

Domain Knowledge Test for recruitment of Assistant Professor in DUVASU, Mathura

Subject: Veterinary Parasitology

- Q. No.1** Eggs triangular in shape and lophocercus cercariae are found in the life cycle of:
- a *Echinostoma revolutum*
 - b *Clinostomum marginatum*
 - c *Sanguinicola inermis*
 - d *Posthodiplostomum cuticula*
- Q. No.2** Dauer larva is associated to
- a Self cure phenomenon
 - b Homogonic life cycle
 - c Heterogonic life cycle
 - d Arrested development
- Q. No.3** Wizen -monkey face appearance of the protozoa in faeces is suggestive of:
- a Giardiasis
 - b Toxoplasmosis
 - c Cryptosporidiosis
 - d Amoebiasis
- Q. No.4** Larva currens is found in the life cycle of:
- a *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
 - b *Ascaris suum*
 - c *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 - d *Habronema majus*
- Q. No.5** Larva is also known as oncomiridium in the life cycle of
- a Digenea
 - b Monogenea
 - c Cotyloda
 - d Eucestoda
- Q. No.6** Concomitant immunity is found in the following:
- a *Schistosoma* species
 - b *Haemonchus* species
 - c *Dicrocoelium* species
 - d *Habronema* species
- Q. No.7** The larval stages of which trematode can be used for biological control of larval stages of Schistosomes in intermediate host:
- a *Echinochamus* spp.
 - b *Heterophyes* spp.
 - c *Echinostome* spp.
 - d *Pseudodiscus* spp.

- Q. No.8 Identify a group of parasites that are viviparous and transmitted through blood inoculation by biological vector:**
- a Lung worms.
 - b *Plasmodium spp.*
 - c Spirurids
 - d Filarial nematodes
- Q. No.9 The etiological agent of 'White grub' disease is:**
- a *Posthodiplostomum minimum*
 - b *Neodiplostomum perlatum*
 - c *Clinostomum marginatum*
 - d *Clinostomum complanatum*
- Q. No.10 *Nanophyetus salmincola* transmits the following rickettsial agent/ disease:**
- a Katayama fever
 - b Elkomin fever
 - c Anaplasmosis
 - d Mediterranean spotted fever
- Q. No.11 Taenid egg in faeces of dog reveals presence of:**
- a *Taenia solium*
 - b *Taenia saginata*
 - c *Echinococcus granulosus*
 - d *Diphylobothrium latum*
- Q. No. 12 PAIR technique is employed for the treatment of:**
- a Coenurosis
 - b Kumri
 - c Cascado
 - d Cystic echinococcosis
- Q. No.13 Cercaria in which 'tail contractile to equal or exceed width of the body' is commonly known as:**
- a Cystocercous
 - b Rhopalocercous
 - c Leptocercous
 - d Microcercous
- Q. No.14 'Y' shaped excretory system is present in the following:**
- a *Notocotylus* species
 - b *Opisthorchis* species
 - c *Fasciola* species
 - d *Dicrocoelium* species

- Q. No.15** Schizogony is intranuclear in which of the following *Eimeria* spp.:
- a *E. cylindrical*
 - b *E. auburnensis*
 - c *E. alabamensis*
 - d *E. zuernii*
- Q. No.16** The following trematode parasite is found in the bile duct of monkeys:
- a *Platynostomum fastosum*
 - b *Dicrocoelium hospes*
 - c *Eueyhelms squamula*
 - d *Athesmia foxi*
- Q. No.17** The following trematode possess a trilobed ovary:
- a *Taenia solium*
 - b *Cryptocotyle lingua*
 - c *Metagonimus yokogawai*
 - d *Metorchis albidus*
- Q. No.18** Parapleurolophocercous cercariae are found in the life cycle of:
- a *Pseudoamphistomum truncatum*
 - b *Plagiorchis lutrae*
 - c *Heterophyes heterophyes*
 - d *Euryhelms squamula*
- Q. No.19** Male sterility technique was firstly used in control of:-
- a *Gastrophilus* spp
 - b *Cochylomia* spp.
 - c *Hypoderma* spp.
 - d *Tsetse* fly
- Q. No.20** The site of predilection of the following parasites is bile duct of dogs and cats except:
- a *Pseudoamphistomum truncatum*
 - b *Metorchis albidus*
 - c *Metagonimus yokogawai*
 - d *Concinnum procyonis*
- Q. No.21** Life cycle of which of the following parasite involves requirement of up to four different hosts:
- a *Concinnum procyonis*
 - b *Athesmia foxi*
 - c *Alaria alata*
 - d *Dicrocoelium hospes*

