Total	No.	of	Questions	:	7]
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[5019]-31 T.Y. B.Sc.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Bb - 331 : Microbial Biotechnology (2008 Pattern) (Semester-III)

Time: 3 Hours | [Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Question no. 1 is compulsory.
- 2) Attempt any four of the remaining questions.
- 3) Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- **Q1)** Answer all questions in 2-4 lines.

[20]

- a) Define microbial growth rate. Give the units used to express it.
- b) Give two different fermentation pathways and mention microbes used and end products formed.
- c) Describe the heterotrophic types of metabolism.
- d) Name two bacterial and two viral diseases of skin.
- e) State the role of chlorination in tertiary treatment of sewage.
- f) Microorganisms causes food intoxications and infections. Explain with examples.
- g) Mention the role of GMOs in industry with suitable examples.
- h) Enlist four advantages of normal flora of intestinal tract.
- i) Write the method of sludge disposal.
- j) What is the stormy fermentation of milk.
- **Q2)** a) Describe the Entner Duodoroff pathway and state its significance.[10]
 - b) Compare and contrast anabolism and catabolism. [5]
- Q3) a) Describe lactose operon with suitable diagram. [8]
 - b) Write short note on specialized transduction. [7]

Q4)	a)	Describe the normal flora of urinogenital tract.	[8]
	b)	Explain in brief antibiotics acting on peptidoglycan layer of bacteria.	[7]
Q5)	a)	Describe the use of chemical preservatives in food preservation process.	[8]
	b)	Explain in brief flavour defects and sweet curdling of milk.	[7]
Q6)	a)	What is MPN test? Explain its importance in assessment of potability water.	of [8]
	b)	Write short note on activated sludge process.	[7]
Q7)	Writ	te short note: [1	[5]
	a)	Spirulina as SCP	
	b)	Bacterial transformation	
	c)	Microbial diseases of digestive system	

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Total No. of Questions : 8]	SEAT No. :
P645	[Total No. of Pages : 2
	[5019]-32
T.Y. B.	.Sc. (Semester - III)
BIO	TECHNOLOGY
Bb - 332 : Ani	mal & Plant Development
(*	2008 Pattern)
Time · 3 Hours!	May Marks · 80

Time: 3 Hours [Max. Marks: 80

Instruction to the candidates:-

- Answers to each section should be written in separate answer books.
- 2) Q.No.1 and Q.No.5 are compulsory. From remaining questions attempt any two from each section.
- **SECTION I** (Animal Development) **Q1)** Explain the terms with respect to animal development [10] Stem cells a) Oogonium b) Teratoma c) Differentiation d) Inner cell mass e) **Q2)** a) Describe the process of spermatogenesis. [7]
 - Describe the types and methods of animal cloning. Add a note on their b) application. [8]
- Explain different Morphogenetic movements during the process of *Q3*) a)
 - Explain the role of maternal genes in patterning of drosophila. b) [8]
- **Q4)** Write short notes on:
 - Programmed cell death
 - Egg metabolic activation b)

gastrulation in frog.

c) Cell lineage [7]

[15]

SECTION - II

(Plant Development)

Q5) Explain the terms:

 $[5 \times 2 = 10]$

- a) De-differentiation
- b) Microsporogenesis
- c) Competence
- d) Cell lineage
- e) Chimera
- **Q6)** a) What are phyto hormones? Give the role of auxins in plant development.[7]
 - b) Give a detailed account of organisation of the root apical meristem (RAM)[8]
- **Q7)** a) Describe the various stages of embryonic development in dicotyledons. [8]
 - b) <u>Arabidopsis</u> thaliana is used as a model plant to study development. Justify. [7]
- **Q8)** Write notes on:

 $[3 \times 5 = 15]$

- a) Organogenesis
- b) Programmed cell death in plants
- c) ABC model of floral patterning



Total No.	of Questions	:	7]
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SEAT No.:

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[5019]-33 T.Y. B.Sc.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Bb - 333 : Biodiversity & Systematics (2008 Pattern) (Semester - III)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 80

Instructions to candidates:-

- 1) Question No.1 is compulsory.
- 2) Attempt any four questions from Q.2 to Q.7.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate marks.
- 4) Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.
- **Q1)** Answer in one-two lines.

 $[10 \times 2 = 20]$

- a) What is migration?
- b) Define systematics.
- c) Define species diversity concept.
- d) Give key characteristics of Savana Biome.
- e) What is Altruism?
- f) Give examples of Biodiversity 'Hot spots' present in Asia.
- g) Explain importance of Red Data Book (IUCN).
- h) Define clade.
- i) What is 'Serotaxonomy'?
- j) Give examples of endemic species in Western Ghats of India.
- **Q2)** a) Describe in brief the steps involved in bioprospecting of microbial diversity in the field of medicine / pharmaceuticals. [7]
 - b) Give an account of conservation strategies of Biodiversity. [8]
- Q3) a) Write an explanatory note on: Growth forms of population. [7]
 - b) Describe intraspecific and interspecific interactions giving appropriate examples. [8]

- **Q4)** a) Define Biodiversity. Explain its types and give importance of Biodiversity in functioning of Biosphere. [8]
 - b) State Milestones in environmental legislation in India. Add a note on contribution of NGOs in conservation efforts. [7]
- Q5) a) Describe the methods used to measure biodiversity and explain any two of the biological indices.[8]
 - b) Explain the terms: Habits, Habitat and Niche. Give explanation by providing relevant examples. [7]
- **Q6)** a) Explain Biosystematics. Give its advantages over traditional systematics. [7]
 - b) Justify: 'Molecular Taxonomy has changed the face of classical taxonomy'. [8]
- Q7) Write a short note on any three of the following.

