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CS/B.Tech (BT)/SEM-4/BT-402/2010 2010 CDIAL MICROPHOLOGY AND

INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY AND ENZYME TECHNOLOGY

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

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 (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

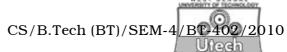
- 1. Choose the correct alternatives for any ten of the following: $10 \times 1 = 10$
 - i) Enzyme used in biopolishing of cotton is
 - a) amylase
- b) cellulase
- c) alkaline protease
- d) lipase.
- ii) Taq polymerase is isolated from
 - a) Mucor micheli
- b) Bacillus licheniformis
- c) Thermus aquaticus
- d) E.Coli.
- iii) The equation of motion of Newtonian fluid is known as
 - a) Arrhenius equation
 - b) Avogadro's equation
 - c) Navier-Stokes equation
 - d) Momentum transfer.

4058 [Turn over

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iv)	The moisture level of SSF is			
	a)	30% ± 5%	b)	42% ± 5%
	c)	40% ± 5%	d)	45% ± 5%.
v)	Stab	Stability of enzyme activity means preservation of its		
	a)	structure	b)	activity
	c)	рН	d)	none of these.
vi)	Citric acid is produced by			
	a)	Aspergillus niger		
	b)	Candida utilis		
	c)	Trichoderma utilis		
	d)	Saccharomyces cerevis	siae.	
vii)	β-an	β-amylase can hydrolyse starch to produce		
	a)	glucose & maltose	b)	glucose
	c)	lactose	d)	maltose.
viii)	Commercial Streptomycin production is carried out by using			
	a)	S.aureus	b)	S.griseus
	c)	S.pyogenes	d)	Streptococcus.
ix)	The	The cutting site for α -anylase on the starch is		
	a)	α -1, 4 glycosidic bond		
	b)	amide bond		
	c)	α -1, 6 glycosidic bond		
	d)	diester bond.		
x)	Frameshift mutagens intercalate into the DNA molecule and cause errors which result in			
	a)	formation of cross-link	s	
	b)	formation of dimmers		
	c)	alteration of reading fr	ame	

changes in bases.

d)



- xi) Rheological behaviour of concentrated cell suspensions is given by the type of non-Newtonian fluids of the type
 - a) Bingham plastic
- b) Dilatant
- c) Pseudoplastic
- d) Thixotrophy.
- xii) Acetic acid production is rather than a true fermentation of
 - a) an incomplete oxidation
 - b) a complete oxidation
 - c) an oxidative process
 - d) an aerobic condition.

GROUP – B (Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. What are the significances of tropo phase and idio phase in citric acid production?
- 3. Differentiate between spontaneous and induced mutations. What are transition and transversion? 2 + 3
- 4. Write short notes on the microbial synthesis of the polysaccharides, Dextran and Xanthan.
- 5. Describe the following:
 - a) Feedback inhibition
 - b) Concerted inhibition.

 $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$

6. Describe the control pathways of Arginine synthesis from Glutamate by *Corynebacterium glutamicum*.

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(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.



- 7. What are broad spectrum and narrow spectrum antibiotics? Draw a schematic for streptomycin production. Mention one strain involved in this production. 4 + 10 + 1
- 8. Using Navier-Stokes equation, derive the expression for velocity distribution for a flow down an inclined plane. What will be the average velocity in this case? 10 + 5
- 9. Name the organism for production of citric acid. What are the basic raw materials used in the production? Schematically write the flow-chart for its production and recovery. 2 + 6 + 7
- 10. How are cellular controls regulating production of microbial primary metabolites governed? State an example of a fermentation process to elucidate the process.
- 11. What do you understand by a strain development program? Define with a specific example, the use of recombinant DNA technology and Genetic engineering in strain development programs. Elucidate with a specific example. 4 + 6 + 5

4058 4