

Question Bank for GAT/GRE Subject Type Entry Test (Parasitology)

A) Protozoology (MCQs)			Answer Key
1)	On the basis of light and electron microscopic morphology, the protozoa are currently classified into		C
	A. Four Phyla	B. Five Phyla	
	C. Six Phyla	D. Seven Phyla	
2)	The most common form of asexual reproduction in protozoa is called as		A
	A. Binary fission	B. Multiple fission	
	C. Both	D. None	
3)	All protozoa required organic materials, which may be particulate or in solution. Such type of nutrition is called		A
	A. Holozoic	B. Saprozoic	
	C. Both	D. None	
4)	Protozoal parasites belonging to class Rhizopoda are characterized by having		D
	A. Cilia	B. Flagella	
	C. Cyst	D. Rhizopoda	
5)	Amoebic dysentery in man and animals is caused by		C
	A. <i>Entamoeba (E.) coli</i>	B. <i>E. gingivalis</i>	
	C. <i>E. histolytica</i>	D. None	
6)	Amoebic liver abscesses is the most common form of		A
	A. Extraintestinal amaebiasis	B. Pulmonary amoebiasis	
	C. Cutaneous amoebiasis	D. All above	
7)	Non-pathogenic species of genus <i>Entamoeba</i> occurs commonly in the human mouth is		B
	A. <i>E. coli</i>	B. <i>E. gingivalis</i>	
	C. <i>E. hartmanni</i>	D. None	
8)	Protozoal parasites belonging to class Mastigophora are characterized by having		B
	A. Cilia	B. Flagella	
	C. Cyst	D. Rhizopoda	
9)	Protozoan parasites required hematin obtained from blood haemoglobin for aerobic respiration are called		B
	A. Heteroxenous	B. Hemoflagellates	
	C. Both	D. None	
10)	Metronidazole is the drug of choice for		A
	A. Amoebiasis	B. Trypanosomiasis	
	C. Giardiasis	D. Trichomoniasis	
11)	Trypomastigotes stage of <i>Trypanosoma</i> usually found in		B
	A. Invertebrate host	B. Vertebrate host	
	C. Both	D. None	
12)	Epimastigotes stage of <i>Trypanosoma</i> usually found in		B
	A. Invertebrate host	B. Vertebrate host	
	C. Both	D. None	
13)	Species of <i>Trypanosomes</i> develop in the anterior portion of the insect gut are called as		B
	A. Stercoraria	B. Salivaria	
	C. Both	D. None	
14)	Species of <i>Trypanosomes</i> develop in the posterior portion of the insect gut are called as		A
	A. Stercoraria	B. Salivaria	
	C. Both	D. None	
15)	In human beings, <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> caused a disease called as		D
	A. African Trypanosomiasis	B. Sleeping sickness	
	C. Both	D. Nagana	
16)	In animals, <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> caused a disease called as		D
	A. African Trypanosomiasis	B. Sleeping sickness	
	C. Both	D. Nagana	

A) Protozoology (MCQs)				Answer Key	
17)	Common name of Glossina species is			A	
	A.	Tsetse fly	B.		Horse fly
	C.	Both	D.		None
18)	Biological vector of sleeping sickness is			A	
	A.	Tsetse fly	B.		Horse fly
	C.	House fly	D.		None
19)	Swelling of the lymph nodes in African trypanosomiasis is called as			C	
	A.	Winterbottom's sign	B.		Spring bottom sign
	C.	Both	D.		None
20)	Trypanosoma equiperdum cause disease in equines called as			B	
	A.	Nagana	B.		Dourin
	C.	Surra	D.		Muri
21)	Dourine in equines is transmitted by			D	
	A.	Insect biting	B.		Contaminated food
	C.	Both	D.		Coitus
22)	Surra in animals is caused by			C	
	A.	<i>Trypanosoma brucei</i>	B.		<i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>
	C.	<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	D.		<i>Trypanosoma equi</i>
23)	The test used to detect raised levels of IgG and IgM in <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> infected individuals is the			D	
	A.	Thymol turbidity test	B.		Card agglutination test
	C.	Mercuric chloride test	D.		Formol gel test
24)	Trypanosoma species can be culture in vitro on a number of medium including			C	
	A.	NNN mediu	B.		Weinmann's medium
	C.	Both	D.		None
25)	Surra in animals can be diagnosed by			D	
	A.	Thymol turbidity test	B.		Card agglutination test
	C.	Mercuric chloride test	D.		All above
26)	IgG and IgM levels raised in parasitic infections like			D	
	A.	Malaria	B.		Leishmaniasis
	C.	Schistosomiasis	D.		All above
27)	Mal de Caderas is a fatal, usually chronic disease of equines caused by			A	
	A.	<i>Trypanosoma equinum</i>	B.		<i>Trypanosoma congolense</i>
	C.	<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	D.		All above
28)	Paragona in cattle and other animals is an acute fatal disease caused by			B	
	A.	<i>Trypanosoma equinum</i>	B.		<i>Trypanosoma congolense</i>
	C.	Both	D.		<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>
29)	Souma, a disease of cattle, sheep, goat and horses, is caused by			D	
	A.	<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	B.		<i>Trypanosoma equinum</i>
	C.	<i>Trypanosoma congolense</i>	D.		<i>Trypanosome vivax</i>
30)	Chaga's disease can be diagnosed by			A	
	A.	Xenodiagnosis	B.		Thymol turbidity tes
	C.	Both	D.		Mercuric chloride test
31)	American trypanosomiasis is transmitted by			A	
	A.	Kissing bugs	B.		Tsetse fly
	C.	Both	D.		Horse fly
32)	<i>Trypanosoma melophagium</i> is transmitted cyclically in the hindgut by the sheep ked called			B	
	A.	<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>	B.		<i>Molophagus ovinus</i>
	C.	Both	D.		None
33)	Which of the following species infects primates			A	
	A.	<i>Trichomonad. suis</i>	B.		<i>P. hominis</i>
	C.	<i>T. buttey</i>	D.		<i>Tt. rotunda</i>
34)	Which of the following species does not inhabit the gastro-intestinal tract			C	

A) Protozoology (MCQs)				Answer Key
	A. <i>T. gallinae</i>	B. <i>T. anatis</i>		
	C. <i>Tt. equi</i>	D. <i>T. tenax</i>		
35)	Which of the following species is transmitted sexually			
	A. <i>Tt. rotunda</i>	B. <i>T. gallinea</i>		C
	C. <i>T. foetus</i>	D. <i>Pt. hominis</i>		
36)	Which of the following drugs is effective against <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>			
	A. Penicillin	B. Streptomycin		C
	C. Metronidazole	D. Pentamidine		
37)	Which of the following classes of immunoglobulins is important in immunity to <i>T. vaginalis</i> ?			
	A. IgA	B. IgG		A
	C. IgE	D. IgM		
38)	How long after conception does <i>Trichomonas foetus</i> cause abortions in cattle			
	A. One week	B. 2-3 weeks		B
	C. 2-3 months	D. 4-6 months		
39)	<i>Tritrichomonas foetus</i> infections in cows usually self-heal within			
	A. 2 weeks	B. 4 weeks		C
	C. 2 months	D. 3 months		
40)	The infection rate of <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> in European women is			
	A. <0.1%	B. 1%		C
	C. 1-5%	D. 5-20%		
41)	Trichomonads are members of which phylum of protozoa			
	A. <i>Sarcomastigophora</i>	B. <i>Apicomplexa</i>		A
	C. <i>Cilliophora</i>	D. <i>Microspora</i>		
42)	<i>Trichomonas gallinae</i> is transmitted by which of the following routes			
	A. Sexually	B. Oral		A
	C. Aerosol	D. Direct contact		
43)	How long after infection with <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> do clinical symptoms begin			
	A. <24 hours	B. 1-5 days		D
	C. 5-10 days	D. 1-4 weeks		
44)	How many families are there in the order piroplasmida			
	A. One	B. Two		D
	C. Three	D. Four		
45)	Which of the following species is responsible for East Coast Fever (ECF)			
	A. <i>Theileria hirci</i>	B. <i>Theileria parva</i>		B
	C. <i>Babesia bovis</i>	D. <i>Theileria mutans</i>		
46)	Which of the following species is responsible for Texas Cattle Fever (TCF)			
	A. <i>Theileria sergenti</i>	B. <i>Theileria annulat</i>		C
	C. <i>Babesia bigemina</i>	D. <i>Babesia bovis</i>		
47)	Which of the following clinical signs is not normally present in babesia infections			
	A. Anaemia	B. Lymphadenopathy		C
	C. Haemoglobinuria	D. Jaundice		
48)	Which of the following stages is not present in both the life cycles of babesia and theileria			
	A. Sporozoite	B. Merozoite		S
	C. ray bodies	D. Macroschizont		
49)	Species of babesia termed "Large" are usually over what size			
	A. 1 micro meters	B. 2 micro meters		A
	C. 3 micro meters	D. 4 micro meters		
50)	Which of the following species has been reported to cause fatal infections in splenectomised humans			
	A. <i>Babesia divergens</i>	B. <i>Babesia microti</i>		D
	C. <i>Babesia bovis</i>	D. <i>Babesia bigemina</i>		
51)	The level of erythrocyte parasitemia in babesia infected cattle is often			C

A) Protozoology (MCQs)				Answer Key	
	A.	Between 0.1-2%	B.	Between 2-5%	
	C.	Between 5-10%	D.	Over 20%	
52)	Which species of babesia infects dogs in northern Africa and the Far East				
	A.	<i>Babesia canis</i>	B.	<i>Babesia gibsoni</i>	A
	C.	<i>Babesia felis</i>	D.	<i>Babesia cati</i>	
53)	Which of the following genera ticks is the primary vector for Theileria parva				
	A.	<i>Rhipicephalus</i>	B.	<i>Hyalomma</i>	B
	C.	<i>Amblyomma</i>	D.	<i>Haemaphysalis</i>	
54)	<i>Giardia lamblia</i> is usually transmitted				
	A.	by ingestion of contaminated food or water	B.	by intermediary host	A
	C.	Both	D.	None	
55)	Trophozoite of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> have				
	A.	2 flagella	B.	4 flagella	A
	C.	5 Flagella	D.	6 flagella	
56)	Giardiasis can be diagnosed by				
	A.	Duodenal biopsy	B.	Enterotest	C
	C.	Both	D.	None	
57)	<i>Giardia</i> trophozoites exhibits a characteristic				
	A.	Tear-drop shape	B.	Pear shape	C
	C.	Both	D.	Flask shaped	
58)	<i>Giardia</i> trophozoites contains				
	A.	One nucleus	B.	Two nuclei	B
	C.	Three nuclei	D.	Four nuclei	
59)	A unique ultrastructural feature of <i>Giardia</i> is the adhesive disk also called as				
	A.	Ventral disk	B.	Sucking disk	D
	C.	Sucker	D.	All above	
60)	The incubation period of <i>giardia</i> infection in human being is generally				
	A.	3 days	B.	-2 weeks	B
	C.	4 weeks	D.	4-6 weeks	
61)	Gastro-intestinal disturbances associated with giardiasis include				
	A.	Flatulence	B.	Bloating	D
	C.	Purple burbs	D.	All above	
62)	Stools associated with <i>Giardia</i> infection are generally described as loose, bulky, frothy and/or greasy with				
	A.	The absence of blood or mucus	B.	The presence of blood or mucus	A
	C.	The absence of mucus	D.	The presence of mucus	
63)	Drug of choice against Giardiasis is				
	A.	Metronidazole	B.	Paramomycin	A
	C.	Furazolidone	D.	Quinacrin	
64)	<i>Pentatrichomonas hominis</i>				
	A.	Have a cystic stage	B.	Have a trophozoite stage	C
	C.	Do not have a cystic stag	D.	Do not have a cystic and trophozoite stage	
65)	<i>T. vaginalis</i> , infects				
	A.	Men	B.	Women	C
	C.	Both	D.	None	
66)	Trichomoniasis is a				
	A.	Non-sexually transmitted diseases	B.	Sexually transmitted diseases	B
	C.	Food born disease	D.	Contagious disease	
67)	Trichomoniasis can be diagnosed by				
	A.	Whiff test	B.	Polymerase chain reaction	D
	C.	Wet mount	D.	All above	
68)	The use of latex or polyurethane condoms during vaginal intercourse can prevent the transmission of				
	A.	Trichomoniasis	B.	Amoebiasis	A

A) Protozoology (MCQs)				Answer Key	
	C.	Trypanosomiasis	D.	Giardiasis	
69)	Drug of choice against Trichomoniasis is				A
	A.	Metronidazole	B.	Tinidazole	
	C.	Paramomycin	D.	furazolidone	
70)	Trichomonad infecting domestic animals have				C
	A.	5 species	B.	10 species	
	C.	15species	D.	20 species	
71)	<i>Tritrichomonas foetus</i> is transmitted by				D
	A.	Canker	B.	Frounce	
	C.	Both	D.	Trichomoniasis	
72)	<i>Tritrichomonas gallinae</i> in pigeon f cause a disease known as				D
	A.	Canker	B.	Frounce	
	C.	Both	D.	Trichomoniasis	
73)	<i>Tritrichomonas gallinae</i> in falcons cause a disease known as				D
	A.	Canke	B.	Frounce	
	C.	Both	D.	Trichomoniasis	
74)	<i>Balantidium coli</i> contains				A
	A.	Macro nucleus	B.	Micro nucleus	
	C.	Both	D.	None	
75)	<i>Balantidium coli</i> usually lives as a				A
	A.	Non-pathogenic commensal and produces no symptoms	B.	Pathogenic commensal and produces no symptoms	
	C.	Non-pathogenic commensal and produces disease symptoms	D.	Pathogenic commensal and produces disease symptoms	
76)	Ciliates undergo				C
	A.	Asexual reproduction	B.	Sexual reproduction	
	C.	Both	D.	None	
77)	Drug of chice against <i>Balantidium coli</i> infection is				A
	A.	Tetracycline	B.	Metronidazole	
	C.	Both	D.	Iodoquinol	
78)	<i>Ichthyophthirius</i> cause a disease Ich or white spot in				A
	A.	Fish	B.	Chickens	
	C.	Birds	D.	Pigeons	
79)	<i>Eimeria</i> and <i>Isospora</i> are important genera of class				D
	A.	<i>Rhizopoda</i>	B.	<i>Mastigophora</i>	
	C.	<i>Cilliata</i>	D.	<i>Sporozoa</i>	
80)	Members of genera <i>Eimeria</i> and <i>Isospora</i> are often referred to as the				A
	A.	Coccidian	B.	Malaria	
	C.	Both	D.	None	
81)	Members of genus <i>Eimeria</i> has				A
	A.	Single host	B.	Two host	
	C.	Three host	D.	Four host	
82)	The sporulated oocyst of genus <i>Eimeria</i> contain				C
	A.	2 sporocysts	B.	3 sporocyst	
	C.	4 sporocyst	D.	6 sporocyst	
83)	Each sporocyst of genus <i>Eimeria</i> contains				A
	A.	2 sporozoites	B.	4 sporozoites	
	C.	6 sporozoites	D.	8 sporozoites	
84)	The life cycle of genus <i>Eimeria</i> consist of processes including				D
	A.	Schizogony	B.	Gametogony	
	C.	Sporogony	D.	All above	
85)	Coccidiosis is transmitted by				B

A) Protozoology (MCQs)				Answer Key
	A. Direct contact with droppings of infected birds	B. Indirect contact with droppings of infected birds		
	C. Both	D. None		
86)	Coccidia shed in droppings are incapable of infecting other birds until certain maturation changes take place which is called as			A
	A. Sporulation	B. Schizogony		
	C. Gametogony	D. All above		
87)	Cecal coccidiosis of chickens is caused by			A
	A. <i>Eimeria tennella</i>	B. <i>E. acervulina</i>		
	C. <i>E. necatrix</i>	D. All above		
88)	In turkeys, cecal coccidiosis is caused by			A
	A. <i>E. adenoides</i> ,	B. <i>Eimeria tennella</i>		
	C. <i>E. acervulina</i>	D. <i>E. Necatrix</i>		
89)	In chickens, Intestinal coccidiosis is caused by			D
	A. <i>E. necatrix</i>	B. <i>E. brunetti</i>		
	C. <i>E. maxima</i>	D. All above		
90)	Cecal coccidiosis in chickens may be confused with			B
	A. Blackhead	B. Salmonellosis		
	C. Both	D. None		
91)	Intestinal coccidiosis in chickens may be confused with			A
	A. Hemorrhagic anemia syndrome	B. Blackhead		
	C. Salmonellosis	D. All above		
92)	<i>Trypanosoma congolense</i> is a monomorphic having			B
	A. No flagellum	B. A free flagellum		
	C. Two flagellums	D. Three flagellums		
93)	<i>Trypanosoma lewisi</i> is			B
	A. A non-pathogenic species not transmitted by rat flea	B. A nonpathogenic species transmitted by rat flea		
	C. Pathogenic species not transmitted by rat flea	D. Pathogenic species transmitted by rat flea		
94)	<i>Leishmaniasis</i> is found in approximately			A
	A. 90 tropical and subtropical countries	B. 70 tropical and subtropical countries		
	C. 50 tropical and subtropical countries	D. 30 tropical and subtropical countries		
95)	All species of <i>Leishmania</i> in human are morphologically			A
	A. Similar	B. Partially similar		
	C. Different	D. Partially different		
96)	Leishmanial stage is present in the cells of the			A
	A. Vertebrates	B. Invertebrates		
	C. Both	D. None		
97)	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> , a member of the			A
	A. Apicomplexa	B. Sporozoa		
	C. Mastigophora	D. Ciliata		
98)	<i>Leishmaniasis</i> is transmitted by			A
	A. Sand fly	B. Tsetse fly		
	C. Horse fly	D. House fly		
99)	Visceral leishmaniasis is also known as			C
	A. Kala azar	B. Dum dum fecer		
	C. Both	D. None		
100)	Kala azar is also called as			B
	A. Cutaneous leishmaniasis	B. Visceral leishmaniasis		
	C. Both	D. None		

B) Helminthology (MCQs)			Answer Key
101)	Each of the following statements concerning <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> is correct except:		C
A.	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> is one of the largest nematode	B. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> can cause pneumonia	
C.	Both dogs and cats are intermediate host of <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	D. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> is transmitted by ingestion of eggs	
102)	Each of the following statements concerning hookworm infection is correct except		D
A.	Hookworm infection can cause pneumonia	B. Hookworm infection is acquired by humans when filariform larvae penetrate the skin	
C.	Hookworm infection is caused by <i>Necator americanus</i>	D. Hookworm infection can be diagnosed by finding the trophozoite in the stool	
103)	Pigs or dogs are the source of human infection by each of the following parasites except		C
A.	<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	B. <i>Taenia solium</i>	
C.	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	D. None	
104)	Phylum Nemathelminthes includes		A
A.	Roundworms	B. Tapeworms	
C.	Flukes	D. None	
105)	Phylum Platyhelminthes includes		B
A.	Round worms	B. Flatworms	
C.	Thorny headed worms	D. All of above	
106)	The name helminth is derived from the Greek words helmins or helminthos which means		D
A.	Fluke	B. Nematode	
C.	Cestode	D. Worm	
107)	The name helminth is usually applied to Parasitic and non-parasitic species of		D
A.	Flatworms	B. Tapeworms	
C.	Roundworms	D. All of above	
108)	Members of Phylum Platyhelminthes are		A
A.	Dorsoventrally flattened	B. Laterally Compressed	
C.	Round	D. None	
109)	Members of Phylum Nemathelminthes are		C
A.	Dorsoventrally flattened	B. Laterally Compressed	
C.	Round	D. None	
110)	Anthelmintics are chemicals used to kill		A
A.	Helminths	B. Insects	
C.	Arachnids	D. Protozoa	
111)	Anthelmintics are chemicals used to kill		D
A.	Flatworm	B. Tapeworm	
C.	Roundworm	D. All of above	
112)	Anthelmintics solutions when given orally are called as		C
A.	Drench	B. Bolus	
C.	Both a and b	D. None	
113)	Oral preparations of anthelmintics are called as		A
A.	Drench	B. Spot on	
C.	Pour on	D. All of above	
114)	Anthelmintics are used to		A
A.	Kill the worms	B. Remove the eggs from pasture	
C.	Both	D. None	
115)	Anthelmintics may be administered as		D
A.	Drench	B. Bolus	
C.	Injection	D. All of above	
116)	Benzimidazoles work against parasites by		A
A.	Binding with protein tubulin	B. Mimicking acetylcholine	
C.	Both	D. None of above	

