REV-01 BMB/22/27

Time: 20 min.

B.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER VIROLOGY BMB – 202

Ouration: 3 hrs.

(Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Full Marks: 70

PART-A: Objective

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20 = 20

Marks: 20

- A virus obtains its envelope during which of the following phases?
 a. Attachment
 b. Penetration
 - c. Assembly

b. Penetratiod. Release

2. The functions of capsid include

- a. protect genetic material from nuclease attack
- c. determines the antigenic specificity of
- **b.** attachment and injection of viral genome into the host
- d. All of the above
- 3. Which of the following leads to the destruction of the host cells?
 - a. lysogenic cycle

b. prophage

c. lytic cycle

d. temperate phage

- 4. In naming viruses, the family name ends with _____ and genus name ends with
 - a. -virus; -viridae

-virus; virion

c. -virion; virus

-viridae; -virus

- 5. What is the capsid of the bacteriophage made up of?
 - a. DNA

b. RNA

c. Protein

- d. Organic acids
- 6. Which of the followings cannot be used to culture viruses?
 - a. Blood agar

b. animal host

c. embryo

d. tissue culture

- 7. Which of the following enzyme found in bacteriophage
 - a. Dehydrogenase

b. Lysozyme

c. Protease

d. Nitrogenase

- 8. Which virus has segmented genome?
 - a. Herpes virus

b. Retrovirus

c. Corona virus d. Influenza virus

- 9. Which drug used against HIV infection?
 - a. Acyclovir

b. Ribavirin

c. Lamivudine

d. Rifamycin

	DIA CHARLES	
10.	Which of the following is not an RNA virusa. Retrovirusc. Enterovirus	b. Adenovirus d. Both a and b
11.	A chemical component found in all viruses is a. DNA c. RNA	s b. Lipid d. Protein
12.	Conversion DNA to mRNA is called a. Translation c. Transcription	b. Translocation d. transduction
13.	Which virus has partially double stranded a. Hepatitis B virus c. Cowpox virus	genome b. TMV d. Dengue virus
14.	What is the mode of function of Lopinavir a. Protease inhibitors c. RNA polymerase inhibitors	b. Neuraminidase inhibitors d. Both a and c
15.	A gene that may cause initiation of cancer gr a. Carcinogen c. Oncogene	owth is known as b. Mutated gene d. Hepatitis causing gene
16.	An icosahedral capsid consists ofa. Triangular capsomeres c. Hexagonal capsomeres	b. Pentagonal capsomeres d. Both b and c
17.	Which of the following oncogenic viruses wa a. Epstein-Barr virus c. Herpes simplex virus type 2	ns first detected? b. Rous sarcoma virus d Human T cell leukaemia virus
18.	A positive-strand RNA virus: a. must first be converted to a mRNA before it can be translated. c. Will be degraded by host enzymes.	b. can be used directly to translate vir proteins.d. is not recognized by host ribosomes
19.	In gene therapy, functional gene is inserted a. Suppress non-expressible gene c. A and B	
20.	All viruses are obligate parasites of cells and a. True	

PART-B: Descriptive

Time: 2 hrs. 40 min. Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1.	What is virus? Write the characteristics of viruses and briefly explain the structure of Viruses with neat diagram.	1+3+6 =10
2.	What is prion? Briefly explain the cultivation and purification of viruses.	1+6+3 =10
3.	Write short notes on a one step multiplication curve	5+5=10
	b. concept of early proteins & late proteins	
4.	Write short note on: (any two) a.Overlapping genes of X174.	5+5=10
	b. Alternate splicing (HIV)	
	c.Terminal cohesive end (lambda phage)	
5.	Briefly explain the mode of viral transmission with example.	10
6.	What are antiviral compounds? Write the mode of action of antiviral compounds.	2+8=10
7.	a. What is Interferon? Write the mode action of interferon with neat diagram.	1+4+5 =10
	b. What is immunization? Write the general principle of viral vaccination.	
8.	a. What are viral vectors? Give 3 examples of viral vectors.	2+3+2+3
	b. What is phage display? Write the application, advantage, disadvantages of phage display.	=10