

8. Because this type of tissue is so thin, it is concerned primarily with the movement of various substances across the membranes from one body compartment to another.
- A. simple cuboidal epithelium
 - B. loose fibrous connective tissue
 - C. simple squamous epithelium
 - D. transitional epithelium
9. There is one-way conduction at a synapse because:
- A. only postsynaptic dendrites contain synaptic vesicles.
 - B. acetylcholine prevents nerve impulses from traveling in both directions.
 - C. only the postsynaptic dendrites possess neurotransmitter receptors.
 - D. only postsynaptic dendrites release neurotransmitters.
10. What is the main type of fiber in dense connective tissue?
- A. glia
 - B. elastin
 - C. collagen
 - D. reticular
11. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A. Simple cuboidal epithelial are usually associated with secretion and absorption.
 - B. Endocrine glands are often called ducted glands.
 - C. Connective tissues that possess a large quantity of collagen fibers often provide the framework for organs such as the spleen and lymph nodes.
 - D. Cartilage tissue tends to heal more rapidly than bone tissue.
12. Mitochondria:
- A. are single membrane structures involved in the breakdown of ATP
 - B. contain some DNA and RNA
 - C. synthesize proteins for use outside of cell
 - D. are found only in muscle cells
13. Multicellular exocrine glands can be classified:
- A. structurally into alveolar and acinar types
 - B. structurally into ductless and ducted types
 - C. functionally into merocrine, holocrine, and apocrine divisions
 - D. all of the above are correct
14. Fine branching fibers that construct a supportive network are:
- A. collagen fibers
 - B. osteoblasts
 - C. reticular fibers
 - D. chondrocytes