

Roll No. Answer Sheet No. 

Sig. of Candidate. \_\_\_\_\_

Sig. of Invigilator. \_\_\_\_\_

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**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) Kinetoplast is based in:  
A. Cell wall B. Cell membrane  
C. Ectoplasm D. Endoplasm
- (ii) Host which harbours the parasite in absence of its natural host is known as:  
A. Intermediate host B. Definitive host  
C. Reservoir host D. Paratenic host
- (iii) Entamoeba histolytica is different from other amoebae because it has:  
A. Different shape B. Different Mode of infection  
C. Large size D. RBCS in cytoplasm
- (iv) Chagas disease is caused by:  
A. T. cruzi B. T. gambiens  
C. T. rhodasiense D. All these
- (v) All of the following parasites exist in cystic form except.  
A. B. coli B. T. veginallis  
C. G. lamblia D. Ent. coli
- (vi) 100 x objective lens in microscope is also known as:  
A. Scanner lens B. Low power lens  
C. Oil immersion lens D. High power lens
- (vii) Which one of the following is the longest helminth infecting human?  
A. T. seginata B. T. trichura  
C. A. Imbricoides D. E. vermicularis
- (viii) Common house fly plays an important role in human parasitology as a:  
A. Vactor B. Carrier  
C. Host D. Parasite
- (ix) Schistosomes belong which of the following group of parasites.  
A. Trematodes B. Cestodes  
C. Nematodes D. Filarial worms
- (x) Which of the parasite also exhibits free living existence?  
A. A. duodenale B. P. westermoni  
C. S. stercoralis D. N. americanus

**For Examiner's use only:****Total Marks:****10****Marks Obtained:**



# MICROBIOLOGY HSSC-II

Time allowed: 2:20 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 40

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

### SECTION - B (Marks 26)

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

- (i) Define Zoonosis /Zoonotic infections.
- (ii) Differentiate between useful and empty magnification.
- (iii) Enlist four general characters of Trichomonads.
- (iv) Explain the morphology of Haemoflegellates.
- (v) What is meant by Resolving power of a microscope?
- (vi) How many types of asexual spores are produced in fungi?
- (vii) Define autoinfection in human parasites and coat three examples.
- (viii) What is visceral Leishmaniasis? How it is caused?
- (ix) Describe the term Black Water Fever.
- (x) How the Malarial Parasites are transmitted to human?
- (xi) Explain the term "Heart lung migration" with suitable examples.
- (xii) Enumerate the developmental stage of D. latium in sequence.
- (xiii) Define liver abscess. How it is formed?
- (xiv) Enlist the protozoan vectors. Why they are important?
- (xv) Define Ground itch. How it is caused?
- (xvi) Classify the Fungi on the basis of their morphology.
- (xvii) Enlist at least four major routes of parasitic infection to human.

### SECTION - C (Marks 14)

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

- Q. 3** Differentiate between Schizogony and Sporogony. Explain the Schizogony of P. falciparum with suitable digrams.
- Q. 4** What are Schistosomes? How they are transmitted to human? Explain the pathology of S. haematobium.
- Q. 5** Clearly explain the Pathogenicity of different species of Leishmania in human host.