

Class: **import**  
Description:

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Test: **Tissue Bank**  
Test Points: **243**  
Test Number: **12705**  
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1) What are some characteristics of a muscle tissue?

- A  Cells are contractile
- B  Cells are scattered
- C  Elongated cells called nodes
- D  Regenerates quickly

2) Muscle is always:

- A  good for storage
- B  quick at repairing
- C  short on blood vessels
- D  able to contract

3) Muscle tissue frequently has alot of \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

- A  None of these
- B  Connective and Blood vessles
- C  Connective Tissues
- D  Blood Vessels

4) Muscle cells are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ because of their long thin shape.

- A  fibers
- B  linea
- C  mysospheres
- D  strands

5) Which muscle performs voluntary movement of body parts?

- A  smooth
- B  cardiac
- C  skeletal
- D  dense regular

6) What is the function of cardiac muscle?

- A  Involentary moverment of body parts

- B** \_\_\_\_\_ Involuntary movement of all organs except for the heart
- C** \_\_\_\_\_ Circulation of the blood
- D** \_\_\_\_\_ Diffusion and osmosis

7) Which of the following is a function of muscle tissue?

- A** \_\_\_\_\_ Support
- B** \_\_\_\_\_ Childbirth
- C** \_\_\_\_\_ Protection
- D** \_\_\_\_\_ Filtration

8) What tissue performs respiratory movement?

- A** \_\_\_\_\_ Connective
- B** \_\_\_\_\_ Epithelial
- C** \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth Muscle
- D** \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal Muscle

9) What is the function of cardiac muscle

- A** \_\_\_\_\_ Involuntary contractions of the heart
- B** \_\_\_\_\_ Voluntary contractions of the heart
- C** \_\_\_\_\_ Shock absorption
- D** \_\_\_\_\_ Energy storage, padding, and insulation

10) What muscle tissue would you use to when you decided to reach for something out of the fridge?

- A** \_\_\_\_\_ CardiacMuscle
- B** \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth Muscle
- C** \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal Muscle
- D** \_\_\_\_\_ None of the above

11) \_\_\_\_\_ has the function of circulating blood.

- A** \_\_\_\_\_ skeletal
- B** \_\_\_\_\_ cardiac
- C** \_\_\_\_\_ smooth
- D** \_\_\_\_\_ nervous

12) \_\_\_\_\_ has the function of respiratory movement.

- A** \_\_\_\_\_ skeletal
- B** \_\_\_\_\_ cardiac
- C** \_\_\_\_\_ smooth
- D** \_\_\_\_\_ nervous

13) What is the function of cardiac muscle?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Involuntary movement of body parts
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Involuntary movement of all organs except for the heart
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Circulation of the blood
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Diffusion and osmosis

14) Which of the following muscle functions uses cardiac muscle the most

- A \_\_\_\_\_ circulation of blood
- B \_\_\_\_\_ childbirth
- C \_\_\_\_\_ excretion of waste
- D \_\_\_\_\_ playing soccer
- E \_\_\_\_\_ moving skeleton

15) Which of the following is not a function of muscle tissue

- A \_\_\_\_\_ moving skeleton
- B \_\_\_\_\_ childbirth
- C \_\_\_\_\_ secretion of fluids
- D \_\_\_\_\_ excretion of waste
- E \_\_\_\_\_ circulation of blood

16) Which of these does skeletal muscle do?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ contraction of stomach
- B \_\_\_\_\_ ligament
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Waving your hand
- D \_\_\_\_\_ your heartbeat

17) Is skeletal muscle voluntary or involuntary?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ none of the above
- B \_\_\_\_\_ all of the above
- C \_\_\_\_\_ voluntary
- D \_\_\_\_\_ involuntary

18) What is a function of smooth muscle?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ removing waste from your body
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Body movement
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Contraction of the heart

19) What is the function of the simple cuboidal?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ osmosis

- B \_\_\_\_\_ Filtration only
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Secretion and filtration
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Transport blood
- E \_\_\_\_\_ absorption

