**Study Guide Epithelial Tissues Test**

Your test will consist of:

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| Written Portion | Lab Practical Portion | |
| 5 True False Questions  (1pt each) | *Microscope*: | *Powerpoint*: |
| 20 Multiple Choice Questions (1pt each) | 5 prepared slides | 5 Microscopy Images |
| 1 BCR Question (8pts) | 14 Short Answer Questions  (1pt each) | 15 Short Answer Questions  (1pt each) |

Your grade will be recorded as the total number of points out of a possible 62 points.

In order to prepare for your test, you will need to use your textbook, your notes, and the links on my Moodle website. Below is a list of concepts/topics that you need to review prior to the test.

1. Know the 5 characteristics of epithelial tissue
2. Know the 3 general areas in which epithelial tissue is found
3. Be able to define and describe the following terms: Simple, Stratified, Squamous, Cuboidal, Columnar, and Pseudostratified
4. Be able to define and identify the apical surface and basal membrane of a specimen
5. Know which epithelial cells are used to classify epithelial tissues
6. Know what special characteristic is seen on the apical surface of skin cells and understand how this structure would differ based on the location from which the specimen was retrieved in the body
7. Know what cilia are and on what type of epithelial tissue they are most commonly found.
8. Be able to discuss the appearance of transitional epithelial and its function
9. Know the primary functions of each of the subgroups of epithelial tissue
10. Know the basic locations of each of the subgroups of epithelial tissue in the human body
11. Know which types of epithelial tissue are more common and which are more rare
12. Be able to identify the function and appearance of goblet cells and be able to identify the type of epithelial tissue in which they are typically found
13. Be able to describe how epithelial tissues are classified/named using appropriate vocabulary (simple vs. stratified, squamous vs. cuboidal vs. columnar, etc.)
14. Given a microscopy image OR while viewing a specimen under the microscope, be able to:
    1. Identify the epithelial tissue seen
    2. Determine which organ or system the specimen was obtained from
    3. Be able to determine the function of the tissue (based on location)
    4. Be able to identify special characteristics such as cilia, keratin, goblet cells, nuclei, lumen (open spaces), apical surface, basement membrane, and adjacent connective tissue