

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:



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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lung flukes may be transmitted through ingestion of _____ contained in raw freshwater crabs or crayfish	metacercariae					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Infection of the definitive host of filaria worm may be via the bite of _____.	flies					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Integral membrane proteins are the most abundant type of protein scattered in the _____ bilayer.	lipid	fat				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Parasites that cause diseases are often referred to as _____ parasites.	pathogenic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In _____ the organisms may not be dependent on each other for their existence, but both benefit when they are associated	Mutualism					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lung flukes may be transmitted through consumption of raw meat of _____ mammals.	omnivorous					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The integral membrane protein can be visualised by _____ microscopy.	electron					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Taenia _____ is a parasite of humans?	saginata					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It is the third most common round worm of humans. It is distributed worldwide, with infections more frequent in areas with tropical weather and poor sanitation practices, and among children. This infection is endemic in southern United States. This refers to <input type="text"/>	Trichuris trichiura					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A major difference between sporocyst and redia is that <input type="text"/> does not possess simple gut.	sporocyst					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"It is the most important human helminthiasis in terms of morbidity and mortality with an estimated annual incidence of infection of > 200 million cases and associated estimated annual mortality rate of about 1 million deaths". This describes <input type="text"/> disease incidence.	Schistosomiasis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> gland and a pore are located ventrally in the mid-esophageal region of nematodes?	Excretory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most important lung fluke is <input type="text"/>	Paragonimus westermani					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nematodes are <input type="text"/> worms.	round					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another name for nematodes is <input type="text"/> —.	roundworm					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hymenolepis nana is a <input type="text"/> parasite of man.	tapeworm					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a form of symbiosis.	Phoresis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	"It is a ciliated larva that hatched from the egg and seeks out molluscs". This refers to <input type="text"/> —.	Miracidium					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The largest group of helminthic diseases in humans are _____ infections.	Intestinal roundworm	roundworm				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To avoid Diphylobothrium latum infection in man, fish should be properly cooked to ensure that the infective plerocercoids is killed. This will ensure that the _____, which may have been hosted in raw or undercooked fish and would be responsible for infection would have been destroyed.	sparganum					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ are sensory papillae on the lips that surround the mouth of roundworms.	Bristles					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Non invasive diagnostic techniques do not exist for the diagnosis of infection, hence it is difficult to estimate the annual rates of infection of these organisms. This refers to _____ species	Echinococcus					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Integral membrane _____ interact widely with hydrocarbon chains of membrane lipids.	proteins					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A _____ parasite refers to a parasite that can be transmitted from vertebrate animals to humans.	zoonotic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The _____ for Loa loa filariasis are two species of flies; Chrysops silacea and C. dimidiata.	vectors					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	" _____ are non-segmented cylindrical and elongated animals, with bilaterally symmetric bodies that contain an intestinal system and a large body cavity.	Nematodes					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lung flukes may be transmitted through <input type="text"/> snails and crabs	freshwater						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The presence of water bodies such as rivers, streams, lakes, dams suitable for the breeding of the snail intermediate hosts would predispose the populace to <input type="text"/> infection.	Schistosomiasis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Infection of the definitive host of filaria worm may be the oral route where <input type="text"/> are accidentally ingested.	eggs						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Katayama syndrome is chronic manifestation of <input type="text"/> —.	Schistosomiasis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Elephantiasis is caused by <input type="text"/> —.	Wuchereria bancrofti						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Female <input type="text"/> lay their eggs in small venules close to the lumen of the intestine or bladder.	