Date13/04/2020
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SUBJECT:MICROBIOLOGY

Q NO1:FILL IN THE BLANKS:
ANSWARS:
1)MICRO ORGANISM
2)PHYCOLOGY
3)PATHOGENES
4)RIBOSOMES
5)MITCHONDRIA
6)BINARY FUSSION
7)LOGARITHMIC INCREASE
8)LOG PHASE
9)PLASMALYSIS
10)PROTEIN

QNO2 SHORT NOTES ON THE FOLLOWING
1)MITCONDRIA:
MITCHONDRIA ARE BOUNDED BY DOUBLE MEMBRANE
1)outer membrane
2) inner membrane
The outer membrane controll the entry and exit of chemicals
The inner membrane is folded inwards giving rise to extension called cristae
Mitchondria also known as power house of cell due to storage of high energy (ATP) during cellular respiration.

2)Nucleus:
Nucleus is one of the important orgenelle of cell
Nucleus is an orgenelle found in eukaryotic cell
It contains majority of the cell's genetic matterials,the DNA which is respondiing for controlling and directing all the activities of cell.
Nucleus produce ribosomal RNA which makes ribosomes.

3)Budding:
Is a form of bacteriall division and also type of asexual reproduction
In which new organism develops an outgrowth or bud due to cell divison at Particaular site
Buddind is type of miotic cell division
When the budding reaches to the size of parent cell it separtes.

4)Culture media:-
Culture media is special medium used in Microbilogical labs to grow different types of
Micro organisms
The solid culture media is composed of brown jelly like substance called agar
There are two major types of culture media is
1)Cell culture which use specific cell types derived from plants or animals
2)Microbiological Culture which are used for growing of micro organisms such as bacteria and fungia

5)Growth factors:-
Growth factors are typically act as a signalling molecules between cells
Growth factors are important for regulating a cellular proccess
Organisms having complex nutritional requirments and needing many growth factors
To be fastidious.

QNo3:- what is bacterial growth ? Discuss the different phases of bacterial growth?
Answar:
Bacterial growth is increase in bacterial growth leading to an increase in size of bacterial population
Or
Bacterial growth is increase bacterial numbers doesnot refer to an increase in size of individuals cells

Phase of Bacterial growth
1)LAG PHASE:
Can be last for 1 hous or several days
During this phase the cell are not dormant
During this phase cell change very little because cells do not imedietly reproduce in new medium

2) LOG PHASE:
In this phase population grows in logarithmic fashion
Sometimes It is called as exponential growth or logarithmic phase
Period Chacteriized by cell doubling
Sensitive to adverse condition
Exponential increase in the number of living bacterial cells.
Cellular respiration is most active in during this period

3)STATIONARY PHASE:
Period of equilbrium
Continous culture used in industrial fermentation.
Stationery phase is result from a situation in which growth rate and death rate are equal.
The result is a Smooth horizantal linear part of the curve during Stationary phase.
Metabolic activity of surviving cells slows down

Death phase.:
Also know as logarithmic decline phase.
At death phase bacteria die.This could be caused by lack of nutrients,environmental temperature Above or below.
Other retain surviving cells indefintely while other only retain for a few days.

THE END……