

1. How does HIV adsorb to host cells?

- A. Gp120 on HIV adsorbs to a CD4 molecule on the host cell, then gp41 adsorbs to a chemokine receptor.
- B. Gp120 on HIV first adsorbs to a CD4 molecule on the host cell, then to a chemokine receptor.

2. HIV primarily infects:

A. T4-lymphocytes, macrophages, and dendritic cells.

B. T4-lymphocytes, endothelial cells, and epithelial cells.

C. T4-lymphocytes, red blood cells, and neurons.

3. HIV enters T4-lymphocytes by gp41-mediated:

A. endocytosis.

B. exocytosis.

C. budding.

D. fusion of the viral envelope with the host cell's cytoplasmic membrane.

4. HIV reverse transcriptase makes:

- A. an RNA copy of the HIV genome.
- B. a DNA copy of the HIV RNA genome.
- C. a double-stranded RNA copy of the single-stranded HIV RNA genome.

5. The HIV enzyme integrase inserting the double-stranded DNA intermediate of HIV into a host cell chromosome describes:

- A. How HIV replicates.
- B. How HIV kills T4-lymphocytes
- C. How HIV forms a provirus.

6. Most HIV genes are transcribed into mRNA molecules coding for:

- A. Individual HIV structural proteins.
- B. HIV polyproteins.
- C. HIV tRNA molecules.
- D. HIV toxins.

7. HIV Env polyprotein is cleaved by protease into:

A. gp120 and gp41.

B. p17 and p24.

C. integrase and reverse transcriptase.

8. HIV proteases function to:

A. degrade host cell proteins.

B. insert HIV DNA into host cell chromosomes.

C. cleave HIV polyproteins into individual, functional proteins.

9. The HIV genome consists of :

- A. two molecules of single-stranded RNA.
- B. one molecule of double stranded DNA.
- C. one molecule of single stranded DNA.
- D. one molecule of double-stranded RNA.

10. Most maturation of HIV occurs:

- A. in the host cell's nucleus.
- B. in the host cell's cytoplasm.
- C. during or after budding from the host cell.
- D. in the ER of the host cell.