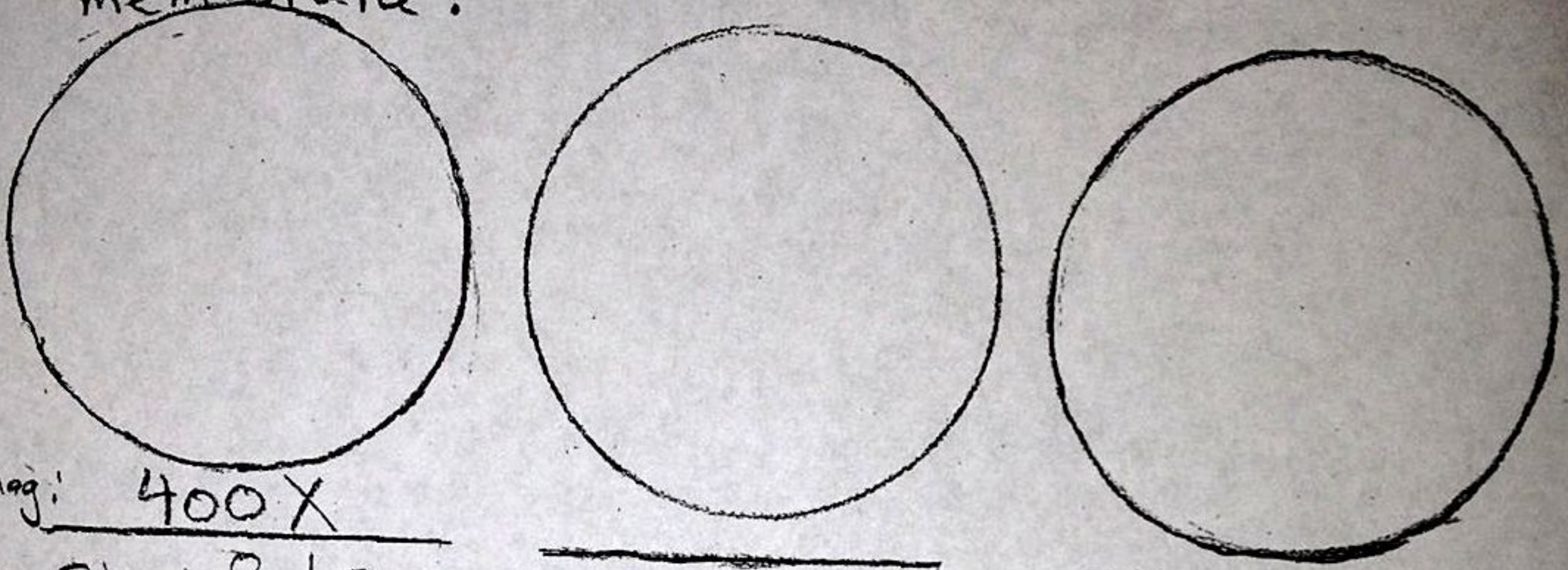
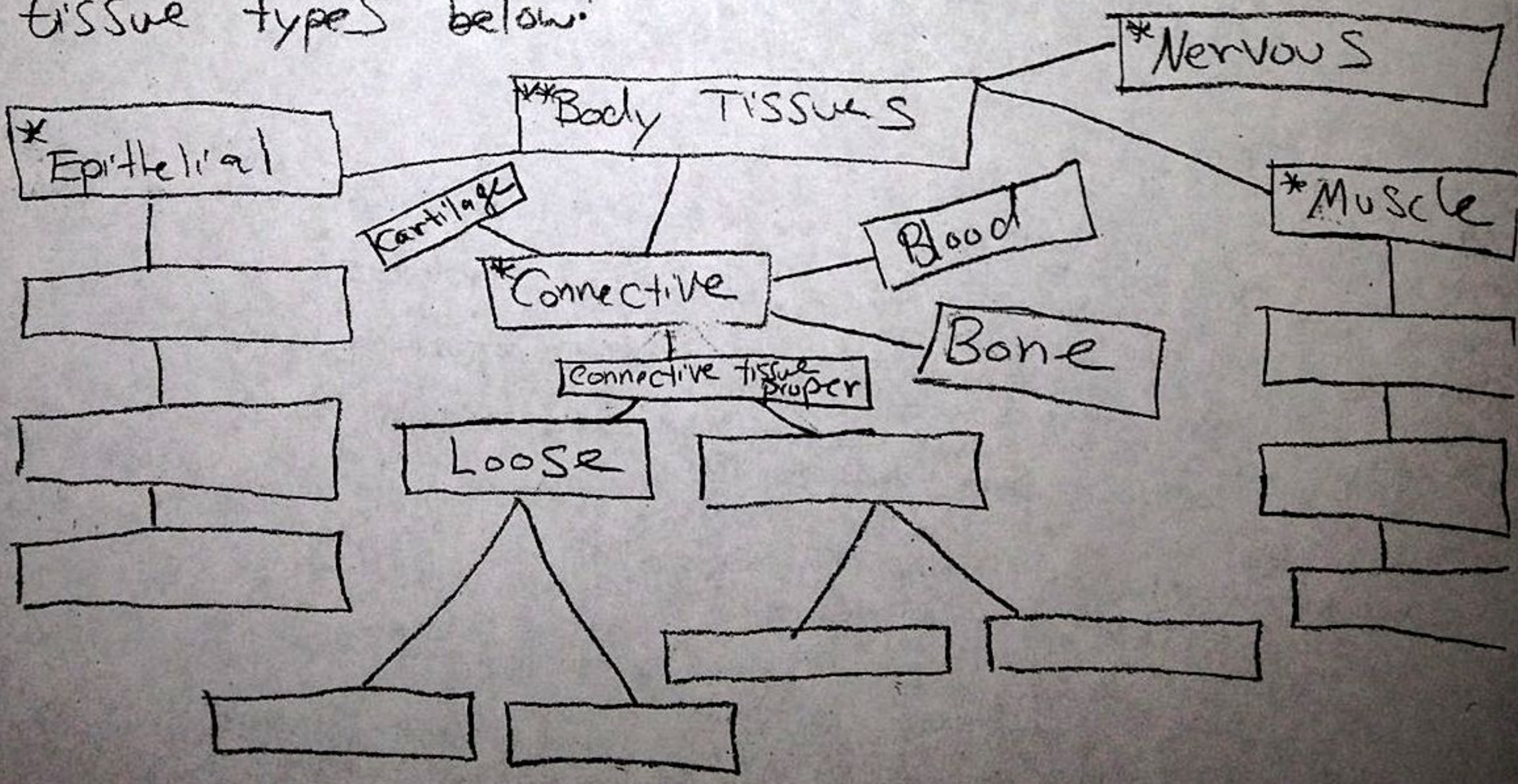


