

****CATEGORY: EPIDERMIS****

1. What is the primary function of keratinocytes?

- A. Produce sebum
- B. Detect light touch
- C. Produce keratin
- D. Store fat

****Correct:**** C

****Feedback:**** Keratinocytes produce keratin, a protein that protects the skin.

2. Which layer of the epidermis is responsible for new cell production?

- A. Stratum corneum
- B. Stratum lucidum
- C. Stratum spinosum
- D. Stratum basale (germinativum)

****Correct:**** D

****Feedback:**** The stratum basale continuously divides to form new cells.

3. Which layer of the epidermis is composed of dead, keratinized cells?

- A. Stratum spinosum
- B. Stratum granulosum
- C. Stratum corneum
- D. Stratum basale

****Correct:**** C

****Feedback:**** The stratum corneum is made of dead cells that are sloughed off.

4. Where are melanocytes primarily found?

- A. Dermis
- B. Stratum granulosum
- C. Stratum spinosum
- D. Stratum basale

****Correct:**** D

****Feedback:**** Melanocytes are located in the stratum basale and produce melanin.

5. Which cell in the epidermis helps detect invaders and triggers immune response?

- A. Keratinocyte
- B. Langerhans cell
- C. Melanocyte
- D. Fibroblast

****Correct:**** B

****Feedback:**** Langerhans cells detect pathogens and activate the immune system.

6. Which epidermal layer is only found on palms and soles?

- A. Stratum lucidum
- B. Stratum corneum
- C. Stratum granulosum
- D. Stratum spinosum

****Correct:**** A

****Feedback:**** The stratum lucidum adds extra protection to thick skin areas.

7. Which layer of the epidermis is responsible for cell division and melanin production?

- A. Stratum corneum

B. Stratum granulosum

C. Stratum basale

D. Stratum spinosum

****Correct:**** C

****Feedback:**** The stratum basale contains dividing cells and melanocytes.

8. What is the formal name for the horny layer?

A. Stratum spinosum

B. Stratum basale

C. Stratum granulosum

D. Stratum corneum

****Correct:**** D

****Feedback:**** The stratum corneum is the outermost, protective layer.

9. What happens in the stratum germinativum?

A. Cells shed from the skin

B. Keratinocytes die

C. Cell division and pigment production

D. Collagen production

****Correct:**** C

****Feedback:**** New skin cells form and melanocytes work in this layer.

10. What happens in the stratum granulosum?

A. Cells receive oxygen

B. Cells die and become keratinized

C. Sebum is produced

D. Sweat is released

****Correct:**** B

****Feedback:**** Keratinocytes start to die and harden as they move upward.

11. What is the process by which keratinocytes are continually shed from the skin?

A. Desquamation

B. Glycation

C. Inflammation

D. Mitosis

****Correct:**** A

****Feedback:**** Desquamation is the natural exfoliation of the stratum corneum.

12. What are corneocytes?

A. Oil glands

B. Immune cells

C. Dead keratinocytes

D. Nerve endings

****Correct:**** C

****Feedback:**** Corneocytes are flattened, dead keratinocytes in the stratum corneum.

13. What is true of the epidermis?

A. It contains collagen

B. It has no blood supply

C. It stores fat

D. It is part of the dermis

****Correct:**** B

****Feedback:**** The epidermis is avascular and depends on the dermis for nutrients.

14. What protein bonds in the stratum spinosum create junctions between cells?

- A. Collagen fibers
- B. Lipid barriers
- C. Desmosomes
- D. Keratin bridges

****Correct:**** C

****Feedback:**** Desmosomes help maintain structural integrity in the epidermis.