

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 of 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.