

# **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

Watch Video Solution	
Match Maco Solution	

2. The hinder end of male Ascaris is

A. Straight

B. Thichkened

C. Coiled

D. Curved

Answer: D





3. Intestinal parasite that feeds on tissue and blood is

A. Filaria or Wuchereria

B. Ancylostoma

C. Enterobius

D. Ascaris

**Answer: B** 



4. Thread or Pinworm is

### A. Ancylostoma

**B.** Necator

C. Wuchereria

D. Enterobius

#### Answer: D



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

A. Rhabditis

B. Millipede

## C. Earthworm

D. Fasciola

### Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Triploblastic

B. Acoelomate

C. Pseudocoelomate

D. Parasitic

Answer: A			
<b>Watch Video Solution</b>			
7. Intermediate host of Wuchereria bancrofti is			
A. Male Anopheles			
B. Female Anopheles			
C. Female Culex			
D. Male culex			
D. Male culex			
Answer: C			
<b>Watch Video Solution</b>			

8. Elephantiasis is caused by

A. Trichinella

B. Ancylostoma

C. Wuchereria

D. Rhabditis

Answer: C



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

A. Saprozoic

B. Parasitic

C. Holozoic

D. Mixotrophic

#### Answer: C



10. Round worms possess a -----symmetry

A. Radial

**B.** Bilateral

C. Biradial

D. Spherical

#### Answer: B



**11.** Which is dioecious?

A. Taenia

B. Fasciola

C. Ascaris

D. None of the above

#### Answer: C





# 12. Male Ascaris differs from female in having

A. Lips

**B.** Amphids

C. Pineal spicules

D. Tail

Answer: C



13. The epidermis of Ascaris is

A. Multicellular

B. Syncytial

C. Columnar

D. Cuboidal

Answer: B

**Watch Video Solution** 

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

A. Haemocoel

B. True coelom

C. Pseudocoel

D. Atrium

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Ancylostoma

B. Trichinella

C. Ascaris

D. None of the above

Answer: B		
<b>Watch Video Solution</b>		
<b>16.</b> The study of round worms is called		
A. Ascariology		
B. Aschelminthology		
C. Nematology		
D. None of the above		
Answer: C		
Watch Video Solution		

17. Alimentary canal of Ascaris is

A. Complete

B. Incomplete

C. Absent

D. Rudimentary

Answer: A

**Watch Video Solution** 

18. Ascaris is

A. Diploblastic

B. Triploblastic

C. Monoblastic

D. Ablastic

Answer: B



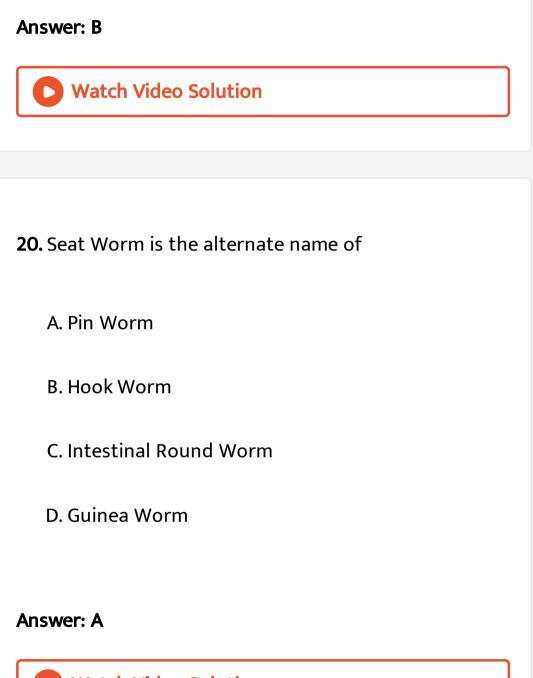
19. The commonest worm in children is

A. Ascaris lumbricoides

B. Enterobios vermicularis

C. Ancylostoma duodenale

D. Trichinella sprialis



Watch Video Solution

21. Blisters are produced on the body due to infection

of worm called

A. Trichinella

B. Dracunculus

C. Wuchereria

D. Echinococcus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

22. Ascaris is monogenetic. It means it has

A. One host

B. Two hosts

C. Three hosts

D. None of the above

### Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Ascaris

B. Wuchereria

C. Taenia

D. Fasciola

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

24. Anal itching is caused by

A. Female Ancylostoma

B. Male Ancylostoma

C. Female Enterobius

D. Male Enterobius

Answer: C				
Watch Video Solution				
<b>25.</b> A disease caused by helminth parasite is				
A. Diphtheria				
B. Filaria				
C. Malaria				
D. Fluorosis				
Answer: B				

