## TEST 2

## Modules 3 & 4

1.	What is the largest organ in the human body?
2.	How does the skin regulate body temperature?
3.	What are the factors that determine skin color?
4.	Define these terms:
	Integumentary system -
	Skin -
	Receptors -
	Epidermis -
	Dermis -
	Subcutaneous -
	Mitosis –
	Keratin -
	Melanin -
	Sebum -
	Sebaceous Glands -
	Hair -
	Sweat glands -

5.	Describe four functions of the skin.
6.	Describe the role of collagen in the skin.
7.	How many dead skin cells are lost by the skin each day?
8.	Name two adverse effects of sunlight on the skin.
9.	What is a skin graft?
10.	Describe the structure of the epidermis.
11.	Describe the structure of the dermis.
12.	Describe the structure of the hypodermis.
13.	Describe the structure of hair.
14.	Where does hair growth occur?
15.	When is ultraviolet radiation most intense?
	17. Can ultraviolet radiation travel through water? Explain why or why not.

18.Name and describe the three types of skin cancer.
19. Who is at risk for skin cancer?
20. What are four genetic risk factors for skin cancer?
21. What are four behavioral risk factors for skin cancer?
22. How can skin cancer be prevented? Describe 5 ways.
23. Early diagnosis of skin cancer is very important. Certain changes in the skin can indicate possible melanoma. The changes are described by a tool known as the ABCDE's of Melanoma. What are the ABCDE's of melanoma?
a.
b.
c.
d.
e.
24. What is a sunscreen and how does it protect the skin? Include an explanation of SPF in your answer.
25. Are sunscreens needed on cloudy or rainy days? Explain.
26. How does a sun tan change the skin? Are sun tans safe?
27. What is the outermost layer of your skin called?
28. How many skin cells do you have?
29. What do sebaceous glands do?

30. What substance makes up most of the hypodermis?
31. What function does sweat serve?
32. What pigment gives skin its coloring?
33. What might happen if you produce too much sebum?
34. The little sacs that produce hair are called:
Label the picture:
(NEED TO ADD THE SKIN DIAGRAM HERE)
Define the terms:
Osteoblast -
Osteoclast –
Cartilage -
Ligament -
Tendon –
Joint -
Fixed Joint -
Hinged Joint -

Ball and Socket Joint -

Five things a skeleton provides, define each.

- Support-
- Protection-
- Movement-.
- Storage-
- Blood Cell Formation-

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35. What is the tough, smooth, shiny substance called that is at the end of each bone?

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• 36. What keeps our bones from scratching and bumping against each other when we move?

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• 37. What are the long stretchy bands that hold our bones together?

• 38. What would happen if you didn't have bones?

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• 39.. Are bones alive? Explain.

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- 40. What percentage of the creatures on earth do not have a backbone?
- 41. How many bones are in your face?

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42. How many joints do you have in your body?

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- 43. What is the smallest bone in our bodies?
- 44. Where in your body are over half of your bones located?
- 45. Where is the only joint less bone in your body?
- 46. What structure is located between each vertebrae and what purpose does it serve?
- 47. How many vertebrae do humans have?
- 48. What are the three types of vertebrae?
- 49. What connects the ribs to the sternum?
- 50. What protective function does the ribcage serve?

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- 51. How does the arch in your foot help you?
- 52. What is the longest bone in your body?

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- 53. How many bones are in each of your hands?
- 54. What 3 bones make up your arm?

True or False:
The amount of bone formation and breakdown remains the same throughout your entire life.
Young children (1-2 years old) should drink whole milk, while everyone else should have low fat or skim milk.
55. Which vitamin is necessary in order for calcium to be used efficiently?
56. On average, how much calcium should someone get daily?
<ul> <li>sentence #1: describe the disorder</li> <li>sentence #2: describe the cause of the disorder</li> <li>sentence #3: describe the treatment for the disorder</li> </ul>
a. Osteoarthritis
b. Rheumatoid arthritis
c. Rickets
Label the skeleton:
(NEED THE SKELETON DIAGRAM HERE)