
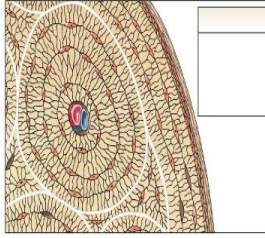
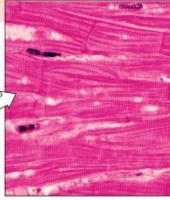
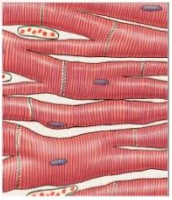

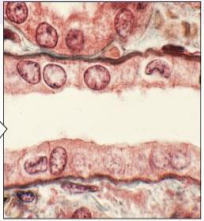
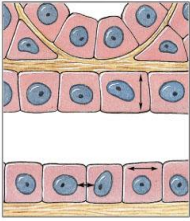
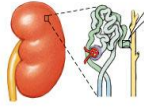


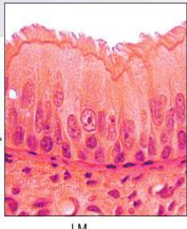
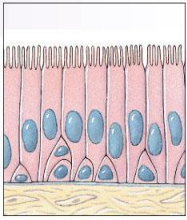

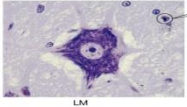
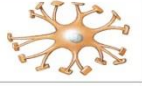


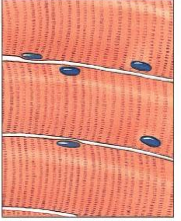

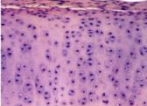
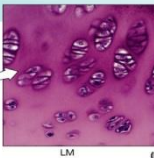
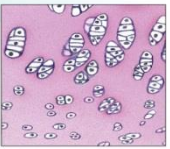

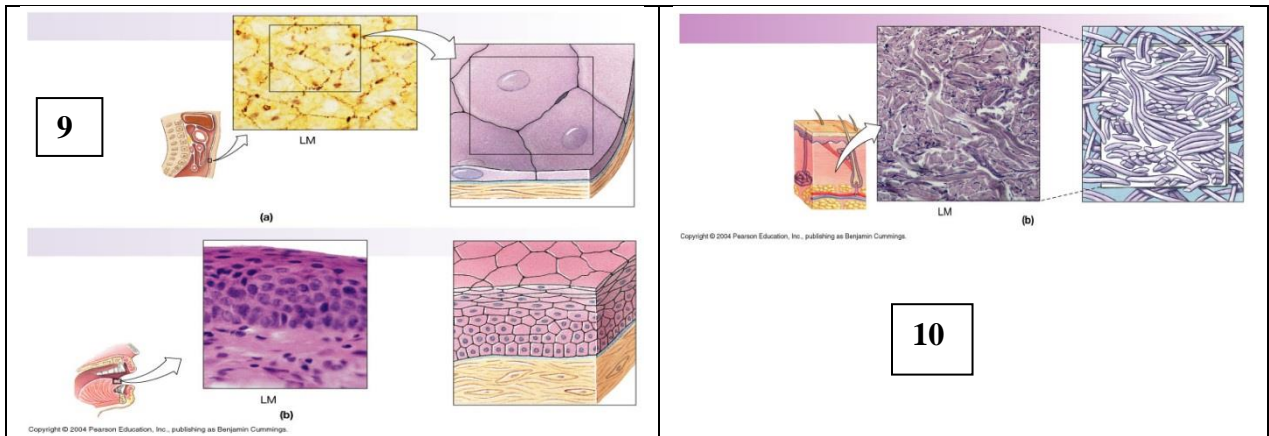


Explain and identify the following tissue types:

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  <p>7</p>  <p>LM (a)</p> <p>Copyright © 2004 Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Benjamin Cummings.</p>	   <p>8</p> <p>(a)</p>  <p>LM (b)</p> <p>Copyright © 2004 Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Benjamin Cummings.</p>



No	Tissue Type
1	Osseous Tissue (Bone)
2	Cardiac Muscle
3	Simple Cuboidal Epithelium
4	Fluid Connective Tissue
5	Pseudostratified Columnar Epithelium
6	Nervous Tissue
7	Skeletal muscle tissue
8	Hyaline Cartilage
9	(Top) Simple Squamous Epithelium/ (Bottom) Stratified Squamous Epithelium
10	Adipose Tissue

1. Hard, calcified matrix containing many collagen fibers; osteocytes lie in the lacunae. Very well vascularized.
2. branching, striated, generally uninucleate cells that interdigitate at specialized junctions called intercalated discs.
3. Single layer of cubelike cells with large, spherical nuclei.
4. There are three types of formed elements: red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.
5. Single layer of cells of differing heights, some not reaching the free surface; nuclei seen at different levels; may contain mucus-secreting goblet cells and bear cilia.
6. Neurons are branching cells; cell processes that may be quite long extend from the nucleus-containing cell body; also contributing to nervous tissue are nonexcitable supporting cells.
7. Long, cylindrical, multinucleate cells; obvious striations.
8. Amorphous but firm matrix; collagen fibers form an imperceptible network; chondroblasts produce the matrix and, when mature, lie in lacunae.

9. A. Single layer of flattened cells with disc-shaped central nuclei and sparse cytoplasm; the simplest of the epithelia.

B. Thick membrane composed of several layers; basal cells are cuboidal or columnar and metabolically active;
surface cells are flattened.

10. Matrix as in areolar, but very sparse; closely packed adipocytes, or fat cells, have nucleus pushed to the side by large fat droplet.