Mahila Vikas Sanstha's
INDRAPRASTHA NEW ARTS COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE, AT POST NALWADI, DIST. WARDHA (M.S.)
Accredited 'B' by NAAC
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Department of Microbiology

Cemistry of organic compounds

B.Sc. Semester III

PAPER 1

10 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Give the classification of carbohydrates?
2. Write in detail classification of lipids?
3. Give the detail account on classification of amino acids?
4. Give account on organizational lavels of proteins ?
5. Write in deatail MM equation?
6. Write about enzymes inhibition and their types?
7. Structure of DNA?
8. Write the classification of vitamins?
9. write about triglycerides?
10. write about titration curve?
11. Give account on membrane bound ezzymes?
12. Give the account on functions of vitamins?
13. what is turn over numbers?
14. Draw the structure of cellulose?
15. Which is the smallest carbohydrates?
16. Is ATP a carbohydrate?
17. Which food are carbohydrates?
18. What is the function of carbohydrates?
19. What is the formula for a carbohydrate?
20. What carbohydrate is stored in plants?
21. What are two functions of carbohydrates?
22. What are the 3 types of carbohydrates?
23. Which carbohydrate is non sugar?
24. What is the largest carbohydrate?
25. What carbohydrate is found in DNA?
26. What are 4 types of carbohydrates?
27. Discus the chemistry and mechanism of happening in Ruff-Fenton Degradation in D-Glucose for chain shortening?

28. **Describe the classification and stereochemistry of carbohydrates.**
29. **. Write in brief to justify "Why carbohydrates are coined as "biomolecules?".**
30. **Describe Mutarotation in glucopyranose. Why polarimeter is so useful for carbohydrate chemistry? Describe the mechanism of formation of Glycosides in D-glucopyranone.**
31. **Define carbohydrates2.**
32. **What are epimers explain with examples and H at 4th 'C' atom..**
33. **3. What is mutarotation?**
34. **What is the composition of disaccharides and explain how the monosaccharide units are joined in their structures.**
35. **Give the classification of lipids.**
36. **Define Phospholipids. Discuss in brief functions of phospholipids**
    a. **Give the classification of fatty acids. Give examples.**
37. **What are eicosanoids and what are their functions.**
38. **Define rancidity. What are causes of rancidity.**
39. **What are Glycolipids and what are their important functions?**
40. **Enlist the tests used to check the purity of oils and fats.**
41. **Discuss the functions of phospholipids.**
42. **Name the fused ring system present in cholesterol.**
43. **In which form are the fats stored in the body for long-term storage of energy**
44. **Give two examples of unsaturated fatty acids.**
45. **What are the uses of Liposomes?**
46. **Give two examples of unsaturated fatty aci**
47. **Give the functional classification of proteins.**
48. **2. Explain the alpha-helical structure of protein with examples.**
49. **3. Describe the beta pleated structure of protein with examples.**
50. **4. Write a short note on the functions of albumin.**
51. **5. Write a short note on the isoelectric pH of protein and its importance.**
52. **6. Write a short note on the biologically important peptides.**
53. **7. Write a short note on nonstandard aminoacids.**
54. **8. Write a short note on plasma proteins and their functions.**
55. **3. Define Km and explain the effect of substrate concentration on enzyme activity.**
56. **4. Competitive and non competitive inhibitions.**
57. **5. Diagnostic and therapeutic uses of enzymes.**
58. **Explain the Watson and Crick model of DNA.**
59. **Add a note on different forms of DNA (DNA polymorphism).**
60. **2. Explain the structure and functions of different type of RNAs.**
61. **3. Explain the process of DNA replication. Add a note on its inhibitors.**
62. **4. Explain the process of transcription. Add a note on its inhibitors.**
63. **5. Explain the process of protein biosynthesis (translation**
64. **2. Biologically important free nucleotides**
65. **6. Post-translational modifications.**