**Watch Video Solution** 

26. Elephantiasis/Filariasis is a disease of

A. Temperate areas

**B.** Tropical areas

C. Subtropical areas

D. Hilly tracts

**Answer: B** 

**Watch Video Solution** 

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



28. Ascaris is specialised and not degenerated parasite

as it is

A. With a straight alimentary canal

**B. Dioecious** 

C. Without respiratoty organ

D. Covered by cuticle resistant to digestive juices of

host

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

29. Whipworm is

A. Ancylostoma

**B.** Trichuris

C. Enterobius

D. Trichinella

Answer: B			
Watch Video Solution			
<b>30.</b> Trichuris trichiura resides in			
A. Duodenum			
B. Jejunum			
C. lleum			
D. Caecum and colon			
Answer: D			

**Watch Video Solution** 

31. Whipworm feeds on

A. Semidigested food

B. Undigested food

C. Blood meal

D. Digested food

#### Answer: C



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



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



34. Trichuris causes

A. Anaemia

B. Dysentery

C. Abdominal pain

D. All the above

Answer: D



35. Guinea Worm is

A. Dracunculus medinensis

B. Oxyuris vermicularis

C. Trichinella spiralis

D. none

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

36. Primary host of Guinea Worm is

A. Cyclops

B. Man

C. Fish

D. Antelope

**Answer: B** 



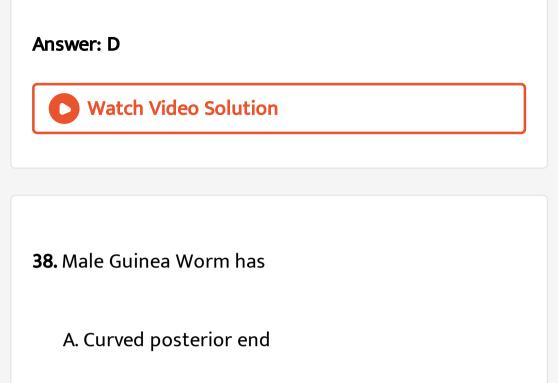
37. In Guinea Worm, the male is

A. 1/2 - 1/3 of female

B. 1/6 - 1/8 of female

C. 1/10 - 1/15 of female

D. 1/19-1/30 of female



B. Cloaca

C. Two copulatory spicules

D. All the above

Answer: D



39. Female Dracunculus has

A. One copulatory spicule

B. One caudal spine

C. Two copulatory spicules

D. Both B and C

#### Answer: B

**Watch Video Solution** 

40. Female Dracunculus is

A. Viviparous

B. Ovoviviparous

C. Oviparous

D. Both A and B

**Answer: B** 



41. Female Dracunculus possesses

A. No uterus

B. Single uterus

C. Double uterus

D. A functional vulva

Answer: C			
<b>O</b> Watch Video Solution			
<b>42.</b> Intermediate host of Guinea Worm is			
A. Fish			
B. Snail			
C. Cyclops			
D. Housefly			
Answer: C			
Watch Video Solution			

43. For releasing larvae, female Guinea Worm

A. Descends to urinary bladder

B. Descends to anal chamber

C. Forms blisters in repiratory tract

D. Produces skin blisters

#### Answer: D

**Watch Video Solution** 

44. Trichina Worm occurs in

A. Man

B. Domesticated animals

C. Rodents

D. All the above

Answer: D



45. Trichina infection spreads through

A. Contact

**B.** Contaminated articles

C. Eating infected meat

D. Faecal matter

Answer: C		
<b>Vatch Video Solution</b>		
46. Human infection of Trichina Worm generally comes		
from		
A. Cats		
B. Dogs		
C. Pigs		
D. Horses and Camels		
Answer: C		
Watch Video Solution		