20) What does the smooth muscle tissue line the walls of

- A \_\_\_\_\_ kidney
- B \_\_\_\_\_ brain
- C \_\_\_\_\_ foot
- D \_\_\_\_\_ stomach
- E \_\_\_\_\_ heart

21) Where is cardiac muscle located?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ The lung
- B \_\_\_\_\_ The heart
- C \_\_\_\_\_ The elephant
- D \_\_\_\_\_ The toe
- E \_\_\_\_\_ The eye

22) Where is smooth muscle located?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ The walls of solid organs
- B \_\_\_\_\_ The walls of hollow organs
- C \_\_\_\_\_ The walls of the brain
- D \_\_\_\_\_ The walls of the skin
- E \_\_\_\_\_ The walls of the nail

23) What is the muscle that is attached to the bone?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Epithelial
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Nervous
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Fibrocartilage
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac

24) The walls of hollow organs contain what tissue?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Vascular
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac

25) The walls of the heart have what tissue?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Vascular
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac

26) What are the three types of muscle tissue?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Fibro-cartilage, Skeletal, Vascular
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal, Smooth, Cardiac
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar, Adipose, Elastic
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth, Hyaline, Elastic
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac, Nervous, Simple Columnar

27) Skeletal muscle is located \_\_\_\_\_

- A \_\_\_\_\_ On muscle
- B \_\_\_\_\_ On any muscle attached to the bone
- C \_\_\_\_\_ On skin
- D \_\_\_\_\_ On hair follicles
- E \_\_\_\_\_ On feet

28) What is the structure of Cardiac Muscle?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Elongated cells with squared off ends
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Cells are elongated and branched
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Dense cells no matrix
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Single layer of elongated cells

29) What type of muscle tissue has no striations (visible stripes)?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Nervous

30) Which tissue has long cells with visible stripes that are all parallel

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal Muscle
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth Muscle
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Dense Regular
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar

31) Which type of muscle tissue has no visible stripes or striation?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal
- D \_\_\_\_\_ They all have striation

32) Which tissue has cells that are branched and striated?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Smooth
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Skeletal
- D \_\_\_\_\_ none of them are

33) Nervous tissue does not transmit messages throughout the body.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ True
- B \_\_\_\_\_ False

34) Where does epithelial tissue get its nourishment?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ cells
- B \_\_\_\_\_ free surface
- C \_\_\_\_\_ mitochondria
- D \_\_\_\_\_ basement membrane

35) How are epithelial tissues classified?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ shape and arrangement
- B \_\_\_\_\_ size
- C \_\_\_\_\_ color
- D \_\_\_\_\_ text

36) Which of the following does nervous tissue NOT contain?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Fat droplets
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Nucleus
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Cell membrane
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Nerve fiber

37) What kind of tissue is the most widely varied and distributed type in the body?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ epithelial
- B \_\_\_\_\_ connective
- C \_\_\_\_\_ muscular
- D \_\_\_\_\_ nervous

38) In connective tissue, cells can reproduce, but regeneration is slow due to \_\_\_ number of cells.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ high
- B \_\_\_\_\_ low
- C \_\_\_\_\_ normally distributed
- D \_\_\_\_\_ abnormally distributed

39) What best describes the structure of nervous tissue?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Long cells that taper to a point on ends
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Many layers of cells that change shape
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Moderately spaced cells in a matrix of thick protein gel
- D \_\_\_\_\_ A central cell body with branching out growths

40) Which describes the blood supply of connective tissue

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Connective has minimal circulation
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Connective has a reverse circulation
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Connective is highly vascular
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Connective is not vascular
- E \_\_\_\_\_ There is nothing unique about the blood supply to Connective

41) Connective tissue generally contains few:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ protein fibers
- B \_\_\_\_\_ blood vessels
- C \_\_\_\_\_ cells

42) Connective tissue regenerates:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ slowly
- B \_\_\_\_\_ quickly
- C \_\_\_\_\_ none of these
- D \_\_\_\_\_ not at all

43) The physical properties of any Connective Tissue is due mostly to:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ The composition of the matrix
- B \_\_\_\_\_ The shape and thickness of the cells
- C \_\_\_\_\_ The number of layers it has grown
- D \_\_\_\_\_ The number of blood vessels it contains

