

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

M. Sc. (Microbiology) (Fourth Semester)
EXAMINATION, 2025-26
(New Syllabus Effective from 2023)
INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY

Paper Code								
L	0	4	1	0	0	1	T	(N)

Questions Booklet
Series

C

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. Which method of virus inactivation involves attacking the viral envelope and rendering it dysfunctional ?
 - (A) Ultraviolet (UV) inactivation
 - (B) Pasteurization
 - (C) Acidic pH inactivation
 - (D) Solvent/detergent inactivation

2. Mealworm-based biological recovery techniques are employed for :
 - (A) PHA
 - (B) Xanthan
 - (C) Dextran
 - (D) All of the above

3. Which enzyme opens the β -lactam ring of penicillin and deprives it of all antibacterial activity ?
 - (A) Cephalosporinase
 - (B) Penicillinase
 - (C) Amidase
 - (D) Acylase

4. Which group of Streptomycin is essential for its antibiotic activity ?
 - (A) Guanido groups of streptidine
 - (B) Hydroxyl groups of streptidine
 - (C) Carboxyl groups of streptidine
 - (D) Aldehyde group of streptose

5. Which factor decreases with an increase in scale ?
 - (A) Temperature
 - (B) Degree of mixing
 - (C) Pressure
 - (D) pH

6. What is the constant core region found in all penicillins ?
 - (A) R-group
 - (B) Side chain
 - (C) β -lactam ring
 - (D) 6-APA

7. Which is not the carrier material used for biofertilizer development ?
 - (A) Peat
 - (B) Lignite
 - (C) Vermiculite
 - (D) Jaggery

8. Which one is an example of bottom fermenting yeast ?
 - (A) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
 - (B) *Saccharomyces carlsbergensis*
 - (C) *Saccharomyces thermophilus*
 - (D) None of the above

9. Curing helps in :
 - (A) Killing cells
 - (B) Uniform distribution and adaptation
 - (C) Reducing moisture
 - (D) Increasing pH

10. Blue-green algae are chiefly used as biofertilizer in the crop of :
- (A) Mustard
 - (B) Paddy
 - (C) Gram
 - (D) Wheat
11. What is the main sugar required by *Gluconobacter oxydans* for the production of dextran ?
- (A) Glucose
 - (B) Fructose
 - (C) Sucrose
 - (D) Dextrin
12. Shelf life of biofertilizers depends on :
- (A) Temperature and carrier
 - (B) Oxygen only
 - (C) pH only
 - (D) Pressure
13. Carrier material in biofertilizer is used to :
- (A) Kill microbes
 - (B) Increase pH
 - (C) Support microbial survival
 - (D) Increase temperature
14. PHA accumulation occurs under :
- (A) Carbon excess and nutrient limitation
 - (B) Balanced growth
 - (C) Oxygen limitation only
 - (D) High nitrogen
15. Foaming in fermentation is mainly due to :
- (A) Proteins and agitation
 - (B) Lipids
 - (C) Oxygen
 - (D) Temperature
16. Recovery of dextran involves :
- (A) Distillation
 - (B) Filtration only
 - (C) Precipitation using alcohol
 - (D) Heating
17. The head space of fermentor left unfilled with medium to allow for :
- (A) Aeration
 - (B) foaming
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
18. First licensed drug produced using rDNA technology is :
- (A) Insulin
 - (B) Vaccine
 - (C) Interferon
 - (D) Growth hormone

19. Major challenge in xanthan fermentation is :
- (A) Low yield
 - (B) No oxygen
 - (C) Low substrate
 - (D) High viscosity of broth
20. High CO₂ levels in mushroom cultivation leads to :
- (A) Better fruiting
 - (B) Poor development of fruit bodies
 - (C) Increased yield
 - (D) No effect
21. Substrate for dextran production is :
- (A) Glucose
 - (B) Lactose
 - (C) Sucrose
 - (D) Molasses
22. Casing layer is added to :
- (A) Maintain moisture and induce fruiting
 - (B) Increase nutrients
 - (C) Reduce contamination
 - (D) Increase temperature
23. Nucleic acid reduction in SCP is achieved by :
- (A) Heating or enzymatic treatment
 - (B) Cooling
 - (C) Filtration only
 - (D) Aeration
24. The primary objective of SCP production is :
- (A) Antibiotic production
 - (B) Vitamin synthesis
 - (C) Enzyme extraction
 - (D) Biomass production for protein source
25. The most common reaction in steroid biotransformation is :
- (A) Hydroxylation
 - (B) Reduction only
 - (C) Polymerization
 - (D) Decarboxylation
26. Example of vaccine stabilizer is :
- (A) Gelatin or sugars
 - (B) Antibiotics
 - (C) Oxygen
 - (D) CO₂
27. In early insulin production, A and B chains are combined by :
- (A) Hydrogen bonds
 - (B) Disulfide bond formation
 - (C) Ionic interaction
 - (D) Covalent ester bond

