



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

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 possess 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 nematode 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. *Enterobios vermicularis*

C. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

D. *Trichinella spiralis*

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. Dracunculus
- 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. *Oxyuris vermicularis*

C. *Trichinella spiralis*

D. none

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 filarial 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. Hookworm has

A. *Necator americanus*

B. *Ancylostoma duodenale*

C. *Ancylostoma caninum*

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. Hookworm feeds on

A. Bacteria

B. Prostists

C. Organic debris

D. Eggs of small animals

Answer: C



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77. Hatching of Ancylostoma 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. Enterobius

B. Rhabditis

C. Dracunculus

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 can be differentiated from male by

- 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. Cyclope 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. The embryonated egg of *Ascaris* represents

- 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. 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. The disease filariases transmitted through the secondary host of wuchereria, it 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 for olfacto-reception are present in *Ascaris* on

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. Enterobius 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. Adults of *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 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
- (e) Monomorphic 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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