- 12. Explain the physical and chemical methods for the assay of viruses. Write the note on Tissue Culture and Hybridization.
- 13. Briefly explain the differences between acute and persistent viral infections on a clinical and molecular level. Describe ELISA techniques used in the detection of HIV.

A

Printed Pages : 4

(20623)

Roll No. 200686128010

B.Sc. (Biotech.)- III Year

NS-3475

B.Sc. (Biotechnology) IIIrd Semester Examination, June-2023

MOLECULAR VIROLOGY

(B-303)

B.Sc. (Biotech.)

Time: Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 75

Note: Attempt all the sections as per instructions.

Section-A

(Very Short Answer Questions)

Note: Attempt all questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Very Short answer is required not exceeding 75 words.

- 1. Viroids and Virusoids
- 2. Structure and Function of viruses

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- 3. Bacteriophage
- 4. Electron Microscopy
- 5. Phage display

Section-B

(Short Answer Questions)

Note: Attempt any two questions. Each question carries 7.5 marks. Short answer is required not exceeding 200 words.

- of viruses based on the presence of nucleic acidand diagrammatically explain the replication of genome of Vaccinia virus (or) Retro virus.
- 7. What determines the symptoms of viral infections disease? Use examples from human medicine.
- 8. Write about the different methods to diagnose virus infection with suitable examples.

Section-C

(Detailed Answer Questions)

Note: Attempt any three questions. Each question carries 15 marks. Detailed answer is required.

- 9. Mention some cell surface molecules used by animal viruses as receptors. What is the antibody dependent enhancement of infectivity? What are the functions of structural and non-structural viral proteins with suitable examples.
- 10. Briefly describes the basic steps in the viral life cycle and describe the steps from extracellular viral particle to intracellular genome for an animal virus.
- 11. What is the mechanism behind the viral infection diagnosis by using immunosorbent electron microscopy techniques? How PCR and sequencing molecular method used to diagnose viral infection.