28. The sequence in interferon production using induction method is :
- (A) Induction → priming → harvesting
- (B) Inhibitor addition → priming → growth
- (C) Harvesting → induction → priming
- (D) Priming → induction → inhibitor removal → production
29. Biopharmaceutical production success depends on :
- (A) Integration of expression + fermentation + purification
- (B) Only upstream
- (C) Only sterilization
- (D) Only media
30. Penicillin production is enhanced by addition of :
- (A) Glucose
- (B) Oxygen
- (C) Nitrogen
- (D) Phenylacetic acid
31. Adjuvants in vaccines are used to :
- (A) Kill microbes
- (B) Increase shelf life
- (C) Enhance immune response
- (D) Increase contamination
32. The role of a “priming dose” in interferon production is to :
- (A) Kill cells
- (B) Reduce contamination
- (C) Enhance interferon yield upon induction
- (D) Stop protein synthesis
33. If plasmid loss occurs in recombinant insulin production :
- (A) Yield increases
- (B) Yield decreases
- (C) No effect
- (D) Purity increases
34. Industrial penicillin production is typically carried out using :
- (A) Continuous fermentation
- (B) Solid-state fermentation
- (C) Fed-batch fermentation
- (D) Batch without aeration

35. Vaccine production involves :
- (A) Only chemical synthesis
 - (B) Antigen preparation
 - (C) Only fermentation
 - (D) Only purification
36. Lysine production involves regulation of :
- (A) Glycolysis only
 - (B) Pentose pathway
 - (C) TCA cycle only
 - (D) Aspartate pathway
37. Which fermentation method is used for the production of L-lysine ?
- (A) Solid surface fermentation
 - (B) Triple fermentation
 - (C) Dual fermentation
 - (D) None of the above
38. Which phase of microbial growth is preferred for the production of secondary metabolites ?
- (A) Log phase
 - (B) Stationary phase
 - (C) Lag phase
 - (D) Acceleration phase
39. Best economic substrate for citric acid is :
- (A) Pure glucose
 - (B) Molasses
 - (C) Protein
 - (D) Lipid
40. L-glutamic acid is produced mainly by :
- (A) *Corynebacterium glutamicum*
 - (B) *E. coli*
 - (C) *Aspergillus*
 - (D) *Saccharomyces*
41. Riboflavin production is commonly carried out by :
- (A) *Clostridium*
 - (B) *Ashbya gossypii*
 - (C) *Pseudomonas*
 - (D) *Lactobacillus*
42. Which type of container is commonly used for bulk storage during wine aging ?
- (A) Plastic containers
 - (B) Glass bottles
 - (C) Concrete tanks
 - (D) White oak barrels

43. What is the protein content range in barley grains for conventional beers ?
- (A) Between 10% and 12%
 - (B) More than 15%
 - (C) Less than 10%
 - (D) Between 5% and 9.5%
44. Enzyme production yield is enhanced by :
- (A) Excess nutrients always
 - (B) Sterilization
 - (C) Low temperature
 - (D) Inducers in medium
45. Why is oxygen supplied at the beginning of beer fermentation ?
- (A) To sterilize medium
 - (B) To reduce sugar
 - (C) To increase ethanol
 - (D) For yeast growth and sterol synthesis
46. Hops in beer production primarily contribute to :
- (A) Sugar
 - (B) Bitterness and antimicrobial compounds
 - (C) Ethanol
 - (D) Oxygen
47. Industrial enzyme production is commonly carried out using :
- (A) Submerged fermentation
 - (B) Batch culture only
 - (C) Solid fermentation only
 - (D) Continuous filtration
48. In wine production, must refers to :
- (A) Fermented liquid
 - (B) Crushed grape juice with skins
 - (C) Yeast culture
 - (D) Clarified wine
49. Lager beer fermentation differs from ale because of :
- (A) Temperature only
 - (B) pH difference
 - (C) Oxygen requirement
 - (D) Top vs. bottom fermentation yeast
50. Moisture content in biofertilizer carrier material should be :
- (A) 10%
 - (B) ~ 30-40%
 - (C) 80%
 - (D) Zero