- Q. No.22** Cercariae of the following trematode families penetrate and encyst on some crustacean except:
- a Paragonimidae
 - b Troglotremitidae
 - c Halipegidae
 - d Notocotylidae
- Q. No.23** The molecular tool, where oligonucleotides are tethered to a glass or silica chip is :
- a LAMP
 - b Molecular Beacon
 - c Microarray
 - d Hybridisation
- Q. No.24** River blindness in human beings is caused by the parasite:
- a *Wuchereria bancrofti*
 - b *Trypanosoma rhodesiense*
 - c *Trypanosoma gambiense*
 - d *Onchocercus volvulus*
- Q. No.25** Larvae of which warble fly do not follow internal migration in the host body:
- a Goat Warble fly
 - b Deer Warble fly
 - c Yak Warble fly
 - d Ox warble fly
- Q. No.26** Which developmental stage is responsible for causing ligulosis in fishes:
- a Proceroid
 - b Plerocercoid
 - c Tetrathyridium
 - d Oncomiridium
- Q. No.27** Casoni test is a:
- a Immediate hypersensitivity test
 - b Delayed hypersensitivity test
 - c Stimulatory reaction
 - d Cytotoxic reaction
- Q. No.28** Definitive host of *Echinococcus shiquicus* is
- a *Speothos venaticus*(Bush dog)
 - b *Vulpes vulpes*(Red fox)
 - c *Panthera onca* (Jaguar)
 - d *Vulpes ferrilata*(Tibetan fox)

- Q. No.29 Cestode with a kidney shaped ovary:**
- a *Echinococcus multilocularia*
 - b *Taenia solium*
 - c *Echinococcus granulosus*
 - d *Echinococcus vogel*
- Q. No.30 The intermediate hosts of *Taenia serialis* are:**
- a Domestic ruminants
 - b Domestic and wild ruminants
 - c Lagomorphs
 - d Pigs
- Q. No.31 Genital pore of which cestode of poultry alternates regularly:**
- a *Raillietina tetragona*
 - b *Cotugnia digonopora*
 - c *Davainea proglotina*
 - d *Amoebotaenia sphenoides*
- Q. No.32 Pseudoscolex is present in one of the following cestodes:**
- a *Fimbriaria fasciolaris*
 - b *Hymenolepis carioca*
 - c *Hymenolepis lanceolata*
 - d *Metroliaesthes lucida*
- Q. No.33 In which of the following cestodes, testes lie laterally to excretory canal:**
- a *Raillietinaechnobothridia*
 - b *Thysanosoma actinoides*
 - c *Thysaniezia giardi*
 - d *Bertiella studeri*
- Q. No.34 'Paranthic', containing 10% Oxfendazole is most commonly used to contain:**
- a Coenurosis
 - b Ovine haemonchosis
 - c Porcine cysticercosis
 - d Canine hookworms
- Q. No.35 Which worms are commonly known as 'Sclerostomes':**
- a Large strongyles of equines
 - b Small strongyles of equines
 - c Ascarids of pigs
 - d Hookworms of ruminants
- Q. No.36 'Bankrupt worm' is:**
- a *Haemonchus contortus*
 - b *Ostertagia ostertagi*
 - c *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*
 - d *Nematodirus spathiger*