8. Examine the three classes of epithelial tissue. Sketch the tissue times in the appropriate places from each station. Label the nuclei and membrane:



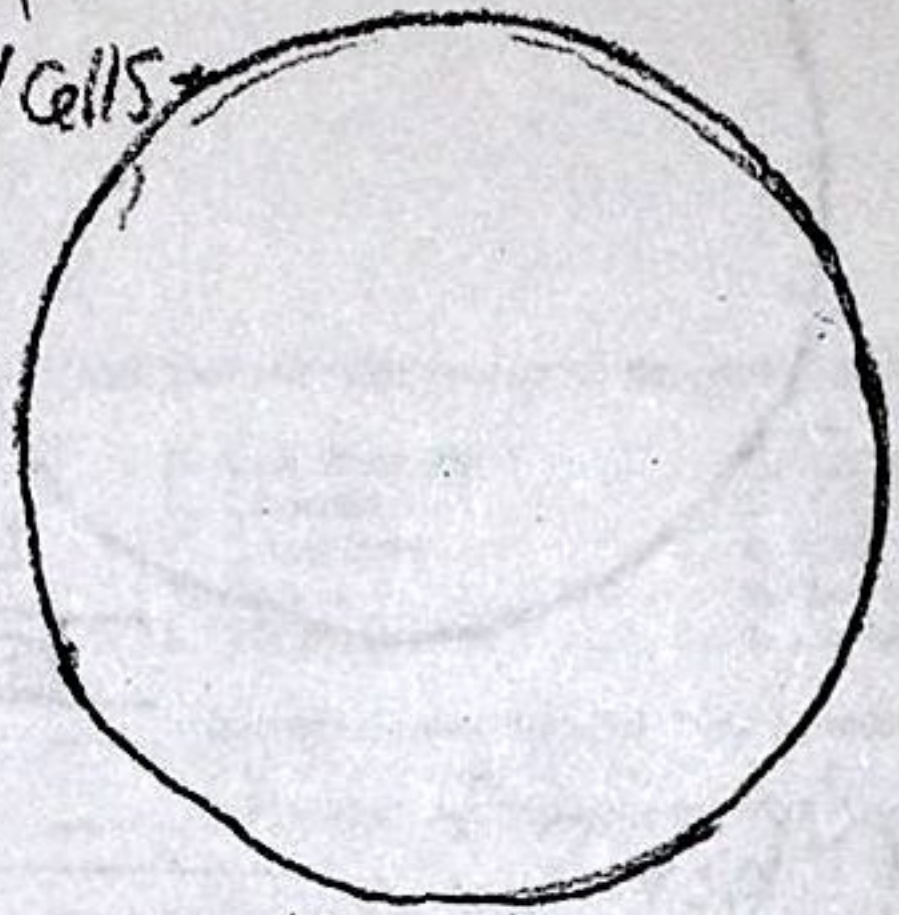
total mag: 400X  
 title: Stratified Squamous

9. Make a concept map of the body's main tissue types below:



10. What are the categories that fit under  
Connective tissue proper, loose connective  
tissue? \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

11. Draw the slide of the adipose tissue and  
label the epithelium around it as well as the  
fat droplets/cells.

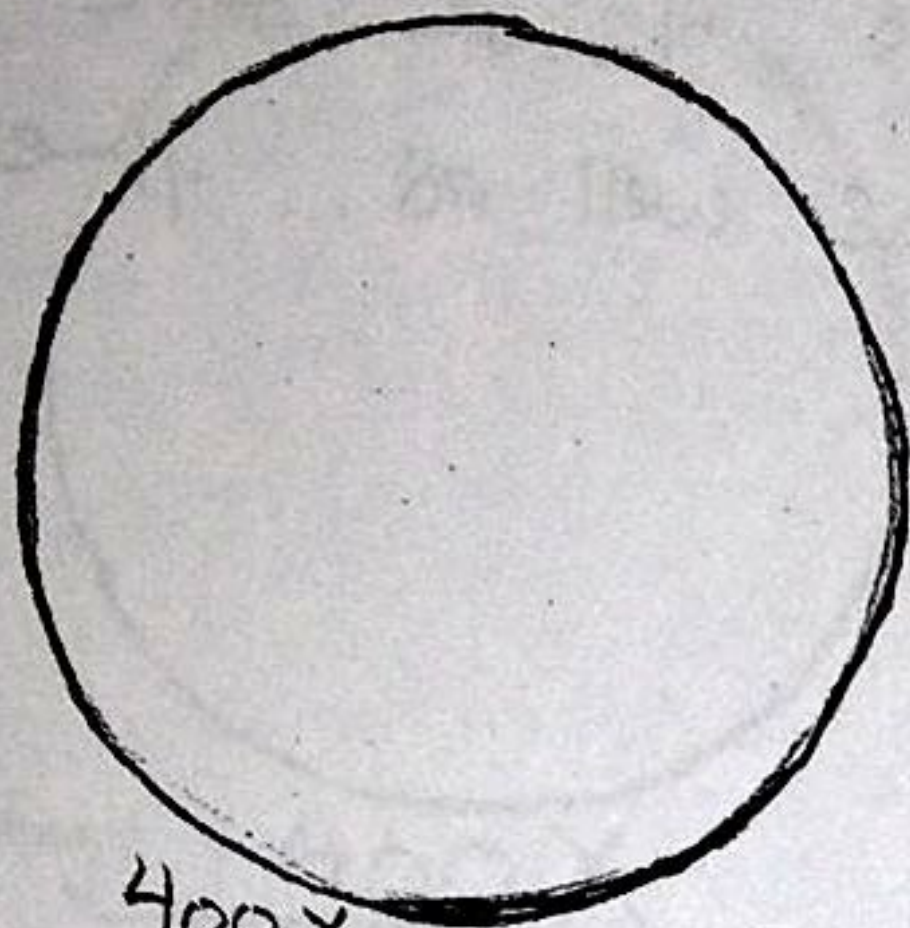


400 X

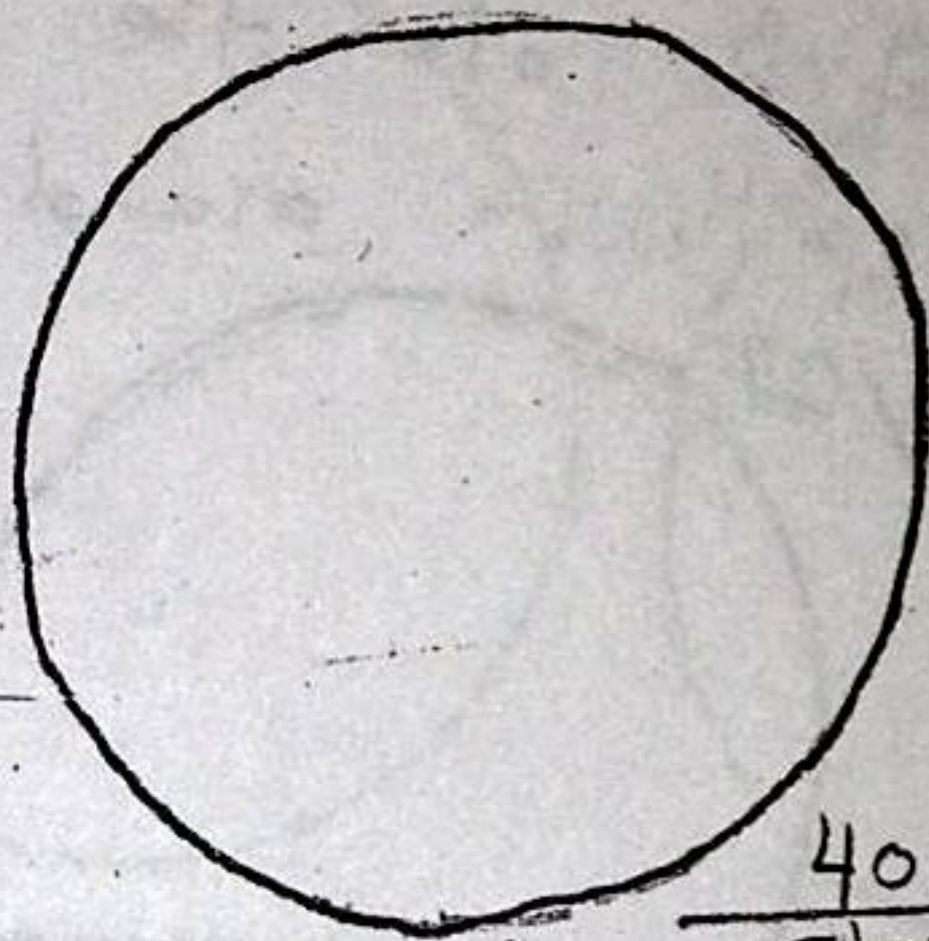
12. What are the categories that fit under  
Connective tissue proper, dense connective  
tissue? \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Aside from your answers for number 10 & 12,  
what are the three other categories that  
fit under connective tissue? \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. Sketch the tissues below and note their differences. Label the collagen fibers and fibroblasts.



400x  
Hyaline



400x  
Elastic Cartilage

15. What are collagen fibers? \_\_\_\_\_
16. What are fibroblasts? \_\_\_\_\_

17. Examine the slide of bone and sketch it. Draw your own field of view and use the book as well. Label the osteon, lacunae, osteocytes, and central canal (Haversian canal). Answer the questions about bones on the next page.

18. Match the term with the correct description or function.

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Central canals | B. Lacunae            |
| C. Lamellae       | D. Osteoblasts        |
| E. Osteoclasts    | F. Osteocytes         |
| G. Osteon         | H. Perforating canals |
| I. Trabeculae     | J. Canaliculi         |

- \_\_\_\_\_ Spicules of bony material found in spongy bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cylinders of calcified bone found in compact bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ Haversian systems
