The structure that functions to pick up lymph is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. lymph node
2. capillary
3. interstitial fluid
4. lymphatic vessel
5. tissue cell

ANSWER: D

Swollen “glands” in the neck region are actually swollen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. lymphatic vessels
2. adenoids
3. sinuses
4. lymph nodes
5. Peyer’s patches

ANSWER: D

The lymphatic system has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. capillaries which connect it to the circulatory system
2. a muscular pump that helps move the lymph
3. blind ended vessels with valves that open and let fluid into the system
4. endocrine glands, like the thyroid, that release hormones.

ANSWER: C

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have crypts that help to catch microbes so that they can be analyzed by the immune system.

1. tonsils
2. lymph nodes
3. Peyer’s patches
4. lymphatic vessels

ANSWER: A

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an organ in the lymphatic system that functions in the breakdown of red blood cells and the storage of platelets.

1. liver
2. cecum
3. tonsil
4. spleen
5. thymus

ANSWER: D

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function(s) in the maturation of specialized lymphocytes called

T-cells.

1. thymus
2. thalamus
3. thyroid
4. spleen
5. tonsils

ANSWER: A

Lymph is filtered of microbes and cellular debris by macrophages located in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. glottis
2. lymphatic capillaries
3. tonsil
4. lymph nodes
5. thymus gland

ANSWER: D

Describe the formation and uptake of lymph as well as the transport through lymph nodes. Where does the lymph eventually end up? Why do lymph nodes swell when we are ill?