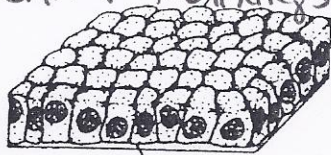


# Epithelial Tissue Classification

acts as a lining; it helps  
make up skin + the linings of internal  
organs.

**COLORING EXERCISE** Using colored pens or pencils, shade in the figure and accompanying labels in contrasting colors of your choice as indicated by the red numerals.

ex. Stomach

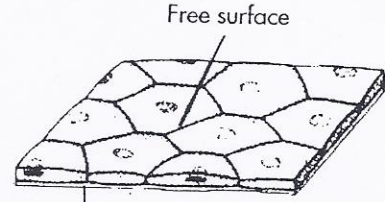


SIMPLE

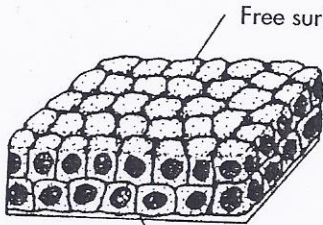
Kidney tubules  
uterus  
skin  
mouth  
bladder

Basement membrane

SQUAMOUS



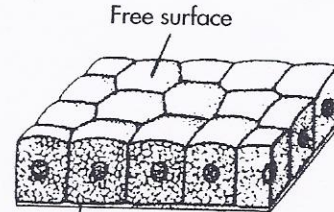
Basement membrane



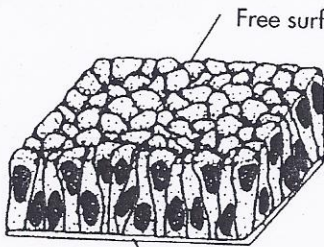
STRATIFIED

Basement membrane

CUBOIDAL



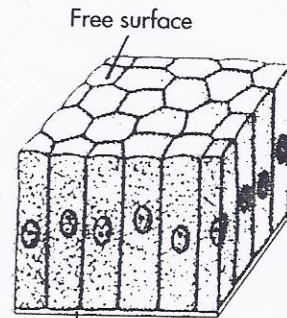
Basement membrane



PSEUDOSTRATIFIED

Basement membrane

COLUMNAR



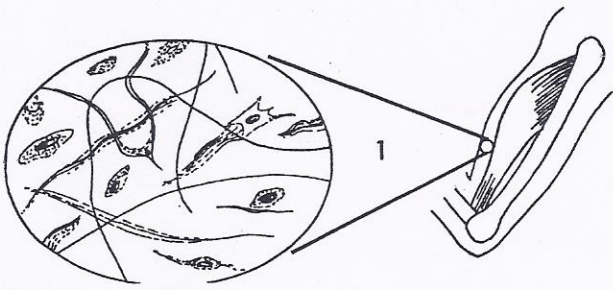
Basement membrane

Figure 7-1 The figures on the left show how epithelia are classified according to number of layers. Figures on the right show how epithelia are classified according to shape.

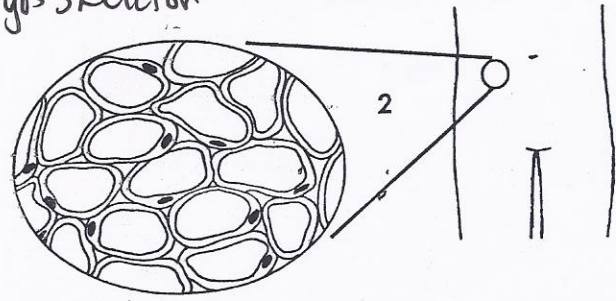


# Connective Tissues (connects — cartilage, bone & even blood)

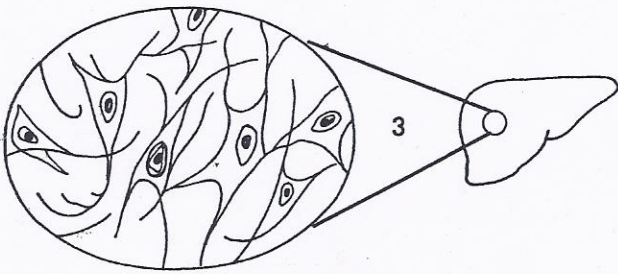
ex. tendons, ligaments, dermis, nose, bet. joints, ears  
embryos skeleton



