

| <ol> <li>Match the layer with the description below.</li> </ol>   |
|---|
| <ul> <li>a. clear, flat, dead cells containing eleidin</li> </ul>   |
| <br><ul> <li>contains cells that continuously divide</li> </ul>   |
| <br><ul> <li>c. loose connective tissue containing sensory receptors</li> </ul>   |
| <br>d. cells make keratohyalin, nuclei begin to break down  |
| <br>e. polyhedral cells that have spiny processes   |
| <br>f. flat, dead cells containing keratin, constantly sloughing off  |
| <br>g. dense, irregular connective tissue containing hair follicles and sebaceous glands.   |
| <ol> <li>The following components contribute to integumentary functioning: melanin, nerve<br/>endings, stratified squamous, sweat glands, blood flow, Langerhans cells, keratin,<br/>dermal papillae, epide al pegs. Match them with the list of functions below. (You<br/>may use the same component more than once.)</li> </ol> |
| <br>a. UV protection  |
| b. sensation  |
| <br>c. excretion  |
| <br>d. temperature regulation   |
| <br>e. vitamin D production   |
| f. immune response  |
| g. prevention of water loss   |
| h. protection from abrasion   |

i. prevention of epidermis and dermis from slipping laterally

3. Do all samples of skin have the same number of layers?

4. What is the boundary between the epidermis and dermis?

5. Is there a sharp boundary between the dermis and hypodermis?