47. Trichina Worm performs copulation in

A. Stomach

B. Lungs

C. Intestine

D. Rectum

Answer: C



48. Juveniles of Trichina Worm form cysts inside

A. Involuntary muscles

B. Striped muscles

C. Connective tissue

D. Skin

Answer: B



49. Filarial Worm has Man as

A. Secondary host

B. Incidental host

C. Primary host

# D. Temporary host

### Answer: C

**Watch Video Solution** 

50. Filarial is transmitted to man by

A. Culex

B. Aedes

C. Anopheles

D. All the above

Answer: A





51. Filarial Worm resides in human body in

A. Subcutaneous tissue

B. Lymph glands and lymph vessels

C. Liver

D. Spleen

**Answer: B** 



52. Filaria Worm is

A. Wuchereria bancrofti

B. Brugia timori

C. Brugia malayi

D. All the above

## Answer: D



53. Copulation in Filaria Worm occurs in

A. Blood vessels

**B.** Intestine

C. Lymph glands

D. Spleen

### Answer: C



54. Filaria Worm is

A. Oviparous

**B.** Ovoviviparous

C. Viviparous

D. Parthenogenetic

**Answer: B** 





55. First stage juveniles of Wuchereria are known as

A. Microfilariae

B. Larvae

C. Filariform larvae

D. Rhabditiform larvae

Answer: A



**56.** Microfilariae are liberated by female Wuchereria inside

A. Blood

B. Lymph

C. Body cavity

D. Muscles

Answer: B



57. Infectivity develops in microfilariae inside

A. Human liver

B. Human spleen

C. Mosquito haemolymph

D. Mosquito muscles

## Answer: D



58. Infective juvenile of Wuchereria is

A. First stage juvenile

B. Second stage juvenile

C. Third stage juvenile

D. Fourth stage juvenile

### Answer: C



59. Growth of filarial worms inside lymph vessels causes

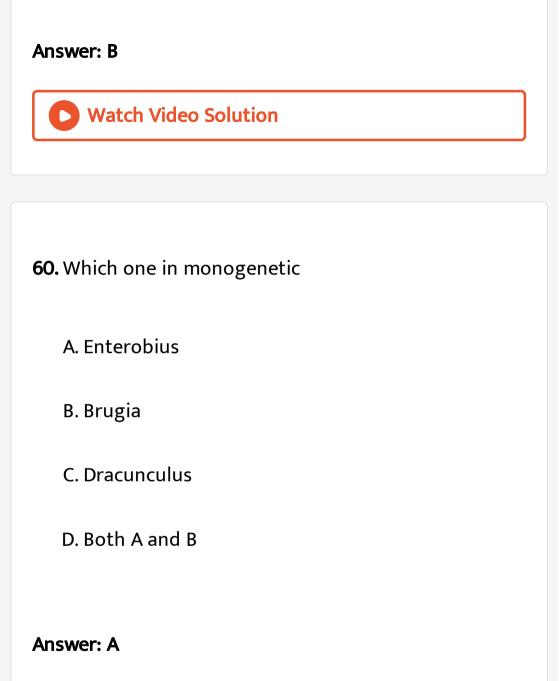
their blockage

A. Lymphoma

B. Lymphoderma

C. Lymphocytoma

D. Lymphoreticulosis



Watch Video Solution

61. Seatworm Enterobius is characterised by presence of

A. Buccal capsule

B. Copulatory bursa

C. Cephalic alae

D. Straight tail in male

### Answer: C



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



**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
Watch Video Solution
<b>64.</b> Infection of pinworm is called
A. Enterobiasis
B. Oxyuriasis
C. Both A and B
D. Trichuriasis
Answer: C  Watch Video Solution

