2018

MICROBIOLOGY - GENERAL

Second Paper

Full Marks: 100

প্রান্তলিখিত সংখ্যাগুলি পূর্ণমান নির্দেশক। পরীক্ষার্থীদের যথাসম্ভব নিজের ভাষায় উত্তর দেওয়া বাঞ্ছনীয়।

বিভাগ - ক

১ নং প্রশ্ন আবশ্যিক এবং অন্যগুলি থেকে *যে-কোনো তিনটি প্রশ্নের* উত্তর দাও ঃ

51	(ক)	Bioaerosol বলতে কী বোঝায়?	২
	(খ)	Zymogenous bacteria কাকে বলে? উদাহরণ দাও।	۷+১
	(গ)	Rhizosphere effect কী?	২
	(ঘ)	Kefir বলতে কী বোঝো?	٦
	(8)	Neutralism কাকে বলে? উদাহরণ দাও।	২+১
	(<u>b</u>)	Nitrification কাকে বলে?	২
	(ছ)	False presumptive test বলতে কী বোঝায়?	২
	(জ)	Ropy milk কাকে বলে? কোন জীবাণু এই প্রক্রিয়ার জন্য দায়ী?	২+ 5
	(ঝ)	Methylene blue reduction test-এর উদ্দেশ্য কী?	২
	(ঞ)	দুটি methanogen-এর নাম লেখো (Scientific name)।	২
	(ট)	Greening of cured meat বলতে কী বোঝো?	২
२।	(ক)	চিত্রসহ কার্বন চক্র বর্ণনা করো।	8
	(খ)	Milk-এর phosphatase test-এর গুরুত্ব বর্ণনা করো।	9
	(গ)	Canned খাদ্য পচনের কারণগুলি কী কী?	8
	(ঘ)	Water microbiology-তে EMB এবং Endo agar ব্যবহারের প্রয়োজনীয়তা কী?	8
୭၂	(ক)	Non-symbiotic এবং Symbiotic nitrogen fixation কাকে বলে? উভয়ের জন্য একটি করে bacteria-র নাম ৫	লখো। ৩+২
	(খ)	Ammonification বলতে কী বোঝায়?	২

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	(গ)	Polynucleotide Kinase এবং Reverse Transcriptase-এর কান্ধ উল্লেখ করো।	২+২
	(ঘ)	Multiple cloning site বলতে কী বোঝো?	•
	(8)	Gene Gun পদ্ধতির উপযোগিতা কী?	২
	(<u>p</u>)	Restriction modification system বলতে কী বোঝায়?	২
৯।	(ক)	Type-I, Type-II এবং Type-III Restriction Enzymes-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য করো।	•
	(খ)	Blunt end ligation-এর তুলনায় Sticky end ligation অধিকতর সহজ্ব— সত্য না মিথ্যা— বিচার করো।	২
	(গ)	RDT-তে DNA ligase-এর ব্যবহার লেখো।	2
	(ঘ)	Expression Vector এবং Cloning Vector-এর তাৎপর্য লেখো।	২+২
	(8)	Crucial Nutrient-এর Concentration কীভাবে Chemostat-এ Organism-এর growth rate নিয়ন্ত্রণ করে	? ২
	(চ)	Plug flow method কী?	২
201	(ক)	Fed batch culture কাকে বলে?	ર
	(খ)	Microbial Amylase প্রস্তৃতির বর্ণনা দাও।	8
	(গ)	Vitamin B ₁₂ উৎপাদনের জন্য কী কী Salts এবং Precursors প্রয়োজন হয়?	٠ ৩
	(ঘ)	Ethanol উৎপাদনের জন্য aeration এবং agitation দরকারি কেন?	٤
	(8)	Antifoaming Agent কী?	২
	(চ)	Antibiotics secondary metabolite হিসাবে তৈরি হয় primary metabolite হিসাবে নয় কেন?	২
221	সংক্ষি	প্ত টীকা লেখো (<i>যে-কোনো ৩টি</i>)ঃ	(د×ع
	(ক)	Surface fermentation	
	(খ)	Agriculture-এ RDT-এর উপযোগিতা	
	(গ)	Industrial production of Nitric acid	
	(ঘ)	Electroporation	
	(8)	High yielding strain selection	
	(<u>b</u>)	RDT-তে cDNA-এব ব্যবহার	

[English Version]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Group - A

Answer question no. 1 which is compulsory and any three from the rest.

1.	(a)	What are bioaerosols?	2
	(b)	What are zymogenous bacteria? Give example.	2+1
	(c)	What is Rhizosphere effect?	2
	(d)	What is Kefir?	2
	(e)	What is neutralism? Give example.	2+1
	(f)	What is nitrification?	2
	(g)	What is false presumptive test?	2
	(h)	What is ropy milk? Which microorganism is responsible for the ropiness?	2+1
	(i)	What is the aim of methylene blue reduction test?	2
	(j)	Name two methanogens (scientific name only).	2
	(k)	What is Greening of cured meat?	2
2.	(a)	Describe carbon cycle with diagram.	4
	(b)	What is the importance of phosphatase test of milk?	3
	(c)	What are the reasons for canned food spoilage?	4
	(d)	What is the utility of using EMB and Endo agar in water microbiology?	4
3.	(a)	What is non-symbiotic and symbiotic nitrogen fixation? Name two bacteria each that fix symbiotically and non-symbiotically.	x nitrogen 3+2
	(b)	What do you mean by ammonification?	2
	(c)	Define the following interactions with example:	3+3
		(i) Ammensalism	
	130301	(ii) Mutualism	
	(d)	What is Mycotoxin? Give an example.	2
4.	(a)	What do you mean by droplet nuclei? What is its significance?	2+2
	(b)	Why is air not a proper medium for growth of microorganisms?	2
	(c)	What are the different types of air sanitization?	4
	(d)	Give a brief account of construction and working principle of Anderson air sampler.	2+3

