1. What does integument stand for?
   A. Hair
   B. Glands
   C. Nails
   D. Skin

2. Which of the following are the two parts of the cutaneous membrane?
   A. Epidermis & Hypodermis
   B. Dermis & Hypodermis
   C. Epidermis & Dermis
   D. Epidermis & Accessory

3. Which of the following is NOT a function of the skin?
   A. Regulate body temperature
   B. Protect from dehydration
   C. Manufacture vitamin C
   D. Storage of fat, glucose, water, and salt

4. What is another name for the hypodermis?
   A. Lowdermis
   B. Superdermis
   C. Subcutaneous
   D. Cutaneous

5. Which of the following is NOT contained in the dermis?
   A. Endocrine Glands
   B. Hair follicle
   C. Nerves
   D. Muscles

6. What is the job of the hypodermis?
   A. Anchor skin to underlying organs, bones, and muscles
   B. Produce hair follicles
   C. Produce oil glands
   D. Produce sweat glands
Using Figure 1, answer questions 7-10.

11. Stratum Corneum
12. Papillary Layer
13. Stratum Granulosum
14. Stratum Spinosum
15. Reticular Layer
16. Stratum Lucidum
17. Stratum Basale

Match the term to its definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Stratum Corneum</td>
<td>A. Deepest portion of the epidermis; highly mitotic and produces new skin layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Papillary Layer</td>
<td>B. Derives its name from protein granules contained in the cells and is superficial to the stratum spinosum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Stratum Granulosum</td>
<td>C. Upper region of the dermis that has fingerlike projections called dermal papillae that create fingerprints and are important for grip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Stratum Spinosum</td>
<td>D. Epidermal layer superficial to the stratum basale; slightly mitotic and consists of 8-10 layers of cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Reticular Layer</td>
<td>E. Most superficial stratum of the epidermis; exposed skin; completely keratinized; tough waterproofing protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Stratum Lucidum</td>
<td>F. Deepest layer of skin that contains blood vessels, adipose, sweat glands, oil glands, and deep pressure receptors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Stratum Basale</td>
<td>G. Only found in thicker epidermis and completely keratinized; clear, thin zone above the stratum granulosum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Match the term to its definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18. Keratinocytes</td>
<td>A. Cells in the epidermis that are part of the immune system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Langerhans Cells</td>
<td>B. Produce keratin, a waterproofing protein, and produce calluses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Melanocytes</td>
<td>C. Produce melanin which prevents DNA mutation from UV radiation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using figure 2, answer questions 21-25.

21. Stratum Basale
22. Stratum Lucidium
23. Stratum Corneum
24. Stratum Spinosum
25. Stratum Granulosum