1. Pili, adhesins, and biofilms help bacteria to colonize the body by:

A. allowing bacteria to resist phagocytosis.
B. enabling bacteria to attach to host cells and resist flushing.
C. allowing bacteria to better compete for limited nutrients.
2. The reason *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* can infect a variety locations within the body is:

A. they can switch the adhesive tips of their pili to fit different receptors on different cells.

B. they use their axial filaments and motility to enter the blood and disseminate.

C. they have PAMPs that trigger an inflammatory response.
3. Bacterial populations adhering to host cells, resisting certain body defenses, and embedded in a common capsular mass are termed:

A. colonies.
B. opportunistic pathogens.
C. biofilms.