| Name: | WUPES |
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| Enrolment No: | UNIVERSITY OF TOMORROW |

UPES

End Semester Examination, December 2024

Course: Fermentation TechnologySemester: 3rdProgram: MSC-MICROBIOLOGYDuration: 3 Hours

Course Code: HSMB8002 Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Attempt all questions

| S. No. | Section A | Marks | COs |
|--------|--|-------|-----|
| | Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F | | |
| | (20Qx1.5M=30 Marks) | | |
| Q 1 | Which microorganism is used to produce penicillin? | 1.5 | CO5 |
| | a) Saccharomyces cerevisiae | | |
| | b) Aspergillus niger | | |
| | c) Penicillium chrysogenum | | |
| | d) Escherichia coli | | |
| Q 2 | Which of the following is a secondary metabolite? | 1.5 | CO1 |
| | a) Ethanol | | |
| | b) Penicillin | | |
| | c) Glucose | | |
| | d) Lactic acid | | |
| Q 3 | The main function of buffers in fermentation media is to | 1.5 | CO2 |
| | a) Increase agitation | | |
| | b) Maintain pH stability | | |
| | c) Act as a carbon source | | |
| | d) Prevent contamination | | |
| Q 4 | The type of fermenter that is commonly used for aerobic | 1.5 | CO1 |
| | fermentation? | | |
| | a) Airlift fermenter | | |
| | b) Tower fermenter | | |
| | c) Deep jet fermenter | | |
| | d) Packed column | | |
| Q 5 | In fed-batch fermentation, nutrients are added: | 1.5 | CO5 |
| | a) At the beginning | | |
| | b) Continuously during the process | | |

| | c) At intervals during the process | | |
|------------|--|-----|-----|
| | d) After the process is complete | | |
| Q 6 | Which of the following is an example of a fed-batch culture? | 1.5 | CO4 |
| | a) Antibiotic production | | |
| | b) Ethanol fermentation | | |
| | c) Single-cell protein production | | |
| | d) All of the above | | |
| Q 7 | Which vitamin is produced by microbial fermentation? | 1.5 | CO5 |
| | a) Vitamin C | | |
| | b) Vitamin B1 | | |
| | c) Vitamin D | | |
| | d) Vitamin A | | |
| Q 8 | The primary nitrogen source in fermentation media is? | 1.5 | CO3 |
| | a) Glucose | | |
| | b) Ammonium salts | | |
| | c) Sodium chloride | | |
| | d) Magnesium sulfate | | |
| Q 9 | Cryopreservation of animal cells involves freezing cells at | 1.5 | CO1 |
| | approximately: | | |
| | a) -20°C | | |
| | b) -40°C | | |
| | c) -80°C | | |
| | d) -196°C | | |
| Q 10 | Which stage in microbial growth corresponds to the production of | 1.5 | CO1 |
| | secondary metabolites? | | |
| | a) Lag phase | | |
| | b) Exponential phase | | |
| | c) Stationary phase | | |
| | d) Death phase | | |
| Q 11 | Antibiotics are produced during the lag phase of microbial growth. | 1.5 | CO2 |
| | (True or False) | | |
| Q 12 | Mutant strains can improve industrial production of metabolites. | 1.5 | CO3 |
| | (True or False) | | |
| Q 13 | Agitation in a fermenter helps maintain uniform nutrient | 1.5 | CO4 |
| | distribution. (True or False) | | |
| Q 14 | Cryopreservation is used for maintaining microbial germplasm | 1.5 | CO4 |
| | only. (True or False) | | |
| Q 15 | Citric acid fermentation requires high levels of oxygen. (True or | 1.5 | CO5 |
| | False) | | |
| Q 16 | The following is one of the most used fermented cereals | 1.5 | CO1 |
| | a) Wheat | | |
| | b) Rice | | |
| | c) Bread | | |
| | d) Yoghurt | | |
| Q 17 | Impellers are an essential part of the | 1.5 | CO2 |

| Q 18 | There is a high amount of nutrients in growth media. (True or | 1.5 | CO1 |
|------|--|-----|-----|
| | False) | | |
| Q 19 | Alcoholic fermentation is carried by yeast known as | | |
| | a) Lactobacillus | | |
| | b) Bacillus | 1.5 | CO2 |
| | c) Saccharomyces cerevisiae | | |
| | d) Escherichia coli | | |
| Q 20 | The production of substances in industrial microbiology occurs in | | |
| | the sequence: | | |
| | a) fermentation, downstream processing, removal of waste, inoculation. | | |
| | b) inoculation, downstream processing, fermentation, removal of | 1.5 | CO1 |
| | waste. | 1.5 | COI |
| | c) inoculation, fermentation, downstream processing, removal of | | |
| | waste. | | |
| | d) removal of waste, inoculation, fermentation, downstream | | |
| | processing. | | |
| | Section B | | |
| | (4Qx5M=20 Marks) | | |
| | | | |
| Q 1 | Differentiate primary and secondary metabolites and level them in | _ | CO1 |
| | a microbial growth curve. | 5 | CO1 |
| Q 2 | Create generic diagrammatic representation of a fermentation | 5 | CO2 |
| | process | 3 | CO2 |
| Q 3 | Explain thoughts and definitions of fermentations according to | 5 | CO1 |
| | field experts. | 3 | COI |
| Q 4 | Illustrate five major domains of fermentation. | 5 | CO2 |
| | Section C | | |
| | (2Qx15M=30 Marks) | | |
| Q 1 | Evaluate the effectiveness of microbial fermentation in the | 15 | CO5 |
| | production of citric acid, considering key steps and factors | | |
| | involved. (5 Marks) | | |
| | Assess the significance of other microbial products produced | | |
| | through fermentation, discussing their industrial applications and | | |
| | comparing their impact. (10 Marks) | | |
| Q2 | Design an innovative guide outlining the principles of animal cell | 15 | CO6 |
| | culture, emphasizing the types of culture media and nutritional | | |
| | requirements for optimal cell growth. (10 Marks) | | |
| | Propose creative applications of animal cell culture in | | |
| | biotechnology, highlighting its potential advancements. (5 Marks) | | |
| | Section D | | |
| 0.1 | (2Qx10M=20 Marks) | | |
| Q 1 | Write down major and minor components of a fermentation media. (5 Marks) | 10 | CO2 |
| | (5 Mulhs) | | |

| | Give five sources of Carbons that are used in industry today. (5 | | | |
|----|---|----|-----|--|
| | Marks) | | | |
| Q2 | Describe the importance of rDNA in strain improvement. (5 | | | |
| | <i>Marks</i>) Draw basic schematics of recombinant DNA technology. | 10 | CO2 | |
| | (5 Marks) | | | |