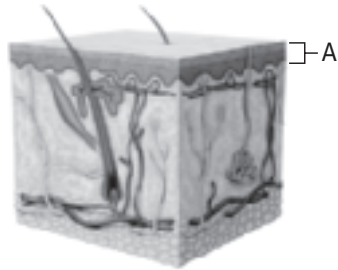


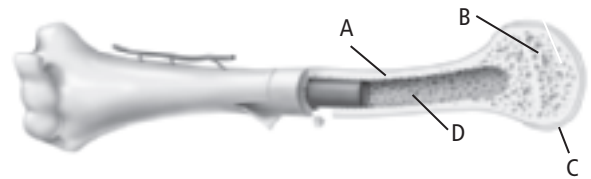
- 1 Identify the layer of skin labeled A that contains cells with keratin and melanin.



- A epidermis
 B dermis
 C subcutaneous layer
 D nerve tissue layer
- 2 Which layer of the skin continually divides by mitosis to replace cells that are lost from the skin's surface?
 A fatty connective tissue
 B inner epidermal layer
 C the dermis
 D melanin-producing cells
- 3 Which type of tissue contracts causing hair and skin to stand up and form a "goose bump?"
 A muscle
 B hair follicle
 C sweat gland
 D hair shaft
- 4 What characteristic of skin is important for bone formation?
 A Sweat absorbs body heat when it evaporates and cools skin.
 B Vitamin D is made when skin is exposed to ultraviolet light.
 C Nerve endings in the dermis protect from scrapes and breaks.
 D Intact skin prevents entry of many microorganisms and foreign substances.

- 5 What type of damage to skin is characterized by redness, mild discomfort, and the death of only epidermal cells?
 A first degree burns
 B deep scrapes
 C third degree burns
 D uncontrollable division of cells

Use the diagram below to answer questions 6 and 7.



- 6 What type of tissue is located at the area labeled A in the illustration above?
 A compact bone
 B spongy bone
 C marrow
 D cartilage
- 7 Where is spongy bone located in the diagram above?
 A A
 B B
 C C
 D D
- 8 What produces red and white blood cells and platelets?
 A osteoblasts
 B osteoclasts
 C red bone marrow
 D yellow bone marrow
- 9 An elbow is an example of what type of joint?
 A ball-and-socket
 B pivot
 C hinge
 D gliding

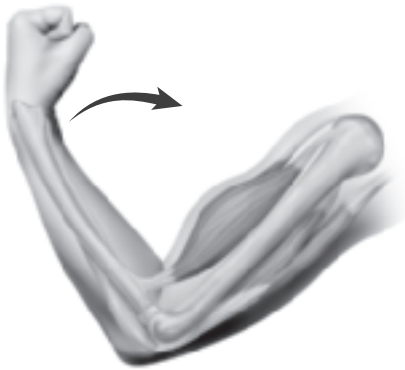
10 What happens when you twist your arm and damage the ligaments at your elbow?

- A bursitis
- B osteoarthritis
- C sprains
- D rheumatoid arthritis

11 Which type of muscle is under conscious control?

- A smooth muscle
- B skeletal muscle
- C cardiac muscle
- D involuntary muscles

12 What does the illustration below describe about muscles?



- A Muscles always push but never pull.
- B One muscle in a pair relaxes as the other contracts.
- C Sarcomeres lengthen as muscles contract.
- D Paired muscles contract at the same time.

13 In contrast to muscles in a long-distance runner, muscles in a weight lifter have _____.

- A more myoglobin
- B more mitochondria
- C fewer mitochondria
- D fewer fast-twitch muscles

14 During strenuous activity, lack of which substance limits ATP available for muscle contraction?

- A lactic acid
- B calcium
- C oxygen
- D melanin

15 The part of the muscle that contracts is the _____.

- A sarcomere
- B muscle fiber
- C myosin
- D actin