



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

#### ASCHELMINTHES OR NEMATHELMINTHES

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The study of worms is called

A. Nematology

B. Cnidology

C. Helminthology

D. Arthrology

**Answer: C**



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2. The hinder end of male Ascaris is

A. Straight

B. Thickened

C. Coiled

D. Curved

**Answer: D**





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3. Intestinal parasite that feeds on tissue and blood is

A. Filaria or Wuchereria

B. Ancylostoma

C. Enterobius

D. Ascaris

**Answer: B**



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4. Thread or Pinworm is

A. Ancylostoma

B. Necator

C. Wuchereria

D. Enterobius

**Answer: D**



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5. A free living round worm occurring in very large number in soil is

A. Rhabditis

B. Millipede

C. Earthworm

D. Fasciola

**Answer: A**



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**6.** Characteristic common between Flatworms and Roundworm is

A. Triploblastic

B. Acoelomate

C. Pseudocoelomate

D. Parasitic

**Answer: A**



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7. Intermediate host of *Wuchereria bancrofti* is

- A. Male Anopheles
- B. Female Anopheles
- C. Female Culex
- D. Male culex

**Answer: C**



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8. Elephantiasis is caused by

- A. Trichinella
- B. Ancylostoma
- C. Wuchereria
- D. Rhabditis

**Answer: C**



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9. Nutrition in Ascaris, the common roundworm parasite, is

A. Saprozoic

B. Parasitic

C. Holozoic

D. Mixotrophic

**Answer: C**



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**10. Round worms posses a symmetry**

A. Radial

B. Bilateral

C. Biradial

D. Spherical

**Answer: B**



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**11. Which is dioecious?**

A. Taenia

B. Fasciola

C. Ascaris

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**





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12. Male *Ascaris* differs from female in having

A. Lips

B. Amphids

C. Pineal spicules

D. Tail

**Answer: C**



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13. The epidermis of *Ascaris* is

A. Multicellular

B. Syncytial

C. Columnar

D. Cuboidal

**Answer: B**



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**14.** The body cavity of nemathelminthes is without peritoneal lining. It is

A. Haemocoel

B. True coelom

C. Pseudocoel

D. Atrium

**Answer: C**



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**15.** Name the namatode found in the striped muscles

A. Ancylostoma

B. Trichinella

C. Ascaris

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**16.** The study of round worms is called

- A. Ascariology
- B. Aschelminthology
- C. Nematology
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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17. Alimentary canal of Ascaris is

A. Complete

B. Incomplete

C. Absent

D. Rudimentary

**Answer: A**



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18. Ascaris is

A. Diploblastic

B. Triploblastic

C. Monoblastic

D. Ablastic

**Answer: B**



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**19.** The commonest worm in children is

A. *Ascaris lumbricoides*

B. *Enterobiusn vermicularis*

C. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

D. *Trichinella sprialis*

**Answer: B**



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**20. Seat Worm is the alternate name of**

- A. Pin Worm
- B. Hook Worm
- C. Intestinal Round Worm
- D. Guinea Worm

**Answer: A**



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21. Blisters are produced on the body due to infection of worm called

- A. Trichinella
- B. Drancunculus
- C. Wuchereria
- D. Echinococcus

**Answer: B**



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22. Ascaris is monogenetic. It means it has

- A. One host
- B. Two hosts
- C. Three hosts
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**23.** Which of the followings is unsegmented and ovoviviparous worm ?

