

Chapter 1. Introduction

1. In a general nematode parasite's life cycle, the host may ingest a fertile egg. This stage of the life cycle is referred to as the:
 - a. Definitive host phase
 - b. Diagnostic stage
 - c. Infective stage
 - d. Method of infection

2. A parasite that lives inside a host is referred to as a(n):
 - a. Accidental parasite
 - b. Ectoparasite
 - c. Endoparasite
 - d. Facultative parasite

3. *Zoonosis* is a term used to describe humans' relationship with a(n):
 - a. Accidental parasite
 - b. Ectoparasite
 - c. Endoparasite
 - d. Facultative parasite

4. An animal that harbors a parasite that can also infect humans is referred to as a(n):
 - a. Definitive host
 - b. Intermediate host
 - c. Reservoir host
 - d. Transport host

5. The host in which the parasite reaches sexual or reproductive maturity is referred to as a(n):
 - a. Definitive host
 - b. Intermediate host

- c. Reservoir host
- d. Transport host

Answer Key for Chapter 1. Introduction

1. In a general nematode parasite's life cycle, the host may ingest a fertile egg. This stage of the life cycle is referred to as the:

- a. Definitive host phase
- b. Diagnostic stage
- c. Infective stage
- d. Method of infection

ANS: C

RATIONALE: This is the stage of the life cycle at which the parasite is capable of entering and developing within the host. It is a required part of the life cycle of that parasite.

KEY: Introduction: parasite definitions/life cycles | Cognitive level: recall

2. A parasite that lives inside a host is referred to as a(n):

- a. Accidental parasite
- b. Ectoparasite
- c. Endoparasite
- d. Facultative parasite

ANS: C

RATIONALE: Endoparasites live inside the host. Ectoparasites live on the outside of the host. Facultative parasites can live as well outside the host as inside the host; host infection usually occurs accidentally. Other accidental parasites may include parasites that usually infect other animals.

KEY: Introduction: parasite definitions/life cycles | Cognitive level: recall

3. *Zoonosis* is a term used to describe humans' relationship with a(n):

- a. Accidental parasite
- b. Ectoparasite
- c. Endoparasite
- d. Facultative parasite

ANS: A

RATIONALE: Zoonosis is an accidental infection with a parasite that usually parasitizes animals. Endoparasites live inside the host. Ectoparasites live outside the host. Facultative

parasites can live as well outside the host as inside the host; host infection usually occurs accidentally.

KEY: Introduction: parasite definitions/life cycles | Cognitive level: recall

4. An animal that harbors a parasite that can also infect humans is referred to as a(n):

- a. Definitive host
- b. Intermediate host
- c. Reservoir host
- d. Transport host

ANS: C

RATIONALE: Reservoir hosts harbor parasites that are also infective for humans. Infections occur when humans encounter infected animals or infective forms related to that parasite's life cycle.

KEY: Introduction: parasite-host relationships | Cognitive level: recall

5. The host in which the parasite reaches sexual or reproductive maturity is referred to as a(n):

- a. Definitive host
- b. Intermediate host
- c. Reservoir host
- d. Transport host

ANS: A

RATIONALE: The definitive host harbors the parasite in its complete form, which promotes continuance of the parasite's life cycle. A reservoir host also serves as a definitive host.

KEY: Introduction: parasite-host relationships | Cognitive level: recall