5mark question

66. **Explain denovo synthesis of pyrimidine nucleotides along with its regulation.**
67. **Explain purine catabolism and its disorders**
68. **3. Describe pyrimidine catabolism and its disorders.**
69. **Restriction endonucleases and DNA ligases**
70. **Applications of recombinant DNA technology in medicine**
71. **5. DNA repair mechanisms**
72. **Describe in detail the normal hemoglobins.**
73. **2 Describe in detail abnormal. Hemoglobins**
74. **Explain the electron transport chain.**
75. **Mention the sites of ATP synthesis.**
76. **Add a note on inhibitors and uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation.**
77. **Explain various enzymes, coenzymes and electron carriers involved in biological oxidation**
78. **Glycogen storage diseases.**
79. **2. Explain Rapaport Lubering Cycle along with its significance.**
80. **3. Describe Cori's Cycle along with its significance**
81. **What are the 13 types of vitamins?**
82. **Who discovered vitamins Mcq?**
83. **What are vitamins in short notes?**
84. **What are the 13 types of vitamins?**
85. **Who discovered vitamins Mcq?**
86. **What are vitamins in short notes?**
87. **Who invented vitamins?**
88. **What are functions of vitamins?**
89. **What is vitamins real name?**
90. **Why is it called vitamin?**
91. **How are vitamins named?**
92. **What are the 2 main types of vitamins?**
93. **What are vitamins A to Z?**
94. **What is vitamin type?**
95. **What is called vitamin A?**
96. **Which vitamin is good for hair?**
    What vitamin starts with H?
97. **Which vitamin is good for eye?**
98. **Which vitamin is good for skin?**
99. **Which vitamin is best for skin?**
100. **What food has vitamin E?**
101. **Which fruit has vitamin C?**
102. **Which food has vitamin C?**
103. **What foods have vitamin K?**
104. **What is an enzyme BSC?**
105. **What is enzyme Mcq?**
106. **What are the 7 classes of enzymes?**
107. **What is an enzyme in biology PDF?**
108. **What was the first enzyme?**
109. **Are enzymes sensitive to pH?**

1 mark questions

110. Which is the fastest enzyme?
111. Who first discovered enzymes?
112. Who isolated first enzyme?
113. Is A enzyme A protein?
114. What's the main job of enzymes?
115. Where is pepsin found?
116. Which is ancient enzyme?
117. Who discovered catalyst?
118. Who discovered ribozyme?
119. Who is the father of RNA?
120. Is DNA A enzyme?
121. Which RNA is ribozyme?
122. Who is father of DNA?
123. Who discovered DNA?
124. How does pH affect enzymes?
125. Which is the fastest enzyme?
126. Who named enzymes?
127. Who is the father of enzyme?
128. Who discovered lysosome?
129. What is enzyme theory?
130. Is A enzyme A protein?
131. Where is pepsin found?
132. What does pH stand for?
133. What are the 13 vitamins called?
134. What are functions of vitamins?
135. What are vitamins A to Z?
136. What are the list of vitamins?
137. What is in vitamins?
138. What is vitamin and its uses?
139. What food has vitamin D?
140. What are the 2 main types of vitamins?
141. Is there a vitamin J?
142. What is vitamin classification?
143. What are 5 water-soluble vitamins?
144. How many types are vitamins
145. Which vitamin is stored in liver?
146. What is the function of vitamin D?
147. Which vitamin is good for skin?
148. How are vitamins named?
149. What is scientific name of vitamin K?
150. What are the 3 most important vitamins?
151. What is vitamin A real name?
152. What is vitamin A original name?
153. Why is it called vitamin ABC?

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Industrial Microbiology

Subject :Microbiology

3rdSEM

PAPER II

10 mark questions

1. write detail account on fermentation design ? 10 M.
2. Write in detail on sterilization of fermentors ? 10 M.
3. Concept of good manufacturing practices? 10 M.
4. Production of citric acid? !0 M.
5. discuss types of fermenters? 5M
6. Write factors affecting the fermentation process ? 5 M.
7. Give the outline of downstream processing? 5M.
8. Write about single cell proteins ? 5m.
9. Discuss harvesting of biomass? 5M.
10. what is SCP ? 1. M
11. what is USP ? 1 M.
12. Write about spirullina ? 1M.
13. What is agitation ? 1M
14. Give any one type of fermenter ? 1 M
15. What are the 3 basic types of fermentation?
16. What is fermentation in short notes?
17. How fermentation works?
18. Why is fermentation important?
19. What are the 4 types of fermentation?
20. What are the two main types of fermentation?
21. What are the applications of fermentation?
22. Who discovered fermentation?
23. Is fermentation aerobic or anaerobic?
24. What is an example of fermentation?
25. What is the formula for fermentation?
26. Does fermentation produce ATP?
27. Is fermentation a bacteria?
28. Why is fermentation important?

