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Answer Sheet No. _____

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

MICROBIOLOGY HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 10)

Time allowed: 10 Minutes

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

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

- (i) Which of the following species has an indirect life cycle?
A. Entamoeba histolytica B. Giardia lamblia
C. Necator americanus D. Taenia saginata
- (ii) Which of the following has a 'Bird's-eye' ring form of trophozoite?
A. Plasmodium ovale B. Plasmodium falciparum
C. Plasmodium malariae D. Plasmodium vivax
- (iii) The term 'filariform larva' refers best to which one of the following statements.
A. Non-infective form B. Infective form
C. Resistant form D. Larvae which can multiply easily
- (iv) Hydatid disease is caused by:
A. Leishmania donovani B. Ancylostoma doudenale
C. Trichuris trichiura D. Echinococcus granulosus
- (v) Which culture medium is a choice for fungal culture?
A. Blood Agar B. MacConkey's Agar
C. Sabouraud's Agar D. NNN medium
- (vi) To which class does Malarial parasite belong?
A. Microspora B. Haematozoa
C. Sarcodina D. Platyhelminthes
- (vii) Which antibody response is mainly observed in parasitic infestations?
A. IgA B. IgM
C. IgG D. IgE
- (viii) How many nuclei does the cyst of Entamoeba Histolytica contain?
A. 1-2 B. 1-4
C. 5-8 D. 3-5
- (ix) Which of the following parasites has crescentic form of gametocyte?
A. Plasmodium vivax B. Plasmodium malariae
C. Plasmodium falciparum D. Plasmodium ovale
- (x) Which of the following is also called "Large intestinal roundworm"?
A. Taenia saginata B. Taenia solium
C. Ascaris lumbricoides D. Trichuris trichiura

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

10

Marks Obtained:

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MICROBIOLOGY HSSC-II

Time allowed: 2:20 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 40

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

SECTION – B (Marks 26)

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

- (i) How is the total magnification of a microscope calculated?
- (ii) What is the value of Eosin stain preparation for amoeba identification?
- (iii) Which hookworm mostly causes the iron deficiency anaemia and why?
- (iv) What is a cysticercus larva?
- (v) What is cerebral malaria?
- (vi) Which parasite's egg or trophozoite can be observed in urine specimen?
- (vii) What is the difference between direct and indirect life cycle of parasites?
- (viii) What is the difference between flagellates and ciliates?
- (ix) Describe the term "Zoonosis".
- (x) Draw and describe the morphology of adult Tapeworms.
- (xi) On what morphological characteristics are the tapeworms termed as 'hermaphrodites'?
- (xii) What are the causes of relapses (recrudescence) of vivax malaria?
- (xiii) Why is the immersion oil used while viewing a slide under 100× objective of a microscope?
- (xiv) Write any four factors which promote the transmission of parasites.
- (xv) Draw and label the trophozoite of Giardia lamblia.
- (xvi) What is a dimorphic fungus?
- (xvii) What is the difference between Yeasts and Moulds?

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

Note: Attempt any TWO questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(2 x 7 = 14)

Q. 3 Describe the life cycle, pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of Taenia saginata.

Q. 4 Discuss the life cycle, pathogenicity, laboratory diagnosis and prevention of Giardia lamblia.

Q. 5 Write down the pathogenicity, laboratory features and microscopic examination of specimens for dermatophyte infections.