

Using key choices, correctly identify the *major* tissue types described. Enter the appropriate letter or tissue type term in the answer blanks.

KEY CHOICES:

- A. Connective B. Epithelium C. Muscle D. Nervous

- _____ 1. Forms mucous, serous, and epidermal membranes
- _____ 2. Allows for movement of limbs and for organ movements within the body
- _____ 3. Transmits electrochemical impulses
- _____ 4. Supports body organs
- _____ 5. Cells of this tissue may absorb and/or secrete substances
- _____ 6. Basis of the major controlling system of the body
- _____ 7. The major function of the cells of this tissue type is to shorten
- _____ 8. Forms hormones
- _____ 9. Packages and protects body organs
- _____ 10. Characterized by having large amounts of nonliving matrix
- _____ 11. Allows you to smile, grasp, swim, ski, and shoot an arrow
- _____ 12. Most widely distributed tissue type in the body
- _____ 13. Forms the brain and spinal cord

Using key choices, identify the following specific type(s) of epithelial tissue. Enter the appropriate letter or classification term in the answer blanks.

KEY CHOICES:

- A. Pseudostratified columnar (ciliated) C. Simple cuboidal E. Stratified squamous
B. Simple columnar D. Simple squamous F. Transitional

- _____ 1. Forms the esophagus lining and the skin epidermis
- _____ 2. Forms the lining of the stomach and small intestine
- _____ 3. Found in lung tissue (alveolar sacs)
- _____ 4. Forms the collecting tubules of the kidney
- _____ 5. Forms the lining of the trachea
- _____ 6. Found in the bladder lining; peculiar cells that slide over one another
- _____ 7. Forms thin serous membranes; a single layer of flattened cells

18. The three types of muscle tissue exhibit certain similarities and differences. Check (✓) the appropriate spaces in the following table to indicate which muscle types exhibit each characteristic.

Characteristic	Skeletal	Cardiac	Smooth
1. Voluntarily controlled			
2. Involuntarily controlled			
3. Banded appearance			
4. Single nucleus in each cell			
5. Multinucleate			
6. Found attached to bones			
7. Allows you to direct your eyeballs			
8. Found in the walls of stomach, uterus, and arteries			
9. Contains spindle-shaped cells			
10. Contains cylindrical cells with branching ends			
11. Contains long, nonbranching cylindrical cells			
12. Displays intercalated disks			
13. Concerned with locomotion of the body as a whole			
14. Changes the internal volume of an organ as it contracts			
15. Tissue of the circulatory pump			

19. Circle the term that does not belong in each of the following groupings.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| 1. Collagen | Cell | Matrix | Cell product |
| 2. Cilia | Flagellum | Microvilli | Elastic fibers |
| 3. Glands | Bones | Epidermis | Mucosae |
| 4. Adipose | Hyaline | Osseous | Nervous |
| 5. Blood | Smooth | Cardiac | Skeletal |

Using key choices, identify the following connective tissue types. Insert the appropriate letter or corresponding term in the answer blanks.

KEY CHOICES:

- A. Adipose connective tissue C. Dense fibrous connective tissue E. Reticular connective tissue
B. Areolar connective tissue D. Osseous tissue F. Hyaline cartilage

- _____ 1. Provides great strength through parallel bundles of collagenic fibers; found in tendons
- _____ 2. Acts as a storage depot for fat
- _____ 3. Composes the dermis of the skin
- _____ 4. Forms the bony skeleton
- _____ 5. Composes the basement membrane and packages organs; includes a gel-like matrix with all categories of fibers and many cell types
- _____ 6. Forms the embryonic skeleton and the surfaces of bones at the joints; reinforces the trachea
- _____ 7. Provides insulation for the body
- _____ 8. Structurally amorphous matrix, heavily invaded with fibers; appears glassy and smooth
- _____ 9. Contains cells arranged concentrically around a nutrient canal; matrix is hard due to calcium salts