

M.Sc. ENVIRONMENTAL Sc.
SECOND SEMESTER
ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY
MEV – 203 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

Time : 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

- Rhizobium is used as biofertilizer in
 - Non-leguminous crop
 - Leguminous crop
 - Both A&B
 - None
- Most disposable wastes are in the form of
 - solids
 - liquids
 - slurries
 - all of the above
- Which one is more toxic?
 - Cr III
 - Cr VI
 - Cr IV
 - Cr V
- The percentage of carbondioxide in the bio methane is _____
 - 30-40
 - 32-43
 - 35-45
 - 55-60
- PRB technique uses
 - Zerovalent chromium
 - Covalent Iron
 - Covalent chromium
 - Zerovalent Iron
- The bio ethanol obtained in the fermentation process has _____ purity
 - 99%
 - 99.2%
 - 99.4%
 - 99.7%
- Feature(s) of Zero Waste Management is (are):
 - Separation of garbage at the source
 - Separate collection of each kind
 - Involvement of the community in all activities
 - all of the above
- Acidophiles means
 - Acid loving
 - Acid hating
 - Alkali loving
 - None
- Which fungus is used to kill milkweed vine?
 - Gigaspora
 - Phytophthora palmivora
 - Penicillium digitatum
 - AM

10. The simplest and most common method used in the cities is to collect and dump the waste in a _
- landfill
 - river
 - ocean
 - any of the above
11. Hg(II) is reduced to _____ for bioremediation
- Hg(III)
 - Hg(II)
 - Hg(I)
 - Hg(0)
12. PHB is used in _____
- Agricultural applications
 - Medical applications
 - Manufacture of shampoo bottles
 - Adhesives
13. Problem of solid waste disposal can be reduced through.....
- Recycling
 - Lesser pollution
 - More timber
 - Population control
14. Arbuscular mycorrhiza forms symbiotic association with
- Vascular plants
 - Non-vascular plants
 - Paddy
 - None
15. Tannery wastes includes
- Organic pollutants
 - Inorganic pollutants
 - Both A & B
 - None
16. Which of the following is true?
- there is no real waste in nature
 - the apparent waste from one process becomes input to another
 - all processes of production and consumption produce waste
 - all of the above
17. *Bacillus firmus* is an
- Acidophile
 - Xerophile
 - Alkalophile
 - None
18. A good way of dealing with the solid waste problem is
- landfilling
 - recycling
 - both (A) and (B)
 - none of the above
19. Atropine can be degraded by
- Citrobacter
 - Aerobacter
 - Pseudomonas
 - Azobacter
20. Which of the following is not an example of a natural biodegradable polymer?
- Collagen
 - Polyvinyl alcohol
 - Lignin
 - Natural rubber

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss about various microorganisms which are used in waste water treatment. 10

2.
 - i. What do you understand by radioactive materials? 1+1+1+
 - ii. What is half-life? 4+3=10
 - iii. What is radioactive decay?
 - iv. What are the different types of radioactive decay?
 - v. State the different sources and harmful effects of radioactive compounds.

3. Explain briefly the culture dependant and culture independent techniques in Environmental Biotechnology: ARDRA, DGGE, FAME profile analysis, G+C analysis 10

4. Discuss briefly about SCP , enzyme production and their applications. 10

5.
 - i. Define Bioremediation. 1+1+4+
 - ii. What is the need for bioremediation in the present environmental context? 4=10
 - iii. Name the different types of Bioremediation techniques?
 - iv. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of the In-situ and Ex-situ bioremediation techniques and give your personal opinion.

6. What are the different types of Bio-sensors? Draw relevant diagrams with the answer 10

7. Mention the different methods of solid waste management system? Write a note on incineration. 10

8. Write notes on along with suitable diagrams- 5×2=10
 - a. Bio-reactor
 - b. Natural attenuation

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