

Anekant Education Society's
Tuljaram Chaturchand College of Arts, Science & Commerce,
Baramati.

Autonomous Institute

Department of Zoology

QUESTION BANK

Subject Code: ZOO-3505

Subject Title: General Parasitology Paper- V Credit-4

A] Long Answer Questions:

15/20 marks

1. Describe the life cycle of malarial parasite with schematic diagram. Add a note on its pathogenicity, prophylactic measures and treatment.
2. Describe the lifecycle of a protozoan parasite causing sleeping sickness with schematic diagram. Add a note on its pathogenicity, prophylactic measures and treatment.
3. Describe the lifecycle of a protozoan parasite causing amoebiasis with schematic diagram. Add a note on its pathogenicity, prophylactic measures and treatment.
4. Describe the lifecycle of an intestinal round worm with schematic diagram. Add a note on its pathogenicity, prophylactic measures and treatment.
5. Describe the lifecycle of a tapeworm with schematic diagram. Add a note on its pathogenicity, prophylactic measures and treatment.
6. Describe the lifecycle of a filarial worm with schematic diagram. Add a note on its pathogenicity, prophylactic measures and treatment.
7. Describe mode of infection, pathogenicity, treatment & prophylaxis of any one bacterial and/or viral and/or fungal and/or parasitic zoonotic disease.
8. What is the name of pathogen of typhoid / cholera / plague / corona? Describe its mode of infection, symptoms, treatment and prophylaxis.
9. Describe various adaptations of parasites and effects of parasites on hosts.
10. Describe in detail various types of parasites & hosts.
11. Describe in detail morphology, lifecycle, pathogenicity & control measures of head louse / tick / mite.

B] Short Answer Questions:

03/05/08 marks

1. What is adaptation? Explain physiological adaptations in endoparasites.
2. What is adaptation? Explain structural adaptations in endoparasites.
3. What is symbiosis? Explain different types of symbiotic relations in brief.
4. Explain polymorphism in *Trypanosoma*.
5. Explain structure of trypomastigote.
6. Describe hosts & habitats of *Trypanosoma b. gambiense*
7. Enlist various stages of *Plasmodium* in sequential manner as they occur in the body of mosquito & human.
8. Write notes on:

I. Phoresis	VI. Paratenic host	XI. Amoebiasis
II. Commensalism	VII. Host specificity	XII. Schizogony
III. Mutualism	VIII. Properties of parasite.	XIII. Sporogony
IV. Parasitism	IX. Signet Ring stage	XIV. Gamogony
V. Sporozoite of Plasmodium	X. Malaria	XV. Trypomastigote

XVI. Intermediate host.	XXII. Elephantiasis	XXVIII. Bladderworm
XVII. Definite host.	XXIII. Zoonosis	XXIX. Scabies
XVIII. Vector	XXIV. Covid-19	XXX. Mucoromycosis
XIX. Minuta & magna forms	XXV. Plague	
XX. Proglottids	XXVI. Scolex	
XXI. Bancroft's Filariasis	XXVII. Hexacanth	

C] Distinguish between:

03/05

1. Hard tick & Soft tick / Ixodid & Argasid tick
2. Head louse & body louse
3. Commensalism & parasitism.
4. Mutualism & parasitism.
5. Mite & Tick

D] Scientific reasons:

03/05

1. Why does the parasite require the property of 'infectiousness'?
2. Why does the malarial parasite require two hosts to complete its life cycle?
3. Why does intestinal worm migrates from lung to pharynx during night time only?

E] Multiple Choice Based Questions.

01.

1. Definitive host is one
 - a. In which sexual multiplication takes place and harbours adult form
 - b. In which asexual multiplication takes place and harbours adult form
 - c. In which sexual multiplication takes place and harbours larval form
 - d. In which asexual multiplication takes place and harbours adult form
2. Autoinfection is seen in all except
 - a. *Hymenolepis nano*
 - b. *Enterabius vermicularis*
 - c. *Taenia solium*
 - d. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
3. Antigenic variation is exhibited by
 - a. *Entamoeba*
 - b. *Schistosoma*
 - c. *Trypanosoma*
 - d. *Leishmania*
4. Which parasite enters, the body by piercing the skin
 - a. *Trichuris trichiura*
 - b. *Ascaris*
 - c. *Necator americanus*
 - d. *Plasmodium*
5. Which parasitic infection leads to malignancy
 - a. *Babesiosis*
 - b. *Clonorchis sinensis*
 - c. *Trypanosoma cruzi*
 - d. *Schistosoma haematobium*
6. The following are zoonotic disease except
 - a. Leishmaniasis
 - b. Balantidiasis
 - c. Scabies
 - d. Taeniasis

7. Two hosts are required in

- a. *Taenia solium*
- b. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- c. *Trichuris trichiura*
- d. *Giardia*

8. *Entamoeba histolytica* trophozoites multiply by

- a. Binary fission
- b. Schizogony
- c. Gametogony
- d. Anisogony

9. In humans, malarial parasites multiply by

- a. Binary fission
- b. Budding
- c. Gametogony
- d. Schizogony

10. The main reservoir of *Entamoeba histolytica* is

- a. Man
- b. Dirty water
- c. Dog
- d. Monkey

11. The infective form of *Entamoeba histolytica* is

- a. Trophozoite
- b. Bi nucleate cyst
- c. Quadrinucleate
- d. Magna form

12. Stool of amoebic dysentery has all of the following characteristics except

- a. Charcot-Leyden crystals
- b. Pyknotic bodies
- c. RBCs
- d. Ghost cell

13. True statement regarding *Entamoeba histolytica* is

- a. The trophozoites are infective to man
- b. Mature cyst has eccentric nucleolus
- c. It can cause primary amoebic encephalitis
- d. Cyst are resistant to chlorine concentration used in drinking water

14. All are non-pathogenic amoeba living in the lumen of large intestine except

- a. *Entamoeba coli*
- b. *Entamoeba hartmanni*
- c. *Endolimax nana*
- d. *Entamoeba gingivalis*

15. Vector for *T. brucei gambiense* is

- a. Sandfly
- b. Reduviid bug
- c. Tsetse fly
- d. House fly

16. Romana's sign occurs in

- a. Babesiosis
- b. Leishmaniasis
- c. Trypanosomiasis
- d. Schistosomiasis

17. Prolonged parasitism in malaria is due to

- a. Antigenic variation
- b. Intracellularity of parasite
- c. Immunosuppression
- d. Sequestration

18. Old RBCs are preferentially infected by

- a. *Plasmodium falciparum*
- b. *Plasmodium malariae*
- c. *Plasmodium vivax*
- d. *Plasmodium ovale*

19. Which of the following parasites does not penetrate human skin

- a. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- b. *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- c. *Strongyloides stercoralis*
- d. *Schistosoma haematobium*

20. Hydrocele and edema in foot occurs in

- a. *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- b. *Brugia malayi*
- c. *Brugia timori*
- d. *Onchocerca volvulus*

F] Draw schematic presentation of

- 1. Life cycle of *Plasmodium*
- 2. Lifecycle of *Entamoeba*
- 3. Lifecycle of *Trypanosoma*
- 4. Lifecycle of *Ascaris*
- 5. Lifecycle of *Taenia*
- 6. Lifecycle of *Wuchereria*