

- (b) Microbial metabolites
(c) Biotransformation
(d) Recombinant DNA
- 1-d. Cyclic Fed-Batch culture has been used for the production of _____ (CO2) 1
(a) Bovine serum albumin
(b) Penicillin
(c) Human serum albumin
(d) Cheese Production
- 1-e. Enzymes are..... (CO3) 1
(a) Lipids
(b) proteins
(c) polysaccharides
(d) Lipoproteins
- 1-f. Metabolism can be (CO3) 1
(a) Anabolism
(b) Catabolism
(c) Both
(d) None of the above
- 1-g. Fermentation is derived from the word (CO4) 1
(a) Fervere
(b) Fermentation
(c) fervoos
(d) None of the above
- 1-h. Acetic acid is an Acid. (CO4) 1
(a) Organic
(b) Inorganic
(c) Neutral
(d) None of the above
- 1-i. How is a protease produced industrially? (CO5) 1
(a) submerged fermentation
(b) solid-state fermentation
(c) Both of these
(d) None of the above

- 1-j. Where are proteases found in the cell? (CO5) 1
- (a) Cytosol
 - (b) lysosomes
 - (c) Both of these
 - (d) none of the above

2. Attempt all parts:-

- 2.a. Give four advantages of submerged state fermentation. (CO1) 2
- 2.b. Enlist any four methods of product recovery in downstream process. (CO2) 2
- 2.c. Define trp operon. (CO3) 2
- 2.d. Why is it called IMFL? (CO4) 2
- 2.e. Five two uses of acetone. (CO5) 2

SECTION B

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3. Answer any five of the following:-

- 3-a. Explain a generalized schematic representation of a typical fermentation process. (CO1) 6
- 3-b. Discuss in detail the historical advancements in fermentation engineering. (CO1) 6
- 3-c. Describe continuous culture culture technique for the cultivation of bacteria. (CO2) 6
- 3-d. Diagrammatically explain fed batch fermentation process. (CO2) 6
- 3.e. What would happen if the bacterium was grown in limiting amounts of glucose and lactose? (CO3) 6
- 3.f. Enlist several modes of sterilization. (CO4) 6
- 3.g. Define the following: (a) organic solvents (b) Amino acids (C) Interferons (CO5) 6

SECTION C

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4. Answer any one of the following:-

- 4-a. Describe the significance of biochemistry, microbiology and bioprocess engineering in fermentation process.(CO1) 10
- 4-b. Draw the diagram of solid state fermentation process and write its advantages. (CO1) 10

5. Answer any one of the following:-

- 5-a. Define the term agitation and explain its significance in continuous fermentation process.(CO2) 10

5-b. Explain batch culture and continuous culture technique for the cultivation of bacteria. (CO2) 10

6. Answer any one of the following:-

6-a. Explain catabolite repression? Why is its regulation important in microorganisms? (CO3) 10

6-b. Differentiate between feedback repression and feedback inhibition. (CO3) 10

7. Answer any one of the following:-

7-a. Diagrammatically explain dhokla fermentation process and give its advantages. (CO4) 10

7-b. Describe mushroom cultivation in detail. (CO4) 10

8. Answer any one of the following:-

8-a. Write short note on the following: (a) Acetone fermentation (b) Antibiotics. (CO5) 10

8-b. Explain the methods of fermentation used for enzyme production. (CO5) 10

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