- Q. No.37 Polydelphic females are present in the family:**
- a Ascarididae
 - b Physalopteridae
 - c Trichuridae
 - d Doioctophymidae
- Q. No.38 in which of the following, males possess equal spicules and vulva in females is usually non-functional:**
- a Filariida
 - b Oxyuroidea
 - c Dracunculoidea
 - d Strongylidea
- Q. No.39 Intermediate host of *Crenosomavulpis* is:**
- a Earthworm
 - b Lagomorph
 - c Snail
 - d Cyclops
- Q. No.40 The infective stage of *Oslerusosleri* to the definitive host is:**
- a First larval stage
 - b Second larval stage
 - c Third larval stage
 - d Fourth larval stage
- Q. No.41 The site of predilection for *Anafilaroidesrostratus* is:**
- a Heart
 - b Liver
 - c Brain
 - d Lungs
- Q. No.42 The “COCCIMORPH” software tool results in identification of *Eimeria* spp. oocysts of the following animal species:**
- a Poultry and Cattle
 - b Poultry and Rabbit
 - c Poultry and Sheep
 - d Sheep and Cattle
- Q. No.43 Average quantity of blood sucked by one parasite/ day in *Haemonchus*:**
- a 0.1 ml
 - b 0.01 ml
 - c 0.5 ml
 - d 0.05 ml

- Q. No.44** In which of the following nematode parasites, the entire development to the third larval stage takes place *in utero*:
- a *Oslerus*
 - b *Ollulanus*
 - c *Oxyuris*
 - d *Habronema*
- Q. No.45** 'Old World hookworm' is:
- a *Ancylostoma caninum longispiculum*
 - b *Ancylostoma caninum*
 - c *Ancylostoma tubaeforme*
 - d *Ancylostoma duodenale*
- Q. No.46** Male having cup shaped bursa, without rays and single spicule is observed in :
- a *Diectophyma renale*
 - b *Stephanurus dentatus*
 - c *Dictyocaulus filaria*
 - d *Ostertagia ostertagi*
- Q. No.47** Which parasite attaches to gastric mucosa with the aid of large dentate pseudolabia and a collarette:
- a *Gongylonema pulchrum*
 - b *Physalopterapra eputialis*
 - c *Onchocerca gutturosa*
 - d *Diectophyma renale*
- Q. No.48** Members of the genus *Porrocaecum* are widely distributed parasites of the intestine of:
- a Tortoises
 - b Wild canids
 - c Birds
 - d Reptiles
- Q. No.49** Which of the following parasites infect horses, pigs, ruminants and men?
- a *Aelurostrongylus abstrusus*
 - b *Trichuris vulpis*
 - c *Diphylobothrium latum*
 - d *Trichostrongylus axei*
- Q. No.50** The Nematode parasite without spicules is:
- a *Dirofilaria immitis*
 - b *Trichinella spiralis*
 - c *Tetrameres fissispina*
 - d *Simondsia paradoxa*

- Q. No.51** Definitive hosts of *Dracunculus insignis* are:
- a Humans
 - b Racoons
 - c Snakes
 - d Canine
- Q. No.52** “FROGIN” software used for forecasting of gastrointestinal parasites in sheep was developed at which of the institute:
- a ICAR-CSWRI, Avikanagar
 - b ICAR-CIRG, Makhdoom
 - c ICAR-IVRI, Izatnagar
 - d ICAR-NDRI Karnal
- Q. No.53** The intermediate host of *Sarcocystis* is
- a Cattle
 - b Pigs
 - c Sheep
 - d Goats
- Q. No.54** Which of the following is an Amino-acetonitrile derivative:
- a Paraherquamide
 - b Methyllycaconitine
 - c Derquantel
 - d Monepantel
- Q. No.55** Both the sexes of the parasite are in permanent copulation:
- a *Mammomonogamus laryngeus*
 - b *Anafilaroides rostratus*
 - c *Habronema muscae*
 - d *Tetrameres americana*
- Q. No.56** Visceral larva profundus is caused by:
- a *Strongyloides* species
 - b *Gnathostoma* species
 - c *Toxocara* species
 - d *Physaloptera* species
- Q. No.57** ‘Crisis’, a condition similar to ‘self-cure phenomenon’ is described for the very first time by:
- a N. D. Levine
 - b E.J.L. Soulsby
 - c Jarett
 - d McCoy

