

# KAMARAJ COLLEGE (Autonomous)

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(Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli)

(3 Pages)

Reg. No:.....

Question Code: 26E01601

Course Code: 25PMMB11

PG Degree - End Semester Examinations, April 2026

First Semester

M.Sc., MICROBIOLOGY

General Microbiology and Microbial Diversity

(For those who joined in June 2025 onwards)

Time : 3Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

## PART - A (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

Choose the correct answer :

- CO:5  
K:1
1. The organisms which can use reduced inorganic compounds as electron donor are known as
- (a) Chemotrophs (b) Organotrophs  
(c) Lithotrophs (d) Phototrophs
- CO:4  
K:1
2. Which of the following is a trace element?
- (a) Potassium ion (b) Sodium ion  
(c) Copper ion (d) Mg ion
- CO:4  
K:1
3. Continuous culture is a \_\_\_\_\_ culture system.
- (a) Open (b) Closed  
(c) Isolated (d) Semi closed
- CO:4  
K:1
4. Which growth phase is usually longer in continuous culture?
- (a) Log (b) Exponential  
(c) Death (d) Stationary
- CO:4  
K:1
5. In which part of mitochondria, the ionic gradient drives the ATP synthesis?
- (a) Matrix (b) Outer membrane  
(c) Inner membrane (d) DNA
- CO:4  
K:1
6. Glycolysis is a \_\_\_ process and TCA cycle is a \_\_\_ process.
- (a) Aerobic, Anaerobic (b) Anaerobic, aerobic  
(c) Aerobic, aerobic (d) Oxidation, reduction

- CO:4 7. Which of the following act as a precursor for the activation of  
K:1 peptidoglycan?  
(a) Tp (b) UDP  
(c) NADPH (d) GTP
- CO:4 8. Which of the following is an important precursor in the purine  
K:1 pathway?  
(a) Glycine (b) Asparate  
(c) Glutamine (d) Leucine
- CO:3 9. In which photosynthetic pigment, methyl group predominantly  
K:1 present?  
(a) Chlorophyll b (b) Chlorophyll a  
(c) Carotenoids (d) Xanthophylls
- CO:3 10. What is the final product of the calvin cycle?  
K:1  
(a) Sedoheptulose (b) Erythrose  
(c) Glucose (d) Ribose

**PART - B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)**

**Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).**

**Answer should not exceed 250 words.**

- CO:1 11. (a) Survey the history and scope of microbiology.  
K:2  
**(OR)**  
(b) Identify the applications of microbiology.
- CO:2 12. (a) Construct a chart for safety in microbiological laboratory.  
K:3  
**(OR)**  
(b) Examine the methods of cultivating anaerobic organism.
- CO:3 13. (a) Identify the economic importance of algae.  
K:2  
**(OR)**  
(b) Examine the life cycle of Volvox.
- CO:4 14. (a) Construct the bacterial structure with sketch.  
K:2  
**(OR)**  
(b) Examine the factors affecting microbial growth.
- CO:5 15. (a) Distinguish the alkaliphiles from acidophiles.  
K:4  
**(OR)**

(b) Classify the thermophiles.

**PART - C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)**

**Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).**

**Answer should not exceed 600 words.**

CO:1 16. (a) Distinguish the SEM from TEM.

K:4

**(OR)**

(b) Explain the principle and applications of microscopy.

CO:2 17. (a) Appraise the pure culture techniques.

K:3

**(OR)**

(b) Survey the staining methods of microbes.

CO:3 18. (a) Explain the life cycle of *Sargassum*.

K:2

**(OR)**

(b) Elaborate the steps involved in the isolation of algae from soil.

CO:4 19. (a) Explain the biosynthesis of bacterial cell wall.

K:3

**(OR)**

(b) Survey the classification and economic importance of fungi.

CO:5 20. (a) Explain the cell wall and membranes in acidophiles.

K:3

**(OR)**

(b) Analyze the importance and applications of thermophilic archaeobacteria.