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| | Name: Form: | |
| \ | Based on pages 18 and 19 of Microbes | / |

Building up an infection

Try this...

1. Read the following paragraph.

In ideal conditions, a bacterium can produce one offspring every 20 minutes. Each offspring can then produce an offspring in 20 minutes. This means that every 20 minutes, a colony of bacteria can double in size.

2. Imagine that 10 bacteria drifted into a person's throat and settled on its surface. Show how the numbers of bacteria built up over four hours by completing this table.

| Time from bacteria arriving (mins) | Size of colony (number of bacteria) |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 0 | 10 |
| 20 | 20 |
| 40 | 40 |
| 60 | |
| 80 | |
| | |
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| 3. | On | your | graph | paper, | make a | a line | graph | to s | show | how | the | size | of | the | bacteria | l col | ony |
|-----|------|--------|--------|----------|---------|--------|---------|------|------|-----|-----|------|----|-----|----------|-------|-----|
| ind | read | sed in | the fi | rst 80 r | minutes | of th | ne infe | ctio | n | | | | | | | | |

| 4. | Use th | e graph | to | find | how | many | bacteria | were | present | 50 | minutes | after | the |
|-----|--------|----------|----|------|-----|------|----------|------|---------|----|---------|-------|-----|
| inf | ection | started. | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| \mathscr{A} | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |