INTRO TO VIROLOGY Name _____ Date _____
QUIZ for lesson 9

1) Which of these cells has a perforin gun? a) NK b) B cell c) macrophage d) dendritic cell

2) What are granzymes?
a) Enzymes that digest all the proteins in the host cell.
b) Chemical toxins that tell the cell to shred its DNA.
c) Granular proteins that self-assemble to make a hole.

3) Which of these cells will eat anything that is covered in Y-shaped antibodies?
a) T cell b) B cell c) macrophage d) NK cell

4) Which of these is NOT a sensor molecule? a) RIG-1 b) TLR-3 c) MDA-5 d) MHC-1

5) Which organelle digests things? a) Golgi body b) lysosome c) mitochondria d) ER

6) Which cell can feel the absence of MHC-1 flags?
a) NK b) B cell c) killer T cell d) macrophage

7) Why do the phagocytes (roaming eaters) have MHC-2 clips on their surface?
a) For sensing viral dsRNA.
b) Only for identification as "self."
c) For communication with other phagocytes.
d) For showing bits of protein to T helper cells.

8) How does RIG-1 work?
a) Its shape straightens out when it is trigger.
b) It bends in half when triggered.
c) It goes into the nucleus when triggered.
d) It kills viruses when triggered.

TRUE or FALSE?

9) ____ Interferon causes many anti-viral proteins to be made, and we know exactly what each one does.

10) ____ Killer T cells must get permission from T helper cells before killing a body cell.

11) ____ Skin is a good barrier against viruses because the outer layer is made of dead cells.

12) ____ All the viral sensors are designed to stimulate production of interferon (IFN).

13) ____ This lesson showed all the cell types in the immune system.

14) ____ The Y-shaped antibodies that B cells make will stick to any virus.

15) ____ Some of your cells were built with atoms and molecules that used to be part of viruses.

INTRO TO VIROLOGY
QUIZ for lesson 9
ANSWER KEY

1) a
2) b
3) c
4) d
5) b
6) a
7) d
8) a
9) F (We don't know what most of these proteins do. There's a great PhD research project for you!)
10) T
11) T
12) T
13) F (We did not look at basophils, eosinophils, neutrohills, mnoncytes, just to name a few.)
14) F
15) T