29. **What are the 4 types of fermentation?** **5 mark questions**
30. **What are the two main types of fermentation?**
31. **What are the applications of fermentation?**
32. **Who discovered fermentation?**
33. **Is fermentation aerobic or anaerobic?**
34. **What is an example of fermentation?**
35. **What is the formula for fermentation?**
36. **Does fermentation produce ATP?**
37. **Is fermentation a bacteria?**
38. **Is fermentation aerobic or?**
39. **Is fermentation a chemical?**
40. **Is fermentation organic?**
41. **Is all fermentation alcohol?**
42. **What gas is fermentation?**
43. **Does fermentation have o2?**
44. **Does fermentation have oxygen?**
45. **Is fermentation a breathing?**
46. **What are the methods of sterilization in fermentation?**
47. **What is fermentation sterilisation?**
48. **How a fermenter can be Sterilised?**
49. **Which is the best suitable method for sterilization of fermentor and pipe works?**
50. **Why sterilization is important for fermentation?**
51. **Why is sterilization important in fermentation?**
52. **Why is fermentation temperature important?**
53. **What is sterilization technique?**
54. **What is the most important method of sterilization?**
55. **What is the best pH for fermentation?**
56. **What temp is best for fermentation?**
57. **What temperature is used for fermentation?**
58. **What are the 4 types of sterilization?**
59. **What is sterilization types?**
60. **Why do we need sterilization?**
61. **What is the temperature for sterilization?**
62. **How do you sterilize before fermenting?**
63. **What are the 5 components of GMP?**
64. **What does GMP stand for Mcq?**
65. **Who regulates GMP?**
66. **WHO guidelines on GLP and GMP?**
67. **Who regulates GLP in India?**
68. **Who regulates GLP?**
69. **WHO issued GMP certificate in India?**
70. **What is GLP principles?**
71. **What are the 10 principles of GLP?**
72. **What are the basic elements of GLP?**
73. **Why is GLP so important?**
74. **What is GLP and its scope?**
75. **Why was GLP introduced?**
76. **What is the difference between GLP and GMP?**
77. **Which GLP 1 is taken daily?**
78. **Is GLP a quality standard?**
79. **What is GLP certification?**
80. **What is GLP and its scope?**
81. **Why was GLP introduced?**
82. **What is the difference between GLP and GMP?**

83. **Which GLP 1 is taken daily?**
84. **Is GLP a quality standard?**
85. **What is GLP certification?**
86. **When was GLP introduced in India?**
87. **Who defines GLP?**
88. **How is GLP certification done?**
89. **What are the sizes of fermentors?**
90. **What are the uses of fermentor?**
91. **What are the advantages of fermentor?**
92. **What is the principle of a fermenter?**
93. **What are the methods of fermenter?**
94. **What is the basic design of a fermentor?**
95. **What are the types of fermentation?**
96. **What are the major parts of a fermentor?**
97. **Who invented fermenter?**
98. **Why is fermenter called bioreactor?**
99. **What is the conclusion of fermentor?**
100. **What is difference between fermentor and bioreactor?**
101. **Is it fermenter or fermentor?**
102. **What is the method of production of citric acid?**
103. **What are the factors affecting citric acid production?**
104. **What is a good producer of citric acid?**
105. **What microbes help produce citric acid?**
106. **What is the pH of citric acid?**
107. **Can bacteria grow in citric acid?**
108. **Is citric acid soluble in water?**
109. **What is the chemical name of citric acid?**
110. **What type of acid is citric?**
111. **What factors affect fermentation process?**
112. **What are the 4 types of fermentation?**
113. **What are the factors that inhibit fermentation?**
114. **What are the factors affecting fermentation of dough?**
115. **How does temperature affect fermentation?**
116. **How does pH affect fermentation?**
117. **How does acid affect fermentation?**
118. **What pH stops fermentation?**
119. **Does acidity help fermentation?**
120. **How does nutrient availability affect fermentation**?
121. What temp is best for fermentation?
122. Which gas helps in fermentation?
123. **Which gas helps in fermentation?**
124. **Is fermentation aerobic or anaerobic?**
125. **Can fermentation use oxygen?**
126. **What are the role of microbes in fermentation?**
127. **Which microorganism is helpful in fermentation?**
128. **What is good fermented food?**
129. **Who discovered fermentation?**

