

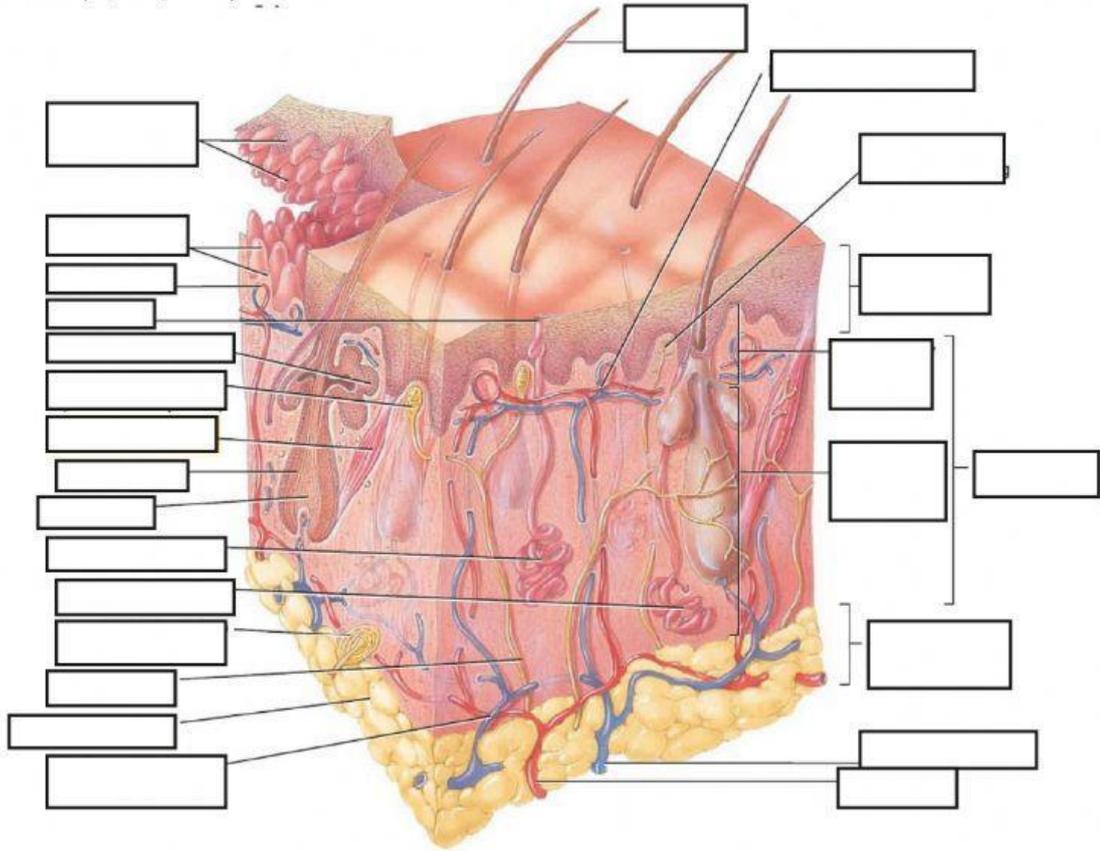
# INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

Write the letter of the correct match next to each problem.