Schistosomes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An association where associates benefit when in association is <input type="text"/> —.	Mutualism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Schistosomiasis is caused by <input type="text"/> —.	Schistosoma sp	Schistosoma species					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Trematodes, Cestodes and Nematodes are parasitic <input type="text"/>	helminths						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Tapeworms are <input type="text"/> .	cestodes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A coprozoic or spurious parasite is a parasite that has passed through the <input type="text"/> of an animal host without infecting that host.	alimentary tract	alimentary canal					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A parasite's [ ] cycle usually takes place in and the greatest harm is done to a definitive host.	sexual					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vitelline cells of the Digenean trematode's egg produces globules of a mixture of [ ] and proteins.	phenols					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Dracunculus medinensis is an important [ ] —.	nematode					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Monostome cercariae, Distome cercariae and Amphistome cercariae are major groups of [ ]	cercariae					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vector for [ ] filariasis is mosquito species from the genera Mansonia and Aedes.	Brugia malayi					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infection is not highly endemic in Latin America, [ ] and sub-Saharan Africa	Asia					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Trichinella spiralis, the infective stage is the [ ] larva.	13					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Strongyloides stercoralis, the infective stage is [ ] larva	11					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[ ] are chemical compounds, produced and secreted by an animal, which influence the behavior and development of other members of the same species.	Pheromones					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The development of an unfertilized egg into a new individual is referred to as [ ] .	Parthenogenesis					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There is sexual <input type="text"/> in nematodes, whereby different sexes can be identified by their shapes.	dimorphism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nematodes' body wall is composed of an outer cuticle, a thin <input type="text"/> and musculature	hypodermis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Asexual multiplication of schistosomes takes place in <input type="text"/> —.	snail					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The schistosomes remain in <input type="text"/> throughout their life span.	copula					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> are the second Digenean larval form to develop within the molluscan host.	redia					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a non-ciliated conical anterior papillae bearing apertures of the apical and penetration glands.	Terebratorium					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The hydatid cyst of Echinococcus granulosus causes pathological effects in humans but <input type="text"/> is the definitive host of the parasite.	canid					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first intermediate host of the Coracidium is <input type="text"/> —.	copepod					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Human, dog and <input type="text"/> are definitive hosts of Dipylidium caninum tapeworm.	cat					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Broad Fish Tapeworm causes infection in <input type="text"/> —.	man					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> are the most diversified group of parasitic helminths.	nematodes					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Viruses are examples of _____ parasites	obligate					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In _____ association, both organisms are dependent on each other.	symbiotic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basic body of adult trematodes take the following forms except _____.	Amphistome	Distome	Fluke	Monostome	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How does Echinostoma sp. differ from Fasciola hepatica ?	In Fasciola hepatica oral sucker is surrounded by a prominent collar that is equipped with spines.	In Echinostoma sp. oral sucker is surrounded by a prominent collar that is equipped with spines	Echinostoma sp. Has only one sucker, which is prominent at the posterior of the body	Fasciola hepatica has only one sucker, which is prominent at the posterior of the body	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The alimentary canal of nematodes is:	complete, opening with the mouth and terminating at the anus	complete, opening with the lips and terminating at the cloaca	incomplete, opening with the mouth and terminates at the anus	incomplete, opening with the vulva and terminates at the anus	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are true of integral membrane protein except _____.	The integral membrane protein can be visualised by electron microscopy	The integral membrane proteins interact widely with hydrocarbon chains of membrane lipids	The integral membrane protein cannot be visualised by fluorescence microscopy	The integral proteins are the most abundant type of protein scattered in the lipid bilayer	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The largest group of helminthic diseases in humans is _____.	