B) Helminthology (MCQs)		Answer Key
117)	Broad spectrum anthelmintics include A. Benzimidazoles B. Triclabendazole C. Organophosphate D. Both a and b	D
118)	Narrow spectrum anthelmintics include A. Organophosphate B. Triclabendazole C. Benzimidazole D. None	D
119)	In horses Fenbendazole is used to kill A. Roundworms B. Tapeworms C. Flukes D. All of above	D
120)	Avermectins act against parasites by A. Stopping the energy metabolism B. Inhibiting the Cholinesterase C. Changing the chloride ion channel activity D. None of these	C
121)	Anti-cestodal drugs include A. Niclosamide B. Organophosphate C. Levamisole D. None	A
122)	Praziquantel is effective against A. Trematodes B. Cestodes C. Nematodes D. None	B
123)	Parasites with direct life cycle are known a A. Monoxenous B. Heteroxenous C. Both D. None	A
124)	Control of parasites with direct life cycle is easy because A. Have to control only in Intermediate host B. Have to control only in definitive host C. Both D. None	B
125)	Monogenetic trematodes are A. Viviparous B. Oviparous C. Both D. None	B
126)	Larvae of subclass monogenea are A. Similar in appearance to adult B. Different in appearance to adults C. Miniature of mature tapeworm D. None	A
127)	Humans are----- hosts of <i>Fasciola hepatic</i> A. Accidental B. Definitive C. Intermediate D. None	A
128)	Order <i>Aspidogastrea</i> contains ----- (No. of families) A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4	A
129)	Which one of the followings is correct statement A. Almost all trematodes are hermaphrodite B. All are hermaphrodite except <i>Schistosomatidae</i> C. Members of Genus <i>Fasciola</i> are hermaphrodite D. All of above	D
130)	Male reproductive organs of flukes have A. Two testes B. Two pair of testes C. Numerous testes D. Both a and b	A
131)	Life cycle of a typical trematode has-----different life stages A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8	C
132)	Lancet liver fluke is the common name of A. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> B. <i>Opisthorchis viverrini</i> C. <i>Clonorchis sinensis</i> D. None	D
133)	Which one is the correct way to write the name of an organism in Binomial nomenclature system? A. <u>Fasciola hepatica</u> B. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> C. Fasciola hepatica D. Both a and b	D
134)	Study of group of organisms which form natural groups with features, usually morphological, in common, is called A. Taxonomy B. Entomology C. Helminthology D. Biology	A

B) Helminthology (MCQs)		Answer Key
135)	The names of genus and species are expressed in _____ form A. Latin B. Greek C. Roman D. English	A
136)	The first <i>metacestode</i> stage in the life cycle of parasites such as the <i>Pseudophyllidae</i> and <i>Diphylidae</i> A. Proceroid B. Plerocercoid C. Tetrathyridium D. Cystecercus	A
137)	Large fluid filled cyst lined with germinal epithelium from which are produced invaginated scolices. A. Hydatid cyst B. Proceroid C. Plerocercoid D. Tetrathyridium	A
138)	The large fluid filled containing bladder with a number of invaginated <i>scolices</i> attached to the wall A. Coenurus B. Plerocercoid C. Tetrathyridium D. Hydatid cyst	A
139)	A <i>metacestode</i> with a single non-invaginated scolex withdrawn into a small vesicle with practically no cavity A. Cysticercoid B. Plerocercoid C. Tetrathyridium D. Hydatid cyst	A
140)	Nervous system of Cestodes is present in A. Scolex B. Bothria C. Bothriate D. Proboscis	A
141)	Heart worm of dog is the name given to A. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i> B. <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> C. <i>Taenia saginata</i> D. <i>Setaria cervi</i>	B
142)	Subcutaneous worm of dog A. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i> B. <i>Taenia saginata</i> C. <i>Taenia solium</i> D. <i>Setaria cervi</i>	A
143)	Subcutaneous worm of duck A. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i> B. <i>Taenia solium</i> C. <i>Ornithofilaria fallisiensis</i> D. <i>Setaria cervi</i>	C
144)	Peritoneal worm of cattle A. <i>Ornithofilaria fallisiensis</i> B. <i>Setaria cervi</i> C. <i>Taenia solium</i> D. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>	B
145)	Peritoneal worm of Horse A. <i>Ornithofilaria fallisiensis</i> B. <i>Setaria equina</i> C. <i>Taenia saginata</i> D. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>	B
146)	For blood examination of parasites following technique is used A. Knott's concentration technique B. Gradient centrifugation technique C. Membrane filtration technique D. All of above	D
147)	Larvae of helminthes present in sputum A. <i>Necator americanus</i> B. Strongyloides C. <i>Ascaris</i> D. All of above	D
148)	Fragments of parasites present in faeces A. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> B. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i> D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>	A
149)	Kidney worm of dog is A. <i>Dioctophyma renale</i> B. <i>Necator americanus</i> C. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i> D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>	A
150)	Kidney worm of pig is A. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> B. <i>Stephanurus edentatus</i> C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i> D. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	B
151)	Bladder worm of dog is A. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> B. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> C. <i>Capillaria plica</i> D. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	C
152)	Helminths eggs excreted in urine are A. <i>Wucheraria bancrofti</i> B. <i>Onchocerca vulvulus</i> C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i> D. a & b	D

B) Helminthology (MCQs)		Answer Key
153)	Helminth parasite found in muscles is A. <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	A
	B. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>	
154)	River blindness is also known as A. <i>Haemonchosis</i> C. <i>Echinococcosis</i>	B
	B. <i>Onchocerciasis</i> D. None of them	
155)	One of the symptoms of onchocerciasis A. Anaemia C. Presence of nodules on the skin	C
	B. Convulsions D. All of above	
156)	For diagnosis of river blindness A. Blood examination C. Faecal examination	D
	B. Urine examination D. Skin examination	
157)	The basic line of action to treat flukes is A. Control of mosquitoes C. Control of flies	B
	B. Control of snails D. Control of insects	
158)	Trematodes present in bile duct and pancreas is A. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> C. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	
	B. <i>Eurytrema pancreaticum</i> D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>	
159)	Scientific name of liver fluke is A. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> C. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	C
	B. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>	
160)	Chinese or Oriental liver fluke is called as A. <i>Clonorchis sinensis</i> C. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	A
	B. <i>Oesophagostomum</i> D. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	
161)	Following parasites are also called as blood flukes A. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	B
	B. <i>Schistosomes</i> D. <i>Oesophagostomum Cooperia</i>	
162)	Head of cestodes is also known as A. Scolex C. Bothria	A
	B. Proboscis D. Bothridiate	
163)	Bothria is present in _____ region of cestodes A. Neck C. Head	C
	B. Strobila D. Skin	
164)	Projections called microtriches in cestodes are helpful for A. Attachment with host C. Increase in surface area	C
	B. Attachment with female D. Attract feed	
165)	Main nerve center in cestodes is composed of A. Ganglia C. Neurons	A
	B. Nerves D. None of above	
166)	Excretory system of cestodes is composed of A. Diffusion C. Osmosis	B
	B. Flame cells D. Active transport	
167)	Pork tape worm is name given to following parasite A. <i>Taenia solium</i> C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	A
	B. <i>Taenia saginata</i> D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>	
168)	Cestodes are characterized by A. True body cavity C. Absence of body cavity	C
	B. Incomplete body cavity D. Complete body cavity	
169)	Respiratory and blood vascular system of platyhelminths is A. Complete C. Well-developed	B
	B. Absent D. None of above	
170)	Regarding digestive system, trematodes have A. No alimentary canal C. Alimentary canal	C
	B. Incomplete alimentary canal D. None of above	

B) Helminthology (MCQs)			Answer Key
171)	Monogenea are ectoparasites of		B
	A. Birds	B. Fish	
	C. Mammals	D. None of above	
172)	Nematodes are		B
	A. Bisexual	B. Unisexual	
	C. Both	D. None	
173)	Nematodes are having following characteristic (s)		D
	A. Cylindrical	B. Round	
	C. Pointed ends	D. All of above	
174)	Body of nematodes is covered with		A
	A. Cuticle	B. Dermis	
	C. Hypodermis	D. None of above	
175)	Deworming of animals for nematodes should be done after		D
	A. One month	B. Every year	
	C. One week	D. 3 months	
176)	2 nd dose of anthelmintics should be given after ____ days of first dose		D
	A. 3 days	B. 5 days	
	C. 7 days	D. 14 days	
177)	Ivermectin was first used as		A
	A. Antibiotic	B. Antimalarial	
	C. Antiseptic	D. All of above	
178)	Change of animal species for grazing in a particular pasture is known as		A
	A. Alternate grazing	B. Rotational grazing	
	C. Replacement grazing	D. All of above	
179)	Change of pastures for the animals is known as		B
	A. Alternate grazing	B. Rotational grazing	
	C. Replacement grazing	D. All of above	
180)	In Pakistan, the prevalence of gastrointestinal nematodes is higher during		A
	A. July – August	B. March – April	
	C. November – December	D. January – February	
181)	The main defense against parasitic diseases is		B
	A. Vaccination	B. Cleanliness	
	C. Deworming	D. Antibiotics	
182)	Use of different group of anthelmintics for deworming after 3 months is called as		B
	A. Alternate deworming	B. Strategic deworming	
	C. Rotational deworming	D. Changing of dewormer	
183)	Use of microorganisms for the control of parasites is called as		A
	A. Biological control	B. Chemical control	
	C. Strategic deworming	D. Chemotherapy	
184)	Treatment with the help of chemicals is known as		B
	A. Immunological control	B. Chemotherapy	
	C. Strategic deworming	D. Biological control	
185)	For <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> Egg per gram of faeces more than ____ is considered as heavy infection		D
	A. 1000-2000	B. 500-1000	
	C. 100-150	D. 2000-3000	
186)	Club shaped esophagus without a posterior bulb is termed as		C
	A. Rhabditiform	B. Peri enteric	
	C. Filariform	D. None	
187)	Club shaped anterior portion having pear shaped posterior bulb is termed as		A
	A. Rhabditiform	B. Filariform	
	C. Peri enteric	D. None	
188)	Sense organs of Nematodes are		A
	A. Amphids	B. Cervical papillae	
	C. Genital papillae	D. Phasmids	

B) Helminthology (MCQs)		Answer Key
189)	Cuticular thickening in the dorsal wall of cloaca which covers the spicule is called as A. Gubernaculum B. Telamon C. Spicule D. Cloaca	A
190)	Cuticular thickening in the ventral wall of cloaca which covers the spicule is called as A. Gubernaculum B. Telamon C. Spicule D. Cloaca	B
191)	Most important factor responsible for the hatching of nematodes eggs inside the host is A. Dissolved Carbon dioxide B. Humidity C. Temperature D. All of above	A
192)	Time from infection of final host to production of eggs by the mature adult worms is known as A. Prepatent period B. Arrested larval development C. Hypobiosis D. Periparturient rise	A
193)	Inhibited larval development is also known as A. Periparturient rise B. Arrested larval development C. Dissemination D. Prepatent period	B
194)	L3 may survive in the pastures from autumn until late spring in sufficient numbers to initiate infection are called as A. Adults B. Mature larvae C. Overwintered larvae D. Arrested larvae	C
195)	Beneath the cuticle of nematodes is A. Muscle layer B. Hypodermis C. Dermic D. None	B
196)	Beneath the hypodermis in nematodes is A. Muscle layer B. Cuticle C. Dermis D. None	A
197)	Pere-enteric space between alimentary canal and muscle cells of nematodes is filled with A. Fluid B. Mucus C. Blood D. None	A
198)	In nematodes, alimentary canal is A. Absent B. Incomplete C. Complete D. None	C
199)	The members of class Nematomorph are also called as A. Hairworms B. Hookworms C. Ringworms D. None	A
200)	Hair worms may be regarded as A. Disease producing Parasites B. False parasitic C. Beneficial D. None	B
201)	Members of class acanthocephalan are also known as A. Thorny headed worms B. Thread worms C. Hook worms D. Whipworm	A
202)	<i>Trichuris</i> is also known as A. Thorny headed worm B. Hook worm C. Thread worm D. Whipworm	D
203)	Helminths are economically significant as they A. Lower productivity of hosts B. Lower quality of meat and skin C. Affect immunity D. All of above	D
204)	For detection of helminth infection, we use A. Faecal exam B. Blood exam C. Sputum D. All of above	D
205)	In feces, the most observed thing for nematode diagnosis is A. Adult worm B. Eggs C. Segments D. Larvae	B
206)	For qualitative faecal examination, we use A. Withlock chamber B. Stolls egg counting technique C. McMaster chamber D. All of above	D

B) Helminthology (MCQs)				Answer Key
207)	For simple floatation method of faecal examination, we use			A
	A. Floatation solution	B. Centrifuge machine		
	C. Stay overnight	D. None		
208)	For centrifugal floatation of faecal examination, we use			B
	A. Floatation solutions	B. Centrifuge machine		
	C. Both	D. None		
209)	Principle of centrifuge machine is			A
	A. Centrifugal force	B. Centripetal force		
	C. Density	D. Specific gravity		
210)	For faecal examination, collection of faeces will be from			A
	A. Rectum	B. Ground		
	C. Freshly from ground	D. None		
211)	Macroscopic examination means the examination			B
	A. With microscope	B. With naked eye		
	C. With hand lens	D. None of above		
212)	Microscopic examination means the examination			A
	A. With microscope	B. With naked eye		
	C. With hand lens	D. None of above		
213)	Principal of simple floatation method for faecal examination is			A
	A. Specific gravity	B. Centrifugal force		
	C. Centripetal force	D. Density		
214)	Floatation solutions used for faecal examination are			D
	A. NaCl	B. Zn SO ₄		
	C. Mg SO ₄	D. All above		
215)	Capacity of a Whitlock chamber used for quantitative faecal examination is			D
	A. 0.50 ml	B. 0.15 ml		
	C. 1.5 ml	D. 2 ml		
216)	Whitlock chamber is a modification of			B
	A. Stolls	B. McMaster		
	C. Simple floatation	D. None		
217)	Factors affecting faecal egg count are			D
	A. Anthelmintic history and season	B. Season and Type of parasites		
	C. Breed of animal and season	D. All above		
218)	Most commonly used anthelmintic are			D
	A. Benzimidazole	B. Levamisole		
	C. Ivermectin	D. All above		
219)	The anthelmintic used for ectoparasites also is			A
	A. Ivermectin	B. Benzimidazole		
	C. Levamisole	D. All of above		
220)	Technique used for recovery of lungworm larvae is			B
	A. Coproculture	B. Baermann apparatus		
	C. Coproculture	D. Egg hatch assay		
221)	Technique used for recovery of L3 of nematodes is			A
	A. Baermann apparatus	B. Coproculture		
	C. Egg hatch assay	D. Larval development assay		
222)	CSF eosinophilia may be caused by			A
	A. <i>Angiostrongylus</i>	B. <i>Haemonchus</i>		
	C. Both	D. None		
223)	Transverse myelitis caused by			B
	A. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	B. <i>Schistosoma mansonii</i>		
	C. <i>Oesophogostomum</i>	D. <i>Trichuris</i>		
224)	The Helminth of most economic significance in livestock is			D

B) Helminthology (MCQs)				Answer Key
	A. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	B. <i>Oesophegostomum</i>		
	C. <i>Trichuris</i>	D. <i>Haemoncus</i>		
225)	The parasite of marshy areas is			B
	A. <i>Haemonchus</i>	B. <i>Fasciola</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. None		
226)	Parasite transmitted by eating poorly cooked beef is			C
	A. <i>Haemonchus</i>	B. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>		
	C. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>	D. None		
227)	Hydatidosis is caused by			B
	A. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>	B. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>		
	C. <i>Haemonchus</i>	D. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>		
228)	Following is the nematode parasite of poultry			B
	A. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>	B. <i>Ascaridia galli</i>		
	C. <i>Haemonchus</i>	D. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>		
229)	<i>Haemonchus</i> may cause ----- in livestock			D
	A. Anaemia	B. Retarded growth		
	C. Loss of vigour	D. All		
230)	Dwarf tapeworm is also called as			A
	A. <i>Hymenolepis nana</i>	B. <i>Haemonchus</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. None		
231)	Brood fish tapeworm is also called as			C
	A. <i>Haemonchus</i>	B. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>		
	C. <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>	D. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>		
232)	The largest tapeworm of poultry is			B
	A. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>	B. <i>Raillietina</i>		
	C. <i>Haemonchus</i>	D. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>		
233)	Egg of nematodes hatch due to			D
	A. CO ₂	B. Humidity		
	C. Temperature	D. All		
234)	Body wall of nematodes consist of			D
	A. Cuticle	B. Longitudinal Muscles		
	C. Hypodermis	D. All		
235)	Nervous system of nematodes is composed of			D
	A. Ganglia	B. Long nerve trunk		
	C. Esophageal nerve ring	D. all of above		
236)	Secretory and excretory system serves in			D
	A. Reproduction	B. Excretion of by products		
	C. Osmoregulation	D. a and b		
237)	Mode of reproduction of nematode is			D
	A. Ovoviviparous	B. Oviparous		
	C. Parthenogenesis	D. All of above		
238)	Direct life cycle is also called			A
	A. Monoxenous	B. Heteroxenous		
	C. Complet	D. None		
239)	Usually, the intermediate host of nematodes is			D
	A. Arthropod	B. Trematode		
	C. Both a and b	D. None		
240)	Larvae of following nematodes can penetrate the skin			A
	A. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	B. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>		
	C. <i>Haemonchus</i>	D. All		
241)	Buccal capsule is the name given to _____ of nematode			A
	A. Mouth cavity	B. Head		
	C. Neck	D. None		
242)	Larvae having long esophagus not proportional to the length of body are called as			A

B) Helminthology (MCQs)				Answer Key
	A. Filariform	B. Rhabditiform		
	C. Gubernacular	D. None		
243)	Esophagus length shorter than length of parasite in proportion is called as			A
	A. Rhabditiform	B. Filariform		
	C. Gubernacula	D. None		
244)	Maturation of Gastrointestinal nematodes mostly occurs in			D
	A. Ground/soil	B. Vegetation		
	C. Intermediate host	D. Gastrointestinal tract		
245)	Large roundworm of ruminants is			A
	A. <i>Toxocara vitulorum</i>	B. <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>		
	C. <i>Taenia Saginala</i>	D. <i>Haemonchus</i>		
246)	Caecal worm is the name of			A
	A. <i>Heterakis gallinarum</i>	B. <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>		
	C. <i>Taenia Saginala</i>	D. <i>Haemonchus</i> spp		
247)	Following is the example of hookworm			A
	A. <i>Ancylostoma caninum</i>	B. <i>Barderpole</i> worm		
	C. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i>	D. All of above		
248)	The largest animal in the world is a			C
	A. Tapeworm	B. Roundworm		
	C. Whale	D. Elephant		
249)	Body of following parasite is ribbon like			D
	A. Tapeworm	B. Cestodes		
	C. Roundworms	D. a and b		
250)	Following part of cestode is globular in shape, at the anterior end, responsible for attachment to the gut wall			A
	A. Scolex	B. Probosces		
	C. Strobila	D. All of above		
251)	Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis is caused by_____.			C
	A. <i>Balamuthia</i> spp.	B. <i>Acanthamoeba</i>		
	C. <i>Naegleria fowleri</i>	D. <i>Iodamoeba buetschlii</i>		
252)	Congenitally transmitted parasitic infection is_____.			B
	A. <i>Pneumocystis carinii</i>	B. <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>		
	C. Amoebiasis	D. <i>Trichuris trichura</i>		
253)	Charcot- layden crystals are seen in the sputum in infection with_____			B
	A. <i>Clonorchissinensis</i>	B. <i>Paragonimus westermani</i>		
	C. <i>Fasciolopsis buski</i>	D. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>		
254)	Protozoan transmitted sexually is_____.			B
	A. <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	B. <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>		
	C. <i>Giardia lamblia</i>	D. <i>Balantidium coli</i>		
255)	Mode of infection of <i>Dracunculus medinensis</i> is_____.			C
	A. Skin penetration	B. Inhalation		
	C. Ingestion	D. Inoculation		
256)	Each of the following parasites passes through the lung during human infection EXCEPT:			C
	A. <i>Necator americanus</i>	B. <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>		
	C. <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>	D. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>		
257)	The main anatomic location of <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> adult worms is:			D
	A. Renal tubules	B. Lung alveoli		
	C. Bone marrow	D. Intestinal venules		
258)	Each of the following statements concerning <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> is correct EXCEPT:			D
	A. <i>S. stercoralis</i> produces filariform larvae.	B. Migrating larvae of <i>S. stercoralis</i> induce a marked eosinophilia.		
	C. <i>S. stercoralis</i> undergoes a free-living life cycle in soil.	D. <i>S. stercoralis</i> is acquired by ingestion of eggs.		
259)	Which of the following tapeworms is acquired by eating raw or under-cooked pork?			B
	A. <i>Taenia saginata</i>	B. <i>Taenia solium</i>		
	C. <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>	D. <i>Hymenolepis nana</i>		