 $[3 \times 5 = 15]$

- a) Territoriality in animals
- b) Biogeography of India
- c) Cytology in systematics
- d) Biological clocks.



Total No. of Questions:	7]	
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SEAT No.:	
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Biotechnology

Bb - 341 : Large Scale Manufacturing Process (2008 Pattern) (Semester - IV)

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 80

Instruction to the candidates:-

- 1) Question No.1 is compulsory.
- 2) Answer any four from the remaining.
- 3) Neat labelled diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- *Q1*) Answer the following in 2-4 lines.

 $[10 \times 2 = 20]$

- a) Define Bioprocess engineering.
- b) What are fixed pore filters?
- c) Give the significance of baffles in a fermenter.
- d) Name any four carbon sources commonly used in fermentation media.
- e) Define solid state fermentation. Give two advantages of SSF.
- f) What are On-line and off-line sensors?
- g) What is the importance of SOP?
- h) What are the advantages of single cell proteins?
- i) Give the importance of solvent extraction in product recovery.
- j) What are fixed costs?
- **Q2)** a) Discuss with the help of flow diagram. The large scale production and recovery of any one antibiotic. [10]
 - b) Draw a well labelled diagram of double drum drier.

[5]

- **Q3)** a) Define immobilized enzymes. Discuss in detail:
 - i) Adsorption and
 - ii) Entrapment method of enzyme immobilization.

[8]

b) Discuss different methods used for temperature measurement during fermentation. [7]

- Q4) a) Define Delfactor. Discuss the principle and working of continuous sterilizer with suitable diagram. [8]
 b) Discuss giving examples the role of inducer in fermentation media. [7]
- b) Give the principle and application of AMES test. [7]
 Q6) a) Define K_{La} and discuss the effect of air flow rates and agitation rates on K_{La}. [8]
 b) Draw a well labelled diagram of a typical batch fermenter. [7]

Discuss in detail different types of centrifuges used in product recovery.[8]

- Q7) Write short notes on (any three) of the following: $[3 \times 5 = 15]$
 - a) Biotransformation
 - b) Scale up

Q5) a)

- c) Air lift fermenter
- d) Factors affecting pricing of a product



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BIOTECHNOLOGY

Bb - 342: Biotechnology in Agriculture and Health

(2008 Pattern) (Semester - IV) Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 80 Instructions to the candidates:-Answer to each section should be written in separate answer book. *2*) Question No.1 and 5 are compulsory. 3) From remaining questions, attempt any two from each section. **SECTION - I** (Agriculture) **Q1)** Define or explain the following terms. [10] Cybrids a) b) Metabolic engineering Transgenics c) **RFLP** d) Micropropagation e) **Q2)** a) What is cryopreservation? Explain in detail steps involved in it. [7] Give an account of methods of gene transfer in plants. b) [8]

- Comment on importance of risk assessment while introducing GM **Q3**) a) products. [7]
 - What are haploids? Explain in detail its production and applications. [8] b)
- **Q4)** Write short notes on (any 3):
 - Green house and Green home cultivation a)
 - b) Production of secondary metabolites
 - Ti plasmids c)
 - GM food d)

[15]

SECTION - II

(Health)

Q 5)	Atte	mpt	[10]
	a)	Define-Organ culture	
	b)	Micromanipulation	
	c)	Explain - Invitro fertilization	
	d)	Enlist types of vaccines	
	e)	What is scaling up?	
Q6)	a)	Give the principle and working of biosensor.	[8]
	b)	Give the advantages and disadvantages of serum free media.	[7]
Q 7)	a)	Explain in detail-Hybridoma Technology.	[8]
	b)	Mention the significance of PCR in disease diagnosis.	[7]
Q8)	Writ	e short notes.	[15]
	a)	Human genome mapping.	
	b)	Mention the role of any four recombinant products for human hea	lth.
	c)	Molecular markers in disease diagnosis.	



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		[Total No. of Pag [5019]-43	jes : 2
		T.Y.B.Sc. (Biotechnology)	
		Bb - 343 : Recombinant DNA Technology	
		(2008 Pattern) (Semester - IV)	
Time	e:3 H	[Max. Marks	s : 80
		ns to the candidates:-	
		1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.	
		2) Attempt any four of the remaining questions.	
		3) Draw neat and labelled diagrams wherever necessary.	
		4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.	
Q1)	Ans	swer in 3-4 lines $[10 \times 2 =$	= 20]
	a)	Define: ligase	
	b)	Write any two important discoveries in the field of genetic Enginee	ring.
	c)	Define: shuttle vectors.	C
	d)	What is meant by plasmid curing?	
	e)	Define: transformation efficiency.	
	f)	Give the role of chloroform and isoamyl alcohol in DNA isolation.	
	g)	How to determine purity of DNA?	•
	-	1 ,	
	h)	Write the importance of taq polymerase in RDT.	
	i)	Draw the structure of dd NTP.	

Write the use of oligo-dT column.

j)

- Q3) a) Write a note on targeted gene manipulation. [7]
 - b) Give an account of different types of Restriction endonucleases. [8]
- **Q4)** a) Write a note on eukaryotic transfection. [7]
 - b) Draw a neat labelled diagram depicting pUC plasmid and add a note on its importance as a clonning vehicle. [8]

- **Q5)** a) Define cDNA library. Describe any one method to generate cDNA library. [7]
 - b) Write a note on genome mapping. [8]
- **Q6)** a) Comment on different approaches to screen transformants. [7]
 - b) Write a note on Northern blotting technique. [8]
- **Q7**) Write short notes on

 $[3\times 5=15]$

- a) Recombinant DNA technology guidelines.
- b) RT-PCR technique.
- c) Linkers and adapters.

