





# MICROBIOLOGY HSSC-II

87

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 100x 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.