

SELF-CHECK

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ are extremely thin and smooth, irregular shaped but fits like a floor tile, forming a fragile lining of mouth, nose, pericardium, oesophagus, tongue, blood vessels and skin to protect them from mechanical injury.
2. _____ epithelial tissues form glands of oil, saliva, sweat. These are modified columnar epithelial tissues.
3. _____ epithelial tissues have thread-like cytoplasmic outgrowth— cilia.
4. Taller and broader pillar-like cells with nucleus towards the base, sometimes there are microvilli as brush borders are _____ epithelial tissue.
5. _____ epithelial tissues have cube-like cells but their free surface appear hexagonal. These are found in the kidney tubule and thyroid vesicles.



Comparison between Striated, Unstriated (Smooth) and Cardiac Muscles

Striated Muscles	Unstriated Muscles	Cardiac Muscles
1. These are also known as striped, or skeletal or voluntary muscles.	These are also known as smooth or involuntary muscles.	These are involuntary muscles.
2. These are long, cylindrical, unbranched and non-tapering multinucleated fibres.	These are long, flat, spindle shaped, unbranched, tapering, uninucleate fibres.	These are composed of branching and anastomosing network of fibres which show features of both striated and unstriated muscles.
3. Light and dark bands are present.	Light and dark bands are absent.	Light and dark bands are present.
4. These can undergo strong contraction.	These can carry out slow but prolonged contractions.	These show rhythmic contraction.
5. These movements are controlled by brain.	Their movements are not controlled by brain.	Their movements are not controlled by brain.
6. Intercalated discs are absent.	Intercalated discs are absent.	Intercalated discs are present.
7. There are many nuclei found on the periphery of the cell.	There is single nucleus which is found in the centre of the cell.	This is a single nucleus placed in the centre of the cell.

SELF-CHECK

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ tissue acts as a filling tissue and stores fat.
2. _____ is found in nose tip, ear pinna, rings of wind pipe, it is non porous covered with perichondrium.
3. _____ is very strong rigid and porous tissue containing calcium, magnesium, phosphates and carbonates.
4. _____ connects the two bones.
5. _____ are made up of white fibres and connect muscles to bones.
6. _____ is the fluid with plasma and WBCs, surrounding the body cells without containing RBCs and platelets.
7. _____ muscles show characteristics of both striated and unstriated muscles.
8. _____ consists of main body— cyton, long cylindrical axons and short processes dendrons.
9. _____ of neurons, forms fine branches at its terminal point and transfers the impulses away from the cell body.
10. _____ is a fluid connective tissue that flows in closed tubes i.e in arteries, veins and capillaries.

Thus, plants and animals have different types of tissues.