REV-01 BMB/08/13

B.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY
THIRD SEMESTER
MICROBIAL PHYSIOLOGY AND METABOLISM
BMB-301 (IDMj)

SET A

2023/12

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART] Duration: 3 hrs.

Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 70 $\underbrace{\text{Objective}}_{\text{Time: 30 mins.}}$ Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following: $1 \times 20 = 20$

1. Which group of bacteria follows the mixed acid fermentation?

- a. Klebsiella, Erwinia, Enterobacter
- c. Escherichiae, Klebsiella, Erwinia
- d. Klebsiella, Salmonella, Erwinia

b. Escherichiae, Salmonella, Shigella

- The reaction, where small precursor molecules are assembled into larger organic molecules is referred as:
 - a. Anabolism

b. Catabolism

c. Metabolism

- d. None
- **3.** When acetate is the sole source of carbon for some microorganism the cycle which is used is called:
 - a. Pentose phosphate pathway
- b. Glycolytic pathway
- c. Glyoxylate pathway
- d. Oxaloactate pathway
- 4. Find out the dilution factor when Flowrate is 10ml where volume of the vessel is 1000ml.
 - a. 0.01L/h

b. 101/h

c. 0.051/h

- d. 20L/h
- 5. The enzyme involved in the conversion of 6 phosphogluconate to 2 keto-3 deoxy 6 phospho gluconate:
 - a. Glucose 6 phosphate
- b. 6- Phospho gluconate hydratase
- c. 6- Phospho gluconate dehydratase
- d. 2 keto 3 deoxy 6 phosphogluconate aldolase
- 6. In aerobic respiration, the terminal electron acceptor is:
 - a. Oxygen

b. Nitrogen

c. Hydrogen

- d. Nitrate
- 7. In the passive diffusion, solute molecules cross the membrane as a result of:
 - a. Concentration difference
- b. Pressure difference

c. Ionic difference

- d. All of these
- 8. The iron chelating compounds present in bacteria is known as:
 - a. Phenolates

b. Hydroxamates

c. Siderophores

- d. Enterobactin
- 9. In group translocation system the non specific components are:
 - a. EII & EI

b. HPr & EI

c. HPr & EII

d. EI & EII

1

USTM/COE/R-01

0.	In anaerobic respiration the most terminal electron acceptor is:		
	a. Nitrate	ь.	Sulphate
	c. Carbon dioxide	d.	All of the above
1.	The specific enzyme of the glyoxylate cycle is:		
	 a. Isocitrate dehydrogenase 	b.	Isocitrate lyase
	c. Malate synthase	d.	Both b & c
2.	Chemostat is an eg of which type of bacterial growth culture?		
	a. Batch		Continuous
	c. Fed batch	d.	None
3.	Hexose monophosphate pathway is also known as:		
	a. Phosphogluconate pathway		Oxaloactate pathway
	c. Malate pathway	d.	Fumarate pathway
4.	TCA cycle functions in:		
	a. Catabolic reactions	b.	Anabolic reactions
	c. Amphibolic reactions	d.	None
5.	Incorporation of atmospheric Nitrogen to Ammonia occurs via the process of:		
	a. Assimilatory nitrate reduction		Transmination
	c. Deamination	d.	Nitrogen fixation
6.	When molecules are modified before transport inside the cell follows which type o transport?		
	a. Active Transport	b.	Passive Transport
	c. Glyoxylate pathway	d.	Transport via ATP
7.	Production of Ethanol takes place in:		
	a. Aerobic phase	b.	Anoxic phase
	c. Anaerobic phase	d.	None
8.	Potassium and calcium ion transport follows:		
	a. Symport		Uniport
	c. Antiport	d.	Passive
9.	Diauxic growth phase follows how many phases?		
	a. 2	b.	
	c. 5	d.	6
0.	Secondary metabolite is produced in which phase of bacterial growth curve?		
	a. Lag		Log
	c. Stationary		Death

2 USTM/COE/R-01

(Descriptive)

Marks: 50 Time: 2 hr. 30 mins. [Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest] 10 1. Describe anaerobic respiration with a neat diagram. 2. Define continuous and batch culture. Explain the kinetics of continuous 2+8=10 culture with a neat diagram. 5+5=10 3. Explain the ED and EMP pathway with a neat diagram. 10 4. Describe group translocation system with a neat diagram. 10 5. Explain Iron transport system in bacteria. 2+8=10 6. Define oxidative phosphorylation. Explain the process of Electron Transport system with a neat diagram. 7. Define fermentation. Explain the various types of fermentation. 2+8=10 10 8. Explain the TCA cycle with a neat diagram.

== *** = =

HSTM/COF/R-01