

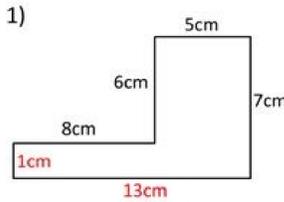
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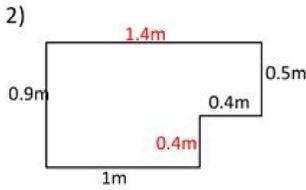


## AREA AND PERIMETER SHEET 5 ANSWERS



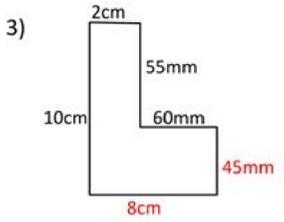
Area = 43 square cm (cm<sup>2</sup>)

Perimeter = 40 cm



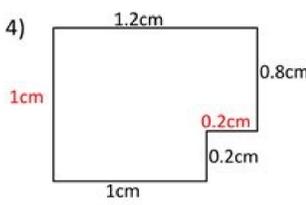
Area = 1.1 square m (m<sup>2</sup>)

Perimeter = 4.6 m



Area = 47 square cm (cm<sup>2</sup>)

Perimeter = 36 cm



Area = 1.16 square cm (cm<sup>2</sup>)

