Name: ________________________________________________________________

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which of the following is not one of the primary tissue types?
   A) germinative tissue
   B) muscle tissue
   C) epithelial tissue
   D) neural tissue
   E) connective tissue

2) Epithelial cells
   A) cover every exposed surface of the body.
   B) line internal cavities and passageways.
   C) line the inner surfaces of blood vessels and the heart.
   D) line the digestive, respiratory, reproductive and urinary tracts.
   E) all of the above

3) Which of the following is not characteristic of epithelial cells?
   A) They always have a free surface exposed to the external environment or some inner chamber or passageway.
   B) They are avascular.
   C) They consist of a few cells but have a large amount of extracellular material.
   D) They may consist of a single or multiple cell layer.
   E) No exceptions; all of the above are characteristic of epithelial cells.

4) The presence of large numbers of microvilli on the exposed surfaces of epithelial cells indicates that
   A) this is the area where absorption and secretion take place.
   B) these cells are probably located along portions of the digestive and urinary tracts.
   C) these cells are transportation specialists.
   D) all of the above
   E) A and B only

5) Which type of epithelium is present where mechanical stresses are severe?
   A) endothelium
   B) cuboidal epithelium
   C) stratified squamous epithelium
   D) simple epithelium
   E) columnar epithelium

6) Epithelial cells are said to show polarity if they have
   A) no basement membrane.
   B) unevenly distributed organelles.
   C) apical and basolateral cell membranes with different associated proteins and functions.
   D) a basolateral cell membrane that is the same as its counterpart on the apical surface.
   E) both B and C
7) What type of epithelium lines protected regions where rapid absorption occurs, such as the lung alveoli?
   A) simple squamous
   B) pseudostratified columnar
   C) simple columnar
   D) stratified cuboidal
   E) transitional

8) Functions of connective tissue include
   A) transporting fluid and dissolved materials from one body region to another.
   B) establishing a structural framework for the body.
   C) protecting delicate organs.
   D) supporting, surrounding and interconnecting tissue types.
   E) all of the above

9) The basic components of all connective tissue types include
   A) specialized cells.
   B) extracellular protein fibers.
   C) a fluid ground substance.
   D) all of the above
   E) A and B only

10) Connective tissues form the internal framework of the body that does which of the following?
    A) provides a route for the distribution of blood vessels, lymphatics and nerves
    B) maintains the relative positions of internal organs
    C) provides strength and stability
    D) all of the above
    E) B and C only

11) Which of the following does not describe a property or function of serous membranes?
    A) Their parietal and visceral portions are in close contact at all times.
    B) Tiny amounts of transudate on their opposing surfaces reduce friction.
    C) Each consists of a mesothelium supported by areolar tissue.
    D) They adhere tightly to the body wall and to the organs they cover.
    E) They line body cavities that communicate with the exterior.

12) Which of the following is not a property of smooth muscle tissue?
    A) can replace cells and regenerate after an injury
    B) contracts with or without nervous stimulation
    C) is the only nonstriated muscle tissue
    D) cells have many, irregularly shaped nuclei
    E) composed of small cells with tapering ends

13) Skeletal muscle tissue contains large fibers that are
    A) multinucleated.
    B) connected by intercalated discs.
    C) controlled by pacesetter cells.
    D) involuntary.
    E) nonstriated.
Unique features of cardiac muscle tissue include
A) its exclusive location in the heart.
B) a single nucleus (usually) for each cell.
C) the ability to regenerate after injury.
D) intercalated disks.
E) both A and D

Which of the following are types of cells found in neural tissue?
A) neurons
B) neuroglia
C) dendrites
D) nerve fibers
E) both A and B

Which type of tissue composes the outer layer of the skin?
A) stratified epithelium
B) mesothelium
C) simple squamous epithelium
D) endothelium
E) columnar epithelium

Which type of epithelium lines the renal pelvis, ureters and urinary bladder?
A) columnar
B) transitional
C) squamous
D) glandular
E) cuboidal

Secreting enzymes and buffers and lining the ducts in the pancreas and salivary glands are
A) stratified squamous epithelia.
B) simple cuboidal epithelia.
C) simple squamous epithelia.
D) stratified columnar epithelia.
E) none of the above

Loose connective tissue does not have
A) resilient elastic fibers.
B) an open framework.
C) a viscous ground substance.
D) fixed and wandering cells.
E) parallel, packed fibers.

Choose the list of supporting connective tissues that proceeds from most to least flexible.
A) areolar tissue, tendon, bone, cartilage
B) adipose tissue, tendon, blood, lymph, bone
C) hyaline cartilage, elastic cartilage, bone
D) elastic cartilage, fibrocartilage, bone
E) tendon, blood, lymph, reticular tissue
SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Match the tissues or structures with the correct descriptions.

(a) ligaments  
(b) elastic cartilage  
(c) bones  
(d) fibrocartilage  
(e) hyaline cartilage

21) The supporting structural material of the epiglottis is __________.

22) Pads between the spinal vertebrae consist of the structural material called __________.

23) The tough but somewhat flexible material that covers the articular surfaces within synovial joints is __________.

24) Cords of dense regular connective tissue that connect bones are called __________.

25) The only supporting connective tissue that is highly vascular composes __________.

Using the figure above, identify the labeled part.

26) Label A: ___________________________

27) Label B: ___________________________

28) Label C: ___________________________

29) Label D: ___________________________
30) Label E: _____________________________

31) Label F: _____________________________

32) Label G: _____________________________

33) Label H: _____________________________

34) Label I: _____________________________

35) Label J: _____________________________

36) Label K: _____________________________

37) Label L: _____________________________

38) Label M: _____________________________

39) Label N: _____________________________

40) Label O: _____________________________