

1. An outer viscous covering of polysaccharide or polypeptide fibers extending from many bacteria that allows that organism to adhere to surfaces and/or resist phagocytosis. This best describes:

- A. a capsule/glycocalyx
- B. an endospore
- C. pili
- D. cilia

2. Pathogen-associated molecular patterns or PAMPs binding to endocytic pattern-recognition receptors best describes which step of phagocytosis?

- A. enhanced attachment
- B. unenhanced attachment
- C. phagosome formation
- D. lysosomal destruction

3. Antibody molecules such as IgG and complement proteins such as C3b and C4b binding to receptors on the surface of phagocytes best describes which step of phagocytosis?

- A. enhanced attachment
- B. unenhanced attachment
- C. phagosome formation
- D. lysosomal destruction

4. Which best describes intracellular phagocytic destruction?

- A. The lysosome fuses with the cell membrane, dumping the killing chemicals.
- B. The lysosome containing the bacterium fuses with the phagosome containing the killing chemicals.
- C. The phagosome containing the bacterium fuses with the lysosome containing the killing chemicals.

5. Groups of bacteria attached to a surface and enclosed in a common secreted adhesive matrix, typically polysaccharide in nature best describes:

- A. an endospore.
- B. a colony.
- C. a biofilm.
- D. a glycocalyx.