Connect the Dots Test Review Game Card #1

Directions:

1. Each partner uses a different number game card.
2. Use one connect-the-dots picture for both partners.
3. Ask your partner a question. If the question is answered correctly, that person will connect dots 1 and 2. If it is not answered correctly, that person is not allowed to connect any dots.
4. Alternate asking questions, and connecting the dots in consecutive order until all dots are connected.

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| Questions | Answers |
| 1. Which type of membrane lines internal ventral body cavities?
 | Serous  |
| 1. What is the hard, waterproof protein that prevents the skin from soaking up moisture?
 | Keratin  |
| 1. What is the white crescent at the proximal end of the nail called?
 | Lunula  |
| 1. Which layer insulates deeper tissues from extreme temperature changes happening outside the body?
 | Hypodermis or subcutaneous layer |
| 1. What is the term for reducing the internal diameter of blood vessels when body temperature gets lower?
 | Vasoconstriction  |
| 1. When an area of skin is continuously exposed to friction, a callus forms due to thickening of which epidermal layer?
 | Stratum corneum |
| 1. What is the gland located around the hair that produces oil called?
 | Sebaceous gland |
| 1. What is the name of the membranes that surround the lungs?
 | Pleural membranes |
| 1. What is the uppermost dermal layer containing bumps that produce the pattern for fingerprints?
 | Papillary layer |
| 1. What is the fold of stratum corneum, called the cuticle, that seals the edges of the nail fold?
 | Eponychium  |
| 1. Which type of membrane is composed of connective tissue and lines joint cavities?
 | Synovial membranes |
| 1. Which sweat glands are found only in the axillary and genital regions?
 | Apocrine glands |
| 1. In which skin layer would you find pain receptors?
 | Dermis  |
| 1. What is the condition of bluish colored skin due to lack of oxygen?
 | Cyanosis  |
| 1. What condition might be suspected if a pigmented spot has different colors and uneven borders?
 | Melanoma  |
| 1. What is the medical term for a bruise?
 | Hematoma  |
| 1. In which layer of the dermis are the light touch receptors located?
 | Papillary layer |
| **CONTINUED ON BACK** |  |
| 1. What is skin inflammation caused by touching chemicals called?
 | Contact dermatitis  |
| 1. Which type of membrane lines the respiratory tract?
 | Mucous membranes |
| 1. In which skin layer would you find melanocytes?
 | Epidermis (produce melanin) |
| 1. What is the name for sweat glands?
 | Sudoriferous glands |
| 1. Which layer of the membrane around the heart covers the surface of the heart?
 | Visceral pericardium |
| 1. What is the name for the deep pressure receptors?
 | Pacinian corpuscles |
| 1. What disorder, called a bedsore, occurs when blood flow is disrupted for an extended period and skin cells are deprived of oxygen?
 | Decubitus ulcer |
| 1. What are the names of the 5 strata (layers) of the epidermis, IN ORDER from superficial to deep?
 | Corneum, lucidum, granulosum, spinosum, basale |
| 1. What is the membrane that covers the external body?
 | Cutaneous membrane  |

Connect the Dots Test Review Game Card #2

Directions:

1. Each partner uses a different number game card.
2. Use one connect-the-dots picture for both partners.
3. Ask your partner a question. If the question is answered correctly, that person will connect dots 1 and 2. If it is not answered correctly, that person is not allowed to connect any dots.
4. Alternate asking questions, and connecting the dots in consecutive order until all dots are connected.

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| Questions | Answers |
| 1. What is another name for the subcutaneous layer?
 | Hypodermis  |
| 1. What is the name of the oil produced by the oil glands of the skin?
 | Sebum  |
| 1. What is the sheath around the hair root from which new hair grows?
 | Hair follicle  |
| 1. What is a burn that damages only the epidermis called?
 | First degree burn |
| 1. What is the fat tissue that fills the layer below the skin?
 | Adipose tissue |
| 1. What is the name of the muscle that makes the hair stand up (goose bumps) when body temperature decreases?
 | Arrector pili muscle |
| 1. What is the external part of the hair emerging from the skin?
 | Hair shaft |
| 1. What type of flat cells form the many layers of the epidermis?
 | Stratified (layers) squamous (flat) |
| 1. What pigment is found in red blood cells and turns blood a red color when it binds to oxygen?
 | Hemoglobin  |
| 1. What pigment makes the skin darker when exposed to the sun?
 | Melanin  |
| 1. What is the name of the light touch receptors?
 | Meissner’s corpuscles |
| 1. What is the name of the membranes surrounding the heart?
 | Pericardium  |
| 1. In which layer of the epidermis does mitosis occur?
 | Stratum basale (germinativum) |
| 1. What are the protein fibers in the dermis that bind to water to prevent wrinkling of the skin?
 | Collagen  |
| 1. Which abnormal skin condition results from liver disease, causing the skin to become yellow?
 | Jaundice  |
| 1. Which type of membrane is found lining the digestive tract?
 | Mucous membrane  |
| 1. What is the deepest layer of the dermis that contains a network of fibers?
 | Reticular layer |
| **CONTINUED ON BACK** |  |
| 1. Which layer of the membrane around the lungs lines the wall of the chest cavity?
 | Parietal pleura |
| 1. In which skin layer would you find keratin?
 | Epidermis  |
| 1. What is the term for reducing the internal diameter of blood vessels when body temperature gets lower?
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| 1. Which sweat glands are found all over the body and activate when body temperature rises to rid the body of excess heat?
 | Eccrine glands |
| 1. What is the term for a burn that completely destroys the epidermis and dermis?
 | Third degree |
| 1. What is the medical term for skin redness?
 | Erythema  |
| 1. Which layer of the membrane around the abdominal cavity covers the surface of the digestive organs?
 | Visceral peritoneum |
| 1. What is the term for increasing the internal diameter of blood vessels when body temperature rises?
 | Vasodilation |
| 1. What are the “bumps” at the top of the dermis, responsible for fingerprints, called?
 | Dermal papillae  |