- A. Ascaris
- B. Wuchereria

C. Taenia

D. Fasciola

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Anal itching is caused by

A. Female Ancylostoma

B. Male Ancylostoma

C. Female Enterobius

D. Male Enterobius

**Answer: C**



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**25. A disease caused by helminth parasite is**

A. Diphtheria

B. Filaria

C. Malaria

D. Fluorosis

**Answer: B**



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26. Elephantiasis/Filariasis is a disease of

- A. Temperate areas
- B. Tropical areas
- C. Subtropical areas
- D. Hilly tracts

**Answer: B**



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27. In male Ascaris, the anus and genital pore

- A. Open into cloaca

B. Lie side by side

C. Lie at opposite ends

D. Are absent

**Answer: A**



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**28.** Ascaris is specialised and not degenerated parasite as it is

A. With a straight alimentary canal

B. Dioecious

C. Without respiratory organ

D. Covered by cuticle resistant to digestive juices of  
host

**Answer: D**



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**29. Whipworm is**

A. Ancylostoma

B. Trichuris

C. Enterobius

D. Trichinella

**Answer: B**



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**30. Trichuris trichiura resides in**

A. Duodenum

B. Jejunum

C. Ileum

D. Caecum and colon

**Answer: D**



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31. Whipworm feeds on

- A. Semidigested food
- B. Undigested food
- C. Blood meal
- D. Digested food

**Answer: C**



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32. Whipworm infection is more common in

- A. All age groups in cold countries

- B. Children of cold countries
- C. Children of warm countries
- D. All age groups in warm countries

**Answer: C**



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**33. Whipworm is named so as its**

- A. Anterior two-third is slender
- B. Posterior two-third is slender
- C. Anterior one third is slender
- D. Posterior one third is slender

**Answer: A**



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**34. Trichuris causes**

A. Anaemia

B. Dysentery

C. Abdominal pain

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**35. Guinea Worm is**

- A. *Dracunculus medinensis*
- B. *Brugia malayi* and *B. timori*
- C. *Trichinella spiralis*
- D. *Oxyuris vermicularis*

**Answer: A**



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**36. Primary host of Guinea Worm is**

- A. *Cyclops*

B. Man

C. Fish

D. Antelope

**Answer: B**



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**37. In Guinea Worm, the male is**

A.  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$  of female

B.  $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{8}$  of female

C.  $\frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{15}$  of female

D.  $\frac{1}{19} - \frac{1}{30}$  of female

**Answer: D**



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**38. Male Guinea Worm has**

- A. Curved posterior end
- B. Cloaca
- C. Two copulatory spicules
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**39.** Female Dracunculus has

- A. One copulatory spicule
- B. One caudal spine
- C. Two copulatory spicules
- D. Both B and C

**Answer: B**



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**40.** Female Dracunculus is

- A. Viviparous

B. Ovoviviparous

C. Oviparous

D. Both A and B

**Answer: B**



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**41. Female Dracunculus possesses**

A. No uterus

B. Single uterus

C. Double uterus

D. A functional vulva

**Answer: C**



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**42. Intermediate host of Guinea Worm is**

A. Fish

B. Snail

C. Cyclops

D. Housefly

**Answer: C**



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**43.** For releasing larvae, female Guinea Worm

- A. Descends to urinary bladder
- B. Descends to anal chamber
- C. Forms blisters in respiratory tract
- D. Produces skin blisters

**Answer: D**



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**44.** Trichina Worm occurs in

- A. Man

B. Domesticated animals

C. Rodents

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**45.** Trichina infection spreads through

A. Contact

B. Contaminated articles

C. Eating infected meat

D. Faecal matter

**Answer: C**



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**46.** Human infection of Trichina Worm generally comes from

A. Cats

B. Dogs

C. Pigs

D. Horses and Camels

**Answer: C**



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**47.** Trichina Worm performs copulation in

A. Stomach

B. Lungs

C. Intestine

D. Rectum

**Answer: C**



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**48.** Juveniles of Trichina Worm form cysts inside

A. Involuntary muscles

B. Striped muscles

C. Connective tissue

D. Skin

**Answer: B**



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**49. Filarial Worm has Man as**

A. Secondary host

B. Incidental host

C. Primary host

D. Temporary host

**Answer: C**



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**50. Filarial is transmitted to man by**

A. Culex

B. Aedes

C. Anopheles

D. All the above

**Answer: A**





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51. Filarial Worm resides in human body in

- A. Subcutaneous tissue
- B. Lymph glands and lymph vessels
- C. Liver
- D. Spleen

