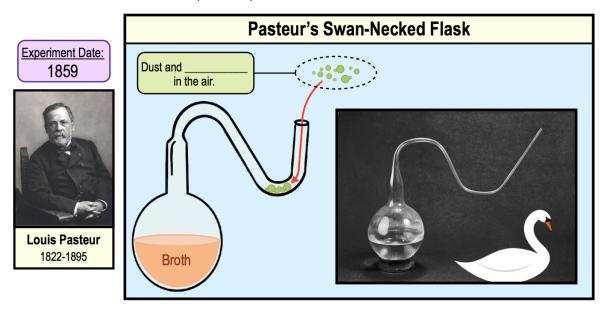
CONCEPT: PASTEUR'S EXPERIMENTS ON SPONTANEOUS GENERATION

Louis	E: French chemist who demonstrated that microbes are all around us, including in the air.
●Base	d on Spallanzani's results, Pasteur wanted to show that was the source of microbial contamination.
	□ Designed a simple set of experiments using a specialized type of
•	
	□ Allowed air to enter, BUT dust & microbes in the air would get in neck's bend.

EXAMPLE: Pasteur's Swan-Neck Flask Disproved Spontaneous Generation.



●Using his swan-neck flask, Pasteur conducted an experiment that _____ spontaneous generation.

PRACTICE: Louis Pasteur designed swan-necked flasks to:

- a) Keep maggots away from decaying meat.
- b) Pasteurize beer and wine.
- c) Trap microorganisms from the air in the neck of the flask.
- d) Allow dust to reach sterile infusions.

PRACTICE: Why did Pasteur design swan-necked flasks in his experiments on spontaneous generation?

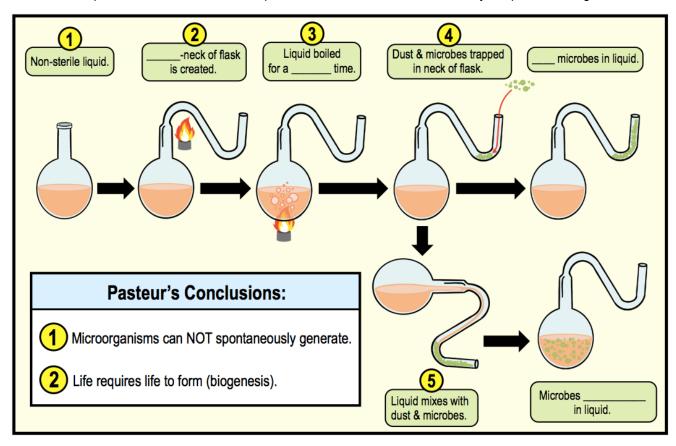
- a) The neck excluded oxygen from entering the flask.
- b) The neck stopped microorganisms in the air from contaminating the contents of the flask.
- c) The neck excluded flies and maggets from entering the flask.
- d) The neck served as a handle when heating the flask.
- e) The neck prevented Pasteur from contaminating his sample by sneezing on it.

CONCEPT: PASTEUR'S EXPERIMENTS ON SPONTANEOUS GENERATION

Pasteur's Swan-Neck Experiment

- Pasteur's experiment consisted of the following 5 steps:
 - 1 Flask is filled with a _____-sterile liquid broth.
 - ______neck of the flask is formed with heat.
 - 3 Broth is ______ by extensive heating.
 - As the flask cools, dust & microbes from the air get _____ in the bend of the Swan-neck.
 - □ Broth remained sterile ______ or until step **5**.
 - 5 _____ the flask mixes trapped microbes with the sterile broth & microbial growth is observed.

EXAMPLE: The steps of Pasteur's swan-neck experiment which ended the controversy of spontaneous generation.



PRACTICE: Which of the following is not a valid conclusion and/or outcome of Pasteur's experiment refuting the theory of spontaneous generation?

- a) That microorganisms are present everywhere, even in the air.
- b) The development of aseptic techniques when working with microbial cultures.
- c) Microorganisms can cause disease.

Living cells can only develop from pre-existing cells.