SET

## **B.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY** FIFTH SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT] INSTRUMENTATION & BIOTECHNIQUES BMB-504

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

**Objective** 

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

 $1 \times 20 = 20$ 

1. Pure water is known to be which of the following?

a. Strong electrolyte

b. Good conductor of electricity

c. Non-electrolyte

d. Acidic

2. Which of the following is not a failure in pH meters?

a. Defective electrodes

b. Defective input circuitry

c. Defective electronic circuitry

d. Defective calibration

3. Which of the following reference electrodes are used as internal and external reference electrodes in combination electrodes?

a. Silver/silver chloride electrode

b. Calomel electrode

c. Mercury/mercury sulphate electrode

d. Mercury/mercury chloride electrode

Which one of the following is an example of adsorption?

a. Ammonia in contact with water

b. Anhydrous CaCl2 with water

c. Silica gel in contact with water vapours d. All of the above

5. In Thin Layer Chromatography, the sample is:

a. In contact with mobile phase

b. Not in contact with mobile phase

c. Coated at the level of mobile phase

d. Coated below the level of mobile phase

6. Isotopes of an element have a different number of:

a. Neutron

b. Proton

c. Electron

d. Negatron

7. Helium nuclei particles are called:

a. Alpha particles

b. Beta particles

c. Gamma particles

d. Delta particles

8. 1 Ci is equal to..... disintegrations per second.

a. 3.7 x 1010

b. 2.7 x 1010

c. 1.7 x 1010

d. 3.9 x 1010

The use of insulin hormone to purify its receptor is an example of:

a. Gel filtration chromatography

b. Affinity chromatography

c. Size exclusion chromatography

d. Ligand chromatography

10. A 1mCi source of 32P gives a dose of 10 mSvh-1 at 1 cm. What will be the dose rate at 5 cm?

a. 0.5 mSv h-1

b. 0.4 mSv h-1

c. 1.0 mSv h-1

d. 0.8 mSv h-1

USTM/COE/R-01

| 1.  | The Unit of molar extinction co-eficient:  a. L/mol/cm c. g/mol/cm  | b. L/g/cm<br>d. L/cm/mol  |
|-----|---|---|
| 2.  | Radio immune assay was developed by:  a. Vector & Logan  c. Chals & Wastone   | b. Berson & Yalow<br>d. Lewis & Bronstand   |
| 3.  | <ul> <li>Movement of biomolecules depends on:</li> <li>a. The rate of migration is directly proportional to current</li> <li>c. The rate of migration is directly proportional to the resistance of the medium</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>b. The rate of migration is inversely proportional to current</li> <li>d. Low voltage is used for separation of high molecular weight compounds</li> </ul> |
| 14. | Protein separation is done through: <ul><li>a. PFGE</li><li>c. Agarose gel electrophoresis</li></ul>  | <ul><li>b. PAGE</li><li>d. None of the above</li></ul>  |
| 15. | Ring-shaped precipitation band is formed a. Ouchterlony Procedure c. Oakley-Fulthrope Procedure   | in:  b. Mancini technique d. Oudin Procedure  |
| 16. | First Mass spectrometer was constructed ba. Luwenhoek c. Edward Jenner  | by: b. J.J. Thompson d. Galileo   |
| 17. | The force related to magnetic field is:  a. Columbic force  c. Electric force   | b. Lorentz force<br>d. Momentum   |
| 18. | Isoelectric focusing is related to: a. 1D electrophoresis c. 2D electrophoresis   | <ul><li>b. Mass spectroscopy</li><li>d. Immunoelectrophoresis</li></ul>   |
| 19. | Ouchterlony Procedure follows:  a. Double diffusion in Two Dimension  c. Single diffusion   | <ul><li>b. Double diffusion in one Dimension</li><li>d. None of the above</li></ul>   |
| 20  | <ul> <li>ELISA allows for rapid screening and quasample.</li> <li>a. Amino acid</li> <li>c. Protein</li> </ul>  | antification of the presence of in a  b. DNA d. Antigen   |
|     |   |   |

## [Descriptive]

Marks: 50 Time: 2 hr. 30 mins. [ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ] 10 1. Define Beer-Lambert's law. Derive the expression for molar extinction co-efficient. 2. Describe briefly the principle of mass spectroscopy with neat labelled 8+2=10 diagram. List out few applications. Explain the two types of density gradient centrifugation with diagrams. 10 4. Explain the working principle of a pH meter with a diagram. 10 10 5. Explain ion exchange chromatography with a labelled diagram. 5+5=10 a) Write a note on Applications of UV visible spectroscopy. b) A light is passed through a 1 mm path length cell containing 0.005 moles/dm3 solution. The light intensity is reduced to 16% of its value. Calculate the molar extinction coefficient of the sample. What would be the transmittance if the cell path is 2mm? 7. Explain the two methods to measure radioactivity with proper diagrams. 10 5+5=10 Write short notes on: a) 2D gel electrophoresis b) Ouchterlony Procedure

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