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Ошский государственный университет

Международный медицинский факультет

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| «Утверждаю»Декан международного медицинскогофакультета к.м.н., доцент Муратов Ж.К.«\_\_\_\_\_\_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2018 г. |

Фонд тестовых заданий

предназначен для контроля знаний студентов направления 560001 «Лечебное дело GM» по дисциплине «Медицинская биология, генетика, паразитология»

на 2017-2018 учебный год

Курс -1

Объем учебной нагрузки по дисциплине «Медицинская биология, генетика, паразитология» составляет всего 180 часов, из них 90 часов аудиторных, 90 часов самостоятельных работ.

Лекционные занятия 36 ч.

Практические занятия 54 ч.

Самостоятельные работы 90 ч.

Экзамен 1 семестр

Согласовано:

Председатель методического совета международного медицинского факультета

К.м.н., доцент Бугубаева\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2018г.

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Составитель \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Мидинова Э.А., Маматова Р.М.

Фонд тестовых заданий зарегистрирован в УИД под учетным номером \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ на правах

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Ош – 2018г.

1. What is the sum of all reactions in a living cell?

A) Translation

B) Metabolism

C) Assimilation

D) Catabolism

2. Offspring formed by sexual reproduction exhibit more variation than those formed by asexual reproduction because:

A)Sexual reproduction is a lengthy process

B)Gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition

C)Genetic material comes from parents of two different species

D)Greater amount of DNA is involved in sexual reproduction.

3. The number of chromosomes in a mature gamete gets halved during

A) Formation of first polar body

B) Formation of second polar body

C) Meiosis II

D) Division of secondary oocyte and spermatocyte

4. A diploid organism has the genotype AABb. The two genes are on separate chromosomes, as illustrated in a cell from this organism as shown here. This cell is undergoing which stage of the cell cycle (the + symbols represent the poles of the cell)?

a) Meiosis II

b) Mitosis

c) Meiosis I

d) Could be either meiosis or mitosis

5. Which of the following contributes to the collapse of the ozone screen?

A) Global warming

B) Entering of nitrogen oxides and Freon’s into the atmosphere

C) Melting of glaciers

D) Increase CO2 in the atmosphere

 6.Down’s syndrome occurs as a result of

(a) Trisomy

(b) Tetrasomy

(c) Autopolyploidy

(d) Allopolyploidy

7. Down’s syndrome is due to :

(a) Linkage

(b) Sex-linked inheritance

(c) Crossing over

(d) Non-disjunction of chromosome

8. Test cross is a cross between :

(a) Hybrid X dominant parent

(b) Hybrid X Recessive parent

(c) Hybrid X Hybrid parent

(d) Two distantly related species

9. During the replication of DNA, the synthesis of DNA as lagging strand takes place in segments, these segments are called

(a) Double helix segments

(b) Satellite segments

(c) Komberg segments

(d) Okazaki segments

10. Deserts, grasslands, forests and tundra are examples of

(a) biomes

(b) biogeographical regions

(c) ecosystems

(d) biospheres

11. What type of information is carried by a gene?

A) Formation of organs

B) Formation of body

C) Synthesis of protein molecules

D) Sex

12. Which of the following processes regulates the internal environment?

A) Homeostasis

B) Phagocytosis

C) Cytokinesis

D) Pinocytosis

13. There is no natural death in single celled organisms like Amoeba and bacteria because :

(a) They cannot reproduce sexually

(b) They reproduce by binary fission

(c) Parental body is distributed among the offspring

(d) They are microscopic

14. The cell cycle consists of:

A) Mitosis and meiosis.

B) G1, S phase, and G2.

C) Prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase.

D) Interphase and mitosis.

15. Which of the following is a method of asexual reproduction of plants?

A) Vegetative propagation

B) Generative

C) Parthenogenesis

D) Regeneration

16. 1st polar body is formed at which state of oogenesis ?

A)1st meiosis

B)2nd mitosis

C)1st mitosis

D)differentiation

20. What kind of mutation includes loss of a single Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) nucleotide?

A) Genome

B) Gene

C) Chromosome

D) Somatic

18. Indicate, the inheritance of which of the following is controlled by multiple alleles

(a) Colour blindness

(b) Sickle cell anaemia

(c) Blood group

(d) Phenylketoneuria

19. A character which is expressed in hybrid is called

(a) Dominant

(b) Recessive

(c) Co-dominant

(d) Epistatic

20. Which of the following conditions is called monosomies?

(a) 2n + 1

(b) 2n + 2

(c) n+ 1

(d) 2 n – 1

21. A pleiotropic gene :

(a) Controls multiple traits in an individual

(b) Is expressed only in primitive plants

(c) Is a gene evolved during Pliocene

(d) Controls a trait only in combination with another gene

22. In the DNA molecule

(a) The proportion of adenine in relation to thymine varies with the organism

(b) There are two strands which run antiparallelone in 5' 3' direction and other in 3'  5'

(c) The total amount of purine nucleotides and pyrimidine nucleotide is not always equal

(d) There are two strands which run parallel in the 5'  3' direction.

23. In a polluted environment, the maximum pollutant will occur in

(a) primary producers

(b) tertiary consumers

(c) secondary consumers

(d) primary consumers

24. What is the process of crossing over?

A) An exchange between two homologous chromosomes and allele genes

B) The exchange of chromosomes

C) The exchange of genes

D) The exchange between two metacentric chromosomes

25. Which organisms are called monosomy?

A) An organism whose body contains one extra chromosome

B) An organism whose body lacks one chromosome

C) An organism whose body lacks a single pair of chromosomes

D) An organism whose body contains a haploid set of chromosomes

26. Term ecosystem was given by

(a) Odum

(b) Haeckel

(c) Tansley

(d) Mobius and Forbes

27. What do the cells of all living organisms contain?

A) Mitochondria

B) Chloroplasts

C) Cytoplasm

D) Nucleus

28.What chemical elements are found in large quantities in cell composition?

A) Na, K, Ca, Mn

B) N, O, S, N, Cl

C) N, O, S, Na

D), N, Cr, F, Vg

29. How do cells at the completion of meiosis compare with the diploid cell from which they derived?

A) They have twice the amount of cytoplasm and half the amount of DNA.

B) They have half the number of chromosomes and half the amount of DNA.

C) They have the same number of chromosomes and half the amount of DNA.

D) They have the same number of chromosomes and the same amount of DNA.

30. What is the name given to specialized sex cells?

A) An ovum

B) A gamete

C) A zygote

D) A spermatocyte

31. The two strands of the Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) double helix are held together by:

A) Hydrogen bonds

B) C=C double bonds

C) Hydrophobic bonds

D) Peptide bonds

32. What is the combination of morphological and physiological traits of an organism?

A) Genetic code

B) Phenotype

C) Genes

D) Genotype

33. The amount of energy produced by primary producers is always:

A) Equal to the amount of solar energy they absorb.

B) less than the amount of solar energy they absorb.

C) greater than the amount of solar energy they absorb.

D)equal to, less than, or greater than the amount of solar energy they absorb, depending on the specific

ecosystem they inhabit.

34. The term "ecology" was suggested by:

A) Haeckel

B) Vernadsky

C) Charles Darwin

D) A. Arthur Tansley

 35.Which of the following conditions is related to hemophilia?

(a) A recessive gene responsible present in the X chromosome

(b) A dominant gene responsible present in the X chromosome

(c) A responsible dominant gene present in the Y chromosome

(d) A responsible dominant gene present in the autosomal chromosome

36.Occasionally, a single gene may express more than one effect. The phenomenon is called :

(a) multipleallelism

(b) mosaicism

(c) pleiotropy

(d) polygeny

37. Phenotypic ratio in plant Snapdragon in F2 is

1. 1:1
2. 2:1
3. 3:1
4. 1:2:1

38. The number of codons that code different amino acids is

(a) 16

(b) 31

(c) 61

(d) 64

39. The term ‘Bio-magnification’ refers to the

(a) Growth of organisms due to food consumption

(b) Increase in population size

(c) Blowing up of environmental issues by man

(d) Increase in conc. of non-degradable pollutants as they pass through food chain.

