

1. What vaccine is given to children to protect their unborn babies in the future?
  - A. Rubella vaccine
  - B. Measles vaccine
  - C. Varicella (chickenpox) vaccine
  - D. Hepatitis A vaccine
2. Development of which vaccine slowed after the invention of antibiotics?
  - A. Influenza vaccine
  - B. Meningococcal vaccine
  - C. Pneumococcal vaccine
  - D. Rotavirus vaccine
3. What daily cellular function do mRNA vaccines use to protect people against COVID-19?
  - A. DNA production
  - B. Protein production
  - C. mRNA production
  - D. Antibody production
4. What is the only oral vaccine currently used in the United States?
  - A. Influenza vaccine
  - B. Polio vaccine
  - C. Rotavirus vaccine
  - D. MMR vaccine
5. What was the first vaccine to prevent a known cause of cancer?
  - A. Shingles vaccine
  - B. Hepatitis B vaccine
  - C. MMR vaccine
  - D. Chickenpox vaccine
6. What vaccine was made using virus isolated from a little boy in Japan in the 1970s?
  - A. Rotavirus vaccine
  - B. Chickenpox vaccine
  - C. Mumps vaccine
  - D. Measles vaccine
7. What vaccine used to be thought of as a travel vaccine but is now part of the routine childhood immunization schedule?
  - A. HPV vaccine
  - B. Hepatitis B vaccine
  - C. Hepatitis A vaccine
  - D. Chickenpox vaccine
8. What vaccine used to be made using virus isolated from human blood but with advanced technology is now made using a viral surface protein grown in yeast cells?
  - A. Measles vaccine
  - B. Pertussis vaccine
  - C. Hepatitis B vaccine
  - D. Shingles vaccine
9. What type of vaccine is the MMR vaccine?
  - A. Conjugate vaccine
  - B. Live, “weakened” viral vaccine
  - C. Toxoid vaccine
  - D. Inactivated viral vaccine
10. Which is not a reason why adults need vaccines?
  - A. To boost immunity
  - B. To protect against diseases that haven’t been encountered
  - C. To protect against viruses that change
  - D. To boost energy levels in cells