65. Enterobiasis is characterised by

A. Anal itching

B. Genital itching

C. Abdominal pain and diarrhoea

D. All the above

#### Answer: D

**Watch Video Solution** 

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



67. Hookworm has

A. Necator americanus

B. Ancylostoma duodenale

C. Ancylostoma caninum

D. Strongyloides stercoralis

### Answer: B



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



69. Hookworm is known so as it possesses

A. Buccal capsule

B. Lancets and cutting plates

C. Curvature in anterior regoin

D. Curvature in posterior region in both the sexes

### Answer: C

**O** Watch Video Solution

70. Hookworm resides in

A. Duodenum

B. Rectum

C. Small intestime

D. Blood

Answer: C



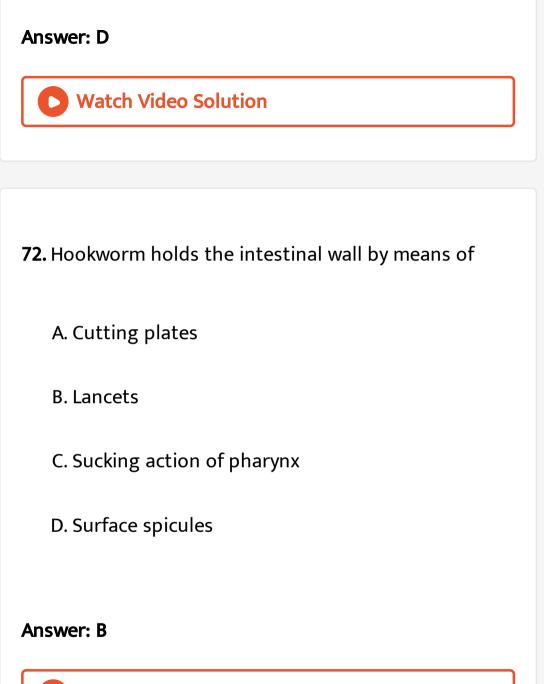
71. Hookworm feeds on

A. Semidigested food

B. Undigested food

C. Digested food

D. Mucous membrane and blood



Watch Video Solution

73. A single Hookworm sucks blood

 $\text{A.}~0\cdot 1\,\text{ml}$ 

 $\text{B.}~0\cdot5~\text{ml}$ 

 $\text{C.}~0\cdot8~\text{ml}$ 

 $\mathsf{D.}\,0\cdot 2\,\mathsf{ml}$ 

Answer: C

**Watch Video Solution** 

74. Hookworm causes

A. Anaemia

B. Anal itching

C. Genital itching

D. All the above

Answer: A



75. Ground itch is due to larva of

A. Ancylostoma

**B.** Enterobius

C. Trichuris

D. All the above

# Answer: A



76. Hookworm feeds on

A. Bacteria

**B.** Prostists

C. Organic debris

D. Eggs of small animals

Answer: C



77. Hatching of Ancylostoma occurs in

A. Water

B. Moist soil

C. Inside human body

D. Secondary host

### Answer: B



78. Infective larva of Ancylostoma is called

A. Rhabditiform

B. Second stage juvenile

C. Embryonated larva

D. Filariform larva

Answer: D



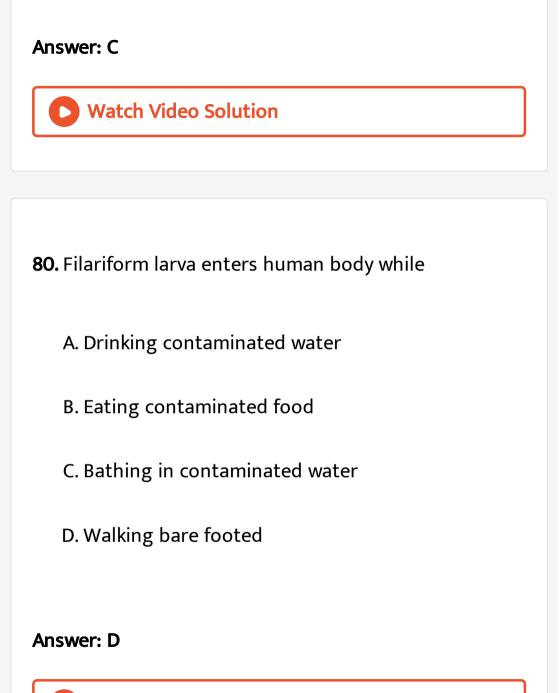
79. Filariform larva of Ancylostoma is

A. First stage juvenile