130. Who discovered fermentation? 1mark questions
131. Who is the father of fermentation?
132. Who first used fermentation?
133. What is the theory of fermentation?
134. What is the science of fermentation called?
135. What are the applications of fermentation?
136. What is the downstream process of fermentation?
137. What are the factors affecting downstream processing?
138. What is the purpose of downstream processing?
139. What downstream processing involves Mcq?
140. What are the two steps of downstream processing?
141. What are the two main processes involved in downstream processing?
142. What are the 4 steps of downstream processing?
143. What is downstream processing of fermentation broth?
144. What is formulation in downstream processing?
145. What are the advantages of downstream processing?
146. What is the separation of particles in downstream processing?
147. Why is chromatography used in downstream processing?
148. Why are buffers important in downstream processing?
149. What is the role of centrifugation in downstream processing?
150. What is filtration in downstream processing?
151. What is the separation of particles in downstream processing?
152. Why is chromatography used in downstream processing?
153. Why are buffers important in downstream processing?
154. What is the role of centrifugation in downstream processing?
155. What is filtration in downstream processing?
156. What is flotation in downstream processing?
157. Which one is not the part of downstream processing?
158. What is the process of fermentation of biomass?
159. What is the harvesting method of biomass?
160. What is the process of biomass conversion by fermentation?
161. What are good questions to ask about biomass?
162. Which organism has more biomass?
163. What is the biggest benefit of biomass?
164. Which fuel is obtained from biomass?
165. What is the world's largest source of biomass energy?
166. Where is biomass energy best used?
167. How is biomass renewable?
168. Is biomass widely used today?
169. Which country is the largest producer of biomass?
170. Which is the largest biomass plant in India?
171. How is biomass measured?
172. What is biomass power?
173. Which is the largest biomass plant in India?
174. How is biomass measured?
175. What is biomass power?
176. What is biomass waste?
177. Is biomass an electric?
178. What is ocean biomass?
179. Is biomass portable?
180. Is biomass always renewable?

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Metabolism

Subject: Microbiology

IV Sem

PAPER 1

10 mark questions

1. Write EMP pathway ?
2. Give the detail account on B oxidation ?
3. write about prokaryotic translation ?
4. Write about oxidative phosphorylation and ATP generation ?
5. Give the pentose phosphate pathway ?
6. Write rolling circle model ?
7. Discuss about genetic code?
8. write about high energy molecules?
9. write one enzyme used in TCA cycle ?
10. Name any five amino acid name?
11. what is cyclic photophosphorylation ?
12. What is transcription ?
13. What is glucogenicamoino acid?
14. Write about high energy molecules?
15. what is PK pathway?
16. What is glycolysis and its process?
17. What are the 3 stages of glycolysis?
18. What is glycolysis known for?
19. Why is there 4 ATP in glycolysis?
20. How is 8 ATP produced in glycolysis?
21. Is 6 or 8 ATP produced in glycolysis?
22. Is glycolysis aerobic or anaerobic?

