BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD

MICROBES IN HUMAN WELFARE

Example

1. Give the scientific name of Brewer's yeast.

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2. State one difference between wine and whisky.

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3. Expand LAB.

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4. What do you mean by ripening of cheese?

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5. Name the raw material from which gin is obtained.

6. Cheese prepared in India homes is processed or unprocesed.

7. What is cottage cheese?

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8. Name the bacteria which can be used for yoghurt formation.

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9. Name the enzymes which cause leavening.

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10. Name the microbe which is a source leavening.

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11. Name the microbe which is a streptomycin.

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12. Name the bioactive molecule used in lowering of blood cholestrol.

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13. Name the fungus which is a source of cyclosporin A

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14. Which microbe is involved in production of ethanol on commerical scale?

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15. Which microbes are employed to produce biogas?

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16. What is significance of biogas?

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17. Define sewage.

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18. Expand STP.

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19. Why is secondary treatment also called biological treatment?

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20. Explain the different steps involved in the secondary treatment Of sewage.

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21. What is primary sludge?

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22. What are flocs?

Watch Video Solution

23. What is relationship between BOD and organic matter in sewage?

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24. Name two gases produced during secondary treatment by sewage.

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25. What is biocontrol?

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26. Name a genetically modified plant which is resistant to pests.

 Watch Video Solution

27. Expand IPM.

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28. Name an insect used to control aphids.

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29. Bacteria cannot be sern with the naked eyes, but these ran be seen with the help of a microscope. If you have to carry a sample from your home to your biology laboratory to demonstrate die presence of microbes under a microscope, which sample would you carry and why?

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30. Give examples to prove that microbes release gases during metabolism.

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31. In which food would you find lactic acid bacteria? Mention some of their useful applications.

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32. Name some traditional Indian foods made of wheat , rice and Bengal gram (or their products which involve using microbes).

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33. In which way have microbes played a major role fn controlling diseases caused by harmful bacteria?

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34. Name any two species of fungus, which are used In the production of the antibiotics.

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35. What is sewage? In which way can this be harmful?

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36. What is the key difference between primary and secondary sewage treatment?

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37. Do you think microbes can also he used as source of energy? If yes. how?

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38. Microbes can be used to decrease the use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.Explain how this can be accomplished.

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39. Three water samples namely river water, untreated sewage water and secondary effluent discharged from a sewage treatment plant were subjected to BOD tcsl. The samples were labelled A, B and C: but the laboratory

attendant did not note which was which, The BOD values of the three samples A, B and C were recorded as 20mg/L. 8mg/L and 400mg/L. respectively. Which sample of the water is most polluted? Can you assign the correct label to each assuming the river water is relatively clean?

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40. Find out the name of the microbes from which Cyclosporin A (an Immunosuppressive

drug) and Statins (hlond cholesterol lowering agents) are obtained.

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41. Find out the role of microbes in Uric followingand discuss it with your teacher: Single cell protein (SCP)

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42. Find out the role of microbes in Uric followingand discuss it with your teacher: Soil

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43. Arrange the following In the decreasing order (most important list) of their importance, for the welfare of human society. Give reasons for your answer: Biogas

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44. Arrange the following In the decreasing order (mosi important lirst) of their importance, for the welfare of human society. Give reasons for your answer: Citric acid.

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45. Arrange the following In the decreasing order (mosi important lirst) of their importance, for the welfare of human society. Give reasons for your answer: Penicillin and Curd

Watch Video Solution

46. Arrange the following In the decreasing order (most important list) of their importance, for the welfare of human society. Give reasons for your answer: Biogas

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47. How do biofertilisers enrich the fertility of the soil?

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48. Why does 'Swiss Cheese ' have big holes?

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49. What are fermentors?

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50. Name a microbe used for statin production. How do statins lower blood cholestrol level?

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51. Why do we prefer to call secondary wastewater treatment as biological treatment?

