BCS/B.Sc./Hons./6th Sem./MCBACOR13T/2022



WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2022

MCBACOR13T-MICROBIOLOGY (CC13)

ime Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.

Answer Question No. 1 and any four questions from the rest

	Answer any <i>four</i> questions from the following:		$2 \times 4 = 8$
(a)	What do you mean by Schizont?		
(b)	What are Gnotobiotic animals?		
(c)	Mention the prophylactic measures of cholera.	•	
(d)	What is tetanospasmin?		
(e)	What is PBP?		
(f)	What is Zoonotic disease?		
(g)	What is Sandwich ELISA?		
(h)	What do you mean by invasiveness of pathogen?		
. (a)	How do microbes attach to and invade the host?		2
(b)	What are the normal Microfloras associated with the following body sites?		2+2
	(i) Oral cavity (ii) Gastrointestinal tract		
(c)	Write briefly about the sample collection process from lower respiratory tract.		2

- (c) Write briefly about the sample collection process from lower respiratory tract.
- 3. (a) What are the predisposing factors of poliovirus infection?(b) Make an outline sketch of pathogenesis of poliovirus.(c) What do you mean by inapparent poliovirus infection?
- 4. (a) What are the different antigens present in *Salmonella typhi*?
 (b) Give a brief account on vaccines to control typhoid.
 (c) How can an athlet's foot spread?
 5. Describe the principles of each technique in disease diagnosis: 2×4 8

(a) Nested PCR

(b) Compliment fixation

- (c) Secondary immunofluorescence
- (d) Hemagglutinin inhibition test.

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6. (a) What are the tri-drugs used to control AIDS?	2
(b) Why HIV infection leads to immunodeficiency?	
(c) What is the relation between MDR and antibiotic resistance?	2
(d) What is toxic Shock Syndrom?	2
	2
7. (a) What are the four types of anthrax? Describe each in brief.(b) Whet	
(b) What are the 1	1+3
 (b) What are the drugs used to treat peptic ulcer caused by <i>Helicobacter pylori</i>? Narrate the mode of action of the drug for the treatment of the disease. (c) When it must be a set of the drug for the treatment of the disease. 	1+2
(c) What is EIEC?	1
 8. (a) Describe the symptoms of Kala-azar. What is its causative agent? Which organ is affected by this disease? What is recrudescence? (b) W1 	2+2+1+2
(b) What is transport media?	
· ·	1
9. (a) What do you i	
9. (a) What do you mean by bacteriostatic and bacteriocidal antibiotics? Furnish with examples of each.	2+2
(b) Mention the aminoglycoside antibiotic and what is its target site of action.(c) What do you mean here it is	
(c) What do you mean by antibiogram?	1+1
- you mean by antibiogram?	2
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of their own respective colleges on the same day / date of examination within 1 hour after end of exam. University / College authorities will not be held responsible for wrong submission (at in proper address). Students are strongly advised not to submit multiple copies of the same answer script.

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WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY B.Sc. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2022

MCBACOR14T-MICROBIOLOGY (CC14)

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

1.

Full Marks: 40

The figures in the margin indicate full marks Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.

Answer Question No. 1 and any four from the rest

Answer any four questions from the following:

2-4 = 8

- (a) What is the name of first type II restriction enzyme that was discovered and mention its cleavage site?
- (b) How some bacteriophage perform anti-restriction mechanism to get entry into host E. coli cell?
- (c) Why TEMED is used during SDS-PAGE?
- (d) Name any two methods that can be used for the screening of genomic DNA library.
- (e) How would you increase the stringency and specificity of Southern blotting reaction?
- (f) Why nested PCR is considered to be advantageneous over conventional PCR technique?
- (g) What are the limitations of DNA microarray?
- (h) How would you minimize the 'star activity' of a restriction enzyme?

	Describe the essential features of a recombinant plasmid that is required to express foreign genes in mammalian cell line.	2
(b)	How can you modify foreign protein to facilitate its purification?	2 0
	What is the advantage of expressing a protein in mammalian cell than a bacterial cell?	2
(d)	Why M13 vector is used for gene sequencing?	2
1.	How does the gene delivery take place by micro-injection process?	2
		2
(b)	What factors affect SDS-PAGE?	2
(c)	What are the applications of gene therapy?	
(d)	Mention the advantage of nylon membrane over nitrocellulose membrane in southern blotting.	2

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- (a) Describe the differences between RFLP, SNP and VNTRs.
- (b) How GFP and CAT gene act as reporter gene?
- (c) What are the two different types of gene therapy?
- 5. (a) Describe the principle of DNA Microarray citing a hypothetical experimental condition.

