

# Fun with Bacteria

## Objectives:

- Understand the shapes and arrangements of bacteria
- Understand how bacteria reproduce

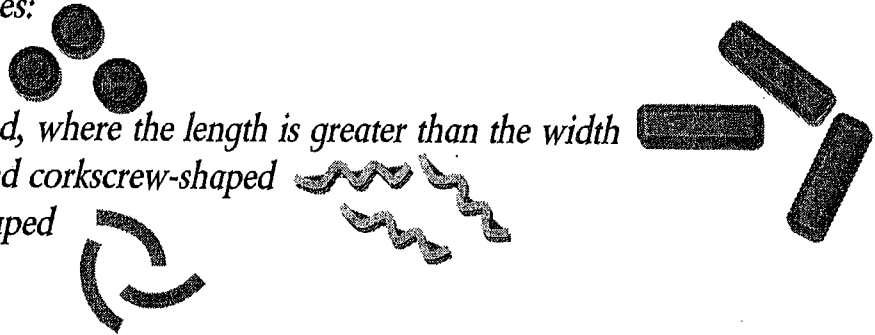
## Materials

- Playdough

## Part 1 – Shape of Bacteria

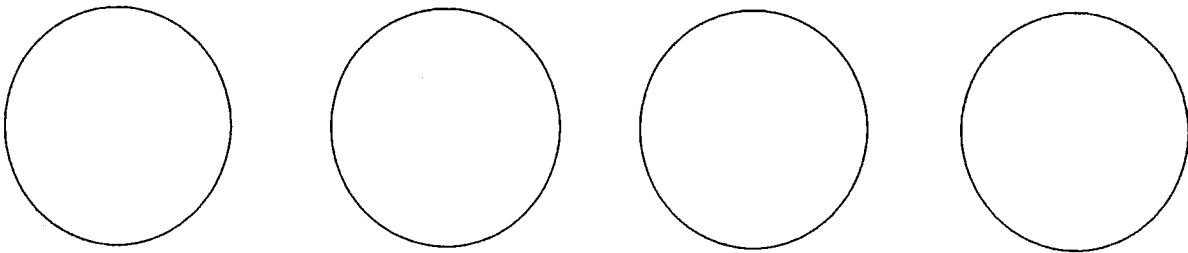
Bacteria come in four shapes:

- Coccus – spherical
- Bacillus – rod-shaped, where the length is greater than the width
- Spirillum – spiral and corkscrew-shaped
- Vibrio – comma shaped





## Activity I:


1. Using your playdough (please don't eat it) model the four above shapes of bacteria. Also draw and label them in the below circles.





## Part 2 – Arrangement of Bacteria


Cocci can be arranged in many different ways:

- a. Coccus – one singular cocci 
- b. Diplococcus – two cocci side by side, di means two 


c. *Streptococcus* – a chain of cocci 

d. *Tetrad* – four cocci in the shape of a square 

e. *Staphylococcus* – many cocci in the shape of a bunch of grapes → 

f. *Sarcina* – eight cocci in the shape of a cube 

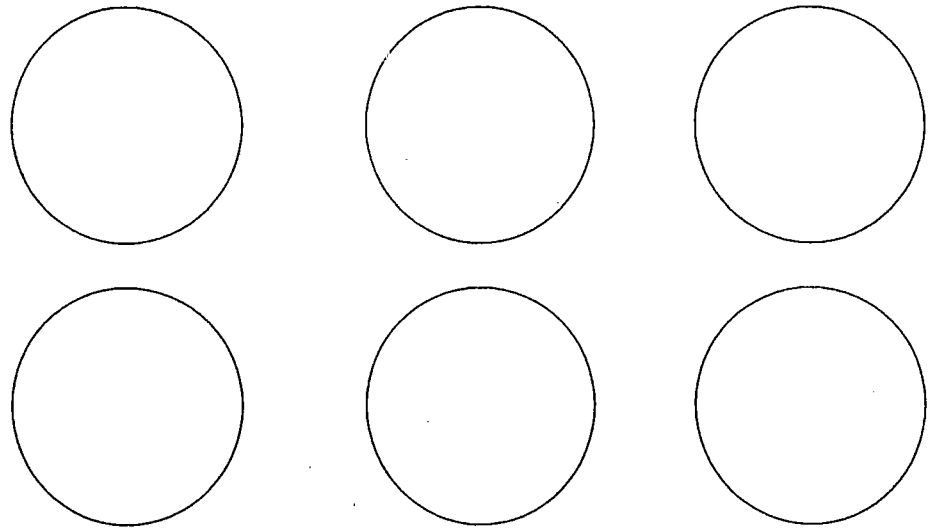
*Bacilli* can be arranged two different ways:

