

1. _____ are exotoxins that interfere with host cell function.

A. A-B toxins (Type 3)

B. Endotoxins

C. Type III toxins

D. Superantigens (Type 1)

2. A number of bacteria produce exotoxins that bind to the cells of the small intestines and cause loss of electrolytes and water resulting in diarrhea. Collectively, these are called:

A. cholera toxin

B. shiga toxins

C. enterotoxins

3. Produced by a *Clostridium*, this Type III toxin binds to and enters presynaptic neurons and blocks their release of acetylcholine, causing flaccid paralysis.

A. alpha toxin

B. botulinal exotoxin

C. tetanospasmin

4. Produced by a *Clostridium*, this Type III toxin blocks the release of inhibitor molecules from inhibitory interneurons, keeping the involved muscles in a state of contraction and leading to spastic paralysis.

A. tetanospasmin

B. botulinal exotoxin

C. alpha toxin

5. Produced by a *Corynebacterium* species, this Type III toxin interferes with host cell protein synthesis , especially in cells of the heart, nerve tissue, and kidney.

A. shiga toxin

B. diphtheria toxin

C. pertussis toxin