

7/10/19 ODM CONNECT HW

1. Draw the diagram of different types of epithelial tissue and write their functions.

Ans) Types of epithelial tissues are:-

(a) Squamous

(b) cuboidal

(c) stratified squamous

(d) columnar (ciliated)

→ Function of Squamous epithelial tissues:-

In cells lining blood vessels or lung alveoli transportation of substances occurs through a selectively permeable surface, this epithelium is a flat kind, this is called the simple squamous epithelium.

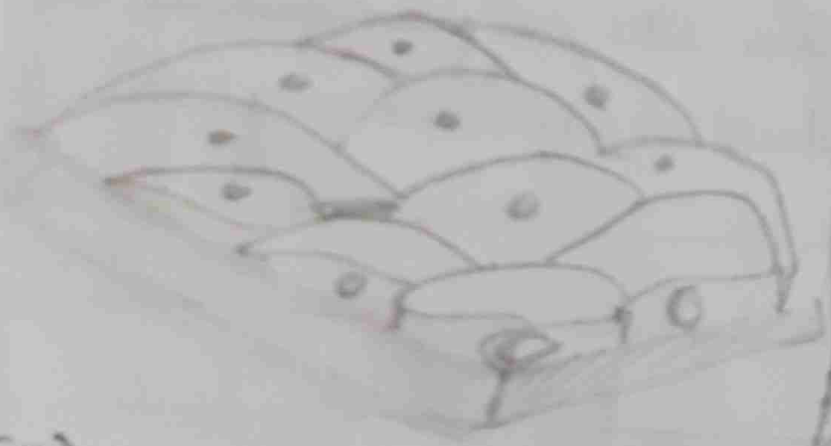
→ Function of ~~the~~ cuboidal epithelium:

These form the lining of the kidney tubules and ducts of salivary glands where these provide

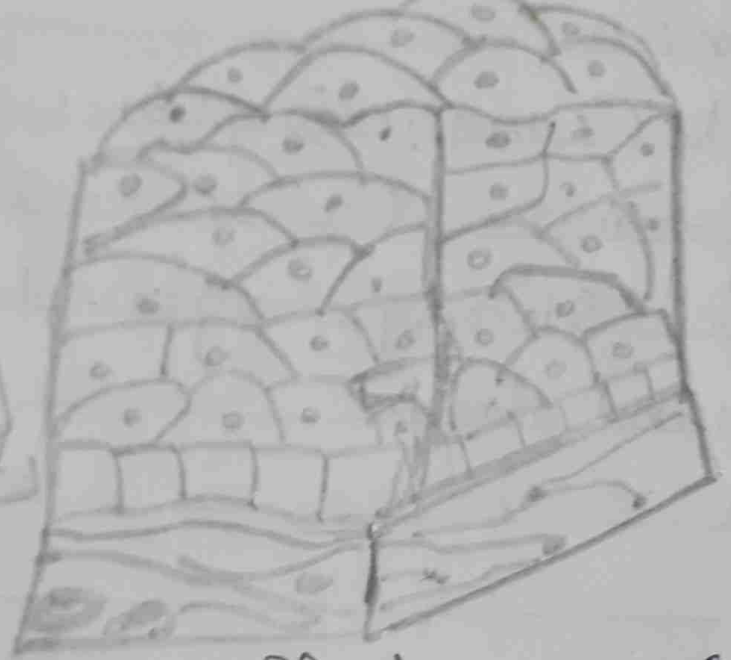
mechanical support.

→ function of stratified squamous epithelium:
skin epithelial cells are arranged in many layers
to prevent wear & tear.

→ function of columnar epithelium:
where absorption and secretion occurs, as on the
inner lining of the intestine, these tall epithelial
cells are present. This columnar epithelium facilitates
movement across the epithelial barrier.



