

**B.Sc. ZOOLOGY**  
**FIFTH SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)**  
**PARASITOLOGY**  
**BSZ- 504**

( Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive )

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

( PART-A: Objective )

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- In the life cycle of *Taenia saginata* human acts as
  - Intermediate host
  - Definitive host
  - Paratenic host
  - Free living host
- The scolex is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Head with neck
  - Rostellum, hooks, sucker
  - Mature proglotids
  - Immature proglotids
- All parasitic helminths are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
  - ectodermal
  - endodermal
  - mesodermal
  - mesenchymal
- Zoonotic parasites means
  - Parasite which belongs to the kingdom Animalia
  - Parasites which resides in the plants
  - Parasites which complete their lifecycle in association with Human
  - Parasites that are unicellular, acoelomate and microscopic
- The intermediate host of *Taenia solium* is
  - Dog
  - Pig
  - Mosquito
  - Cow
- A host in which larval stages of the parasite remains viable without further development is referred as
  - Definitive host
  - Intermediate host
  - Paratenic host
  - Reservoir host
- Cysticercosis is caused by
  - Ascaris lumbricoides*
  - Taenia solium*
  - Wucheria bancrofti*
  - None of the above
- All eukaryotic multicellular parasites can be classified under
  - Ectoparasite
  - Endoparasite
  - Metazoa
  - Protozoa
- Nematodes lack respiratory system and
  - Digestive system
  - Nervous system
  - Circulatory system
  - Excretory system

10. Hook worm infection causes the deficiency of  
 a Vitamin A  
 b Vitamin B12  
 c Folic acid  
 d All of the above
11. Which of the following stages of *Ancylostoma deudendale* is infective to human being  
 a Adult worm  
 b eggs  
 c Filariform larva  
 d Rhabditiform larva
12. *Ascaris* has ----- cells in the Excretory system  
 a Green gland  
 b Flame  
 c Nephron  
 d Renette
13. *Wuchereria* is commonly known as filarial worm and occurs in  
 a Human mouth  
 b Blood vessels  
 c Lymphatic vessels  
 d All of the above
14. The host, in which adult parasite lives and undergoes sexual reproduction is called  
 a Intermediate host  
 b Definitive host  
 c Paratenic host  
 d Reservoir host
15. Infections transmitted from lower vertebrate to man is called  
 a Protozoal zoonosis  
 b Helminthic  
 c Anthroozoonosis  
 d Zooanthroponoses
16. Parasitic infection transmitted from mother to fetus is called  
 a Laterogenic transmission  
 b Direct transmission  
 c Vector transmission  
 d Vertical transmission
17. The parasites, which do not have permanent locomotory organs but having temporary locomotory organ, they are under the phylum  
 a Cilophora  
 b Microspora  
 c Sarcostigophra  
 d Apicomplexa
18. What are the morphological forms of *Giardia*  
 a Amastigote and Trophozoite  
 b Promastigote and Cyst  
 c Epimastigote and Trophozoite  
 d Trophozoite and Cyst
19. In *Stercoraria*, the trypanosomes migrate to the hindgut and are passed in feces  
 a Stercovaria  
 b Salivaria  
 c Intesnilalis  
 d Rectuminalis
20. The portion of the of the flagellum which is inside the body of the parasite and extends from the blepharoplast to the surface of the body is known as  
 a Parabasal Body  
 b Axoneme  
 c Undulating membrane  
 d Kinetoplast

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**( PART-B : Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

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| 1. Describe the different types of Endoparasite and Hosts  | 5+5=10             |
| 2. Explain elaborately the life cycle of <i>Taenia sodium</i> along with diagram.  | 10                 |
| 3. Write a note on the life cycle of <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> .  | 10                 |
| 4. Describe the life cycle of <i>Ancylostoma duodonele</i> and its pathogenesis.   | 4+6=10<br>1+5+4=10 |
| 5. Write short notes on :<br>a) General characteristics of Nematodes<br>b) <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>   | 5+5=10             |
| 6. What are the different host of <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i> . Describe the development of <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i> in man and tsetse fly in their life cycle with suitable diagram. | 2+8=10             |
| 7. What is Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis (PKDL)? Describe the mode of transmission and incubation period of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> in their life cycle with suitable diagram.    | 2+8=10             |
| 8. Differentiate between Nematoda, Cestoda & Trematoda with examples.  | 10                 |

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