

M. SC. BIO-TECHNOLOGY PART I EXAMINATION, 2018

MICROBIOLOGY

PAPER - MSBT 1/1

Time : Four hours

Full Marks : 100

Group A

1. Answer *any ten* questions [First ten answers will be checked] 10 ×1=10
 - i) Mention two human diseases that are caused by protozoa.
 - ii) How yeast cells could be lysed ?
 - iii) Why mycoplasma are special ?
 - iv) Why exponential growth of bacteria could not be sustained?
 - v) What are interferons ?
 - vi) How do you propose to clean and decontaminate an incubator where one of your bacterial culture (5ml) got spilled ?
 - vii) What is the working principle of a laminar flow work station ?
 - viii) Koch's postulates are not always valid Explain

[Turn over

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- ix) What is prion? Name one disease that is caused by prion.
- x) How to get a pure culture of algae ?
- xi) How different microbes compare based on their sizes ?
- xii) How to detect viable but non-culturable bacteria in beverages?
- xiii) Unlike vaccination protocol in India, USA opted not to vaccinate against Typhoid and Tuberculosis. Why ?
- xiv) Give two examples of human diseases that are not caused by any microbes.
- xv) Capsule producing bacteria have special advantages Explain.
2. Answer *any five* questions [First five answers will be checked] 5 ×10=50
- i) a) Although primitive, prokaryotes are still the dominant form of life on earth—explain.
- b) Mention the major contribution of Paul Ehrlich, Charles Laveran, Sir Ronald Ross, Sambhu Nath De, Sir Upendra Nath Brahmachari. 5+5
- ii) a) What are the major differences between Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria ?

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GROUP B

Answer *any four* questions

4. Explain with examples of the biochemical process carried out by the microorganisms in carbon cycle. 5
5. “Microorganisms contribute greatly to the sulfur cycle”...please explain with schematic diagram. 5
6. Describe the two-step process that occurs in nitrification with the name the bacterial genus responsible for each step. 5
7. What is difference between assimilatory nitrate reduction and denitrification ? Which microbe is responsible for the reaction and which is of a more specialized metabolic capacity. 3+2
8. Why we need to study the normal human microbiota ? Balance between *Bacteroidetes* and *Mathanobrevibacter smithii* affects our body weight, explain. 3+2
9. Describe the endophytes microorganisms. Mention the reasons for their mutualism relationship with examples 2+3

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- b) Bacterial photosynthesis are mostly anoxygenic–
explain. 5+5
3. Answer *any five* questions [First five answers will be
checked] 5 × 4 = 20
- i) How TB management is done in India ?
 - ii) Mention the importance of four different species of
Clostridium in microbiology.
 - iii) Extremophiles are mostly archaese–Explain
 - iv) What are the special features of Sabouraud’s media to
grow yeast and mold ?
 - v) Describe the structure and function of bacterial LPS.
 - vi) What are the useful products obtained from algae ?
 - vii) Explain the special properties of bacteriorhodopsin in
Halobacterium salinarum
 - viii) Describe Baltimore classification of virus.
 - ix) Mention the special properties of H1N1 virus.
 - x) What is pulse polio vaccination ? Is it safe ? Explain.

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- b) Give schematic experimental design to purify both
organisms from a mixture of *Escherichia coli* and
Staphylococcus aureus. 5+5
- iii) a) Explain the role of flagella in bacterial Chemotaxis,
b) How bacterial chemotaxis could be demonstrated
experimentally? 5+5
- iv) How bacteria are classified based on their requirement of
(a) temperature, (b) Oxygen, (c) pH, (d) Carbon and (e)
energy sources 2 × 5
- v) a) Briefly describe the method for “pasteurization” of
milk; is the method sterilize the milk ? Why you think
“pasteurization” works at all ?
b) What are the desirable properties of an ideal
antibiotic ? 5+5
- vi) a) Describe different methods used to monitor the
growth of bacteria.
b) It is said that only about 1% of soil bacteria are
culturable-what exactly is meant by the statement ?
Suggest experiment to prove or disprove it. 5+5
- vii) a) Nitrogenase enzyme is usually oxygen sensitive–
Explain how different nitrogen fixing bacteria protect
their nitrogenase from oxygen.

[Turn over