23. **What is the total ATP count in glycolysis?**
24. **How many ATP can glycolysis make?**
25. **Which protein makes ATP?**
26. **What is the cycle of glycolysis?**
27. **Where is the location of glycolysis?**
28. **What are the enzymes of glycolysis?**
29. **What is the function of NADH?**
30. **What is the structure of the glycolysis?**
31. **What is the function of NADH?**
32. **What is the structure of the glycolysis?**
33. **What are two advantages of glycolysis?**
34. **What are the 4 major stages of glycolysis?**
35. **What is the 7th step of glycolysis called?**
36. **Who discovered glycolysis?**
37. **How many enzymes are in glycolysis?**
38. **What glycolysis is also called**
39. **What are the 8 steps of the TCA cycle?**
40. **Why is TCA cycle called pathway?**
41. **What are the steps of citric acid cycle?**
42. **What is TCA cycle activated by?**
43. **What is TCA cycle and its function?**
44. **What are the 3 regulatory enzymes of the TCA cycle?**
45. **What inhibits TCA cycle?**
46. **How many ATP are produced in the TCA cycle?**
47. **What are the two control enzymes of the TCA cycle?**
48. **What are the products of Kreb cycle?**
49. **What are the coenzymes of TCA?**
50. **What is the second name of TCA cycle?**
51. **What are the coenzymes of TCA?**
52. **What is the second name of TCA cycle?**
53. **Who discovered TCA cycle?**
54. **Is TCA cycle aerobic or anaerobic?**
55. **What is the formula for citric acid?**
56. **What are the 2 types of citric acid?**
57. **What is the scientific name of citric acid?**
58. **What is the pH of citric acid?**
59. **What pH is lemon?**
60. **What's the pH of HCl?**
61. **Is citric acid soluble in ethanol?**
62. **Can citric acid melt?**
63. **What is the process of oxidative phosphorylation?**
64. **Why it is called oxidative phosphorylation?**
65. **What is the oxidative phosphorylation occurs in?**
66. **What is an example of oxidative phosphorylation?**
67. **What are the 3 steps of oxidative phosphorylation?**
68. **What are the 3 types of phosphorylation?**
69. **What is the ATP ADP cycle?**
70. **What are the two main types of phosphorylation?**
71. **How many ATP are in phosphorylation?**
72. **How is ATP made?**
73. **What are the two components of oxidative phosphorylation?**
74. **What is the final electron acceptor?**
75. **What is meant by Chemiosmosis?**
76. **Is glucose a glycolysis?**
77. **What are two functions of glycolysis?**
78. **What are the two components of oxidative phosphorylation**?

79. **What is the final electron acceptor?** **5 mark questions**
80. **What is meant by Chemiosmosis?**
81. **Is glucose a glycolysis?**
82. **What are two functions of glycolysis?**
83. **What is the second name of glycolysis?**
84. **What are the 2 main functions of ATP?**
85. **Why is the TCA cycle important?**
86. **Why is it called citric acid cycle?**
87. **What is the principle of rolling circle amplification?**
88. **What viruses use rolling circle replication?**
89. **What is the circular model of DNA?**
90. **What is the difference between theta model and the rolling circle model of DNA replication?**
91. **What do you mean by rolling circle replication?**
92. **How does rolling circle DNA replication work?**
93. **Why is rolling circle replication important?**
94. **What are the advantages of rolling circle amplification?**
95. **Is rolling circle DNA replication Semiconservative?**
96. **What is the genetic code?**
97. **What are the 4 types of genetic code?**
98. **What is the difference between a codon and a genetic code?**
99. **Why is genetic code universal?**
100. **How genetic code is formed?**
101. **Who discovered genetic code?**
102. **Who is father of gene?**
103. **Who is the father of RNA?**
104. **Who is the first father of genetic?**
105. **What is the full form of DNA?**
106. **Who named genetics?**
107. **Who is genetic father or mother?**
108. **What exactly is amino acid?**
109. **What are 20 amino acids?**
110. **Why amino acid is important?**
111. **What is the main function of amino acid?**
112. **What are 5 functions of amino acids?**
113. **What is amino acid formula?**
114. **What are the 4 types of amino acids?**
115. **What is amino acid made of?**
116. **Who is basic amino acid?**
117. **What is the classification of amino acids?**
118. **Is amino basic in pH?**
119. **Why are amino acids called?**
120. **What do you mean by phosphorylation?**
121. **What is the process of phosphorylation?**
122. **What is phosphorylation of ATP?**
123. **What is the main function of phosphorylation?**
124. **What is example of phosphorylation?**
125. **What are the two main types of phosphorylation?**
126. **What are the 3 types of phosphorylation?**
127. **What is the difference between phosphorylation and oxidative phosphorylation?**
128. **What is the most common phosphorylation?**
129. **What do you mean by transcription?**
130. **What is the process of transcription?**
131. **What is transcription and translation?**
132. **Why is it called transcription?**
133. **Why is transcription used?**