B) Helminthology (MCQs)		Answer Key
260)	Pigs or dogs are the source of human infection by each of the following parasites EXCEPT: A. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> B. <i>Taenia solium</i> C. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> D. <i>Trichinella spiralis</i>	C
261)	There are four bands of muscles in Nematodes, two are dorso-lateral and two _____. A. dorso-ventral B. ventro-lateral C. dorso-lateral D. latero-ventral	B
262)	Digestive system of nematodes has two openings and in form of _____. A. Neuron B. Muscles C. Digestive tract D. Alimentary canal	D
263)	Nematoda means _____. A. pointed bodies B. peaked heads C. pointed ends D. pointed cells	C
264)	Nematodes lack respiratory system and _____. A. Digestive system B. Nervous system C. Circulatory system D. All of these	C
265)	Undulating waves of contraction and relaxation of muscles helps Nematodes in _____. A. Excretion B. Locomotion C. Digestion D. All of these	B
266)	Knott's concentration technique is used to A. Calculate egg per gram of faeces B. Estimate the infection level on pasture C. Diagnose microfilaria in blood D. All of above	C
267)	In cestodes following types of larva/metacestode could be seen A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. 8	C
268)	There are following basic types of scolex in cestodes A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4	C
269)	Body of adult cestode can be divided into how many parts? A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4	C
270)	Final host of <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> is A. Carnivores B. Herbivores C. Both D. None	A
271)	Cestodes are A. Non parasitic B. Parasitic C. Both D. None	B
272)	Nematodes may be A. Parasitic B. Non parasitic C. Both D. None	C
273)	Among all helminths only following are having segmented body A. Nematodes B. Acanthocephalans C. Trematodes D. Cestodes	D
274)	Among helminths complete digestive tract could only be found in A. Nematodes B. Acanthocephalans C. Trematodes D. Cestodes	A
275)	Vitelline glands could be seen in A. Cestodes B. Trematodes C. Both D. None	C
276)	Dwarf tapeworm of poultry is a A. Trematode B. Nematode C. Cestode D. None	C
277)	Larval form of <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> developed in man is known as A. Cysticercus B. Coenurus C. Cysticercoid D. None	D

B) Helminthology (MCQs)		Answer Key
278)	Body of flukes appears like A. Common Pin C. Leaf	B. Ribbon D. None C
279)	Definitive host of beef tapeworm is A. Cattle C. Bird	B. Man D. None A
280)	Helminthology is the study of Phylum A. Platyhelminthes C. Both	B. Nematelminths D. None C
281)	<i>Taenia solium</i> could be present in A. Beef eating community C. Pork eating Community	B. Mutton eating community D. All above C
282)	<i>Taenia saginata</i> could be present in A. Pork eating Community C. Beef eating community	B. Mutton eating community D. All above C
283)	<i>Taenia ovis</i> is A. Ectoparasite C. Both	B. Endoparasite D. None B
284)	<i>Fasciola gigantica</i> is usually ----- in size than <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> A. Smaller C. Both	B. Bigger D. None B
285)	Following is known as double-pored tapeworm A. <i>Dipylidium caninum</i> C. <i>Hymenolepis nana</i>	B. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> D. <i>Spirometra</i> A
286)	Following parasite act(s) as intermediate host of <i>Dipylidium caninum</i> A. Flea C. Both	B. Lice D. None C
287)	Barberpole worm is common name of A. <i>Trichuris trichura</i> C. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i>	B. <i>Ancylostoma caninum</i> D. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> C
288)	<i>Haemonchus contortus</i> is most important parasite of A. Sheep C. Buffalo	B. Camel D. Poultry A
289)	Following parasite acts as intermediate host in life cycle of <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> A. Snail C. Lice	B. Ant D. None D
290)	Adult barber pole worm is found in A. Small intestine C. Caecum	B. Large intestine D. None D
291)	Following drug could be used for treatment of <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> A. Benzimidazole C. Levamisole	B. Ivermectin D. All above D
292)	<i>Strongylus edentatus</i> is a A. Nematode C. Trematode	B. Cestode D. None A
293)	In definitive host, <i>Syngamus trachea</i> is found in A. Small intestine C. Cecum	B. Large intestine D. None D
294)	Normal definitive host of <i>Ascaris suum</i> is A. Cattle C. Pig	B. Sheep D. Man C
295)	<i>Toxocara canis</i> is a A. Cestode C. Nematode	B. Trematode D. Protozoa C

B) Helminthology (MCQs)		Answer Key
296)	<i>Toxocara vitulorum</i> is a A. Cestode C. Protozoa	D B. Trematode D. Nematode
297)	Whip worm is common name of A. <i>Toxocara vitularum</i> C. <i>Trichuris trichura</i>	C B. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> D. None
298)	Heartworm is common name of A. <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> C. <i>Loa loa</i>	A B. <i>Onchocerca cervicalis</i> D. None
299)	Eyeworm is common name of A. <i>Onchocerca cervicalis</i> C. <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>	B B. <i>Loa loa</i> D. None
300)	Adults of <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> are found in A. Cardiac muscles C. Skeletal muscles	D B. Smooth muscles D. Small intestine
301)	<i>Taenia Saginata</i> & <i>T. Solium</i> (tapeworms; cestodes) can be controlled by _____. A. Sanitation C. Rodent Control	A B. Cooking Pork D. A & B
302)	The term "measly beef" refers to the presence of _____. A. eggs of <i>Taenia saginata</i> in muscle tissue C. sarcocysts (tissue cysts) of <i>Sarcocystis</i> in muscle tissue	B B. cysticerci of <i>Taenia saginata</i> in muscle tissue D. tissue cysts of <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> in muscle tissue
303)	<i>Cysticercus Cellulosae</i> (tapeworms; cestodes) _____. A. Also known as pork measles C. Infects dogs	D B. Infects humans D. a & b
304)	<i>Taenia Solium</i> (tapeworm; cestodes) Eggs may infect _____. A. Pigs C. Humans	D B. Cattle D. a & c
305)	Which genus name does NOT match the intermediate host? A. <i>Taenia Hyditanata</i> ; sheep C. <i>Taenia krabbei</i> ; cervids	B B. <i>Taenia Ovis</i> ; Cattle D. <i>Taenia pisiformis</i> ; rabbits
306)	<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> (tapeworm) common definitive and intermediate host parings: A. dog and sheep C. a & b	C B. dog and horse D. none
307)	<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> (tapeworm) has _____. A. an armed rostellum C. no rostellum	A B. an unarmed rostellum D. None
308)	Hydatid cysts are generally _____. A. Multilocular in <i>E. granulosus</i> C. Unilocular in <i>E. granulosus</i>	D B. Multilocular in <i>E. multilocularis</i> D. b & c
309)	Pathology caused by <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> (tapeworm) _____. A. adult worm does extensive damage to the intestinal mucosa C. the larval stage may cause pressure necrosis	C B. the larva stage does little damage to its host D. none of the above
310)	Control of <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> (tapeworm) may be achieved in endemic areas by: A. vigorous public education C. rigid control of livestock slaughter	D B. periodic mass treatment of dogs D. All
311)	A <i>Dipylidium caninum</i> (tapeworm) control program should include _____. A. removing adult worms C. control/remove the flea intermediate host	D B. remove fecal material from the premise D. a & c
312)	<i>Mesocestioides</i> spp. (tapeworm) has _____. A. 1 intermediate host C. 3 intermediate hosts	B B. 2 intermediate hosts D. 4 intermediate hosts
313)	A dog that chases & eats wild rabbits is most likely to become infected with which cestode _____.	

B) Helminthology (MCQs)			Answer Key
	A. <i>Echnioccus granulosus</i>	B. <i>Taenia pisiformis</i>	B
	C. <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>	D. <i>Dipylidium caninum</i>	
314)	The most complete medical treatment for a cat infected with <i>Dipylidium caninum</i> is:		A
	A. praziquantel, imidacloprid	B. praziquantel, pyrantel	
	C. pyrantel, fenbendazole	D. pyrantel, imidacloprid	
315)	Neurocystercosis develops after ingestion of eggs of <i>Taenia solium</i> found in_____.		C
	A. undercooked meat of infected pigs	B. feces of infected pigs	
	C. feces of infected people	D. undercooked meat from infected cows	
316)	The external surface of the nematodes (roundworms) is_____.		B
	A. A simple cellular membrane	B. A cuticle, inert and resistant to the environment	
	C. A tegument similar to those seen in Trematodes	D. None of above	
317)	Nematodes (roundworms)_____.		D
	A. Are diecious	B. Have a rudimentary nervous system	
	C. Have a digestive system with only an oral opening (mouth)	D. a and b	
318)	The life cycle of the nematodes (roundworms) often relies on_____.		D
	A. The production of large numbers of eggs	B. Development that relies on molting from one stage to another	
	C. Ingestion by the host often from herbage	D. All	
319)	The <i>Ascaris</i> are successful as parasites because_____.		D
	A. Eggs survive in the environment for extended periods of time	B. Produce large number of eggs	
	C. Survive for large periods of time in the host	D. a & b	
320)	Eggs of <i>Ascaris Suum</i> have_____.		A
	A. A mamillated shell	B. Have a fully developed larvae when passed	
	C. Have a relatively thin shell	D. a & b	
321)	<i>Heterakis Gallinarum</i> _____.		D
	A. May be a vector <i>Histomonas</i> spp.	B. Adult is found in the cecum	
	C. Egg has a thick shell	D. a, b and c	
322)	Miracidium is a larval stage in the development of_____.		C
	A. <i>Taenia solium</i>	B. <i>Ascaris</i>	
	C. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	D. <i>Echinococcus</i>	
323)	The intermediate host of <i>Fasciola</i> is_____.		A
	A. <i>Limnaea truncatula</i>	B. <i>Pila globosa</i>	
	C. <i>Lamellidens</i>	D. <i>Helix</i>	
324)	The body cavity of <i>Ascaris</i> is pseudocoel because_____.		B
	A. it contains large cells termed pseudocoelocytes	B. it is extremely bound by muscle layer and internally by intestines	
	C. it has very little parenchyma	D. it is filled with pseudocoelomic fluid	
325)	<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> lives in the intestine of_____.		C
	A. Sheep and goat	B. Monkey	
	C. <i>Homo sapiens</i>	D. Pig	
326)	The life cycle of <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> requires an intermediate host which is_____.		D
	A. Cattle	B. snail	
	C. man	D. None of the above	
327)	The life span of <i>Ascaris</i> is_____.		A
	A. More than 30 days	B. About an year	
	C. Six months	D. 8 to 10 months	
328)	The infected stage of <i>Ascaris</i> is_____.		C
	A. Egg	B. Fourth Juvenile	
	C. Second Juvenile	D. Adult worm itself	
329)	The exterior of <i>Ascaris</i> is covered by_____.		D
	A. Pellicle	B. Epidermis	
	C. Sclerites	D. Cuticle	

B) Helminthology (MCQs)		Answer Key
330)	The phenomenon by which male and female sexes could be differentiated morphologically is called_____.	C
	A. Variation	B. Polymorphism
	C. Sexual dimorphism	D. None of these
331)	The disease caused by the hook worm is called_____.	D
	A. Ascariasis	B. Ancylostomiasis
	C. Enterobiasis	D. Elephantiasis
332)	Elephantiasis is caused by_____.	B
	A. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	B. <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i>
	C. <i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	D. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>
333)	Cuticle in <i>Ascaris</i> is an adaptation for_____.	A
	A. Parasitism	B. Growth
	C. Reproduction	D. Locomotion
334)	<i>Ascaris</i> normally inhabits the lumen of_____.	C
	A. Stomach	B. Appendix
	C. Small intestine	D. Large intestine
335)	Respiration of <i>Ascaris</i> is_____.	C
	A. Cutaneous	B. Aerobic
	C. Anaerobic	D. both b and c
336)	The mode of nutrition in <i>Ascaris</i> is_____.	C
	A. Holozoic	B. Holophytic
	C. Saprozoic	D. Saprophytic
337)	Which of the following has no alternate host?	B
	A. Tape worm	B. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>
	C. <i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	D. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>
338)	Sperms of <i>Ascaris</i> are characteristic because they are_____.	C
	A. giant in size	B. without mitochondria
	C. amoeboid shape	D. with large body and tail
339)	Which is not a pathological effect of helminth infections?	A
	A. Diarrhea	B. Hemorrhage
	C. Enlargement and swelling of organs	D. Anemia
340)	What helminth is responsible for causing the greatest number of worm infections worldwide?	B
	A. <i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	B. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>
	C. <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>	D. <i>Trichinella spiralis</i>
341)	What is the intermediate host for the schistosomes?	A
	A. Snails	B. Humans
	C. Blood-sucking insects	D. Soil
342)	Which is the smallest tape worm infecting man?	B
	A. <i>Taenia saginata</i>	B. <i>Hymenolpis nana</i>
	C. <i>Taenia solium</i>	D. <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>
343)	Which of the following nematode is a ovo-viviparous?	C
	A. <i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	B. <i>Trichenella spiralis</i>
	C. <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>	D. <i>Dracunculus medinensis</i>
344)	The larval form of <i>Taenia solium</i> is called_____.	A
	A. Cysticercus cellulosae	B. Cysticercoid
	C. Cysticercus bovis	D. Hydatid cyst
345)	Dog heart tape worm is the common name for_____.	C
	A. <i>Toxocara canis</i>	B. <i>Mansonella streptocerca</i>
	C. <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>	D. <i>Toxoplasma gondi</i>
346)	Which of the following is not a bile stained egg?	D
	A. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	B. <i>Trichuris trichiura</i>
	C. <i>Taenia solium</i>	D. <i>Ancylostoma duodenale</i>
347)	Casoni's test is used for the diagnosis of_____.	B
	A. Taeniasis	B. Hydatidiasis

B) Helminthology (MCQs)			Answer Key
	C. Trichuriasis	D. Onchocerciasis	
348)	Hookworm infection leads to deficiency of_____.		C
	A. Vitamin B12	B. Vitamin A	
	C. Iron	D. Folic acid	
349)	The ova that does not float in the saturated salt solution_____.		B
	A. <i>H. nana</i>	B. <i>T. solium</i>	
	C. <i>Ancylostoma</i>	D. Fertilized <i>A. lumbricoides</i> eggs	
350)	Cysticercus bovis is the larval form of_____.		A
	A. <i>Taenia saginat</i>	B. <i>Taenia solium</i>	
	C. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	D. <i>Hymenolepis nana</i>	

C) Entomology				Answer Key
351)	Insecticides generally targets the			E
A.	CNS	B.	Growth and Development	
C.	Metabolism (water and ion imbalance) & Energy Production.	D.	Circulatory System Interference	
E.	All of these			
352)	Choline Esterase Inhibitor plays at			B
A.	Axon and Dendrite of neuron	B.	Synapse	
C.	Body of Neuron	D.	Generation of Impulse	
353)	In CNS firing is meant for			D
A.	Ignition	B.	Burning of acids at Synapse	
C.	Exiting the Axon of next neuron	D.	Changing the ecology of Synaptic Cleft	
354)	In nervous tissue Sodium and Chloride pumps channel works for			C
A.	Maintaining acid base balance	B.	Act as a buffer	
C.	Conduction of Nerve impulse	D.	All of these	
355)	Which broader categories used for Chloride channel modulator			E
A.	Ivermectin	B.	Avermectin	
C.	Fipronil	D.	All of these	
356)	Anti-Coagulant insecticide has to mess with			C
A.	Blood clotting protein factors	B.	Platelets aggregation factors	
C.	Vit. K availability	D.	All of these	
357)	Organic Insecticides include			D
A.	Silica gels	B.	Dusts	
C.	Boric Acids	D.	Fipronil	
358)	Juvenile hormone is essential for the process of			A
A.	Molting	B.	Metamorphosis	
C.	Both a & b	D.	None of these	
359)	Chitin synthetase inhibitor is lethal for			A
A.	Insects	B.	Animals	
C.	Humans	D.	All of these	
360)	The signs of poisoning with organophosphorous anticholinesterase insecticides do not include, in Humans:			D
A.	Bronchoconstriction	B.	Mydriasis	
C.	Intestinal spasm	D.	Increased bronchial secretions	
361)	The saliva of blood sucking insects has			A
A.	No enzyme	B.	Enzyme	
C.	Carbohydrates	D.	Lipids	
362)	Mechanoreceptor responds to which stimuli			A
A.	Touch	B.	Taste	
C.	Sound	D.	Chemical	
363)	The aedeagus is also known as			D
A.	Spermatheca	B.	Recepticulum seminis	
C.	Abdomen	D.	Penis	
364)	Number of gastric caecae present in digestive system of insects			C
A.	3-5	B.	2-4	
C.	2-6	D.	5-10	
365)	Foregut of insects is also known as			A
A.	Stomodaeum	B.	Mesentron	
C.	Proctodaeum	D.	Recepticulum	
366)	Ovipositor is used for			A
A.	Protecting eggs	B.	Releasing eggs	
C.	Hatching eggs	D.	Copulation	
367)	The dorsal surface of thorax is also known as			C
A.	Sterna	B.	Pleura	
C.	Nota	D.	Plumose	
368)	The acid secreted by ants is			

C) Entomology				Answer Key
	A. Nitric acid	B. Sulphuric acid		C
	C. Formic acid	D. Citric acid		
369)	The valve used to control the back flow of digesta from ventriculus to crop is			C
	A. Mesenteric valve	B. Proctodaeal valve		
	C. Stomodaeal valve	D. Atrial valve		
370)	The legs present on the abdomen of the insects are known as			B
	A. Prolegs	B. Prelegs		
	C. Extra legs	D. Rudimentary legs		
371)	Phthiraptera is a			A
	A. Chewing lice	B. Sucking lice		
	C. Mite	D. Fly		
372)	Eggs of Phthiraptera are			B
	A. Non operculated	B. Operculated		
	C. Stalked	D. None of above		
373)	<i>Menopon gallinae</i> is _____ of birds			A
	A. Shaft louse	B. Wing louse		
	C. Head louse	D. None of above		
374)	Members of Amblycera bite			A
	A. Horizontally	B. Longitudinally		
	C. Diagonally	D. None of above		
375)	<i>Columbicola columbae</i> is parasitic on			C
	A. Pigeons	B. Doves		
	C. Both of these	D. None of these		
376)	Members of Ischnocera bite			A
	A. Vertically	B. Diagonally		
	C. Horizontally	D. All of these		
377)	<i>Goniocotes gallinae</i> is known as			A
	A. Fluff louse	B. Shaft louse		
	C. Wing louse	D. None		
378)	<i>Bovicola bovis</i> is a louse of			D
	A. Horse	B. Dog		
	C. Cat	D. Cattle		
379)	Sites of louse infestation are			D
	A. Skin	B. Hair		
	C. Feather	D. All		
380)	Life cycle stages of louse are as follow			A
	A. Egg, nymph, adult	B. Egg, larvae, adult		
	C. Egg, larvae, nymph, adult	D. All are correct		
381)	Ticks belong to which major class?			C
	A. Myriapoda	B. Crustacea		
	C. Arachnida	D. Insecta		
382)	Members of Order Diplopoda are also known as:			C
	A. Mites	B. Centipedes		
	C. Millipedes	D. None of these		
383)	Following are orders of class Insecta except:			D
	A. Hemiptera	B. Diptera		
	C. Odonata	D. Amphipoda		
384)	Following are orders of class Crustacea except:			A
	A. Opiliones	B. Mysidacea		
	C. Amphipoda	D. Decapoda		
385)	Shrimps belong to the class:			B
	A. Insecta	B. Crustacea		
	C. Arachnida	D. Myriapoda		
386)	Mosquitoes belong to the order:			