44) Connective tissue is classified by:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ cell type
- B \_\_\_\_\_ cell arrangement

- C \_\_\_\_\_ none of these
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Cell thickness

45) Connective tissue is generally:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ all of these
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Vascularized
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Made of mostly non-living material
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Found in many different locations

46) What is between connective tissue cells?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ more cells
- B \_\_\_\_\_ goo
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Matrix
- D \_\_\_\_\_ nothing
- E \_\_\_\_\_ blood

47) Why does it take so long to reproduce the matrix?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ because there are more cells
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Because there are fewer cells
- C \_\_\_\_\_ because the matrix isn't real
- D \_\_\_\_\_ because it does

48) What is the function of Areolar?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Binding
- B \_\_\_\_\_ None of these
- C \_\_\_\_\_ All of these
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Insulation
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Rigid Framework

49) Which connective tissue transports and nutrients and waste?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ adipose
- B \_\_\_\_\_ osseous
- C \_\_\_\_\_ areolar
- D \_\_\_\_\_ skeletal
- E \_\_\_\_\_ vascular

50) What is the function of hyaline cartilage?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ shock absorbtion
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Bone formation, joint lubrication



- C \_\_\_\_\_ binding
- D \_\_\_\_\_ energy storage
- E \_\_\_\_\_ attach bone to bone

51) What connective tissue attaches bone to bone?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ areolar
- B \_\_\_\_\_ hyaline
- C \_\_\_\_\_ skeletal
- D \_\_\_\_\_ adipose
- E \_\_\_\_\_ dense regular

52) Which connective tissue provides flexible framework?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ osseous
- B \_\_\_\_\_ hyaline
- C \_\_\_\_\_ elastic
- D \_\_\_\_\_ simple squamous
- E \_\_\_\_\_ fibro-cartilage

53) Which of the following tissues does not bind things together.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Dense Regular
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Osseous

54) Which tissue, located around the heart, is used for cushioning?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Dense Regular
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar

55) What does dense regular attach?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ bone to bone
- B \_\_\_\_\_ bone to bone or muscle to bone
- C \_\_\_\_\_ muscle to muscle

56) What is the function of fibrocartilage

- A \_\_\_\_\_ formation
- B \_\_\_\_\_ shock absorption
- C \_\_\_\_\_ protection
- D \_\_\_\_\_ support

57) What purpose does Adipose serve?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Energy storage
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Insulation
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Padding
- D \_\_\_\_\_ All of said answers

58) What function does Vascular cells provide?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ entertainment.
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Both transport and nourishment
- C \_\_\_\_\_ transport
- D \_\_\_\_\_ nourishment
- E \_\_\_\_\_ protection

59) What is the location of Areolar?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ framework of external ears
- B \_\_\_\_\_ cap ends of most bones at joints
- C \_\_\_\_\_ ligaments and tendons
- D \_\_\_\_\_ in the chambers of the heart
- E \_\_\_\_\_ under the skin

60) What is located in the pads of your knees?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Fibro-cartilage
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dense Regular
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic

61) What makes up a fetal skeleton?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Fibro-cartilage
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Cuboidal
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline

62) What tissue makes up ligament and tendons

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline

- D \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Dense Regular

63) Which of the following is NOT primarily composed of connective tissue?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Blood
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Bone
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Tendon
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Intervertebral disc
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Heart

64) What type of tissue is a tendon composed of?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Mucous connective tissue
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Mesenchyme
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Loose irregular connective tissue
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dense irregular connective tissue
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Dense regular connective tissue

65) Which type of cartilage forms the skeleton of the fetus?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline cartilage
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic cartilage
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Fibrocartilage
- D \_\_\_\_\_ All of the above
- E \_\_\_\_\_ None of the above

66) What type of tissue makes up the "Adam's apple" or Larynx?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline cartilage
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Fibrocartilage
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic cartilage
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Both a and b
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Both a and c

67) Which type of cartilage forms the intervertebral disc?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline cartilage
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic cartilage
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Fibrocartilage
- D \_\_\_\_\_ All of the above
- E \_\_\_\_\_ None of the above

68) Which type of tissue forms the bones?

