

Student Name _____

PART II: PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions. Choose the correct answer.

1. The lymph nodes, thymus gland, spleen, and tonsils
 - a. are confined to the thoracic cavity.
 - b. are confined to the ventral cavity.
 - c. are lymphoid organs.
 - d. secrete thymosin.
2. What is the name of the partially encapsulated lymph nodes found within the throat area?
 - a. inguinal lymph nodes
 - b. tonsils
 - c. salivary glands
 - d. goblet cells
3. What is another name for *adenoids*?
 - a. tonsils
 - b. thymus gland
 - c. red marrow
 - d. inguinal lymph nodes
4. What is the name of the substance from which lymph is made?
 - a. aqueous humor
 - b. cerebrospinal fluid
 - c. hemoglobin
 - d. tissue fluid
5. If the spleen becomes overactive, it prematurely removes platelets from the circulation, causing thrombocytopenia. As a result, what condition is the person likely to develop?
 - a. excessive bleeding
 - b. jaundice
 - c. infectious mononucleosis
 - d. lymphedema
6. A tonsillectomy is most often performed on which set of tonsils?
 - a. adenoids
 - b. palatine
 - c. pharyngeal
 - d. lingual
7. What is the name of the lymphoid organ that destroys and phagocytizes old, worn-out red blood cells?
 - a. spleen
 - b. thymus gland
 - c. adenoids
 - d. lymph nodes
8. What condition is most likely to cause lymphedema?
 - a. anemia
 - b. cyanosis
 - c. impaired lymphatic drainage
 - d. platelet deficiency
9. Cancer of the breast metastasizes first to which structure?
 - a. adenoids
 - b. spleen
 - c. axillary lymph nodes
 - d. thymus gland
10. Which of the following complications is most likely to occur following a mastectomy and removal of the axillary lymph nodes?
 - a. jaundice
 - b. anemia
 - c. lymphedema
 - d. infectious mononucleosis

PART I: MASTERING THE BASICS

MATCHING

Nonspecific Immunity

Directions. Match the following terms to the most appropriate definition by writing the correct letter in the space provided. Some terms may be used more than once.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| A. inflammation | D. phagocytes | G. fever |
| B. natural killer (NK) cells | E. protective proteins | H. reflexes |
| C. mechanical barriers | F. chemical barriers | |

- _____ classic symptoms are redness, heat, swelling, and pain
- _____ caused by pyrogens
- _____ a special type of lymphocyte that acts nonspecifically to kill certain cells
- _____ examples are tears, saliva, and perspiration
- _____ describes the white blood cells, particularly the neutrophils and monocytes, wandering around the body and engaging in cellular eating
- _____ examples are intact skin and mucous membranes
- _____ examples are sneezing, coughing, and vomiting
- _____ examples are lysozyme found in tears and hydrochloric acid in the stomach
- _____ examples are interferons and complement proteins