		(5) K(II)-Microbio	logy-G-2
5.	(a)	What do you mean by gradation of milk? What is yellow milk?	2+2
	(b)	Why milk is a suitable medium for microbial growth?	2
	(c)	How can you preserve food by dehydration?	3
	(d)	What is cottage cheese?	1
	(e)	Briefly describe the process of cheese production.	5
6.	(a)	What are the advantages and disadvantages of Trickling filter?	2+2
	(b)	What do you mean by potable and polluted water?	2+2
	(c)	What are the differences between primary and secondary sewage treatment?	3
	(d)	Between Escherichia coli and Aerobacter aerogenes which microorganism gives positi test? Why?	ve Indole 2+2
7.	Wri	ite short notes on (any three):	5×3
	(a)	Septic tank	
	(b)	Biofertilizer	
	(c)	Food-borne illness	
	(d)	Citrate utilization test	
		Group - B	
		Answer any two questions.	
8.		Answer any two questions.	
	(a)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example.	2
	(a) (b)	200 V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	2 2
	(b)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example.	
	(b) (c)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example. Differentiate between Linkers and Adaptor.	2
	(b) (c) (d)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example. Differentiate between Linkers and Adaptor. Mention the functions of Polynucleotide Kinase and Reverse Transcriptase.	2 2+2
	(b) (c) (d)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example. Differentiate between Linkers and Adaptor. Mention the functions of Polynucleotide Kinase and Reverse Transcriptase. What do you mean by multiple cloning site?	2 2+2 3
9.	(b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example. Differentiate between Linkers and Adaptor. Mention the functions of Polynucleotide Kinase and Reverse Transcriptase. What do you mean by multiple cloning site? What are the applications of Gene Gun method? What is restriction modification system?	2 2+2 3 2 2
9.	(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (a)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example. Differentiate between Linkers and Adaptor. Mention the functions of Polynucleotide Kinase and Reverse Transcriptase. What do you mean by multiple cloning site? What are the applications of Gene Gun method? What is restriction modification system? Differentiate between Type-I, Type-II and Type-III Restriction enzymes.	2 2+2 3 2 2
9.	(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (a) (b)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example. Differentiate between Linkers and Adaptor. Mention the functions of Polynucleotide Kinase and Reverse Transcriptase. What do you mean by multiple cloning site? What are the applications of Gene Gun method? What is restriction modification system? Differentiate between Type-I, Type-II and Type-III Restriction enzymes. Sticky end fragment ligation is easier than blunt ended termini ligation— True or False—	2 2+2 3 2 2
9.	(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (a) (b)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example. Differentiate between Linkers and Adaptor. Mention the functions of Polynucleotide Kinase and Reverse Transcriptase. What do you mean by multiple cloning site? What are the applications of Gene Gun method? What is restriction modification system? Differentiate between Type-I, Type-II and Type-III Restriction enzymes. Sticky end fragment ligation is easier than blunt ended termini ligation— True or False— What is the use of DNA ligase in RDT?	2 2+2 3 2 2
	(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (a) (b) (c) (d)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example. Differentiate between Linkers and Adaptor. Mention the functions of Polynucleotide Kinase and Reverse Transcriptase. What do you mean by multiple cloning site? What are the applications of Gene Gun method? What is restriction modification system? Differentiate between Type-I, Type-II and Type-III Restriction enzymes. Sticky end fragment ligation is easier than blunt ended termini ligation— True or False— What is the use of DNA ligase in RDT? Mention the importance of Expression vector and Cloning vector.	2 2+2 3 2 2 3 Justify. 2 2 2+2
	(b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (a) (b) (c) (d)	What do you mean by Isoschizomers? Give example. Differentiate between Linkers and Adaptor. Mention the functions of Polynucleotide Kinase and Reverse Transcriptase. What do you mean by multiple cloning site? What are the applications of Gene Gun method? What is restriction modification system? Differentiate between Type-I, Type-II and Type-III Restriction enzymes. Sticky end fragment ligation is easier than blunt ended termini ligation— True or False— What is the use of DNA ligase in RDT?	2 2+2 3 2 2 3 Justify. 2 2 2+2

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(II)	-Mic	robiology-G-2 (6)	
10.	(a)	What is fed batch culture?	2
	(b)	Outline the microbial production method for amylase.	4
	(c)	Which salts and precursors are essential for vitamin B ₁₂ production?	3
	(d)	Why aeration and agitation is necessary for ethanol production?	2
	(e)	What do you mean by antifoaming agent?	2
	(f)	Why antibiotics are produced as secondary metabolities and not as primary metabolite?	2
11.	Wri	te short notes on (any three):	5×3
	(a)	Surface fermentation	
	(b)	Application of RDT in Agriculture	
	(c)	Industrial production of Nitric acid	
	(d)	Electroporation	
	(e)	High yielding strain selection	

(f) Use of c-DNA in Recombinant DNA Technology-