- Q. No.58** The etiological agent of diffuse unilateral subacute neuroretinitis (DUSN) is:
- a *Baylisascaris procyonis*
 - b *Baylisascaris shroederi*
 - c *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*
 - d *Gnathostoma spinigerum*
- Q. No.59** MM3-COPRO test is used to assess coproantigens of:
- a *Cryptosporidium* species
 - b *Fasciola* species
 - c *Schistosoma* species
 - d *Giardia* species
- Q. No.60** The second dose of Difil contains:
- a 2000 X-irradiated (50 kRad) infective larvae
 - b 2000 X-irradiated (100 kRad) infective larvae
 - c 2000 Gamma-irradiated (50 kRad) infective larvae
 - d 2000 Gamma-irradiated (100 kRad) infective larvae
- Q. No.61** Type I ostertagiosis is characterized by one of the following
- a High morbidity and low mortality
 - b Low morbidity and high mortality
 - c Low morbidity and low mortality
 - d High morbidity and high mortality
- Q. No.62** The parasite characteristically involved in nodules formation in young buffalo calves:
- a *Cooperia punctata*
 - b *Paracooperia nodulosa*
 - c *Mecistocirrus digitatus*
 - d *Nematidirus battus*
- Q. No.63** Heavy infections with which parasite are associated with Fog fever syndrome in immune carrier hosts:
- a *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
 - b *Haemonchus placei*
 - c *Theileri aannulata*
 - d *Babesia bigemina*
- Q. No.64** Which of the following tests developed by Prof. G. Cringoli can be used for qualitative and quantitative detection of eggs and larvae:
- a Kazo-Katz technique
 - B Formal-ether concentration
 - c Flotation technique
 - d FLOTAC

- Q. No.65** Which of the following is not a commercial fixative for protozoa:
- a Protofix
 - b Low-viscosity polyvinyl alcohol
 - c Merthiolate-iodine formalin
 - d Glutaraldehyde
- Q. No.66** TYI-S-33 medium in case of *Trichomonas vaginalis* an example of:
- a Axenic culture
 - b Monoxenic culture
 - c Xenic culture
 - d Poluxenic culture
- Q. No.67** Linstead's medium is used for the culture of:
- a *Entamoeba histolytica*
 - b *Giardia duodenalis*
 - c *Trichomonas vaginalis*
 - d *Balantidium coli*
- Q. No.68** Ham's F-12 is used for the cultivation of:
- a *Angiostrongylus costaricensis*
 - b *Brugia malayi*
 - c *Strongyloides* species
 - d *Ancylostoma caninum*
- Q. No.69** Hour glass shaped buccal capsule is the characteristic feature of the following nematode:
- a *Oxyuris mansoni*
 - b *Spirocerca lupi*
 - c *Habronema muscae*
 - d *Theleazia rhodesii*
- Q. No.70** Leibovitz's media is used for culturing which helminth:
- a *Tertrameres* species
 - b *Taenia* species
 - c *Spirocerca* species
 - d *Trichinella spiralis*
- Q. No.71** Barbervax contains
- a H-gal-GP
 - b H11
 - c H-gal-GP and H11
 - d MM3

- Q. No.72** Leishmaniosis is an example of _____ type of zoonosis
- a Cyclo Zoonosis
 - b Meta -zoonosis
 - c Sapro-zoonosis
 - d Direct zoonosis
- Q. No.73** The glomerulonephritis in malaria is _____ type of hypersensitivity
- a Anaphylactic type
 - b Cytotoxic type
 - c Immune-complex type
 - d Delayed type
- Q. No.74** Autoinfection is seen in
- a *Sarcocystis*
 - b *Cryptosporidium*
 - c *Toxoplasma*
 - d *Isospora*
- Q. No.75** Antigen used in Montenegro skin test is
- a Killed amastigotes stage
 - b Killed promastigotes stage
 - c Live amastigotes stage
 - d Live promastigotes stage
- Q. No.76** The Post-kala azar Leishmaniasis (PKDL) show
- a Multiple nodular infiltration of skin with ulcerations
 - b Multiple nodular infiltration of skin without ulcerations
 - c No nodular infiltration of skin with ulcerations
 - d No nodular infiltration of skin without ulcerations
- Q. No.77** The “HAT Sero-K-SeT” diagnostic kit is used for detection of
- a *Trypanosoma evansi*
 - b *Trypanosoma cruzi*
 - c *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense*
 - d *Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense*
- Q. No.78** “Corridor disease” in cattle is caused by
- a *Theileria mutans*
 - b *Theileria annulata*
 - c *Theileria parva parva*
 - d *Theileria parva lawrencei*
- Q. No.79** *Eimeria* species in the large intestine of rabbit is
- a *Eimeria magna*
 - b *Eimeria stiedai*
 - c *Eimeria intestinalis*
 - d *Eimeria perforans*

