Roll No. | | | | | | |

Answer Sheet No._____

Sig. of Candidate._____

Sig. of Invigilator._____

MICROBIOLOGY HSSC–II

SECTION – A (Marks 10)

Time allowed: 10 Minutes

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

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

(i) In this type of Symbiotic relationship, one partner benefits while the other is unaffected:

A. Parasitism B. Commensalism

C. Mutualism D. None of these

(ii) At high power, always use which adjustment KNOB to focus the image?

A. Fine B. Coarse

C. Diaphragm D. It does not matter

(iii) Germ tube test is performed to identify:

A. Clostridium difficile B. Cryptococcus neoformans

C. Candida albicans D. Candida glabrata

(iv) Household fly plays main role in transmission of:

A. Food borne diseases B. Respiratory tract infections

C. Blood borne diseases D. None of these

(v) Which of the following act as main reservoir of Blantidium coli infection in human beings?

A. Man B. Cow

C. Monkey D. Pig

(vi) Dermatophytes includes following genera except:

A. Microsporum B. Trichophyton

C. Medurella D. Epidermo phyton

(vii) Which of the following nematode is a ovo-viviparous?

A. Enterobius vermicularis B. Trichenella spiralis

C. Strongyloides stercoralis D. Dracunculus medinensis

(viii) Cosoni's test is used for the diagnosis of:

A. Taeniasis B. Hydatidiasis

C. Trichuriasis D. Onchocerciasis

(ix) The larval form of Taenia solium is called:

A. Cysticerus B. Cysticercoid

C. Cysticerus bovis D. Hydatid cyst

(x) Always begin examining microscope slides with which power objective is:

A. High B. Low

C. 100 x D. It does not matter which objective

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks: 10

Marks Obtained:

MICROBIOLOGY HSSC–II

Time allowed: 2:20 Hours **Total Marks Sections B and C: 40**

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

SECTION – B (Marks 26)

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

(i) Describe the term tinea and its types.

(ii) Draw brief life cycle of household fly.

(iii) Draw, label and describe egg of Schistosoma intercalatum.

(iv) Narrate the difference between direct and indirect life cycle of parasites with example.

(v) Write preventive measures to control infection by Entamoeba Histolytica.

(vi) Enlist the organisms for which dark field illumination is helpful.

(vii) What general safety precautions are required to take while handling specimens possibly infected with parasites?

(viii) Name the organism(s) causing chagas disease. What sample type is required for its diagnosis?

(ix) How enterobiasis is diagnosed and what specimen is used?

(x) What is the difference between cysts of Entamoeba histolytica and Entamoeba coli?

(xi) Name the hook worms and their laboratory diagnosis.

(xii) A stool specimen is processed through formal ether sedimentation concentration technique. After centrifugation draw and label the tube contents.

(xiii) Narrate the difference between Host and Vector in life cycle of parasite with example.

(xiv) Name the parasites as trophozite, microfilaria or any other form, may observe in blood.

(xv) Draw, label and describe egg of Hymenolepis nana.

(xvi) Mosquito play role as vector in transmission of parasitic pathogens. Enlist name of pathogens.

(xvii) What is difference between perfect and imperfect fungi?

SECTION – C (Marks 14)

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

Q. 3 Classify fungi with examples. Describe briefly different techniques to identify fungi from clinical specimens.

Q. 4 Describe the life cycle, pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of plasmodium species.

Q. 5 Discuss the life cycle, pathogenicity and laboratory diagnosis of Ascaris lumbricoides.