1. Which cells are able to carry on the process of  phagocytosis?
   (1) nerve cells  (2) epidermal cells  (3) red blood cells  (4) white blood cells

2. Small lymphatic vessels which extend into the villi are
   (1) veins  (2) lacteals  (3) nodes  (4) capillaries

3. In humans, a function of intercellular fluid is to
   (1) produce red blood cells  (3) produce white blood cells
   (2) serve as a transport medium  (4) serve as a filter for uric acid

4. Transport structures in humans that contain valves and phagocytic white blood cells, but not red blood cells, are known as
   (1) arteries  (2) veins  (3) lymph vessels  (4) bronchioles

5. The liquid that is derived from human blood plasma and is in direct contact with the cells of the body is known as
   (1) bile  (2) cytoplasm  (3) intercellular fluid  (4) whole blood

6. In humans, excess fluid and other substances surrounding the cells are returned to the blood by
   (1) lymphocytes  (2) arteries  (3) platelets  (4) lymph vessels

7. Which blood component is correctly paired with a process in which it is directly involved?
   (1) white blood cells–clotting  (3) lymphocytes–antibody production
   (2) platelets–oxygen transport  (4) red blood cells–bacteria destruction

8. Which substance is known as lymph after it passes into lymph vessels?
   (1) hemoglobin  (2) cytoplasm  (3) intercellular fluid  (4) bile

9. The diagram below represents the human lymphatic system.

A major function of the structures labeled X is to
   (1) pump lymph in the proper direction  (3) filter bacteria and dead cells from the lymph
   (2) transport glucose throughout the body  (4) remove undigested food from the blood