B. Second stage juvenile

C. Third stage juvenile

D. Fourth stage juvenile



Watch Video Solution

81. Before reaching intestine, the larva of Ancylostoma

travels through

A. Lungs and trachea

B. Oesophagus

C. Heart

D. All the above

Answer: D



82. Common Roundworm is also called

A. Intestinal Roundworm

B. Giant Intestinal Roundworm

C. Threadworm

D. Old World Roundworm

## Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

# 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

Watch Video Solution

# 84. Number of streaks present in Ascaris lumbricoides is

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four



85. Lips of Ascaris are

A. Smooth

B. Rough

C. Denticulate

D. Spiny

Answer: C



86. Number of lips of Ascaris are

A. Four

B. Three

C. Two

D. One

Answer: B

**Watch Video Solution** 

87. Taste receptors of Ascaris are

A. Phasmids

B. Post-anal papilla

C. Dorsal lip

D. Ventrolateral lips

Answer: C



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



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





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



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



92. In male Ascaris, anus is

A. Absent

B. Replaced by gonopore

C. Replaced by cloaca

D. None of the above

## Answer: C



93. Ascaris juveniles cause

A. Appendicitis

B. Pneumonia

C. Hepatitis and brain damage

D. All of the above

Answer: D





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



95. A free living roundworm is

A. Enterobius

B. Rhabditis

C. Dracunculus

D. All the above

### Answer: D



96. Syncytial epidermis occurs in

A. Ascaris

B. Hydra

C. Taenia

## D. Leucosolenia

### Answer: A



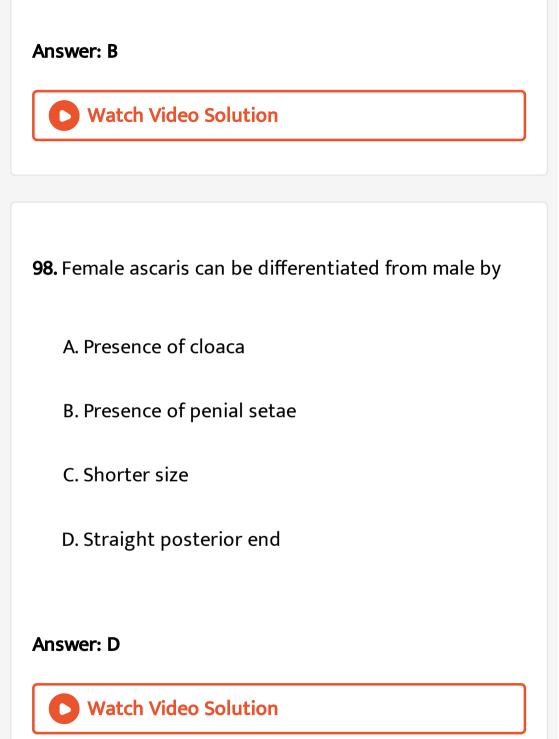
**97.** Ascaris/Nemathelminthes possesses body cavity called