Intestinal roundworm infections	Tapeworm infections	Skin worm infections	Blood fluke infections	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following Tapeworms of the Genus Hymenolepis is a parasite of man?	H. cantaniana	H. nana	H. lanceolata	H. microstoma	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"It is the third most common round worm of humans. It is distributed worldwide, with infections more frequent in areas with tropical weather and poor sanitation practices, and among children. This infection is endemic in southern United States. Which organism does this refer to?"	Intestinal parasite	Trichuris trichiura	Wuchereria bancrofti	Trichinella spiralis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The resting larval stage of trematode parasitic life cycle is the _____.	metacercaria	mesocercaria	Furcocercous cercariae	mesocercaria	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Macrocytic hypochromic anaemia is _____.	Taenia anaemia	non-genetic-derived anaemia	tapeworm-derived anaemia	intestinal biased anaemia	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The infective form of most trematode pathogens is the ____ stage.	Progenetic	Laval	Trematode	Cercarial	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The vectors for Loa loa filariasis are ____.	two species of flies	Chrysops silacea and C. dimidiata	Molluscs spieces	mosquito species from the genera Mansonia and Aedes	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these structures are located ventrally in the mid-esophageal region of nematodes?	digestive gland and a pore	vulva and cloaca	spicules and bursa	excretory gland and a pore	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Bristles are ____.	sensory papillae on the lips that surround the mouth of cestodes	sensory papillae on the lips that surround the mouth of roundworms	sensory papillae on the lips that surround the mouth of tapeworms	sensory papillae in the buccal cavities of tapeworms.	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is a parasite of humans?	Taenia saginata	Taenia multiceps	Echinococcus granulosus	A & C	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A fluke was identified as the causal organism of a clinical infection in a human population, what group does such a fluke belong to?	Flukic trematodes	Didymozoidic trematodes	Apidogastric trematodes	Digenetic trematodes	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The organism is a parasite, has direct life cycle and does not need an intermediate host. The adult lives in the lumen of the small intestine of man and usually only feed on the semi-digested contents of the gut, although there is some evidence that they can bite the intestinal mucous membrane and feed on blood and tissue fluids. Which organism is so described?"	pneumonia	Toxocara spp	Ascaris suum	Ascaris lumbricoides	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The association between termites and the flagellate protozoa in the gut of the termites is an example of ____.	symbiont	mutualistic	symbiosis	prasitism	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Infection of the definitive host of filaria worm may be any of the following routes except ____.	the oral route	breathing in the cyst	where eggs are accidentally ingested	via the bite of flies	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"It is a ciliated larva that hatched from the egg and seeks out molluscs". What is it called?	Oncomiracidium	Lycophore	Miracidium	Oncolycophore	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Give a general description of nematodes.	Nematodes are segmented elongated animals, with bilaterally symmetric bodies that contain an intestinal system and a large body cavity	Nematodes are non-segmented cylindrical and elongated animals, with bilaterally symmetric bodies that contain an intestinal system and a large body cavity.	Nematodes are ornamented, non-segmented elongated animals, with non-symmetric bodies that contain an intestinal system and a large body cavity.	none of thr above	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another name for nematodes is _____.	tapeworm	roundworm	longworm	largeworm	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are true about adult male schistosomes except _____.	The male is flat with the sides rolled up to form the groove	Adult males measure up to 15 millimetres in length and females up to 10 mm	The male possess only oral and ventral suckers	The cuticle of the male is covered with minute papillae	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Based on their locations in the definitive hosts, digeneans, which of the following does not fit the classification	Intestinal flukes	Eye flukes	Pancreatic flukes	Blood flukes	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A major difference between sporocyst and redia is that _____	sporocyst possesses pharynx while redia does not	redia possesses gut while sporocyst possesses pharynx	redia possesses simple gut while sporocyst does not	sporocyst has complex gut while redia does not	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ causes Elephantiasis.	Wuchereria bancrofti	Trichinella spiralis	Dracuncula medinensis	Haycocknema perplexum	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Non invasive diagnostic techniques do not exist for the diagnosis of infection, hence it is difficult to estimate the annual rates of infection of these organisms. What are they?	Echinococcus sp,	Echinostomes sp.	