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52. What for nucleopoly-hedro viruses(NVP) are being used now-a-days?

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53. How has the discovery of antibiotics helped mankind in the field of medicine?

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54. Why is distillation required for producing certain alcoholic drinks?

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55. Write the most important characteristic that aspergillus niger, Clostridium acetobutylicum And Lactobacillus share?

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56. What would happen if our intestine harbours microbial flora exactly similar to that found in the rumen of catlle?

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57. Give any two microbes that are useful in biotechnogy.

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58. What is the source organism for EcoRI restriction endonuclease?

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59. Name any genetically modified crop.

Watch Video Solution

60. Why are blue-green algae not popular as biofertilizers?

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61. Which species of Penicillum produces Roquefort cheese?

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62. Name the states involved in Ganga Action Plan.

Watch Video Solution

63. Name any two industrically important enzymes.

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64. Name an immunosuppresive agent.

Watch Video Solution

65. Give an example of a rod-shaped virus.

Watch Video Solution

66. Name the bacteria present in the Rumen of cattle.

Watch Video Solution

67. Name a microbe used for the production of 'Swiss Cheese'.

Watch Video Solution

68. What is chakravarthy bug? Give its scientific name nd its application.

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69. Why are flocs important in biographical treatment of waste water?

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70. How has the bacterium Bacillus thuringiensis helped us in controlling caterpillars of insect pests?

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71. How do mycorrhizal fungi help the plants harbouring them?

Watch Video Solution

72. Why are cyanobacteria considered useful in paddy fields?

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73. How was penicillin discovered?

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74. Name the scientists who were credited for showing the role of penicillin as an antobiotic

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75. How do bioactive molecules of fungal origin help in restoring good health of humans?

Watch Video Solution

76. What roles do enzymes play in detergent that we use for washing clothes? Are these

enzymes produced from some unique microorganisms?

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77. What is the chemical nature of biogas? Name an organism which is involved in biogas production.

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78. How do microbes reduce the environmental degradation caused by chemicals?

Watch Video Solution

79. What are broad spectrum antibiotics.

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80. What are viruses parasiting bacteria called? Draw a well labelled diagram of the same.

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81. Which bacterium is used as clot buster?

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82. What are biofertilizers ? Give two examples.

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83. Why is aerobic degradation more important than anaerobic degradation for the treatment of large volumes of waste water in organic matter. Discuss.

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84. Discuss about the major programmes that the Ministry of Environment and Forests,

Government of India, has initiated for saving major Indian rivers from pollution.

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85. Ganga has recently been declared the national river. Discuss the implication with respect to pollution of this river.

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86. Draw a diagrammatic sketch of biogas plant and lebel its various components.

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87. Describe the main ideas behind the biological control of pests and diseases.

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88. effects of sewage discharge on a river.

Watch Video Solution

89. In what way anaerobic sludge digestion is important in sewage treatment?

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90. In which food would you find lactic acid bacteria? Mention some of their useful applications.

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91. Which conditions have to be provided so as to culture the yeast?

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92. The vitamin whose content increases following the conversion of milk into curd by lactic acid bacteria is:

A. vitamin C

B. vitamin D

C. vitamin B_{12}

D. vitamin E

Answer:

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93. Waste water treatment generates a large quantity iof sludge, which can be treated by:

A. digesters

B. activated sludge

C. chemicals

D. oxideation pond

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

94. Methanogenic bacteria are not found in:

A. rumen of cattle

B. gobar gas plant

C. bottom of water-logged paddy fields

D. activated sludge

Answer:

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95. What is incubation period? What is the span of incubation period in case of AIDS?

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96. The primary treatment of waste water involves the removal of :

A. dissolved impurities

B. satble particles

C. toxic substances

D. harmful bacteria

Answer:

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97. BOD of waste water is estimated by measuring the amount of

A. total organic matter

B. biodegradable organic matter

C. oxygen evolution

D. oxygen consumption

Answer:

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98. Which one of the following alcoholic drinks is produced without distillation?

