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.