- A \_\_\_\_ Hyaline cartilage
- B \_\_\_\_ Elastic cartilage
- C \_\_\_\_ Fibrocartilage
- D \_\_\_\_ All of the above
- E \_\_\_\_ None of the above

69) Which type of cartilage forms the joint surface of bones?

- A \_\_\_\_ Hyaline cartilage
- B \_\_\_\_ Elastic cartilage
- C \_\_\_\_ Fibrocartilage
- D \_\_\_\_ All of the above
- E \_\_\_\_ None of the above

70) Which type of cartilage is found in the external ear?

- A \_\_\_\_ Hyaline cartilage
- B \_\_\_\_ Elastic cartilage
- C \_\_\_\_ Fibrocartilage
- D \_\_\_\_ All of the above
- E \_\_\_\_ None of the above

71) Where can you find Hyaline?

- A \_\_\_\_ mouth
- B \_\_\_\_ heart
- C \_\_\_\_ nose
- D \_\_\_\_ large intestine
- E \_\_\_\_ liver

72) Where can you find elastic?

- A \_\_\_\_ bone
- B \_\_\_\_ ear
- C \_\_\_\_ spleen
- D \_\_\_\_ larynx
- E \_\_\_\_ liver

73) Where can you find fibrocartilage?

- A \_\_\_\_ heart
- B \_\_\_\_ nose
- C \_\_\_\_ brain
- D \_\_\_\_ Hip Joint

E \_\_\_\_\_ liver

74) Where can you find osseous?

A \_\_\_\_\_ bladder

B \_\_\_\_\_ Bone

C \_\_\_\_\_ nose

D \_\_\_\_\_ pancreas

E \_\_\_\_\_ bronchi

75) What connective tissue produces blood?

A \_\_\_\_\_ vascular

B \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar

C \_\_\_\_\_ Dense Regular

D \_\_\_\_\_ Osseous

E \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose

76) What is the function of an Areolar tissue?

A \_\_\_\_\_ Nourishment

B \_\_\_\_\_ Energy storing

C \_\_\_\_\_ Provides flexible framework

D \_\_\_\_\_ Transportation

E \_\_\_\_\_ Binding

77) This tissue provides flexible framework.

A \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic

B \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline

C \_\_\_\_\_ Dense Regular

D \_\_\_\_\_ Fibro-cartilage

E \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose

78) What is the function of dense regular?

A \_\_\_\_\_ Bone Formation

B \_\_\_\_\_ Binding

C \_\_\_\_\_ Joint Lubrication

D \_\_\_\_\_ Attach bone to bone, muscle to bone

E \_\_\_\_\_ Energy Storage

79) This question has more than 1 correct answer. You must check them all.

Check all of the tissues that contain collagen.

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Fibrocartilage
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Dense Regular
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Osseous
- F \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline

80) Which tissue has both thick parallel collagen?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Dense Regular
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Osseous
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Fibrocartilage

81) Which tissue has no collagen or elastin?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Osseous
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic

82) Which tissue has a protein gel matrix and no fibers?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Hyaline
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic

83) Which tissue has calcium salts arranged in rings?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Areolar
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Osseous
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic

84) Which tissue has cells in a matrix of water and dissolved salts?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Vascular
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Osseous
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic

85) Which is the most abundant fiber in connective tissue?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Collagen fiber
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Elastic fiber
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Reticular fiber
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Purkinje fiber
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Muscle fibers

86) What type of gland secrete its product directly into the bloodstream?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Endocrine gland
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Multicellular gland
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Exocrine gland
- D \_\_\_\_\_ All of the above
- E \_\_\_\_\_ None of the above

87) Epithelial Tissue is generally arranged in:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ thick chunks within other tissues
- B \_\_\_\_\_ thick chunks on surfaces
- C \_\_\_\_\_ thin sheets on surfaces
- D \_\_\_\_\_ thin sheets within other tissues

88) Why does epithelial tissue regenerate quickly?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ strong cells
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Large cells
- C \_\_\_\_\_ large blood flow
- D \_\_\_\_\_ none of the above
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Exposure