C) Entomology				Answer Key
	A. Hemiptera	B. Orthoptera		C
	C. Diptera	D. Trichoptera		
387)	Order Acarina contains:			C
	A. Ticks	B. Mites		
	C. Both	D. None of these		
388)	Lice are categorized in subclass as:			B
	A. Apterygota	B. Exopterygota		
	C. Endopterygota	D. None of these		
389)	Centipedes are:			D
	A. Insects	B. Arachnids		
	C. Crustaceans	D. Myriapods		
390)	Members of order Hemiptera are also called as:			C
	A. Ticks	B. Mites		
	C. Bugs	D. Spiders		
391)	Exoskeleton, a segmented body and jointed appendages are attributed to phylum			C
	A. Annelida	B. Porifera		
	C. Arthropoda	D. Mollusca		
392)	"Ladder like" nervous system is characteristic feature of			D
	A. Ctenophora	B. Nematomorpha		
	C. Acanthocephala	D. Arthropoda		
393)	Following are the subphylum of phylum arthropoda except			D
	A. Trilobitomorpha	B. Hexapoda		
	C. Myriapoda	D. Brachiopoda		
394)	Which class does not belong to phylum arthropoda			D
	A. Diplopoda	B. Merostoma		
	C. Arachnida	D. Oligochaeta		
395)	Order responsible for the spread of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever			A
	A. Diptera	B. Decapoda		
	C. Coleoptera	D. Lepidoptera		
396)	Vector helping the transmission of West Nile Virus belong to			D
	A. Family Culicinae	B. Sub-family Anophelinae		
	C. Family Anophelinae	D. Sub-family Culicinae		
397)	Cockroaches belong to the order			B
	A. Dermaptera	B. Dictyoptera		
	C. Mallophaga	D. Orthoptera		
398)	Order Siphunculata comprises of			C
	A. True Bugs	B. Termites		
	C. Sucking Lice	D. Fleas		
399)	Mites are classified in to order			D
	A. Araneae	B. Xiphosura		
	C. Solifuga	D. Acari		
400)	Following are the members of Class Insecta except			D
	A. Mayflies	B. Termites		
	C. True bugs	D. Fish lice		
401)	Mouth parts of bugs are adapted for			C
	A. Piercing	B. Sucking		
	C. Both	D. None of these		
402)	Hard whitish swelling on bite is present in			C
	A. Flea bite	B. Mosquito bite		
	C. Bug bite	D. None of these		
403)	Unhatched bug eggs are			C
	A. Opalescent & translucent	B. Oval & white		
	C. Opaque & white	D. Oval & creamy		
404)	Female bug lay			

C) Entomology				Answer Key
	A. 70-80 eggs	B. 100-150 eggs		C
	C. 150-200 eggs	D. 300-400 eggs		
405)	Adults bugs of family _____ are larger			A
	A. Reduviidae	B. Cimicidae		
	C. Both	D. None of these		
406)	How many nymphal stages are present in bugs			C
	A. 4	B. 8		
	C. 5	D. 7		
407)	Bugs abdomen is divided into how many segments			D
	A. 3	B. 5		
	C. 6	D. 8		
408)	How many pair of vestigial wings is present in bugs			D
	A. 4	B. 6		
	C. 8	D. 2		
409)	Bug abdomen is covered with			B
	A. Spines	B. Bristles		
	C. Grooves	D. None of these		
410)	Adult bugs are			D
	A. Dorsoventrally compressed	B. Oval		
	C. Pear shape	D. Dorsoventrally flattened		
411)	"Ptera" means			A
	A. Wings	B. Antennae		
	C. Halter	D. None of above these		
412)	Halters are the balancing organ in order Diptera are formed by			D
	A. Forelegs	B. Hindlegs		
	C. Forewings	D. Hindwings		
413)	Members of nematocera are called as			B
	A. Large sized flies	B. Small sized flies		
	C. Medium to large sized flies	D. Small to medium sized flies		
414)	"Bitings midges" are the members in Nematoceran family			C
	A. Ceratopogonida	B. Simuliidae		
	C. Psychodidae	D. Culicidae		
415)	Members of Psychodidae family in Nematocera are commonly known as			A
	A. Bitings midges	B. Sand flies		
	C. Black flies	D. Mosquitoes		
416)	Arista is present in the antennae of			B
	A. Nematocera	B. Brachycera		
	C. Cyclorhapha	D. Mallophaga		
417)	Notify one of following suborder which is odd with respect to other three			C
	A. Nematocera	B. Brachycera		
	C. Cyclorhapha	D. Mallophaga		
418)	Eyes of black flies can be			C
	A. Dioptic	B. Holoptic		
	C. Both a & b	D. None of these		
419)	Similium may have following larval instars			A
	A. Upto 5	B. Upto 6		
	C. Upto 7	D. Upto 8		
420)	Bluetongue is transmitted by			C
	A. Culicidae	B. Simulium		
	C. Culicoides	D. Phlebotomus		
421)	Scientific name of bedbug is			A
	A. Cimex lectularius	B. Cimex hemipetrus		
	C. Laptocimex boueti	D. None of the above		
422)	Regarding morphology of bugs all are true except			

C) Entomology				Answer Key
	A. Long antennae	B. Compound eyes		D
	C. Vestigial wings	D. Abdomen with 6 segments		
423)	In female bugs incision on abdomen is called			D
	A. Mesospermaleage	B. Organ of Ribaga		
	C. Only a	D. Both a & b		
424)	Life cycle of bugs are termed as			D
	A. Hemimetabolous	B. Incomplete metamorphosis		
	C. Paurometabolism	D. All of these		
425)	Condition that causes by bugs in poultry is			D
	A. Irritation	B. Allergy		
	C. Swelling	D. Anemia		
426)	Choose the most appropriate statement			C
	A. Bedbugs infestations are mostly recorded in dilapidated buildings and good hygienic measures	B. Hepatitis B and 27 other pathogens are recorded in bedbugs and also transmit them		
	C. Bedbugs not considered as a vector for transmitting of pathogens to humans	D. Bedbugs cannot be controlled through insecticides		
427)	Which one is not the morphological part of bug			D
	A. Pronotum	B. Paragenital sinus		
	C. Mesonotum scutellum	D. Claws		
428)	Infested premises by bugs can be fumigated by			A
	A. Permethrin spray	B. Wood smoke		
	C. Use of disinfectant	D. All of the above		
429)	Appropriate biting time of bugs is			D
	A. Rarely at night	B. Mostly at day time		
	C. Both a & b	D. None of the above		
430)	Curved shape penis presents in male bug specie			D
	A. Cimex lectularius	B. Cimex hemipetrus		
	C. None of these	D. Both a & b		
431)	Females of mosquitoes lay single egg except that.			A
	A. Culex	B. Anopheles		
	C. Aedes	D. Both b & c		
432)	The larva, of mosquitoes also known as, has a well-developed head and a distinct thorax and abdomen.			C
	A. Pectan	B. Comb		
	C. Wiggler	D. Both b & c		
433)	Cyclorhapha are small to medium sized flies with short, segmented antennae, the last of which often bears a feather-like attachment, the arista.			A
	A. Three	B. Four		
	C. Five	D. Six		
434)	The larvae of flies have a poorly defined, and are mobile and worm-like, often being referred to as 'maggots'.			A
	A. Head	B. Thorax		
	C. Abdomen	D. Both a & b		
435) does not lay eggs but produces one larva at a time when it is grown and ready to pupate.			B
	A. Buffalo fly	B. Tsetse fly		
	C. House fly	D. Bot fly		
436)	Horse flies and are very striking in their appearance. They are fairly large flies with aggressive biting habits.			D
	A. Tsetse flies	B. Buffalo flies		
	C. House flies	D. Deer flies		
437)	The house fly is a developmental host for Habronema musae and Draschia megestoma, spirurid nematodes the cause gastric and cutaneous forms of habronemiasis in horses.			C
	A. Tsetse fly	B. Buffalo fly		
	C. House fly	D. Deer fly		
438)	Upon completing larval development, the larva will back out of the hole and drop to the ground where they will pupate (transform into an adult fly). Cattle Grub (Heel Fly)			D
	A. Cattle Grub	B. Heel fly		

C) Entomology				Answer Key
	C. House fly	D. Both a & b		
439)	Stable flies can also act as mechanical vectors of pathogens, such as			A
	A. Trypanosoma evansi	B. Leishmania infantum		
	C. Onchocerca gutturosa	D. Both a & b		
440)	The following disease has been reported to be transmitted by sand flies:			B
	A. Trypanosoma evansi	B. Leishmania infantum		
	C. Onchocerca gutturosa	D. Both a & b		
441)	Ticks belong to which major class?			C
	A. Myriapoda	B. Crustacea		
	C. Arachnida	D. Insecta		
442)	Members of Order Diplopoda are also known as:			C
	A. Mites	B. Centipedes		
	C. Millipedes	D. None of these		
443)	Following are orders of class Insecta except:			D
	A. Hemiptera	B. Diptera		
	C. Odonata	D. Amphipoda		
444)	Following are orders of class Crustacea except:			A
	A. Opiliones	B. Mysidacea		
	C. Amphipoda	D. Decapoda		
445)	Shrimps belong to the class:			B
	A. Insecta	B. Crustacea		
	C. Arachnida	D. Myriapoda		
446)	Mosquitoes belong to the order:			C
	A. Hemiptera	B. Orthoptera		
	C. Diptera	D. Trichoptera		
447)	Order Acarina contains:			C
	A. Ticks	B. Mites		
	C. Both	D. None of these		
448)	Lice are categorized in subclass as:			B
	A. Apterygota	B. Exopterygota		
	C. Endopterygota	D. None of these		
449)	Centipedes are:			D
	A. Insects	B. Arachnids		
	C. Crustaceans	D. Myriapods		
450)	Members of order Hemiptera are also called as:			C
	A. Ticks	B. Mites		
	C. Bugs	D. Spiders		
451)	Orthoptera is an order of insects with			B
	A. Complete metamorphosis	B. Incomplete metamorphosis		
	C. No metamorphosis	D. Both a and b		
452)	Which one of the following includes in orthoptera			C
	A. Fly	B. Tsetse fly		
	C. Grasshoppers	D. None of these		
453)	Antennae have multiple joints and filiform type and are of variable length in			A
	A. Orthoptera	B. Lepidoptera		
	C. Dipteral	D. None of these		
454)	There are 2 suborders and 235 subfamilies in this order			C
	A. Lepidoptera	B. Diptera		
	C. Orthoptera	D. None of these		
455)	Ortho meaning straight and ptera meaning winged: statement is			B
	A. False	B. True		
456)	Orthoptera have mouthparts			C
	A. Piercing type	B. Sucking type		
	C. Chewing type	D. Both a and b		

C) Entomology			Answer Key
457)	Which one of following is not a head and mouth part of orthoptera		D
	A. Labrum	B. Palpus	
	C. Mandible	D. Salivary Ducts	
458)	In orthoptera sensory structure in insects for tasting, smelling, and touching are found on palps of		D
	A. Maxillae	B. Labium	
	C. Mandible	D. Both a and b	
459)	Which one of following not includes in orthoptera		C
	A. Grasshoppers	B. Beetles	
	C. Bugs	D. Cockroaches	
460)	In orthoptera upper lip is called		B
	A. Labium	B. Labrum	
	C. Both a and b	D. None of these	
461)	In sub-order Brachycera antennae are		A
	A. Shorter than thorax	B. Longer than thorax	
	C. Equal to thorax	D. Absent	
462)	All are classified into Brachycera except.....		C
	A. Horse fly	B. Deer fly	
	C. Sand fly	D. Soldier fly	
463)	Which of the following included in Brachycera		B
	A. Ceratopodonidae	B. Tabanidae	
	C. Psychodidae	D. Hippoboscidae	
464)	Abdomen of horse fly havesegments		B
	A. 6	B. 7	
	C. 8	D. 9	
465)	Which of the genus is not included in family Tabanidae		D
	A. Genus haematopota	B. Genus chrysops	
	C. Genus pangonia	D. Genus gastrophilus	
466)	In horse fly maxillary palps		A
	A. Stiffly forward	B. Stiffly backward	
	C. Having one joint only	D. Absent	
467)	Larvae of Tabanidae having retractile head and the mandibles bite.....		B
	A. Horizontally	B. Vertically	
	C. Forward	D. Backward	
468)	Proboscis are long, soft, hangs down in case of.....		B
	A. Genus haematopota	B. Genus chrysops	
	C. Genus pangonia	D. Genus gastrophilus	
469)	Which one of genus has metallic color eyes.....?		D
	A. Haematopota	B. Pangonia	
	C. Tabanus	D. None of these	
470)	Which one of the following genera have same proboscis anatomy		C
	A. Panagonia and Chrysops	B. Heamatopota and Panagonia	
	C. Tabnus and Heamatopota	D. Chrysops and Tabnus	
471)	Most important vector (s) of human diseases.....		A
	A. <i>Aedes aegypti</i>	B. <i>Culex pipiens</i>	
	C. <i>Culiseta melanura</i>	D. All	
472)	Commonly called house mosquito is		A
	A. <i>Culex pipiens</i>	B. <i>Culex tarsalis</i>	
	C. <i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	D. None	
473)	Entomology is the study of.....		C
	A. Insect	B. Arachnids	
	C. Insect and arachnids	D. Mites	
474)	Arthros is a greek word means		B
	A. Foot	B. Joint	
	C. Leg	D. Lib	

C) Entomology				Answer Key
475)	In Entomology, Scherites is			C
A.	Extoschleton in the form of chitinous plates	B.	Entosheleton in the form of chitinus plstes	
C.	Inner lining of midgnt of insicts	D.	Inner lining of bucal cavityof insects	
476)	Tergum in a typical segment of the body of insect having a			D
A.	Dersal and ventral pclerite	B.	Lateral selerite	
C.	Dorsal oclerite	D.	Ventral screlite	
477)	Plevran is a lateral plate between			A
A.	Tergum and oesophagus	B.	Tergum and sternum	
C.	Sternum and mingut	D.	Tergum and mouth pats	
478)	General body cavity of an arthropod is called			D
A.	Coelom	B.	Heamococle	
C.	Exococlon	D.	Endococlon	
479)	Gills are respiratory organs of arthropods found in			D
A.	Larvae	B.	Numph	
C.	Larval, nymph and adult	D.	Adult	
480)	A mid gut or mesenterm connects			D
A.	Proctodaeum with stomodaeum	B.	Stomodaeum with proventriculus	
C.	Proddodaeam with phaynx	D.	Stomodaeum with mesenteron	
481)	Malpighian tubulues are			B
A.	Digestive organ	B.	Exesetory organ	
C.	Part of disgetive and exeretoy organ	D.	Reproductive organ	
482)	Coxal glands of insects open on some part			C
A.	Limb	B.	Leg	
C.	Abdomen	D.	Thorax	
483)	The members of class gustacea have.....			D
A.	No antennae	B.	One pair of antennae	
C.	Two pairs of antennae	D.	Three pairs of antennae	
484)	Chilopoda have			A
A.	One pair of limbs on each segment	B.	Two pair of limbs on each segment	
C.	Three pair of limbs on each segment	D.	No limb on each segment	
485)	The head of an insect is			B
A.	Clongate	B.	Ovoid or globular	
C.	Vender	D.	Cubical	
486)	The antennae of insects are situated in front of			A
A.	Basis capitulum	B.	Eye	
C.	Spicacle	D.	Palpi	
487)	In insects, labuim forms the			A
A.	A lower boundary of month	B.	Upper boundary of mouth	
C.	Inner boundary of mouth	D.	Outer boundary of mouth	
488)	Between upper and lower lip of insect, there is.....			D
A.	Only mandible	B.	Only maxilla	
C.	Both mandible and maxilla	D.	Only metathorax	
489)	Thorax of insects consists of.....			A
A.	Three parts	B.	Four parts	
C.	One parts	D.	Not divided into parts	
490)	The leg of an insect has usually			D
A.	Five joints	B.	Four Joints	
C.	Three joints	D.	Two joints	
491)	Normally in insect, there are			D
A.	One pair of wings	B.	Two pair of wings	
C.	Three pair of wings	D.	No wings	
492)	Spiracles are part of insects			D
A.	Nervous system	B.	Excretory system	
C.	Digestive system	D.	Respiratory system	

C) Entomology				Answer Key	
493)	A crop is present in			C	
	A.	Anoplura	B.		Phtheraptera
	C.	Hemiptera	D.		Diptera
494)	The nervous system of insects consists of a circumoesophageal communisure with			A	
	A.	One ganglia and a double ventral chain of ganglia	B.		Two ganglia and a double ventral chain of ganglia
	C.	Two ganglia and a one ventral chain of ganglia	D.		One ganglion only
495)	This ventral chain of ganglia in insects originally has			A	
	A.	One pair of ganglia	B.		Two pair of ganglia
	C.	Three pair of ganglia	D.		Four pair of ganglia
496)	Fusion of ganglia of insects occur			D	
	A.	In head	B.		In abdomen
	C.	In genital pore	D.		In Thorax
497)	An insect has			C	
	A.	Two pairs of testes	B.		Three pairs of testes
	C.	One pair of testes	D.		Four pair of testes
498)	Testes forming vesicular seminalis			D	
	A.	Laterally	B.		Ventrally
	C.	Proximally	D.		Distally
499)	In insects a pair has			A	
	A.	One layer of sheath	B.		Two layers of sheath
	C.	Three layers of sheath	D.		No sheath
500)	The female insect has			B	
	A.	One ovary	B.		Two ovary
	C.	Three ovary	D.		Four ovary
501)	Ovary of female insects consists of			D	
	A.	One pair of ovarian tubes	B.		Two pair of ovarian tubes
	C.	Three pair of ovarian tubes	D.		Groups of ovarian tubes
502)	Ovarian tubes of insects are arising from			C	
	A.	Pronimal filament	B.		Dirtall filament
	C.	Apical filament	D.		Terminal filament
503)	Accessory glands in female insects are			D	
	A.	Absent	B.		Present
	C.	May be absent	D.		Usually present
504)	Insect may be			D	
	A.	Oviparaus	B.		Viviparous
	C.	Larviparous	D.		All of the above
505)	Parthenogenesis in insects is			B	
	A.	Not found	B.		Mostly found
	C.	Mostly absent	D.		None
506)	Definite developmental absolutely stages are			D	
	A.	Larva	B.		Pupa
	C.	Imago	D.		Larva, Pupa and Imago
507)	In insects, Ecdyses are			D	
	A.	Molding	B.		Stadia
	C.	Metamorphous	D.		Instar
508)	Each stadium in insets is called			D	
	A.	Molding	B.		Stadia
	C.	Metamorphous	D.		Instar
509)	In sub-class apterygota			C	
	A.	Metamorphous present	B.		Metamorphous absent
	C.	Lasser degree of Metamorphous occur	D.		Greater degree of Metamorphous occur
510)	Wingless insects belong to			A	
	A.	Apeterygota	B.		Pterygota
	C.	Exopterygota	D.		Endopterygota

