Anatomy & Physiology

Unit 3: Histology and Cell Transport

⌘ Be able describe identify epithelial, connective, muscle and nervous tissue by slide.

⌘ Be able to identify where in the body epithelial, connective, muscle and nervous tissue exist (make sure for each type of epithelial, connective and muscle tissue you are specific).

⌘ Be able to identify any specialized cells or substances found within specific epithelial, connective, muscle and nervous tissue.

⌘ Be able to determine if any specific epithelial, connective, muscle or nervous tissue is vacularized.

⌘ Be able to determine the function of specific epithelial, connective, muscle or nervous tissue.

⌘ Be able to describe the overall structure of the cell membrane.

⌘ Be able to determine if passive or active transport will occur for specific molecules to move through the cell membrane.

⌘ Be able to determine which type of active and passive transport will be used to move substances through the cell membrane and how it is achieved.

⌘ Be able to predict the tonicity of cells, blood and tissues given a solution with or without albumin as an osmotic regulator.

Key Terms:

Epithelial Tissue
Cuboidal
Squamous
Columnar
Simple
Stratified
Goblet Cells
Pseudostratified
Basement Membrane
Apical Surface
Vascular
AVascular
Connective Tissue
Dense Fibrous
Blood
Hyaline
Cartilage
Compact Bone (Osseous)
Spongy Bone (Osseous)
Areolar
Adipose
Non-Living Matrix
Lacunae
Chondrocytes
Chrondroblasts
Osteocytes
Osteoblasts
Plasma
Platelets
Formed Elements
Smooth Muscle
Skeletal Muscle
Cardiac Muscle
Nervous Tissue
Intercalated Discs
Passive Transport
Active Transport
ATP

Phospholipid Bilayer
Cholesterol
Integral Proteins
Facilitated Diffusion
Simple Diffusion
Osmosis
Na/K Pump
Phagocytosis
Pinocytosis
Bulk Transport
Endocytosis
Tonicity
Hypertonic
Hypotonic
Isotonic
Edema
Dehydrated
Dynamic Equilibrium
Concentration Gradient