A. wine

B. whisky

C. rum

D. brandy

Answer:

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99. The technology of biogas production from cow dung was developed in Indian largely due to the efforts of:

A. Gas Authority of India

B. Oil and Natural Gas Commission

C. Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Khadi & Village Industries Commission

D. Indan Oil Corporation

Answer:

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100. The free -living fungus Trichoderma can be used for:

A. killing insects

B. biological control of plant diseases

C. controlling butterfly caterpillars

D. producing antibodics

Answer:

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101. What would happen if oxygen availability to activated sludge flocs is reduced?

A. It will will slow down the act of degradation of of organic matter

B. The centre of flocs will become anoxic, which would cause death of bacteria and eventually breakage of flocs

C. Flocs would increase in size as anaerobic bacteria would grow around flocs

D. Protozoa would grow in large numbers

Answer:

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102. Mycorrhiza does not help the host plant in :

A. Enhancing its phosphorus uptake capacity

B. Increasing its tolerence to drough

C. Enhancing its resistance to root pathogens

D. Increasing its resistance to insects.

Answer:

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103. Which one of the following is not a nitrogen -fixing organism?

A. Anabaena

B. Nostoc

C. Aztobacter

D. Pseudomonas

Answer:

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104. Big hole in Swiss cheese are made by a

A. a machine

B. a bacterium that produces methane gas

C. a bacterium producing a large during its metabolic activities.

D. a fungus that releases a lot of gases during its metabolic activities.

Answer:

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105. The residue left after methane production from cattle drug is:

A. burnt

B. buried in land fills

C. Used as manure

D. Used in civil construction

Answer:

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106. Methanogens do not produce :

A. Oxygen

B. methane

C. hydrogen sulphide

D. carbon dioxide

Answer:

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107. Activated sludge should have the ability to settle quickly so that it can:

A. be rapilly pumped back from sedimentation tank to aerotion tank

B. absob pathogenic bacteria present in waste water while sinking to the bottom of the settling tank

C. be discared and anaerobically digested

D. absorb colloidal organic matter

Answer:

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108. Name the three enzymes secreted by yeast during the process of leaving.

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109. How are living yeast cells immobilized?

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110. Name the original wild strain of the mould by which vitamin B_2 is produced.

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111. Name the different vitamins which are produced by micro-organisms.

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112. Name the 'miracle drug' and who discovered it?

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113. What are fermentors?

Watch Video Solution

114. What are bioreactors?

Watch Video Solution

115. Name a microbe used for statin production. How do statins lower blood cholestrol level?

Watch Video Solution

116. Name the group of organisms and the substrate that act on to produce biogas.

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117. Nme the bacterium responsible for the large holes seen in Swiss Cheese". What are these holes due to ?

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118. What for nucleopoly-hedro viruses(NVP) are being used now-a-days?

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119. Name the type of association that genus Glomus exhibits with higher plant.

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120. Write an alternate source of protein for animal and human nutrition.

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121. Write any two places where methanogens can be found.

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122. How does addition of small amount of curd to fresh milk,help formation of curd ? Mention a nutritional quality that get added to the curd.

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123. Make a list of milk products obtained from the activities of bacteria.

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124. Expand 'LAB'. How are LABs beneficial to humans? (write any two benefits).

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125. List three examples of antibiotics that are industrially viable. Give their source.

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126. What is the difference between rum and whisky?

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127. What are the substrates used for vinegar production? Name the micro-organism involved in its production.

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128. Give one major use of lipase enzyme. Give the source of invertase enzyme.

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129. Name the substances by the fermentation of which , whisky, beer, wine, brandy and rum can be prepared.

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130. Make a table showing industrial products obtained from activities of bacteria.

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131. List the properties of antibiotics.

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132. What are antibiotic? Name the classes of organisms that produce antibiotics.

Watch Video Solution

133. How do antibodies act?

Watch Video Solution

134. What is Cyclosporin A? What is its importance?

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135. Define statins. What is the role with respect to cholesterol?

