

## THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA B.Sc. DEGREE PROGRAMME FINAL EXAMINATION – 2010/2011 BOTANY BTH 3101/BTF 5101 – FNVIRONMENTAL AND A

## BTU 3101/BTE 5101 – ENVIRONMENTAL AND APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY

## DURATION – TWO AND A HALF HOURS (2 1/2 HRS)

DATE – 17<sup>th</sup> June 2011

TIME - 9.30 am - 12.00 nn

## ANSWER ANY FOUR (04) QUESTIONS.

- 01. (a) Name the sources from which potable water can be made available in Sri Lanka.
  - (b) Explain briefly the microbiological indicators of water quality.
  - (c) Name and explain briefly the steps involved in purification of municipal water supplies.
- 02. (a) Give a brief account of intrinsic factors and their effects on growth and survival of microorganisms in food.
  - (b) List the various types of spoilage that can occur in milk. For each type of spoilage you mention,
    - (i) name the causative microorganism/s
    - (ii) give biochemical/physiological changes that occur in each type of spoilage.
- 03. (a) Describe briefly the term 'normal flora' of human body.
  - (b) With the help of a suitable diagram, describe processing of B and T lymphocytes from stem cells in bone marrow.
  - (c) Differentiate between the following.
    - (i) Endotoxins and exotoxins
    - (ii) Primary immune response and secondary immune response
- 04. (a) Explain briefly how soil microorganisms contribute to soil fertility.
  - (b) With the help of suitable diagrams and examples, explain how soil microorganisms resist unfavourable environmental conditions.

- 05. (a) List the major steps in the production of genetically engineered bacterium.
  - (b) Giving suitable examples, write a short account on features that make certain microorganisms as vectors in recombinant DNA technology.
  - (c) With the help of examples, explain briefly the applications of recombinant DNA technology in agriculture.
- 06. Write short notes on any three (03) of the following.
  - (a) Rhizobium-legume symbiosis
  - (b) Living reservoirs of infection
  - (c) Biological control of pests
  - (d) Use of ultraviolet radiation and chemical agents in controlling microorganisms in air

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