

EPITHELIAL TISSUES

PART A

Match the tissues in column A with the characteristics in column B. Place the letter of your choice in the space provided. (Some answers may be used more than once.)

Column A

- a. Simple columnar epithelium
- b. Simple cuboidal epithelium
- c. Simple squamous epithelium
- d. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium
- e. Stratified squamous epithelium
- f. Transitional epithelium

Column B

- _____ 1. Consists of several layers of cube-shaped and elongated cells
- _____ 2. Commonly possesses cilia that move sex cells and mucus
- _____ 3. Single layer of flattened cells
- _____ 4. Nuclei located at different levels within cells
- _____ 5. Forms walls of capillaries and air sacs of lungs
- _____ 6. Forms linings of respiratory passages
- _____ 7. Younger cells cuboidal, older cells flattened
- _____ 8. Forms inner lining of urinary bladder
- _____ 9. Lines kidney tubules and ducts of salivary glands
- _____ 10. Forms lining of stomach and intestines
- _____ 11. Nuclei located near basement membrane
- _____ 12. Forms lining of oral cavity, anal canal, and vagina

CONNECTIVE TISSUES

PART A

Match the tissues in column A with the characteristics in column B. Place the letter of your choice in the space provided. (Some answers may be used more than once.)

Column A

- a. Adipose tissue
- b. Blood
- c. Bone
- d. Dense connective tissue
- e. Elastic cartilage
- f. Fibrocartilage
- g. Hyaline cartilage
- h. Loose (areolar) connective tissue

Column B

- _____ 1. Forms framework of outer ear
- _____ 2. Functions as heat insulator beneath skin
- _____ 3. Contains large amounts of fluid and lacks fibers
- _____ 4. Cells arranged around central canal
- _____ 5. Binds skin to underlying organs
- _____ 6. Main tissue of tendons and ligaments
- _____ 7. Provides stored energy supply in fat vacuoles
- _____ 8. Forms the flexible soft part of the nasal septum
- _____ 9. Pads between vertebrae that are shock absorbers
- _____ 10. Forms supporting rings of respiratory passages
- _____ 11. Cells greatly enlarged with nuclei pushed to sides
- _____ 12. Forms delicate, thin layers between muscles
- _____ 13. Matrix contains collagen fibers and mineral salts

MUSCLE AND NERVOUS TISSUES

PART A

Match the tissues in column A with the characteristics in column B. Place the letter of your choice in the space provided. (Some answers may be used more than once.)

Column A

- a. Cardiac muscle
- b. Nervous tissue
- c. Skeletal muscle
- d. Smooth muscle

Column B

- _____ 1. Coordinates, regulates, and integrates body functions
- _____ 2. Contains intercalated discs
- _____ 3. Muscle that lacks striations
- _____ 4. Striated and involuntary
- _____ 5. Striated and voluntary
- _____ 6. Contains neurons and neuroglial cells
- _____ 7. Muscle attached to bones
- _____ 8. Muscle that composes heart
- _____ 9. Moves food through the digestive tract
- _____ 10. Transmits impulses along cytoplasmic extensions

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

PART A

Match the structures in column A with the description and functions in column B. Place the letter of your choice in the space provided.

Column A

- a. Apocrine sweat gland
- b. Arrector pili muscle
- c. Dermis
- d. Eccrine sweat gland
- e. Epidermis
- f. Hair follicle
- g. Keratin
- h. Melanin
- i. Melanocyte
- j. Sebaceous gland
- k. Sebum
- l. Stratum basale
- m. Stratum corneum
- n. Subcutaneous layer

Column B

- _____ 1. An oily secretion that helps to waterproof body surface
- _____ 2. Outermost layer of epidermis
- _____ 3. Become active at puberty
- _____ 4. Epidermal pigment
- _____ 5. Inner layer of skin
- _____ 6. Responds to elevated body temperature
- _____ 7. Pigment-producing cell
- _____ 8. General name of entire superficial layer of the skin
- _____ 9. Gland that secretes an oily substance
- _____ 10. Hard protein of nails and hair
- _____ 11. Binds skin to underlying organs
- _____ 12. Cell division and deepest layer of epidermis
- _____ 13. Tubelike part that contains the root of the hair
- _____ 14. Causes hair to stand erect and goose bumps to appear