Watch Video Solution

136. Draw a labelle diagram to show three kinds of bacteria.

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137. List any four alcoholic beverages.

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138. What is fermentation? What are the conditions that favour fermentation?

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139. Write the various steps of fermentation.

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140. What are the two ways by which micro-organisms can be grown in bioreactors?

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141. Name the organic acids produced industrially by micro-organisms.

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142. Name the micro-organism associated in the manufacture of

Vinegar

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143. Name the micro-organisms associated in the manufacture of

Alcohol

Watch Video Solution

144. Name the micro-organisms associated in the manufacture of

Tetracycline

Watch Video Solution

145. Name the micro-organisms associated in the manufacture of

Citric acid.

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146. Give a flow chart of sewage treatment.

Watch Video Solution

147. What is "Secondary treatment" of sewage?

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148. Give the advantages of using activited sludge process.

Watch Video Solution

149. Differences between primary sludge and activated sludge.

Watch Video Solution

150. What are methanogens ? Give an example.

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151. Where do you find methanogens?

Watch Video Solution

152. Draw a simple diagram to show anaerobic sludge digester.

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153. What are Baculo viruses? Write significance.

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154. Give the full form of Bt. Name the insects killed by it.

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155. Name the toxins produced by B. thuringiensis.

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156. Which nitrogen fixers are availbale on commercial basis in market ? Also name the beneficial crop.

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157. Define COD and BOD.

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158. Write a short note on natural insecticides.

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159. What is biopesticide? Give a few examples.

Watch Video Solution

160. Explain the basis of biological control of weeds.

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161. What are biofertilizers? Name two organism which fix nitrogen asymbiotically and two organisms with fix symbiotically.

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162. Why are biofertilizers or biopesticides prefered to chemical fertilizers or pesticides?

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163. What is biogas? What are its components ? What is the calorific value of biogas?

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164. Name some organic wastes.

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165. Write advantages of biogas.

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166. By a flow chart show the stages in anaerobic digestion during production of biogas.

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167. Name a free living and a symbiotic bacterium that serves as biofertilizer. Why are they called so?

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168. Distinguish between the roles of flocs and anaerobic sludge digester in sewage treatment.

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169. Name the blank spaces a, b, c and d from the table given below:

Type of microbe	Scientific name	Product	Medical application
(*i*) Fungus	a	Cyclosporin	b
(*ii*) c	*Manascus purpureus*	Statin	d

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170. Name the blank spaces a, b, c and d from the table given below:

Type of Microbe	Scientific name	Commercial product
Bacterium	a	Lactic acid
Fungus	b	Cyclosporin A
c	*Monascus purpureus*	Statins
Fungus	*Penicillium notatum*	d

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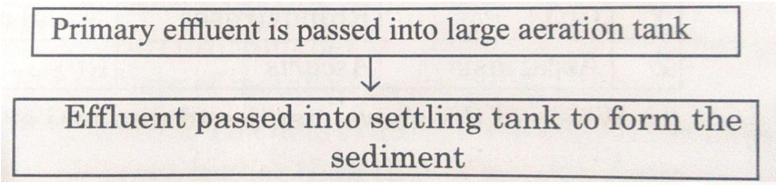
171. Large quantity of sewage is generated every day in cities and towns, Which is treated in Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) to make it less polluted. Given below is the flow diagram of one of the stages of STP.

Observe the given flow diagram and answer the questions accordigly.



Why is primary effluent passed into large aeration tanks?

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172. Large quantity of sewage is generated every day in cities and towns, Which is treated in Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) to make it less polluted. Given below is the flow diagram of one of the stages of STP.

