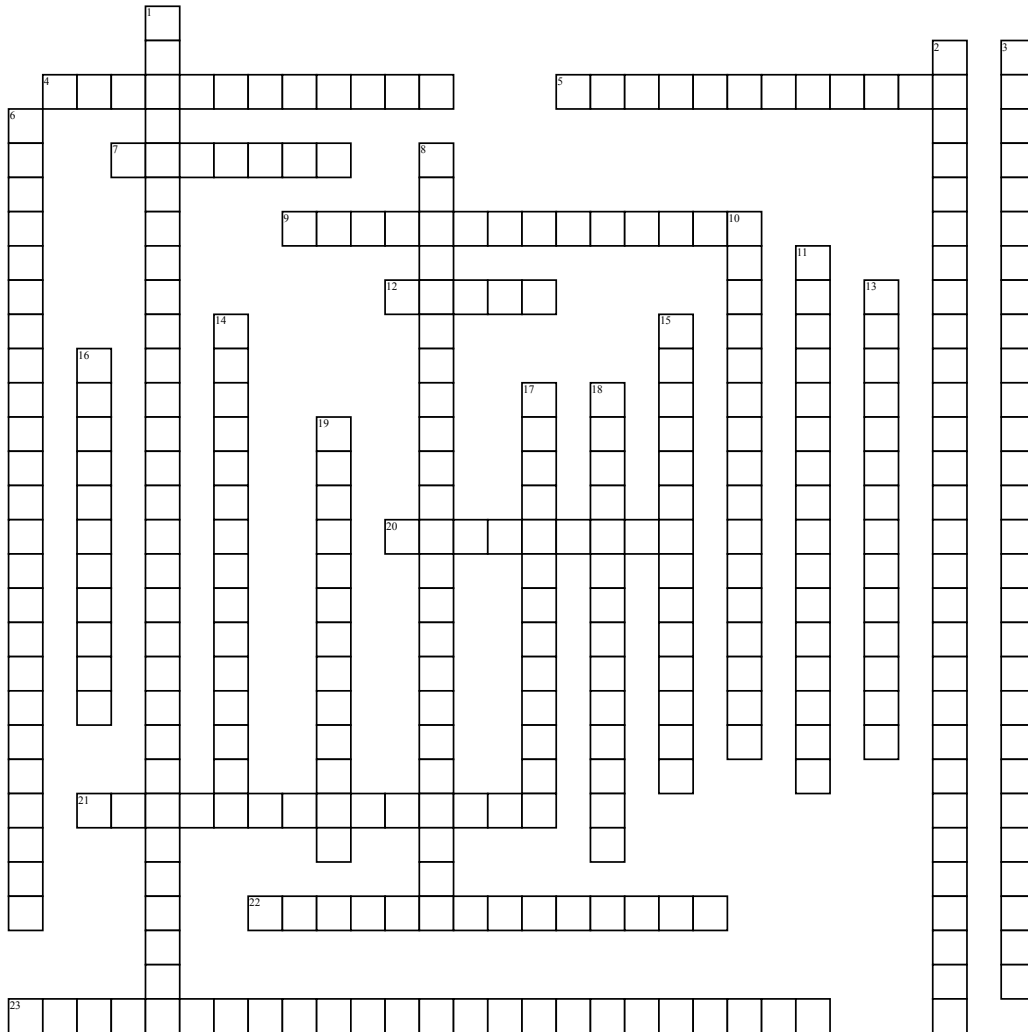


Tissue ID LAB



Across

4. consisting of several layers of cells which become flattened when stretched
 5. muscle tissue in which the contractile fibrils are not highly ordered, occurring in the gut and other internal organs and not under voluntary control.
 7. nerve cells and the basic building blocks of our entire nervous systems
 9. also called trabecular bone or spongy bone, light, porous bone enclosing numerous large spaces that give a honeycombed or spongy appearance
 12. a body fluid in humans and other animals that delivers necessary substances such as nutrients and oxygen to the cells and transports metabolic waste products away from those same cells
 20. also called glia and they compose a rich support system that is essential to the operation of nervous tissue and the nervous system
 21. a muscle which is connected to the skeleton to form part of the mechanical system which moves the limbs and other parts of the body.

Word Bank

Adipose Tissue
 Dense Regular Connective Tissue
 Neurons
 Cancellous Bone
 Dense Irregular Connective Tissue
 Simple Squamous

Compact Bone
 Skeletal Muscle
 Transitional
 Simple Cuboidal
 Fibrocartilage
 Neuroglia

Blood
 Smooth Muscle
 Non Keratinized Stratified
 Reticular Tissue
 Elastic Cartilage
 Pseudostratified Columnar

Keratinized Stratified Squamous
 Simple Columnar
 Cardiac Muscle
 Areolar Connective Tissue
 Hyaline Cartilage

22. The cells of this epithelium are arranged in a neat row with the nuclei at the same level, near the basal end.

23. Do not have a lot of keratin deposits within them, but rather are moisturized by mucus from the salivary or the mucus glands

Down

1. connective tissue has fibers that are not arranged in parallel bundles as connective tissue consists of mostly collagen fibers. It has less ground substance than loose connective tissue.
 2. the cells have a tough layer of keratin in the apical segment of cells and several layers deep to it. Keratin is a tough, fibrous intracellular protein that helps protect skin and underlying tissues from heat, microbes, and chemicals.
 3. found in areas of the body where large amounts of tensile strength are required, like in ligaments, tendons and aponeurosis
 6. a single layer of cells, has its cell nuclei positioned in a manner suggestive of stratified epithelia
 8. holds organs in place and attaches epithelial tissue to other underlying tissues

10. A form of connective tissue, also recognized by its ability to snap back into an original form or resting form due to the addition of elastin fibers to the extracellular matrix

11. a translucent bluish-white type of cartilage present in the joints, the respiratory tract, and the immature skeleton.

13. one layered, large, thin, and flat and contain a rounded nucleus.

14. found in the kidney, the spleen, lymph nodes, and bone marrow. Their function is to form a stroma and provide structural support, such as that in the lymphoid organs
 15. cartilage that contains fibrous bundles of collagen, such as that of the intervertebral disks in the spinal cord.

16. the main structure in the body for support

17. to cushion and insulate the body

18. Monolayered, with large, rounded, centrally located nuclei,

19. also called myocardium, in vertebrates, one of three major muscle types, found only in the heart.