**Answer: B**



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52. Filaria Worm is

A. Wuchereria bancrofti

B. Brugia timori

C. Brugia malayi

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**53. Copulation in Filaria Worm occurs in**

A. Blood vessels

B. Intestine

C. Lymph glands

D. Spleen

**Answer: C**



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**54. Filaria Worm is**

A. Oviparous

B. Ovoviviparous

C. Viviparous

D. Parthenogenetic

**Answer: B**





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55. First stage juveniles of *Wuchereria* are known as

- A. Microfilariae
- B. Larvae
- C. Filariform larvae
- D. Rhabditiform larvae

**Answer: A**



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56. Microfilariae are liberated by female Wuchereria inside

A. Blood

B. Lymph

C. Body cavity

D. Muscles

**Answer: B**



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57. Infectivity develops in microfilariae inside

- A. Human liver
- B. Human spleen
- C. Mosquito haemolymph
- D. Mosquito muscles

**Answer: D**



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**58. Infective juvenile of Wuchereria is**

- A. First stage juvenile
- B. Second stage juvenile
- C. Third stage juvenile

D. Fourth stage juvenile

**Answer: C**



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**59.** Growth of filaria worms inside lymph vessels causes their blockage

A. Lymphoma

B. Lymphoderma

C. Lymphocytoma

D. Lymphoreticulosis

**Answer: B**



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**60.** Which one is monogenetic

A. Enterobius

B. Brugia

C. Dracunculus

D. Both A and B

**Answer: A**



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**61.** Seatworm *Enterobius* is characterised by presence of

- A. Buccal capsule
- B. Copulatory bursa
- C. Cephalic alae
- D. Straight tail in male

**Answer: C**



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**62.** Posterior end of male *Enterobius* possesses

- A. One penial spicule

- B. Two equal penial spicules
- C. Two unequal penial spicules
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**63.** Male *Enterobius* can be recognised by

- A. Curved posterior end
- B. One penial spicule
- C. Two caudal alae
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**64.** Infection of pinworm is called

A. Enterobiasis

B. Oxyuriasis

C. Both A and B

D. Trichuriasis

**Answer: C**



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**65.** Enterobiasis is characterised by

- A. Anal itching
- B. Genital itching
- C. Abdominal pain and diarrhoea
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**66.** Size of *Enterobius (Oxyuris) vermicularis* is

- A. 2-3 mm in male and 5-8 mm in female

B. 3-5 mm in male and 8-13 mm in female

C. 5-8 mm in male and 12-17 mm in female

D. 8-10 mm in male and 15-20 mm in female

**Answer: B**



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**67.** Old World Hookworm is

A. *Necator americanus*

B. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

C. *Ancylostoma caninus*

D. *Strongyloides stercoralis*

**Answer: B**



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**68.** Size of Hookworm is

- A. 8-11 mm in male and 10-13 mm in female
- B. 11-15 mm in male and 13-20 mm in female
- C. 15-20 mm in male and 20-30 mm in female
- D. 20-25 mm in male and 30-40 mm in female

**Answer: A**



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69. Hookworm is known so as it possesses

A. Buccal capsule

B. Lancets and cutting plates

C. Curvature in anterior region

D. Curvature in posterior region in both the sexes

**Answer: C**



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70. Hookworm resides in

A. Duodenum

B. Rectum

C. Small intestine

D. Blood

**Answer: C**



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**71. Hookworm feeds on**

A. Semidigested food

B. Undigested food

C. Digested food

D. Mucous membrane and blood

**Answer: D**



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72. Hookworm holds the intestinal wall by means of

- A. Cutting plates
- B. Lancets
- C. Sucking action of pharynx
- D. Surface spicules

**Answer: B**



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73. A single Hookworm sucks blood

A. 0.1 ml

B. 0.5 ml

C. 0.8 ml

D. 0.2 ml

**Answer: C**



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74. Hookworm causes

A. Anaemia

B. Anal itching

C. Genital itching

D. All the above

**Answer: A**



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**75.** Ground itch is due to larva of