40. What are the genes located in identical parts of homologous chromosomes?

A) Allelic

B) Non allelic

C) Homologous

D) Non homologous

41. Which among the following has 23 chromosomes ?

A)Spermatogonia

B)Zygote

C)Secondaryoocyte

D)Oogonia

42. What is the structural component of cells found in prokaryotes and eukaryotes?

A) Lysosomes

B) Ribosomes

C) Mitochondria

D) Endoplasmic reticulum

43. Crist is...

A) Folds thylakoid

B) The inner part of the chloroplast

C) The inner membrane of mitochondria

D) Outer folds of the mitochondria

44. Which phases are found in interphase?

A) G1

B) G1, G0

C) G1, G2

D) G1, S, G2

45. What is the process of conjugation?

A) Homologous chromosomes

B) An exchange of the same parts

C) A short connection process of homologous chromosomes

D)A long connection process of homologous chromosomes

46. Layers of an ovum from outside to inside are

A)corona radiata, zonapellucida and vitelline membrane

B)zonapellucida, corona radiata and vitelline membrane

C)vitelline membrane, zonapellucida and corona radiata

D)zonapellucida, vitelline membrane and corona radiate

47. A mutation occurs in a liver cell of a dog before the dog reproduces. When reproduction takes place, how many of the puppies are expected to have the mutation?

A) All of the puppies will have the mutation.

B) Half of the puppies will have the mutation.

C) It depends which chromosomes the puppies inherit.

D) None of the puppies will inherit the mutation.

48. What structures are moving away from each other and directed to the different poles of the cell during the first anaphase division of the meiotic division?

A) Homologous chromosomes

B) Non-homologous chromosomes

C) Chromatids of non-homologous chromosomes

D) Chromatids of homologous chromosomes

49. A plant with red flowers is crossed with a plant with white flowers, and the progeny (seeds) from the cross are planted. Half of the progeny have red flowers and half have white flowers. Based on these results whichstatement is most probable?

a. Red is dominant to white.

b. White is dominant to red.

c. There is co-dominance between red and white.

d. One of the crossed plants is heterozygous for the colour gene.

50. The actual rate of growth of a population is the difference between the:

A) Number of adults and the number of newborns.

B) Numbers of breeding and non-breeding individuals.

C) Size of the previous year and the size this year.

D) Birth rate and death rate.

51. Which of the following illustrates the abiotic factor of environment?

A) Heavy snowfall

B) Railroad construction

C) Colonies of birds

D) Locust invasion

52. Which one of the following conditions in humans is correctly matched with its chromosomal abnormality/linkage?

(a) Erythroblastosisfoetalis-X-linked

(b) Down’s syndrome-44 autosomes + XO

(c) Klinefelter’s syndrome-44 autosomes + XXY

(d) Colour blindness-Y linked

53. It is said that Mendel proposed that the factor controlling any character is discrete and independent. This proposition was based on the :

(a) results of F3 generation of a cross

(b) observations that the offspring of a cross made between the plants having two contrasting characters shows only one character without any biending

(c) self pollination of F1 offsprings

(d) cross pollination of parental generations

54. A pea plant parent having violet colour flowers with unknown genotype was crossed with a plant having white colour flowers, in the progeny 50% flowers were violet and 50% were white. The genotypic constitution of the parent having violet

colour flower was

(a) Homozygous

(b) Merozygous

(c) Heterozygous

(d) Hemizygous

55. A gene showing codominance has :

(a) Both alleles independently expressed in the heterozygote

(b) One allele dominant on the other

(c) Alleles tightly linked on the same chromosome

(d) Alleles that are recessive to each other

56. Greenhouse effect is due to

(a) CO2

(b) CO

(c) NO

(d) P04

57. What is the source of new alleles in population changes (in genetic structure)?

A) Mutation

B) Migration

C) Genetic drift

D) Mating

58. What is "interphase"?

A) From the time of cell division to ageing

B) One way of dividing cells

C) Period from one cell division to the next division

D) Period of preparation from mitosis to another stage

59. Where is the location of the chromatin in the cell?

A) Cytoplasm

B) Mitochondria

C) Nucleus

D) Nucleolus

60. An organelle which is separated from the cytoplasm by a single membrane and contains cell sap …?

A) Plastid

B) Vacuole

C) Mitochondria

D) Golgi apparatus

61. Gametes are formed as a result of…?

A) Amitosis

B) Budding

C) Cell division

D) Meiosis

62. What are the germ cells that carry hereditary information?

A) Heterozygotes

B) Sex

C) Gametes

D) Homozygotes

63. From which scientist derived the idea about the location of genes on chromosomes?

A) G. Mendel

B) Michelins

C) T. Morgan

D) Griffith

64. What structures are moving away from each other and directed to the different poles of the cell during the second anaphase division of the meiotic division?

A) Non-homologous chromosomes

B) Chromatids of non-homologous chromosomes

C) Chromatids of homologous chromosomes

D) Homologous chromosomes

65. What is the science of living organisms and their relationship between themselves and the environment?

A) Biology

B) Ecology

C) Biochemistry

D) Evolutionary biology

66. The same forming part of the protein comprised of amino acids is known as...

A) Amino group

B) Carboxyl group

C) Amino carboxyl group

D) Radical group

67. What is the combination of genes that organisms inherit from parents?

A) Karyotype

B) Genotype

C) Phenotype

D) Characteristic

68. What comprises the main mass of the cell?

A) Cytoplasm

B) Organelle

C) Karyoplasm

D) Sarcoplas

69. In which phase in mitosis do chromosomes converge towards the poles of the cell, and the membrane begins to share?

A) Telophase

B) Metaphase

C) Anaphase

D) Prophase

70. Turner syndrome is

A)XO

B)XXY

C)XXX

D)XYY

71. The genotype of a plant showing a dominant phenotype can be determined by

(a) Back cross

(b) Test cross

(c) Dihybrid cross

(d) Pedigree analysis

72. When both alleles of a pair are fully expressed in a heterozygote, they are called

(a) lethals

(b) co-dominants

(c) semi-dominants

(d) recessive allele.

73. During transcription, if the nucleotide sequence of the DNA strand that is being coded is ATACG, then the nucleotide sequence in the mRNA would be

1. TCTGG
2. UAUGC
3. UATGC
4. TATGC

74. Human genome project was discovered by

(a) Francis Collins and Roderick

(b) Watson and Crick

(c) Beadle and Tatum

(d) Paul Berg and Wollman

75. Increase in concentration of the toxicant at successive trophic levels is known as :

(a) Biogeochemical cycling

(b) Biomagnification

(c) Biodeterioration

(d) Biotransformation

76. The number of chromosomes in the shoot tip cells of a maize plant is 20. The number of chromosomes in the microscope mother cells of the same plant shall be :

(a) 20

(b) 10

(c) 40

(d) 15

77. What are overwhelming (prevailing) characteristics?

A) Homozygous

B) Recessive

C) Dominant

D) Heterozygotes

78. What is the number of sex chromosomes found in humans?

A) 23

B) 24

C) 2

D) 46

79. What is the basis colloidal substance of cytoplasm?

A) Hyaloplasm

B) Protoplasm

C) Karyoplasm

D) Sarcoplasm

80. What organelle is located near the nucleus and plays an important role in cell division?

A) Centrosome

B) Plastid

C) Ribosomes

D) Lysosomes

81. Which of the following cells are reproducing from amitosis?

A) Somatic

B) Liver cells

C) Muscle

D) Sex

82. In human females, meiosis-II is not completed until :

(a) Birth

(b) Puberty

(c) Fertilization

(d) Uterine implantation

83. On which basis of data crossing did Mendel discover the third law of heredity?

A) Monohybrid

B) Dihybrid

C) Mono-di-hybrid

D) Polihybrid

84. In pea plants, yellow seeds are dominant to green. If heterozygous yellow seeded plant is crossed with a green seeded plant, what ratio of yellow and green seeded plants would you expect in F1 generation ?

A) 9: 1

B) 1 : 3

C) 3 : 1

D) 50 : 50

85. What is an association of populations of two or more different species occupying the same geographical area during a particular time?

A) An ecological community

B) A biome

C) A species

D) A population

86. Point mutation involves

(a) Change in single base pair

(b) Duplication

(c) Deletion

(d) Insertion

87. If two persons with ‘AB’ blood group marry and have sufficiently large number of children, these children could be classified as ‘A’ blood group : ‘AB’ blood group : ‘B’ blood group in 1 : 2 : 1 ratio. Modern technique of protein electrophoresis reveals presence of both ‘A’ and ‘B’ type proteins in ‘AB’ blood group individuals. This is an example of

(a) incomplete dominance

(b) partial dominance

(c) complete dominance

(d) codominance

88. The two polynucleotide chains in DNA are

(a) Discontinuous

(b) Antiparallel

(c) Semiconservative

(d) Parallel

89. What is the name given to the codons, which are signals of the end of the synthesis of Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)?