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 $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (b) What are opines?
- (c) Describe one method of production of one biomedically important protein using RDT.
- (d) Name the hybridization technique used to screen RNA.
- 6. (a) What is the difference between PCR and Real time PCR?
 - (b) How cosmids can act as cloning vector?
 - (c) What are the advantages of using SV40 as cloning vector?
- 7. (a) How will you determine the localization of a particular gene in mammalian genome?
 - (b) Describe the principles of selection of recombinants when cloning is supposed to be done by using YAC vector.
 - (c) Why are type II restriction enzymes important for recombinant DNA technology?
- 8. Write short notes on:
 - (a) C DNA library
 - (b) Colony PCR
 - (c) Selectable marker
 - (d) Tiplasmid.
- 9. (a) Draw the autoradiograph derived from dideoxynucleotide sequencing of 5'-CCTAGTTGATCTTAGCCAT-3'.
 - (b) Comment on the rate of chain termination if the ratio of ddNTP : dNTP is
 - (i) 1 : 100
 - (ii) 1 : 50
 - (c) What is linker? How is it used?
 - (d) What are the conditions that must be met for T4 DNA ligase catalysis?
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WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2022

MCBADSE06T-MICROBIOLOGY (DSE3/4)

INSTRUMENTATION AND BIOTECHNIQUES

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

1.

Full Marks: 40

 $2 \times 4 = 8$

The figures in the margin indicate full marks. Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.

Answer Question No. 1 and any four questions from the rest

Answer any *four* questions from the following:

- (a) What is an absorption spectrum? Explain with a diagram.
- (b) What is meant by the term phase in phase contrast microscopy?
- (c) What is the major limitation of bright field microscopy?
- (d) Which is the most effective use of dark field microscopy?
- (c) Why is gel filtration called so?
- (f) What is the difference between ascending and descending paper chromatography?
- (g) Why is acetic acid used in thin Layer chromatography?
- (h) How would you select the pH of a native PAGE?

2.	(a)	Among the following amino acids which one would have the highest R _f value on a paper chromatography experiment: valine, serine, glutamic acid? Why?	$\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 3$
	(b)	Mention one application of HPLC in drug industries.	3
	(c)	Can the R _f value be <i>zero</i> in a chromatography experiment? Explain your answer.	$\frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} = 2$
3.		Images in an electron microscope cannot be observed through human eye. Then how are images seen?	2
	(b)	What kind of compounds are used to stain electron microscopy samples?	1
	(c)	Both dark field microscopy and negative staining produces dark backgrounds. Why is it so and how?	4
	(d)	Name a dye used to stain bacterial flagella.	I
4	. (a	A homodimeric protein of molecular weight 100 kD shows a single band at 50 kD position in SDS-PAGE gel. Explain this observation.	2
	(b) Mention one use of native-PAGE.	1
	(c) How can you separate two proteins, having the same molecular weight, using polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis? Discuss the importance of pH in this technique.	$\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 3$

(BCe	/B.Sc./Hons./6th Sem./MCBADSE06T/2022 What is agarose? How is it used to separate nucleic acids according to their molecular weights?	$\frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{1}{2} = 2$
t	.bcs	D.Sc./Holls./offi Schulder is it used to separate nucleic as	
	(d)	What is agarose? How is it can molecular weights? The extinction coefficient of a substance is 1.4 L.mol ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹ . How will you calculate its concentration using a spectrophotometer? What will be the unit of	2
5	5. (a)	The extinction coefficient of a substance is 1.4 L.mol ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹ . How will be the unit of calculate its concentration using a spectrophotometer? What will be the unit of the concentration value?	1
		the concentration value?	1
	(b)	What is the unit of optical density?	2
	(c)	What is the unit of optical density? Derive a relationship between absorbance and transmittance?	3
	(d)	What is the purpose of a diffraction grader of a construction of a	4
6	. (a)	What is the purpose of a diffraction grow of Which of the following chromatography techniques will you prefer to use to separate a mixture of proteins of varying molecular weights — gel filtration, ion exchange affinity? Justify your answer.	1+2=3
	(b)	What kinds of biomolecules can be separated using paper emonance in the	1-2-3
	(c)	Explain how. What kind of support is used in thin layer chromatography?	
7		Will strate in the feature chromatography?	1
1.	(1-)	Which is the faster memorphile for the separation in column continues of the	1
	(c)	"The greater the polarity of solute, more strongly it will adsorb on a polar surface" — Justify the statement.	2
	(d)	Why activation of TLC plate is necessary?	2
		What is the mobile phase in affinity chromatography?	2
8.	(a)	What do you mean by resolution of a light microscope?	2
		How is resolving power of a microscope related to the numerical aperture?	2
•		What controls the resolution of TEM and SEM?	2
		Why are SEM images black and white?	2
9.	(a)	Why do we use ultracentrifugation?	2
	(b)	What is the difference between centrifugation and ultracentrifugation?	2
		What is relative centrifugal force (RCF)? Explain its importance.	2
		Why is vacuum needed inside an ultracentrifuge?	2
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