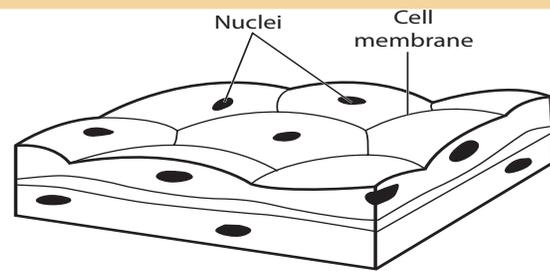


II. Identify the given animal tissue 'B' (slide/photograph/picture) and give any 2 comments with diagram.

### 1. SQUAMOUS EPITHELIUM

#### Identification

The given slide/ picture is identified as **squamous epithelium**.



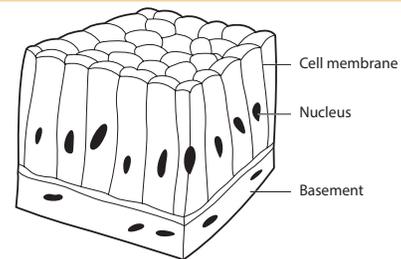
#### Notes:

- Squamous epithelium is a type of simple epithelium
- It is made of a single thin layer of flattened cells with irregular boundaries.
- Found in cheek, kidney glomeruli, air sacs of lungs, lining of heart and blood vessels.
- It is involved in diffusion and filtration.

### 2. COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM

#### Identification:

The given slide/ picture is identified as **columnar epithelium**.



### Notes:

- Columnar epithelium is a type of simple epithelium.
- It is composed of a single layer of tall cells with round oval nuclei at the base.
- It lines the digestive tract from the stomach to rectum.
- It is involved in absorption, secretion of mucus, enzymes and other substances.

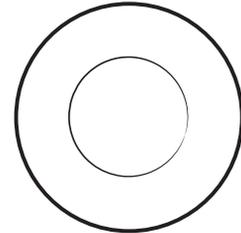
## 3. RBC

### Identification:

The given slide is identified as **Red blood corpuscles (Erythrocytes)**.



Side view (cut)



Top view

### Notes:

- The red colour of the RBC is due to the presence of a respiratory pigment, haemoglobin.
- Haemoglobin plays an important role in the transport of respiratory gases.
- RBC's are produced in the red bone marrow of large bones and are destroyed in the spleen and liver.
- The average life span of an RBC in a healthy individual is about 120 days.

## 4. WBC

### Identification:

The given slide is identified as **white blood corpuscles (leucocytes)**.



Eosinophils



Basophils



Neutrophils



Monocytes



Lymphocytes

### Notes:

- Leucocytes are colourless, amoeboid, nucleated cells devoid of haemoglobin and other pigments.
- Based on the presence (or) absence of granules, WBC's are divided into two types, granulocytes (Neutrophil, Basophil and Eosinophil) and agranulocytes (Lymphocyte and Monocyte).
- WBCs are involved in protecting the body against pathogens.
- The life span of a white blood cell ranges from 13 to 20 days. These are destroyed in the lymphatic system.