JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT TEST - 1 EXAMINATION- 2025

M.Sc. (Microbiology) - I Semester

COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 21MS1MB111 (3)

MAX. MARKS: 15

COURSE NAME: GENERAL MICROBIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: Dr. Rahul Shrivastava

MAX. TIME: 1 Hour

Note: (a) All questions are compulsory. (b) Calculators are NOT ALLOWED

rium. When grown on		to culture a newly isolated	popular repris
rium. When grown on		X V. V. V.	na de la companya de
	minimal medium, the	The second secon	
		organism fails to grow. However,	
	is supplemented with Vi	itamin B1 (thiamine), the	
rium shows good grov			
		thetic or complex? Differentiate	[2]
		necessary for growth in this case?	[1]
			[2]
	400000		[2]
100μl of diluted sam	ple was used for plating	each time.	
Sample No.	Dilution Factor	No. of colonies	[4]
Sample 1	-4	48, 60, 80	
Sample 2	-6	54, 78, 378	
Sample 3	-8	Not-countable	
Sample 4	-10	0, 2	
uss Koch's postulate	s with suitable diagram	s; discuss its significance in the	[4]
lopment of medical m	icrobiology.		
		n of Pour Plate and Spread Plate	[2]
	between the two with Predict why Vitamin I How can such experin nutritional requirement Calculate the CFU of t 100µl of diluted sam Sample No. Sample 1 Sample 2 Sample 3 Sample 4 uss Koch's postulated lopment of medical	Predict why Vitamin B1 supplementation was How can such experiments using minimal med nutritional requirements of unknown bacteria and an application of the bacteria present in each 100µl of diluted sample was used for plating Sample No. Dilution Factor	Predict why Vitamin B1 supplementation was necessary for growth in this case? How can such experiments using minimal medium, be used for determining the nutritional requirements of unknown bacteria? Calculate the CFU of the bacteria present in each soil sample from the following 100µl of diluted sample was used for plating each time. Sample No. Dilution Factor No. of colonies Sample 1 -4 48, 60, 80 Sample 2 -6 54, 78, 378 Sample 3 -8 Not-countable Sample 4 -10 0, 2 Substitute of medical microbiology. Pare the advantages, limitations and application of Pour Plate and Spread Plate