C) Entomology				Answer Key	
511)	In insects, tegmina is called			B	
	A.	Anterior pair of the wing	B.		Posterior pair of the wing
	C.	Coveriry of the body	D.		None of these
512)	Pupae of insects may take			A	
	A.	One form	B.		Two forms
	C.	Three forms	D.		Four forms
513)	In horse flies and mosquitoes			C	
	A.	Legs are bound down to body	B.		Wings are bound down to body
	C.	Both legs and wings are bound down to	D.		None
514)	Pupae of housefly is called			C	
	A.	Obtectate	B.		Cyclorrhapha
	C.	Puparium	D.		Crarctate
515)	Color of cockroach is			D	
	A.	Yellow	B.		Green
	C.	Pink	D.		Light brown
516)	Cockroaches live preferably in			A	
	A.	Cold places	B.		Warm places
	C.	Dark places	D.		Warm and dark places
517)	Cockroaches feed on			B	
	A.	Starchy materials	B.		Sugery materials
	C.	Anything if necessary	D.		All
518)	The eggs of cockroaches are laid in egg cases which contain			C	
	A.	One pair of eggs	B.		Two pair of eggs
	C.	Three pair of eggs	D.		A number of eggs
519)	Human head louse is called as			C	
	A.	<i>Pediculus humorus</i>	B.		<i>Phthirus pubis</i>
	C.	<i>Lingognathus pedalis</i>	D.		None
520)	Human body louse is called			D	
	A.	<i>Pediculus humorus</i>	B.		<i>Phthirus pubis</i>
	C.	<i>Lingognathus pedalis</i>	D.		None
521)	Mallophaga are commonly called as			A	
	A.	Biting lice	B.		Sucking lice
	C.	Sheep lice	D.		None
522)	Anoplura are known as			B	
	A.	Biting lice	B.		Suckning lice
	C.	Sheep lice	D.		None
523)	Mallophaga has following type of mouth parts			A	
	A.	Chewing type	B.		Pieraing type
	C.	Sucking type	D.		None
524)	Anoplura have following type of mouth parts			B	
	A.	Chewing type	B.		Pieraing sucking type
	C.	None	D.		Both
525)	Biting louse feed on			A	
	A.	Epidermal structures	B.		Blood
	C.	Hard tissue	D.		All
526)	Sucking louse feed on			B	
	A.	Epidermal structures	B.		Blood
	C.	Hard tissue	D.		All
527)	Sucking louse occur on			D	
	A.	Birds only	B.		Mammals only
	C.	Birds and mammals	D.		All
528)	<i>Trichodectes carnis</i> transmits			D	
	A.	Man tapeworm	B.		Sheep tapeworm
	C.	Cow tape worm	D.		Dog tapeworm

C) Entomology				Answer Key	
529)	Alopecia is			A	
	A.	Hair loss	B.		Feature loss
	C.	Hair/feather loss	D.		None
530)	Heavy louse infestation cause			D	
	A.	General turifluess	B.		General unturifluess
	C.	General milk and meat production	D.		Inuturiftness, milk and meat production
531)	Mosquitoes must have following necessity to complete their life cycle			A	
	A.	Water	B.		Intermediate host
	C.	Vector	D.		None
532)	To which phylum do the ticks belong?			C	
	A.	Protozoa	B.		Platyhelminths
	C.	Arthropoda	D.		Microspora
533)	Ticks belong to the class			B	
	A.	Insecta	B.		Arachnida
	C.	Crustacea	D.		Sporozoa
534)	Soft ticks is the name given to the family			A	
	A.	Argasidae	B.		Ixodes
	C.	Haematopinidae	D.		Linognathidae
535)	Argasids are also known as			B	
	A.	Hard ticks	B.		Soft ticks
	C.	Brown dog ticks	D.		Cattle tick
536)	Soft ticks are also known as			A	
	A.	Fowl ticks	B.		Lone star ticks
	C.	Tropical horse ticks	D.		Cattle ticks
537)	Over 80% of all known animal species are included in the phylum			B	
	A.	Protozoa	B.		Platyhelminths
	C.	Arthropoda	D.		Microspora
538)	Phylum arthropoda consists of the			B	
	A.	Vertebrates	B.		Invertebrates
	C.	Molluscs	D.		Amphibians
539)	Exoskeleton of the arthropods is			A	
	A.	Hard chitinous	B.		Gelationous
	C.	Fluffy	D.		Glossy
540)	Body of an arthropod is			B	
	A.	Segmented	B.		Non-segmented
	C.	Tubular	D.		Flat
541)	Segmented body and jointed limbs is a characteristic of			B	
	A.	Protozoa	B.		Platyhelminths
	C.	Nematodes	D.		Arthropods
542)	The hard exoskeleton of arthropods is secreted by			A	
	A.	Underlying epidermis	B.		Enzymes of the body
	C.	Formed by moulting	D.		Dermis layer
543)	Three regions of the exoskeleton of the arthropods are			A	
	A.	Head, thorax, abdomen	B.		Foregut, midgut, hindgut
	C.	Ostia, crop, anus	D.		Mouth, midgut, hindgut
544)	The hard exoskeleton of arthropods is clearly divided into			B	
	A.	Two regions	B.		Three regions
	C.	Four regions	D.		Five regions
545)	The body segments of the exoskeleton of arthropods are made up of thick chitinous plates called			C	
	A.	Ostia	B.		Crop
	C.	Sclerites	D.		Tubes
546)	The alimentary canal of the arthropods can be generally divided into			C	
	A.	Two regions	B.		Three regions
	C.	Four regions	D.		Five regions

C) Entomology				Answer Key
547)	The hard ticks is the common name given to the			B
	A. Argasidae	B. Ixodes		
	C. Haematopinidae	D. Linognathidae		
548)	The soft ticks lack of			A
	A. Scutum	B. Ostia		
	C. Crop	D. Anus		
549)	In case of male adult hard ticks, the rigid chitinous scutum covrs			C
	A. Only the ventral surface	B. Only the lateral surface		
	C. Only the dorsal surface	D. None		
550)	In adult female and larvae of the hard ticks the rigid chitinous scutum covers			D
	A. Only the ventral surface	B. Only the lateral surface		
	C. Only the dorsal surface	D. Small area of the body		
551)	A series of grooves on the scutum and body is a distinguishable feature for			B
	A. Soft ticks	B. Hard ticks		
	C. Fowl ticks	D. Tampons		
552)	In case of family Ixodidae a row of notches on the posterior border of the body is called			B
	A. Scutum	B. Festoons		
	C. Ostia	D. Crop		
553)	In ixodid ticks the genital opening is			B
	A. In the darsal mid-line	B. In the ventral mid line		
	C. On the anterior	D. On the posterior		
554)	The Anus in the Ixodid ticks is			B
	A. On the anterior	B. On the posterior		
	C. In the dorsal mid line	D. In the ventral midline		
555)	Some ixodid ticks have colored enamel like areas on the body and these are called			C
	A. Soft ticks	B. Hard ticks		
	C. Ornate ticks	D. Fowl ticks		
556)	In ixodid ticks the adults have a pair of spiracles			D
	A. Behind the first pair of legs	B. Behind the second pair of legs		
	C. Behind the third pair of legs	D. Behind the fourth pair of legs		
557)	In case of one hast ticks, the parasitic development takes place as			C
	A. Each stage on different hosts	B. Larvae and nymph on one host and the adult on another		
	C. Farm larvae to adult on the one host	D. Larvae on one host nymph on the other host and adult on another third host		
558)	Caster bean tick as a common name given to the species			A
	A. <i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	B. <i>Ixodes canisuga</i>		
	C. <i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	D. <i>Argas persicus</i>		
559)	British dog tick is a common name given to the species			B
	A. <i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	B. <i>Ixodes canisuga</i>		
	C. <i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	D. <i>Argas persicus</i>		
560)	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i> is commonly known as			B
	A. British dot tick	B. Castor bean tick		
	C. Hedgehog tick	D. The shoulder tick of North America		
561)	The ticks belonging to the genus Ixodes			A
	A. Ornate ticks	B. Inornate ticks		
	C. Fowl ticks	D. Bird ticks		
562)	161) In case of the genus Ixodes, the festoons are			B
	A. Present	B. Absent		
	C. Located dorsally	D. Located laterally		
563)	In <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> the nymph resemble the adults and have			C
	A. Two pair of legs	B. Three pair of legs		
	C. Four pairs of legs	D. One pair of legs		
564)	The larvae of the <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> have			B
	A. Two pair of legs	B. Three pairs or legs		

C) Entomology				Answer Key	
	C.	Four pairs of legs	D.	One pair of legs	
565)	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i> is a (n)				C
	A.	One host tick	B.	Two host tick	
	C.	Three host tick	D.	Hedgehog tick	
566)	The life cycle of <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> requires				B
	A.	Four years	B.	Three years	
	C.	Two years	D.	One year	
567)	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i> feeds on the host for				B
	A.	Few hours each year	B.	Few days each year	
	C.	Few months each year	D.	The whole year	
568)	In the life cycle of <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> the male during mating crawls				A
	A.	Under the female	B.	Anterior the female	
	C.	Posterior the female	D.	Over the female	
569)	In the life cycle of the <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> , the male during mating manipulates the female genital opening with his				B
	A.	Legs	B.	Mouthparts	
	C.	Ostia	D.	Crop	
570)	The female <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> , once fertilized, feeds for				B
	A.	Seven days	B.	Fourteen days	
	C.	Twenty days	D.	Thirty days	
571)	The Microorganism <i>Babesia divergens</i> is transmitted by				C
	A.	Dermacentor	B.	Fowl	
	C.	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	D.	Anophles	
572)	Tick paralysis is caused by a toxin, which is produced by an adult female of				A
	A.	<i>Ixodes</i> spp.	B.	<i>Haemaphysalis</i> spp.	
	C.	<i>Dermacenter</i> spp.	D.	<i>Argasid</i> spp.	
573)	The tick belonging to the genus <i>haemaphysalis</i> are				B
	A.	Ornate ticks	B.	Inornate ticks	
	C.	Fowl ticks	D.	Bird ticks	
574)	<i>Haemaphysalis punctata</i> is a (n)				C
	A.	One host tick	B.	Two host tick	
	C.	Three host tick	D.	Hedgehog tick	
575)	Yellow dog tick is the common name for				B
	A.	<i>Haemaphysalis punctata</i>	B.	<i>Haemaphysalis leachi</i>	
	C.	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	D.	<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	
576)	<i>Babesia canis</i> is transmitted in dogs by				B
	A.	<i>Haemaphysalis pncata</i>	B.	<i>Haemaphysalis leachi</i>	
	C.	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	D.	<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	
577)	<i>Haemaphysalis longicornis</i> is primarily a				B
	A.	Dog tick	B.	Cattle tick	
	C.	Fowl tick	D.	Sheep tick	
578)	<i>Babesia</i> infection in horses and dogs is transmitted by				C
	A.	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	B.	<i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	
	C.	<i>Dermacenter reticulates</i>	D.	<i>Dermacenter variabilis</i>	
579)	<i>Dermacenter variabilis</i> is a (n)				C
	A.	One host tick	B.	Two host tick	
	C.	Three host tick	D.	Hedge hog tick	
580)	Which of the following statements is true about Entomology?				B
	A.	The study of Birds	B.	The study of Insects	
	C.	The study of Microbes	D.	The study of Parasitic worms	
581)	Which of the following are the main characteristic features of an Insect?				B
	A.	Pair of antennae	B.	Three pairs of legs	
	C.	Pair of wings	D.	All of the above	
582)	Which of the following is called the resting and inactive stage in the insect life cycle?				C
	A.	The Egg stage	B.	The Larva stage	

C) Entomology				Answer Key	
	C.	The pupa stage	D.	The Adult stage	
583)	Which of the following is not a natural predator of BPH?				
	A.	Bugs	B.	Red ants	B
	C.	Spiders	D.	All of the above	
584)	Insects, which feed on one type of food, are called _____.				
	A.	Polyphagous	B.	Monophagous	B
	C.	Entomophagy	D.	None of the above	
585)	Insects are classified into the phylum _____.				
	A.	Nematoda	B.	Mollusca	C
	C.	Arthropoda	D.	Platyhelminthes	
586)	Which of the following insects is the carrier of grassy stunt pathogenic virus?				
	A.	Red ants	B.	Pink ants	C
	C.	Leafhoppers	D.	All of the above	
587)	Which of the following statements is true for Entomophagy?				
	A.	Refers to eating birds	B.	Refers to eating insects	B
	C.	Refers to eating fishes	D.	None of the above	
588)	The total number of abdominal legs in the larval stage of the mustard sawfly is _____.				
	A.	2 pairs	B.	4 pairs	D
	C.	6 pairs	D.	8 pairs	
589)	Which of the following statements is true about the holometabolous insects?				
	A.	These insects undergo complete metamorphosis	B.	These insects undergo incomplete metamorphosis	A
	C.	Both A and B	D.	None of the above	
590)	Aphid, small, sap-sucking insects are examples of _____.				
	A.	Oviparous	B.	Viviparous	B
	C.	Paedogenesis	D.	Parthenogenesis	
591)	Which of the following structures is not the part of the insects head capsule?				
	A.	Vertex	B.	Antennae	C
	C.	Pronotum	D.	Tentorium	
592)	<i>Odontotermes obesus</i> is the scientific name of which of the following insects?				
	A.	Termite	B.	Cutworm	A
	C.	Red ant	D.	Shoot borer	
593)	The process of killing pupa without changing the cocoon shell layer is called _____.				
	A.	Denier	B.	Dupion	D
	C.	Hatching	D.	Stifling	
594)	Which of the following is true about the immature scale insects?				
	A.	Sliders	B.	Crawlers	B
	C.	Gliders	D.	None of the above	
595)	The excreta of the earthworm is called _____.				
	A.	Vermi-manure	B.	Vermicast	B
	C.	Vermicompost	D.	All of the above	
596)	What is the middle part of an insect body present between the head and the abdomen called?				
	A.	Thorax	B.	Head	A
	C.	Abdomen	D.	None of the above	
597)	Which of the following statements is true about why spiders are not classified into insects?				
	A.	Spiders are venomous	B.	Spiders have eight legs	D
	C.	Spiders have 2 division in their bodies	D.	All of the above	
598)	Which of the following statements is true about the Anatomy of a cockroach?				
	A.	A pair of testes are present in the 2nd segment	B.	A pair of ovaries are present in the 4th segment	D
	C.	The thorax of a cockroach is divided into 6 segments	D.	The abdomen region of a cockroach is divided into 10 segments	
599)	Insects breathe through _____.				
	A.	Gills	B.	Nostrils	C
	C.	Spiracles	D.	None of the above	

D) Public Health Parasitology (MCQ's)			Answer Key
600)	Pigs or dogs are the source of human infection by each of the following parasites EXCEPT:		B
	A. Echinococcus granulosus	B. Ascaris lumbricoides	
	C. Taenia solium	D. Trichinella spiralis	
601)	Each of the following statements concerning hookworm infection is correct EXCEPT:		D
	A. Hookworm infection is caused by Necator americanus.	B. Hookworm infection can cause anemia.	
	C. Hookworm infection is acquired by humans when filariform larvae penetrate the skin.	D. Hookworm infection can be diagnosed by finding the trophozoite in the stool	
602)	Each of the following statements concerning trichinosis is correct EXCEPT:		D
	A. Trichinosis can be diagnosed by seeing cysts in muscle biopsy specimens.	B. Trichinosis is acquired by eating undercooked pork.	
	C. Eosinophilia is a prominent finding.	D. Trichinosis is caused by a protozoan that has both a trophozoite and a cyst stage in its life cycle.	
603)	Each of the following parasites passes through the lung during human infection EXCEPT:		A
	A. Wuchereria bancrofti	B. Strongyloides stercoralis	
	C. Ascaris lumbricoides	D. Necator americanus	
604)	In malaria, the form of plasmodia that is transmitted from mosquito to human is the		A
	A. Sporozoite	B. Merozoite	
	C. Gametocyte	D. Hypnozoite	
605)	Factors influencing prevalence of parasites include		D
	A. resurgence in vector population	B. poverty and lack of safe drinking	
	C. climate change	D. All of these	
606)	The parasite Sarcocystis suihominis is prevalent		C
	A. Dog	B. Cat	
	C. Pig	D. All of these	
607)	Which one is an emerging water-borne protozoan disease of public health significance?		A
	A. Cryptosporidiosis	B. Toxocariasis	
	C. Taeniasis	D. None of these	
608)	Which one is the important vector borne protozoan zoonotic diseases		D
	A. African trypanosomiasis	B. Chagas disease	
	C. leishmaniasis	D. All of these	
609)	Leishmaniasis has been reported from more than _____ countries.		B
	A. 60%	B. 80%	
	C. 70%	D. 50%	
610)	Common name for the African trypanosomiasis is		C
	A. Nagana	B. sleeping sickness	
	C. Both A and B	D. None of these	
611)	In Babesiosis death generally occurs due to		D
	A. cardiac failure	B. hepatic insufficiency	
	C. renal insufficiency	D. All of these	
612)	The wild rodent P. leucopus acts as an important reservoir for		C
	A. Babesia microti	B. Babesia divergens	
	C. All of these	D. None of these	
613)	The preliminary diagnosis of Babesiosis can be done from clinical signs such as		
	A. Fever	B. High fever with haemoglobinuria	
	C. Haemoglobinuria	D. None of these	
614)	Common Name of Balantidiosis is		A
	A. Ciliary dysentery	B. A and B	
	C. Amoebic dysentery	D. None of these	
615)	Which one is zoonotic		D
	A. Babesiosis	B. Theileriosis	
	C. Anaplasmosis	D. All of these	
616)	Among arthropods, which one considered second in terms of their importance to public health		C
	A. Mosquitoes	B. House fly	

D) Public Health Parasitology (MCQ's)				Answer Key
	C. Tick	D. Bugs		
617)	Which one is the most important fish-borne zoonoses prevalent in East Asia			C
	A. Schistosoma mansoni	B. Gastrodiscus hominis		
	C. Clonorchis sinensis	D. eterophes heterophes		
618)	Which food producing animal act as intermediate hosts for Echinococcus granulosus			D
	A. Cattle	B. Sheep		
	C. pig	D. A and B		
619)	Transmission of T. gondii occur by			D
	A. FOOD	B. Water		
	C. Handling raw meat	D. All of these		
620)	Ingestion of contaminated meat from which warm-blooded animal can transmit toxoplasmosis			A
	A. Pig, lamb and chicken	B. Dogs and cats		
	C. Camel and horse	D. Cattle		
621)	A parasitic disease spread between animals and people is called			A
	A. Parasitic zoonosis	B. Protozoonoses		
	C. Cyclozoonoses	D. None of these		
622)	Man is the host of Echinococcus granulosus			C
	A. Final Host	B. Paratonic host		
	C. Accidental Host	D. Intermediate Host		
623)	Intermediate host for Taenia saginata is			B
	A. Pig	B. Cattle		
	C. Dog	D. Man		
624)	Man is the host of Taenia saginata			A
	A. Final Host	B. Paratonic host		
	C. Accidental Host	D. Intermediate Host		
625)	Neurocysticercosis is a preventable parasitic infection caused by larval cysts of			A
	A. Pork Tapeworm	B. Beef Tapeworm		
	C. Pin Tapeworm	D. Dog Tapeworm		
626)	The important cestodes transmitted through food and water includes			D
	A. T. solium	B. D. latum		
	C. E. granulosus	D. All of these		
627)	The definitive host for T. multiceps			D
	A. Cat	B. Man		
	C. Pig	D. Dog		
628)	The parasite that make cyst in different part of human Body is			D
	A. T. solium	B. Beef Tapeworm		
	C. Pork Tapeworm	D. All of these		
629)	All are the species of Taenia Except			D
	A. T. solium	B. Taenia saginata		
	C. T. multiceps	D. T. canis		
630)	The Example of Fish borne Zoonosis is			A
	A. Diphyllbothrium latum	B. Toxoplasma gondii		
	C. Toxocara canis	D. All of these		
631)	Diphyllbothrium latum causes megaloblastic anaemia due to deficiency of vitamin			B
	A. A12	B. B12		
	C. C	D. D		
632)	Dipylidiosis is cause by			D
	A. Pork Tapeworm	B. Beef Tapeworm		
	C. Pin Tapeworm	D. Dog Tapeworm		
633)	Echinococcus developed metacestode stage in visceral organs of man primarily in			D
	A. Lungs	B. Kidney		
	C. Eye	D. A and B		
634)	The disease occurs due to metacestode of E. granulosus is			A
	A. Cystic echinococcosis	B. Alveolar echinococcosis		

