1. ______________ are exotoxins that interfere with host cell function.

A. A-B toxins (Type 3)
B. Endotoxins
C. Type III toxins
D. Superantigens (Type 1)
2. A number of bacteria produce exotoxins that bind to the cells of the small intestines and cause loss of electrolytes and water resulting in diarrhea. Collectively, these are called:

A. choleragen
B. shiga toxins
C. enterotoxins
3. Produced by a *Clostridium*, this Type III toxin binds to and enters presynaptic neurons and blocks their release of acetylcholine, causing flaccid paralysis.

A. alpha toxin
B. botulinal exotoxin
C. tetanospasmin
4. Produced by a *Clostridium*, this Type III toxin blocks the release of inhibitor molecules from inhibitory interneurons, keeping the involved muscles in a state of contraction and leading to spastic paralysis.

A. tetanospasmin  
B. botulinal exotoxin  
C. alpha toxin
5. Produced by a *Corynebacterium* species, this Type III toxin interferes with host cell protein synthesis, especially in cells of the heart, nerve tissue, and kidney.

A. shiga toxin
B. diphtheria toxin
C. pertussis toxin