Dicrocoelium sp	Paragonimus sp	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"It is the most important human helminthiasis in terms of morbidity and mortality with an estimated annual incidence of infection of > 200 million cases and associated estimated annual mortality rate of about 1 million deaths". Which disease incidence does this describe?	Echinostomiasis	Schistosomiasis	Paragonimiasis	Chinese liver fluke	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following options are possible life cycles of digeneans except _____.	Adult parasites (Asexual/Sexual reproduction) – eggs – larval parasites (Asexual reproduction)/first intermediate host – Cercaria – larval parasites metacercaria - final definitive host	Adult parasites (Asexual/Sexual reproduction) – eggs – larval parasites (first intermediate host) – Cercaria – larval parasites metacercaria - larval parasites (Arrested larvae) – final definitive host	Adult parasites (Asexual/Sexual reproduction) – eggs – larval parasites (Asexual reproduction)/first intermediate host – final definitive host	Adult parasites (Asexual/Sexual reproduction) – eggs – larval parasites (Asexual reproduction)/first intermediate host – Cercaria – final definitive host	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not correct about Schistosomes?	Schistosomes are hermaphrodites	Schistosomes are digeneans	Cross fertilization between different individuals is more generally the rule with Schistosomes	In Schistosomes, the genital atrium opens into the uterus.	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are groups of parasitic helminthes except _____.	Cestodesa	Nematodes	Fungitodes	Trematodes	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The vitelline cells of the Digenean trematode's egg produces globules of a mixture of ___ and ___	proline and phenols	phenols and proteins	proteins and vitelline	vitelline and proline	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To avoid Diphylobothrium latum infection in man, fish should be properly cooked to ensure that the infective plerocercoids is killed. Why is this so?	So that the hexacanth, which is the infective larvae would not persist in the fish and be transmitted to man	So that the sparganum, which may have been hosted in raw or undercooked fish and would be responsible for infection would have been destroyed	This is so because infection occurs by consuming raw or undercooked fish harbouring interegum	infection occurs by processed fish harbouring the coracidium	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Female Schistosomes lay their eggs in _____.	the liver, venous blood system and the bladder	the lumen of the intestine	the venous blood system and the lumen	In small venules close to the lumen of the intestine or bladder	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Eggs of Pseudophyllidean tapeworm are passed from ___ in the ___ and hatch in ___ into small motile embryonic parasites.	man; faeces; water	water; man; faeces	faeces; water; man	faeces; man; water	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An infection was contracted by cysticercosis. What is likely to be the causative agent?	Cestode	Beef tapeworm	Taenia solium	Dracunculus semipenetrance	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The preferred intermediate host for the plerocercoids of Diphylobothrium latum is _____.	different fish species	hooklets	carnivorous species	cercomer	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are reasons why the prevalence of Taenia infection is on the increase except _____.	Sewage farming	Consumption of semi-cooked meat in manufactured food products	Decline in animal farming	Consumption of undercooked beef and pork by tourist visiting highly endemic areas	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Lung flukes are transmitted through the following except _____.	freshwater snails and crabs	air infection	consumption of raw meat of omnivorous mammals	ingestion of metacercariae contained in raw freshwater crabs or crayfish	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most important lung fluke is _____.	Paragonimus africanus	Paragonimus uterobilateralis	Paragonimus sp.	Paragonimus westermani	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	For Schistosomiasis, which of the following is not a correct pair of epidemiology/control intervention?	The presence of water bodies such as rivers, streams, lakes, dams suitable for the breeding of the snail intermediate hosts/Reduction of human-water contact	Contamination of natural water bodies with infected human urine and faeces/Improved socio-economic status of the people: like good sanitation system and water supply	Modification of the ecology of the snail habitat/Human water contact activities including swimming, laundry and fetching	Factors that promote intramolluscan development of parasite and subsequent transmission to man/Biological control through the introduction of competitors snails into the snail habitat, chemical and physical interventions	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are sets of chronic manifestation of Schistosomiasis except _____.	Terminal haematuria, dysuria, and frequent urination	Dysentery, diarrhoea, weakness, and abdominal pain	Cercarial dermatitis and Katayama syndrome	Headache, seizures (both generalized and focal), myeloradiculopathy with lower limb and back pain, paresthesia, and urinary bladder dysfunction."	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Infections by the major tapeworm parasites of humans often occur following the consumption of _____.	