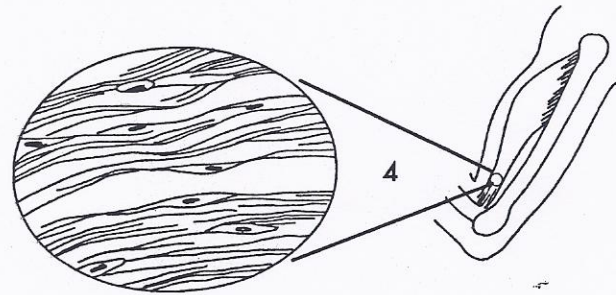
LOOSE, ORDINARY (AREOLAR) 1



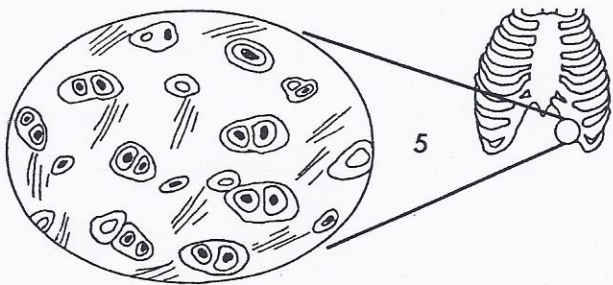
ADIPOSE 2



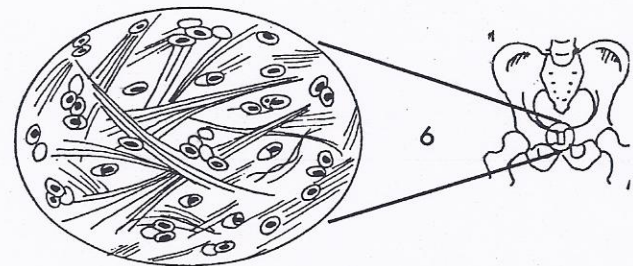
RETICULAR 3



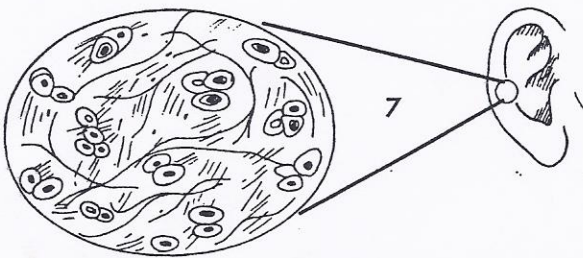
DENSE FIBROUS (REGULAR) 4



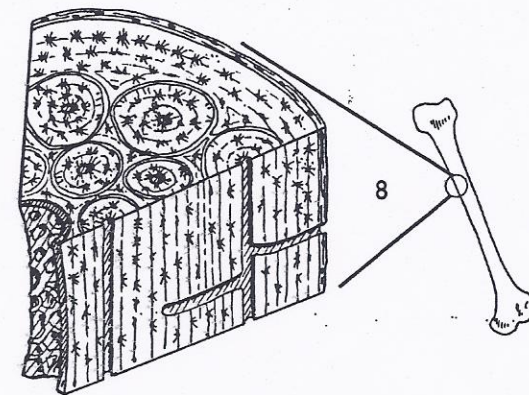
HYALINE CARTILAGE 5



FIBROCARTILAGE 6



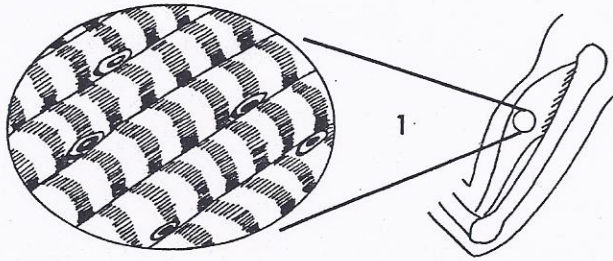
ELASTIC CARTILAGE 7



COMPACT BONE 8

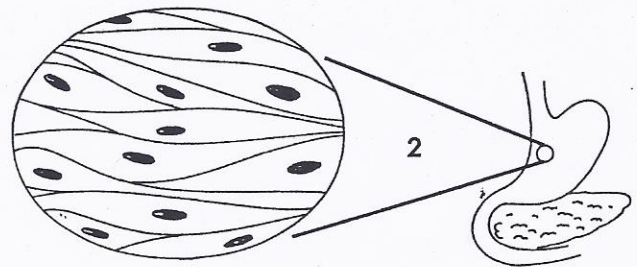
Figure 8-15

Muscle broken down down into 3 types



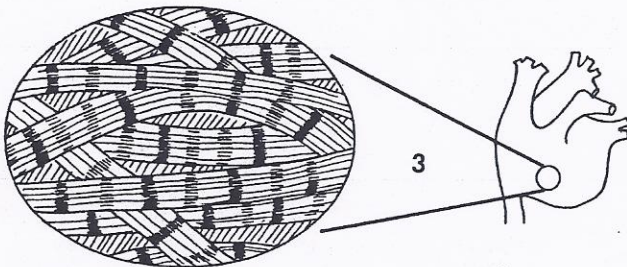
SKELETAL MUSCLE<sub>1</sub>

biceps



SMOOTH MUSCLE<sub>2</sub>

Internal Organs stomachs



CARDIAC MUSCLE<sub>3</sub>

heart

Nervous tissue  
Sends + receives electrical impulses  
peripheral nerves, spinal cord, + brain