134. What is transcription and its types? **1mark questions**
135. What are the 3 types of transcription?
136. What are the 7 steps of transcription?
137. What are the 4 steps of transcription?
138. What is transcription of DNA?
139. What is the start code?
140. What is transcription unit?
141. How is DNA translated?
142. Which enzyme helps during transcription?
143. What is translation process?
144. What are the 4 steps of translation?
145. What is the of translation process?
146. What are the 3 stages of translation?
147. What is translation of DNA structure?
148. What is translation in DNA example?
149. What is translation structure?
150. What is translation and examples?
151. What are the 4 types of translation?
152. What are called translation?

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Water microbiology

Subject: Microbiology

IV SEM

PAPER II

10 mark questions

1. Discuss about Rapid sand filter?
2. Discuss about primary treatment?
3. Explain in detailo symbiotic nitrogen fixing bacteria?
4. Write in detail concept of bioremediation ?
5. What is chlorination ?discuss types of chlorination?
6. What is MFT ?
7. Fungi as biopesticides?
8. Discuss the microbial leaching ?
9. what is fresh water?
10. What is long form of BOD ?
11. What is Bioaccumulation ?
12. Give one advantage of bioleaching?
13. What is a rapid sand filter?
14. What is difference between slow sand filter and rapid sand filter?
15. What is a rapid sand filter Slideshare?
16. What is the advantage and disadvantage of rapid sand filter?
17. What are the advantages of rapid sand filters?
18. What is the advantage of rapid filter?
19. What is the efficiency of rapid sand filter?
20. What are the disadvantages of sand filter?
21. Which filter method is best?
22. What is the slope of rapid sand filter?
23. What is the size of sand particles in rapid filters?
24. What is the formula for rapid sand filter?
25. What is the composition of rapid sand filter?

25 What is the depth of a rapid sand filter?
26 What is a slow sand filter?
27 What are three advantages of a slow sand filter?
28 What is the difference between slow and rapid sand filter?
29 How long do slow sand filters last?
30 Where is slow sand filter used?
31 What are the disadvantages of slow sand filter?
32 What is the biggest advantage of slow sand filtration?
33 What is the minimum depth of a slow sand filter?
34 Which sand size is used in slow sand filter?
35 What material is used in slow sand filter?
36 What is the efficiency of slow sand filter?
37 What is the flow rate of a slow sand filter?
38 What is the primary water treatment method?
39 What is the primary and secondary treatment of water?
40 What are the primary stages of water treatment?
41 What is an example of a primary treatment?
42 What is primary treatment?
43 What is called primary treatment?
44 What is secondary treatment of water?
45 What is an example of primary treatment of wastewater?
46 What are the 3 stages of wastewater treatment?
47 What is COD and BOD?
48 What are the benefits of primary treatment of wastewater?
49 What is the difference between primary and secondary treatment?
50 What are biopesticides with examples?
51 What are the benefits of biopesticides?
52 What are the biopesticides in India?
53 What do you mean by Bioinsecticides?
54 What is the difference between biopesticide and Bioinsecticide?
55 How do biopesticides work?
56 What are the 3 biopesticides?
57 Which plant is used as a biopesticide?
58 What are the three types of bio pesticides?
59 Is biopesticide organic?
60 What are the disadvantages of biopesticides?
61 How are biopesticides prepared?
62 What is bioaccumulation process?

63 What is nitrogen fixation process?
64 Why is it called nitrogen fixation?
65 What are the 5 steps of nitrogen fixation?
66 What is an example of a nitrogen fixation?
67 What are the 3 types of nitrogen fixation?
68 What is nitrogen fixation and its types?
69 What are two methods of nitrogen fixation?
70 What is the chemical formula for nitrogen fixation?
71 Where is nitrogen fixation?