A) Triplets

B) Silent genes

C) Terminators

D) Point mutation

90. Who is the author of the chromosomal theory of inheritance?

A) Pavlov

B) T. Mendel

C) De Freeze

D) T. Morgan

91. General organelles of cells are...

A) Mitochondria, Ribosomes

B) Vacuoles, Cilia

C) Flagella, microtubules

D) Plastids, microtubules

92. Which part of the cell functions as a link between cells in the tissue of a multicellular organism?

A) Cytoplasmic membrane

B) Reticulum

C) Golgi complex

D) Nucleus

93. In humans, at the end of the first meiotic division, the male germ cells differentiate into the

A) spermatids

B) spermatogonia

C) primary spermatocytes

D) secondary spermatocytes

94. A region of DNA sequence from a double-stranded molecule which has undergone DNA replication is shown below. The original DNA strand is shown with a solid line, and the new strand created by DNA replication is shown as a dashed line. A mutation occurred during DNA replication. Assuming this was the only mutation that occurred, what is the sequence of the new replicated DNA strand?

A) 5’-ACTTTG-3’

B) 5’-TAAAAC-3’

C) 5’-TGAAAC-3’

D) 5’-CAAAGT-3’



95. What is the name given to the summation of all organisms capable of self-reproduction of the samegroup or species existing for a long time within a particular geographical area relatively separated from other populations of the same species?

A) Population

B) Community

C) Common wealth

D) Group

96. X-linked recessive gene is

(a) Always expressed in male

(b) Always expressed in female

(c) Lethal

(d) Sub lethal

97. Sickle cell anaemia is

(a) Autosomal dominant inheritance

(b) X-linked recessive inheritance

(c) Autosomal recessive inheritance

(d) X-linked dominant inheritance

98. Due to non-disjunction of chromosomes during spermatogenesis, sperms carry both sex chromosomes (22 A + XY) and some sperms do not carry any sex chromosome (22 A + O). If these sperms fertilise normal eggs (22 A + X), what type of genetic disorders appear among the offspring ?

(a) Downs’ syndrome and Turner’s syndorome

(b) Downs syndrome and Cri-du-chat syndrome

(c) Turners syndrome and Kleinfelter’s syndrome

(d) Downs’ syndrome and Kleinfelter’s syndrome

99. Energy transferred from one trophic level to another is

(a) 5%

(b) 10%

(c) 15%

(d) 20%

100. Green house effect is mainly due to

(a) S02

(b) C02

(c) CO

(d) 02

101. Transfer of pollen grains from anther to the stigma of another flower on the same plant is called

(a)autogamy

(b)xenogamy

(c) geitonogamy

(d)Karyogamy

102. What are enzymes, which separate Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) molecules into pieces?

A) Restriction

B) Transferase

C) Ligase activity

D) Lyase

103. What happens to chromosomes after the completion of cell division?

A) Acquisition form

B) Helix formation

C) Despiralization

D) Shortening

104. What is the complete combination of chromosomes and characteristicsin a speciesor an individual organism?

A) Karyotype

B) Phenotype

C) Gene

D)Hybrid

105. What is the pair of genes that defines the corresponding trait of an organism?

A) Allele genes

B) Dominant genes

C) Paired genes

D) Recessive genes

106. What is the structural component of cells different in animals and plants?

A) Endoplasmic reticulum

B) Golgi apparatus

C) Lysosome

D) Centriole

107. What is the smallest basic unit of life?

A) Virus

B) Cell

C) Body

D) Tissues

108. What is placed at the top of the microscope on the visual tube?

A) Tripod

B) Eyepiece

C) Lens

D) Screw

109. In oogamy, fertilization involves :

A) a large non-motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete

B) a large motile female gamete and a small non- motile male gamete

C) a small non-motile female gamete and a large motile male gamete

D) a large non-motile female gamete and a small motile male gamete.

110. What is present in the middle piece of sperm ?

A)acrosome

B)mitochondria

C)nucleus

D)proximal centriole

 111. Which organism contains different sex chromosomes and generates two types of gametes?

А)Heterogametic

B) Heterozygotic

C) Homogametic

D) Homozygotic

 112. What is the name identifying the method of studying human heredity, based on the study of chromosome numbers and features of their structure?

A) Cytogenetic

B) Hybridologic

C) Biochemical

D) Genealogy

 113. After a mutation at a genetic locus the character of an organism changes due to the change in

1. DNA replication
2. protein synthesis pattern
3. RNA transcription pattern
4. protein structure

 114.What is the correct sequence of sperm formation ?

1. Spermatogonia, spermatocyte, spermatozoa, spermatid
2. Spermatogonia, spermatozoa, spermatocyte, spermatid
3. Spermatogoania, spermatocyte, spermatid, spermatozoa
4. Spermatid, spermatocyte, spermatogonia, spermatozoa

115. Product of sexual reproduction generally generates

1. prolonged dormancy
2. new genetic combination leading to variation
3. large biomass

d) longer viability of seeds

116. The phenomenon of a single gene regulating several phenotypes is called

*(a)* Multiple allelism

(b) Epistasis

(c) Incomplete dominance

*(d)* Pleiotropism

*(e)* Co-dominance

117. Which one of the following is a wrong statement regarding mutations ?

(a) Deletion and insertion of base pairs causes frame-shift mutations.

(b) Cancer cells commonly show chromosomal aberrations.

(c) UV and gamma rays are mutagens.

(*d)* Change in a single base pair of DNA does not cause mutation.

118. The functional group written as –COOH is called the:

A) Hydroxyl group

B) Carbonyl group

C) Amino group

D) Carboxyl group

119. In a plant, red fruit (R) dominant over yellow fruit (r) and tallness (T) is dominant over shortness *(t).* If a plant with RRTT genotype is crossed with a plant that is rrtt, then what result we can expect?

*(a) 25%* will be tall with red fruit

(*b*) 50% will be tall with red fruit

(c) 75% will be tall with red fruit

(d*)* All of the offspring will be tall with red fruits

120. Restriction enzymes are used in recombinantDeoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) technology to:

A) Cut large DNA molecules at sequence-specific sites.

B) Carry foreign genes along with viral DNA into the host cell.

C) Join DNA fragments.

D) Clone DNA fragments.

121. Identify the correct order of organization of genetic material from largest to smallest :

*(a)* Chromosome, genome, nucleotide, gene

*(b)* Chromosome, gene, genome, nucleotide

(c) Genome, chromosomes, nucleotide, gene

*(d)* Genome, chromosome, gene, nucleotide

122. When a living human red blood cell is placed in pure fresh water the cell will swell and burst. What is the reason for this?

A) Water molecules move from higher to lower concentrations of dissolved particles.

B) The cell membrane dissolves in water.

C) Cells lose stability outside the human body.

D) Water molecules move from higher to lower concentrations of water.

123. When were Mendel’s laws revisited?

A) 1910 year

B) 1900 year

C) 1948 year

D) 1884 year

124.A cross between a dominant phenotype with the recessive parent in order to check its genotype is called

1. Test cross
2. Back cross
3. Monohybrid cross
4. Dihybrid cross

 125. What happens during the growth stage in spermatogenesis?

A) Cell division by mitosis

B) An increase in the size of the diploid cell

C) Increase in the size of haploid cells

D) Flagellum formation of the acrosomes region

 126. What is the process of parthenogenesis?

A) The formation of a mature organism from an unfertilized egg

B) The stage of double fertilization of plants

C) The formation of an organism from the fertilized egg

D) The second stage of ontogeny

 127. Which organelles are without nucleic acids?

A) Nucleus

B) Mitochondria, Ribosomes

C) Lysosomes, membranes of the cells

D) Cytoplasm, chloroplasts

 128. In which of the following phases of mitosis of animal cells does the formation of spindle fibers, the divergence of centrioles, the spiralization ofDeoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), and the destruction of the nucleolus and nuclear envelope occur?

