Roll No. | | | | | | |

Answer Sheet No._____

Sig. of Candidate._____

Sig. of Invigilator._____

MICROBIOLOGY HSSC–II

SECTION – A (Marks 10)

Time allowed: 10 Minutes

NOTE: Section–A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 10 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

(i) To which class does the Malarial paraisite belong?

A. Microspora B. Haematozoa

C. Sarcodina D. Platyhelminths

(ii) Which antibody response is mainly observed in parasitic infestations?

A. IgA B. IgM

C. IgG D. IgE

(iii) Which of the following statements is **CORRECT** about Haemozoin?

A. It is the haemorrhage caused by hookworms

B. It is produced as an end product of haemoglobin breakdown in malarial infections

C. It is produced as an end product of Schistosoma Haematobium cell breakdown

D. It is a pigment produced by Leishmania donovani

(iv) The cyst of Entamoeba Histolytica contains _____nuclei.

A. 1-2 B. 1-4

C. 5-8 D. 3-5

(v) Chagas' disease is caused by_____

A. Ascaris Lumbricoides B. Entamoeba Histolytica

C. Entrobius Vermicularis D. Trypanosomes

(vi) Which of the following has a cresentic form of gametocyte?

A. Plasmodium vivax B. Plasmodium malariae

C. Plasmodium falciparum D. Plasmodium ovale

(vii) Echinococcus granulosus belongs to _____

A. Nematoda B. Trematoda

C. Cestoda D. Sporozoa

(viii) Which of the following paraisites has a direct life cycle?

A. Trypanosoma species B. Leishmania species

C. Plasmodium species D. All of these

(ix) Which form of Wuchereria Bancrofti is found in blood?

A. Egg B. Oocyst

C. Microfilaria D. Trophozoite

(x) Which of the following is also called "Large intestinal roundworm"?

A. Taenia Saginata B. Taenia Solium

C. Ascaris Lumbricoides D. Trichuris Trichiura

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks: 10

Marks Obtained:

MICROBIOLOGY HSSC–II

Time allowed: 2:20 Hours **Total Marks Sections B and C: 40**

NOTE: **Answer any thirteen parts from Section 'B' and any two questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet–B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.**

SECTION – B (Marks 26)

Q. 2 Attempt any THIRTEEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (13 x 2 = 26)

(i) Differentiate between Intermediate host and Definitive host.

(ii) What is meant by resolving power of a microscope?

(iii) Describe the term Zoonosis.

(iv) What may be the possible sources in Entamoeba Histolytica transmission?

(v) Draw and describe the morphology of adult Tapeworms.

(vi) What do you mean by **Oviparous** and **Viviparous worms**?

(vii) On what morphological characteristics are the tapeworms termed as 'hermaphrodites"?

(viii) Describe Amoebic liver abcess.

(ix) Draw and differentiate between the gravid segments of Taenia Saginata and Taenia Solium.

(x) What are the causes of relapses (recrudescence) of vivax malaria?

(xi) What is Visceral leishmaniasis?

(xii) What is Dimorphic fungi?

(xiii) Why is the immersion oil used while viewing a slide under 100 X objective of a microscope?

(xiv) Write any four factors which promote the transmission of parasites.

(xv) Draw and label the trophozoite of Giardia Lamblia.

(xvi) Draw and differentiate between the fertile and infertile egg of Ascaris Lumbricoides?

(xvii) What is the autoinfection of Strongyloides Stercoralis?

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks. (2 x 7 = 14)

Q. 3 Discuss the life cycle, pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of Taenia Saginata.

Q. 4 Describe "Hookworm infection" and its laboratory diagnosis. Which other eggs can be mistaken for hookworm eggs?

Q. 5 Write down the basic features and classification of Fungi. Also describe the terms **Opportunistic mycoses**, **Mycotoxicoses** and **Fungal allergies**.