Ch 14 Lymph and Immune Mastery Test

Take this as a practice quiz, then correct your work. Questions may have more than one answer.

1. The smallest, closed ended vessel in the lymphatic system are called _________________________________. The largest vessels are called _________________________________.

2. Which of these is the largest?
   A. lymph trunk             C. lymphatic duct
   B. Thoracic duct           D. Intestinal trunk

3. Lymph rejoins the blood and become part of the plasma in
   A. Lymph nodes                                        C. inferior and superior vena cava
   B. the right and left subclavian veins        D. the right atrium

4. Tissue fluid originates from
   A. the cytoplasm of cells          C. blood plasma
   B. lymph fluid

5. The function(s) of lymph is (are) to
   A. recapture protein molecules
   B. form tissue fluid
   C. transport foreign particles to lymph nodes lost in the capillary bed
   D. recapture electrolytes

6. The mechanisms that move lymph through lymph vessels are similar to those that move blood through (arteries, veins).

7. Lymph nodes are shaped like
   A. almonds      C. kidney beans
   B. pea’s            D. convex disks

8. Compartments within the node contain dense masses of
   A. epithelial tissue   C. oocytes
   B. cilia                       D. lymphocytes

9. Which of the following types of cell is produced by lymph nodes
   A. leukocytes             C. eosinophils
   B. lymphocytes          D. basophils
10. The thymus is located in
   A. the posterior neck   C. the upper abdomen
   B. the thorax          D. the left pelvis

11. The thymus produces a substance called ________________________, which seems to stimulate the development of ________________ tissue.

12. The largest of lymphatic organs is the __________________________

13. Which of the following statements about the spleen is (are) true?
   A. the spleen is located in the lower left quadrant of the abdomen
   B. the spleen functions in the body’s defense against infection and as a reservoir for blood
   C. the structure of the spleen is exactly like that of a lymph node
   D. splenic pulp contains large phagocytes on the lining of its venous sinuses

14. Agents that enter the body and cause disease are called _________________________

15. The skin is an example of which of the following defense mechanisms?
   A. immunity   C. mechanical barrier
   B. inflammation   D. phagocytosis

16. Which of the following characteristics of the stomach enable it to act as a defense mechanism?
   A. low ph           C. presence of amylase
   B. presence of lysozyme   D. presence of pepsin

17. List the major symptoms of inflammation:

18. Phagocytes that remain fixed in position within carious organs are called
   A. neutrophils       C. macrophages
   B. monocytes

19. Macrophages are located in the lining of the blood vessels in the bone marrow, liver, spleen, and lymph nodes: they form the __________________________ system

20. The resistance to specific foreign agents in which certain cells recognize the foreign substances and act to destroy them is __________________________

21. Some undifferentiated lymphocytes migrate to the __________________________
    Where they undergo changes and are then called T- lymphocytes
22. Foreign proteins to which lymphocytes respond are called _______________________________

23. Lymphocytes seem to be able to recognize specific proteins because
   A. of changes in the nucleus of the lymphocytes
   B. the cytoplasm of the lymphocyte is altered
   C. there are changes in the permeability of the cell membrane of the lymphocyte
   D. of the presence of receptors molecules on lymphocytes, which fit the molecules of antigens

24. B- lymphocytes respond to foreign protein by
   A. phagocytosis                        C. producing antigens
   B. interacting directly with pathogens D. producing antibodies

25. In which of the following ways are primary and secondary immune responses different
   A. Primary responses are more important than secondary responses
   B. Primary Response produce more antibodies than secondary response
   C. A primary response is a direct response to an antigen; a secondary response is indirect
   D. A primary response is the initial response to an antigen: a secondary response is all subsequent response to that antigen


27. An individual with special abilities to carry on abnormal immune reactions against usually harmless substances is said to have
   A. an increased potential for cancer       C. collagen disease
   B. an allergic reaction

28. A common problem following organ transplant is ____________________________

29. The immunoglobulin implicated in allergic responses is:
   a. IgA        b. IgM       c. IgD       e. IgE

30. Lymph flows only in one direction, toward the heart. A. true       b. false

31. The fact that a given disease may affect humans but not their pets is an example of species resistance.
   A. true       b. false

32. A hapten is a very small particle that can stimulate an immune response by itself.
   A. true       b. false
33. Phagocytic cells can leave the bloodstream by squeezing between the cells of blood vessel walls in the process of diapedesis.  
   A. true  
   b. false

Matching

34. _____  macrophage  
   a. Large WBC that devours hundreds of pathogens
35. _____ mast cells  
   b. Small phagocytic WBC
36. _____ histamine  
   c. Tissue cell that releases histamine a
37. _____ redness and swelling  
   d. Chemical that causes capillary permeability
38. _____ neutrophils  
   e. Symptoms of inflammation

39.

**Name the response, label and explain all parts**
40. Name the 2 parts to the specific immune response:

41. Label the key players in the immune response and verbally explain what does.