A) Anaphase

B) Prophase

C) Telophase

D) Metaphase

 129. What is the advantage of sexual reproduction?

A) Increasing of the genetic diversity of populations

B) Raising of similarities with parents

C) A larger number of offspring

D) Fertility of offspring

 130. Which element is part of nucleic acids?

A) Oxygen

B) Calcium

C) Potassium

D) Magnesium

 131. Human twins, which develop subsequent to the fertilization from two ovum are…?

A) Of the same or different sex, but genetic copies to each other

B) Of the same or different sex, but genetically different

C) Always the same sex

D) Always different sex

 132. What is the unit structure and function of hereditary material?

A) Sex chromosomes

B) Gene

C) Autosome

D) Phenotype

 133. Function of restriction enzyme is to

A)Cut the DNA at specific site

B)Join the cut ends

C)Cut DNA at the ends

D)Cut RNA at specific sites

134.The gene affecting eye colour in a species of fly is located on the X chromosome. Sex determination in this

species is the same as in humans. A red-eyed female mates with a white-eyed male, and all 100 flies in the

next (F1) generation have red eyes. A red-eyed F1 female is mated with a white-eyed male to produce an F2

generation. What phenotype proportions are expected among the males in the F2 generation?

1. 100% red

(b )75% red, 25% white

(c) 25% red, 75% white

(d)50% red, 50% white

 135.tRNA consisting of three unpaired bases constitute

1. Codon
2. Anticodon
3. Clover-leaf model

 (d) Acceptor loop

136. By which cell division spermatogonia are formed?

(a) Mitosis

(b) Meiosis1

(c) Amitosis

(d) Meiosis2

 137 Variations occur mostly due to:

1. Linkage
2. nutrition
3. segregation
4. crossing over

 138. What is the name given to the science which studies patterns of heredity and variability?

A) Biology

B) Genetics

C) Paleontology

D) Physiology

139. The dominant epistasis ratio is:

(a) 9 :7

(b) 9 :3: 4

(c) 9 :6:1

(d) 12:3 : 1

140. Synthesis of polypeptide over m-RNA is:

(a) translation

(b) transduction

(c) transformation

(d) transcription

141. A species in which the individual possesses both male and female reproductive systems is termed:

(a) Diploid

(b) dioecious

(c) hermaphroditic

(d) parthenogenetic

142.Which one of the following is concerned with asexual reproduction?

(a)Buds

(b) Gonads

(c) Zygotes

(d) Gametes

143.Sexual reproduction leads to:

(a) Mutational recombination

(b) polyploidy

(c) aneuploidy

(d) genetic recombination

144.Alleles of a gene are found on:

(a) Same chromosome

(b) any chromosome

(c) homologous chromosome

(d) nonhomologous chromosome

145.A gamete normally contains:

(a)One allele of a gene

(b) two alleles of a gene

(c) all alleles of a gene

(d) many alleles of a gene.

146.An organism with two identical alleles for a given trait is:

(a) dominant

(b) homozygous

(c) segregating

(d) heterozygous

147. The key features of this phase are:

* Spindle fibres attach to kinetochores of chromosomes.
* Chromosomes are moved to spindle equator . Which phase is it?

(a)Prophase

(b)Metaphase

(c) Anaphase

(d)Telophase

148. m-RNA directs the building of proteins through a sequence of:

(a) exons

(b) introns

(c) codons

(d) anticodons

149. A person who is trisomic for chromosome 18th pair is:

(a) Down syndrome

(b) Edward syndrome

(c) Turner syndrome

(d) Bateson syndrome

150. Interaction between biotic and abiotic components leads a formation of a:

(a) Society

(b) Species

(c) Population

(d) Community

151.The maximum synthesis of m-RNA occurs in:

(a) cytoplasm

(b) ribosome

(c) centrosome

(d) nucleoplasm

152. Incomplete dominance was discovered by:

 (a) Bateson

 (b)Mendel

(c) Correns

(d) Johannsen

153. The gene which suppresses and masks the expression of other is:

(a) Recessive

(b) epistatic

(c) co-dominant

(d) complementary

154. The terms ‘genotype’ and ‘phenotype’ were introduced by:

(a) Darwin

(b) Bateson

(c) Mendel

(d) Johannsen

155. How many types of gametes are obtained from a plant of genotype TTRr?

(a) one

(b) two

(c) four

(d) many

156.When different alleles of the same gene are present in an individual, it is

(a) diploid

(b) mosaic

(c) homozygous

(d) heterozygous

157.Translation is a process in which:

(a) DNA is formed on DNA template

(b) RNA is formed on DNA template

(c) DNA is formed on RNA template

(d) Protein is formed from RNA message

158. Which of the following is the number of alleles for blood group in an individual?

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 4

(d) 3

159. When two dominant independently assorting genes react each other, they are called:

(a) duplicate genes

(b) supplementary genes

(c) collaborative genes

(d) complementary genes

160. It is an organelle usually containing two cylindrical structures and helps during cell division…

(a) Lysosomes

(b) Centrosome

(c) Mitochondria

(d) Endoplasmic reticulum

161.This stage of mitosis is characterised by the following key events:

* Centromeres split and chromatids separate.
* Chromatids move to opposite poles.

(a) Prophase

(b) Metaphase

(c) Anaphase

(d)Telophase

162. Which of the following is the smallest RNA?

(a) t-RNA

(b) m-RNA

(c) r-RNA

(d) chromosomal RNA

163.Translation of genetic information results in the synthesis of:

(a) DNA

(b) nucleotide chain

(c) m-RNA

(d) polypeptide chain

164.Incomplete dominance is shown by:

(a) Primrose

(b) Mirabilis

(c) Helianthus

(d) China rose

165.The condition of sex chromosomes in a male child of Down syndrome will be:

a) XO

(b) XX

(c) XY

(d) XXY

166. The function of t-RNA is:

(a) production of m-RNA

(b) selection of amino acids

(c) selection of ribosomes

(d) production of amino acids.

167.Which of the following are haploid in nature?

(a) Primary oocyte

(b) Spermatogonia

(c) Primary spermatocytes

(d) secondary spermatocytes

168.Number of spermatozoa produced by a single primary spermatocyte during spermatogenesis is:

(a) One

(b) two

(c) four

(d) eight

169.Number of chromosomes in a primary spermatocyte is:

(a) Same as in spermatid

(b) same as in spermatogonium

(c) Half of that in spermatogonium

(d) same as in secondary spermatocyte

170.

171. Which of the following RNAs picks up specific amino acid from amino acid pool in the cytoplasm to ribosome during protein synthesis?

(a)m-RNA

(b) t-RNA

(c)r-RNA

(d)chromosomal-RNA

172.This is the stage which shows the following key events:

* Chromosomes cluster at opposite spindle poles and their identity is lost as discrete elements.
* Nuclear envelope assembles around the chromosome clusters.
* Nucleolus, golgi complex and ER reform.

(a)Prophase

(b)Metaphase

(c) Anaphase

(d)Telophase

173. When red and white flowered *Mirabilis* plants are crossed all pink flowers are seen in F1 generation. When F1progeny; is selfed, the expected phenotypic and genotypic ratios are:

(a) 3 :1 and 1: 2 : 1

(b) 1 : 1 and 1: 1 : 1

(c) 1:2:1 and 3 : 1

(d) 1 : 2 :1 and 1: 2 : 1

174.The graphical representation to calculate the probability of all possible genotypes of offspring in a genetic cross is called:

(a) Karyotype

(b) Genotype ratio

(c) Punnett square

(d) Chromosome map

175. Whose number of sex chromosomes are normal?

a) Super female

(b) Down syndrome

c) Turner syndrome

(d) Klinefelter syndrome

176. Discontinuous variations are:

(a) mutations

(b) essential features

(c) acquired characters

(d) nonessential features

177. Which from the organelles is belonging to the organelles for special prescription?

A.    Lysosomes.       B.    RER/ SER.       C.    Cilia.       D.     Mitochondria.

178 The lysosome membrane intact is break. What will be happen with a cell?

A.    Phagocytosis.        B.    Endocytosis.       C.    Lysis.       D.     Pinocytosis.

179.What does an optical part of the light microscope consist of?

