

Epithelial Tissue

Name: _____

Date: _____

Part A: The "Big Four" Tissues

Instruction: The human body is made up of four primary tissue types. Match each tissue type to its main function by placing the correct letter (A-D) in the space provided.

1. ____ Epithelial Tissue

3. ____ Muscle Tissue

2. ____ Connective Tissue

4. ____ Nervous Tissue

Options:

- A. Produces movement.
- B. Controls communication and transmits electrical signals.
- C. Covers body surfaces and lines internal organs.
- D. Supports, protects, and binds other tissues together.

Part B: How to Name Epithelial Tissues

Instruction: Epithelial tissues are named using two words. The first word describes the **number of layers**, and the second word describes the **shape of the cells**. Use the word bank to fill in the blanks.

Word Bank: Stratified | Columnar | Squamous | Simple | Cuboidal

5. A tissue with only *one layer* of cells is called _____ .

6. A tissue with *multiple layers* of cells is called _____ .

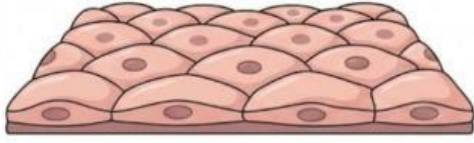
7. Flat, tile-like cells are called _____ .

8. Cube-shaped cells are called _____ .

9. Tall, rectangular cells are called _____ .

Part C: Visual Identification

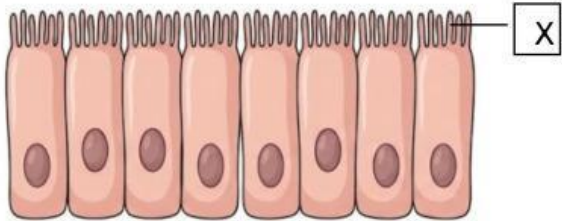
Instruction: Look at the diagrams below. Combine the terms from Part B to write the correct, full name of the epithelial tissue under each picture (e.g., Simple Squamous).



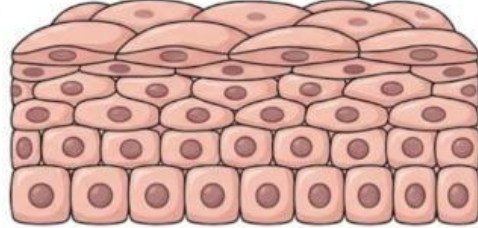
10. _____



11. _____



12. _____



13. _____

14. Identify the structure labeled X in Diagram 12 and state its role in the small intestine.

Part D: Structure Meets Function: *Instruction: The shape and layers of a tissue determine its job. Match the epithelial tissue to its common location and function in the body by placing the correct letter (A-D) in the space provided.*

15. ____ Simple Squamous

17. ____ Simple Columnar

16. ____ Simple Cuboidal

18. ____ Stratified Squamous

Options:

- A. The outer layer of the skin (epidermis); provides protection against friction.
- B. Lines the stomach and intestines; provides space for absorbing nutrients.
- C. Found in the air sacs (alveoli) of the lungs; allows oxygen to diffuse quickly.
- D. Forms the ducts of glands (like salivary glands) and kidney tubules for secretion.