- Q. No.80** The basal segment of antenna of arthropods is known as
- a Pedicel
 - b Scape
 - c Flagella
 - d Clavella
- Q. No.81** The following subtype/assemblages are responsible for the zoonotic potential of *Cryptosporidium parvum* and *Giardia duodenalis*, respectively:
- a Subtype IIa, IIc and Assemblage A
 - b Subtype IIa, and Assemblage A
 - c Subtype IIc and Assemblage A
 - d Subtype IIc and Assemblage E
- Q. No.82** In suborder Brachycera, the maxillary palps are held stiffly forwards which is called as
- a Telenomus
 - b Porrect
 - c Solenophage
 - d Labella
- Q. No.83** The sclerotized plates present on each segment of the arthropod are united by more flexible portions of the exoskeleton which are known as
- a Sutures
 - b Tracheae
 - c Vertex
 - d Occiput
- Q. No.84** Exiting of an adult insect from its pupal case is known as
- a Moulting
 - b Metamorphosis
 - c Eclosion
 - d Excasing
- Q. No.85** Females of some species of insects that normally feed on blood are sometimes capable of ovarian maturation without a blood meal are known as
- a Autogenous
 - b Homogenous
 - c Monogenous
 - d Heterogenous
- Q. No.86** The type of mouth parts seen in bed bugs is
- a Prognathus
 - b Hypognathus
 - c Opisthognathus
 - d Paragnathus

- Q. No.87** Which one of the following is not a part of mouthparts of *Musca domestica*
- a Clypeus
 - b Rostrum
 - c Haustellum
 - d Labella
- Q. No.88** Each leg of an arthropod is made up of pieces which are called as
- a Empodium
 - b Podomeres
 - c Arolium
 - d Ommatidia
- Q. No.89** Which segment of antenna of an insect contains the Organ of Johnston
- a First
 - b Second
 - c Third
 - d Fourth
- Q. No.90** Minidose ivermectin (5 microgram/kg body weight) has been effectively used for the treatment of:
- a Myiasis caused by larvae of *Lucilia sericata*
 - b Myiasis caused by larvae of *Hypoderma lineatum*
 - c Myiasis caused by larvae of *Gasterophilus intestinalis*
 - d Myiasis caused by larvae of *Oestrus ovis*
- Q. No.91** The cast out exoskeleton of arthropods is known as
- a Exigua
 - b Sheath
 - c Cuticle
 - d Epicuticle
- Q. No.92** Which one of the following mosquito has dappled wings
- a *Aedes aegypti*
 - b *Anopheles stephensi*
 - c *Culex fatigans*
 - d *Toxorhynchites bambusicolus*
- Q. No.93** Which one of the following is not used for biological control of mosquitoes?
- a *Poecilia reticulata*
 - b *Bacillus thuringiensis*
 - c *Toxorhynchites* spp.
 - d Ciovap

- Q. No.94** Which one of the following fly contains dichoptic eyes in both sexes
- a *Phlebotomus argentipes*
 - b *Simulium indicum*
 - c *Culicoides fulvithorax*
 - d *Tabanus striatus*
- Q. No.95** Which one of the following insect does not require water for completion of its life-cycle?
- a *Phlebotomus argentipes*
 - b *Simulium indicum*
 - c *Culicoides fulvithorax*
 - d *Anopheles stephensi*
- Q. No.96** An internal structure present on the ninth segment of larva of *Tabanus* fly which is sensory and respiratory in function
- a Organ of Johnston
 - b Graber's organ
 - c Haller's organ
 - d Gene's organ
- Q. No.97** Appearance of boiling water with mass emergence of adults is seen in fly
- a *Phlebotomus argentipes*
 - b *Simulium indicum*
 - c *Culicoides fulvithorax*
 - d *Tabanus striatus*
- Q. No.98** The causative agent of Carrion's disease is transmitted by
- a *Phlebotomus argentipes*
 - b *Simulium indicum*
 - c *Culicoides fulvithorax*
 - d *Tabanus striatus*
- Q. No.99** The blood sucking mite of captive snake is:
- a *Pneumonyssus simicola*
 - b *Ornithonyssus bacoti*
 - c *Pneumonyssus caninum*
 - d *Ophionyssus natricis*
- Q.No.100** The larva of which one of the following fly has 'bean shaped' posterior spiracle with three wavy longitudinal slits
- a *Gasterophilus intestinalis*
 - b *Oestrusovis*
 - c *Chrysomya bezziana*
 - d *Hypoderma bovis*