- \_\_\_\_\_ Branches off the central canals that run at right angles to the central canal
- \_\_\_\_\_ Volkmann's canals
- \_\_\_\_\_ Concentric layers of bone; means "thin plates" in Latin
- \_\_\_\_\_ Little spaces that house the bone cells
- \_\_\_\_\_ Contain slender extensions that connect one osteocytes to other osteocytes; carry nutrients and waste materials from one osteocytes to another
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bone cells that build bone and are usually found in growing parts of the bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mature bone cells that maintain bone and help release calcium from bone
- \_\_\_\_\_ Giant cells derived from monocytes that break down bone by reabsorbing the bony matrix
- \_\_\_\_\_ Located in the center of the osteon; contains blood vessels

# 19. Blood

## PROCEDURE

1. Examine the slide of blood, and sketch it. → RBC → WBC
2. Label the plasma, erythrocytes, leukocytes, and platelets.

3. Count the number of white blood cells in your slide.

## \* What happens when you have elevated white blood cells?

Since white blood cells fight off infection, people tend to think that elevated levels are actually beneficial. This is not necessarily the case! A high white blood cell count isn't a specific disease, but it can indicate another problem, such as infection, smoking, leukemia, stress, inflammation, trauma, allergy, or certain diseases; this is why a high white blood cell count usually requires further investigation. If your white blood cell count is elevated, you should speak with your doctor.