51. The goal of ergonomics (the study of people at work), is to reduce stress and eliminate injuries associated with :
- (A) Bad posture, overuse of muscles, and repeated tasks
 - (B) Excessive workload and overtime
 - (C) Gasoline
 - (D) High temperature
52. Formulation of fermentation products includes :
- (A) Crystallization, desiccation, and drying
 - (B) Sugars, salts, polymers
 - (C) Removal of most of the water
 - (D) All of the above
53. What is the objective of occupational hygiene ?
- (A) Preventing workplace accidents
 - (B) Promoting environmental conservation
 - (C) Enhancing workplace productivity
 - (D) Protecting worker health and well-being
54. What is the temperature range at which photo-bioreactors are usually operated ?
- (A) 25-40°C
 - (B) 10-20°C
 - (C) 40-60°C
 - (D) Above 60°C
55. Which oil is mentioned as a natural antifoaming agent ?
- (A) Polyglycols
 - (B) Silicones
 - (C) Phosphates
 - (D) Soybean oil
56. If recovery yield increases from 50% to 80%, cost per unit will :
- (A) Increase
 - (B) Double
 - (C) Remain same
 - (D) Decrease
57. If product is protein requiring high purity, best technique is :
- (A) Evaporation
 - (B) Chromatography
 - (C) Filtration
 - (D) Sedimentation
58. A membrane bioreactor combines :
- (A) Anaerobic digestion + Sedimentation
 - (B) Activated sludge + membrane filtration
 - (C) Reverse osmosis + chlorination
 - (D) Trickling filter + UV disinfection

59. If impurities differ in solubility, use :
- (A) Extraction
 - (B) Filtration
 - (C) Heating
 - (D) Sterilization
60. Most critical step affecting final cost is :
- (A) Isolation
 - (B) Inoculation
 - (C) Downstream processing
 - (D) Sterilization
61. For intracellular enzyme recovery, first step is :
- (A) Drying
 - (B) Cell disruption
 - (C) Packaging
 - (D) Sterilization
62. Trickling filters are mainly used in :
- (A) Food industry
 - (B) Sterilization
 - (C) Pharmaceutical production
 - (D) Wastewater treatment
63. Sterility is important to :
- (A) Increase mutation
 - (B) Increase cost
 - (C) Reduce yield
 - (D) Prevent contamination
64. Hygiene in fermentation industries mainly refers to :
- (A) Mutation
 - (B) Cleanliness and contamination control
 - (C) Growth rate
 - (D) Yield
65. Downstream processing begins after :
- (A) Sterilization
 - (B) Media preparation
 - (C) Inoculation
 - (D) Fermentation completion
66. Immobilized enzyme reactions are best performed in :
- (A) Stirred tank
 - (B) Packed bed reactor
 - (C) Bubble column
 - (D) Airlift fermenter
67. For large-scale astaxanthin production, the best reactor is :
- (A) Trickling filter
 - (B) Tray fermenter
 - (C) Packed bed
 - (D) Photobioreactor

68. Selection of fermenter type depends mainly on :
- (A) Color of media
 - (B) Type of microorganism and process requirement
 - (C) Size only
 - (D) Shape only
69. Light is an essential factor in :
- (A) Trickling filter
 - (B) Stirred tank
 - (C) Photobioreactor
 - (D) Packed bed
70. Best fermenter for large-scale industrial production is :
- (A) Packed bed
 - (B) Stirred tank fermenter
 - (C) Tray fermenter
 - (D) Flask
71. Baffles in a fermenter are used to :
- (A) Prevent vortex formation
 - (B) Increase foaming
 - (C) Reduce oxygen
 - (D) Heat media
72. Batch vs. continuous fermentation differs in :
- (A) Oxygen
 - (B) Input/output of nutrients
 - (C) Temperature
 - (D) Sterility
73. Airlift fermenters are preferred because they :
- (A) Use high energy
 - (B) Have low shear stress
 - (C) Require impellers
 - (D) Produce foam
74. A fermenter designed without mechanical agitation is :
- (A) Stirred tank
 - (B) Air lift fermentor
 - (C) Bubble column
 - (D) Photobioreactor
75. The device used for aeration is :
- (A) Impeller
 - (B) Sparger
 - (C) Baffle
 - (D) Jacket
76. In situ sterilization means :
- (A) Sterilization inside fermenter
 - (B) Sterilization outside fermenter
 - (C) Filtration
 - (D) Dry heat