- Q. No.101** The dose of amprolium for treatment of clinical coccidiosis in cattle is:
- a 5-10 mg/kg daily for 5 days
 - b 25-30 mg/kg daily for 5 days
 - c 20-25 mg/kg daily for 5 days
 - d 10-15 mg/kg daily for 5 days
- Q. No.102** Non-retractile and forwardly directed baton like proboscis is seen in
- a *Haematopota roralis*
 - b *Tabanus striatus*
 - c *Chrysops dispar*
 - d *Stomoxys calcitrans*
- Q. No.103** Cleaver shaped discal cell is seen in
- a *Tabanus striatus*
 - b *Chrysops dispar*
 - c *Stomoxys calcitrans*
 - d *Glossina palpalis*
- Q. No.104** Which one of the following fly causes furuncular myiasis
- a *Wohlfahrtia vigil*
 - b *Auchmeromyia luteola*
 - c *Callitroga* spp.
 - d *Gasterophilus nasalis*
- Q. No.105** PM44 is a concealed antigen obtained from peritrophic membrane of larval gut of which fly
- a *Auchmeromyia luteola*
 - b *Chrysomya bezziana*
 - c *Hypoderma lineatum*
 - d *Lucilia cuprina*
- Q. No.106** The coccidian oocyst which do not float by saturated salt solution method of faecal examination:
- a *Eimeria leuckarti*
 - b *Eimeria cylindrica*
 - c *Eimeria bombayensis*
 - d *Isospora suis*
- Q. No.107** As per WAAVP guidelines for faecal egg count reduction test (FECRT), an anthelmintic is said to be resistant against GIT nematodes in sheep and goats, if both the percentage reduction in mean faecal egg counts (FECS) is:
- a More than 95% and the corresponding lower confidence limit is less than 95%
 - b Less than 90% and the corresponding lower confidence limit is less than 95%
 - c Less than 95% and the corresponding lower confidence limit is less than 90%
 - d Less than 95% and the corresponding lower confidence limit is more than 90%

- Q. No.108** Which one of the following louse contains paratergal plates
- a *Menopongallinae*
 - b *Menacanthustramineus*
 - c *Cuclotogasterheterographus*
 - d *Lipeuruscaponis*
- Q. No.109** Precocious strains are related to
- a *Theileria* spp.
 - b *Babesia* spp.
 - c *Eimeria* spp.
 - d *Giardia* spp.
- Q. No.110** Which one of the following ticks has sickle shaped adanal plate
- a *Hyalomma anatolicum*
 - b *Haemaphysalis punctata*
 - c *Rhipicephalus haemaphysaloides*
 - d *Ixodes ricinus*
- Q. No.111** Podosoma of arachnids can be divided into two sections by
- a Sillonsejugal groove
 - b Cervical groove
 - c Lateral groove
 - d Postero-lateral groove
- Q. No.112** In some arachnids, gnathosoma and propodosoma are fused together which is known as
- a Proterosoma
 - b Hysterosoma
 - c Mesosoma
 - d Metasoma
- Q. No.113** An organ in female ticks which provides waxy coating on eggs
- a Haller's organ
 - b Gene's organ
 - c Porose areas
 - d Organ of Johnstan
- Q. No.114** Which one of the following vaccines against ticks contained recombinant Bm86+Bm91 antigens expressed in *Escherichia coli*
- a TickGard
 - b TickGard Plus
 - c Gavac
 - d Gavac Plus

