

VISWASS SCHOOL & COLLEGE OF NURSUNG

GNM 1ST YEAR

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

UNIT-5

THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

OBJECTIVE QUESTION AND ANSWER

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MULTIPLE CHOICE:(25)

1.The lymphatic system consists of all the following except:

- a) Blood
- b) Lymph nodes
- c) Lymphatic vessels
- d) Lymph

Ans:blood

2.Which of the following applies to the thoracic duct?

- a) It drains the entire body above the diaphragm
- b) It empties its contents into the subclavian vein
- c) It carries blood into the lymphatic system
- d) It arises in the vessels of the brain

Ans:(b)

3.Lymphatic capillaries resemble blood capillaries because lymphatic capillaries:

- a) Have the same permeability as blood capillaries
- b) Lead to the venacava
- c) Have a lining of endothelium
- d) Are thick-walled tubes

Ans:(c)

4.The fluid that passes through the lymphatic vessels:

- a) Flows towards the lungs

- b) Passes from the lymphatic vessels into the arteries
- c) Enters the left ventricles of the heart through the right thoracic duct
- d) Moves in a single direction toward the heart

Ans:(d)

5.The T-lymphocytes and B-lymphocytes are the major cells of the:

- a) Lymph nodes
- b) Lymphatic vessels
- c) Adrenal gland
- d) Thymus

Ans:(a)

6.Lymph nodes may be located in the human body in the tissues of the :

- a) Stomach & brain
- b) Groin & neck
- c) Ventricle & atrium
- d) Thyroid gland & adrenal gland

Ans:(b)

7.The nodules of lymphoid tissue found in the wall of the intestinal tract are known as:

- a) Hashimoto`s nodes
- b) Grave`s region
- c) diGeorge`s nodes
- d) peyer`s patches

ans:(d)

8.In the human body, the thymus is located:

- a) Along the femoral artery
- b) In the medulla oblongata
- c) In the mediastinum of the upper thorax
- d) Between the 19th and 20th vertebrae

Ans:(c)

9.The movement of fluid through the lymphatic vessels is assisted by:

- a) Pressure from the right ventricle

- b) Pressure of contracting skeletal muscles
- c) Movement of phagocytes such as macro phages
- d) Movement of red blood cells

Ans:(b)

10.Afferent lymph vessels are numerous, and efferent lymph vessel is

- a) Single
- b) Double
- c) Triple
- d) Quadro

Ans:(a)

11.The branches of lymph capillaries inside the villi of the intestine are termed as:

- a) Lymph nodes
- b) Thoracic duct
- c) Thoracic lymph duct
- d) Lacteals

Ans:(d)

12.Lymph capillaries join together forming larger lymph vessels, which give rise to:

- a) Lymph duct
- b) Thoracic duct
- c) Thoracic lymph duct
- d) Sperm duct

Ans:(c)

13.Lymph nodes are found in which part?

- a) Neck region
- b) Axilla
- c) Groin
- d) All of above

Ans:(d)

14.Spleen, thymus, tonsils, and adenoids produce:

- a) Erythrocytes

- b) Thrombocytes
- c) Phagocytes
- d) Lymphocytes
- e) Lymphocytes

Ans:(d)

15.What fluid fills the spaces between the cells :

- a) Interstitial fluid
- b) Blood
- c) Plasma
- d) Lymph

Ans:(a)

16.Which organ receives immature T cells, then raises them to maturity then releases them?

- a) Thymus
- b) Liver
- c) Spleen
- d) Heart

Ans:(a)

17.What is found in the spleen, red bone marrow and lymph nodes that fight microbes?

- a) Lymph
- b) Natural killer cells
- c) Red blood cells
- d) Tiny little soldiers

Ans:(b)

18.What make the lymph fluid move through the body?

- a) Gravity & skeletal muscle contractions
- b) Muscle contractions and gravity
- c) Pressure changes caused by breathing and gravity
- d) Muscle contractions and pressure changes caused by breathing

Ans:(d)

19.What happens in the lymph nodes as lymph flows through them:

- a) Reticular fibres filter out debris
- b) Foreign substances are destroyed
- c) Plasma & mature T cells are added
- d) All of the above

Ans:(d)

20.How does the spleen helps the immune system?

- a) Macrophages fight pathogens when the blood flows into the spleen
- b) B & T cells are created
- c) Lymph is made here
- d) (a) & (b) are correct

Ans:(d)

21.How does the spleen help maintain blood?

- a) Platelets are stored there
- b) Defective RBCs and platelets are removed
- c) (a) & (b) are correct
- d) Red blood cells are produced there until death

Ans:(c)

22.What is the role of mucus in the immune system?

- a) To transport macrophages
- b) To transport B&T cells
- c) To trap microbes
- d) To supply lymph

Ans:(c)

23.What is the role of cilia in the mucous membrane?

- a) To move mucus
- b) To warm the throat
- c) To absorb water
- d) To store B & T cells

Ans:(a)

24.the role of the salivary glands is to _____?

- a) Produce mucous to protect the throat
- b) Produce tears to protect the eyes
- c) Produce mucous to protect the nose
- d) Produce saliva to protect the mouth

Ans:(d)

25.What passes through the urethra to clear it of microbes?

- a) Lymph
- b) Blood
- c) Mucous
- d) Urine

Ans:(d)