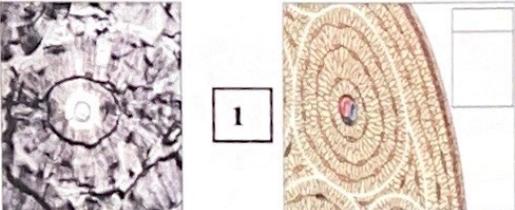
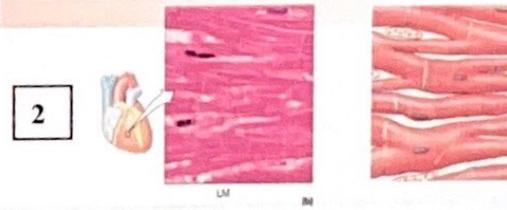
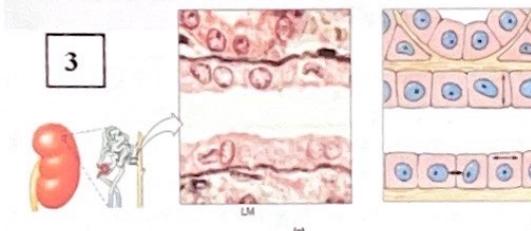
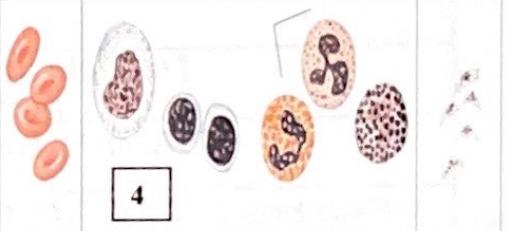
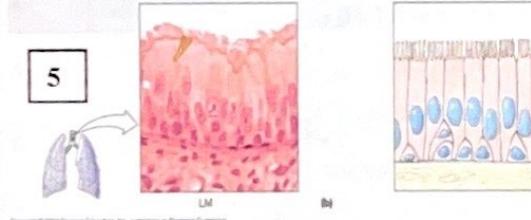
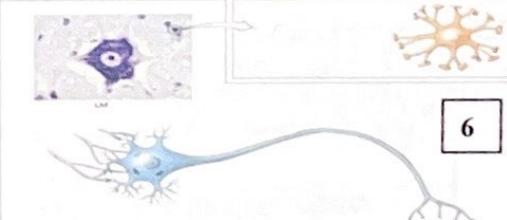
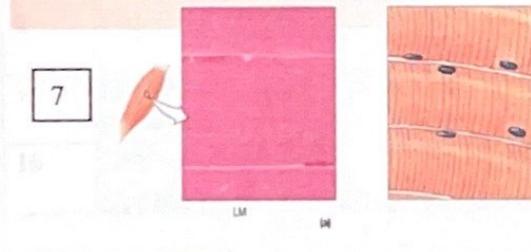
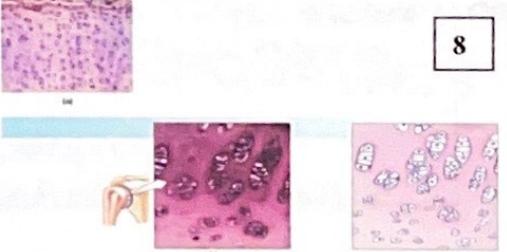
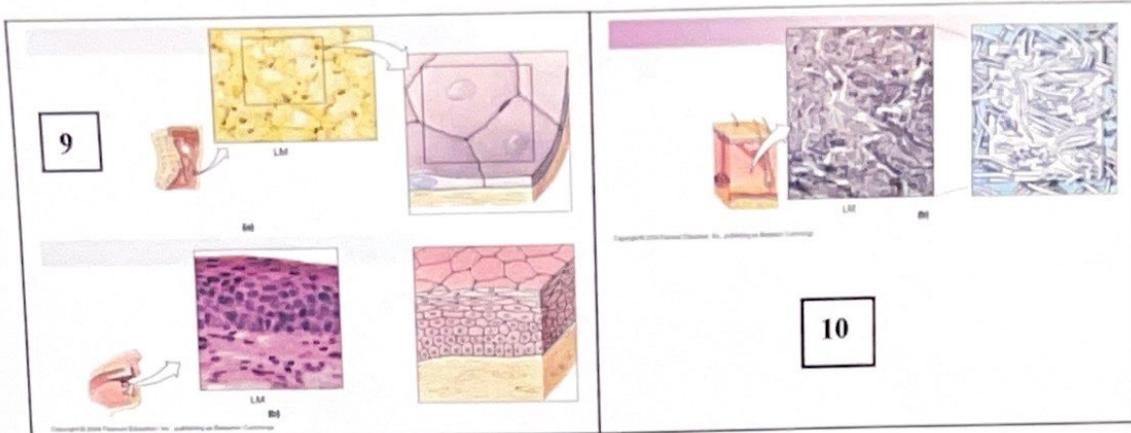


BIO 2311 Lab

Tissue Types

Explain and identify the following tissue types:

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 <p>3</p> <p>Copyright © 2004 Pearson Education, Inc. publishing as Benjamin Cummings</p>	 <p>4</p> <p>Copyright © 2004 Pearson Education, Inc. publishing as Benjamin Cummings</p>
 <p>5</p> <p>Copyright © 2004 Pearson Education, Inc. publishing as Benjamin Cummings</p>	 <p>6</p> <p>Copyright © 2004 Pearson Education, Inc. publishing as Benjamin Cummings</p>
 <p>7</p> <p>Copyright © 2004 Pearson Education, Inc. publishing as Benjamin Cummings</p>	 <p>8</p> <p>Copyright © 2004 Pearson Education, Inc. publishing as Benjamin Cummings</p>



No	Tissue Type
1	osseous tissue (bone) ; weight support ; calcified ; resists shattering
2	cardiac muscle ; involuntary and striated tissue
3	simple cuboidal epithelium ; has cells whose height and width are approximately the same
4	Red blood cells ; white blood cells ; each type of WBC constitutes a different proportion
5	pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium ; consists of a single layer of irregularly shaped and differently sized columnar cells
6	neuron ; CNS glia - repair tissue framework after injury, neuroglia ; provide nutrients to neurons
7	skeletal muscle tissue ; cells are long, cylindrical and striated, and multinucleate
8	hyaline cartilage ; provides stiff but flexible mechanical support ; reduces friction between bones
9	stratified squamous epithelium (b) ; protects against mechanical stresses
10	dense irregular connective tissue ; provides strength to dermis ; forms sheath around cartilages

▶ each WBC is nucleated cell, which defend the body from infection and disease.