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## **Enrolment No:**



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

## **End Semester Examination, May 2023**

Course: Eukaryotic Microbiology Semester: II

**Program:** M.Sc. Microbiology **Time:** 03 hrs.

Course Code: HSMB7030 Max. Marks: 100

**Instructions: Read question carefully.** 

## SECTION A

SECTION A			
S. No.	MCQ's /Fill in the blanks/ T&F (1.5 marks each)	30 Marks	СО
1	Which of the following is a commonly used method for detecting <i>Entamoeba</i> histolytica?		
	A) Microscopy		
	B) Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	1.5	CO3
	C) Both A and B		
	D) None of the above		
2	Can Trichomonas vaginalis infection be cured?		
	A) Yes, with proper treatment.		
	B) No, it is a chronic infection.	1.5	CO2
	C) Yes, but it requires surgery.		
	D) No, it can only be managed with medication.		
3	What is the purpose of a parasite culture?		
	A) To study the biology and life cycle of parasites		
	B) To test drugs and treatments for parasitic infections	1.5	CO2
	C) To develop vaccines against parasites		
	D) All of the above		
4	Which of the following is a commonly used method for culturing parasites?	1.5	CO4
	A) In-vitro culture	1.5	CU4

	B) <i>In-vivo</i> culture		
	C) Both A and B		
	D) None of the above		
5	Which component of the lichen association provides the photosynthetic ability to		
	the organism?		
	A) Fungi		G 6 4
	B) Algae	1.5	CO4
	C) Cyanobacteria		
	D) All of the above		
6	What is the most commonly used medium for cultivation of algae in laboratory?		
	A) Water		
	B) Nutrient Agar	1.5	CO4
	C) Seawater		
	D) Chu's Media		
7	Which type of algae is commonly used in the production of agar?		
	A) Red algae		
	B) Green algae	1.5	CO2
	C) Brown algae		
	D) Blue-green algae		
8	Which of the following is NOT a factor that can influence the growth of algae in		
	culture?		
	A) Light		004
	B) Temperature	1.5	CO4
	C) Nutrients		
	D) Gravity		
9	Euglena comes under which of the following group?		
	A) Fungus		
	B) Plant	1.5	CO5
	C) Animal		
	D) Protist		
10	How does fungi obtain their nutrients?	1.5	CO3

		T	1
	A) Through photosynthesis		
	B) By consuming other organisms		
	C) By absorbing nutrients from the soil		
	D) None of the above		
11	Algae can be used to produce which of the following biofuels?		
	A) Ethanol		
	B) Biodiesel	1.5	CO4
	C) Methane		
	D) All the above.		
12	Harmful algal blooms can produce toxins that can affect		
	A) Fish		
	B) Marine mammals	1.5	CO4
	C) Humans		
	D) All of the above		
13	How is Entamoeba histolytica infection diagnosed?		
	A) Blood test		
	B) Urine test	1.5	CO1
	C) Stool test		
	D) X-ray		
14	The free-floating algae are known as		
	A) Phytoplankins		
	B) Benthons	1.5	CO1
	C) Sea weeds		
	D) None of these		
15	Which of the following is a parasitic protozoan that causes malaria?		
	A) Trypanosoma		
	B) Plasmodium	1.5	CO1
	C) Entamoeba		
	D) Giardia		
16	How long can Giardia cysts survive in the environment?		
	A) A few hours	1.5	CO1

	B) A few days		
	C) A few weeks		
	D) Several months		
17	Amoebiasis can be treated by		
	A) Antibiotics		
	B) Antifungal medication	1.5	CO1
	C) Antiviral medication		
	D) None of the above		
18	Which of the following statements best describes the biological importance of		
	algae?		
	A) Algae serves as a major food source for marine animals.		CO1
	B) Algae are important decomposers in the marine ecosystem.	1.5	
	C) Algae play a crucial role in maintaining the balance of atmospheric gases.		
	D) All the above		
19	What is the incubation period of Trichomonas vaginalis infection?		
	A) 1-2 days		
	B) 1-2 weeks	1.5	CO1
	C) 1-2 months		
	D) 6-12 months		
20	Sexual reproduction of algae is carried by		
	A) Isogamy		
	B) Anisogamy	1.5	CO3
	C) Oogamy		
	D) All the above		
		<b>-</b>	
0	SECTION - B (5 Marks each question)  Short Answer Type Question (5 marks each) Scan and Upload 4 questions 5	20	1
Q	marks. Word limit (100-120)	Marks	CO
1	Write down the life cycle of Entamoeba histolytica.	5	CO2
2	Write down the economic importance of lichens.	5	CO3
3	Why parasite culture is important in biomedical research?	5	CO1
4	What are the advantages heterokaryosis in fungal reproduction?	5	CO1

	SECTION - C (30 Marks)			
Q	Two case studies (15 marks each) subsection	30 Marks	СО	
1		15 (2+2+ 2+4+1	CO1	
	Q1: Identify the disease from the above images.	+4)		
	Q2: Name of the causative agent of the disease.			
	Q3: How is the disease transmitted to humans?			
	Q4: How the infection can be diagnosed?			
	Q5: Mention the available drugs, used to treat the disease?			
2	Q6: What are the molecular mechanisms of drug resistance in this pathogen?  An 18-year-old girl presents to her pediatrician with her mother for her pre-college			
	checkup. She has no past medical history. She complains of a yellow green malodorous			
	vaginal discharge that started a week ago. She endorses mild pelvic pain. A pelvic exam			
	is performed, and mild cervical tenderness is noted. The cervix is pink, nulliparous,			
	inflamed and is covered by small red punctate spots. A thin yellow green frothy			
	discharge of fishy odor is also detected. Microscopic investigation reveals numerous	15		
	flagellated trophozoites with undulating membrane.	(2+3+	CO5	
		2+ 4+4)		
	Q1: What could be the causative agent?			
	Q2: What diagnostic procedures are helpful in establishing the etiology of vaginitis?			
	Q3: What could be the source for infection?			
	Q4: What are the virulent factors of this organism?			
	Q5: What are the treatment options for this patient?			
	SECTION - D (20 Marks)			

Q	Long Answer type Questions (10 Marks each) Word limit 200-250	20 Marks	СО
1	Describe the morphology, life cycle, and pathogenesis of <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> . What are the clinical symptoms and diagnostic methods used for this infection?	10 (2+2+ 2+2+2 )	CO4
2	Q1: What structure is shown in figure?	10 (1+3+ 4+2)	CO3
	Q2: Name different layers of the structure (from top to bottom)?		
	Q3: Mention different forms of this structure with examples? (Word limit: 120)		
	Q4: Write the economic importance of the structure?		