72 What is nitrogen fixation and its types? **5 mark questions**
73 What are two methods of nitrogen fixation?
74 What is the chemical formula for nitrogen fixation?
75 Where is nitrogen fixation?
76 Who discovered nitrogen?
77 Why is nitrogen fixation limited?
78 Why is nitrogen important?
79 Is nitrogen fixation good?
80 What are the two advantages of nitrogen fixation?
81 Can fungi fix nitrogen?
82 What is free nitrogen?
83 What is the role of Rhizobium in nitrogen fixation?
84 Why do plants need nitrogen?
85 What causes bioleaching?
86 What microorganisms are used in bioleaching?
87 What is the process of biomining?
88 What is difference between bioleaching and biomining?
89 What is an example of biomining?
90 How is bioleaching used today?
91 What are the applications of biomining?
92 What is an example of bioleaching?
93 What do you mean by biomining?
94 What are the classification of bioleaching?
95 What is the main disadvantage of bioleaching?
96 What is bioremediation in simple words?
97 Which is an example of bioremediation?
98 What is the aim of bioremediation?
99 Which bacteria is used in bioremediation?
100 What is bioremediation and its types?
101 What is the most common type of bioremediation?
102 What is the classification of bioremediation?
103 What are the four forms of bioremediation?
104 Which material is used for bioremediation?
105 What are the steps of bioremediation?
106 What are the disadvantages of bioremediation?
107 What are the steps involved in bioremediation?
108 What is phytoremediation with example?
109 What is the method of phytoremediation?
110 What is the principle of phytoremediation?
111 Which plant is best for phytoremediation?
112 What are two plants used in phytoremediation?
113 What chemicals are used in phytoremediation?
114 What are the 5 types of phytoremediation?
115 What are the benefits of phytoremediation?
116 What algae is used in phytoremediation?
117 Which chelating agent is phytoremediation?
118 What is chelating agent in phytoremediation?
119 What aquatic plants are used for phytoremediation?

120 What is bioaccumulation and biomagnification? 1 mark questions
121 What is an example of bioaccumulation?
122 What can bioaccumulation cause?
123 What is the difference between bioaccumulation and bioconcentration?
124 What's one major difference between bioaccumulation and biomagnification?
125 What is bioaccumulation and its types?
126 What is called biomagnification?
127 What is the method of bioaccumulation?
128 How is bioaccumulation?
129 How does bioaccumulation start?
130 How do you control bioaccumulation?
131 Is bioaccumulation safe?
132 What is chlorination process?
133 What is chlorination of method?
134 Why is chlorination harmful?
135 What is the principle of chlorination?
136 What are 5 uses of chlorine?
137 What is an example of chlorination?
138 What is chlorine water formula?
139 What is the chemical formula of chlorination?
140 What is chlorine used for?
141 Is chlorine acidic or basic?
142 What are 10 uses of chlorine?
143 What is the symbol of chlorine?
144 What are the 4 types of membrane filtration?
145 What is membrane filtration technique in parasitology?
146 What are the stages of membrane filtration?
147 What is the membrane process of water filtration?
148 What are the techniques of membrane?
149 What is the use of membrane filter?
150 What materials are used in membrane filter?
151 What is the principle of RO membrane?
152 How are membrane filters made?
153 What are the examples of membrane filtration?
154 What are the disadvantages of membrane filtration?
155 What is the rate of membrane filtration?
156 What is the function of the Rhizobium?
157 What is called Rhizobium bacteria?
158 In which plant is Rhizobium found?
159 Is Rhizobium a fungus?
160 Is Rhizobium a biofertilizer?
161 Is Rhizobium algae or bacteria?
162 Is Rhizobium a biopesticide?
163 Is Rhizobium a Decomposer?
164 Is Rhizobium a cyanobacteria?
165 What is bio fertilizer with example?

166 What is meant by Biofertilization?
167 What do Biofertilisers include?
168 What are the main sources of biofertilisers?
169 Which is the most common biofertilizer?
170 What are advantages of biofertilizers?
171 What are two uses of biofertilizers?
172 What are the advantages and disadvantages of biofertilizers?
173 Which bacteria used as biofertilizers?
174 What are the limitations of biofertilizers?
175 What is the disadvantage of biofertilizer?
176 What is the application of biofertilizer in agriculture?
177 What are the limitations of biofertilizers?
178 What is the disadvantage of biofertilizer?
179 What is the application of biofertilizer in agriculture?
180 What is the role of biofertilizer in soil?
181 How are biofertilizers made?