- Q. No.115** Application of poultice prepared from fresh flesh of infected frogs and/or snakes for dressing wounds or eyes is a good source of which parasitic infection:
- a *Fasciola* spp.
 - b *Toxocara vitolorum*
 - c *Spirometra* spp.
 - d *Ancylostoma brazilensis*
- Q. No.116** Tick paralysis is characterized by which one of the following
- a Acute ascending flaccid motor paralysis
 - b Chronic ascending flaccid motor paralysis
 - c Acute ascending spastic motor paralysis
 - d Chronic ascending spastic motor paralysis
- Q. No.117** Which one of the following mites can be seen with unaided eyes
- a *Dermanyssus gallinae*
 - b *Sarcoptes scabiei*
 - c *Demodex bovis*
 - d *Cnemidocoptes mutans*
- Q. No.118** Which one of the following mites has thumb print like appearance on dorsal aspect
- a *Sarcoptes scabiei*
 - b *Haemaphysalis punctata*
 - c *Notoedres cati*
 - d *Cnemidocoptes gallinae*
- Q. No.119** Miliary dermatitis due to flea hypersensitivity is generally seen in
- a Pigs
 - b Poultry
 - c Dogs
 - d Cats
- Q. No.120** Which one is not a fish borne zoonotic parasite:
- a *Clonorchis* spp.
 - b *Diphylobothrium latum*
 - c *Trichinella* spp.
 - d *Anisakis* spp.

KEY: Veterinary Parasitology

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
Q. No.1	c	Q. No.41	d	Q. No.81	a
Q. No.2	d	Q. No.42	b	Q. No.82	b
Q. No.3	a	Q. No.43	d	Q. No.83	a
Q. No.4	c	Q. No.44	b	Q. No.84	c
Q. No.5	b	Q. No.45	d	Q. No.85	a
Q. No.6	a	Q. No.46	a	Q. No.86	c
Q. No.7	c	Q. No.47	b	Q. No.87	a
Q. No.8	d	Q. No.48	c	Q. No.88	b
Q. No.9	a	Q. No.49	d	Q. No.89	b
Q. No.10	b	Q. No.50	b	Q. No.90	b
Q. No.11	c	Q. No.51	b	Q. No.91	a
Q. No.12	d	Q. No.52	a	Q. No.92	b
Q. No.13	b	Q. No.53	c	Q. No.93	d
Q. No.14	b	Q. No.54	d	Q. No.94	a
Q. No.15	c	Q. No.55	a	Q. No.95	a
Q. No.16	d	Q. No.56	b	Q. No.96	b
Q. No.17	b	Q. No.57	d	Q. No.97	b
Q. No.18	d	Q. No.58	a	Q. No.98	a
Q. No.19	b	Q. No.59	b	Q. No.99	d
Q. No.20	c	Q. No.60	c	Q.No.100	a
Q. No.21	c	Q. No.61	a	Q. No.101	c
Q. No.22	d	Q. No.62	b	Q. No.102	d
Q. No.23	c	Q. No.63	a	Q. No.103	d
Q. No.24	d	Q. No.64	d	Q. No.104	a
Q. No.25	a	Q. No.65	d	Q. No.105	d
Q. No.26	b	Q. No.66	a	Q. No.106	a
Q. No.27	a	Q. No.67	c	Q. No.107	c
Q. No.28	d	Q. No.68	a	Q. No.108	c
Q. No.29	c	Q. No.69	a	Q. No.109	c
Q. No.30	c	Q. No.70	b	Q. No.110	c
Q. No.31	c	Q. No.71	c	Q. No.111	a
Q. No.32	a	Q. No.72	b	Q. No.112	a
Q. No.33	c	Q. No.73	c	Q. No.113	b
Q. No.34	c	Q. No.74	b	Q. No.114	b
Q. No.35	a	Q. No.75	b	Q. No.115	c
Q. No.36	c	Q. No.76	b	Q. No.116	a
Q. No.37	b	Q. No.77	c	Q. No.117	a
Q. No.38	c	Q. No.78	d	Q. No.118	c
Q. No.39	c	Q. No.79	c	Q. No.119	d
Q. No.40	a	Q. No.80	b	Q. No.120	c