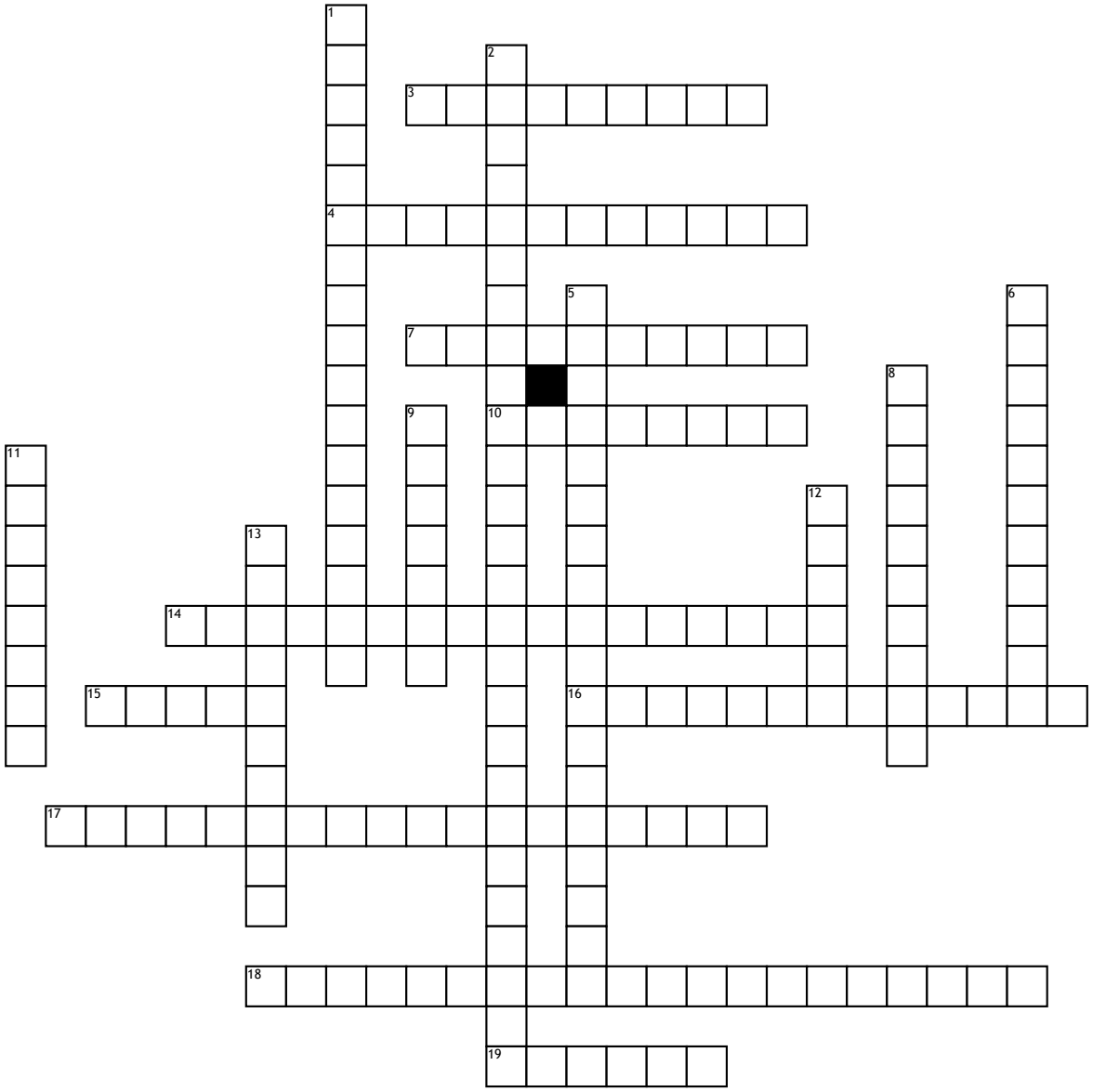
Name: _____ Date: _____

HISTOLOGY



Across

3. study of tissues

4. Cells found in cartilage connective tissue. Produce and maintain the cartilage matrix.

7. Cells that lie in the substances of a fully formed bone.

10. Sweat gland that secretes viscous fluid into hair follicle. Does not become active until puberty.

14. Term used to classify exocrine and their secretions.

15. Fine hairlike projections from cells like thrones in the respiratory tract that sweep in unison and sweep away fluids.

16. Makes things like sweat, tears, saliva, etc. and releases them though a body surface opening.

17. Single layer of flat cells that are in contact with the basal lamina of the epithelium. Often permeable and occurs where small molecules need to pass quickly through membranes.

18. Microscopic tubes found in the outermost region bone. Allows blood vessels and nerves to travel through them.

19. Material In between a eukaryotic organisms cell.

Down

1. Identifying features of cardiac muscle, microscopic. Support synchronized contraction of the cardiac tissue.

2. Through compromising a single layer of cells, has its cells nuclei positioned in a manner suggested of stratified epithelia.

5. Produced in the cytoplasm of a cell and released by rupture in the plasma membrane.

6. Natural occurring molecules.Takes up a large part of cartilage. Absorbs water, blocks enzymes that break down cartilage and provides building bricks for producing more cartilage.

8. White blood cell that ingests foreign material.

9. Protein that coils and recoils like a spring within the elastic fibers of connective tissue. Accounts for elasticity in the skin, blood vessels, hear, lungs, intestions, tendons and ligaments.

11. Middle germ layer, gives rise to connective tissue, blood, muscles

12. Chief structural unit of compact bone.

13. Visual features shaped like stripes found in the skeletal muscle.