A. Ocular.      B. Diaphragm.      C. Condenser.      D. Tube object.

180. Cri-du-chat syndrome in man develops due to …

a. Trisomy in chromosome 13 b. deletion in the short arm of 5th chromosome

c. delection in the short arm of chromosome 15 d. deletion in chromosome 22

181. Arrange the following in proper sequence from simple to complex form

(A) Nucleoside (B) Nitrogenous base (C) Polynucleotide (D) Nucleotide

Select the correct sequence from following code:

(a) В A D C (b) В A С D (c) A D D В (d) A D В С

182. Spliceosomes are involved in …

a. cutting of DNA in genetic engineering b. splitting of Pre mRNA

c. formation of Nucleosomes d. Prokaryotic DNA synthesis

183. Discovery of cell by Robert Hooke was made in which year

(A) 1665 (B) 1675 (C) 1765 (D) 1865

184. The example of eukaryotic cells is…

 (A) Amoeba (B) Bacterial cell (C) Virus (D) Blue green algae

185. Nucleic acids are the basis of heredity proposed by Scientist…

(A) Nirenberg and Holle (B) Landberg (C) Griffith (D) Fredrich miescher

186. The organisms in which well organized nucleus and cell organelles are present called as.

 (A) Unicellular organisms (B) Eukaryotes (C) Prokaryotes (D) Diploids

187. . Exception of cell theory is…

 (A) Algae (B) Virus (C) Fungi (D) Eukaryotic cell

II part Medical parasitology.

1. Undercooked pork may act as a source of:

(a) Taenia solium.

(b) Taenia saginata.

(c) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(d) Ancylostomaduodenale.

2. Taenia solium, a parasite that is transmitted to humans by eating undercooked pork, is classified as:

(a) fluke.

(b) flagellate.

(c) nematode.

(d) cestode.

3. Which of the following parasites requires two intermediate hosts?

(a) Taenia solium.

(b) Diphylobothrium latum.

(c) Hymenolepis nana.

(d) Echinococcus granulosus.

4. Larval form of Taenia solium is seen in:

(a) pig.

(b) cattle.

(c) dog.

(d) cat.

5. Which of the following parasites may cause dysentery?

(a) Cryptosporidium parvum.

(b) Balantidium coli.

(c) Cyclosporacayetanensis.

(d) Isospora belli.

6. Which of the following protozoan parasites inhibits the absorption of fats in the intestine?

(a) Giardia lamblia.

(b) Cryptosporidium parvum.

(c) Isospora belli.

(d) Entamoeba histolytica.

7. Which form of Trypanosoma brucei gambienseis infective to tsetse fly?

(a) Long slender form.

(b) Intermediate form.

(c) Short stumpy form.

(d) Metacyclictrypomastigotes.

8. Giardia lamblia resides in:

(a) duodenum and upper part of jejunum.

(b) caecum.

(c) colon.

(d) rectum.

9. Red blood cells are seen in the endoplasm of trophozoites of:

(a) Entamoeba coli.

(b) Entamoeba histolytica.

(c) Entamoeba dispar.

(d) Entamoeba hartmanni.

10. Which of the following protozoa belongs to phylum Ciliophora?

(a) Balantidium coli.

(b) Cryptosporidium parvum.

(c) Plasmodium spp.

(d) Entamoeba histolytica.

11. Cysts of Entamoeba histolytica are formed in:

(a) the lumen of the intestine.

(b) the tissues.

(c) the soil.

(d) in the lungs.

12. Parasites may damage their host’s body by:

(a) taking nutrients from the host.

(b) blood transfusion.

(c) cyclic changes.

(d) multiplication in the body.

13. Trypanosoma brucei gambiense is transmitted by:

(a) housefly.

(b) sandfly.

(c) tsetse fly.

(d) reduvidbug.

14. Which is the intermediate host for Taenia saginata?

(a) Man.

(b) Cattle.

(c) Pig.

(d) Sheep.

15. Which of the following tapeworms is acquired by eating raw or undercooked pork?

(a) Taenia saginata.

(b) Taenia solium.

(c) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(d) Hymenolepis nana.

16. Larval form of Echinococcus granulosus is seen in:

(a) dog.

(b) man.

(c) wolf.

(d) fox.

17. Which of the parasites is transmitted by cat?

(a) Balantidium coli.

(b) Toxoplasma gondii.

(c) Echinococcus granulosus.

(d) Toxocaracanis.

18. Intestinal flagellate is:

(a) Giardia lamblia.

(b) Leishmania tropica.

(c) Trypanosoma brucei.

(d) Trypanosoma cruzi.

19. Pseudopodium is the organelle of locomotion of:

(a) Entamoeba histolytica.

(b) Giardia lamblia.

(c) Leishmania donovani.

(d) Balantidium coli.

20. Reservoir host of Entamoeba histolytica is:

(a) man.

(b) pig

(c) dog.

(d) sheep.

21. Which of the following features characterize Entamoeba histolytica cysts?

(a) oval measuring 40-45 nm in diameter.

(b) Presence of four nuclei in mature cyst.

(c) Presence of flagella.

(d) Presence of sporocyst.

22. Giardia lamblia was discovered by:

(a) Giard.

(b) Lambl.

(c) Leeuwenhoek.

(d) Robert Koch.

23. Which of the following parasites attaches to the mucosa of the duodenum and the upper part of the jejunum with sucking disc?

(a) Entamoeba histolytica.

(b) Balantidium coli.

(c) Giardia lamblia.

(d) Balamulthiamandrillaris.

24. Which is the natural host of Balantidium coli?

(a) Pig.

(b) Man.

(c) Cow.

(d) Dog.

25. Miracidium larval form is seen in :

(a) cestodes.

(b) nematodes.

(c) trematodes.

(d) sporozoa.

26. Parasite-induced pernicious anaemia is seen in infection with:

(a) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(b) Spirometra mansoni.

(c) Taenia saginata.

(d) Taenia solium.

27. Common name of Echinococcus granulosusis:

(a) the fish tapeworm.

(b) the beef tapeworm.

(c) the dwarf tapeworm.

(d) the dog tapeworm.

28. Liver is the most common organ involved in infection with:

(a) Echinococcus granulosus.

(b) Giardia lamblia.

(c) Trichinella spiralis.

(d) Balantidium coli.

29. The parasite transmitted by inadequately cooked freshwater fish is:

(a) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(b) Taenia solium.

(c) Taenia saginata.

(d) Echinococcus granulosus.

30. Largest trematode is:

(a) Fasciola hepatica.

(b) Fascioiopsisbuski.

(c) Clonorchissinensis.

(d) Schistosoma haematobium.

31. Protozoa belong to kingdom:

(a) Monera.

(b) Protista.

(c) Plantae.

(d) Animalia.

32. Which is the definitive host for Echinococcus granulosus?

(a) Dog.

(b) Sheep.

(c) Cattle.

(d) Man.

33. Which of the following parasites resides in human intestine?

(a) Fascioiopsisbuski.

(b) Schistosoma haematobium.

(c) Paragonimus westermani.

(d) Opisthorchisfelineus.

34. Organelles of locomotion in Balantidium coli are:

(a) flagella.

(b) pseudopodia.

(c) cilia.

(d) fimbria.

35. Which of the following protozoa belongs to subphylum Sarcodina?

(a) Cryptosporidium parvum.

(b) Isospora belli.

(c) Toxoplasma gondii.

(d) Entamoeba coli.

36. Which of the following parasites is transmitted by dog?

(a) Echinococcus granulosus.

(b) Hymenolepis nana.

(c) Taenia solium.

(d) Diphyllobothrium latum.

37. River blindness is the name given to disease caused by:

(a) Loa loa.

(b) Onchocerca volvulus.

(c) Toxoplasma gondii.

(d) Acanthamoebaculbertsoni.

38. Which of the following parasites lays eggs with mucoid polar plugs?

(a) Ascaris lumbricoides.

(b) Ancylostomaduodenale.

(c) Trichuris trichiura.

(d) Enterobius vemicularis.

39. Which of the following parasites is transmitted congenitally?

(a) Toxoplasma gondii.

(b) Wuchereria bancrofti.

(c) Entamoeba histolytica.

(d) Giardia lamblia.

40. Which is the longest tapeworm found in man?

(a) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(b) Taenia saginata.

(c) Taenia solium.

(d) Echinococcus granulosus.

41. Diagnosis of Trichomonasvaginalisinfection can be established by:

(a) demonstration of trophozoites in wet mounts.

(b) stool test.

(c) muscles biopsy.

(d) demonstration of rhabditiform larvae.

42. Pernicious anaemia is seen in:

(a) diphyllobothriasis.

(b) malaria.

(c) hookworm disease.

