


<b>Name:</b>			
<b>Enrolment No:</b>			
<b>UPES</b>			
<b>End Semester Examination Dec – 2024</b>			
<b>Program Name: B.Sc. Microbiology</b>		<b>Semester : V</b>	
<b>Course Name: Marine Microbiology</b>		<b>Time : 2 hrs</b>	
<b>Course Code: HSMB 3030</b>		<b>Max. Marks : 100</b>	
<b>Nos. of page(s): 2</b>			
<b>Instructions:</b>			
Read all questions carefully and support your answers with labelled diagrams wherever necessary.			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Section A</b>	<b>Marks</b>	<b>COs</b>
	<b>Short answer questions/ MCQ/T&amp;F</b> <b>(20Q x 1.5M = 30 Marks)</b>		
<b>Q 1</b>	Define Thermocline.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q2</b>	Define Halocline.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q3</b>	The following groups of plankton contain silicates in their cell-walls: (a) Diatoms (b) Dinoflagellates (c) Coccolithophores (d) Radiolaria and Diatoms	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q4</b>	Define PAR.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q5</b>	List a hand-held sampler for measuring PAR.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q6</b>	Define Neuston.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q7</b>	List microbial metabolic processes that plays an important role to influence N cycling in oxygen minimum zones.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q8</b>	State the difference between net primary-productivity and gross primary productivity.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q9</b>	Enlist techniques that may be more suitable to study the vast majority of unculturable marine microorganisms.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q10</b>	State the importance of Viral shunt.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q11</b>	State 3 typical characteristics of marine fungi that dwell on the bottom of the oceans.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q12</b>	Define convective mixing.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q13</b>	Define Ocean gyres.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q14</b>	Define C export.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q15</b>	Mention an example of marine diazotrophic cyanobacteria.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>

<b>Q16</b>	The average counts of bacterioplankton in typical euphotic ocean waters is _____ cells.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q17</b>	_____ are single-celled saprotrophic eukaryotes (decomposers) that are widely distributed in marine ecosystems.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q18</b>	State the causative agent of paralytic shellfish poisoning.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q19</b>	Define Nektons.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q20</b>	Define Quorum Sensing.	<b>1.5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Section B</b> <b>(4Qx5M=20 Marks)</b>			
<b>Q1</b>	Explain the difference between black smokers and white smokers and comment on food-chain of these habitats.	<b>5</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q2</b>	Describe the driving factors for thermohaline circulation and their implications for global climate.	<b>5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q3</b>	Explain the purpose and functioning of CTD samplers.	<b>5</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q4</b>	Describe a method for measuring primary-productivity of seawater samples using <sup>14</sup> C radiotracers.	<b>5</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>Section C</b> <b>(2Qx15M=30 Marks)</b>			
<b>Q 1</b>	(a) Explain C and energy flow through the marine food chain. (5 Marks) (b) Outline how marine microorganisms plays a pivotal role in biogeochemical cycling of C and other nutrients. (5 marks) (c) Discuss the implications of climate warming and ocean acidification on marine food webs of the euphotic ocean. (5 marks)	<b>15</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>Q2</b>	(a) Classify coral-reefs based on their formations and structure. (4 Marks) (b) Explain the structure of coral polyps with help of a diagram. (5 Marks) (c) Discuss importance of symbiotic interactions between corals and endophytic dinoflagellates. (3 Marks) (d) Discuss importance of reefs and impacts of climate change on reef ecosystems (3 Marks).	<b>15</b>	<b>CO3</b>
<b>Section D</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			
<b>Q 1</b>	Describe the various zonation of the ocean with help of labelled diagram.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q2</b>	Describe various factors that typically controls formation of seasonal phytoplankton blooms and their impacts on food-web.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO2</b>