

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

LAB TIME/DATE \_\_\_\_\_

# Classification of Covering and Lining Membranes

1. Complete the following chart.

Membrane	Tissue types: membrane composition (epithelial/connective)	Common locations	General functions
cutaneous			
mucous			
serous			
synovial			

2. Respond to the following statements by choosing an answer from the key.

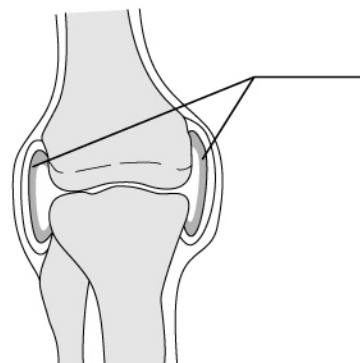
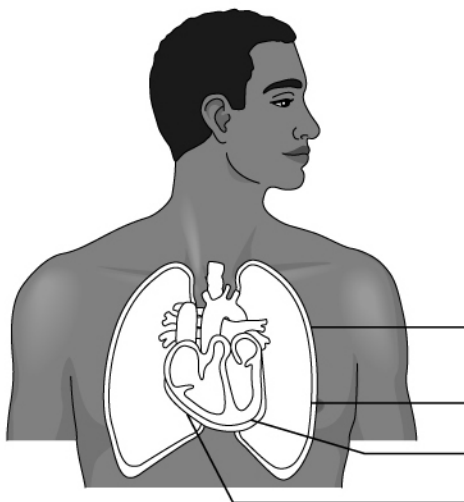
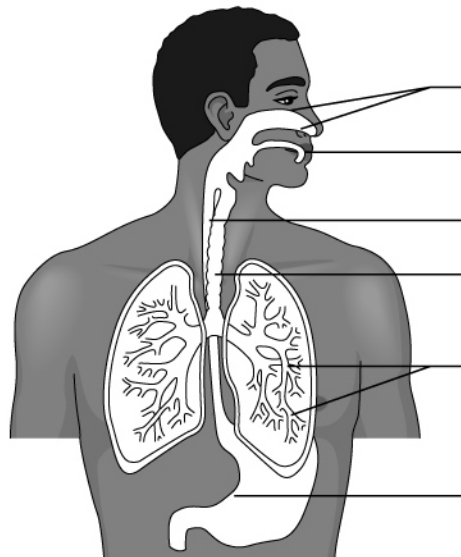
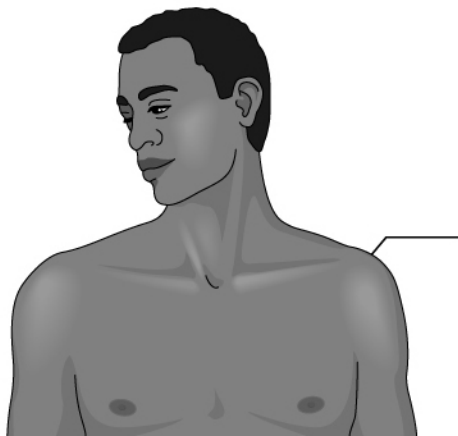
Key: a. cutaneous      b. mucous      c. serous      d. synovial

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. membrane type in joints, bursae, and tendon sheaths
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. epithelium of this membrane is always simple squamous epithelium
- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 3. membrane types *not* found in the ventral body cavity
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. the only membrane type in which goblet cells are found
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. the dry membrane with keratinizing epithelium
- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 6. “wet” membranes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. adapted for absorption and secretion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. has parietal and visceral layers

3. Using terms from the key above the figure, specifically identify the different types of body membranes (cutaneous, mucous, serous, and synovial) by writing in the terms at the end of the appropriate leader lines.

Key: a. cutaneous membrane (skin)  
 b. esophageal mucosa  
 c. gastric mucosa  
 d. mucosa of lung bronchi  
 e. nasal mucosa  
 f. oral mucosa

g. parietal pericardium  
 h. parietal pleura  
 i. synovial membrane of joint  
 j. tracheal mucosa  
 k. visceral pericardium  
 l. visceral pleura



4. Knowing that *-itis* is a suffix meaning “inflammation of,” what do peritonitis, pleurisy, and pericarditis (pathological conditions) have in common?

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5. Why are these conditions accompanied by a great deal of pain? \_\_\_\_\_

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