**University of L’arbi Ben M’hidi**

**Faculty of Exact Sciences and Natural and Life Sciences**

M1 Parasitology.

**Full Name: …………………………………………………….**

**First Semester’s Exam of Scientific English**

The present study aimed to detect the parasitic fauna associated with black **rats** (Rattus rattus) from southeastern Algeria. It showed the presence of seven species of parasitic fungi namely Penicillium sp.(Prevalence Pr=91.3%), Aspergillusniger(Pr=91.3%), Alternariasp. (Pr=58.7%), Cladosporiumsp. (Pr=87%), Microsporumsp. (Pr=19.6%), Trichophytonsp. (Pr=21.7%) and Chrysosporiumsp. (Pr=10.9%), noting that saprophytic fungi were the most recorded. On the other hand, according to the richness (S), adults (S = 7) and sub-adults (S = 7) of black rats were the most infested,with leaning for males compared to females, considering all the isolated species as satellites except the Chrysosporiumsp. (2.9%) which is presented as a rare species. Concerning parasitic bacteria, aged rats were the most infected followed by adults and sub-adults where total coliforms were present in all individuals of the three classes tested. However, fecal streptococci were noted with a similar infestation rate in all age groups. Unlike this, clostridium sulfite-reducer (CSR) was mostly recorded on aged rats. Concerning the endoparasites found in the **intestines** of black rats, the pinworms (Syphaciamuris,Syphacia obvelata, and Aspiculuris tetraptera) were more abundant than the other species. Hence, the current study allowed us to demonstrate that black rats can be considered an important reservoir of several microorganisms that can hold **germs** and represent a threat to biomedical and veterinary public health.

**Keywords:**Rattus rattus, dermatophyte fungi, parasitic bacteria, nematode, Algeria.

**Citation:** MLIK, R., Meddour, S., Mekhadmi, N. E., Eddoud, A., Souttou, K., & Sekour, M. (2024). FIRST DATA ON BACTERIAL, FUNGAL AND PARASITIC INFECTIONS OF BLACK RATS (RATTUS RATTUS) FROM THE PALM GROVES OF THE ALGERIAN SAHARA: Parasitic fauna of black rats from Algeria. *Journal of Microbiology, Biotechnology and Food Sciences*, *13*(5), e10186. <https://doi.org/10.55251/jmbfs.10186>

**Questions**

**Q1- Choose the right answer:**

**- The passage above is:** A) A story B) A thesis C) An abstract (1 pt)

**Q2- Translate the following words (Both Arabic and French are accepted)**

-Rats: Rats/ الجرذان 1pt -Germs: germes/الجراثيم 1pt -intestines: intestins/ الأمعاء 1pt.

**Q3- Where was this study conducted?**

**Algeria/ Southeastern Algeria. (1pt)**

**Q4- Which group of Rats was the most infected with parasitic bacteria?**

**Aged rats/ elderly rats. 1pt**

**Q5- What did this study demonstrate?**

 The current study allowed us to demonstrate that black rats can be considered an important reservoir of several microorganisms that can hold **germs** and represent a threat to biomedical and veterinary public health. (2pts)

**Q6- Define the following:**

Endoparasite: A parasite living within the body of its host. n. A parasite, such as a tapeworm, that lives within another organism. (2pts)

**Q7- Why is the abstract considered an important part of any study?**

**The abstract is an important part of any study because it provides a summary of the study itself. It states in a concise manner the concern of the study, the methodology used, and the results. (2pts)**

**Q8- Write a short paragraph about the host-parasite relationship. (8 pts)**

**1-Statement of the host-parasite relationship in terms of nature (a fight for supremacy or a co-dependency). 2pts**

**2- Use of at least three sentences. 0.5 pt**

**3- Academic style in presenting facts. 0.5pt**

**4- Correct word use in regards to meaning 2pts**

**5- Use of adjective, adverbs, and pronouns. 1 pt**

**6-providing examples. 2pts**

 **- Stay in peace, not in pieces.**