(d) filariasis.

43. In life cycle of schistosomes:

(a) transmission is direct.

(b) transmission involves an aquatic snail.

(c) transmission involves an insect vector.

(d) humans are infected by swallowing eggs.

44. Most common organ involved in extraintestinal amoebiasis is:

(a) liver.

(b) lung.

(c) brain.

(d) spleen.

45. Which of the following acts as the main reservoir of Balantidium coli infection in human beings?

(a) Man.

(b) Monkey.

(c) Pig.

(d) Cow.

46. Rectal prolapse is seen in infection with:

(a) Enterobius vermicularis.

(b) Trichuris trichiura.

(c) Ascaris lumbricoides.

(d) Ancylostomaduodenale.

47. Crabs and crayfish belong to Class:
a. Diptera

b. Insecta

c. Crustacea

d. Acari

48. Common name for Diphyllobothrium latum is:

(a) the fish tapeworm.

(b) the beef tapeworm.

(c) the pork tapeworm.

(d) the rat tapeworm.

49. Larval form of Taenia solium is called:

(a) cysticercuscellulosae.

(b) cysticercusbovis.

(c) cysticercoid.

(d) hydatid cyst.

50. Larval form of Taenia saginitais called:

(a) cysticercuscellulosae.

(b) cysticercusbovis.

(c) cysticercoid.

(d) hydatid cyst.

51. In which of the following cestodes man can act as both definitive and intermediate host?

(a) Taenia saginata.

(b) Taenia solium.

(c) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(d) Hymenolepis nana.

52. Amoebic ulcers are seen in:

(a) duodenum.

(b) jejunum.

(c) ileum.

(d) colon.

53. A parasite that must spend at least part of its life cycle on or in a host is called:

(a) facultative parasite.

(b) hyperparasite.

(c) obligate parasite.

(d) pathogenic parasite.

54. Parasite which may be transmitted by sexual contact is:

(a) Trichomonasvaginalis.

(b) Trypanosoma cruzi.

(c) Leishmania donovani.

(d) Enteromonashominis.

55. Helminthes belong to kingdom:

(a) Monera.

(b) Protista.

(c) Plantae.

(d) Animalia.

56. Dracunculusmedinensis resides in:

(a) subcutaneous tissue.

(b) small intestine.

(c) liver.

(d) lung.

57. Mature cyst of Entamoeba histolytica is:

(a) uninucleate.

(b) binucleate.

(c) quadrinucleate.

(d) octanucleate.

58. Infective stage of Entamoeba histolytica is:

(a) trophozoite.

(b) binucleate cyst.

(c) quadrinucleate cyst.

(d) tetranucleate cyst.

59. How many pairs of flagella are present in the trophozoite of Giardia lamblia?

(a) One pair.

(b) Two pairs.

(c) Three pairs.

(d) Four pairs.

60. Which is the infective form of Giardia lamblia?

(a) Trophozoite.

(b) Cyst.

(c) Precyst.

(d) Pseudocyst.

61. Trypanosoma brucei gambiense infection is transmitted by:

(a) female anopheles mosquito.

(b) tsetse fly

(c) triatomine bug.

(d) female sandfly.

62. Which stage of Trypanosoma brucei gambienseis infective for mammalian host?

(a) Metacyclictrypomastigote.

(b) Long slender form.

(c) Short stumpy form.

(d) Intermediate form.

63. How many nuclei does a mature cyst of Giardia lamblia possess?

(a) One.

(b) Two.

(c) Three.

(d) Four.

64. Two intermediate hosts are essential to complete the life cycle in:

(a) cestodes, except Diphyllobothrium latum.

(b) nematodes.

(c) trematodes.

(d) sporozoa.

65. Which is the most common organ involved in hydatidosis?

(a) Liver.

(b) Lung.

(c) Spleen.

(d) Kidney.

66. Alveolar echinococcosis is caused by:

(a) Echinococcus granulosus.

(b) Echinococcus multilocularis.

(c) Echinococcus vogeli.

(d) Taenia multiceps.

67. Cyst of Echinococcus multilocularis differs from that of Echinococcus granulosusin having:

(a) multiplelocules.

(b) a lot of fluid.

(c) without hyperplastic germinal layer.

(d) presence of binucleate cyst.

68. Man serves as an intermediate host of:

(a) Echinococcus granulosus.

(b) Taenia saginata.

(c) Hymenolepis nana.

(d) Diphylobothrium latum.

69. Larval form of Echinococcus granulosus is called:

(a) cysticercus cellulosae.

(b) cysticercus bovis.

(c) cysticercoid.

(d) hydatid cyst.

70. Which of the following tapeworms is acquired by eating raw or undercooked beef?

(a) Taenia saginata.

(b) Taenia solium.

(c) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(d) Hymenolepis nana.

71. Man acquires infection by ingestion of eggs of:

(a) Ancylostoma duodenale.

(b) Schistosoma haematobium.

(c) Enterobius vemicularis.

(d) Strongyloides stercoralis.

72. Skin myiasis is due to invasion of skin by:
a. sarcoptes scabies

b. trematodecercariae

c. lice

d. fly larvae

73. Which of the following parasitic infection is not common in India:

A. Amoebiasis

B. Kala-azar

C. Schistosomiasis

D. Whipworm infection

74. The eggs of Paragonimus westermani are usually confused with:

A. Diphyllobothrium latum

B. Threadworm

C. Hookworm

D. Whipworm

75. The parasitic disease recently eradicated from India is:

A. Filariasis

B. Guinea worm

C. Balantidiasis

D. Kala-azar

76. The following diseases are transmitted by arthropod vector:
a. Malaria

b. Schistosomiasis

c. Strongyloidiasis

d. Ascariasis

77. Which disease cause by animal infection that is naturally transmissible to humans either directly or

indirectly via a vector.

(a) Zoonosis disease

(b) Anthropogenic disease

(c) Intestine disease

(d) Amoebiasis disease

78. An association in which both host and parasite are so dependent upon each other that one have to live with the help of the other (neither of the partners suffers from any harm from this association).

(a) Symbiosis

(b) Commensalism

(c) Parasitism

(d) Amensalism

79. Which association only parasite derives benefit without causing any injury to the host. An organism lives on food residues or waste products of the body and is capable of leading an independent life.

(a) Symbiosis

(b) Commensalism

(c) Parasitism

(d) Parasitic relationship

80. Which relationship a parasite benefits, the host provides the benefit and gets anything in return and always suffers from some injury.

(a) Symbiosis

(b) Commensalism

(c) Parasitism

(d) Amensalism

81. Larva current or racing larva is the term generally accepted for cases of:

A. Strongyloidiasis

B. Cutaneous larva migrans

C. Leaking hydatid cyst

D. Ascariasis

82. Disseminated systemic infection in AIDS patients is seen with:

(a) Ancylostoma duodenale.

(b) Dracunculus medinensis.

(c) Strongyloides stercoralis.

(d) Trichinella spiralis.

83. Which of the following adult worms resides in lymphatics and lymph nodes?

(a) Dracunculusmedinensis.

(b) Loa loa.

(c) Brugia malayi.

(d) Gnathostomaspinigerum.

84. Sporogony takes place in:
a. human blood

b. the liver cells

c. mosquitoes

d. other sites

85. Amastigote form of Leishmania donovani resides in the:

(a) cells of reticuloendothelial system.

(b) culture media.

(c) digestive tract of insect vector.

(d) hepatocytes

86. Promastigote form of Leishmania donovani is seen in the:

(a) red blood cells.

(b) culture media.

(c) hepatocytes.

(d) cells of reticuloendothelial system.

87. Trypanosoma brucei gambienseis transmitted by:

(a) housefly.

(b) sandfly.

(c) tsetse fly.

(d) reduvidbug.

88. Trypanosoma cruziis transmitted by:

(a) sandfly.

(b) tsetse fly.

(c) housefly.

(d) Reduviid bug.

89. Sandfly is the vector of:

(a) Leishmania donovani.

(b) Plasmodium falciparum.

(c) Wuchereria bancrofti.

(d) Brugia malayi.

90. Which morphological form of Trypanosoma brucei gambienseis seen in humans?

(a) Amastigote.

(b) Promastigote.

(c) Epimastigote.

(d) Trypomastigote.

