## Chapter 20 - The Lymphatic System and Lymphoid Organs and Tissues

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**FINAL ROUND**
Once fluid enters the lymphatic system it is called ________.

a. tissue fluid
b. blood
c. lymph
d. plasma
Once fluid enters the lymphatic system it is called ________.

a. tissue fluid
b. blood
c. lymph
d. plasma
The thoracic duct receives lymph from
___________.

a. the upper left body
b. the upper right body
c. the lower body
d. both a and c
The thoracic duct receives lymph from
__________.

a. the upper left body
b. the upper right body
c. the lower body
d. both a and c
Fluid enters the lymphatic system directly from the ___________.

a. blood capillaries
b. interstitial space
c. lymph-collecting ducts
d. lymphatic trunks
Fluid enters the lymphatic system directly from the ___________.

a. blood capillaries  
**b. interstitial space**  
c. lymph-collecting ducts  
d. lymphatic trunks
Lymphatic capillaries are absent from:

a. the central nervous system.
b. bones.
c. teeth.
d. all of the above.
Lymphatic capillaries are absent from:

a. the central nervous system.
b. bones.
c. teeth.
d. all of the above.
These highly specialized lymph capillaries are found in the intestinal mucosa.

a. Cisternae chyli
b. Lacteals
c. Peyer’s patches
d. Thoracic ducts
These highly specialized lymph capillaries are found in the intestinal mucosa.

a. Cisternae chyli
b. Lacteals
c. Peyer’s patches
d. Thoracic ducts
These cells produce the fiber stroma of the lymph organs.

a. Macrophages
b. Dendritic cells
c. Reticular cells
d. Plasma cells
These cells produce the fiber stroma of the lymph organs.

a. Macrophages
b. Dendritic cells
c. Reticular cells
d. Plasma cells
Isolated areas of lymphoid follicles found in the intestinal mucosa are called

__________.

a. lacteals  
b. Peyer’s patches  
c. germinal centers  
d. Brunner’s glands
Isolated areas of lymphoid follicles found in the intestinal mucosa are called _________.

a. lacteals  
b. Peyer’s patches  
c. germinal centers  
d. Brunner’s glands
These cells are able to produce antibodies.

a. T lymphocytes
b. Plasma cells
c. Macrophages
d. Dendritic cells
These cells are able to produce antibodies.

a. T lymphocytes
b. Plasma cells
c. Macrophages
d. Dendritic cells
These cells populate the germinal centers of lymphoid follicles.

a. T lymphocytes
b. B lymphocytes
c. Reticular cells
d. Macrophages
These cells populate the germinal centers of lymphoid follicles.

a. T lymphocytes
b. B lymphocytes
c. Reticular cells
d. Macrophages
All of the following statements are true of most lymph tissues except:

a. they house lymphocytes and macrophages.

b. they are largely composed of reticular connective tissue.

c. they are the site of lymphocyte proliferation.

d. the B lymphocytes are able to secrete antigens into the blood.
All of the following statements are true of most lymph tissues except:

a. they house lymphocytes and macrophages.

b. they are largely composed of reticular connective tissue.

c. they are the site of lymphocyte proliferation.

d. the B lymphocytes are able to secrete antigens into the blood.
These connective tissue strands divide lymph nodes into compartments.

a. Capsule  
b. Cisternae  
c. Trabeculae  
d. Valves
These connective tissue strands divide lymph nodes into compartments.

a. Capsule
b. Cisternae
c. Trabeculae
d. Valves
Lymph Nodes:
$200 Question

Large clusters of lymph nodes are found near the body surface in all of the following areas except the:

a. axillary region.
b. popliteal region.
c. inguinal region.
d. cervical region.
Large clusters of lymph nodes are found near the body surface in all of the following areas except the:

a. axillary region.

b. popliteal region.

c. inguinal region.

d. cervical region.
Plasma cells are concentrated in which portion of the lymph node?

a. Cortex
b. Sinuses
c. Medulla
d. Capsule
Plasma cells are concentrated in which portion of the lymph node?

a. Cortex  
b. Sinuses  
c. Medulla  
d. Capsule
Which cell type in the lymph node has an active role in filtering the lymph?

a. T cells
b. B cells
c. Macrophages
d. Reticular cells
Which cell in the lymph node has an active role in filtering the lymph?

a. T cells  
b. B cells  
c. Macrophages  
d. Reticular cells
Which cells of the lymph node perform a surveillance role?

a. T cells
b. B cells
c. Macrophages
d. Reticular cells
Which cells of the lymph node perform a surveillance role?

a. T cells
b. B cells
c. Macrophages
d. Reticular cells
The largest lymph organ in the human body is the _______.

a. liver  
b. spleen  
c. thymus  
d. intestine
The largest lymph organ in the human body is the _________.

a. liver
b. spleen
c. thymus
d. intestine
This organ’s stroma is composed of hormone-secreting epithelial cells.

a. Liver
b. Spleen
c. Appendix
d. Thymus
This organ’s stroma is composed of hormone-secreting epithelial cells.

a. Liver
b. Spleen
c. Appendix
d. Thymus
This is the simplest of the lymphoid organs.

a. Spleen
b. Thymus
c. Appendix
d. Tonsil
This is the simplest of the lymphoid organs.

a. Spleen
b. Thymus
c. Appendix
d. Tonsil
Macrophages would most likely be found in this portion of the spleen.

a. Splenic cords
b. White pulp
c. Brown pulp
d. Hassall’s corpuscles
Macrophages would most likely be found in this portion of the spleen.

a. Splenic cords
b. White pulp
c. Brown pulp
d. Hassall’s corpuscles
Blind-ended crypts are found in the

a. spleen
b. thymus
c. tonsils
d. appendix
Blind-ended crypts are found in the ________.

a. spleen  
b. thymus  
c. tonsils  
d. appendix
All of the following statements are true of the spleen except:

a. it stores platelets.
b. it produces red blood cells in the fetus.
c. it removes debris and foreign matter from the blood.
d. it atrophies after puberty.
All of the following statements are true of the spleen except:

a. it stores platelets.
b. it produces red blood cells in the fetus.
c. it removes debris and foreign matter from the blood.
d. it atrophies after puberty.
This organ ensures that the T lymphocytes are immunocompetent.

a. Spleen
b. Thymus
c. Liver
d. Thyroid gland
This organ ensures that the T lymphocytes are immunocompetent.

a. Spleen
b. Thymus
c. Liver
d. Thyroid gland
B cells are found in all of the following except:

a. spleen.
b. thymus.
c. tonsil.
d. appendix.
B cells are found in all of the following except:

a. spleen.

b. thymus.

c. tonsil.

d. appendix.
The lymphoid organ that does not directly fight antigens is the ________.

a. spleen
b. thymus
c. tonsil
d. appendix
The lymphoid organ that does not directly fight antigens is the _______.

a. spleen
b. thymus
c. tonsil
d. appendix
Which of the following is a function only of the lymph nodes and not the other lymphoid organs?

a. Filter lymph
b. Store lymphocytes
c. Fight infection
d. Generate memory lymphocytes
Which of the following is a function only of the lymph nodes and not the other lymphoid organs?

a. Filter lymph
b. Store lymphocytes
c. Fight infection
d. Generate memory lymphocytes
MALT would most likely be found here.

a. Throat  
b. CNS  
c. Dermis  
d. Peritoneal cavity
MALT would most likely be found here.

a. Throat  
b. CNS  
c. Dermis  
d. Peritoneal cavity