

**B.Sc. MICROBIOLOGY**  
**THIRD SEMESTER**  
**MICROBIAL PHYSIOLOGY AND METABOLISM**  
**BMB-301**

**SET**  
**A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

- In aerobic respiration, the terminal electron acceptor is:
  - Oxygen
  - Nitrogen
  - Hydrogen
  - Nitrate
- Reverse electron flow is followed in which type of organism?
  - Hydrogen oxidizing bacteria
  - Chemolithotrophic bacteria
  - Chemoautotrophic bacteria
  - All
- Which group of bacteria follows the mixed acid fermentation?
  - Klebsiella, Erwinia, Enterobacter
  - Escherichiae, Salmonella, Shigella
  - Escherichiae, Klebsiella, Erwinia
  - Klebsiella, Salmonella, Erwinia
- During the carboxylation phase of the Calvin cycle, Carbon dioxide combines with:
  - Ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate
  - Phosphoglyceraldehyde
  - Pyruvic acid
  - Oxaloacetic acid
- Which of the following groups contains many unique co enzymes, such as coenzyme M and co enzyme F 420?
  - Sulfate reducing bacteria
  - Methanotrophs
  - Methanogens
  - Acetogens
- Methanogens:
  - Produce methane as a part of their energy metabolism
  - Utilize methane as an energy source
  - Aerobic archae that produce methane gas
  - All of the above
- The reaction, where small precursor molecules are assembled into larger organic molecules is referred as:
  - Anabolism
  - Catabolism
  - Metabolism
  - None
- When acetate is the sole source of carbon for some microorganism the cycle which is used is called:
  - Pentose phosphate pathway
  - Glycolytic pathway
  - Glyoxylate pathway
  - Oxaloactate pathway
- Find out the dilution factor when Flowrate is 10ml where volume of the vessel is 1000ml.
  - 0.01L/h
  - 10l/h
  - 0.05l/h
  - 20L/h

10. 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 |
11. Which of the following is a part of structural component?
- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| a. N | b. Ca |
| c. P | d. K  |
12. Nitrogen cannot travel in plants in form of.....
- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Atmospheric nitrogen | b. Inorganic ions |
| c. Amino acids          | d. Ammonia        |
13. Statement A: Minerals are present in the soil in the form of charged particles.  
Statement B: Concentration of minerals is lower in root than in soil.
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. Both the statements are true                 | b. Both the statements are false                |
| c. Statement A is true but Statement B is false | d. Statement B is true but Statement A is false |
14. This enzyme catalyzes the transfer of a phosphoryl group from ATP to glucose:
- |               |                             |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Hexokinase | b. Phosphoglucose isomerase |
| c. Aldolase   | d. Phosphoglucose mutase    |
15. The EMP pathway in eukaryotes usually takes place in:
- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| a. Nucleus         | b. Lysosome |
| c. Golgi apparatus | d. Cytosol  |
16. Which of the following step is the rate-limiting step of the pentose phosphate pathway?
- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Transketolase             | b. Transaldolase                  |
| c. Glucose-6-P dehydrogenase | d. Phosphogluconate dehydrogenase |
17. Which of the following is the correct sequence of electron acceptors in ETS for production of ATP?
- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Cyt b, c, a, a <sub>3</sub> | b. Cyt a, a, b, c               |
| c. Cyt c, b, a, a <sub>3</sub> | d. Cyt b, c, a <sub>3</sub> , a |
18. Which of the following sections of the mitochondria contains the electron transport system (ETS)?
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. Inner membrane | b. Outer membrane |
| c. Matrix         | d. Stroma         |
19. Ubiquinone transfers electrons from one atom to another:
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. Complex I | b. Complex II |
| c. Matrix    | d. Cyt c      |
20. Acetyl CoA is formed from pyruvate by..... reaction.
- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Dehydration               | b. Reduction         |
| c. Oxidative decarboxylation | d. Dephosphorylation |

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( Descriptive )

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

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

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Explain the importance of glycolysis. Explain the process of glycolysis along with the enzymes involved in it.                                | 2+8=10   |
| 2. a) Define chemolithotrophy.<br>b) Explain the biosynthetic process of chemolithotropic microorganism with referring to reverse electron flow. | 2+8=10   |
| 3. a) Define methanogenesis.<br>b) Describe the biosynthesis of methane gas with a proper diagram.   | 5+5=10   |
| 4. Define continuous and batch culture. Explain the kinetics of continuous culture with a neat diagram.  | 5+5=10   |
| 5. Explain the anaerobic respiration in bacteria with a neat diagram.  | 10       |
| 6. Explain the process of (a) Symport and (b) Antiport with a neat diagram.  | 5+5=10   |
| 7. Explain the process of TCA in detail.   | 10       |
| 8. What is other name of pentose phosphate pathway? Explain the process and mention its importance.  | 2+6+2=10 |

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