

Q 1-

A 1-

Skeletal muscle is composed of muscle fibers which have smaller units called myofibrils. There are three types of proteins that make up each myofibril; they are contractile, regulatory and structural proteins. Contractile protein (thin filament) and myosin (thick filament).

Importance

① The cytoplasm of cell is a colloidal network of contractile protein. Actin filaments are the major component of this network. Other contractile proteins interact to create structural rigidity and movement.

Q 2-

A 2-

② Adipose tissue helps to store energy in the form of fat, cushion internal organs and insulate body. There are three types of adipose tissue: white, brown and beige adipose.

Q 3-

A 3-

Tendon.



Q4

A4- ~~Simple~~ simple squamous epithelium

Q5

A5- Epithelium tissue

Q6

A6- Synapse, also called neuronal junction, the site of transmission of electric nerve impulses between two nerve cells (neurons) or between a neuron and a gland or muscle cell.

Q7

A7- Lymph is a colourless fluid that has filtered out of the blood capillaries. its only a part of blood. its composition is similar to that of blood except that red blood corpuscles... transport nutrient bring CO<sub>2</sub> waste from tissue fluid to blood, protects body from infection.

Q8

A8- Stratified squamous epithelia are found in nearly every organ system where the body comes into close contact with outside environment.

Q 9 -  
A 9 -

striated muscle

- They are as long as skeletal muscle.
- They are involuntary muscles.
- They contract slowly.

Unstriated muscle  
They are also called smooth muscle.  
They are voluntary muscles.  
They contract rapidly.

Q 10 -

A 10 - Epithelial tissue are widespread throughout the body. They perform variety of functions that include protection, secretion, absorption, excretion, ~~and~~ filtration, diffusion and sensory reception.

Q 11 -

A 11 - Cells of cork are dead at maturity.  
• These cells are compactly arranged.  
• Cells do not possess intercellular spaces.  
• There are several thick layer.

Q 12 -

A 12 - Neurons are the basic structural and functional unit of the nervous system in an organism. These neuron cells are found in

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the nervous tissue all over the body. They perform the function of transmitting electrical impulses and signals to the brain from tissue and from brain to tissue.

Q13-

A13- Connective tissue is the most abundant and widely distributed of primary tissue. Connective tissue has three main components cell, fibers, and ground substance. Together the ground substance and fibers make up the extracellular matrix. Cartilage is avascular while dense connective tissue is poorly vascularized.