

Quiz navigation

- [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#)
- [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) [11](#) [12](#)
- [13](#) [14](#) [15](#) [16](#) [17](#) [18](#)
- [19](#) [20](#)


[Show one page at a time](#)[Finish review](#)

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State	Finished
Completed on	Sunday, 21 September 2014, 11:21 PM
Time taken	6 mins 3 secs
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Question 1

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

HIV weakens the immune system and makes it difficult to fight diseases. The outermost layer of all viruses, whether a capsid or an envelope, lack viral attachment glycoproteins.{F} The global epidemic of HIV is now under control.{F} HIV-2 is thought to come from the SIV in Sooty Mangabeys rather than chimpanzees, and crossed over to humans.{T} All viruses are obligate, intracellular parasites of cells.{T}


Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

Question 2

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question


Match the following terms with their corresponding meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Binding and fusion | CD4 receptor and a co-receptor on the surface of a CD4+ T lymphocyte |
| Budding | A new virus steals part of the cell's outer envelope and form new HIV glycoproteins |
| Assembly | Smaller HIV proteins come together with copies of HIV's RNA genetic material |
| Integration | HIV DNA within the host cell's own DNA |
| Reverse transcription | Conversion of the single-stranded HIV RNA to a double-stranded HIV DNA |

Question 3

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

The best treatment for HIV infection is:

Select one:

- ☒ a. Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)
- ☐ b. Integrase inhibitors
- ☐ c. Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
- ☐ d. Protease inhibitors
- ☐ e. Enzyme inhibitors

Question 4

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Which of the following cells display cytotoxic function against HIV infected cells?

Select one:

Flag question

- ☒ a. CD8+ cells
- ☐ b. Dendritic cells
- ☐ c. CD4+ cells
- ☐ d. B cells
- ☐ e. Macrophages

Question 5

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Flag question

Match the following terms with their corresponding meaning.

Viral load	HIV virus replicates in this cell
CD4+ cells	HIV virus replicates in this cell
gp 41	Glycoprotein component in HIV required for cell–cell fusion
Budding	HIV virus joins the host cell's outer envelope to form new glycoproteins
CD8+ cells	HIV virus replicates in this cell
gp120 and p24	Glycoprotein component in HIV required for cell–cell fusion
Single stranded DNA	Genetic material of HIV virus
Single stranded RNA	Genetic material of HIV virus
2:1	Normal ratio of CD4 to CD8

Question 6

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Match the following terms with their corresponding meaning.

gp120 and gp41	Viral proteins involved in attaching HIV virus to CD4 cells
Integration	HIV DNA enters the host cell's DNA
Reverse transcriptase	Directly correlates with the chance of HIV transmission with any type exposure
HIV-1 and HIV-2	Best describes HIV virus that cause AIDS
1:2	DNA to genomic RNA

Question 7

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

HIV weakens the immune system and makes it difficult to fight diseases. The outermost layer of all viruses, whether a capsid or an envelope, lack viral attachment glycoproteins.{F} The global epidemic of HIV is now under control.{F} HIV-2 is thought to come from the SIV in Sooty Mangabeys rather than chimpanzees, and crossed over to humans.{T} All viruses are obligate, intracellular parasites of cells.{T}

Select one:

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

Question 8

Complete

Mark 0 out of 1

Match the following terms with their corresponding meaning.

Flag question

Budding	HIV virus replicates in this cell
2:1	Normal ratio of CD4 to CD8
CD8+ cells	HIV virus replicates in this cell
CD4+ cells	HIV virus replicates in this cell
gp120 and p24	Glycoprotein component in HIV required for cell–cell fusion
gp 41	Glycoprotein component in HIV required for cell–cell fusion
Single stranded DNA	Genetic material of HIV virus
Single stranded RNA	Genetic material of HIV virus
Viral load	HIV virus replicates in this cell

Question 9

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

HIV weakens the immune system and makes it difficult to fight diseases. The outermost layer of all viruses, whether a capsid or an envelope, lack viral attachment glycoproteins.{F} The global epidemic of HIV is now under control.{F} HIV-2 is thought to come from the SIV in Sooty Mangabeyes rather than chimpanzees, and crossed over to humans.{T} All viruses are obligate, intracellular parasites of cells.{T}

Select one:

☒ True

☐ False

Question 10

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

HIV incidence is highest among which of the following age groups in Kenya;

Select one:

☒ a. 15-24 years

☐ b. 25-34 years

☐ c. 55 + years

☐ d. 35-44 years

☐ e. 45-54 years

Question 11

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

The predominant theory as to the origins of AIDS is that a variant of the virus infected;

Select one:

☐ a. Monkeys

☒ b. Chimpanzees

☐ c. Gorillas

☐ d. Bats

☐ e. Baboons

Question 12

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

Flag question

Which of the following is a major group of human cells that HIV kills?