89) Where does epithelial tissue get its blood from?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ no where
- B \_\_\_\_\_ the heart
- C \_\_\_\_\_ blood vessels on the skin
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Basement layer
- E \_\_\_\_\_ free surface

90) What doesn't the epithelial tissue do?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ absorbs
- B \_\_\_\_\_ filters

- C \_\_\_\_\_ secrete
- D \_\_\_\_\_ protects
- E \_\_\_\_\_ bind

91) Which tissue secrete fluids?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ connective
- B \_\_\_\_\_ nervous
- C \_\_\_\_\_ muscular
- D \_\_\_\_\_ epithelial

92) What Epithelial tissue is responsible for diffusion and osmosis?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Cuboidal
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Squamous
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified Squamous
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Columnar

93) Which tissue is responsible for the protection of the body from bacteria and loss of water?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified Transitional
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Columnar
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Squamous
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified Squamous

94) Which of the following is not a function of an epithelial tissue?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ protection
- B \_\_\_\_\_ binds
- C \_\_\_\_\_ absorption
- D \_\_\_\_\_ secretion

95) Which is this most permeable?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified Transitional
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Cuboidal
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Squamous
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified Squamous

96) What is the function of stratified squamous?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ osmosis
- B \_\_\_\_\_ prevention of diffusion



- C \_\_\_\_\_ filtering air
- D \_\_\_\_\_ protection
- E \_\_\_\_\_ secretion

97) What is the function of Simple Squamous?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Secretion
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Diffusion and Osmosis
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Filtration of Blood
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Protection
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Osmosis

98) What is a function of Simple Columnar?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Diffusion and Osmosis
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Binding of tissues
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Absorption of nutrients
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Protection
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Shock absorption

99) What is the function of Stratified Squamous?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Prevention of Diffusion and Osmosis
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Diffusion and Osmosis
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Filtration of Air
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Protection
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Filtration of Blood

100) What is the function of Pseudostratified Ciliated Columnar?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Protection
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Diffusion
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Filtration of Blood
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Filtration of air and movement of female ovum
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Osmosis

101) What is a function of simple squamous?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Filtration
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Protection
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Absorption
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Diffusion

E \_\_\_\_\_ Secretion

102) Which Epithelial tissue is used for protection?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Columnar
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified Squamous
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified Transitional
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Squamous
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Cuboidal

103) Which epithelial tissue prevents osmosis?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified Transitional
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Adipose
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Cardiac
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Pseudostratified Ciliated Columnar
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Simple Cuboidal

104) What is a function of pseudostratified ciliated columnar?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ energy storage
- B \_\_\_\_\_ protection
- C \_\_\_\_\_ prevent diffusion
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Filtration of air
- E \_\_\_\_\_ filtration of blood

105) What is stratified squamous used for?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ diffusion and osmosis
- B \_\_\_\_\_ expandable barrier
- C \_\_\_\_\_ protection
- D \_\_\_\_\_ secretion
- E \_\_\_\_\_ filtration

106) What type of tissue lines the bladder?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple squamous epithelium
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Simple cuboidal epithelium
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Simple columnar epithelium
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified squamous epithelium
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Transitional epithelium

**107)** What type of tissue lines blood vessels?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple squamous epithelium
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Simple cuboidal epithelium
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Simple columnar epithelium
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified squamous epithelium
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Transitional epithelium

**108)** What type of epithelium lines the trachea?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple squamous epithelium
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Simple cuboidal epithelium
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Simple columnar epithelium
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified squamous epithelium
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Pseudostratified epithelium

**109)** What type of epithelium forms the epidermis?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple squamous epithelium
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Simple cuboidal epithelium
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Simple columnar epithelium
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified squamous epithelium
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Pseudostratified epithelium

**110)** What type of tissue lines most of the digestive tract?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple squamous epithelium
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Simple cuboidal epithelium
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Simple columnar epithelium
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified squamous epithelium
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Transitional epithelium

**111)** What type of tissue forms the alveoli in the lung?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple squamous epithelium
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Simple cuboidal epithelium
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Simple columnar epithelium
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified squamous epithelium
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Pseudostratified epithelium