D) Public Health Parasitology (MCQ's)		Answer Key
	C. A and B D. All of these	
635)	Alveolar echinococcosis is caused by A. <i>E. granulosus</i> B. <i>E. multilocularis</i> C. A and B D. None of these	B
636)	Polycystic echinococcosis is caused by A. <i>E. vogeli</i> B. <i>E. oligarthrus</i> C. A and B D. None of these	C
637)	Sparganosis is caused by A. Nematode B. Cestode C. Trematode D. Fungi	B
638)	Angiostrongylosis also called A. Eosinophilic meningitis B. Eosinophilic dermatitis C. Ocular eosinophilia D. All of these	A
639)	Paratenic host for <i>Angiostrongylus cantonensis</i> A. Crustaceans B. Lizards C. Frogs D. All of these	D
640)	<i>Angiostrongylus cantonensis</i> _____ zoonotic nematode parasite of significant public health importance A. Food borne B. Air borne C. Water borne D. All of these	A
641)	The parasite <i>A. costaricensis</i> resides in which arteries of caecum of cotton rat A. Mesenteric B. Aortic C. Pulmonary D. None of these	A
642)	Anisakiosis is a parasitic disease which is caused by A. Nematode B. Cestode C. Trematode D. Protozoan	A
643)	All are zoonotic parasite except A. <i>Angiostrongylus cantonensis</i> B. <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> C. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> D. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	C
644)	Toxoplasmosis is infection with <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> . The only known hosts of this organism are domestic cats and their relatives. Infection with <i>T. gondii</i> in humans can occur in various ways. Which of the following is the most common mode of infection in humans? A. Blood transfusion B. Ingestion of oocysts C. Ingestion of tissue cysts D. Transplacental transmission	B
645)	Infection with <i>T. gondii</i> can manifest in many different ways. Which of the following types of toxoplasmosis results from congenital infection that is reactivated in a patient's late teens or 20s? A. Acute B. CNS C. Disseminated D. Ocular	D
646)	A patient experiences persistent diarrhea, abdominal pain, and weight loss. Which of the following is a likely diagnosis? A. Chagas' disease B. amebic encephalitis C. visceral leishmaniasis D. balantidiasis	D
647)	Protozoa in which of the following genera does NOT cause brain infections? A. <i>Acanthamoeba</i> B. <i>Leishmania</i> C. <i>Naegleria</i> D. <i>Entamoeba</i>	B
648)	Tsetse flies can carry which of the following pathogens? A. <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> B. <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> C. <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> D. <i>Giardia intestinalis</i>	A
649)	The cyclical waves of parasitemia associated with <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> infections are related to _____. A. trypanosome toxins B. the host inflammatory response C. immunosuppressive effects of the parasite D. antigenic variation	D
650)	All of the following have a preference for the intestinal tract EXCEPT _____. A. <i>Balantidium</i> B. <i>Entamoeba</i> C. <i>Trichomonas</i> D. <i>Giardia</i>	C
651)	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of all apicomplexan parasites? A. They form nonmotile, sporelike shapes. B. They infect the bloodstream.	B

D) Public Health Parasitology (MCQ's)				Answer Key	
	C.	They are parasites of animals.	D.	They require two types of hosts to complete their life cycles.	
652)	What is thought to be the major source of Toxoplasma infection for humans?			A	
	A.	ingestion of undercooked meat	B.	sexual activity	
	C.	contact with infected cats and their feces	D.	bites from infected arthropods	
653)	Which of the following parasites can cross the placenta in women?			B	
	A.	Cryptosporidium	B.	Toxoplasma	
	C.	Plasmodium	D.	Cyclospora	
654)	Why are humans a "dead end" for the tapeworm Taenia solium?			C	
	A.	T. solium is killed by the normal microbiota of the human intestinal tract.	B.	T. solium larvae have no way of leaving the human digestive tract.	
	C.	Normally, humans are not cannibals.	D.	Humans lack an important growth factor for further development of the tapeworm.	
655)	Tapeworms use their scolex for which of the following?			C	
	A.	asexual reproduction	B.	sexual reproduction	
	C.	anchorage	D.	ingesting nutrients	
656)	Cysticerci are found in which type of host of a cestode?			D	
	A.	Neither the definitive nor the intermediate host	B.	both the definitive and the intermediate host	
	C.	only the definitive host	D.	only the intermediate host	
657)	Which of the following tapeworms has an affinity for the liver in human body?			A	
	A.	Echinococcus granulosus	B.	Taenia solium	
	C.	Taenia saginata	D.	Schistosoma mansoni	
658)	In the generalized life cycle of fluke larvae, cercariae can parasitize all of the following EXCEPT _____.			D	
	A.	the bloodstream	B.	the liver	
	C.	the lungs	D.	the brain	
659)	The deposition of eggs in the perianal area is a characteristic of which of the following?			A	
	A.	Enterobius vermicularis	B.	Fasciola hepatica	
	C.	Ascaris lumbricoides	D.	Wuchereria bancrofti	
660)	The condition elephantiasis is associated with infections of which of the following?			A	
	A.	Wuchereria bancrofti	B.	Necator americanus	
	C.	Schistosoma japonicum	D.	Fasciola gigantica	
661)	Which of the following organisms is associated with the propagation and transmission of schistosomiasis?			A	
	A.	snails	B.	dogs	
	C.	mosquitoes	D.	cats	
662)	The disease occurs due to Baylisascaris procyonis, the intestinal roundworm of			C	
	A.	cat	B.	pig	
	C.	raccoons	D.	Man	
663)				D	
	A.	Taeniasis	B.	Anisakiasis	
	C.	Trichinellosis	D.	cryptosporidium	
664)	All are meat borne parasitic diseases Except			A	
	A.	Taeniasis	B.	Anisakiasis	
	C.	Trichinellosis	D.	Diphyllobothriasis	
665)	The scientist 'Van Thiel' for first time recognized Anisakiasis in _____			C	
	A.	1980		1970	
	C.	1960		1950	
666)				A	
	A.	Ascaris suum	B.	Ascaris lumbricoides	
	C.	A and B	D.	None of these	
667)	Capillaria hepatica is a _____ parasite			A	
	A.	Nematode	B.	Cestode	
	C.	Trematode	D.	None of these	
668)	Fish-eating birds act as the _____ hosts for intestinal capillariasis			B	
	A.	paratenic	B.	reservoir	

D) Public Health Parasitology (MCQ's)			Answer Key
	C. Final	D. intermediate	
669)	An intermediate host whose presence may be required for the completion of a parasite's life cycle but in which no development of the parasite occurs.		C
	A. Reservoir host	B. Definitive host	
	C. Paratenic host	D. All of these	
670)	Capillaria aerophila causes _____ capillariasis and related symptoms.		A
	A. pulmonary	B. intestinal	
	C. ocular	D. Cutaneous	
671)	Cutaneous larva migrans (CLM) occurs due to subcutaneous migration of the _____ larvae		A
	A. Nematode	B. Cestode	
	C. Trematode	D. Protozoan	
672)	_____ act as reservoir for the Strongyloides spp infection.		C
	A. Cats	B. Cattle	
	C. Dogs	D. Sheep	
673)	Hookworms are		A
	A. Nematode	B. Cestode	
	C. Trematode	D. Tapeworm	
674)	Dioctophyma renale large nematode also known as the giant _____		B
	A. Kidney fluke	B. Kidney worm	
	C. Liver fluke	D. Liver worm	
675)	The mink (Mustela vison) is considered to be the main reservoir and definite host and humans and dogs are thought to be _____ hosts for Dioctophyma renale.		D
	A. Reservoir host	B. Definitive host	
	C. Paratenic host	D. Accidental/terminal	
676)	Gnathostomiasis is important _____ zoonosis of public health significance.		C
	A. Air -borne	B. Soil -borne	
	C. Food -borne	D. None of these	
677)	All are Intermediate hosts Except		D
	A. fish	B. chicken	
	C. snakes	D. cattle	
678)	Strongyloidiasis is also known as _____.		A
	A. threadworm infection	B. pinworm infection	
	C. headworm infection	D. birdworm infection	
679)	The zoonotic potential of Strongyloides fuelleborni is believed to be much _____ than Strongyloides stercoralis		A
	A. higher	B. lower	
	C. equal	D. Both are not zoonotic	
680)	Strongyloid infections can also cause _____ in man which can be zoonotic in nature.		C
	A. hepatitis	B. rumenitis	
	C. dermatitis	D. None of these	
681)	Humans are _____ for S. stercoralis infections		A
	A. Reservoir host	B. Definitive host	
	C. Paratenic host	D. None of these	
682)	Thelazia callipaeda is a helminth responsible for causing _____ infection in humans and animals		B
	A. nose	B. eye	
	C. ear	D. head	
683)	The secretophagous flies play central role in transmission of Thelazia callipaeda		D
	A. Tsetse fly	B. Sand fly	
	C. House flies	D. secretophagous flies	
684)	High numbers of Trichinella larvae are present in _____		D
	A. Diaphragm	B. Tongue	
	C. Masseter muscles	D. All of these	
685)	Trichinella larvae make _____ cells in the muscle		A
	A. nurse	B. lady	

D) Public Health Parasitology (MCQ's)			Answer Key
686)	C. doctor	D. larva	B
	_____ animals act as reservoirs for most of the Trichostrongylus species.		
	A. omnivorous	B. Herbivorous	
687)	C. carnivoros	D. None of these	C
	Trichocephaliasis is known as _____		
	A. threadworm infection	B. pinworm infection	
688)	C. Whipworm disease	D. hookworm	A
	Rarely, T. vulpis is responsible for causing _____ in man.		
	A. visceral larva migrans	B. cutaneous larva migrans	
689)	C. ocular larva migrans	D. All of these	A
	A primary host that harbors the pathogen but shows no ill effects and serves as a source of infection		
	A. Reservoir host	B. Definitive host	
690)	C. Paratenic host	D. None of these	C
	Clinical symptoms of Toxocariasis in man can be discussed under _____ different forms		
	A. 2	B. 3	
691)	C. 4	D. 5	B
	_____ can act as reservoir hosts for human hookworm infections		
	A. cats	B. Dogs	
692)	C. fox	D. chicken	A
	Zoonotic filariasis is a vector borne disease and blood sucking insects act as _____ vectors for transmission of the disease		
	A. biological	B. mechanical	
693)	C. genetical	D. clonal	B
	Dirofilaria immitis, also known as _____		
	A. Cat heartworm	B. Dog heartworm	
694)	C. Human heartworm	D. None of these	D
	Tick infestations could lead to _____		
	A. paralyses	B. allergic reactions	
695)	C. toxicities	D. All of these	A
	Are any attributes, characteristics or exposure of an individual that increases the likelihood of developing a disease or injury is called _____		
	A. Risk factors	B. accident	
696)	C. incident	D. None of these	A
	The level of a pathogen in a population, as measured in blood serum is called _____		
	A. Seroprevalence	B. prevalence	
697)	C. mesoprevalence	D. All of these	B
	All are major neglected parasitic infections except		
	A. toxocariasis	B. trypanosomiasis	
698)	C. trichomoniasis	D. toxoplasmosis	C
	All are soil-born except		
	A. Ascaris lumbricoides	B. Trichuris trichiura	
699)	C. Toxocara canis	D. Anclostoma duodenale and Necator americanus	C
	The diseases which normally present in humans but could be transmitted to animals is called _____		
	A. Anthroponoses	B. Amphixenosis	
	C. Zooanthroponoses	D. None of these	

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)			Answer Key		
700)	Entamoeba histolytica can be cultured in		C		
	A	Maconkey agar		B	CLED medium
	C	Diamonds medium		D	NNN medium
701)	Motility of Trichomonas vaginalis is described as		C		
	A	Amoeboid		B	Jerky
	C	Falling leaf like		D	Stately
702)	Faeces are composed of:		D		
	A	Cell of intestinal wall		B	Red blood cells occasionally
	C	Bacteria		D	All of these
703)	Ectoparasites can be collected from small animals:		D		
	A	Putting dead animal into polythene bag		B	Put in a bag containing chloroform
	C	Pooter method		D	All of these
704)	Ticks are preserved in:		C		
	A	A solution containing 70% alcohol		B	A solution containing 70% alcohol and 5% formalin
	C	A solution containing 70% alcohol and 5% glycerol		D	5% Glycerol
705)	The objectives for collection of trematodes are:		D		
	A	To understand methods for collection		B	To understand methods for collection and preservation
	C	For confirmation of diagnosis of disease		D	All of these
706)	The stages of protozoa found in diarrhoic sample:		C		
	A	Trophozoites		B	cysts
	C	Trophozoites and cysts		D	Eggs
707)	Malarial parasite, trypanosome and microfilariae can be identified by:		A		
	A	Thick smear		B	Thin smear
	C	Concentration method		D	None of these
708)	Onchocerciasis worms can be diagnosed by:		A		
	A	Examination of skin snip		B	Direct method
	C	Sedimentation method		D	Floatation method
709)	For detection of microfilariae in the peripheral blood:		C		
	A	Knots method		B	Buffly coat method
	C	Membrane filtration method		D	Triple concentration method
710)	To collect insect larval stages from soil use:		B		
	A	Pooter method		B	Berlese funnel
	C	Manitoba trap		D	All of these
711)	Which method has more results in examination of skin scrapings:		D		
	A	Direct smear		B	Sedimentation
	C	Floatation		D	Sedimentation and Floatation
712)	Faecal quantity required for examination and processing:		A		
	A	5-10 g		B	10-20 g
	C	20-30 g		D	30-40 g
713)	To test few numbers of Trypanosoma:		C		
	A	Knot s method		B	Buffly coat method
	C	Triple concentration technique		D	All of these
714)	Tabanid flies can be caught in large number by:		B		
	A	Pooter trap		B	Manitoba type trap
	C	Hand net		D	None of these
715)	Dark, tarry color blood in faeces indicates:		B		
	A	Bleeding around rectum		B	Bleeding high up in gastrointestinal tract
	C	Bleeding in complete gastrointestinal tract		D	None of these
716)	Burrowing and deep follicular mites can identify by:		B		
	A	Superficial Skin scrapping method		B	Deep Skin scrapping
	C	Skin snip examination		D	None of these
717)	A diarrheal specimen examination:		A		

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)				Answer Key	
	A	Immediately after collection	B	After one day	
	C	After 24-48 hours	D	After 48-72 hours	
718)	To observe extracellular parasites in blood:			D	
	A	Direct method	B	Indirect method	
	C	Thin smear	D	Thick smear	
719)	In cestode infection faecal sample:			B	
	A	Adult worms and eggs	B	Proglottids and eggs	
	C	Proglottids and worms	D	Eggs and larvae	
720)	To detect eggs with high specific gravity, which is preferred method? e.g. trematode and ciliate eggs:			B	
	A	Floatation method	B	Sedimentation method	
	C	All of these	D	None of these	
721)	To determine nematode and trematode eggs per gram of faeces use:			B	
	A	The McMaster technique	B	Stoll,s egg counting technique	
	C	Both techniques	D	None of these	
722)	Faecal sample preservation ideal temperature is:			C	
	A	At -2C	B	At -4 C	
	C	At 4 C	D	At 25 C	
723)	Microscopic faecal examination is done for:			C	
	A	Quantitative faecal examination	B	Qualitative faecal examination	
	C	Both Quantitative faecal examination and Qualitative faecal examination	D	None of these	
724)	Blood examination can indicate presence of:			D	
	A	Larvae	B	Mites	
	C	Nymphs	D	All of these	
725)	For relaxation of cestodes before fixation, placed in:			C	
	A	Hot water or saline for 5-30 mins	B	Place worms in 5% ethanol	
	C	Hot water or saline for 5-30 mins or Place worms in 5% ethanol	D	None of these	
726)	Isolation of white blood:			B	
	A	Thick smear	B	Buffy coat method	
	C	Thin smear	D	Knot concentration method	
727)	To observe morphological feature of Babesia in blood perform:			C	
	A	Indirect blood examination	B	Direct blood examination	
	C	Thin smear	D	Thick smear	
728)	For quantitative urine examination use polythene bags in:			A	
	A	Large animals	B	Small animals	
	C	Both	D	None of these	
729)	A blood sample containing low number of microfilariae adopt method to identify:			B	
	A	Blood concentration procedures	B	Knot s concentration technique	
	C	Buffy coat method	D	Thin smear	
730)	To observe movement of parasites in blood follow:			A	
	A	Direct method	B	Indirect method	
	C	Both direct and indirect method	D	None of these	
731)	In case of nematode infection can find in faecal sample			D	
	A	Egg	B	Larvae	
	C	Adult worms	D	All of these	
732)	Biting lice and dwelling mites can be identified by:			B	
	A	Deep Skin scrapping method	B	Superficial Skin scrapping method	
	C	Skin snip method	D	None of these	
733)	The Giemsa stain for blood staining must be kept at:			B	
	A	Refrigeration temperature	B	Tightly closed out of sunlight	
	C	Room temperature with sun light	D	None of these	
734)	For parasitic examination preservative added to faeces:			A	

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)				Answer Key	
	A	10 % formalin with 3:1	B	40% formalin with 4:1	
	C	40% formalin with 2:1	D	None of these	
735)	- To preserve filarioid worms placed immediately in:			A	
	A	10 % formalin solution	B	70 % hot alcohol;	
	C	5% formal saline	D	None of these	
736)	Skin examination methods:			C	
	A	Direct and indirect method	B	Staining method	
	C	Skin scraping examination and skin snip examination	D	None of these	
737)	Staining of protozoa for mounting is done with			B	
	A	Methyl alcohol	B	Giemsa stain diluted with methyl alcohol	
	C	Giemsa stain diluted with ethyl alcohol	D	None of these	
738)	Thick film washing requirement is:			A	
	A	Washing with plenty of water	B	Less wash	
	C	Do not wash	D	Heat to dry	
739)	Protozoa can be collected from:			D	
	A	Serum	B	Lymph	
	C	Tissue	D	All of these	
740)	Mounting media used for protozoa:			C	
	A	Natural resins	B	Synthetic resins	
	C	Natural and synthetic resins	D	None of these	
741)	Scrapping for sarcoptic mange taken from:			B	
	A	Pruritis or pimples place	B	Pruritis or pimples place and Edges of hairless area	
	C	Edges of hairless area	D	None of these	
742)	<i>Hydrotaea irritans</i> are best caught with:			B	
	A	Pooter	B	50 cm kite net	
	C	Berlese funnel	D	None of these	
743)	Methods of examination of skin biopsy:			D	
	A	Qualitative method	B	Quantitative method	
	C	Collagenase method	D	All of these	
744)	In thin smear, which position is used to dry the slides?			C	
	A	Horizontal	B	Lateral	
	C	Vertical	D	Longitudinal	
745)	Thick blood films are laked to remove the haemoglobin This is done with the help of			D	
	A	Normal saline solution	B	Acidic medium	
	C	Basic medium	D	Buffer solution	
746)	Giemsa stain is used both for thick and thin films			C	
	A	Quantity of the stain used	B	Time duration	
	C	Fixation in methyl alcohol	D	None of the above	
747)	What is true for avian smears?			A	
	A	The RBCs of the avian are nucleated and oval shaped	B	The RBCs of the avian are anucleated and oval shaped	
	C	The RBCs of the avian are anucleated and disk shaped	D	The RBCs of the avian are nucleated and disk shaped	
748)	In staining procedure of blood films, flushing of the slides is done			B	
	A	To minimize the confusion between RBCs and parasites	B	To avoid precipitate deposition	
	C	To clarify the image for microscopic examination	D	None of the above	
749)	What is true for using the Wright's stain during dry warm weather?			B	
	A	Give more time and use less stain	B	Give less time and use more stain	
	C	Add more stain and give less time while uncovering the slides	D	None of the above	
750)	Object micrometre is a glass microscope slide etched with linear scale of 1-2 mm in total length with units usually of			B	
	A	10 milimeter (0001 micro meter)	B	10 micro meter (001 milimeter)	
	C	01 micro meter (01 milimeter)	D	10 micro meter (0001 milimeter)	
751)	- During lumber puncture, cerebral herniation can be caused by			C	

