

1. The binding of attachment sites on the viral surface with receptor sites on the host cell cytoplasmic membrane is called:

- A. fusion.
- B. endocytosis.
- C. adsorption.
- D. uncoating.

2. The attachment structures on enveloped viruses are the:

- A. glycoprotein spikes in the envelope.
- B. nucleocapsid proteins.
- C. capsomeres.
- D. phage tail fibers.

3. In the case of enveloped viruses that enter by endocytosis:

- A. capsid and host receptor proteins interact to allow entry of the viral genome.
- B. the virus is engulfed and placed in a vesicle.
- C. the viral envelope fuses with the host cell membrane.

4. Fusion of the viral envelope with the membrane of the endocytic vesicle describes:

- A. nucleocapsid release from enveloped viruses entering the host cell by endocytosis.
- B. nucleocapsid release from enveloped viruses entering the host cell by fusion.
- C. release of the viral genome from the capsid.

5. Release of the viral genome from the remainder of the virus is termed:

A. adsorption.

B. fusion.

C. uncoating.

D. maturation.

6. Most viruses with a DNA genome:

A. replicate in the host cell's cytoplasm.

B. replicate in the host cell's nucleus.

C. replicate in the host cell's Golgi complex.

7. The viral genome directing the host cell's metabolic machinery (ribosomes, tRNA, nutrients, energy, enzymes, etc.) to synthesize viral enzymes and viral parts describes:

- A. viral maturation.
- B. viral exocytosis.
- C. viral uncoating.
- D. viral replication.

8. The viral capsid assembling around the viral genome is termed:

- A. uncoating.
- B. release by budding.
- C. maturation.
- D. replication.



9. Viruses obtaining their envelopes from the membranes of the nucleus, the endoplasmic reticulum, or the Golgi apparatus are then released by:

- A. budding.
- B. exocytosis.
- C. host cell lysis.
- D. breakdown of peptidoglycan.

10. Most naked animal viruses are released by:

A. budding.

B. exocytosis.

C. host cell lysis.

D. breakdown of peptidoglycan.

11. Viruses obtaining their envelope from the cytoplasmic membrane are released by:

- A. budding.
- B. exocytosis.
- C. host cell lysis.
- D. fusion.

12. In the case of naked viruses that do not enter by endocytosis:

- A. capsid and host receptor proteins interact to allow entry of the viral genome.
- B. the virus is engulfed and placed in a vesicle.
- C. the viral envelope fuses with the host cell membrane.