**112)** what is the lining of the stomach

- A \_\_\_\_\_ simple columnar
- B \_\_\_\_\_ bladder
- C \_\_\_\_\_ large intestine
- D \_\_\_\_\_ cardiac
- E \_\_\_\_\_ muscle

113) what is the lining of the stomach

- A \_\_\_\_\_ dense regular
- B \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system
- C \_\_\_\_\_ elastic
- D \_\_\_\_\_ bladder
- E \_\_\_\_\_ simple columnar

114) what is the lining of the lungs

- A \_\_\_\_\_ simple squamous
- B \_\_\_\_\_ adipose
- C \_\_\_\_\_ skeletal
- D \_\_\_\_\_ fibro cartilage
- E \_\_\_\_\_ kidneys

115) what is lining of the kidneys

- A \_\_\_\_\_ stratified transitional
- B \_\_\_\_\_ simple cuboidal
- C \_\_\_\_\_ hyaline
- D \_\_\_\_\_ dense regular
- E \_\_\_\_\_ osseous

116) Where is simple columnar located?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ lining of Falopian tissues
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Blood vessels
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Lining of digestive tract.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Lining of mouth.
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Glands

117) Simple squamous is found where?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ bladder
- B \_\_\_\_\_ uterus
- C \_\_\_\_\_ skin
- D \_\_\_\_\_ glands
- E \_\_\_\_\_ lungs

118) Where is pseudostratified Ciliated columnar?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ lining of stomach
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Lining of fallopian tubes.
- C \_\_\_\_\_ lining of digestive tract
- D \_\_\_\_\_ lining of urinary bladder
- E \_\_\_\_\_ glands

119) what is located on the lining of the lungs

- A \_\_\_\_\_ nervous system
- B \_\_\_\_\_ simple squamous
- C \_\_\_\_\_ simple columnar
- D \_\_\_\_\_ spleen
- E \_\_\_\_\_ adipose

120) Which describes the structure of Pseudostratified Ciliated Columnar?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Single layer of flattened cells
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Single layer of elongated cells
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Appears to be layered but is not
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Many layers

121) Simple Squamous tissue has cells that

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Are contractile
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Are not layered
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Have cilia.
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Can be stretched

122) Simple cuboidal tissue is made of:

- A \_\_\_\_\_ a single layer of square cells
- B \_\_\_\_\_ a single layer elongated cells
- C \_\_\_\_\_ a single layer of flattened cells

D \_\_\_\_ several layers of flattened cells

123) Stratified Squamous tissue often contains:

- A \_\_\_\_ Keratin
- B \_\_\_\_ Elastin
- C \_\_\_\_ Collagen

124) The tissue that appear to be layered, but is not, also contains:

- A \_\_\_\_ goblet cells
- B \_\_\_\_ Collagen
- C \_\_\_\_ cilia
- D \_\_\_\_ flagella

125) The tissue that is a single layer of elongated cells is:

- A \_\_\_\_ stratified columnar
- B \_\_\_\_ striated columnar
- C \_\_\_\_ simple columnar

126) Stratified transitional has cells that are:

- A \_\_\_\_ round
- B \_\_\_\_ changeable
- C \_\_\_\_ rectangular
- D \_\_\_\_ flat

127) What type of epithelial cells are as tall as they are wide?

- A \_\_\_\_ Simple
- B \_\_\_\_ Stratified
- C \_\_\_\_ Squamous
- D \_\_\_\_ Cuboidal
- E \_\_\_\_ Columnar

128) What type of epithelium is more than one layer thick?

- A \_\_\_\_ Simple
- B \_\_\_\_ Stratified
- C \_\_\_\_ Squamous

- D \_\_\_\_\_ Cuboidal
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Columnar

**129)** What type of epithelium is composed of flat cells?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Squamous
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Cuboidal
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Columnar

**130)** What type of epithelial cells are taller than they are wide?

- A \_\_\_\_\_ Simple
- B \_\_\_\_\_ Stratified
- C \_\_\_\_\_ Squamous
- D \_\_\_\_\_ Cuboidal
- E \_\_\_\_\_ Columnar