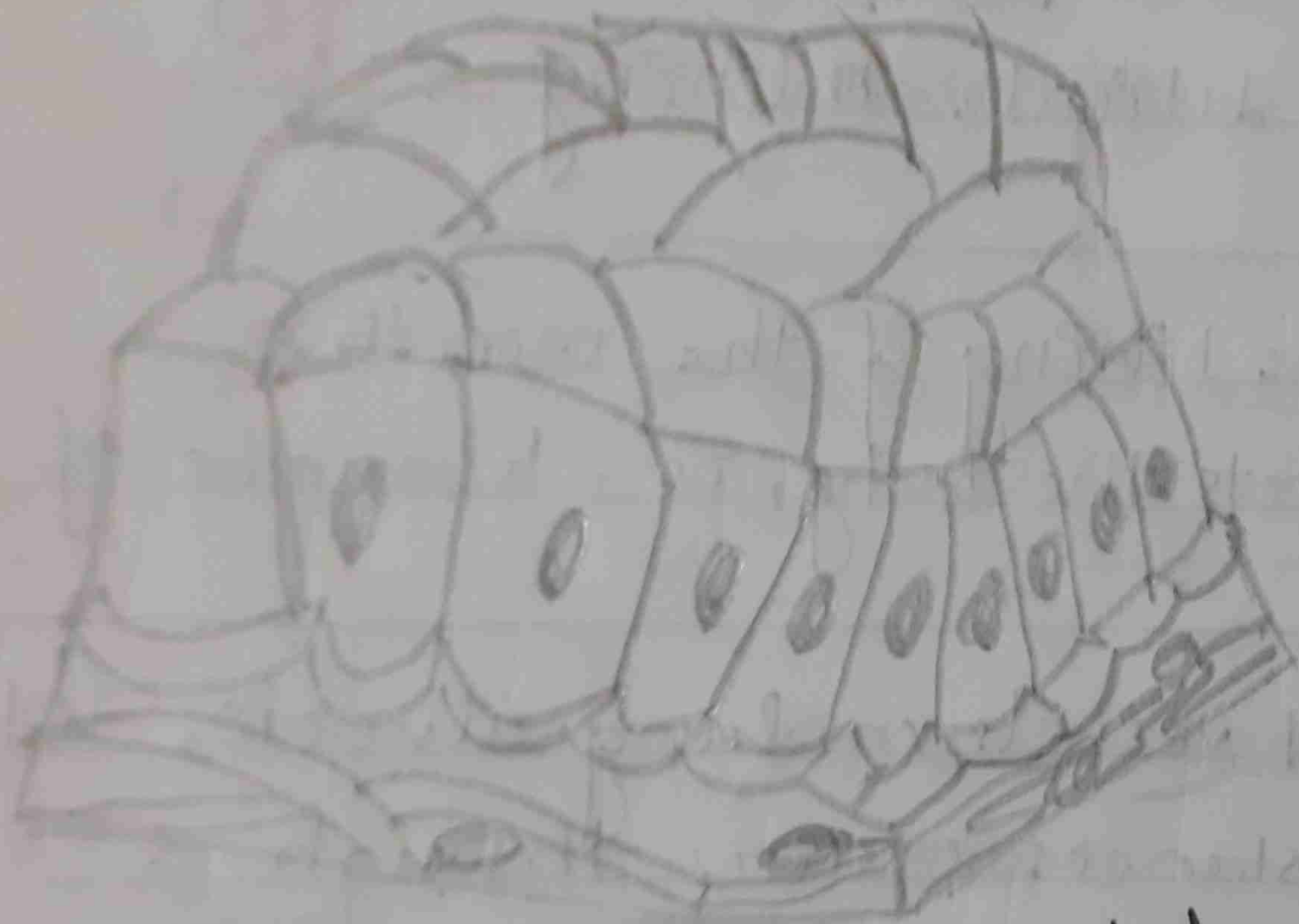
(a) squamous



(b) stratified squamous



(c) columnar
(ciliated)