A. Coelom

B. Psedocoelom

C. Haemocoel

D. Coelenteron



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



100. An intermediate host is absent in case of parasite

A. Liver fluke

B. Tapeworm

C. Ascaris

D. Plasmodium

Answer: C



101. Ascaris protects itself against digestive enzymes of

the host by

A. Mucus

B. Antienzymes

C. antienzymes and cuticle

# D. Cuticle

### Answer: C



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

A. Liver fluke

B. Ascaris

C. Tapeworm

D. Planaria

Answer: B





103. Ascaris larva is called

A. Cysticercus

B. Rhabditiform

C. Hexacanth

D. Onchosphere

Answer: B



104. During its journey through the body, the juvenile

Ascaris passes throhgh

A. Spleen

B. Kidney

C. Skeleton muscles

D. Lung

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

105. Alcopar is drug useful for

A. Taeniasis

B. Amoebiasis

C. Ascariasis

D. Schistosomiasis

## Answer: C



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

Watch Video Solution

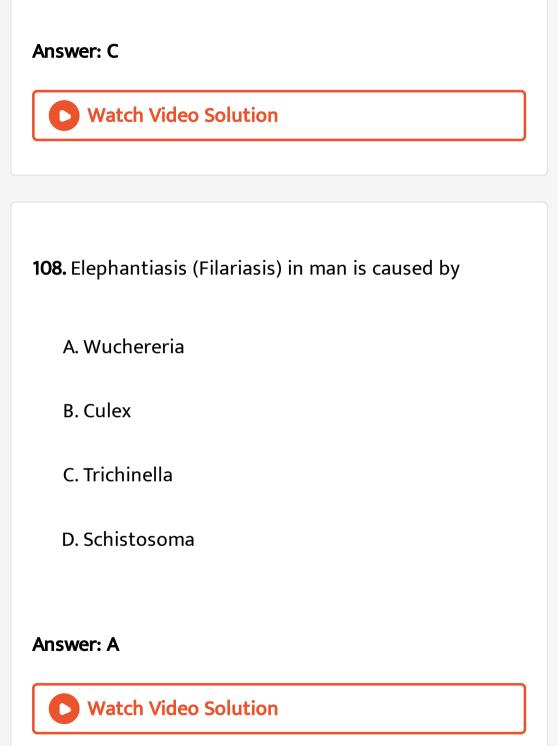
107. Cyclope is intermediate host of

A. Planarial/Dugesia

B. Echinococcus

C. Dracunculus

D. Ancylostoma



109. Microfilaries are carried by

A. Sandfly

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

Answer: B



**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



111. Which one is used in treatment of ascariasis

A. Chenopodium oil

B. Paludrin

C. Tarramycin

D. None of the above

### Answer: A



112. The infective stage of Ascaris is

A. Fertilized egg

B. Embryonated egg

C. Rhabditoid larva

D. Adult Ascaris

Answer: B





113. Pseudocoel occurs in

A. Hydra

**B.** Ascaris

C. Cockroach

D. Earthworm

**Answer: B** 



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

A. Reproduction

B. Growth

C. Parasitism

D. Evolution

Answer: C



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



116. Infective stage of Ascaris is

A. Adult worm

B. Second juvenile

C. Fourth juvenile

D. Egg

#### Answer: B



117. Sensory structures in Ascaris are

A. Phasmids

**B.** Amphids

C. Papillae

D. All the above







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

A. One

B. Two

C. One pair

D. Two pairs

Answer: A



119. Elephantiasis is caused by

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

## Answer: C



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

A. Helminthology

B. Ichthyology

C. Malacology

D. Herpetology

### Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

# 121. Which is secondary// intermediate host of

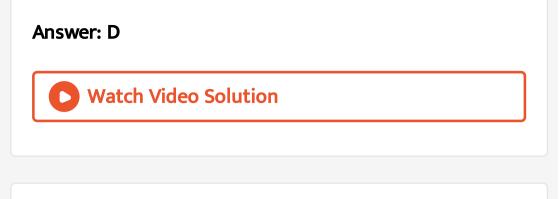
Hookworm

A. Bed Bug

B. Sandfly

C. Mosquito

D. None of the above



**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



123. Which one spreads through food contamination ?

A. Taenia

B. Schistosoma

C. Ascaris

D. Fasciola

Answer: C



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



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



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





127. Life span of Ascaris is

A. 6 - 9 months

B. 9 -12 months

C. 4 - 10 years

D. 10 -12 years

**Answer: B** 



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

Watch Video Solution

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

occurs in

A. Ascaris

B. Amoeba

C. Pheretima

D. All the above

### Answer: A

**Watch Video Solution** 

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

