** SECTION A**

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MCQS ANS:-

1) MICRO ORGANISMS.
2) PHYCOLOGY.
3) PATHOGENIC
4) RIBOSOMES.
5) MITOCHONDRIA.
6) BINARY FISSION.
7) LOGARRITHMIC INCREASED.
8) LOG PHASE.
9) PLASMOLYSIS
10) PROTEIN SYNYTHESIS.

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Qno: 2

Ans::-

1) MITOCHONDRIA:- Rod shaped organ that can be considerd the power generator of the cell.

mitochondria main job or function to perform cellular Respiration .

The biochemical process of the occurs here.

They are organelles that

act like a digestive system in the cell.

2) ANS: NUCLEUS :-

It is the main centre of the cell which control all the activity of the cell.

it is a membrane bounded organelles that contain genetic material (DNA) Of Eukaryotic organism .

it is the command centre of the Eukaryotic cell .

"""""""""" FUNCTION""""""

Store cell Hereditory Material or DNA.

Coordinate the cell Activity like growth, Metabolism, protein synthesis and Reproduction.

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3)ANS :- BUDDING:--

It is when there is an out growth and eventually separates the nucleus.

it is a type of Asexual Reproduction which Involves single parent in giving rise to offspring.

Budding can be observed in yeast.

----------""""""----------"""""""---------- 4) ANS: CULTURE MEDIA:-

It is a solid , Liquid or semi solid designed to support the growth of micro organism, cell or small plants Like Moss.

The solid culture media is composed of a brown jelly like substances known as Agar.

5) ANS: GROWTH FACTORS:--

growth factor are protein that function as growth stimulators (Mitogen) and or growth Inhibitor stimulated cell migration act as a chemotactic agents inhibits cell migration, inhibits invasion of Tumor cells.

Q NO 3:-

ANS:- BACTERIAL GROWTH:-

Complex process that involves numerous anabolic and catabolic Reaction which result cell division.

CAUSES:- Environmental factors influence rate of bacterial growth such as acidity ,(PH) , Temperature ,macro and micro nutrients , oxygen level and Toxin. increase in bacterial number does not refer to increase size of the individuall.

PHASES OF BACTERIAL GROWTH :-

1) LAG PHASE:- period of little or no cell division can last for 1Hour or several days.

2) LOG PHASE :-Period of growth is also known as Logarithmic increase

sometimes called a exponential growth phase

sensitive to adverse condition.

3) STATIONARY PHASE :-

Period of Equilibrium.

metabolic activity of surviving slow down.

Cause of discontinuity of exponential growth is not always clear.

continous culture used in Industrial fermentation.

4) DEATH PHASE :-

It is also known as Logarithmic Decline phase..

¤ some population dies out completely.

¤ continous until a small fraction of the population is Diminished.

*****THE END*****