

# GOVERNMENT ZIRTIRI RESIDENTIAL SCIENCE COLLEGE

Subject: Zoology  
Paper Name : Parasitology and Immunology  
Paper No.: ZL-XI  
Semester: Sixth Semester

## A. Multiple choice questions

- Zoonosis means
  - animal disease transmitted to man
  - disease of man transmitted to animals
  - parasites of man
  - viral disease of man
- Study of Plasmodium comes under
  - Parasitology
  - Cytology
  - Protozoology
  - Parazology
- The Malaria parasite is spread by which of the following
  - Male mosquito
  - Female Mosquito
  - Both male and female
  - None
- Glossina palpalis is a vector of
  - Filariasis
  - Plaque
  - Dengue
  - Gambian fever
- Trypanosoma is spread by
  - bites from infected Tsetse fly
  - Faecal-oral contamination
  - direct contact from an infected person
  - consuming undercooked meat
- The larval forms of Taenia solium is called
  - cysticercus cellulosae
  - cysticercoid
  - cysticercus bovis
  - hydatid cyst
- Miracidium is a larval stage in the development of
  - Taenia solium

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- (b) *Fasciola hepatica*
  - (c) *Ascaris lumbricoides*
  - (d) *Echinococcus granulosus*
8. Tape worm obtain their nutrition from the host by
- (a) Sucking
  - (b) Scraping
  - (c) Absorption through integument
  - (d) Preparing their own food
9. Class cestoda has the following characters except
- (a) Flat worm
  - (b) The worms are segmented
  - (c) Has alimentary tract
  - (d) Hermaphrodite
10. The round head of the Tape worm is called
- (a) proglottids
  - (b) scolex
  - (c) neck
  - (d) joint
11. The infected stage of *Ascaris lumbricoides* is
- (a) egg
  - (b) fourth juvenile
  - (c) second juvenile
  - (d) adult worm
12. The opening of the reproductive system of female *Ascaris* is called the
- (a) Vulva
  - (b) Cloaca
  - (c) Uterus
  - d) Amphid
13. Transmission of infective stage of *Ascaris lumbricoides* is
- (a) indirect
  - (b) Passive
  - (c) direct
  - (d) None of the above
14. In Trematodes, generally man harbours the
- (a) larval worms
  - (b) adult worms
  - (c) eggs
  - (d) All of them

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15. The encysted cercaria without a tail, infective to definitive hosts is called
- (a) Metacercaria
  - (b) Schistosomulae
  - (c) Sporocysts
  - (d) rediae
16. The appearance of adaptive immunity is first seen in
- (a) Mammals
  - (b) Early vertebrates
  - (c) Sponges
  - (d) Shark and Fishes
17. Another name for innate immunity is
- (a) Explicit immunity
  - (b) Specific immunity
  - (c) Immunity
  - (d) Non-specific immunity
18. The only blood cells that are not considered to be part of the immune system are
- (a) Fat cells
  - (b) The osteocytes
  - (c) the Red Blood Cell
  - (b) Granulocytes
19. Neutrophils, eosinophils and Basophils are known as
- (a) Astrocytomas
  - (b) Granulocytes
  - (c) Platelets
  - (d) Buffers
20. The two types of lymphocytes are
- (a) B-Cells and T-Cells
  - (b) Platelets and T-Cells
  - (c) Platelets and erythrocytes
  - (d) T-Cells and erythrocytes
21. Fab stands for
- (a) Fragment antibody binding
  - (b) Fragment antigen binding
  - (c) Fragment affinity binding
  - (d) Fragment antibody-antigen binding
22. Which of the cells are involved in adaptive immunity
- (a) B cells and T cells
  - (b) B cells only
  - (c) T cells only

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- (d) Macrophage and NK cells
23. Innate immunity is
- (a) Active acquired immunity
  - (b) Passive acquired immunity
  - (c) Inborn immunity
  - (d) both (b) and (c)
24. The Ig that mediates allergic reaction is
- (a) Ig M
  - (b) Ig G
  - (c) Ig A
  - (d) Ig E
25. Type IV hypersensitivity is also called
- (a) Immediate hypersensitivity
  - (b) Delayed hypersensitivity
  - (c) Cytotoxic hypersensitivity
  - (d) Immune complex hypersensitivity

### B: Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to prevent Malaria.
2. Schuffner's dots are related to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Leishmanial form of *Leishmania donovani* is also called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The larval forms of *Taenia saginata* is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Excretory system of Trematoda consists of \_\_\_\_\_ and collecting tubules.
6. The body of Nematode is covered with a tough \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The mode of nutrition in *Ascaris* is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Helminth infection is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The genital pore of male *Ascaris* opens into the cloaca from which two curved \_\_\_\_\_ protrude.
10. Inflammation reaction is brought about by \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ engulf foreign materials.
12. Small chemical groups on the antigen molecule that can react with antibody is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Antibodies are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature.
14. CD4 T cells are generally restricted by \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Antibodies recognized antigens via their \_\_\_\_\_ regions.

### Key Answers:

#### PART A

1. (a)- animal disease transmitted to man
2. (c)- Protozoology
3. (b)- Female Mosquito

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4. (d) -Gambian fever
5. (a)- bites from infected Tsetse fly
6. (a)- cysticercus cellulosae
7. (b) -Fasciola hepatica
8. (c) -Absorption through integument
9. (c)- Has alimentary tract
10. (b) -scolex
11. (c)- second juvenile
12. (a)- Vulva
13. (c) -direct
14. (b)- adult worms
15. (a)- Metacercaria
16. (b)- Early vertebrates
17. (b)- Specific immunity
18. (b)- Granulocytes
19. (b)- Granulocytes
20. (a) -B-Cells and T-Cells
21. (b)- Fragment antigen binding
22. (a)- B cells and T cells
23. (c)- Inborn immunity
24. (d) -Ig E
25. (b)- Delayed hypersensitivity

### **Part B**

1. Chloroquine;
2. RBC of Man;
3. Amastigote;
4. Cysticercus bovis
5. Flame cells
6. Cuticle
7. Saprozoic
8. High levels of Ig E
9. Spicules
10. Plasma cells
11. Macrophages
12. Epitopes
13. Glyco-proteins
14. MHC Class II
15. Hypervariable