Q1. Is it Epithelial Tissue or is it Connective Tissue? Choose between A or B below.

A. **Epithelial Tissue**

Cells line a surface.
Cells are organized into rows, layers or sheets.
They could be lining an internal surface, such as a vessel, a tube, a hollow organ.
They could be lining an external surface, such as skin, tongue, mouth.

B. **Connective Tissue**

Cells do not usually line a surface.
Cells are not organized into rows, layers, or sheets but appear to be scattered or arranged more randomly and may not be touching neighboring cells – in fact they are usually separated from most neighboring cells by matrix or fibers. (Exception: adipose cells in adipose tissue often appear to be touching other adipose cells all around them.)

QA2. Is the Epithelial Tissue Simple or Stratified?
Choose between AI or AII below.

QB2. Is the Connective Tissue Cartilage or not?
Choose between BI or BII below.

AI. **Simple Epithelial Tissue**.

The cells are arranged a row or sheet that is only one cell thick.

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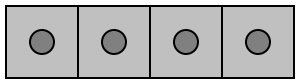

cells – one layer thick

AII. **Stratified Epithelial Tissue**.

The cells are arranged into multiple rows or layers (one–on–top-of–the-other). The tissue is two or more cells thick.

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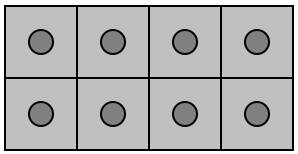

cells – in multiple layers

BI. **Cartilage**.

Tissue contains lacunae. Lacunae are spaces inside a matrix. Inside each lacuna is usually one & sometimes several cells. It looks a little like these cells have clear halos encircling them.

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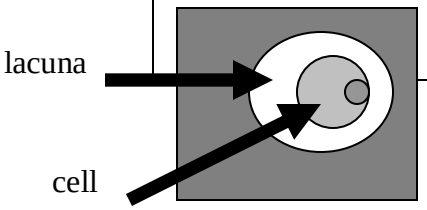

BII. NOT Cartilage.
Tissue has NO lacunae.

QC. Is the Connective Tissue dense or not?
Choose between options CI or CII below.

CI. **Dense Connective Tissue.**

Cells and fibers fill up almost all available space. There are hardly any gaps between them.

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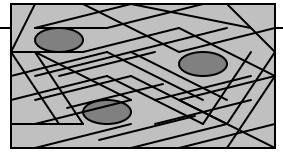

CII. **Loose Connective Tissue** and **Mesenchyme**.

Cells and fibers are interspersed with areas that appear to be filled only with fluid or air.

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