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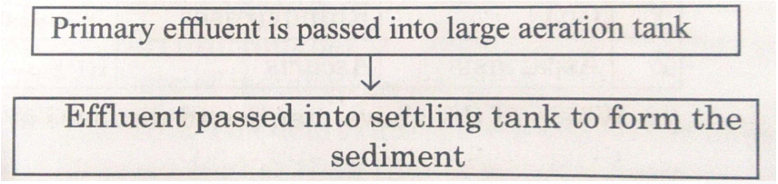

Write the technical term used for the sediment formed. MEntion its significance.

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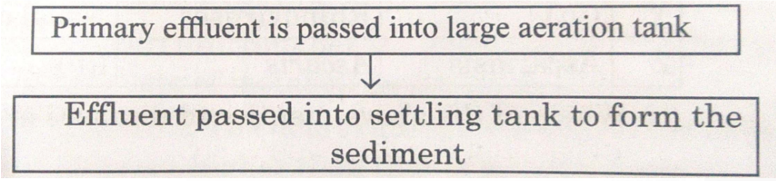
173. Large quantity of sewage is generated every day in cities and towns, Which is treated in Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) to make it less polluted. Given below is the flow diagram of one of the stages of STP.

Observe the given flow diagram and answer the questions accordigly.



Why is primary effluent passed into large aeration tanks?

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174. Your advice is sought to improve the nitrogen content of the soil to be used for cultivation of a non-leguminous terrestrial crop.

Recommend two microbes that can enrich the soil with nitrogen.

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175. Your advice is sought to improve the nitrogen content of the soil to be used for cultivation of a non-leguminous terrestrial crop.

Why do leguminous crops not require such enrichment of the soil?

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176. Given below is a list of six microorganisms. State their usefulness to humans.

Nucleopolyhedrovirus

Watch Video Solution

177. Given below is a list of six microorganisms.

State their usefulness to humans.

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Watch Video Solution

178. Given below is a list of six microorganisms.

State their usefulness to humans.

Monascus pupureus

Watch Video Solution

179. Given below is a list of six microorganisms.

State their usefulness to humans.

Trichoderma polysporum

Watch Video Solution

180. Given below is a list of six microorganisms. State their usefulness to

humans.

Penicillium natation

Watch Video Solution

181. Given below is a list of six microorganisms.

State their usefulness to humans.

Propionibacterium sharmanii.

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182. Describe primary and secondary treatment of domestic sewage before it is released for reuse.

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183. Explain biological control of pests and plant pathogens with examples.

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184. You have been deputed by your school principal to train local villagers in the use of biogas plants. With the help of a labelled sketch explain the various parts of the biogas plant.

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185. Name the toxins produced by B. thuringiensis.

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186. Expand BOD and COD.

Watch Video Solution

187. Some industrial products are derived from fungi. Name the fungi.

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188. Which one of the following is the baker's yeast used in fermentation?

A. Saccharum barberi,

B. saccharomyces cerevisiae

C. Sonalika

D.

Answer:

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189. Milk starts to coagulate when Lactic Acid Bacteria (LAB) is added to milk as a starter. Mention two benefits which LAB provides.

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190. Why are the fruit juices bought from market clearer as compared to those made at home?

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191. Name the bioactive molecule produced by Trichoderma polysporum and Monascus purpureus.

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192. Why is a slurry of cattle dung(gobar) added to bio-wastes in the tank of a gobar gas plant for generation of biogas?

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Exercise

1. Match the items in column 'A' and 'B' and the choose correct answer

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Lady bird beetle	(a)	Methano bacterium
(ii)	Mycorrhiza	(b)	*Trichoderma*
(iii)	Biological control	(c)	Aphids
(iv)	Biogas	(d)	Glomus

The correct answer is:

A. i b, ii d, iii c, iv a

B. i c, ii d, iii c , iv a

C. i d, ii a, iii b, iv c

D. i c, ii b, iii a, iv d

Answer:

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2. Which one is the most important role of microorganism for the well-being of humans?

A. sewage treatment

B. production of methane

C. biological control of plant disease

D. conversion of milk to curd.

Answer:

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3. Which bacteria is responsible for the formation of curd from milk?