a. *Rods or bacilli* – singular 

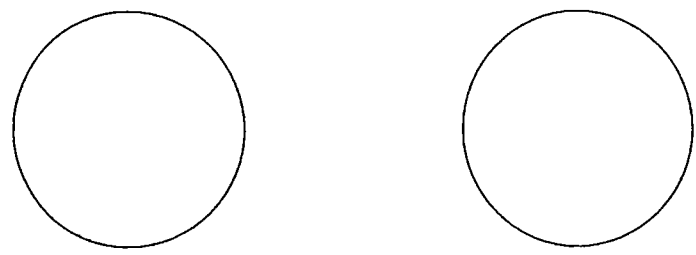
b. *Streptobacilli* – chains of bacilli 

**Activity 2:**

1. Please create all six arrangements of cocci out of your playdough (a-f). Also create both arrangements of Bacilli out of your playdough (a&b).
2. Please Draw and Label all 6 arrangements of cocci in the circles below:



3. Please Draw and Label the 2 arrangements of bacilli in the circles below:



### Part 3: Reproduction of bacteria

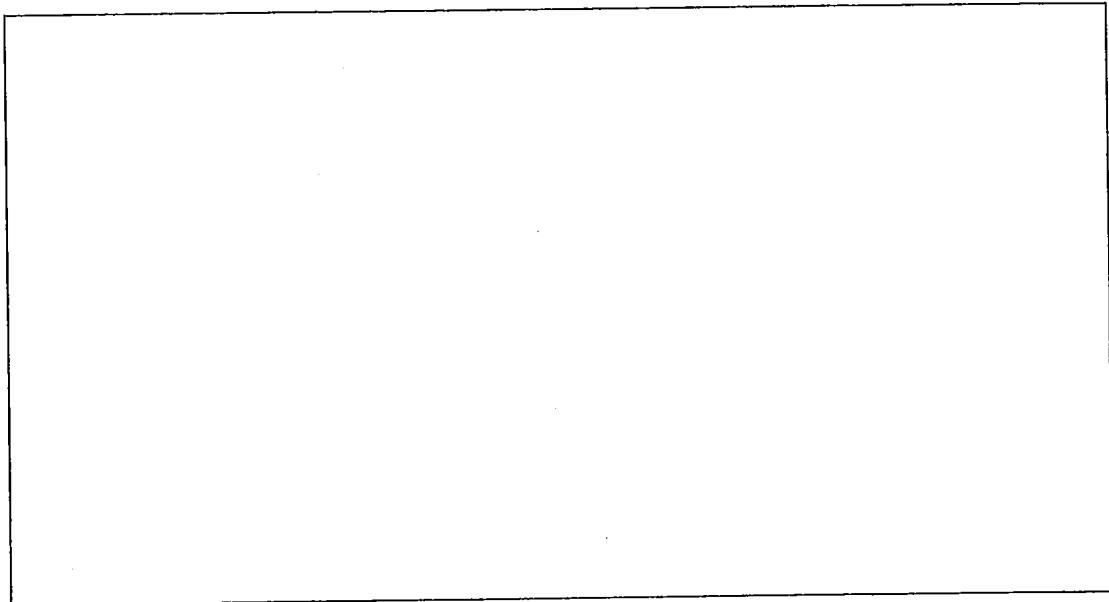
There is one way that bacteria reproduce:

