Diarthrosis  A. Fibrous joint held by ligaments  
   ___2. Sutures  B. Joint with limited movement  
   ___3. Pronation  C. Move Plantar surface away from midline  
   ___4. Syndesmoses  D. Joint with free movement  
   ___5. Eversion  E. Small sacs of synovial membrane filled with synovial fluid  
   ___6. Protraction  F. Thrust body part forward  
   ___7. Bursae  G. Immovable fibrous joint  
   ___8. Amphiarthrosis  H. Inward rotation of forearm
43. Which of the following is the name of the small raised portions on either side of the Foramen Magnum where the skull rests on the first vertebrae?
   A. Styloidus Condyles
   B. Orbital Fissures
   C. External Occipital Protruberances
   D. Occipital Condyles

44. The term Synarthrosis refers to:
   A. Free moving joint
   B. Joint with limited movement
   C. Immovable joint
   D. Dislocation

45. What would be the name for the bone in the region between the eyebrows?
   A. Fontanel
   B. Glabella
   C. Occipital Condyle
   D. Vomer

46. Name the saddle shaped depression that the Pituitary rests on. ________________________________
A & P I
TEST II
Answers

1. p. 141 - 2

2. A

3. D

4. Papillary layer

5. Nervous

6.

7. p. 135 Stratum basale (innermost)
   A. Stratum germinativum (=spinosum)
   B. Stratum granulosum
   C. Stratum lucidum
   D. Stratum corneum

8. A. Papillary layer
   B. Reticular layer

9. B

10. A

11. A. Eccrine sweat glands ( = merocrine glands)
    B. Apocrine sweat glands

12. A. Epidermis
    B. Dermis

13. Eleidin p. 136

14. Melanocyles

15. Papillary layer

16. D

17. A thicker stratum germinativum layer
18. Keratohyaline  p. 136

19. B

20. Endocrine  (controlled by sex hormones)

21. D

22. Stratum germinativum/spinosum (text lists stratum basale as deepest layer - p. 135)

23. C

24. The layer of C.T. that lines the medullary cavity inside the compact bone - p 155 (figure 6.1)

25.  1 - A  4 - E
     6 - B  3 - F
     2 - C  7 - G
     5 - D

26. C (gliding - p. 226)

27. D

28. A

29. Growth hormone

30. A. Degree of movement - function
    B. Types of material between the bones and presence of synovial cavity between the bones - structure

31. Intervertebral foramina

32. D

33. 1st metacarpal & carpal on thumb (carpo-metacarpal joint)  p. 226

34. p. 154

35. Apendicular

36. D

37. Calvarium  p. 169
38. D

39. Cervical (C2 - C6)

40. 26

41. Foramen magnum of the occipital bone

42. D - 1  C - 5
    G - 2  F - 6
    H - 3  E - 7
    A - 4  B - 8

43. D

44. C

45. B

46. Sella turcica of the sphenoid bone