raw or undercooked fish and pork	raw or undercooked beef and canine	raw or undercooked beef and pork	of raw or undercooked beef, fish, canine and pork	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are good measure in reducing the prevalence of Taenia infection except _____.	Inspect meat to be used in industries properly	Maintain high standard of sanitation	Immunization against bivariate cysticercosis	Heavily infected meat should be treated properly before use.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Digenean trematodes that infect domesticated animals and also cause well known human infection include:	Elephantiasis and hook worm	Elephantiasis and liver fluke	Paragonimus spp and Echinostome spp	Fasciola hepatica and Dicrocoelium dendriticum	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Eggs of a digenean was detected in terminal urine sample. Which organism would you suspect?	Urinary Schistosoma	Urinary Schistosomiasis	Urinary tegument	molluscan intermediate	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Where does a parasite's sexual cycle usually place and the greatest harm by the parasite usually observed?	In a species	In an animal	In a definitive host	In an intermediate host	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A zoonotic parasite refers to:	a disease that can be transmitted from vertebrate animals to humans.	a parasite that can be transmitted from vertebrate animals to humans.	a disease that can be transmitted from humans to vertebrate animals.	a pathogen that can be transmitted from humans to vertebrate animals.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An association where associates benefit when in association is _____.	Parasitism	Mutualism	Commensalism	Symbiosis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Schistosomiasis is caused by _____.	Schistosoma sp	bilharzia	hook worm	cestode	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A major difference between <i>Ancylostoma duodenale</i> and <i>Necator americanus</i> is that:	<i>A. duodenale</i> 's vulva is positioned towards the tail region while in <i>N. americanus</i> the vulva is positioned at the anterior region	<i>A. duodenale</i> has caudal spine while <i>N. americanus</i> does not have	<i>A. duodenale</i> has two pairs of copulatory spicules while <i>N. americanus</i> has one pair	<i>A. duodenale</i> has one pair ventral teeth while <i>N. americanus</i> has 1 pair of ventral cutting plates	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How does commensalism differ from parasitism?	In commensalism, the partners in the relationship do not benefit from each other while in parasitism, it is a beneficial relationship for both parties	In commensalism, one party benefits while in parasitism both parties derive mutual benefits in the association	Both association types are completely the same, there is no difference	In commensalism, one partner benefits from while the other is not	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An association where neither organism is dependent on the other for existence, but only one of the partners benefits from the association affected is referred to as _____	Parasitism	Mutualism	Symbiosis	Commensalism	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How does a vector differ from an intermediate host of a parasite?	A vector does not actively transmit infection to a host without necessarily harbouring the asexual stage of the parasite while an intermediate host harbours the asexual forms of the parasite	A vector actively transmits infection to a host and would always harbour the asexual stage of the parasite	A vector actively transmits infection to a host without necessarily harbouring the asexual stage of the parasite while an intermediate host harbours the asexual forms of the parasite	A vector cannot transmit infection to a host without necessarily harbouring the asexual stage of the parasite while an intermediate host harbours the asexual forms of the parasite	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are associations among animals except _____.	Parasites	Mutualism	Commensalism	Symbiosis	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Tapeworms are _____.	nematodes	cestodes	trematodes	none of thr above	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A coprozoic or spurious parasite that :	is a parasite that has passed through the alimentary tract of an animal host without infecting that host	depends upon the host for predigested food	a parasite that has no optimal temperature range for its existence and development	has successfully passed through the alimentary canal of the host	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phoresis is a _____.	form of commensalism	form of symbiosis	form of commensalism	form of parasitoid	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Parasitology refers only to the study of _____.	infection with invertebrate metazoan parasites and eukaryotic protozoan	infection with bacteria and viruses	invertebrate metazoan parasites	infection with bacteria the higher chordate parasites	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Pseudophyllidean tapeworms is a _____	non-premissive host	paratentic host	accidental host	reservoir host	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major groups of helminths contain members that have man as their main hosts are _____.	nematodes, roundworms and tapeworms	Enterobius vermicularis and Trichuris trichiuria	Pinworm, Threadworm and nematodes	The Digenean flukes, the tapeworms and the roundworms	D	eExam

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