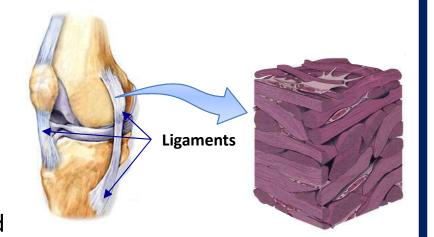
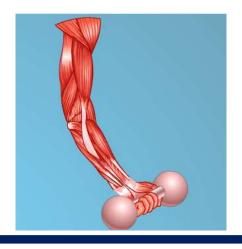
iii. Ligaments:

- It connects bones and is very elastic with considerable strength.
- Ligament contains very little matrix.
- It serves to hold the structures together and keep them stable.

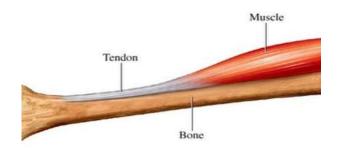


iv. Tendons:

- It connects muscles to the bones.
- Tendons are fibrous with great strength, but have limited flexibility.
- Tendons serve to move the bones or structure.
- For example in human beings muscles of calf are attached to the heel bone.



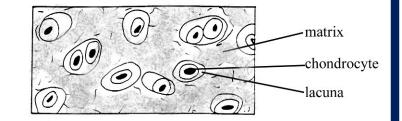




v. Cartilage:

- Its cells are widely spaced.
- It has solid crix which is composed of Away from
- each other the bone surface at joints.
- It is also present in the nose, ears, trachea and larynx.

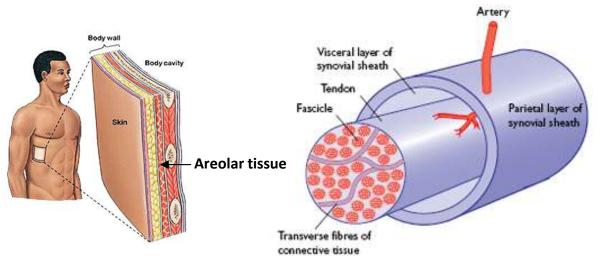


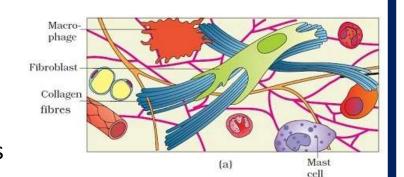


Voice box

vi. Areolar tissue:

- It is found between skin and muscles, around blood vessels, nerves and in the bone marrow.
- It fills the space inside the organs and supports internal organs and helps in repair of tissue.





vii. Adipose tissue:

- This tissue is found below the skin and between the internal organs.
- The cells of this tissue are filled with fat globules.
- Due to the storage of the fat it acts as insulator.