77. Maintaining constant $k_L a$ during scale-up ensures :
- (A) Mutation
 - (B) Same oxygen transfer
 - (C) Preservation
 - (D) Sterility
78. Batch fermentation occurs in :
- (A) Open system
 - (B) Continuous system
 - (C) Closed system
 - (D) Semi-open system
79. Excessive heating of media can cause :
- (A) Sterility
 - (B) Mutation
 - (C) Increased oxygen
 - (D) Caramelization of sugars
80. Heat-sensitive media components should be sterilized by :
- (A) Autoclaving
 - (B) Radiation
 - (C) Boiling
 - (D) Filtration
81. Continuous sterilization is preferred because it :
- (A) Uses more energy
 - (B) Saves energy and time
 - (C) Reduces yield
 - (D) Causes contamination
82. Scale-down helps in :
- (A) Eliminating microbes
 - (B) Studying large-scale problems in lab
 - (C) Preservation
 - (D) Sterilization
83. Best system for continuous production is :
- (A) Free cells
 - (B) Dead cells
 - (C) Mutated cells
 - (D) Immobilized cells
84. Air sterilization in fermenters is commonly done by :
- (A) Heating
 - (B) Filtration
 - (C) Radiation
 - (D) Centrifugation

85. A fermenter is defined as :
- (A) Storage vessel
 - (B) Sterilization chamber
 - (C) Special vessel for microbial growth
 - (D) Cooling system
86. Entrapment vs adsorption differs in :
- (A) Temperature
 - (B) Mutation
 - (C) Binding strength
 - (D) Sterility
87. Oxygen transfer is critical during scale-up because :
- (A) It causes mutation
 - (B) It sterilizes media
 - (C) It reduces yield
 - (D) It affects microbial growth
88. A researcher selecting microbes from oil-contaminated soil is applying :
- (A) Random selection
 - (B) Preservation
 - (C) Sterilization
 - (D) Targeted isolation
89. Immobilization improves :
- (A) Mutation
 - (B) Sterility
 - (C) Reusability of enzymes
 - (D) Contamination
90. Scale-up is important for :
- (A) Preservation
 - (B) Industrial production
 - (C) Isolation
 - (D) Lab experiments only
91. Economic feasibility depends mainly on :
- (A) Yield and cost of substrate
 - (B) Color of culture
 - (C) Shape of colony
 - (D) Size of cell
92. Scale-down studies are mainly used to :
- (A) Mimic industrial conditions at lab scale
 - (B) Increase volume
 - (C) Sterilize media
 - (D) Improve mutation

93. Clear zone formation in agar indicates :
- (A) Mutation
 - (B) Enzyme activity
 - (C) Contamination
 - (D) Sporulation
94. A strain producing unwanted by-products should be :
- (A) Selected
 - (B) Modified or rejected
 - (C) Preserved
 - (D) Ignored
95. Mutation *vs.* recombination differs in :
- (A) Both are identical
 - (B) Both reduce yield
 - (C) Random *vs.* targeted changes
 - (D) Both preserve strains
96. Strain improvement *vs.* screening differs in :
- (A) Selection *vs.* enhancement
 - (B) Both are same
 - (C) Both reduce yield
 - (D) Both preserve strains
97. Maintenance of microorganisms ensures :
- (A) Genetic stability
 - (B) Mutation
 - (C) Sterilization
 - (D) Contamination
98. Strain improvement helps in :
- (A) Reducing productivity
 - (B) Enhancing metabolic efficiency
 - (C) Killing microbes
 - (D) Avoiding screening
99. Primary screening does not give information about :
- (A) Detection
 - (B) Yield potential
 - (C) Presence of metabolite
 - (D) Initial selection
100. Microorganisms are commonly isolated from :
- (A) Only clinical samples
 - (B) Only air
 - (C) Natural habitats like soil and water
 - (D) Only fermenters

(Only for Rough Work)

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।