91. The number of eggs produced by a female Ascaris lumbricoides in a day is about:

A. 1,000

B. 20,000

C. 100.000

D. 250,000

92. The eggs of Ascaris lumbricoides when passed in soil become infective in about:

A. 5days

B. 7days

C 14 days

D. 21 days

93. Malaria infection can be transmitted by:

(a) bite of male Anopheles mosquito.

(b) freshwater fishes.

(c) vertical transmission through placental defect.

(d) contaminated soil and water.

94. Plasmodium falciparum is the most pathogenic of the human Plasmodium spp. as:

(a) it causes a high level of parasitaemia.

(b) it invades erythrocytes of old ages.

(c) its erythrocytic schizogony takes place in the liver.

(d) it causes lymphadenopathy.

95. Which is/are the intermediate hosts of Echinococcus multilocularis?

(a) Sandfly.

(b) Field mice.

(c) Fish.

(d) Cyclops.

96. Liver is the most common organ involved in infection with:

(a) Balantidium coli.

(b) Echinococcus multilocularis.

(c) Trichinella spiralis.

(d) Giardia lamblia.

97. In the stool of an infant objects that look like pumpkin seeds have been noticed. The patient has not eaten this vegetable. What could these objects be?

(a) Proglottids of Taenia solium.

(c) Proglottids of Taenia saginata.

(c) Proglottids of Dipylidiumcaninum.

(d) Scolices of Hymenolepis nana.

98. Which of the following parasites deprives the host of vitamin B12, causing pernicious anaemia?

(a) Taenia solium.

(b) Taenia saginata.

(c) Echinococcus granulosus.

(d) Diphyllobothrium latum.

99. The most lethal of all helminthic infections of man is:

(a) Echinococcus granulosus.

(b) Echinococcus multilocularis.

(c) Echinococcus vogeli.

(d) Taenia solium.

100. Laboratory diagnosis of scabies is best done by:
a. Fecal examination

b. Blood examination

с. Skin scraping

d. Rectal biopsy

101. Largest nematode parasite known to cause infection in man is:

(a) Ascaris lumbricoides.

(b) Necatoramericanus.

(c) Ancylostomaduodenale.

(d) Dracunculusmedinensis.

102. Sandflies belong to which of the following classes?

(a) Insecta.

(b) Arachnida.

(c) Pentastomida.

(d) Crustacea.

103. Which of the following stages of the specific parasites could be found in a human muscle squash

preparation?

(a) Metacercariae of Paragonimus.

(b) Encysted larvae of Trichinella spiralis.

(c) Metacercariae of Fasciolopsisbuski.

(d) Metacercariae of Clonorchissinensis.

104. In Trichinella spiralis infection encysted, coiled larvae can be seen in:

(a) stool.

(b) cerebrospinal fluid.

(c) sputum.

(d) muscle tissue.

105. Ribbon like helminth parasites are known as:

A. Tapeworms

B. Flukes

C. Roundworms

D. Amoebas

106. Which of the following can infect the central nervous system?

A. Loa Loa.

B. Balantidium coli.

C. Echinococcus sps.

D. Giardia lamblia.

107. Ticks are the vectors in which of the following

A. Malaria

B. Babesiosis

C. Loiasis

D. Leishmaniosis

108. Which of the following parasites can cause dysentery in heavy infection?

(a) Trichuris trichiura.

(b) Necatoramericanus.

(c) Giardia lamblia.

(d) Cryptosporidium parvum.

109. Eye worm is the common name of which of the following nematodes?

(a) Onchocerca volvulus.

(b) Loa loa.

(c) Mansonellaoozardi.

(d) Dirofdaria bancrofti.

110. Which of the following parasite can be present in duodenum?

A. Giardia lamblia

B. Entamoeba histolytica

C. Balantidium coli

D. Toxoplasma gondii

111. Both males and females of which of the following genera of arthropods bite?

(a) Phlebotomus.

(b) Glossina.

(c) Cry sops.

(d) Anopheles.

112. Which of the following arthropods bite during daytime?

(a) Anopheles.

(b) Reduviid bugs.

(c) Phlebotomus.

(d) Aedes.

113. Diurnal periodicity is shown by larvae of:

(a) Wuchereria bancrofti.

(b) Brugia malayi.

(c) Loa loa.

(d) Mansonellaperstans.

114. Cerebral malaria is a known complication of infection with:
(a) Plasmodium falciparum

(b) P. vivax

(c) P. ovale

(d) P. malariae
115. Enuresis is usually associated with infection of:

A. Ascaris lumbricoides

B. Trichinella spiralis

C. Enterobius vermicularis

D. Entamoeba histolytica

116. Humans acquire infection with Strongyloides stercoralis by:

(a) penetration of the skin by the larva.

(b) drinking water containing infected Cyclops.

(c) bite of female Aedes mosquito.

(d) bite of female sand fly.

117. Which of the following nematodes is oviparous?

(a) Wuchereria bancrofti

(b) Strongyloides stercoralis.

(c) Ancylostomaduodenale.

(d) Trichinella spiralis.

118. Which of the following genera of arthropods can pass through ordinary mosquito net?

(a) Phlebotomus.

(b) Culicoides.

(c) Anopheles.

(d) Aedes.

119. In which of the following arthropods transovarial transmission of pathogens occurs?

(a) Sandflies.

(b) Ticks.

(c) Head lice.

(d) Reduviid bugs.

120. Which of the following filarial worms resides in the subconjunctival tissue of the eye?

(a) Loa loa.

(b) Brugia malayi.

(c) Wuchereria bancrofti.

(d) Onchocerca volvulus.

121. Smallest nematode known to cause infection in man is:

(a) Trichinella spiralis.

(b) Ancylostomaduodenale.

(c) Strongyloides stercoralis.

(d) Trichuris trichiura.

122. The parasite which has been eradicated from India is:

(a) Leishmania donovani.

(b) Dracunculusmedinensis.

(c) Babesiamicroti.

(d) Toxoplasma gondii.

123. The guinea worm infection is acquired by:

A. Mosquito bite

B. Sandfly bite

C. Ingestion of infected cyclops

D. Inhalation of eggs

124. The size of a sandfly is around:

A. 2 mm

B. 5 mm

C. 10 mm

D. 15 mm

125. Humans acquire infection with Dracunculus medinensis by:

(a) penetration of the skin by the larva.

(b) drinking water containing infected Cyclops.

(c) bite of female Aedes mosquito.

(d) bite of female sand fly.

126. Infection with Dracunculus medinensis is acquired through ingestion of infective larvae harboured in

which of the organisms listed below?

(a) Snails.

(b) Copepods (Cyclops).

(c) Fish.

(d) Mosquito.

127. In malaria, the form of plasmodia that is transmitted from mosquito to human is the…
a. Sporozoite

b. Gametocyte

c. Merozoite

d. Hypnozoite

128. Which is the drug of choice for Taenia solium infection?

(a) Praziquantel.

(b) Niclosamide.

(c) Metronidazole.

(d) Amphotericin B.

129. Which is the smallest tapeworm infecting man?

(a) Hymenolepis nana.

(b) Taenia saginata.

(c) Taenia solium.

(d) Diphyllobothrium latum.

130. Which of the following cestodes is capable of completing its life cycle in a single host?

(a) Taenia saginata.

(b) Taenia solium.

(c) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(d) Hymenolepis nana.

131. Common name of Echinococcus granulosusis:

(a) the fish tapeworm.

(b) the beef tapeworm.

(c) the dwarf tapeworm.

(d) the dog tapeworm.

132. In life cycle of schistosomes:

(a) transmission is direct.

(b) transmission involves an aquatic snail.

(c) transmission involves an insect vector.

(d) humans are infected by swallowing eggs.

133. The parasitic helminths that are most likely to be found in bile ducts, lungs and blood are the:

(a) tapeworms.

(b) roundworms.

(c) flatworms.

(d) flukes.

134. Eggs of which of the following parasites can be seen in the sputum?

(a) Strongyloides stercoralis.

(b) Paragonimus westermani.

(c) Ancylostomaduodenale.

(d) Ascaris lumbricoides.

135. Chinese liver fluke is the common name of:

(a) Fasciola hepatica.

 (b) Fasciolagigantica.

(c) Clonorchissinensis.

(d) Fascioiopsisbuski.

136. Cercaria is the infective stage of:

(a) Schistosoma haematobium.

(b) Paragonimus westermani.

(c) Clonorchissinensis.

(d) Fasciola hepatica.