Perimeter = 4.4 cm



Usually it is 0.1–0.3 μm (100–300 μm) across, but bigger cells have been observed up to 0.75 mm (750 μm). Thus a few bacteria are much larger than the average eukaryotic cell (typical plant and animal cells are around 10 to 50 μm in diameter). Shape of Bacterial Cell The three basic bacterial shapes are coccus (spherical), bacillus (rod-shaped), and spiral (twisted), however pleomorphic bacteria can assume several shapes. Shape of Bacterial Cell Cocci (or coccus for a single cell) are round cells, sometimes slightly flattened when they are adjacent to one another. Bacilli (or bacillus for a single cell) are rod-shaped bacteria. Spirilla (or spirillum for a single cell) are curved bacteria which can range from a gently curved shape to a corkscrew-like spiral. First, the bacterium's DNA makes a copy of itself. Vaccines work because they "teach" your immune system to recognize a particular kind of virus and to fight it off before it gets a chance to proliferate. Cocci that divide in three planes and remain in groups cube like groups of eight. Examples: Sarcina ventriculi, Sarcina ureae, etc. 5. Staphylococci The cocci are arranged in grape-like clusters formed by irregular cell divisions in three planes. Examples: Staphylococcus aureus Arrangement of Bacilli The cylindrical or rod-shaped bacteria are called 'bacillus' (plural: bacilli). 1. It also plays a role in the functioning of our immune system. Rectangular Bacteria Examples: Haloarcula spp (H. Cocci may be oval, elongated, or flattened on one side. They do not have outer sheath and endoflagella, but have typical bacterial flagella. Example: Campylobacter jejuni, Helicobacter pylori, Spirillum winogradskyi, etc. 3. Spirochetes Spirochetes have a helical shape and flexible bodies. We look at how they make plants and animals sick. Cocci may remain attached after cell division. In shape they may principally be Rods (bacilli), Spheres (cocci), and Spirals (spirillum). Size of Bacterial Cell The average diameter of spherical bacteria is 0.5-2.0 μm. This is the amount of time that a contagion needs to be in your body before it actually makes you sick. Different contagious diseases have different incubation periods. In pure cultures, they can be observed to have different shapes. Examples: Mycoplasma pneumoniae, M. Within another hour, it can have made a total of over 16 million copies. These group characteristics are often used to help identify certain cocci. 1. Diplococci The cocci are arranged in pairs. Examples: Streptococcus pneumoniae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Neisseria gonorrhoeae, etc. 2. Streptococci The cocci are arranged in chains, as the cells divide in one plane. Examples: Streptococcus pyogenes, Streptococcus agalactiae. 3. For example, the bacteria in our digestive system, referred to as the gut microbiome, helps us to digest food and extract nutrients from it. vallismortii, H. This "one and done" concept is what makes vaccines so effective. So far as the arrangement is concerned, it may Paired (diplo), Grape-like clusters (staphylo) or Chains (strepto). Some living things, like bacteria, are cells. Tetrads The cocci are arranged in packets of four cells, as the cells divide in two planes. Examples: Aerococcus, Pediococcus and Tetragenococcus. 4. They are also not generally able to reproduce outside of a host and are inactive when not inside a living cell. Coccobacilli These are so short and stumpy that they appear ovoid. They can change their shape. Star Shaped Bacteria Example: Stella. 3. Please complete the "Shapes of Bacteria" worksheet. Identify the structure and function of parts on bacteriophages, a polyhedral virus, a rod-shaped virus. Provide the labels for the parts and state the function or purpose of each structure. marismortui. 4. We classify certain bacteria as "good" bacteria because they are an important part of our body's system. While you will probably get the measles if you sit next to someone on a bus who has it, you can sit next to someone with Ebola and not necessarily get sick. A special group of spirilla known as spirochetes are long, slender, and flexible. 1. Vibrio They are comma-shaped bacteria with less than one complete turn or twist in the cell. Example: Vibrio cholerae. 2. For rod-shaped or filamentous bacteria, length is 1-10 μm and diameter is 0.25-1.0 μm. E. coli, a bacillus of about average size is 1.1 to 1.5 μm wide by 2.0 to 6.0 μm long. Spirochaetes occasionally reach 500 μm in length and the cyanobacterium Oscillatoria is about 7 μm in diameter. The bacterium, Epulisicium fishelsoni, can be seen with the naked eye (600 μm long by 80 μm in diameter). One group of bacteria, called the Mycoplasmas, have individuals with size much smaller than these dimensions. This is why we call them single-celled organisms. A special group of spirilla known as spirochetes are long, slender, and flexible. Arrangement of Cocci Cocci bacteria can exist singly, in pairs (as diplococci), in groups of four (as tetrads), in chains (as streptococci), in clusters (as staphylococci), or in cubes consisting of eight cells (as sarcinae). At this rate, one bacterium can produce over two million copies of itself in just seven hours. Antibiotic resistant bacteria have evolved as the result of a combination of natural selection, as described by Charles Darwin, and a recently understood evolutionary mechanism called horizontal gene transfer. Many spirilla are rigid and capable of movement. When a disease can be spread from person to person, we say it is contagious. These daughter cells are actually clones of the original cell. Sarcinae The cocci are arranged in a cuboidal manner, as the cells are formed by regular cell divisions in three planes. They were formerly known as pleuropneumonia-like organisms (PPLO). Mycoplasma gallicepitum, with a size of approximately 200 to 300 nm are thought to be the world's smallest bacteria. Thiomargarita namibiensis is world's largest bacteria, a gram-negative Proteobacterium found in the ocean sediments off the coast of Namibia. They measure about 0.25 μ and are the smallest cells known so far. Pleomorphic Bacteria These bacteria do not have any characteristic shape unlike all others described above. We have used their method of incorporating viral DNA into host cells as a model for how to introduce beneficial genes into host cells. Living things have cells. Contagious diseases can spread through contact with an infected person. Antibiotic resistance was first recognized in Japan after World War II with a type of dysentery that is a severe form of shigellosis. Palisades The bacilli bend at the points of division following the cell divisions, resulting in a palisade arrangement resembling a picket fence and angular patterns that look like Chinese letters. Example: Corynebacterium diphtheriae Arrangement of Spiral Bacteria Spirilla (or spirillum for a single cell) are curved bacteria which can range from a gently curved shape to a corkscrew-like spiral. The toxins that bacteria produce fasten themselves to cellular structures and prevent the cell from working properly. Some of them form branching filaments resulting in a network of filaments called 'mycelium'. Example: Candidatus Savagella. 2. The cell structure is simpler than that of other organisms as there is no nucleus or membrane bound organelles. Due to the presence of a rigid cell wall, bacteria maintain a definite shape, though they vary as shape, size and structure. When viewed under light microscope, most bacteria appear in variations of three major shapes: the rod (bacillus), the sphere (coccus) and the spiral type (vibrio). Living things respond to their environment, and there is debate about whether or not viruses do this. We actually can't live without them. Some argue that they are not living creatures because they don't metabolize food into energy or have organized cells. A virus does not have a nucleus. In fact, structure of bacteria has two aspects, arrangement and shape. Viruses are a kind of microorganism. Spirillum with many turns can superficially resemble spirochetes. They look like coccus and bacillus. Examples: Haemophilus influenzae, Gardnerella vaginalis, and Chlamydia trachomatis. 4. Filamentous Bacteria They are very long thin filament-shaped bacteria. What cause each type of disease that is listed? They contain several strands of genetic material (DNA or RNA) and are surrounded by a layer of protein called the CAPSID. Spirilla They have rigid spiral structure. A typical moneran is diagrammed below. Shapes of Bacteria.doc Use the classification key to identify the bacteria, drawn at the bottom of the page, based on their shape. Write the scientific name on the line provided. Remember to follow the rules for writing scientific names-- the blank line does not as the underline! Don't forget to answer the questions on the back! 1461844800 04/28/2016 08:00am Bacteria are prokaryotic, unicellular microorganisms, which lack chlorophyll pigments. Diplobacilli appear in pairs after division. Example of Single Rod: Bacillus cereus Examples of Diplobacilli: Coxiella burnetii, Moraxella bovis, Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis, etc. 2. Streptobacilli The bacilli are arranged in chains, as the cells divide in one plane. Examples: Streptobacillus moniliformis. 3. Yogurt, cheese, pickles, and soy sauce are all made using specific strains of bacteria which help to preserve food while giving it a unique flavor. Spirochetes move by means of axial filaments, which look like flagella contained beneath a flexible external sheath but lack typical bacterial flagella. Examples: Leptospira species (Leptospira interrogans), Treponema pallidum, Borrelia recurrentis, etc. Others Shapes and Arrangements of Bacteria 1. genitalium, etc. Similar Posts: Flagella - Introduction, Types, Examples, Parts, Functions and Flagella Staining - Principle, Procedure and Interpretation Differences Between Cilia and Flagella Differences Between Bacteria and Viruses Negative Staining- Principle, Reagents, Procedure and Result Scientists disagree on whether or not viruses are themselves living things. They inject their DNA directly into their host's cells and begin to replicate. Human gastrointestinal microbiota, also known as the gut microbiome, are the microorganisms that live in the digestive tracts of humans and many non-human animals, including insects. The cell then grows longer and splits into two cells, each of which contain a strand of DNA identical to that of the parent cell. Beneficial bacteria in the gut normally keep the cells of the epithelium healthy by providing them with short-chain fatty acids and other nutrients that they need. Diplobacilli Most bacilli appear as single rods.

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