N	am	e	:

## **Enrolment No:**



## **UPES**

## **End Semester Examination, May 2025**

Course: Biosafety and aseptic techniques Semester : IV

Program: BSc. Microbiology & BSc. FND Duration : 3 hours Course Code: HSMB2028 Max. Marks: 100

## **Instructions:**

S. No.	Section A	Marks	COs
	Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&F		
	(20Qx1.5M= 30 Marks)		
Q 1	Which of the following is NOT a physical method of sterilization?	1.5	CO2
	a) Heat		
	b) Filtration		
	c) Alcohol		
	d) Radiation		
Q 2	The effectiveness of disinfectants is measured by:	1.5	CO2
	a) Phenol coefficient		
	b) Optical density		
	c) CFU count		
	d) Bacteriophage assay		
Q 3	Which sterilization method is best for heat-sensitive materials?	1.5	CO2
	a) Dry heat		
	b) Moist heat		
	c) Ethylene oxide gas		
	d) Autoclaving		~ ~ ~
Q 4	How many Biosafety Levels (BSL) are defined by the CDC?	1.5	CO1
	a. 2		
	b. 3		
	c. 4		
	d. 5		
Q 5	BSL-4 laboratories require:	1.5	CO1
	a. No special safety precautions		
	b. PPE including full-body, air-supplied suits		
	c. Only standard laboratory coats		
	d. Open bench work		
Q 6	The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) in India regulates:	1.5	CO1
	a. Chemical safety		
	b. Environmental safety		
	c. Biosafety for GMOs/LMOs		
	d. Occupational safety		
Q 7	What is the main purpose of the Institutional Biosafety Committee	1.5	CO2
	(IBSC)?		

	a. Managing hospital infections		
	<ul><li>a. Managing hospital infections</li><li>b. Monitoring biosafety in labs handling GMOs</li></ul>		
	c. Regulating antibiotics in healthcare		
	d. All of the given		
Q 8	Which of the following chemicals is a sterilizing gas?	1.5	CO2
Qu	a) Ethanol	1.0	002
	b) Formaldehyde		
	c) Chlorhexidine		
	d) Sodium hypochlorite		
Q 9	What is the function of a biosafety cabinet?	1.5	CO2
Q 9		1.5	CO2
	<ul><li>a. Amplifying microbes</li><li>b. Preventing contamination and exposure</li></ul>		
	c. Increasing airflow in labs		
	d. Enhancing microbial growth		
Q 10	Which of the following biosafety levels is required for working	1.5	CO1
Q 10	with Ebola virus?	1.5	COI
	a) BSL-1		
	b) BSL-2		
	c) BSL-3		
Ω11	d) BSL-4	1.5	
Q11	What is the main purpose of a laminar airflow cabinet (LAF)?	1.5	
	a) Incubation		
	b) Cooling samples		
	c) Providing sterile workspace		
010	d) Staining	4.5	000
Q12	Which biosafety level is appropriate for working with	1.5	CO2
	Mycobacterium tuberculosis?		
	a. BSL-1		
	b. BSL-2		
	c. BSL-3		
	d. BSL-4		
Q13	What does GMO stand for?	1.5	CO2
	a) General Microbial Organism		
	b) Genetically Modified Organism		
	c) Global Molecular Object		
	d) Growth Monitoring Organelle		
Q14	Which of the following disinfectants contains chlorine?	1.5	CO2
	a) Formaldehyde		
	b) Bleach		
	c) Phenol		
	d) Alcohol		
Q15	The role of a biosafety cabinet is to:	1.5	CO1
	a. Increase airflow		
	b. Kill microbes		
	c. Protect personnel and environment		
	d. Store reagents		
Q16	Which of the following can be used to preserve microbial cultures	1.5	CO1
	long-term?		
	a. Autoclaving		
	u. 1 utociuviiig		

	b. Refrigeration		
	c. Cryopreservation		
	d. Pasteurization		
017		1.5	CO1
Q17	Passaging of eukaryotic cells refers to:	1.5	COI
	a) Staining them		
	b) Freezing them a) Diluting and sub-culturing		
	c) Diluting and sub-culturing		
Q18	d) Killing them A major cause of laboratory-acquired infections is:	1.5	CO1
Q10	a) Radioactive exposure	1.3	COI
	b) Ingestion of food		
	c) Aerosols		
	d) UV light		
Q19	Which of the following is NOT a component of standard operating	1.5	CO1
Q1)	procedures (SOPs)?	1.0	601
	a. Wearing PPE		
	b. Waste disposal		
	c. Pathogen mutation		
	d. Media preparation		
Q20		1.5	CO2
Q20	BSL-2 laboratories require which of the following?  a. Positive pressure suits	1.5	COZ
	b. Open bench work		
	c. Class II biosafety cabinets d. No PPE		
	Section B (4Qx5M=20 Marks)		
Q 1	Distinguish between Biosafety cabinet and laminar air flow.	5	CO2
Q 2	a. Define clean room.	5	CO1
Q 2	b. Classify them into various types and elaborate usage.	3	COI
Q 3	a. Elaborate use of radiation in ensure microbial control.	5	CO2
QJ	b. Also discuss why is it called cold sterilization.	J	C02
Q 4	a. Define sterilization. (1.5)	5	CO1
~ .	b. Define Disinfection. (1.5)	•	
	c. Define antiseptic. Cite example. (2)		
	Section C		
	(2Qx15M=30 Marks)		
Q 1	'A student attempts to culture <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> in a	15	CO2
	BSL-II lab.'		
	(i) Discuss the safety breach and corrective action. (5)		
	(ii) Define Biosafety (2)		
	(iii) Discuss risk assessment in biological settings and how does		
	it ensure biosafety? (6)		
	(iv) If instead of <i>M. tuberculosis</i> it were an unknown respiratory		
	infectious agent, which lab would be used? (2)		
Q 2	'A scientist wishes to develop a genetically modified crop.' He	15	CO2
	starts to work an an institute quietly in lab.' Based on your		
	knowledge in Biosafety, answer the following:		
•	(i) Discuss the breach in biosafety here. (4)		

	(ii) Define the constitution and role of institutional biosafety committee in biosafety (IBSC). (6)  (iii) What are the steps ensuring that waste disposal follows safety norms at an institution? (5)		
	Section D		
	(2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
Q 1	'A new disinfectant is formulated.'	10	CO1
	(i) Which test would be followed to test its efficacy? (2)		
	(ii) Describe the procedure of this test. (5)		
	(iii) This test returns a coefficient. A compound with		
	coefficient of 10 is better or 0.5 at disinfection.		
Q 2	a. Enlist some chemicals used for disinfection. (2)	10	CO1
	b. Write the mode of action of at least 4 in detail. (8)		