## M.Sc. BOTANY Fourth Semester MICROBIOLOGY (MSB – 402 E)

Duration: 3Hrs. Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20 Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins. Marks: 50

## Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8 Question no. 1 is compulsory.

- 1. Describe the different methods of classification of microorganisms. Why is 16SrDNA considered important in bacterial taxonomy? Write a note on ribotyping. (5+3+2=10)
- Describe oxygenic and an-oxygenic photosynthesis. Discuss the role of proton motive force in ATP synthesis. (6+4=10)
- 3. Define biogeochemical cycling. Discuss the role of microbes in  $N_2$  and P cycling. What is the ecological significance of these cycles? (1+7+2=10)
- 4. Describe some important microbe-microbe and plant-microbe interactions. What role do these interactions play in the ecosystem? (8+2=10)
- 5. Write brief explanatory notes on the following: (5+5=10)
  - a. Air microflora and allergic disorders.
  - b. Bacteriological analysis of water.
- 6. Describe the methods of genetic recombination in bacteria. Discuss site directed mutagenesis and its significance. (6+4=10)
- 7. Describe the role of recombinant DNA technology in modern agriculture and medicine. (10)

8. Write notes on the following:

(5+5=10)

- a. Gene therapy
- b. Microbial diversity

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2017/06

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Du	ration: 20 minutes	(PART A - Objective Type)	Marks – 20
I. C	Choose the correct answer:		1×20=20
1.	Cows can digest straw beca a) Cellulose hydrolyzing m b) Protein hydrolyzing bact c) Lipid hydrolyzing micro d) Amino acid degrading ba	icroorganisms. eria. organisms.	
2.	Microorganisms that grow a) Rhizosphere c) Rhizoplane	on and in the aerial surface of plants are c b) Phyllosphere d) Chemosphere	alled:
3.	Which of the following gen a) Rhizobium c) Agrobacterium	b) Pseudomonas d) Frankia	
4.	Who put forward the 'germa' a) Leeuwenhoek c) Robert Koch	theory of the disease'? b) Louis Pasteur d) Nocard and Roux	
5.	Vinegar is obtained from su a) <i>Lactobacillus</i> c) <i>Nitrosomonas</i>	ugar by: b) <i>Acetobacter</i> d) <i>Salmonella</i>	
6.	Restriction enzymes are als a) Biological scissors c) Molecular scissors	to called as: b) Molecular Scalpels d) All of these	
7.	The genes formed by the jo a) Joined gene c) Integrated gene	oining of DNA segments form two differe b) Recombined gene d) Chimaeric gene	nt sources are called as:
8.	In gel electrophoresis, DNA gel. a) Positive to negative c) Acidic to basic	A molecules migrate from to b) Negative to positive d) Long to short distance	ends of the

6	Which one of the following chara a) Fermentation of lactose c) Toxin production	b) Resistance to antibiotics d) All of these
5	The type of recombination that co sequences is: a) Mutagenic recombination c) Replicative recombination	b) Site specific recombination d) General recombination
	Addition or deletion of a nucleoti a) Point mutation c) Non-sense mutation	de base pair involves: b) Silent mutation d) Frame shift mutation
1	convert some of the living cells c) Mixing a heat-killed non-patho the pathogenic strain non-patho	bacterial infections. ic strain of bacteria with a living non-pathogenic strain can s into the pathogenic form. ogenic strain of bacteria with a living pathogenic strain mak
	The concept of putting microbes a) Pasteurization c) Phytoremediation	to help clean up the environment is called: b) Bioremediation d) Mycoremediation
1	Treatment of municipal water sup a) coagulation, filtration, chloring b) chlorination, filtration, coagulat c) filtration, coagulation, chloring d) coagulation, chlorination, filtra	ation ation ation
	Activated sludge contains large n a) Bacteria c) Protozoa	number of: b) Yeasts and molds d) All of the above
	Water testing relies on the detection Acid fast bacteria c) Coliforms	ion of certain indicator organisms known as: b) Bacteroids d) Protozoa
1	The process of soil formation inc a) Withering b) Pedogenesis c) Withering followed by pedoge d) Pedogenesis followed by with	enesis.
	Which fraction of the organic ma a) Cellulose c) Starch	atter resists microbial decomposition? b) Lignin d) None of these

19. All of the following are free livin	g nitrogen fixers except:
a) Frankia	b) Azospirillum
c) Azotobacter	d) Rhodospirillum
20.An association in which one popularmed nor helped is called a(n)	ulation of organisms benefits while the other is neither association.
a) Parasitic	b) Proto-cooperative
c) Commensalism	d) Mutualism
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## University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya

:Date	Stamp:	

SESSION: 2016-17 COURSEPAPER Code:			
NAME OF THE PAPER:			
SEMESTER			
Instructions to Candidates	For Objective Type Questions		Session: 2016-17
This answer booklet has 4 pages. Please check before	Page No.	Marks	Course
writing whether it is complete or in good condition.	ruge ivo.	Widths	
2. Do not write your name anywhere in the answer booklet.			Roll No.
3. Write legibly on both sides of the paper			Enrollment No
4. You may use some space for any rough notes or calculation			Semester
on the answer booklet if you need. These rough notes,			
calculations must be scored out before submitting the answer			Name of the Paper
booklet.			
5. Do not bring any book or loose paper in the examination			
hall.	Total		Paper Code
6. Do not tear any page from the answer booklet.	For Descriptive Type  Questions		
7. Do not write anything on the question paper or blotting			
paper or any pieces of paper while you are in the examination	Question No.	Marks	
hall.			
8. Any act of indiscipline or misbehavior in the examination hall			
will result in your expulsion.			
9. No examinee is allowed to leave the examination hall until			
30 minutes lapse after the commencement of the examination.			
10. Additional answer sheet will be supplied after the main			
answer booklet is completed.			
	Total		
	<b>Grand Total</b>		

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature