Karanjia Auto College, Karanjia, Mayurbhanj,

CC-1

Microbiology and Phycology

UNIT-I:

Fill in the blanks 1 marks

1. Mastigophora is named due to presence of _____.
2. Chromatophores bear _____.
3. Euglena belongs to _____.
4. If euglena is phototrophic in sunlight, the mode of nutrition in dark is _____.
5. Colour of Euglena is _____.
6. Write down the systematic position of Euglena viridis. 7. Describe the structure of flagella of Euglena
8. What are paramylon bodies?
9. Describe the mode of nutrition of Euglena.
10. Justify the statement that Euglena is more an animal than a plant.
11. Entamoeba histolytica is the causative agent of _____.
12. The number of stages of life is _____.
13. The outer covering of Entamboeba is _____.
14. The clear zone surrounding the karyosome of Entamoeba is called _____.
15. The movement via pseudopodium of Entamoeba resembles _____.
16. Amoeba was 1st described by _____.
17. Amoeba belongs to class _____.
18. The posterior wrinkled region of Amoeba is called _____.
19. Amoeba is stained by _____.
20. The speed of Amoeba is _____.
21. Malaria parasite belongs to sub-phylum _____.
22. Out of the four species of Plasmodium, _____ is the rarest one.
23. _____ is the causative organism of benign tertian.
24. The malaria parasite being extracellular resident of mosquito, lives in _____.
25. The sexual cycle of malaria parasite is completed in _____.
26. Grantia and Scypha are _____ type of sponges.
27. _____ is known as urn-sponge.
28. _____ is known as crown sponge.
29. The other name of canal system is _____.
30. The contractile cells around dermal ostia are called _____.

Answer the followings. 1.5/2.5marks

1. Write down the systematic position of Euglena viridis. 2.
Describe the structure of flagella of Euglena
3. What are paramylon bodies?
4. Describe the mode of nutrition of Euglena.
5. Justify the statement that Euglena is more an animal than a plant.
6. Write the name of different stages of life cycle of Entamoeba.
7. Describe the trophozoite stage of Entamoeba.
8. Who causes Amoebiasis and who is the host?
9. Write down the treatment to Amoebiasis.
10. Justify that Entamoeba is not pathogenic but behaves as a pathogenic organism.
11. What is regeneration?
12. How one can maintain Amoeba culture?
13. Write a note on pseudopodia?
14. What is lobopodia?
15. What is plasmasol?
16. How many species of Plasmodium you know? Write their names.
17. What are the two phases that the malaria parasite spends in human body?
18. Define gametogony.
19. What is a cryptozoite?
20. Describe phanerozoic or exoerythrocytic schizogony?
21. Write the outline of passage of water current in Ascon type of sponges.
22. What is a Rhagon?
23. How the spongin fibres are formed?
24. Write a note on Eurypylous type of canal.
25. What are the functions of water current?

Long answer questions. 6 marks

1. Describe the life cycle and pathogenicity of Plasmodium vivax?
2. Describe the life cycle and pathogenicity of Entamoeba histolytica.
3. Write different types of canal system in sponges.

UNIT-II

Fill in the blanks 1 marks

1. Alternation of generation of an organism, the asexual phase is _____ in nature.
2. In life cycle of Obelia the fixed polypoid phase is _____.
3. Medusa arises from _____.
4. The Medusa arises from blastostyle by the process called _____.
5. In Obelia, sex cells originate from _____.
6. Polymorphism means _____.
7. Medusae are concerned with _____ function.
8. _____ is trimorphic.
9. Corals belong to class _____ and _____.
10. Skeleton of a solitary coral is known as _____.
11. The calcareous exoskeleton of corals are secreted by _____.
12. The fused corallites in a colonial coral forms a skeletal mass called _____.
13. The larva of corals is _____.

14. Ctenophora are commonly known as _____.
15. Ctenophora bears _____ number of plates for locomotion.
16. _____ is the characteristic larva of development of Ctenophora.
17. Pleurobranchia belongs to order _____.
18. _____ is the sense organ of Pleurobranchia.