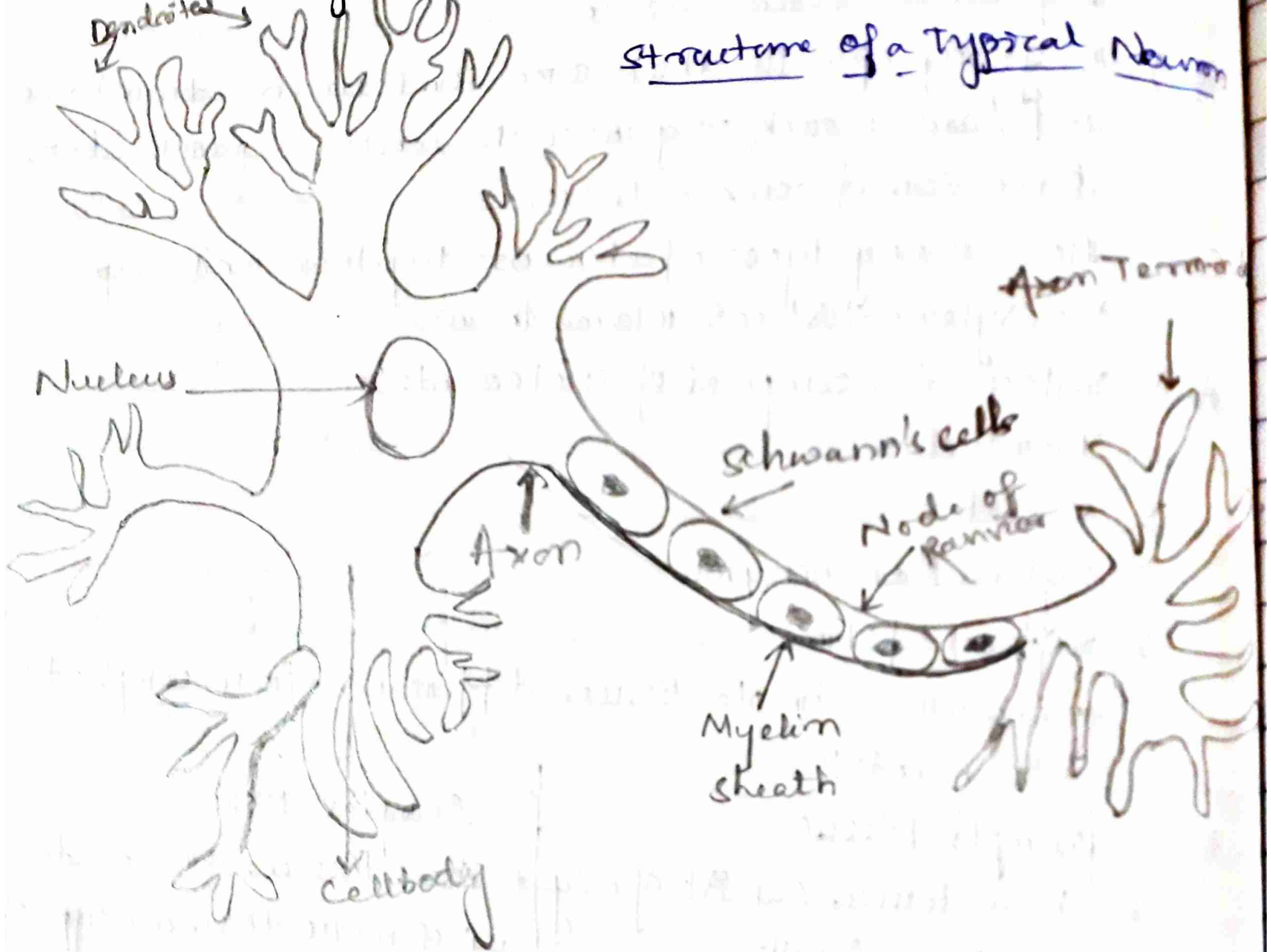
(b) Cuboidal

2. Differentiate between three types of muscular tissue structurally.

Ans) Striated Muscle	Unstriated Muscle	cardiac Muscle
<p>On the basis of structure</p> <p>Cells are cylindrical</p> <p>Cells are not branched</p> <p>Cells are multinucleated</p> <p>Alternate light and dark bands are present.</p> <p>It ends are blunt</p>	<p>Cells are long</p> <p>Cells are not branched</p> <p>Cells are uninucleated</p> <p>There are no bands present</p> <p>It ends are tapering</p>	<p>Cells are cylindrical</p> <p>Cells are branched</p> <p>Cells are uninucleated</p> <p>Faint bands are present</p> <p>It ends are flat and wavy</p>

3. Draw the diagram of nervous tissue and label it.

Structure of a Typical Neuron



4. Why nerve tissue are longer in size than other tissues?

Ans) The major function of nerve cells is to transfer messages in the form of electrical impulses to different parts of the body. Nerve cells are long and have branches because they need more surface area to pass the signals to cell by cell.