Select one:


☒ a. CD4+

- ☐ b. CD3
- ☐ c. CD36
- ☐ d. CD8+
- ☐ e. CD11+

Question 13

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Which of the following is a major group of human cells that HIV kills?


Select one:

- ☐ a. CD36
- ☒ b. CD4+
- ☐ c. CD11+
- ☐ d. CD8+
- ☐ e. CD3

Question 14

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

The origin of AIDS and HIV has puzzled scientists ever since the illness first came to light in the early 1980s. For over twenty years it has been the subject of fierce debate and the cause of countless arguments, with everything from a promiscuous flight attendant to a suspect vaccine programme being blamed. In a bid to demystify the evolution of HIV, a conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya in September 1995, where globally renowned scientists researching on HIV and AIDS were invited. At the end of the conference, the following conclusions from six scientists stole the show and were published: Scientist 1 concluded that HIV literally means 'slow virus' because they take such a long time to produce any adverse effects in the body. Scientist 2 summarized that HIV is an infectious disease that may be transmitted from other animals, both wild and domestic, to humans. Scientist 3 emphasized that HIV was transferred to humans as a result of chimps being killed and eaten or their blood getting into cuts or wounds on the hunter. Scientist 4 pointed out that it is likely that HIV spread because one single syringe would have been used to inject multiple patients without any sterilization in between. Scientist 5 stressed that many of the labourers would have been inoculated with unsterile needles against diseases such as smallpox (to keep them alive and working), and that many of the camps actively employed prostitutes to keep the workers happy, creating numerous possibilities for onward transmission. Scientist 6 believed that HIV was manufactured as part of a biological warfare programme, designed to wipe out large numbers of black and homosexual people. NB: Use the above information to match the items below.

What is the scientific name given to literally 'slow virus'

What is the name of the theory described by Scientist 5

What is the name of the theory described by Scientist 6

What is the scientific name given to the disease referred to by Scientist 2


What is the name of the theory described by Scientist 3

What is the name of the theory described by Scientist 4

Question 15

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Which one of the following outlines the process of HIV replication?

Select one:


- ☐ a. Reverse transcription, transcription, binding and fusion, budding, integration, assembly

- ☐ b. Integration, reverse transcription, binding and fusion, transcription, budding, assembly
- ☐ c. Assembly, integration, binding and fusion, reverse transcription, transcription, budding
- ☒ d. Binding and fusion, reverse transcription, integration, transcription, assembly, budding
- ☐ e. Transcription, reverse transcription, integration, assembly, budding, binding and fusion

Question 16

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

What is your understanding of the statement 'Kenya has a generalized HIV epidemic'


Select one:

- ☒ a. HIV affects all age groups in the society
- ☐ b. HIV mainly affects women and children
- ☐ c. HIV mainly affects the sexually active
- ☐ d. HIV mainly affects mainly the heretosexuals
- ☐ e. HIV mainly affects people in the age bracket 16 – 49 years

Question 17

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

Of the following Counties, which one has the highest HIV and AIDS prevalence?


Select one:

- ☒ a. Homabay Country
- ☐ b. Busia County
- ☐ c. Kisumu County
- ☐ d. Migori County
- ☐ e. Siaya County

Question 18

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

The best treatment for HIV infection is:


Select one:

- ☐ a. Protease inhibitors
- ☐ b. Enzyme inhibitors
- ☐ c. Integrase inhibitors
- ☐ d. Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
- ☒ e. Highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)

Question 19

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

HIV-2 is mainly confined to a few countries in?

Select one:


- ☐ a. Northern Africa
- ☐ b. Eastern Africa
- ☐ c. Central Africa
- ☒ d. Western Africa
- ☐ e. Southern Africa

The origin of AIDS and HIV has puzzled scientists ever since the illness first came to light in the early 1980s. For over twenty years it has been the subject of fierce debate and the cause of countless arguments, with everything from a promiscuous flight attendant to a suspect vaccine programme being blamed. In a bid to demystify the evolution of HIV, a

Question 20

Complete

Mark 1 out of 1

 Flag question

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What is the scientific name given to literally 'slow virus'

What is the name of the theory described by Scientist 3

What is the name of the theory described by Scientist 6

What is the name of the theory described by Scientist 4

What is the name of the theory described by Scientist 5

What is the scientific name given to the disease referred to by Scientist 2

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