

INSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN EACH SECTION

SECTION A

1a. State the step by step procedure for the preparation of 16g/500ml of Nutrient agar for a practical class.

b. Describe how you can obtain a pure culture of a named organism from different types of pure water being sold on the campus.

2a. List five methods that can be used to preserve microbial cultures.

b. Discuss how any three out of the following factors can influence the growth of bacteria.

(i) Temperature

(ii) pH

(iii) Osmotic pressure

(iv) Oxygen requirement.

3a. Define bacterial growth.

b. Describe, with the aid of a well labeled graph, the stages involved during a bacterial growth

SECTION B

1a. Highlight the differences between the L-forms and mycoplasma.

b. State five (5) distinguishing features of prokaryotes

5. Describe the following:

(i) Oxygenic Photoautotrophic Bacteria (ii) Endospore-forming Bacteria

(iii) Aryl Sulphatase Test

(iv) Phenyl Oxidase Test

(v) Tween 80 Hydrolysis Test

6. A water source channelled to your apartment is not to be trusted for faecal contaminants. Highlight the steps to be taken in order to ascertain that the water is potable from microbiological point of view.

$$\begin{aligned} 100\text{ml} &= 7 \\ \text{Sample} &= 16\text{g} \\ \frac{100 \times 16}{500} &= 32\text{g} \end{aligned}$$

32g

by freeze drying
moment out
liquid - nitrogen
sublimation
freeze drying

$$\begin{aligned} 16\text{g} & \times 2500 \\ 32\text{g} & \times 1000 \\ \hline 16 \times 1000 \\ \hline 16000 \end{aligned}$$

mycoplasma does not have a cell wall, however penicillin is still effective against some mycoplasma

$$\begin{aligned} 16 \times 600 \\ \hline 9600 \end{aligned}$$