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

#### Answer: D

**Watch Video Solution** 

**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

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Chemoreceptors

B. Olfactoreceptors

C. Tactoreceptors

D. Gustatoreceptors



anterior part of Ascaris are

A. Amphids

B. Copulatory bursa

C. Pineal setae

D. Pineal spicules

Answer: A



134. Enterobius infection occurs through

A. Mosquito

**B.** Contamination

C. Inoculation

D. Piercing

**Answer: B** 



135. Microfilaria occurs in peripheral blood of human

beings during

A. Morning

B. Evening

C. Night

D. Day time

### Answer: C



136. In India, filariasis is transmitted by

A. Culex fatigens

B. Anopheles culicifacies

C. Musca domestica

D. Aedes aegypti

### Answer: A



137. Ascaris lumbricoides is

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

#### Answer: B





138. Which organism resides in lymph nodes ?

A. Taenia

B. Wuchereria

C. Plasmodium

D. Dipolococcus

**Answer: B** 



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



140. Larvae of Ascaris hatch out in

A. Soil

**B.** Intestine

C. Liver

# D. Lungs

## Answer: B



141. Ancylostoma infection spreads through

A. Contaminated food

B. Kissing

C. Skin

D. Blood

## Answer: C





142. Filariform is larva of

A. Platyhelminthes

**B. Aschelminthes** 

C. Annelids

D. Arthropods

**Answer: B** 



143. Filariasis is due to infection of

A. Nematode

B. Leech

C. Bed Bug

D. Flea

Answer: A



144. One of the following is pseudocoelomate

A. Leech

B. Liver fluke

C. Hookworm

D. Jelly fish

## Answer: C

**Watch Video Solution** 

145. An ovoviviparous parasite is

A. Taenia

B. Wuchereria

C. Ascaris

D. Plasmodium

**Answer: B** 





146. Animal group with pseudocoelom is

A. Echinoderms

**B. Mollusces** 

C. Aschelminthes/Nematodes

D. Annelids

Answer: C



147. Pseudocoelom develop from

A. Blastopore lip

B. Archenteron

C. Embryonic mesoderm

D. Blastocoel

# Answer: D



148. Ascaris lumbricoides is commonly called

A. Roundworm

B. Hookworm

C. Seat worm

# D. Pinworm

## Answer: A

**Watch Video Solution** 

149. In Ascaris 3rd moulting takes place in

A. Liver

B. Egg

C. Lung

D. Interstine







150. Differentiating trait of Ascaria is

A. Sexual dimorphism and rhabditiform larva

B. Unisexual and digenetic parasite

C. Pseudocoelom and metameric segmentation

D. Hermaphrodite and pseudocoelom

**Answer: A** 



**151.** Adults of Wuchereria bancrofti attacks

A. Nervous system

B. Lymph vessels

C. Muscular system

D. Blood vessels

## Answer: B



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

Watch Video Solution

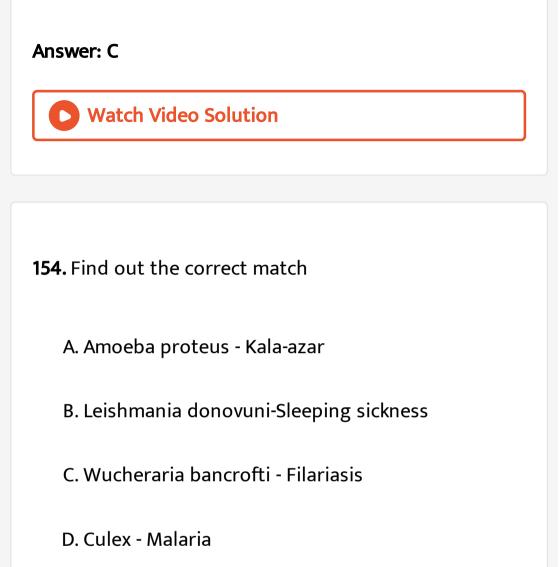
**153.** Which of the following penetrates through skin and enters the intestine

A. Ascaris

B. Tapeworm

C. Hookworm

D. Entamoeba



Answer: C



**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



**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

Watch Video Solution

**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

Watch Video Solution

158. Cuticle of Ascaris is secreted by

A. Syncytium

B. Muscle layer

C. Epidermis

D. None of the above

## Answer: C



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



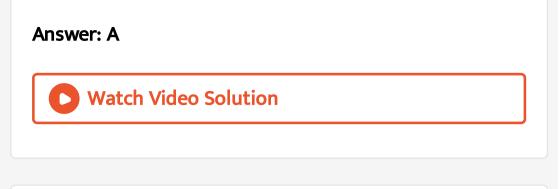
160. Elephantiasis is caused by a member of