A. Ancylostoma

B. Enterobius

C. Trichuris

D. All the above

**Answer: A**



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**76.** Larva of *Ancylostoma* feeds on

A. Bacteria

B. Prostists

C. Organic debris

D. Eggs of small animals

**Answer: C**



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77. Hatching of Ancylosyoma occurs in

- A. Water
- B. Moist soil
- C. Inside human body
- D. Secondary host

**Answer: B**



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78. Infective larva of Ancylostoma is called

- A. Rhabditiform

B. Second stage juvenile

C. Embryonated larva

D. Filariform larva

**Answer: D**



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**79.** Filariform larva of *Ancylostoma* is

A. First stage juvenile

B. Second stage juvenile

C. Third stage juvenile

D. Fourth stage juvenile

**Answer: C**



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**80.** Filariform larva enters human body while

- A. Drinking contaminated water
- B. Eating contaminated food
- C. Bathing in contaminated water
- D. Walking bare footed

**Answer: D**



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**81.** Before reaching intestine, the larva of *Ancylostoma* travels through

A. Lungs and trachea

B. Oesophagus

C. Heart

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**82.** Common Roundworm is also called

A. Intestinal Roundworm

B. Giant Intestinal Roundworm

C. Threadworm

D. Old World Roundworm

**Answer: B**



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**83.** Size of common Roundworm or *Ascaris lumbricoides* is

A. 15-30 cm in male and 20-40 cm in female

B. 10-15 cm in male and 15-25 cm in female

C. 5-10 cm in male and 10-15 cm in female

D. 3-5 cm in male and 7-10 cm in female

**Answer: A**



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**84.** Number of streaks present in *Ascaris lumbricoides* is

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

**Answer: D**



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**85. Lips of Ascaris are**

A. Smooth

B. Rough

C. Denticulate

D. Spiny

**Answer: C**



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**86.** Number of lips of Ascaris are

A. Four

B. Three

C. Two

D. One

**Answer: B**



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**87.** Taste receptors of Ascaris are

A. Phasmids

B. Post-anal papilla

C. Dorsal lip

D. Ventrolateral lips

**Answer: C**



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**88.** Amphids for olfacto-reception are present in *Ascaris* on

A. Pre-anal papilla

B. Post-anal papilla

C. Dorsal lip

D. Ventrolateral lips

**Answer: D**



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**89.** Excretory pore of *Ascaris* occurs at

A. Posterior end

B. Middle of body

C. Behind the mouth

D. Near the posterior end

**Answer: C**





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90. A distinct genital aperture is present in *Ascaris*

- A. Male behind the excretory pore
- B. Female near the anus
- C. Female behind the excretory pore
- D. Male near the posterior end

**Answer: C**



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91. Anus lies in *Ascaris* at

- A. Tip of tail
- B. In front of posterior end
- C. Just near the excretory pore
- D. In the middle of body

**Answer: B**



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**92.** In male *Ascaris*, anus is

- A. Absent
- B. Replaced by gonopore
- C. Replaced by cloaca

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**93. Ascaris juveniles cause**

A. Appendicitis

B. Pneumonia

C. Hepatitis and brain damage

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**





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94. Ascaris disturbs digestion of host by

- A. Feeding of digestion food
- B. Injuring intestinal wall
- C. Secretion of anti-enzymes
- D. Both A and B

**Answer: C**



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95. A free living roundworm is

A. Strongyloides

B. Rhabditis

C. Loa

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**96.** Syncytial epidermis occurs in

A. Ascaris

B. Hydra

C. Taenia

D. Leucosolenia

**Answer: A**



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**97.** Ascaris/Nemathelminthes possesses body cavity called

A. Coelom

B. Pseudocoelom

C. Haemocoel

D. Coelenteron

**Answer: B**



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**98.** Female *Ascaris* is differentiable from male in

- A. Presence of cloaca
- B. Presence of penial setae
- C. Shorter size
- D. Straight posterior end

**Answer: D**



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99. *Ascaris lumbricoides* infection occurs through

