

**M.Sc. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE  
SECOND SEMESTER  
ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY  
MEV-203**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

**( PART-A: Objective )**

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. Capnophile is the type of extremophile can survive in the condition of
  - a. High acidic environment
  - b. High CO<sub>2</sub> concentration
  - c. High temperature
  - d. Low temperature
2. Stability of an isotope before atomic number 20 measured by,
  - a. Neutron=Proton (1:1)
  - b. Neutron>Proton (2:1)
  - c. Neutron<Proton (1:2)
  - d. None of the above
3. Which of the following is used as a biocontrol agent against caterpillar of butterflies?
  - a. *Streptococcus sp.*
  - b. *Bacillus thuringiensis*
  - c. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
  - d. *Trichoderma sp*
4. Which cleanup approach involves removing groundwater or soil from its natural setting to allow for bioremediation?
  - a. *In situ* bioremediation
  - b. *Ex situ* bioremediation
  - c. Bioaugmentation
  - d. Phytoremediation
5. The plants have "coralloid roots" and associated with the N<sub>2</sub> fixing organism
  - a. *Pinus, Anabaena*
  - b. *Pinus, Agrobacterium*
  - c. *Cycas, Anabaena*
  - d. *Cycas, Agrobacterium*
6. Third generation pesticides are
  - a. Insect hormone analogues
  - b. Pathogens
  - c. Insect repellents
  - d. None of the above
7. The main enzyme responsible for activation of xenobiotics is,
  - a. Cytochrome P-450
  - b. Glutathione S-transferase
  - c. NADPH cytochrome P-450-reductase
  - d. Glucuronyl transferase
8. Beta minus ( $\beta^-$ ) emitters are located on the stability line in
  - a. Right
  - b. Left
  - c. Middle
  - d. Below
9. Which of the following products cannot be used for bio-composting
  - a. Fats, Oil, Meat
  - b. Diseased plant leaves
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. Only b

10. Which of the following is not a biofertilizer?
  - a. Mycorrhiza
  - b. Agrobacterium
  - c. Rhizobium
  - d. Nostoc
11. Which of the following is the most common source of SCP?
  - a. Multicellular yeast
  - b. Single-celled yeast
  - c. Unicellular algae
  - d. Unicellular bacteria
12. What does Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) indicate?
  - a. Biodegradability of waste water
  - b. Strength of a sewage
  - c. Age of the sewage
  - d. Potential for recycling of wastewater
13. The standard Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of water is taken for
  - a. 1 day
  - b. 3 days
  - c. 5 days
  - d. 8 days
14. In tertiary treatment, the dissolved solids can be removed from wastewater by
  - a. Granular Activated Carbon contractor
  - b. Trickling filter
  - c. Rotating Biological Contractor
  - d. Ion-exchanger
15. Which of the following microorganisms can oxidize pyrite at 70° C?
  - a. *Acidianus brierleyi*
  - b. *Sulfolobus acidocaldarius*
  - c. Thermophillic archae
  - d. All of the above
16. Which of the enzymes are involved in biosynthesis of ethanol?
  - a. Pyruvate decarboxylase
  - b. Alcohol decarboxylase
  - c. Pyruvate kinase
  - d. Thiamine pyrophosphatase
17. The absorbance of DNA to measure the GC content is recorded at a wavelength of
  - a. 400 nm
  - b. 260 nm
  - c. 290 nm
  - d. 340 nm
18. The most common biopolymer used for packaging is
  - a. Polyhydroxyalkanoate
  - b. Polytetrafluoroethylene
  - c. Polypropylene
  - d. Polyhydroxyethylmethacrylate
19. The DNA bands in DGGE can be analyzed by staining the gel with
  - a. Gold
  - b. Platinum
  - c. Silver
  - d. Copper
20. To precipitate phosphorous during biological removal of phosphorus, the phosphorous enriched stripper is treated with
  - a. Soda ash
  - b. Lime
  - c. Sodium bicarbonate
  - d. All of the above

**( PART-B : Descriptive )**

Time: 2 HRS 40 MINS

Marks: 50

[ Answer question no.(1) & any four (4) from the rest ]

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| 1. What is bioremediation? What are the differences between in situ & ex-situ bioremediation? Define phyto-remediation and myco-remediation. | 2+4+4=10 |
| 2. What is methanogenes and where do they found? Write about the application of methanogenes. Define methanogenesis.                         | 4+4+2=10 |
| 3. What is extremophiles? Define thermophiles, acidophiles and pscrophiles. Write a note on soil microbes with suitable examples.            | 2+4+4=10 |
| 4. What are biofertilizers are biopesticides? Write the differences between them. Mention the steps involves in bio-composting.              | 4+4+2=10 |
| 5. What is FAME analysis? Explain in detail the microbial production of ethanol.   | 4+6=10   |
| 6. Explain Environmental Metagenomics with a diagram. Describe the process of DGGE.  | 6+4=10   |
| 7. Explain the mechanism of microbial bioleaching. Explain an aerobic attached growth treatment process to treat sewage.                     | 5+5=10   |
| 8. What does high strength wastewater means? What is a sanitary landfill? Explain a septic tank with a diagram.                              | 2+3+5=10 |

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