137. Rusty-brown sputum containing traces of blood and yellowish brown eggs are seen in infection with:

(a) Taenia solium.

(b) Paragonimus westermani.

(c) Ascaris lumbricoides.

(d) Diphyllobothrium latum.

138. Fresh water crayfish is the second intermediate host of:

(a) Paragonimus westermani.

(b) Strongyloides stercoralis.

(c) Fasciola hepatica.

(d) Fascioiopsisbuski.

139. Which of the following parasites infects by the penetration of skin?

(a) Fascioiopsisbuski.

(b) Schistosoma haematobium.

(c) Paragonimus westermani.

(d) Heterophyesheterophyes.

140. Man serves as an intermediate host of:

(a) Echinococcus granulosus.

(b) Taenia saginata.

(c) Hymenolepis nana.

(d) Diphylobothrium latum.

141. Which of the following genera produces eggs with a thick-walled shell and contain an embryo with 3 pairs of hooklets?

(a) Taenia.

(b) Fasciola.

(c) Necator.

(d) Strongyloides.

142. In which of the following parasites sexes are separate?

(a) Schistosoma haematobium.

(b) Clonorchissinensis.

(c) Taenia solium.

(d) Paragonimus westermani.

143. Which of the following malaria parasites has the shortest incubation period?

(a) Plasmodium vivax.

(b) Plasmodium falciparum.

(c) Plasmodium malariae.

(d) Plasmodium ovale.

144. Which of the following parasites should be of special interest to pregnant women?

(a) Isospora belli.

(b) Toxoplasma gondii.

(c) Ascaris lumbricoides.

(d) Endolimax nana.

145. Definitive host of Toxoplasma gondii is:

(a) Dog.

(b) Cat.

(c) Cattle.

(d) Man.

146. Plasmodium vivax can cause:

(a) cerebral malaria.

(b) algid malaria.

(c) blackwater fever.

(d) loiasis.

157. Who first found and described malaria parasite?

(a) Charles Laveran.

(b) Ronald Ross.

(c) Robert Koch.

(d) Carlos Chagas.

148. Which form of malaria parasite is present in the saliva of infected mosquito?

(a) Merozoite.

(b) Sporozoite.

(c) Tachyzoite.

(d) Bradyzoite.

149. Primary exoerythrocyticschizogony or preerythocyticschizogony of Plasmodium spp. occurs in:

(a) brain.

(b) liver.

(c) spleen.

(d) kidney.

150. Which of the following parasites may cause dysentery?

(a) Cryptosporidium parvum.

(b) Balantidium coli.

(c) Cyclosporacayetanensis.

(d) Isospora belli.

151. Miracidium larval form is seen in :

(a) cestodes.

(b) nematodes.

(c) trematodes.

(d) sporozoa.

152. Blood-sucking insects may transmit:

(a) Ancylostomaduodenale

(b) Ascaris lumbricoides

(c) Wuchereria bancrofti

(d) Strongyloides stercoralis

153. Larvae of which of the following parasites can be demonstrated in muscle biopsy?

(a) Trichinella spiralis.

(b) Dracunculusmedinensis.

(c) Wuchereria bancrofti.

(d) Brugia malayi.

154. Which of the following amoebae inhabits mouth rather than the large intestine?

(a) Entamoeba hartmanni.

(b) Entamoeba polecki.

(c) Entamoeba dispar.

(d) Entamoeba gingivalis

155. Which is the infective form of the malaria parasite?

(a) Oocyst.

(b) Sporozoite.

(c) Bradyzoite.

(d) Tachyzoite.

156. Resting stage of the malaria parasite is known as:

(a) sporozoite.

(b) trophozoite.

(c) merozoite.

(d) hypnozoite.

157. Which was the first arthropod-borne disease to be identified?

(a) Leishmaniasis.

(b) Trypanosomiasis.

(c) Malaria.

(d) Babesiosis.

158. In the intermediate host Toxoplasma gondii lives inside the:

(a) lumen of small intestine.

(b) lumen of large intestine.

(c) reticuloendothelial cells and many other nucleated cells.

(d) red blood cells.

159. Which of the following parasites can be transmitted vertically?

(a) Echinococcus granulosus.

(b) Toxoplasma gondii.

(c) Giardia lamblia.

(d) Entamoeba histolytica.

160. Crab may transmit:

(a) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(b) Clonorchissinensis.

(c) Paragonimus westermani.

(d) Enterobius vermicularis.

161. Which parasites can be encountered in the stomach?

A. Loa loa

B. Paragonimus westermani

C. Echinococcus sps.

D. Taenia solium

162. Which of the following causative agent is transmitted by horsefly?

A. Plasmodium vivax

B. Brugia malayi

C. Wuchereria bancrofti

D. Loa loa

163. Which of the following parasites effected with another way?

(a) Ascaris lumbricoides.

(b) Ancylostomaduodenale.

(c) Strongyloides stercoralis.

(d) Schistosoma haematobium.

164. Which of the following parasites affected with another way?

(a) Ancylostomaduodenale.

(b) Ascaris lumbricoides.

(c) Enterobius vermicularis.

(d) Trichuris trichiura.

165. Which of the following nematodes occur in the different organ of human?

(a) Trichuris trichiura.

(b) Enterobius vemicularis.

(c) Ascaris lumbricoides.

(d) Wuchereria bancrofti.

166. Which nematodal infections are occur by penetrating of the skin?

A. Ascaris lumricoides

B. Strongyloides stercoralis

C. Enterobius vermicularis

D. Trichuris trichuria

167. Which Entamoeba pathogenic to the human?

(a) Entamoeba coli.

(b) Entamoeba histolytica.

(c) Entamoeba hartmanni.

(d) Entamoeba gingivalis.

168. Pseudopodia are the mode of locomotion in:

(a) Giardia lamblia.

(b) Trichomonasvaginalis.

(c) Toxoplasma gondii.

(d) Entamoeba histolytica.

169. Which Entamoeba is living in the mouth of human?

(a) Entamoeba coli.

(b) Entamoeba hartmanni.

(c) Entamoeba gingivalis.

(d) Endolimax nana.

170. Which of the following is the largest protozoan parasite inhabiting the large intestine of man?

(a) Entamoeba histolytica.

(b) Entamoeba coli.

(c) Balantidium coli.

(d) Giardia lamblia.

171. Large parasites, such as helminthes, are most likely attacked by:

(a) neutrophils.

(b) eosinophils.

(c) basophils.

(d) platelets.

172. Which of the following nematodes pass through lungs during its life cycle?

(a) Taenia solium.

(b) Necatoramericanus.

(c) Loa loa.

(d) Trichuris trichiura.

173. Which of the following helminth genera includes only definitive host in its life cycle?

(a) Schistosoma.

(b) Strongyloides.

(c) Dracunculus.

(d) Anisakis.

174. Which adult worms of the following cestodes are seen in the lungs of man?

(a) Taenia saginata.

(b) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(c) Hymenolepis nana.

(d) Echinococcus granulosus.

175. Which organism of one species living in or on an organism of other species (a hetero-specific relationship) and deriving its nourishment from the host.

(a) Parasite

(b) Host

(c) Vector

(d) Free living organisms

176. Which host harbours the adult parasite, the most highly developed form of a parasite or where the parasite replicates sexually.

(a) Definitive host

(b) Intermediate host

(c) Paratenic host

(d) Reservoir host

177. Which host alternates with the definitive host and harbours the larval or asexual stages of a parasite.

(a) Definitive host

(b) Intermediate host

(c) Paratenic host

(d) Reservoir host

178. Which agent, usually an insect, that transmits an infection from one human host to another.

(a) vector

(b) anthropogenicdisease

(c) mosquito

(d) parasite

179. Pig is the intermediate host of:

(a) Trichinella spiralis.

(b) Schistosoma haematobium.

(c) Clonorchis sinensis.

(d) Fasciola hepatica

180. Patient: 12 years old girl. She complains of abdominal pain, weakness, dizziness. Laboratory analysis detected anemia caused by vitamin B12 deficiency. What disease caused by Cestoidea has the patient?

(a) Taenia saginata.

(b) Diphyllobothrium latum.

(c) Hymenolepis nana.

(d) Echinococcus granulosus.

181. Which of the following stages of Ancylostoma duodenale is infective to human beings?

(a) Rhabditiform larva.

(b) Filariform larva.

(c) Eggs.

(d) Adult worm