- A. Sole of uncovered feet
- B. Contaminated water and food
- C. Improperly cooked measly pork
- D. From air through inhalation

**Answer: B**



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100. An intermediate host is absent in case of parasite

- A. Liver fluke

B. Tapeworm

C. Ascaris

D. Plasmodium

**Answer: C**



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**101.** Ascaris protects itself against digestive enzymes of the host by

A. Mucus

B. Antienzymes

C. antienzymes and cuticle

D. Cuticle

**Answer: C**



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**102.** A rhabditiform larva is formed in the life cycle of

A. Liver fluke

B. Ascaris

C. Tapeworm

D. Planaria

**Answer: B**





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**103.** Ascaris larva is called

- A. Cysticercus
- B. Rhabditiform
- C. Hexacanth
- D. Onchosphere

**Answer: B**



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**104.** During its journey through the body, the juvenile *Ascaris* passes through

- A. Spleen
- B. Kidney
- C. Skeleton muscles
- D. Lung

**Answer: D**



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**105.** Alcopar is drug useful for

A. Taeniasis

B. Amoebiasis

C. Ascariasis

D. Schistosomiasis

**Answer: C**



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**106.** Give the correct matching of causative agent/germ and disease

A. Anopheles-Malaria

B. Leishmania-Sleeping Sickness

C. Glossina-Kala-azar

D. Wuchereria- Filariasis

**Answer: D**



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**107.** Cyclops is intermediate host of

A. Planarial/Dugesia

B. Echinococcus

C. Dracunculus

D. Ancylostoma

**Answer: C**



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**108.** Elephantiasis (Filariasis) in man is caused by

A. Wuchereria

B. Culex

C. Trichinella

D. Schistosoma

**Answer: A**



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**109.** Microfilariae are carried by

- A. Sandfly
- B. Culex mosquito
- C. Anopheles mosquito
- D. Housefly

**Answer: B**



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**110.** The first and last moults of *Ascaris* occur in or  
Fourth moulting of *Ascaris* occur in

A. Heart

B. Kidney

C. Liver

D. Interstine

**Answer: D**



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**111.** Which one is used in treatment of ascariasis

A. Chenopodium oil

B. Paludrin

C. Tarramycin

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**112.** The infective stage of *Ascaris* is

A. Fertilized egg

B. Embryonated egg

C. Rhabditoid larva

D. Adult *Ascaris*

**Answer: B**





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**113.** Pseudocoel occurs in

A. Hydra

B. Ascaris

C. Cockroach

D. Earthworm

**Answer: B**



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**114.** A thick layer of cuticle on the surface of *Ascaris* indicates

A. Reproduction

B. Growth

C. Parasitism

D. Evolution

**Answer: C**



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**115.** Embryonated egg of *Ascaris* is

- A. An egg with gastrula
- B. An egg with blastula
- C. An egg with juvenile
- D. An egg within an egg

**Answer: C**



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**116.** Infective stage of *Ascaris* is

- A. Adult worm
- B. Second juvenile
- C. Fourth juvenile

D. Egg

**Answer: B**



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**117. Sensory structures in Ascaris are**

A. Phasmids

B. Amphids

C. Papillae

D. All the above

**Answer: D**





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**118.** Excretory pores present in *Ascaris* are

A. One

B. Two

C. One pair

D. Two pairs

**Answer: A**



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**119.** In humans, elephantiasis is caused by

- A. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- B. *Dracunculus medinensis*
- C. *Wuchereria bancrofti*
- D. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

**Answer: C**



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**120.** The study of worms which cause parasitic infestations in man is called

- A. Helminthology
- B. Ichthyology

C. Malacology

D. Herpetology

**Answer: A**



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**121.** Which is secondary// intermediate host of Hookworm

A. Bed Bug

B. Sandfly

C. Mosquito

D. None of the above

**Answer: D**



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**122.** Filaria is transmitted through/secondary host of Wuchereria is

A. Anopheles

B. Culex

C. Tse-tse fly

D. Sandfly

**Answer: B**



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123. Which one spreads through food contamination ?