A. Aschelminthes

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Annelida

D. Arthropoda



161. Ascaris occurs in

A. Stomach

**B.** Intestine

C. Rectum

D. Urinary bladder

Answer: B



162. Ascaris infection is common in

A. Men

B. Women

C. Children

D. Both A and B

## Answer: C

**Watch Video Solution** 

163. Wuchereria occurs in

A. Lungs

B. Lymph nodes

C. Eyes

D. Gonads

Answer: B



164. Wuchereria bancrofti belongs to phylum

A. Nemathelminthes

B. Platyhelminthes

C. Nematoda

D. Coelenterata



**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

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
Watch Video Solution
<b>167.</b> 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** 



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



**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



170. Which one of the following statements about

certain given animals is corret?

A. Mollusces are acoelomates

B. Insects are pseudocoelomates

C. Flatworms are coelomates

D. Round worms are pseudocoelomates

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

171. Which is not correctly matched

A. Ascaris - Flame cell

B. Star Fish - Radial symmetry

C. Prawn - Haemocoel

D. Sycon - Canal sytem

#### Answer: A



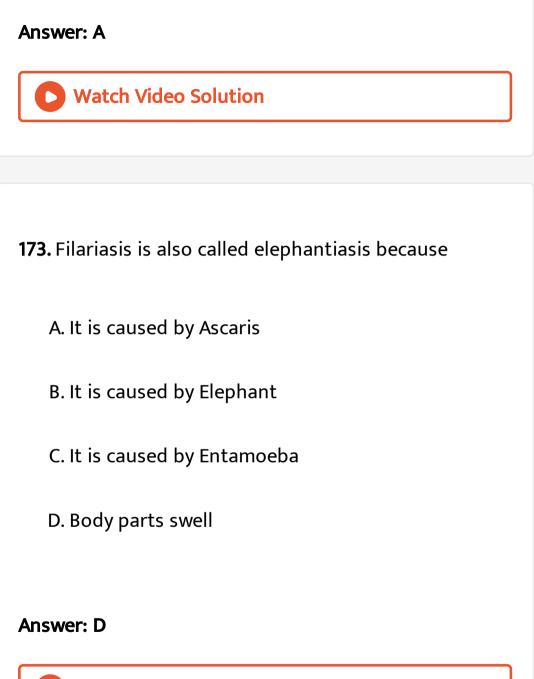
**172.** The anterior V-spot in microfilaria of Wuchereria represents

A. Excretory system

B. Nerve ring

C. Cervical papilla

D. Reproductive system



Watch Video Solution

**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

**Watch Video Solution** 

175. Scientific name of Pinworm of Man is

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

# Answer: D



# 176. Aschelminthes differs from other phyla in having

A. Bilateral symmetry

B. Cylindrical body

C. Pseudocoelom

D. Parasitic mode

## Answer: C



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

**Watch Video Solution** 

178. Nocturnal periodicity is exhibited by

A. Wuchereria

**B.** Ascaris

C. Rhabditiform larva

# D. Microfilaria

# Answer: D

# Watch Video Solution

# 179. Match and find the correct combination

- (a) Entamoeba hisolytica
- (b) Plasmodium
- (c) Wuchereria
- (d) Extra-intestinal

- (i) Cytozoic parasite
- (ii) Coelozoic parasite
- (iii) Rhabditi form larver
- (iv) Monogenetic parasite
- (v) Lymphadenits

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



180. Which one is also called Hookworm

A. Ancylostoma

**B.** Enterobius

C. Rhabditis

D. Ascaris

Answer: A





# 181. Third stage larva of Wuchereria bancrofti carried by

culex mosquito is called

A. Cysticercus

B. Merozoite

C. Microfilaria

D. Trophozoite

#### Answer: C



**182.** Identify the phylym 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

Watch Video Solution