Warm up: https://dashboard.blooket.com/set/68cd96bbbaa478fe3c8cdd9f

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is **not** a basic function of epithelial tissue?
   A. Absorption
   B. Filtration
   C. Contraction
   D. Secretion
2. Which type of tissue is responsible for binding and supporting other tissues?
   A. Nervous
   B. Muscle
   C. Connective
   D. Epithelial
3. What is the major role of **simple epithelial tissue**?
   A. Filtration
   B. Secretion
   C. Protection
   D. Communication
4. The lining of blood vessels and the heart is a specialized type of simple squamous epithelium called:
   A. Mesothelium
   B. Endothelium
   C. Transitional epithelium
   D. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium
5. Which of the following epithelial tissues is **ciliated and involved in moving mucus**?
   A. Simple columnar epithelium
   B. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium
   C. Stratified cuboidal epithelium
   D. Transitional epithelium
6. Epithelial tissue is described as:
   A. Vascular and innervated
   B. Avascular but innervated
   C. Vascular and not innervated
   D. Neither vascular nor innervated
7. In stratified epithelia, the tissue is classified according to the shape of cells in which layer?
   A. Basal layer

B. Apical layer
C. Middle layer
D. Deep reticular layer

8. Which statement about transitional epithelium is correct?
   A. It is always one cell layer thick
   B. It allows stretching of urinary organs such as the bladder
   C. It lines the heart and blood vessels
   D. It secretes mucin for lubrication
9. Goblet cells are best described as:
   A. Multicellular glands that secrete hormones
   B. Unicellular glands that secrete mucin
   C. Stratified cells that form protective layers
   D. Connective tissue cells that store fat
10. Holocrine secretion is characterized by:
   A. Exocytosis of the product without harming the cell
   B. Rupture of the entire cell to release contents
   C. Use of cilia to sweep secretions
   D. Absorption followed by filtration
11. Which of the following lists the four basic tissue types?
   A. Bone, cartilage, blood, epithelium
   B. Epithelial, connective, muscle, nervous
   C. Squamous, cuboidal, columnar, transitional
   D. Glandular, skeletal, cardiac, smooth
12. Which statement correctly describes endocrine vs. exocrine glands?
   A. Endocrine glands secrete into ducts; exocrine glands are ductless
   B. Endocrine glands are ductless and secrete hormones; exocrine glands secrete into ducts
   C. Both endocrine and exocrine glands use ducts to deliver hormones
   D. Exocrine glands secrete hormones into the bloodstream
13. When classifying epithelial tissue, the first name refers to _____ and the second name refers to _____.
   A. Shape; function
   B. Function; location
   C. Number of cell layers; shape of cells
   D. Cell size; secretion type
14. What is the apical layer in epithelial tissue?
   A. The deepest layer of cells near connective tissue
   B. The layer with the highest rate of cell division
   C. The most superficial layer exposed to the body surface or cavity
   D. The supportive basement membrane

15. What does mucin do when it dissolves in water?
    A. Forms a hard protective shell
    B. Produces mucus that coats, protects, and lubricates surfaces
    C. Creates hormones that regulate metabolism
    D. Triggers electrical impulses in nerve tissue

To see the answers for 16-17 highlight the

16. A histology slide shows flattened cells with sparse cytoplasm lining the alveoli of the lungs. What type of epithelial tissue is this, and why is it well suited for that location?

Answer:

17. A patient has damage to the bladder lining, reducing its ability to stretch. Which type of epithelial tissue is most likely affected, and what functional problem might result?

Answer:

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. C
15. B
16. Simple squamous epithelium. It is thin and flat, allowing for rapid diffusion of gases (oxygen and carbon dioxide) between the lungs and blood.
17. Transitional epithelium. Without its ability to stretch, the bladder cannot expand properly, leading to reduced urine storage capacity and potential backflow or discomfort.