A. Taenia

B. Schistosoma

C. Ascaris

D. Fasciola

**Answer: C**



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124. Wuchereria causes a disease in parts of india

A. Filariasis - South India

B. Elephantiasis - Bihar

C. Elephantiasis - U.P.

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**125.** which larval stage of *Ascaris* is infective

A. First and fourth

B. Second and third

C. First and second

D. Third and fourth

**Answer: C**



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**126.** Which is not true of Ascaris infection

- A. More common in children
- B. Does not produce tonsilitis
- C. Number can be 500 - 5000
- D. Infection is cured even without medication

**Answer: D**





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127. Life span of Ascaris is

A. 6 - 9 months

B. 9 -12 months

C. 4 - 10 years

D. 10 -12 years

**Answer: B**



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128. Ascaris has three lips

- A. One median dorsal and two ventrolateral
- B. All dorsal
- C. Two lateral and one ventral
- D. Two dorso-lateral and one median ventral

**Answer: A**



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**129.** Sexual dimorphism/external differentiation of sex occurs in

- A. Ascaris
- B. Amoeba

C. Pheretima

D. All the above

**Answer: A**



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**130.** Number of juvenile stages found during development of Ascaris

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer: D**



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**131.** Find out the correct sequence in body wall of *Ascaris*

- A. Cuticle, epidermis, longitudinal muscles and circular muscles
- B. Cuticle, epidermis and longitudinal muscles
- C. Epidermis, cuticle, longitudinal muscles and circular muscles

D. Epidermis, longitudinal muscles, cuticle and circular muscles

**Answer: B**



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**132.** Amphids present on ventrolateral lips of *Ascaris* are

A. Chemoreceptors

B. Olfactoreceptors

C. Tactoreceptors

D. Gustatoreceptors

**Answer: B**



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**133.** Sensory structures/chemoreceptors located in the anterior part of *Ascaris* are

- A. Amphids
- B. Copulatory bursa
- C. Pineal setae
- D. Pineal spicules

**Answer: A**



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**134.** Enterbius infection occurs through

- A. Mosquito
- B. Contamination
- C. Inoculation
- D. Piercing

**Answer: B**



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**135.** Microfilaria occurs in peripheral blood of human beings during

A. Morning

B. Evening

C. Night

D. Day time

**Answer: C**



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**136.** In India, filariasis is transmitted by

A. *Culex fatigans*

B. *Anopheles culicifacies*

C. *Musca domestica*

D. *Aedes aegypti*

**Answer: A**



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**137.** *Ascaris lumbricoides* is

- A. Hermaphrodite
- B. Sexually dimorphic
- C. Polymorphic
- D. Sexually undifferentiated.

**Answer: B**





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**138.** Which organism resides in lymph nodes ?

A. Taenia

B. Wuchereria

C. Plasmodium

D. Dipolococcus

**Answer: B**



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**139.** Size of female *Ascaris lumbricoides* is

A. 50-80 mm

B. 100-150 mm

C. 150-250 mm

D. 200-350 mm

**Answer: D**



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**140.** Larvae of *Ascaris* hatch out in

A. Soil

B. Intestine

C. Liver

D. Lungs

**Answer: B**



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**141.** Ancylostoma infection spreads through

A. Contaminated food

B. Kissing

C. Skin

D. Blood

**Answer: C**





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**142.** Filariform is larva of

A. Platyhelminthes

B. Aschelminthes

C. Annelids

D. Arthropods

**Answer: B**



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**143.** Filariasis is due to infection of

A. Nematode

B. Leech

C. Bed Bug

D. Flea

**Answer: A**



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**144.** One of the following is pseudocoelomate

A. Leech

B. Liver fluke

C. Hookworm

D. Jelly fish

**Answer: C**



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**145.** An ovoviviparous parasite is

A. Taenia

B. Wuchereria

C. Ascaris

D. Plasmodium

**Answer: B**





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**146.** Animal group with pseudocoelom is