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)				Answer Key	
	A	Vertebral deformities	B	Hypertension and bradycardia	
	C	Increased intra cranial pressure	D	Decreased platelet count	
752)	If the color of cerebrospinal fluid is orange during analysis, this is the indication of			D	
	A	Bacterial meningitis	B	Subarachnoid hemorrhage	
	C	Purulent CSF	D	High carotenoid intake	
753)	If there are high bilirubin and protein levels along with the fungal meningitis, these are the indications when the color of CSF is			C	
	A	Turbid	B	Pink	
	C	Yellow	D	Brown	
754)	What is true for the maceration and decolourization of collected ecto-parasite specimens?			A	
	A	Treatment with 20% solution of KOH for a period of 15-35 hours	B	Treatment with 10% solution of KOH for a period of 25-45 hours	
	C	Treatment with 20% solution of KOH for a period of 25-45 hours	D	Treatment with 10% solution of KOH for a period of 15-35 hours	
755)	Dehydration of ecto-parasite specimens is done in a series of ethanol as			B	
	A	30%, 70% and absolute	B	40%, 70% and absolute	
	C	40%, 80% and 96%	D	30%, 60% and 96%	
756)	In modified McMaster method, centrifugation of collected fecal material is done at			A	
	A	1500 RPM for 2 minutes	B	1000 RPM for 5 minutes	
	C	1000 RPM for 2 minutes	D	1500 RPM for 5 minutes	
757)	In faecal egg count reduction test, resistance is present if			A	
	A	Percentage reduction in egg count is less than 95% and 95% confidence level is less than 90%	B	Percentage reduction in egg count is less than 90% and 95% confidence level is less than 95%	
	C	Percentage reduction in egg count is more than 95% and 95% confidence level is less than 90%	D	Percentage reduction in egg count is less than 95% and 95% confidence level is more than 90%	
758)	In faecal egg count reduction test, if the group mean EPG is below 150, this is the indication that			C	
	A	Resistant is not present	B	Animals are in good health condition	
	C	Objective assessment of resistance is not reliable	D	None of the above	
759)	- Incubation requirements for all the test for the evaluation of acaricide resistance are			A	
	A	27-28 degree C temperature with 85-95 percent relative humidity	B	27-28 degree C temperature with 75-85 percent relative humidity	
	C	27-28 degree C temperature with 85-100 percent relative humidity	D	20-27 degree C temperature with 85-95 percent relative humidity	
760)	Flumethrin and cypermethrin are the indicators of resistance against			D	
	A	Avermectins	B	Organophosphates	
	C	Organochlorines	D	Synthetic pyrethroids	
761)	For larval packet test, the stock solution of acaricide is prepared in trichloroethylene and commercial olive oil with the ratio of			B	
	A	1:2	B	2:1	
	C	1:3	D	2:3	
762)	Biggest advantage of larval immersion test over larval packet test is that			B	
	A	It requires less time	B	Does not require technical grade acaricide	
	C	Stock solution is made in Triton X 100	D	All of the above	
763)	When the parasites are grown with the single known bacterium, this is called as			A	
	A	Monoxenic culture	B	Polyxenic culture	
	C	Xenic culture	D	Axenic culture	
764)	The pure culture without any bacterial associates is called			D	
	A	Monoxenic culture	B	Polyxenic culture	
	C	Xenic culture	D	None of the above	
765)	What is not true for the culture examination of free living amaeoba			D	
	A	Examine plates every 7 days	B	Trophozoites will be visible earlier than cysts	
	C	Culture transfer can be done on a new plate	D	All of the above	
766)	What is not true for the staining of protozoa culture?			A	
	A	Wright's stain	B	Carmine powder	

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)			Answer Key
	C Methylene blue	D Bismark brown	
767)	- Whenever the cell's ATP supply is depleted, which of the following enzyme's activity is increased?		D
	A Hexokinase	B Pyruvate kinase	
	C Glucokinase	D Phosphofructokinase-1	
768)	What is the first step in the payoff phase of glycolysis?		B
	A Reduction of 1, 3-bisphosphoglycerate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate	B Oxidation of glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate to 1, 3-bisphosphoglycerate	
	C Reversible conversion of dihydroxyacetone phosphate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate	D Irreversible conversion of dihydroxyacetone phosphate to glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate	
769)	The product formed in the first substrate level phosphorylation in glycolysis is?		B
	A Pyruvate	B 3-phosphoglycerate	
	C 1, 3-bisphosphoglycerate	D 2-phosphoglycerate	
770)	Glycolysis converts?		A
	A Glucose into pyruvate	B Glucose into phosphoenolpyruvate	
	C Fructose into pyruvate	D Fructose into phosphoenolpyruvate	
771)	Product of Krebs cycle essential for oxidative phosphorylation is?		D
	A NADPH and ATP	B Acetyl CoA	
	C CO ₂ and oxaloacetate	D NADH and FADH ₂	
772)	Which molecule accepts hydrogen from malate?		B
	A FAD	B NAD	
	C NADP	D FMN	
773)	TCA cycle occurs in aerobic respiration due to?		A
	A Electron transport chain requires aerobic conditions to operate	B Oxygen is a reactant	
	C Oxygen has a catalytic function	D All of the above	
774)	Acetyl CoA is formed from pyruvate by which reaction?		C
	A Dehydration	B Reduction	
	C Oxidative decarboxylation	D Dephosphorylation	
775)	FAD is reduced in which of the reaction of the Krebs cycle?		D
	A Isocitrate to oxaloacetate	B Succinyl CoA to Succinate	
	C Fumarate to malate	D Succinate to fumarate	
776)	Which of the following is the correct sequence of electron acceptors in ETS for production of ATP?		A
	A Cyt b, c, a, a ₃	B Cyt a, a ₃ , b, c	
	C Cyt c, b, a, a ₃	D Cyt b, c, a ₃ , a	
777)	Electron transport system (ETS) is present in which of the following parts of mitochondria?		A
	A Inner membrane	B Outer membrane	
	C Matrix	D Stroma	
778)	ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of?		A
	A Protons	B NADH	
	C Electrons	D All of the above	
779)	Which of the following products of glucose oxidation are necessary for oxidative phosphorylation?		B
	A Pyruvate	B NADH and FADH ₂	
	C Acetyl CoA	D NADPH and ATP	
780)	CO ₂ fixation in parasite take place through?		C
	A Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase	B Malic enzyme	
	C Both Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase and malic enzyme	D None	
781)	The nutritional physiology of protozoa varies according to?		C
	A Protozoan species	B Location of parasite	
	C Both species and location of protozoa	D None	
782)	Which is true for Euplotes species?		D
	A Free living ciliate having 50–60 μm size	B Obligate ectocommensal ciliate having 100–170 μm size	
	C Free living ciliate showing ciliary rows	D Free living ciliate having 100–170 μm size	
783)	The live prey ingested by rhizopodans is catalyzed by?		C

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)			Answer Key
	A Paralytic enzymes	B Proteolytic enzymes	
	C Both paralytic and proteolytic enzymes	D None	
784)	In kinetoplastids, when excess water leaves the food vacuole, the pH become?		A
	A Acidic	B Alkaline	
	C Neutral	D None of these	
785)	<i>Trichonaonas buccalis</i> is commonly known as?		A
	A Man mouth parasite	B Amphibian mouth parasite	
	C Bird mouth parasite	D Mouth bowel worm	
786)	The most favourable region of the parasites is?		B
	A Stomach	B Deudenum	
	C Ileum	D Colon	
787)	The cysted stage of nematodes are studied in?		C
	A Blood	B Stomach	
	C Skeletal muscles	D Deudenum	
788)	The mode of communication in insects is?		D
	A Visual	B Olfaction	
	C Tactile	D All	
789)	Allelochemicals are used by insects to communicate?		B
	A Between same species	B Between different species	
	C Both	D None	
790)	The salivary glands of arthropodes is used to?		D
	A Moisten food	B Lubricate the mouth parts	
	C Digestion of food	D All	
791)	In arthropodes, peritrophic envelope is used to?		D
	A Breakdown the food in to smaller pieces	B Breakdown the food in to smaller pieces	
	C Lubricate the ingested food	D All	
792)	Parasitic proteases helps in?		D
	A Establishing the infection	B Maintenance of infection	
	C Exaberating the infection	D All	
793)	Leishminiasis grows intracellularly and inhibits the respiratory burst by?		A
	A Suppression of Th-1 response	B Activation of Th-1 response	
	C Suppression of Th-2 response	D Shifting Th-1 to Th-2 response	
794)	Serpins inhibit?		C
	A Trypsin	B Chymotrypsin	
	C Serine protease	D Elastase	
795)	Intraspecific crowding of parasite, within host tissue or within lumen of gut may result in?		A
	A Reduction in growth rate	B Growth to maximum size	
	C Negative impact on fecundity	D All	
796)	Which parasite is transmitted through feaco-oral route?		D
	A Taenia saginata	B Giardia lamblia	
	C Toxocara spp	D All	
797)	Granulocytes are which type of cell?		D
	A Lymphocyte	B Erythrocyte	
	C Megakaryocyte	D Leukocyte	
798)	Each of the following statements concerning <i>Giardia lamblia</i> is correct except?		C
	A <i>G lamblia</i> has both a trophozoite and cyst stage in its life cycle	B <i>G lamblia</i> is transmitted by the fecal-oral route from both human and animal sources	
	C <i>G lamblia</i> causes hemolytic anemia	D <i>G lamblia</i> can be diagnosed by the string test	
799)	The names of genus and species are expressed in ____ form		A
	A Latin	B Greek	
	C Roman	D English	
800)	<i>Taenia solium</i> could be present in		C
	A. Beef eating community	B. Mutton eating community	
	C. Pork eating community	D. All Above	

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)		Answer Key
801)	<i>Taenia solium</i> could be present in A. Beef eating community B. Mutton eating community C. Pork eating community D. All Above	A
802)	<i>Taenia ovis</i> is a A. Ectoparasite B. Endoparasite C. Both D. None	B
803)	<i>Fasciola gigantica</i> is ----- in size than <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> A. Bigger B. Smaller C. Both D. None	A
804)	----- is known as double-pored tapeworm A. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> B. <i>Hymenolepis nana</i> C. <i>Dipylidium caninum</i> D. <i>Spirometra</i>	C
805)	----- Act as intermediate host of <i>Dipylidium caninum</i> A. Flea B. Lice C. Both D. None	C
806)	Barberpole worm is common name of A. <i>Trichuris trichura</i> B. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> C. <i>Ancylostoma caninum</i> D. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	B
807)	<i>Haemonchus contortus</i> is most important parasite of A. Sheep B. Camel C. Cattle D. Poltry	A
808)	----- act as intermediate host in life cycle of <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> A. Flea B. Snail C. Lice D. None	D
809)	Adult barberpole worm is found in A. Small Intestine B. Large Intestine C. Caecum D. None	D
810)	----- could be used for tretatment of <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> A. Ivermectin B. Benzimidazole C. Levamisole D. All above	D
811)	<i>Strongylus edentatus</i> is a A. Nematode B. Cestode C. Trematode D. None	A
812)	<i>Syngamus trachea</i> is found in ----- of definitive host A. Small Intestine B. Large Intestine C. Caecum D. None	D
813)	Normal definitive host of <i>Ascaris suum</i> is A. Cattle B. Sheep C. Pig D. Man	C
814)	<i>Toxocara canis</i> is a A. Nematode B. Cestode C. Trematode D. Protozoa	C
815)	In human beings, <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> caused a disease called as A. African Trypanosomiasis B. Sleeping sickness C. Both D. Nagana	C
816)	In animals, <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> caused a disease called as A. African Trypanosomiasis B. Sleeping sickness C. Both D. Nagana	D
817)	Common name of <i>Glossina</i> species is A. Tsetse fly B. Horse fly C. Both D. None	A
818)	Biological vector of sleeping sickness is A. Tsetse fly B. Horse fly C. House Fly D. None	A

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)		Answer Key
819) Swollen of the lymph nodes in African trypanosomiasis is called as	A. Winterbottom's sign B. Springbottom sign C. Both D. None	A
820) Trypanosoma equiperdum cause disease in equines called as	A. Nagana B. Dourin C. Surra D. Muri	B
821) Dourine in equines is transmitted by	A. Insect biting B. Contaminated food C. Both D. Coitus	D
822) Surra in animals is caused by	A. Trypanosoma brucei B. Trypanosoma cruzi C. Trypanosoma evansi D. Trypanosoma equi	C
823) The test used to detect raised levels of IgG and IgM in Trypanosoma evansi infected individuals is the	A. Thymol turbidity test B. Card agglutination test C. Mercuric chloride test D. Formol gel test	D
824) Trypanosoma species can be culture in vitro on a number of medium including	A. NNN medium B. Weinmann's medium C. Both D. None	C
825) Surra in animals can be diagnosed by	A. Thymol turbidity test B. Card agglutination test C. Mercuric chloride test D. All above	D
826) IgG and IgM levels raised in parasitic infections like	A. Malaria B. Leishmaniasis C. Schistosomiasis D. All above	D
827) Mal de Caderas is a fatal, usually chronic disease of equines caused by	A. Trypanosoma equinum B. Trypanosoma congolense C. Trypanosoma evansi D. All above	A
828) Paragona in cattle and other animals is an acute fatal disease caused by	A. Trypanosoma equinum B. Trypanosoma congolense C. Both D. Trypanosoma evansi	B
829) Souma, a disease of cattle, sheep, gona and horses, is caused by	A. Trypanosoma evansi B. Trypanosoma equinum C. Trypanosoma congolense D. Trypanosome vivax	D
830) Chaga's disease can be diagnosed by	A. Xenodiagnosis B. Thymol turbidity test C. Both D. Mercuric chloride test	A
831) American trypanosomiasis is transmitted by	A. Kissing bugs B. Tsetse fly C. Both D. Horse fly	A
832) Trypanosoma melophagium is transmitted cyclically in the hindgut by the sheep ked called	A. Stomoxys calcitrant B. Molophagus ovinus C. Both D. None	B
833) Which of the following species infects primates?	A. Trichomonad. suis B. P. hominis C. T. buttey D. Tt. rotunda	A
834) Which of the following species does not inhabit the gastro-intestinal tract?	A. T. gallinae B. T. anatis C. Tt. equi D. T. tenax	C
835) Which of the following species is transmitted sexually?	A. Tt. rotunda B. T. gallinea C. T. foetus D. Pt. hominis	C
836) Which of the following drugs is effective against Trichomonas vaginalis?	A. Penicillin B. Streptomycin C. Metronidazol D. Pentamidine	C

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)			Answer Key
837)	Which of the following classes of immunoglobulins is important in immunity to <i>T. vaginalis</i> ?		A
	A. IgA	B. IgG	
	C. IgE	D. IgM	
838)	How long after conception does <i>Tritrichomonas foetus</i> cause abortions in cattle?		B
	A. One week	B. 2-3 weeks	
	C. 2-3 months	D. 4-6 months	
839)	<i>Tritrichomonas foetus</i> infections in cows usually self-heal within?		C
	A. 2 weeks	B. 4 weeks	
	C. 2 months	D. 3 months	
840)	The infection rate of <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> in European women is?		C
	A. <0.1%	B. 1%	
	C. 1-5%	D. 5-20%	
841)	Trichomonads are members of which phylum of protozoa?		A
	A. Sarcomastigophora	B. Apicomplexa	
	C. Cilliophora	D. Microspora	
842)	<i>Trichomonas gallinae</i> is transmitted by which of the following routes?		B
	A. sexually	B. oral	
	C. aerosol	D. direct contact	
843)	How long after infection with <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> do clinical symptoms begin?		D
	A. <24 hours	B. 1-5 days	
	C. 5-10 days	D. 1-4 weeks	
844)	The temperature for extension in PCR is variable and dependent on?		D
	A. PCR product size	B. Genome size	
	C. Template size	D. None of these	
845)	Which option is most appropriate if there are higher A-T contents in primers?		D
	A. Primers are more specific	B. No effect on sensitivity and specificity of primers	
	C. Primers are less sensitive but more specific	D. Primers are more sensitive but less specific	
846)	Which of the following statement is true regarding reverse primer?		C
	A. It binds with antisense strand	B. It is complementary to antisense strand	
	C. It binds with sense strand	D. For its designing, the sequence from sense strand is taken as such	
847)	After addition of phenol-chloroform during DNA extraction, the DNA become separated in?		A
	A. Supernatant	B. Sediment	
	C. Middle layer	D. Below Middle Layer	
848)	During DNA replication, okazaki fragments are joined together by?		C
	A. Primase	B. Helicase	
	C. DNA ligase	D. Topoisomerase	
849)	The substance used to separate the proteins from the DNA?		A
	A. Salt	B. Ethanol	
	C. Water	D. SDS solution	
850)	The flask-shaped ulcers in the mucosa of the large intestine in humans are caused by		C
	A. <i>Cryptosporidium</i>	B. <i>Giardia</i>	
	C. <i>Entamoeba</i>	D. <i>Toxoplasma</i>	
851)	Chagas disease in humans is caused by		D
	A. <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i>	B. <i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>	
	C. <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	D. <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	
852)	Which of the following protozoa are known as diplomonads		B
	A. <i>Cryptosporidium</i>	B. <i>Giardia</i>	
	C. <i>Entamoeba</i>	D. <i>Eimeria</i>	
853)	Nagana disease in cattle is caused by		A
	A. <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i>	B. <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	
	C. <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	D. <i>Trypanosoma equiperdum</i>	
854)	The epimastigote form of <i>Trypanosoma</i> can be found in		C
	A. Mid gut of vector	B. Hind gut of vector	

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)			Answer Key
	C. Salivary glands of vector	D. Faeces of vector	
855)	The inflammation at the site of bite by <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> is known		A
	A. Chancre	B. Winterbottom's sign	
	C. Duck hunter's itch	D. Schizophrenia	
856)	The enlarged lymph nodes especially at posterior cervical region in <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i> infection is known as		B
	A. Trypanosoma Chancre	B. Winter bottom's sign	
	C. Chagoma	D. Duck hunter's itch	
857)	The unilateral conjunctivitis together with oedema of upper and lower eye lids and cheek <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> infection is known as		B
	A. Romana's sign	B. Winter bottom's sign	
	C. Spring bottom's sign	D. Summer bottom's sign	
858)	Leishmania multiply within		B
	A. RBCs	B. Macrophages	
	C. Hepatosytes	D. Spleenocytes	
859)	Cutaneous leishmaniosis or "oriental sore" in humans is caused by		D
	A. <i>Leishmania donovani</i>	B. <i>Leishmania chagasi</i>	
	C. <i>Leishmania infantum</i>	D. <i>Leishmania tropica</i>	
860)	Visceral leishmaniosis in humans is caused by		A
	A. <i>Leishmania donovani</i>	B. <i>Leishmania chagasi</i>	
	C. <i>Leishmania infantum</i>	D. <i>Leishmania tropica</i>	
861)	Trypomastigotes stage of <i>Trypanosoma</i> usually found in		B
	A. Invertebrate host	B. Vertebrate host	
	C. Both	D. None	
862)	How long after conception does <i>Trichostrongylus axei</i> cause abortions in cattle?		B
	A. One week	B. 2-3 weeks	
	C. 2-3 months	D. 4-6 months	
863)	Which of the following species is responsible for East Coast Fever (ECF)?		B
	A. <i>Theileria hirci</i>	B. <i>Theileria parva</i>	
	C. <i>Babesia bovis</i>	D. <i>Theileria mutans</i>	
864)	Which of the following species is responsible for Texas Cattle Fever (TCF)?		C
	A. <i>Theileria sergenti</i>	B. <i>Theileria annulata</i>	
	C. <i>Babesia bigemina</i>	D. <i>Babesia bovis</i>	
865)	Which of the following genera ticks is the primary vector for <i>Theileria parva</i> ?		A
	A. <i>Rhipicephalus</i>	B. <i>Hyalomma</i>	
	C. <i>Amblyomma</i>	D. <i>Haemaphysalis</i>	
866)	The sporulated oocyst of genus <i>Eimeria</i> contain		C
	A. 2 sporocysts	B. 3 sporocysts	
	C. 4 sporocysts	D. 6 sporocysts	
867)	Cecal coccidiosis of chickens is caused by		B
	A. <i>Eimeria acervulina</i>	B. <i>E. tenella</i>	
	C. <i>E. necatrix</i>	D. all above	
868)	In chickens, Intestinal coccidiosis is caused by		D
	A. <i>E. necatrix</i>	B. <i>E. brunetti</i>	
	C. <i>E. maxima</i>	D. all above	
869)	Cecal coccidiosis in chickens may be confused with		B
	A. blackhead	B. salmonellosis	
	C. Both	D. None	
870)	Leishmaniasis is transmitted by		C
	A. Tsetse fly	B. Horse fly	
	C. Sand fly	D. House fly	
871)	The cysts of sarcocystis are found in the		A
	A. striated muscles	B. smooth muscles	
	C. Both	D. None	
872)	The cysts of the genus sarcocystis are known as		B

