RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA (Residential Autonomous College under University of Calcutta)			
SECOND YEAR B.A./B.SC. FOURTH SEMESTER (January – June) 2013 Mid-Semester Examination, March 2013			
Date : 04/03/2013 MICROBIOLOGY(Honours)			
Tim	e :	2 pm – 4 pm Paper : IV F	ull Marks : 50
1.	a) b) c)	Write down the features of soil bacterial groups classified by S.Winogradsky. What are meant by rhizosphere and rhizoplane? What is ammensalism? Cite suitable example.	[4] [2] [2]
	a) b) c) d)	Or, Write the disadvantages of agar plate method in enumeration of bacteria. Mention two soil factors which are congenial for microbial growth. What is SOM? State its function. What is mutualism? Write an example.	[2] [2] [2]
2.	 a) b) c) d) e) 	What are the principal components of milk? What happens to milk if it is taken from an infected cow? What is ropy or slimy milk? Name the organism which cause mastitis. Why does milk coagulate when rennin is added?	[2] [2] [1] [1] [2]
3.	a) b) c)	Briefly explain the important differences between the life cycle of <i>Saccharomyces cerev</i>. <i>Schizosaccharomyces pombe</i>Discuss the role of HO protein in mating type switching of <i>S. cerevisiae</i>.Why is <i>S. cerevisiae</i> considered as popular model organism in laboratory?	visiae and [3] [2] [1]
4.	a) b) c) d)	 Glucose –6–Phosphate Dehydrogenase deficiency has selective advantages over malaria. – Glycolysis is not the exact reversal of gluconeogenesis —Justify. Glycolysis is used for rapid ATP production —Comment on this result. Write short notes on (<u>any one</u>): i) Stickland Reaction ii) Glyoxylate Cycle 	—Justify. [3] [2] [2] [3]
5.	a) b) c)	How fructose enters into glycolysis? What are the difference between homofermentative and heterofermentative processes? What do you mean by substrate level phosphorylation?	[2] [2] [1]
6.	a) b) c)	 Name the α-Keto acid that is formed by transamination of each of the following amino acid (i) Alanine (ii) Glutamate What are glucogenic and ketogenic amino acids? Give example. Briefly highlight the role of Pyridoxal Phosphate in transamination reactions. 	ids : [1] [1·5] [2·5]
7.	a) b) c) d)	me the reaction catalyzed by the following enzymes : XMP – Glutamine amidotranferase FGAM cyclase Orotidylate decarboxylase AIR carboxylase	[2] [1] [2] [1]
8.	Sta	te the reaction in <i>de novo</i> synthesis of purine that requires N^{10} — Formyl H ₄ folate as cofact	tor. [2]