#### *Binary Fission*

- *parent cell divides into two identical daughter cells*
- *results in two daughter cells with identical genomes*
- *form of asexual reproduction*

#### *Activity 3:*

- a. *Please draw at least three steps of binary fission in the box below. Please label the parent cell and daughter cells.*



- b. *Please model the steps of binary fission using the playdough.*

#### *Means of Genetic Transfer:*

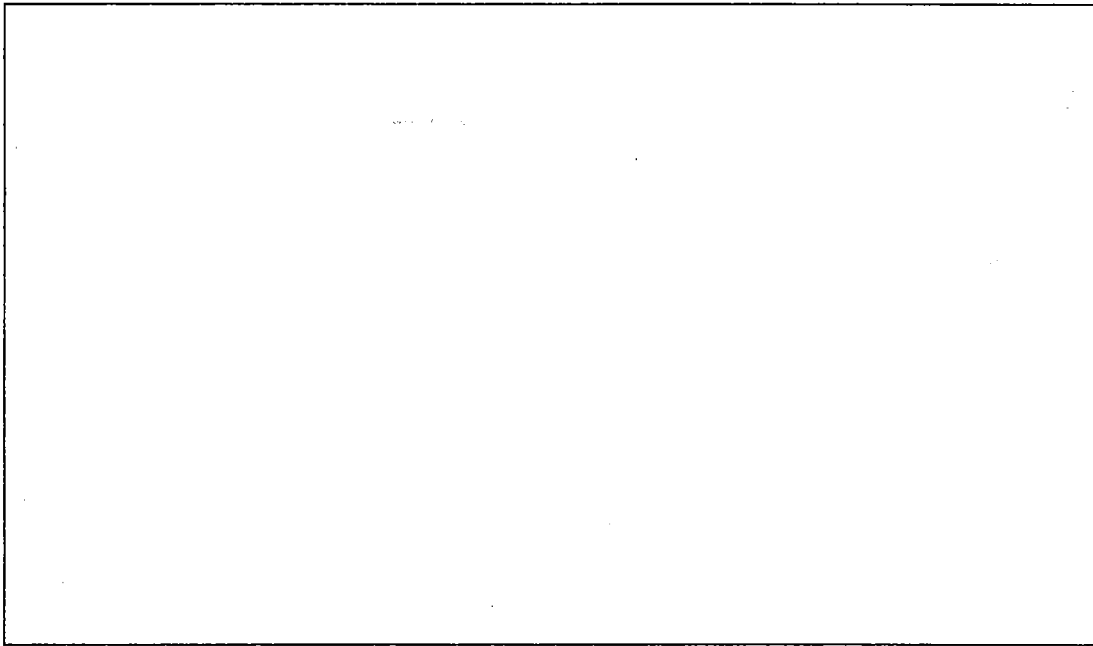
##### *Conjugation*

- *A hollow bridge forms between two bacterial cells (sex pili)*
- *A plasmid (ring of DNA) from the donor cell is duplicated and sent through the sex pili to the recipient cell*
- *End result = both donor and recipient cells have the plasmid*

- Conjugation results in an exchange of genetic material which increases genetic diversity in populations of bacteria.
- In a way this can be looked at as sexual reproduction.


**Activity 4:**

1. Please draw the steps of conjugation in the box below. Label the plasmid, sex pili, donor cell and recipient cell.



2. Using your playdough, please model the steps of conjugation.

**QUICK QUIZ**

1. A group of eight cocci in the shape of a cube are called \_\_\_\_\_
2. A chain of rods is called \_\_\_\_\_
3. The corkscrew shaped form of bacteria is called \_\_\_\_\_
4.  = \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which bacteria reproduce.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which genetic diversity is increased.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the genetic material transferred in conjugation.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ cell receives genetic material from the \_\_\_\_\_ cell in conjugation.
9. Binary fission is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ reproduction.