

PARUL UNIVERSITY
PARUL INSTITUTE OF APPLIED SCIENCES
MID SEMESTER INTERNAL EXAMINATION, MARCH 2018
B. Sc. Semester VI
Subject: Microbiology

Paper Code:11101351

Title of the paper: Agricultural Microbiology

Date: 29/03 /2018

Time: 1:30 pm

Maximum Marks: 40

Instructions:

- 1. All questions are compulsory and options are given in first and second question only.**
- 2. Numbers to the right of question indicate the marks of respective question.**

Q. 1	Attempt any one question of the following. (i) Discuss the soil formation in detail. (ii) Discuss carbon cycle.	(08)
Q. 2	Attempt any three questions of the following. (i) Discuss microbial degradation of cellulose. (ii) Short note on composting. (iii) Discuss the general symptoms of bacterial disease on plant. (iv) What is rhizosphere and what type of micro-flora is present in the rhizosphere? (v) What is IPM? Discuss.	(12)
Q. 3	Do as directed. Attempt all five questions. (i) Define Leaching (ii) Name the 6 major components of soil (iii) Name any 2 enzymes which are released from plant root into the rhizosphere. (iv) Name the conditions are necessary for pathogenic disease in plant. (v) Name any 2 fungal genera which degrade lignin	(05)
Q. 4	Write correct option in your answer sheet for following 15 multiple choice questions.	(15)

MCQ 1	Disease causing agents are called			
	(A)	Vector	(B)	Predator
	(C)	pathogen	(D)	none
MCQ 2	Most common cellulose fermenter in nature are the member of			
	(A)	Clostridium	(B)	Azotobacter
	(C)	Frankia	(D)	Fusarium
MCQ 3 make up a large percentage of rhizosphere than of the normal soil flora			
	(A)	Short gram negative rods	(B)	Gram positive rods
	(C)	Spore forming bacteria	(D)	Arthobacter group
MCQ 4	The order of soil population is			
	(A)	Bacteria >Actinomycetes >Fungi >Algae> Protozoa	(B)	Actinomycetes> Bacteria >Fungi>Protozoa> Algae
	(C)	Bacteria> Protozoa> Fungi >Actinomycetes> Algae	(D)	Bacteria >Fungi >Actinomycetes> Algae >Protozoa
MCQ 5	Example of non-infectious agent of plant disease is/are			
	(A)	Low/High	(B)	wind

		temperatureorganic matter		
	(C)	Both	(D)	none
MCQ 6	Mildews is symptom of			
	(A)	Bacterial Disease	(B)	Viral disease
	(C)	Both	(D)	None
MCQ 7	Exudation is a symptom of			
	(A)	Bacterial Disease	(B)	Viral disease
	(C)	Both	(D)	None
MCQ 8	Bacteria responsible for denitrification are			
	(A)	Pseudomonas	(B)	Thiobacillus
	(C)	Bacillus	(D)	All
MCQ 9	Loam is a soil composed of			
	(A)	Sand, Silt and Clay in equal proportion	(B)	Sand predominates
	(C)	Clay predominates	(D)	The amount of sand and silt is equals to that of clay
MCQ 10	which of the following organism is cellulytic actinomycetes			
	(A)	Micromonas	(B)	Nocardia
	(C)	Streptomyces	(D)	all of the above
MCQ 11	Abnormal increase in the size of a plant organ due to increase in the number of cells			
	(A)	Hyperplasia	(B)	Hypertrophy
	(C)	Hypoplasia	(D)	None
MCQ 12	large, fleshy or woody, spore bearing structures, developed by woodrotting fungi are called			
	(A)	Heterocysts	(B)	Fruiting bodies
	(C)	sclerotia	(D)	None of the above
MCQ 13	rhizospheric effect is a type of interaction			
	(A)	Neutralism	(B)	Commensalisms
	(C)	Synergism	(D)	Mutalism
MCQ 14	Heat treatment is usually used to eliminate _____ from propagation material.			
	(A)	viruses	(B)	fungi
	(C)	Both of the above	(D)	None of the above
MCQ 15	Tar spot is symptom of			
	(A)	Bacterial disease	(B)	Viral disease
	(C)	Fungal disease	(D)	none

-- All The Best--