Created on TheTeachersCorner.net Match-up Maker

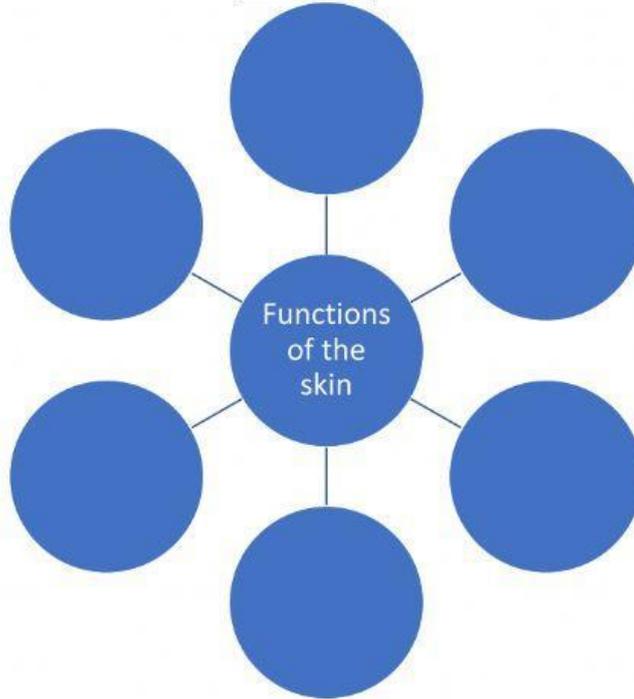
1.	Epidermis	a. Also known as hair erector muscles, are small muscles attached to hair follicles in
2.	Langerhans cells	b. About 90% of the cells are of this type, which are arranged in four of five layers and produce the protein keratin
3.	arrector pili	c. located in the deepest layer of the epidermis, where they contact part of a sensory neuron and detect different aspects of to
4.	Merkel cells	d. Superficial layer that protects your body from harm, keeps your body hydrated, produces new skin cells and contains melanin.
5.	Fat cells	e. A pigment that contributes to color and protection from sun's rays
6.	Sebaceous gland	f. small tubular structures of the skin that produce sweat.
7.	Dermis	g. exocrine gland in the skin that opens into a hair follicle to secrete an oily or waxy matter.
8.	Melanin	h. is a layer of skin between the epidermis (with which it makes up the cutis) and subcutaneous tissue
9.	Keratinocytes	i. Or pili, are present on most skin surfaces.
10.	Hair	j. They participate in immune responses against microbes that invade the skin, and are easily damaged by UV light.
11.	Sweat gland	k. Are located in the subcutaneous layer of tissue called the hypodermis.

2. epidermal ridges/ dermal papillae/ capillary loop/ sweat pore/ oil gland/ meissner corpuscle/ arrector pili muscle/ hair follicle/ hair root/ eccrine sweat gland/ apocrine sweat gland/ lamellated (pacinian) corpuscle/ sensory nerve/ adipose tissue/ hair shaft/ cutaneous vascular plexus/ papillary vascular plexus/ free nerve ending/ epidermis/ papillary region/ reticular region/ dermis/ subcutaneous layer/ vein/ artery



3. Complete the graphic with the correct functions from the following options.

- Absorption of Vitamin D
- Absorption of hormones
- Excretion
- Blood production
- Protection
- Sensation
- Blood Storage
- Calcium absorption
- Thermoregulation



4.

Read the following case and answer all the questions.

**Scott**

Scott has always had naturally olive skin; he tans easily and spends lots of time out in the sun. During summer, Scott's daily routine involves waking up and having a shower, brushing his teeth, slapping some SPF30 sunscreen on his face, walking to school and then heading to the beach for a surf afterwards. When not in his wetsuit, Scott sits on the beach and talks to his friends.

1. Is Scott at risk of skin cancer? Explain your answer.
2. Outline any activities that put Scott at risk of skin cancer.
3. Reorganise and/or add to Scott's daily routine so that he can better protect himself against UV damage.
4. Comment on the following statement: Scott must change his lifestyle to prevent skin cancer.
5. Scott surfs all year round. Would he still need to wear sunscreen in winter? Why/why not?



A large empty rectangular box for writing answers to the questions.

5. Complete the table with the statements below.

 <p>Basal Cell</p>	 <p>Squamous Cell</p>	 <p>Melanoma</p>
<p>Basal cell carcinoma</p>	<p>Squamous cell carcinoma</p>	<p>Melanoma</p>

1. Deadliest form of skin cancer
2. Most common form of skin cancer
3. Second most common form of skin cancer
4. Can spread quickly to other parts of the body if not diagnosed early.
5. Often appears as red bump, scaly patch or sore that doesn't heal.
6. Often found on head, neck and arms.