Name - $\qquad$
Partner - $\qquad$

## Effect of Mutation on Evolution

## Hypothesis

## Procedure

1. Start with a population of 20 bacteria, 18 typical and 2 mutated. Record the starting bacteria population for both typical and mutated bacteria in Table 1 in the column labeled "At start of generation"
2. The entire population of bacteria will be exposed to an antibiotic. You will simulate this event by rolling the die for each individual bacterium (paper clip) to see if the bacterium survives antibiotic treatment
a. For typical bacteria, which have a 1-in-6 chance of surviving exposure to an antibiotic, survival and reproduction happen only when a 1 is rolled. Any other roll will lead to death.
b. For mutated bacteria, which have a 5-in-6 chance of surviving exposure to an antibiotic, survival and reproduction occurs in rolls of 1-5. Death only occurs when a 6 is rolled.
3. For each individual bacterium, roll the die
a. Determine if the bacterium survives or dies
b. When a bacterium dies, remove it from the population by setting it aside
c. Record the number of bacteria that died after antibiotic treatment in the "Dead" column in Table 1.
d. Record the number of bacteria that survived, after the antibiotic treatment, in the "Survivors" column in Table 1.
4. The surviving bacteria reproduce. Bacteria divide in half when they reproduce. Each surviving bacterium becomes two bacteria. In Table 1, use the number of survivors from generation 1 to calculate and record the total number of bacteria after each surviving bacterium reproduces in the "Reproduction" column in Table 1.
5. Write the number of bacteria in your "Reproduction" column at the end of generation 1 in the column "At start of generation" for generation 2.
6. Repeat steps 2-4, filling in Table 1 for another 4 generations.
7. Once you have your final numbers record them with the class data.
8. Graph your results (scatter plot) for both typical and mutated bacteria (two lines) in Figure 1. Use the numbers in the "At start of generation" column.