A. Echinoderms

B. Molluscs

C. Aschelminthes/Nematodes

D. Annelids

**Answer: C**



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**147.** Pseudocoelom develop from

A. Blastopore lip

B. Archenteron

C. Embryonic mesoderm

D. Blastocoel

**Answer: D**



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**148.** *Ascaris lumbricoides* is commonly called

A. Roundworm

B. Hookworm

C. Seat worm

D. Pinworm

**Answer: A**



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**149.** In *Ascaris* 3rd moulting takes place in

A. Liver

B. Egg

C. Lung

D. Interstine

**Answer: C**





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**150.** Differentiating trait of *Ascaris* is

- A. Sexual dimorphism and rhabditiform larva
- B. Unisexual and digenetic parasite
- C. Pseudocoelom and metameric segmentation
- D. Hermaphrodite and pseudocoelom

**Answer: A**



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**151.** Adult *Wuchereria bancrofti* attacks

A. Nervous system

B. Lymph vessels

C. Muscular system

D. Blood vessels

**Answer: B**



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**152.** Sites of first, second and third moulting of *Ascaris* larva are

A. Soil, lung, intestine

B. Soil, alveoli, lung

C. Soil, intestine, lung

D. Liver, stomach, intestine

**Answer: C**



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**153.** Which of the following penetrates through skin and enters the intestine

A. Ascaris

B. Tapeworm

C. Hookworm

D. Entamoeba

**Answer: C**



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**154.** Find out the correct match

- A. Amoeba proteus - Kala-azar
- B. Leishmania donovuni-Sleeping sickness
- C. Wucheraria bancrofti - Filariasis
- D. Culex - Malaria

**Answer: C**



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**155.** Assertion : Tapeworm, roundworm and pinworm are endoparasites of human intestine.

Reason : Improperly cooked food is the source of all intestinal infections.

- A. both are true with reason being correct explanation
- B. both true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

**Answer: C**



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**156.** Choose the correct statement with reference to *Ascaris*

- A. Hatching of embryo takes place within 10 hours
- B. Development and moulting takes place in alveoli of lungs
- C. Hatching of embryo takes place in stomach due to lytic enzymes
- D. Adulthood is reached within body of host in 10 days

**Answer: B**



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**157.** Which one requires intermediate host : 1. Dugesia 2. Schistosoma 3. Echinococcus 4. Ancylostoma 5. Wuchereria.

A. 3, 4

B. 3, 5

C. 1, 4

D. 2, 5

**Answer: D**



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**158.** Cuticle of *Ascaris* is secreted by

- A. Syncytium
- B. Muscle layer
- C. Epidermis
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**159.** In *Ascaris*, male is different from female in

- A. Presence of suckers

B. Elongated body

C. Tapering tail with penial spicules

D. Curved tail with penial spicules

**Answer: D**



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**160.** Elephantiasis is caused by a member of

A. Aschelminthes

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Arthropoda

**Answer: A**



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**161.** Ascaris occurs in

A. Stomach

B. Intestine

C. Rectum

D. Urinary bladder

**Answer: B**



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**162.** Ascaris infection is common in

A. Men

B. Women

C. Children

D. Both A and B

**Answer: C**



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**163.** Wuchereria occurs in

A. Lungs

B. Lymph nodes

C. Eyes

D. Gonads

**Answer: B**



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**164.** *Wuchereria bancrofti* belongs to phylum

A. Nematelminthes

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Nematoda

D. Coelenterata

**Answer: A**



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**165.** The parasite which completes its life cycle in a single host (only man) is

- A. *Fasciola hepatica*
- B. *Ascaris lumbricoides*
- C. *Plasmodium vivax*
- D. *Taenia solium*

**Answer: B**



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**166.** Abnormalities in host associated with *Wuchereria*, *Plasmodium* and *Fasciola* respectively are

(a) Parasitic castration

(b) Hyperplasia

(c) Febrile paroxysm

(d) Peritonitis

(e) Lymphangitis. The correct match is

A. e, c, b

B. e, c, d

C. b, d, e

D. c, d, b

**Answer: A**



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**167.** Ascaris is characterized by

