

spatial relationship

[EHS303] Pathogenesis is the mechanism responsible for generating the virulence effects that are of interest for evolutionary \_\_\_\_\_ ecologist

[EHS303] The scientific discipline concerned with the study of the mechanisms and processes that enables to grow and reproduce is parasite physiology

[EHS303] All of the following are the main types of parasites except \_\_\_\_\_ endoparasites

[EHS303] \_\_\_\_\_ describes the situation where an investment of an organisms resources into one fitness component goes at the expense of another fitness component trade-offs

[EHS303] The primary goal of comparing the phylogeny of a host and its parasite is to document the history of their \_\_\_\_\_ association

[EHS303] In \_\_\_\_\_ host, parasites either do not reproduce or do so sexually, but the parasite always develops to a new stage in this type of host intermediate host

[EHS303] If a parasite has to infect a given host in order to complete its life cycle, then it is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ parasite of the host an obligate

[EHS303] Diphyllobothriasis infection occur as a result of intake of eating raw \_\_\_\_\_ that live wholly or partly in fresh water fish

[EHS303] \_\_\_\_\_ is caused by worms that invade the intestines through contaminated fresh or undercooked fish or squid anisakiasis

Whatsapp: 08089722160 or click here for TMA assistance

Practice E-exams & Chat with course mates on [noungeeks.net](https://noungeeks.net)