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4. Name any two industrically important enzymes.

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5. Why are blue-green algae not popular as biofertilizers?

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6. How do mycorrhizal fungi help the plants harbouring them?

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7. List three examples of antibodics that are industrially viable.

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8. What is the difference between whisky and rum?

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9. Make a list of milk products obtained from the activities of bacteria.

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10. What is biopesticide? Give a few examples.

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11. How do bioactive molecules of fungal origin help in restoring good health of humans?

Watch Video Solution

12. How do microbes reduce the environmental degradation caused by chemicals?

Watch Video Solution

13. Draw a diagrammatic sketch of biogas plant and lebel its various components.

Watch Video Solution

14. Describe primary and secondary treatment of domestic sewage before it is released for reuse.

Watch Video Solution

15. During sewage treatment , biogases are produced which include:

A. methane, oxygen, hydrogen sulphide

B. hydrogen sulphide, methane, sulphuer dioxide

C. hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, methane

D. methane, hydrogen sulphide, carbon dioxide

Answer:

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16. Homozygous purelines in cattle can be obtained by:

A. mating of related indiviuals of same breed.

B. mating of unrelated individuals of same breed.

C. mating of individuals of different breed.

D. mating of individuals of different species

Answer:

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17. The biggest constraint of plant breeding is :

A. avialability of describle gene in the crop and its wild relatives

B. infrasturcture

C. trained manpower

D. transfer of genes from unrelated sources.

Answer:

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18. Recently chickengunya cases were reported form various parts of the country. Name the vectors responsible for the same.

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19. What causes swelling of the lower limbs in patients suffering from Filariasis?

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20. How do neutrophils act as cellular barrier to pathogens in human?

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21. Name of the two types of cells in which HIV multiplies after gaining entry into human body?

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22. A multinational company outside India tried to sell new varieties of turmeric without proper patent right. What is such an act refereed to as?

Watch Video Solution

23. How do virus infected cells provide immunity to health cells?

Watch Video Solution

24. Name the organism that causes large hole in Swiss cheese. How are these holes formed?

Watch Video Solution

25. Why is using tobacco in any form injurious to the health? Explain.

Watch Video Solution

26. Give the technical names of microbes which provide commercial products. Name the products.

Watch Video Solution

27. Why do sports person often fall to a victim to cocaine addition?

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28. Give a flow chart of the part of the life cycle of his parasite passed in the insect.

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29. Name the causal agent of disease Amoebiasis.Write its symptoms and prophylaxis.

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30. Difference between primary and secondary lymphoid organs.

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31. Name the type of immunity, that is present at the time of birth in humans. Explain any two ways by which it is accomplished.

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32. Write in detail about AIDS.

Watch Video Solution

33. Describe the role of microbes in the production of enzymes.

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34. What is biological control? What are advantages of adapting biological control as a method of controlling plant diseases and pest.

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35. Explain intraspecific hybridisation. Give example.

Watch Video Solution

36. What is plant breeding? Describe main steps involved in breeding a new genetic variety of crop.

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37. Mention three factors responsible for green revolution.

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38. How can do bread and cheese come to have spongy texture?

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39. Differentiate beer and rum

Watch Video Solution

40. what is entomophilly?

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41. Name the blank spaces a, b, c and d from the table given below:

Type of microbe	Scientific name	Product	Medical application
(*i*) Fungus	a	Cyclosporin	b
(*ii*) c	*Manascus purpureus*	Statin	d

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42. Name any three diseases caused by mosquitoes. Also give genus of mosquito vectors.

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43. Write in detail about modes of transmission and symptoms of pneumonia disease.

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44. Explain briefly preventive measures against communicable diseases.

Watch Video Solution

45. Explain cell - mediated Immune system in detail.

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46. Describe various Cannabinoids (products of Hemp plant) and their effects.

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47. What do you mean by direct transmission of diseases ? List four ways by which direct transmission of diseases takes place.

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