

1. Activated by IgG or IgM reacting with epitopes of an antigen; C1 assembles on the Fc portion of the antibody. This best describes:

- A. the classical complement pathway.
- B. the lectin pathway.
- C. the alternative complement pathway.

2. Activated by C3b or C3i binding to microbial surfaces . This best describes:

- A. the classical complement pathway.
- B. the lectin pathway.
- C. the alternative complement pathway.

3. Activated by the interaction of microbial carbohydrates with mannose-binding lectin (MBL) in the plasma and tissue fluids. This best describes:

- A. the classical complement pathway.
- B. the lectin pathway.
- C. the alternative complement pathway.

4. MASP1 and MASP2 assembling on MBL best describes:

- A. the classical complement pathway.
- B. the lectin pathway.
- C. the alternative complement pathway.

5. C3b, factor B, factor D, and properdin best describes:

- A. the classical complement pathway.
- B. the lectin pathway.
- C. the alternative complement pathway.

6. C1q, C1r, and C1s assembling to form C1 best describes:

- A. the classical complement pathway.
- B. the lectin pathway.
- C. the alternative complement pathway.

7. The complement proteins C3b and C4b function in:

- A. promoting inflammation.
- B. sticking microbes to phagocytes (opsonization).
- C. chemotaxis of phagocytes.
- D. lysing membrane-bound cells.

8. The complement proteins C5a, C3a, and C4a function in “

- A. promoting inflammation.
- B. sticking microbes to phagocytes (opsonization).
- C. chemotaxis of phagocytes.
- D. lysing membrane-bound cells.



9. The complement proteins C5b6789s or MAC function in:

- A. promoting inflammation.
- B. sticking microbes to phagocytes (opsonization).
- C. chemotaxis of phagocytes.
- D. lysing membrane-bound cells.

10. The complement protein C5a binds to mast cells, functioning in:

- A. promoting inflammation.
- B. sticking microbes to phagocytes (opsonization).
- C. chemotaxis of phagocytes.
- D. lysing membrane-bound cells.