- A. Presence of true coelom but absence of metamerism
- B. Presence of neither true coelom nor metamerism
- C. Presence of true coelom and metamerism
- D. Absence of true coelom but presence of metamerism

**Answer: B**



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**168.** filariasis is caused by

- A. Dead adult filariae
- B. Presence of bacteria in filarial wall
- C. Microfilariae
- D. Biting of filarial worm

**Answer: C**



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**169.** A parasitic disease which is not transmitted through the bite of an insect is

- A. Filariasis
- B. Leishmaniasis
- C. Malaria
- D. Ascariasis

**Answer: D**

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**170.** Which one of the following statements about certain given animals is correct

- A. Molluscs are acoelomates
- B. Insects are pseudocoelomates
- C. Flatworms are coelomates
- D. Round worms are pseudocoelomates

**Answer: D**



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**171. Which is not correctly matched**

- A. Ascaris - Flame cell
- B. Star Fish - Radial symmetry
- C. Prawn - Haemocoel

D. Sycon - Canal sytem

**Answer: A**



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**172.** The anterior V-spot in microfilaria of Wuchereria represents

- A. Excretory system
- B. Nerve ring
- C. Cervical papilla
- D. Reproductive system

**Answer: A**



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**173.** Filariasis is also called elephantiasis because

- A. It is caused by Ascaris
- B. It is caused by Elephant
- C. It is caused by Entamoeba
- D. Body parts swell

**Answer: D**



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174. An example of animals in which mesoderm occurs as scattered pouches between ectoderm and endoderm is

- A. Filaria worm
- B. Tape worm
- C. Earth worm
- D. Lancet

**Answer: A**



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175. Scientific name of Pinworm of Man is

- A. *Trichinella spiralis*
- B. *Dracunculus medinensis*
- C. *Trichuris trichuria*
- D. *Enterobius vermicularis*

**Answer: D**



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**176.** Aschelminthes differs from other phyla in having

- A. Bilateral symmetry
- B. Cylindrical body
- C. Pseudocoelom

D. Parasitic mode

**Answer: C**



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**177.** Note the following features and choose the ones applicable to *Wuchereria bancrofti*

- (a) Coelozoic parasite
- (b) Histozoic parasite
- (c) Monogenetic parasite
- (d) Digenetic parasite
- (f) Dimorphic pseudocoelomate parasite

A. b, c, f

B. b, d, f

C. a, c, f

D. b, c, e

**Answer: B**



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**178.** Nocturnal periodicity is exhibited by

A. Wuchereria

B. Ascaris

C. Rhabditiform larva

D. Microfilaria

Answer: D



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179. Match and find the correct combination

- |     |                       |       |                      |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| (a) | Entamoeba histolytica | (i)   | Cytozoic parasite    |
| (b) | Plasmodium            | (ii)  | Coelozoic parasite   |
| (c) | Wuchereria            | (iii) | Rhabditi form larver |
| (d) | Extra-intestinal      | (iv)  | Monogenetic parasite |
|     |                       | (v)   | Lymphadenitis        |

A. (a)-(iv), (b)-(v), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)

B. (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(v), (d)-(iii)

C. (a)-(v), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)

D. (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(v), (d)-(i)

**Answer: B**



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**180.** Which one is also called Hookworm

A. Ancylostoma

B. Enterobius

C. Rhabditis

D. Ascaris

**Answer: A**



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**181.** Third stage larva of *Wuchereria bancrofti* carried by culex mosquito is called

- A. Cysticercus
- B. Merozoite
- C. Microfilaria
- D. Trophozoite

**Answer: C**



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**182.** Identify the phylum from the statements given below : (i) Their body is circular in cross section (ii) They

may be free living, aquatic and terrestrial, parasitic in plants and animals (iii) They are bilaterally symmetrical, triploblastic and pseudocoelomate

A. Cnidaria

B. Aschelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Arthropoda

**Answer: B**



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