Answer the followings. 1.5/2.5marks

1. What do you mean by alternation of generations?
2. What are the two phases of Obelia life?
3. What is metagenesis?
4. Justify the statement, “a true alternation of generations can not be said to occur in Obelia.” 5. What is polymorphism?
6. What is genetic polymorphism?
7. What are the forms of Hydrozoa?
8. What are the importance of polymorphism?
9. What is called dimorphism?
10. What is coral?
11. Describe the soft structure of coral polyp.
12. What is sclerosepta?
13. Write a note on hexacorallian corals.
14. What is coral reef?
15. Write the names of 2 classes under phylum Ctenophora.
16. Write the affinities of Ctenophora with Coelenterata.
17. Write the affinities of Ctenophora with platyhelminthes.

Long answer questions. 6 marks

1. Write a note on metagenesis in obelia.
2. Define polymorphism. Write polymorphism in Cnidarians.
3. What are corals? Describe different types of coral reefs.

UNIT-III

Fill in the blanks 1 marks

1. Flat worms belong to class _____.
2. F. gigantica is the liverfluke of _____ animal.
3. F. hepatica affects _____ animal.
4. _____ is called Chinese liverfluke.
5. _____ is the causative organism of clonorchiasis.
6. The complete life cycle ofF. hepatica was studied by _____.
7. Fascioliasis is caused by _____.
8. Taenia solium belongs to class _____.
9. Taenia soliumis called _____ tape worm.
10. _____ is beef tape worm.
11. _____ is the primary host of T. solium.
12. _____ is the device of attachment of T. solium to host intestine.

Answer the followings 1.5/2.5marks

1. What is liver rot?
2. Describe the morphology of F. hepatica.
3. Write down the body walls of F. hepatica.
4. What is digenetic life?
5. Excretory system of F. hepatica is responsible for?
6. Write the morphology of T. solium.
7. What is proglottid?
8. What is protandrous condition?
9. What is auto infection?
10. Differentiate taeniasis and cysticercosis.

Long answer questions. 6 marks

1. Describe the life cycle of Fasciola hepatica.
2. Write the symptoms, diagnostics, treatment and prophylaxis of disease caused by Fasciola hepatica.
3. Describe the life cycle of Taenia solium.
4. Write the symptoms, diagnostics, treatment and prophylaxis of disease caused by Taenia solium.

UNIT-IV

Fill in the blanks 1 marks

1. The common name of Nematode is _____.
2. The coelom of A. lumbricoides is _____.
3. In female A. lumbricoides the genital pore is located at _____.
4. The opening of amphidial gland is called _____.
5. Tango receptor is a receptor for _____.
6. The filarial nematodes belong to the order _____.
7. The human filarial worm causes _____.
8. The intermediate host of filarial worm is _____.
9. _____ is the stage of infection to the intermediate host.
10. _____ is the infective stage of microfilariae to man.
11. Swelling of lymphnodes is called _____.
12. _____ is used for eradication of microfilariae from circulation.
13. In A. lumbricoides juveniles, the excretory system is formed by _____, 14. The excretory pore of A. lumbricoides arises from _____ side as a _____.
15. The chief excretory product of A. lumbricoides is _____.
16. Nervous system of A. lumbricoides was studied by _____.
17. _____ disease is caused by A. lumbricoides.

Answer the followings. 1.5/2.5marks

1. Write down the systematic position of A. lumbricoides.
2. How can you differentiate the sexes of A. lumbricoides?
3. What is a cloaca?
4. What are the body layers of A. lumbricoides?
5. What is moulting?
6. Write the names of 5 layers of cuticle of A. lumbricoides.
7. What are fenestrated membranes?

8. Describe the morphology of W. bancrofti.
9. Write a note on structure of microfilariae.
10. What is the importance of microfilariae?
11. Draw the life cycle of filarial worm.

Long answer questions. 6 marks

1. Describe the life cycle of Ascaris lumbricoids.
2. Write the symptoms, diagnostics, treatment and prophylaxis of disease caused by Ascaris lumbricoids.
3. Describe the life cycle of Wouchereria bancrofti.
4. Write the symptoms, diagnostics, treatment and prophylaxis of disease caused by Wouchereria bancrofti.
5. What are the parasitic adaptations of helminthes?