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## SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

M. Sc. (IVSemester) Examination Saturday, 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2016 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Q.1 Select the right answer for the following questions:  1. Structural polymer of the fungal cell wall is  (a) Chitin (b) Peptidoglycan (c) Cellulose (d) Glycoprotein  2. Movement toward chemical attractants and away from repellents is called (a) gliding motility (b) tumbling (c) chemotaxis (d) Glycoprotein (e) Bliding motility (f) tumbling (g) Chemotaxis (g) Chemotaxis	
(a) Chitin (b) Peptidoglycan (c) Cellulose (d) Glycoprotein  2. Movement toward chemical attractants and away from repellents is called (a) gliding motility (b) tumbling (c) chemotaxis	(08 marks)
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2. Movement toward chemical attractants and away from repellents is called (a) gliding motility (b) tumbling (c) chemotaxis (c)	
	d) none of the above
(a) Increase in K <sup>+</sup> ion influx (b) Drop in turgor pressure (c) Slow growth rate (d) all of the above	
. β-lactamase degrades  (a) lactose  (b) galactose  (c) penicillin  (d)	) none of the above
. Clavulanic acid is a	
(a) β-lactamase inhibitor (b) β-lactamase activator	
(c) β-lactamase solubilizer (d) none of the above	
Complex communities of microorganisms attached to surfaces are known a  (a) Biofilms (b) Flagella (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above	ıs:
Techoic acids are found in  (a) Bacillus subtilis  (b) Lactobacillus plantarum  (c) Staphylococcus aureus  (d) All of the above	
Which of the following enzyme is protecting the aerobic organisms from th superoxide and hydrogen peroxide?  (a) Superoxide dismutase  (b) Catalase  (c) NADH oxidase  (d) Both (a) and (b)	e toxicity of
(c) NADH oxidase (d) Both (a) and (b)	

Q.2 Answer <u>any seven</u> of the following questions in brief.	(14)
1. What are mycotoxins? Give examples.	
2. Define Bioluminescence and give examples of organisms giving bioluminescence	e.
3. Explain types and role of cyclins in yeast cell cycle regulation.	
4. How the bacterial spores get resistance to ultra violet irradiation?	
5. What are PGPR bacteria?	
6. What is the function of siderophores in bacteria?	
7. Which bacteria produces vacuolating cytotoxin A (Vac A) that causes ulcers in s	tomach?
8. What are the applications of microbial fuel cell?	
9. Write general mechanism of microbial endotoxins.	
Q.3 A: Explain the molecular mechanisms of chemotaxis.	(06)
Q.3 B: What is the average size of bacteria? Explain the cell wall structures of bacteria.	(06)
OR	
Q.3 B: Narrate the pathway for peptidoglycan biosynthesis.	(06)
Q.4 A: Explain biochemical reactions and significance of bacterial bioluminescence.	(06)
Q.4 B: Explain the regulation of the oxidative stress response in bacterial cell.	(06)
OR	
Q.4 B: Explain the physiological and genetic aspects of bacterial sporulation.	(06)
Q.5 A: How biofilms grow? Write the properties of biofilms.	(06)
Q.5 B: Explain the possible routes of exposure and mechanism of action of botulinum to	xin. ( <b>06)</b>
OR	(00)
Q.5 B: Write the applications of siderophore in detail.	(06)
Q.6 A: Enlist features of a microbial reserve compound. Discuss regulation and biosyntheory of PHA in bacteria.	esis (06)
Q.6 B: List any six microbial toxins and give their toxic effects.	(06)
OR	(00)
Q.6 B: What is Quorum sensing? Give examples and explain.	(06)