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)			Answer Key
	A. Rainy's corpuscles C. Both	B. Miescher's tubules D. None	
873)	The tachyzoite of Toxoplasma are		A
	A. crescent or banana-shaped C. Pear shaped	B. Oval shaped D. rod shaped	
874)	Drug of choice against east coast fever		B
	A. arvaquone C. halofuginone lactate	B. buparvaquone D. tetracycline	
875)	Anaplasmosis transmitted mechanically by		D
	A. Horse flies C. Stable flies	B. Deer flies D. All above	
876)	Leucocytozoonosis is transmitted		D
	A. Horse fly C. Tsetse fly	B. House fly D. Black fly	
877)	Histomonas meleagridis cause a disease commonly called		B
	A. Black quarter C. Cracker	B. Blackhead D. Anemia	
878)	Which of the following species of plasmodium cause malaria in birds		B
	A. Plasmodium falciparum C. Plasmodium malariae	B. Plasmodium relictum D. Plasmodium bubalis	
879)	Which of the following species of plasmodium cause malaria in animals		A
	A. Plasmodium malariae C. Plasmodium polare	B. Plasmodium relictum D. Plasmodium circumflexum	
880)	Amastigote form of Leishmania can be found in		A
	A. Vertebrate host C. Intermediate host	B. Invertebrate host D. All of the above	
881)	Trypanosoma equiperdum cause disease in equines called as		B
	A. Nagana C. Surra	B. Dorin D. Muri	
882)	The protozoan parasite Histomonas meleagridis is transmitted through ingestion of eggs of		D
	A. Haemonchus contortus C. Dirofilaria immitis	B. Ancylostoma caninum D. Heterakis gallinarum	
883)	Congenital hydrocephalus is mostly seen in which of the following protozoal infection?		C
	A. Trypanosoma C. Toxoplasma	B. Leishmania D. Babesia	
884)	Which of the following is a rickettsial disease?		A
	A. Anaplasmosis C. Toxoplasmosis	B. Babesiosis D. Histomoniasis	
885)	Benzimidazoles work against parasites by		A
	A. Binding with protein tubulin C. Paralyzing worms	B. Mimicking acetylcholine D. None of above	
886)	Levamisole work against parasites by		B
	A. Binding with protein tubulin C. Both	B. Mimicking acetylcholine D. None	
887)	In horses Fenbendazole is used to kill		D
	A. Ticks C. Mites	B. Protozoa D. Helminthes	
888)	Avermectins act against parasites by		C
	A. Stopping the energy metabolism C. Changing the chloride ion channel activity	B. Inhibiting the Cholinesterase D. None of these	
889)	Anti-cestodal drugs include		A
	A. Niclosamide C. Levamisole	B. Organophosphate D. None	
890)	Praziquantel is effective against		D

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)				Answer Key
	A. Trematodes	B. Cestodes		
	C. Nematodes	D. Both a & b		
891)	Humans are----- hosts of <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>			A
	A. Accidental	B. Definitive		
	C. Intermediate	D. None		
892)	Lancet liver fluke is the common name of			C
	A. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	B. <i>Opisthorchis viverrini</i>		
	C. <i>Clonorchis sinensis</i>	D. None		
893)	Heart worm of dog is the name given to			A
	A. <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>	B. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>		
	C. <i>Taenia saginata</i>	D. <i>Taenia solium</i>		
894)	Kidney worm of dog is			A
	A. <i>Diocotophyma renale</i>	B. <i>Necator americanus</i>		
	C. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>		
895)	Helminth parasite found in muscles is			A
	A. <i>Trichinella spiralis</i>	B. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>		
896)	River blindness is also known as			C
	A. Haemonchosis	B. Echinococcosis		
	C. Onchocerciasis	D. None of them		
897)	In Pakistan, the prevalence of gastrointestinal nematodes is higher during			A
	A. July – August	B. March – April		
	C. November – December	D. January – February		
898)	Parasite transmitted by eating poorly cooked beef is			A
	A. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>	B. <i>Haemonchus</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. None		
899)	Hydatidosis is caused by			C
	A. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>	B. <i>Haemonchus</i>		
	C. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	D. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>		
900)	The names of genus and species are expressed in____ form			C
	A. Latin	B. Greek		
	C. Roman	D. English		
901)	The first metacystode stage in the life cycle of parasites such as the Pseudophyllidae and Diphyllidae			C
	A. Proceroid	B. Plerocercoid		
	C. Tetrathyridium	D. Cystecercus		
902)	Large fluid filled containing bladder with a number of invaginated scolices attached to the wall			D
	A. <i>Coenurus</i>	B. Plerocercoid		
	C. Tetrathyridium	D. Hydatid cyst		
903)	A metacystode with a single single non-invaginated scolex withdrawn into a small vesicle with practically no cavity			D
	A. Cystecercoid	B. Plerocercoid		
	C. Tetrathyridium	D. Hydatid cyst		
904)	Large fluid filled cyst lined with germinal epithelium from which are produced invaginated scolices			C
	A. Hydatid cyst	B. Proceroid		
	C. Plerocercoid	D. Tetrathyridium		
905)	Nervous system of Cestodes are present in			D
	A. Scolex	B. Bothria		
	C. Bothriate	D. Proboscis		
906)	Heart worm of dog is the name given to			C
	A. <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>	B. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>		
	C. <i>Taenia saginata</i>	D. <i>Taenia solium</i>		
907)	Subcutaneous worm of dog			A
	A. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>	B. <i>Taenia saginata</i>		
	C. <i>Taenia solium</i>	D. <i>Setaria cervi</i>		
908)	Subcutaneous worm of duck			A

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)				Answer Key
	A. <i>Ornithofilaria fallisiensis</i>	B. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>		
	C. <i>Taenia saginata</i>	D. <i>Taenia solium</i>		
909)	Peritoneal worm of cattle			C
	A. <i>Setaria equina</i>	B. <i>Ornithofilaria fallisiensis</i>		
	C. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>	D. <i>Taenia saginata</i>		
910)	Peritoneal worm of Horse			B
	A. <i>Setaria equina</i>	B. <i>Ornithofilaria fallisiensis</i>		
	C. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>	D. <i>Taenia saginata</i>		
911)	For blood examination of parasites following technique is used			D
	A. Knott's concentration technique	B. Membrane filtration technique		
	C. Gradient centrifugation technique	D. All of above		
912)	Larvae of helminthes present in sputum			A
	A. <i>Necator americanus</i>	B. Strongylides		
	C. <i>Ascaris</i>	D. All of above		
913)	Fragments of parasites present in faeces			C
	A. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	B. <i>Hymonchus contortus</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>		
914)	Kidney worm of dog is			B
	A. <i>Diocotophyma renale</i>	B. <i>Necator americanus</i>		
	C. <i>Diptelonema reconditum</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>		
915)	Bladder worm of dog is			B
	A. <i>Cappilaria plica</i>	B. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>		
916)	Helminths eggs excreted in urine are			B
	A. <i>Wucheraria bancrofti</i>	B. <i>Onchacerca vulvulus</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. a & b		
917)	Helminth parasite found in muscles is			A
	A. <i>Trichinella spiralis</i>	B. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>		
918)	Riverblindness is also known as			D
	A. Onchcerciasis	B. Haemonchosis		
	C. Echinococcosis	D. None of these		
919)	Symptoms of onchocerciasis			B
	A. Presence of nodule on the skin	B. Anaemia		
	C. Convulsions	D. Loss of weight		
920)	For diagnosis of riverblindness			B
	A. Skin examination	B. Blood examination		
	C. Feacal examination	D. Urine examination		
921)	The basic line of action to control flukes is			B
	A. Control of snails	B. Control of mosquitoes		
	C. Control of flies	D. Control of insects		
922)	Trematodes present in bile duct and pencrease is			C
	A. <i>Euytrema pancreaticum</i>	B. <i>Fasiola hepatica</i>		
	C. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>		
923)	Termtodes known as liver fluke is			C
	A. <i>Fasiola hepatica</i>	B. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>		
924)	Chinese or oriental liver fluke is			D
	A. <i>Clonorchis sinensis</i>	B. <i>Fasiola hepatica</i>		
	C. <i>Fasicola buskii</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>		
925)	Following parasites are also called as blood flukes			C
	A. <i>Schistosomes</i>	B. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>		
	C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i> <i>Cooperia</i>		

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)		Answer Key
926)	Head of cestodes is also known as A. Scolex B. Proboscis C. Bothria D. Bothriate	B
927)	Bothria is present in which region of cestodes A. Head B. Neck C. Strobila D. skin	C
928)	Projections called microtriches in cestodes are helpful for A. Increase in surface area B. Attachment with host C. Attachment with female D. Attract feed	A
929)	Main nerve center in cestodes is composed of A. Ganglia B. Neurons C. Nerves D. None of above	B
930)	Excretory system of cestodes A. Flame cells B. Osmosis C. Diffusion D. Active transport	A
931)	Pork Type worm is name given to following parasites A. <i>Taenia salium</i> B. <i>Taenia saginata</i> C. <i>Trichostrongylus</i> D. <i>Oesophagostomum</i>	D
932)	Helminth is a word of language A. Greek B. English C. Latin D. German	B
933)	Cestodes are characterized by A. Absent body cavity B. True body cavity C. Incomplete body cavity D. Complete body cavity	B
934)	Deworming of animals for nematodes should be done after A. One month B. Every year C. One week D. 3-months	A
935)	Second dose of anthelmintics should be given after how many days of first dose A. 3 days B. 5 days C. 7 days D. 14 days	A
936)	Recommended dose of Benzimidazole for small ruminants is A. 1 ml for 8 kg bwt B. 1 ml for 10 kg bwt C. 1 ml for 12 kg bwt D. 1 ml for 15 kg bwt	C
937)	Recommended dose of Ivermectin for small ruminants is A. 1 ml for 8 kg bwt B. 1 ml for 15 kg bwt C. 1 ml for 20 kg bwt D. 1 ml for 50 kg bwt	B
938)	Recommended dose of levamisole for small ruminants is A. 1 ml for 2 kg bwt B. 1 ml for 5 kg bwt C. 1 ml for 20 kg bwt D. 1 ml for 25 kg bwt	A
939)	Route of administration of Ivermectin is A. Subcutaneous B. Intramuscular C. intraperitoneal D. Oral	D
940)	Ivermectin was first used as A. Antibiotic B. Antimalarial C. Antiseptic D. All of above	C
941)	Change of animal species for grazing in a particular pasture is known as A. Alternate grazing B. Rotational grazing C. Replacement grazing D. All of them	A
942)	Change of pastures for the animals is known as A. Alternate grazing B. Rotational grazing C. Replacement grazing D. All of them	B
943)	Gastrointestinal nematodes are high in A. July – August B. March – April C. November – December D. January – February	A

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)			Answer Key
944)	The main defense against parasitic diseases is		A
	A. Cleanliness	B. Vaccination	
	C. Deworming	D. Antibiotics	
945)	Use of different group of anthelmintics for deworming after 3 months is called as		A
	A. Strategic deworming	B. Alternate deworming	
	C. Rotational deworming	D. Changing of dewormers	
946)	Colour of Ivermectin is		A
	A. Transparent	B. Milky white	
	C. Yellow	D. Green	
947)	Use of microorganisms for the control of parasites is called as		A
	A. Biological control	B. Chemical control	
	C. Strategic deworming	D. Chemotherapy	
948)	Treatment with the help of chemicals is known as		A
	A. Chemotherapy	B. Immunological control	
	C. Strategic deworming	D. Biological control	
949)	For <i>Haemonchus contortus</i> Egg per gram of faeces more than _____ is considered as heavy infection		A
	A. 2000-3000	B. 1000-2000	
	C. 500-1000	D. 100-150	
950)	Club shaped oesophagus without a posterior bulb is		A
	A. Filariform	B. Rhabditiform	
	C. Peri enteric	D. All of above	
951)	Club shaped anterior portion having pear shaped posterior bulb		B
	A. Filariform	B. Rhabditiform	
	C. Peri enteric	D. All of above	
952)	Trichuris is also known as		D
	A. Thorny headed worms	B. Hook worms	
	C. Thread worm	D. Whipworm	
953)	Significance of helminth is		D
	A. Lower productivity of hosts	B. Lower quality of meat and skin	
	C. Affect immunity	D. All of above	
954)	For detection of helminth infection we use		D
	A. Faecal exam	B. Blood exam	
	C. Sputum	D. All of above	
955)	In feces, mostly following for nematodes can be seen		B
	A. Adult worm	B. Eggs	
	C. Segments	D. Larvae	
956)	For qualitative faecal exam. We use		D
	A. McMaster chamber	B. Stolls egg counting technique	
	C. Withlock chamber	D. All of above	
957)	For simple floatation we use		A
	A. Floatation solution	B. Centrifuge machine	
	C. Stay overnight	D. None	
958)	For centrifugal floatation we use		A
	A. Centrifuge machine	B. Floatation solution	
	C. Sedimentation solution	D. None	
959)	Principle of centrifuge machine is		A
	A. Centrifugal force	B. Centripetal force	
	C. Density	D. Sp. Gravity	
960)	For faecal exam, collection of faeces will be from		A
	A. Rectum	B. Ground	
	C. Freshly from ground	D. None	
961)	Macroscopic examination comprise of		D
	A. Colour	B. Odour	
	C. Consistency	D. With naked eye	

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)				Answer Key
962)	Microscopic examination comprise of			D
	A. Colour	B. Adour		
	C. Consistancy	D. With microscope		
963)	Principal of simple floatation is			A
	A. Sp. Gravity	B. Centrifugal force		
	C. Centripetal force	D. Density		
964)	Floatation solution used are			D
	A. Nacl	B. Zn So4		
	C. Mgso4	D. All		
965)	Volume of whitelock chamber is			D
	A. 0.50 ml	B. 0.15 ml		
	C. 1.5 ml	D. 2 ml		
966)	Whitelock chamber a modification of			B
	A. Stolls	B. McMaster		
	C. Simple floatation	D. None		
967)	Factors affecting faecal egg count are			D
	A. Anthelmintic history	B. Season		
	C. Type of parasite spp.	D. Breed of animal		
968)	Most commonly used anthelmintic are			D
	A. Benzimidazole	B. Levamisole		
	C. Ivermectin	D. All		
969)	The anthelmintic used for ectoparasites also is			C
	A. Benzimidazole	B. Levamisole		
	C. Ivermectin	D. None		
970)	Tech used for recovery of lungworm larvae is			B
	A. coproculture	B. Baermann apparatus		
	C. Coproculture	D. EHA		
971)	Technique used for recovery of L3 is			B
	A. Baermann apparatus	B. Coproculture		
	C. EHA	D. LDA		
972)	CSF eosinophilia may be caused by			A
	A. Angiostrongylus	B. Haemonchus		
	C. Both	D. None		
973)	Transverse myelitis caused by			A
	A. <i>Schistosoma mansonii</i>	B. Trichostrongylus		
	C. Oesophegostomum	D. Trichuris		
974)	The Helminth of most economic significance in livestock is			A
	A. Haemonchus	B. Trichostrongylus		
	C. Oesophegostomum	D. Trichuris		
975)	The parasite of marshy areas is			A
	A. Fasciola	B. Haemonchus		
	C. Trichostrongylus	D. None		
976)	Beef tapeworm			A
	A. <i>Taenia saginata</i>	B. Haemonchus		
	C. Trichostrongylus	D. None		
977)	Parasite transmitted by eating poorly cooked beef			A
	A. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>	B. Haemonchus		
	C. Trichostrongylus	D. None		
978)	Hydatidosis is caused by			A
	A. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	B. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>		
	C. Haemonchus	D. Trichostrongylus		
979)	Nematode parasite of poultry			A
	A. <i>Ascaridia galli</i>	B. <i>Taenia Saginata</i>		
	C. Haemonchus	D. Trichostrongylus		

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)			Answer Key
980)	Effect of Haemonchus on livestock		D
	A. Anaemia	B. Alopacia	
	C. Retarded growth	D. All	
981)	Dwarf tapeworm		A
	A. <i>Hymenolepis nana</i>	B. Haemonchus	
	C. Haemonchus	D. Trichostrongylus	
982)	Brood fish tapeworm		A
	A. <i>Diphyllobothrium latum</i>	B. <i>Taenia Saginala</i>	
	C. <i>Haemonchus</i>	D. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	
983)	Largest tapeworm of poultry		A
	A. Raillietina	B. <i>Taenia Saginala</i>	
	C. Haemonchus	D. <i>Trichostrongylus</i>	
984)	For diagnosis of blood, preferred site for collection of blood in cattle is		A
	A. Jugular vein	B. Anterior vena cava	
	C. Cephalic vein	D. Heart	
985)	For diagnosis of blood, preferred site for collection of blood in horse is		A
	A. Jugular vein	B. Anterior vena cava	
	C. Cephalic vein	D. Heart	
986)	For diagnosis of blood, preferred site for collection of blood in pig is		B
	A. Jugular vein	B. Anterior vena cava	
	C. Cephalic vein	D. Heart	
987)	For diagnosis of blood, preferred site for collection of blood in dog is		C
	A. Jugular vein	B. Anterior vena cava	
	C. Cephalic vein	D. Heart	
988)	For diagnosis of blood, preferred site for collection of blood in poultry is		D
	A. Jugular vein	B. Anterior vena cava	
	C. Cephalic vein	D. Heart	
989)	For diagnosis of blood, preferred site for collection of blood in lab animals is		D
	A. Jugular vein	B. Anterior vena cava	
	C. Cephalic vein	D. Heart	
990)	For diagnosis of blood, preferred site for collection of blood in goat is		A
	A. Jugular vein	B. Anterior vena cava	
	C. Cephalic vein	D. Heart	
991)	For diagnosis of blood, preferred site for collection of blood in camel is		A
	A. Jugular vein	B. Anterior vena cava	
	C. Cephalic vein	D. Heart	
992)	To prevent the blood from clotting _____ is added in the blood		D
	A. Distilled water	B. Methanol	
	C. Saline solution	D. None	
993)	To prevent the blood from clotting EDTA is added in the blood @		C
	A. 10 mg/ml	B. 10-15 mg/ml	
	C. 20 mg/ ml	D. 20-25mg/ml	
994)	Jugular vein is preferred site for collection of blood in		D
	A. Camel	B. Cattle	
	C. Horse	D. All above	
995)	Dwarf tapeworm of poultry is a		C
	A. Trematode	B. Nematode	
	C. Cestode	D. None	
996)	Larval form of <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> developed in man is known as		D
	A. <i>Strobilocercus</i>	B. <i>Coenurus</i>	
	C. <i>Cysticercus</i>	D. None	
997)	Body of flukes appears like		C
	A. Ribbon	B. Common Pin	
	C. Leaf	D. None	

E) Clinical Parasitology (MCQs)			Answer Key
998)	Definitive host of beef tapeworm is		B
	A. Cattle	B. Man	
	C. Bird	D. None	
999)	Helminthology is the Study of Phylum		C
	A. Platyhelminthes	B. Nematelminths	
	C. Both	D. None	
1000)	Pigs or dogs are the source of human infection by each of the following parasites EXCEPT:		A
	A. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	B. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	
	C. <i>Trichinella spiralis</i>	D. <i>Taenia solium</i>	