

Unit 1 Tissue Types Review Worksheet

**Match the following structures with the letter of the appropriate specific tissue type on the right. Answer choices may be used more than once.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| _____ 1. Lining the small intestine                | A. Simple Squamous Epi.                    |
| _____ 2. Outer layer of bone                       | B. Non-Keratinized Strat. Squamous Epi.    |
| _____ 3. Hypodermis                                | C. Keratinized Stratified Squamous Epi.    |
| _____ 4. Visceral peritoneum                       | D. Simple Cuboidal Epi.                    |
| _____ 5. Liver                                     | E. Stratified Cuboidal Epi.                |
| _____ 6. Within the epiphyses (ends of long bones) | F. Simple Columnar Epi.                    |
| _____ 7. Reticular layer of dermis                 | G. Stratified Columnar Epi.                |
| _____ 8. Epiglottis                                | H. Pseudostratified Ciliated Columnar Epi. |
| _____ 9. Spleen                                    | I. Transitional Epi.                       |
| _____ 10. Epidermis                                | J. Adipose                                 |
| _____ 11. Costal cartilage                         | K. Areolar CT                              |
| _____ 12. Esophagus                                | L. Reticular CT                            |
| _____ 13. Tendons and ligaments                    | M. Dense Irregular CT                      |
| _____ 14. Lining the trachea                       | N. Dense Regular CT                        |
| _____ 15. Lining the oral cavity                   | O. Hyaline Cartilage                       |
| _____ 16. Papillary layer of dermis                | P. Fibrous Cartilage                       |
| _____ 17. Periosteum                               | Q. Elastic Cartilage                       |
| _____ 18. Intervertebral discs                     | R. Compact Bone                            |
| _____ 19. Lining the urinary bladder               | S. Spongy Bone                             |
| _____ 20. Pubic Symphysis                          |  |

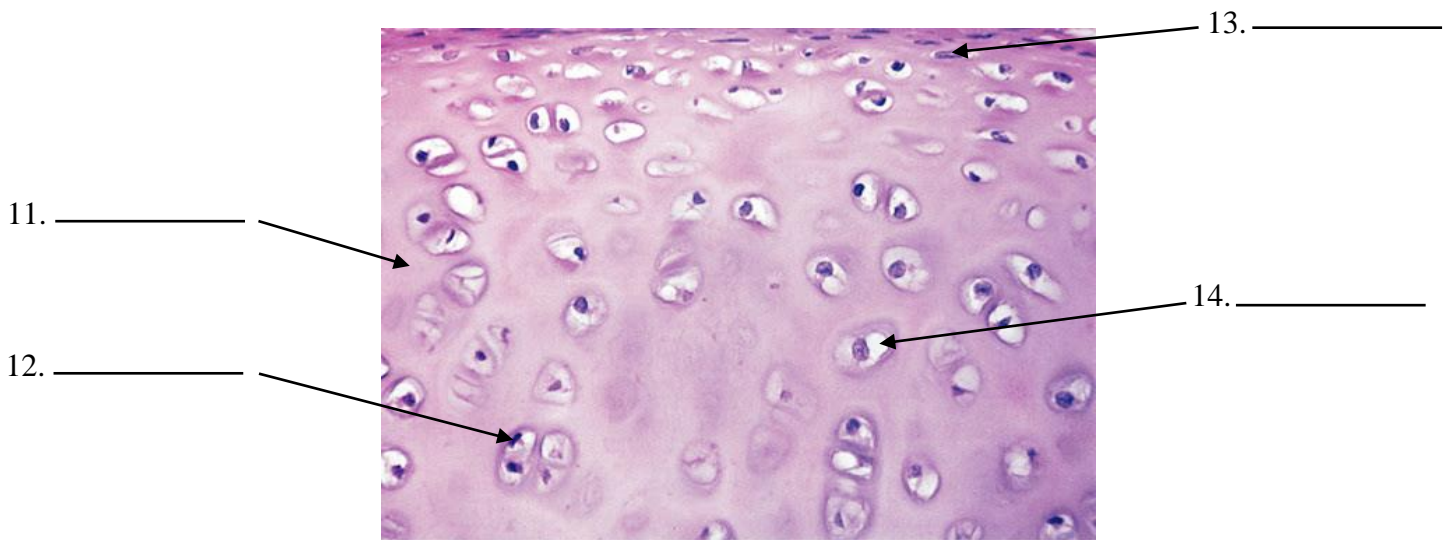
**Determine whether each statement is true or false. If a statement is false, explain why.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. All epithelial tissue is avascular, acquiring nutrients through diffusion or absorption.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The four primary tissue types are epithelium, connective tissue, muscle and nervous tissue.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The reticular layer of the dermis consists of a reticular connective tissue framework.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. All connective tissue types are derived from mesenchyme, which is the first connective tissue to appear in embryonic development.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Areolar connective tissue contains collagen, elastin and reticular fibers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The hypodermis is the deepest layer of the integument.

**Fill in the blank.**

7. \_\_\_\_\_ can commonly be found supporting epithelial cells.
8. The two subdivisions of fluid connective tissue are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
9. The kidneys are surrounded by a protective capsule which is composed of \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ forms the supporting framework for the liver and lymphoid organs such as the spleen, lymph nodes and bone marrow.

**Identify the specific tissue type and label the indicated structures for the picture below.**



15. Specific tissue type: \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key

### Matching Question Solutions

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. S  | 11. O | 16. K |
| 2. R | 7. M  | 12. B | 17. M |
| 3. J | 8. Q  | 13. N | 18. P |
| 4. A | 9. L  | 14. H | 19. I |
| 5. L | 10. C | 15. B | 20. P |

### True or False Question Solutions

1. False. While this is true of many epithelial tissues, glandular epithelium, such as that of the anterior pituitary gland, is highly vascularized.
2. True
3. False. Although it is named the reticular layer, the specific tissue type of the reticular layer of the dermis is dense irregular connective tissue.
4. True
5. True.
6. False. Although it plays an important role in stabilizing the position of the skin relative to underlying tissues, as well as providing thermal insulation and cushioning for the body, the hypodermis is not considered to be part of the integument.

### Fill in the Blank Question Solutions

7. Areolar CT
8. blood, lymph
9. dense irregular CT
10. Reticular CT

### Histology Labeling Question Solutions

11. Matrix
12. Chondrocyte
13. Chondroblast
14. Lacuna
15. Hyaline Cartilage