

## Integumentary – Lecture Test Questions – Set 3

1. A branched duct denotes which type of gland:
  - a. simple
  - b. endocrine
  - c. apocrine
  - d. compound
  - e. acinar
  
2. Merocrine glands release their secretion via:
  - a. concentration within the free end of the cells, followed by this pinching off
  - b. reverse pinocytosis (exocytosis) and diffusion through the cell membrane
  - c. death of the cells and their incorporation within the accumulated secretion
  - d. the blood and tissue fluid
  - e. branched ducts, always
  
3. According to where they secrete all skin glands are:
  - a. saccular
  - b. endocrine
  - c. exocrine
  - d. paracrine
  - e. merocrine
  
4. Sebaceous glands are:
  - a. tubular, coiled
  - b. saccular, branched
  - c. saccular, compound
  - d. acinar, branched
  - e. tubular, compound
  
5. The secretion from sebaceous glands is:
  - a. cerumen
  - b. sebum
  - c. scent
  - d. sweat
  - e. carotene
  
6. The most numerous, widely distributed skin glands are:
  - a. sebaceous
  - b. eccrine sudoriferous
  - c. apocrine sudoriferous
  - d. endocrine
  - e. mammary

7. Apocrine sudoriferous glands are:
- essential for keeping the body cool
  - scattered scent glands
  - found evenly distributed over the entire skin
  - simple, saccular
  - none of the above
8. Mammary glands are:
- compound, complex, saccular
  - highly modified apocrine sweat glands, theoretically
  - composed of lobules
  - milk-producing
  - all of the above
9. The least numerous skin glands are:
- eccrine sudoriferous
  - apocrine sudoriferous
  - sebaceous
  - endocrine
  - none of the above, since they have equal numbers
10. Which of the following is not a valid glandular secretion:
- urine
  - lipid
  - cells
  - mucous
  - serous fluid
11. Apocrine sudoriferous glands secrete by which method:
- apocrine
  - eccrine
  - holocrine
  - endocrine
  - none of the above
12. Apocrine sudoriferous glands are:
- essential for keeping the body cool
  - found evenly distributed over the entire skin
  - scattered scent glands
  - compound, saccular
  - the skin's only endocrine glands
13. Which of the following is not a component of sweat:
- water
  - ions
  - urea
  - amino acids
  - lactose

14. An unbranched duct denotes which type of gland:
- simple
  - apocrine
  - endocrine
  - acinar
  - compound
15. Glands which secrete directly into the blood are termed:
- exocrine
  - endocrine
  - apocrine
  - merocrine
  - holocrine
16. An example of a sero-mucous gland is:
- goblet cell
  - mammary gland
  - salivary gland
  - testis
  - pancreas
17. Which of the following glands does not perform an essential function:
- apocrine sudoriferous
  - eccrine sudoriferous
  - sebaceous
  - meibomian
  - mammary
18. Apocrine secretion occurs via:
- reverse pinocytosis and diffusion through the cell membranes
  - concentration within the free end of the cells, followed by these portions pinching off
  - death of the cells, and their incorporation within the accumulated secretion
  - the blood and tissue fluid
  - branched ducts always
19. Which of the following is not a component of sebaceous gland secretion:
- glycerides
  - oils
  - fatty acids
  - cholesterol
  - cellular debris
20. Glands which secrete via a duct onto an epithelial surface:
- endocrine
  - exocrine
  - mesenchymal
  - paracrine

- e. tubular
21. Embryologically, all glands in the body are derived from:
- a. integument
  - b. connective tissue
  - c. mesenchyme
  - d. epithelium
  - e. red marrow
22. The method of mammary gland secretion:
- a. holocrine
  - b. eccrine
  - c. merocrine
  - d. apocrine
  - e. excretory
23. The function of eccrine sudoriferous glands:
- a. softening hair and stratum corneum
  - b. milk production
  - c. body cooling
  - d. excretion
  - e. both c and d are correct
24. Which of the following would not be a valid glandular secretion:
- a. metabolic waste
  - b. mucous
  - c. serous
  - d. lipid
  - e. cells
25. Which of the following glands is classified as compound:
- a. mammary
  - b. eccrine sudoriferous
  - c. apocrine sudoriferous
  - d. sebaceous
  - e. goblet
26. Which of the following is not a component of sebum:
- a. fatty acids
  - b. oils
  - c. glycerides
  - d. cholesterol
  - e. cellular debris

27. A gland consisting of several tubular units with one duct would best be termed:
- compound
  - simple, single
  - simple, branched
  - endocrine
  - alveolar
28. The smallest type of gland, consisting of single cells:
- eccrine sudoriferous
  - endocrine
  - goblet
  - salivary
  - mammary
29. The synthesis and release of a useful product:
- excretion
  - secretion
  - exocrine
  - endocrine
  - hemopoiesis
30. The secretion of which gland would be the most complex, containing all critical nutritional substances, organic and inorganic:
- sebaceous
  - mammary
  - eccrine sudoriferous
  - apocrine sudoriferous
  - salivary
31. Which of the following is not true with regard to eccrine sudoriferous glands:
- sweat accelerates body cooling
  - sweat contains excreted substances
  - some sweating always occurs
  - sweat softens hair shafts and the stratum corneum
  - sweat is mostly water
32. Which glands produce sweat:
- sebaceous
  - apocrine sudoriferous
  - eccrine sudoriferous
  - ceruminous
  - mammary
33. Which glandular method involves complete disintegration of the secretory cells:
- apocrine
  - holocrine
  - merocrine
  - paracrine
  - endocrine

34. Which of the following components of sweat would be considered as an excreted product:
- a. ions
  - b. ammonia
  - c. lactic acid
  - d. water
  - e. all of the above
35. Scent glands, restricted to locations such as axillae, genital and anal areas:
- a. sebaceous
  - b. eccrine sudoriferous
  - c. apocrine sudoriferous
  - d. meibomian
  - e. fusiform
36. Which secretion method involves the release of entire cells:
- a. holocrine
  - b. apocrine
  - c. acinar
  - d. merocrine
  - e. myocrine
37. Hair, nails and skin glands all originally develop from what source:
- a. mesenchyme
  - b. dermis
  - c. epidermis
  - d. hypodermal adipose tissue
  - e. hypodermal areolar tissue



38. Sebaceous glands are holocrine and saccular (alveolar).
39. Chemically, the secretion of oil glands is not an oil.
40. Eccrine sudoriferous glands are holocrine and saccular.
41. Sebaceous glands are coiled tubular.
42. The most structurally complex skin glands are eccrine sweat.
43. The most structurally complex skin glands are mammary.

44. Meibomian glands are sebaceous glands associated with eyelashes.
45. Ceruminous glands are "apocrine" sudoriferous glands within the outer ear canal which are involved in forming ear wax.
46. Sweat is both an excretion and a secretion.
47. Insensible sweat is that which always occurs.
48. Ceruminous glands are sebaceous glands associated with eyelashes.
49. Chemically, the secretion of sebaceous glands is oil.