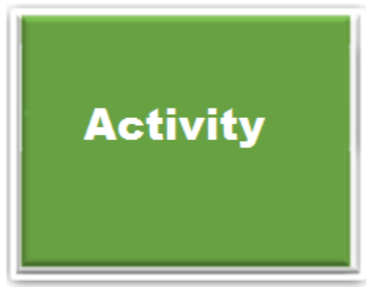
Activity 15

Print your name here.



Write a letter to your instructor for this assignment.

Write a Letter Based on the Biology Information Provided.

Letters are a written, typed, or printed communication, especially one sent in an envelope by mail or messenger.

A letter is one person's written message to another pertaining to some matter of common concern. Letters have several different types: Formal letters and Informal letters. Letters have been sent since antiquity and continue to serve a purpose today.

Letters are a way to connect with someone not through the internet. Despite email, letters are still popular, particularly in business and for official communications. Letters have some advantages over email:

- No special device is needed to receive a letter, just a postal address, and the letter can be read immediately on receipt.
- Letters, especially those with a signature and/or on an organization's own notepaper, are more difficult to falsify than is an email and thus provide much better evidence of the contents of the communication.
- Letter writing can provide an extension of the face-to-face therapeutic encounter.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letter_(message)

Instructions: Use the science information provided to you for constructing the content of your letter's body.

1. **Hand-write your letter on the back of this page.**
2. **DATE.** *Write today's date in the date box.*
3. **ADDRESS.** *Address the letter to your instructor in the "Address Block" box.*
4. **GREETING.** *Start your letter with an appropriate salutation such as Dear …*
5. **BODY.** *Write 70 words or more about the topic you have been assigned.*
6. **CLOSING.** *Sign your letter beneath the "Sincerely" expression.*

1. Hand write your letter.
2. Write today's date here.

3. Write your instructor's name followed by Your schools address, city, state, zip code.

4. Write your greeting here.

5. Write the body here (70 words)

6. Sign your letter here.

Sincerely,

Activity 15 Letter Topic

Use the biology information provided below to write a letter .

Write a letter to your instructor based on this information.

Biology Topic 15. Plant Cells

Plant cells share similarities with animal cells but also have distinct features such as a cell wall. Like all organisms, plants have cells. Plant cells have a nucleus with chromosomes and DNA, and they have mitochondria. Those are common to all eukaryote cells. But in some ways, plant cells are different from animal cells and the cells of other eukaryotes.

A cell wall is the wall of a cell in plants, bacteria, fungi, algae, and some archaea. Animal cells do not have cell walls, nor do protozoa. Cell walls protect the cells from damage. It is also there to make the cell strong, to keep its shape, and to control the growing of the cell and plant. (*Wikipedia*)

Plant cells also have plastids. The most notable are the chloroplasts, which contain chlorophyll. This green-colored pigment absorbs sunlight, and allows the plant to make its own food by photosynthesis. (*Wikipedia*)

Other types of plastids are the amyloplasts, whch store starch, elaioplasts for fat storage, and chromoplasts for making and storing pigments. (*Wikipedia*)

General Biology Reminders

Biology Words: *Adaptation. Animal. Behavior. Cells. Chromosomes. Cytokinesis. Darwin. Dissection. Diversity. DNA. Ecology. Evolution. Genes. Heredity. Inquiry. Interdependence. Interpretation. Measure. Microscope. Mitosis. Models. Observation. Organisms. Physiology. Plant. Population. Protist. Systems.*

Biology is a natural science. Biology is the scientific study of living things – one of several of the Life Sciences. Biology is a natural science involving the study of life and living organisms. (*Wikipedia*)

What is it that defines life? How can we tell that one thing is alive and another is not? Most people have an intuitive understanding of what it means for something to be alive. However, it's surprisingly hard to come up with a precise definition of life. Because of this, many definitions of life are operational definitions—they allow us to separate living things from nonliving ones, but they don't actually pin down what life is. To make this separation, we must come up with a list of properties that are, as a group, uniquely characteristic of living organisms. (*Khan Academy*)

NOTE: A biology investigation usually starts with an observation—that is, something that catches the biologist's attention. (*Khan Academy*)

NOTE: When possible, scientists test their hypotheses using controlled experiments. A controlled experiment is a scientific test done under controlled conditions, meaning that just one (or a few) factors are changed at a time, while all others are kept constant. (*Khan Academy*)

Natural science is a branch of science concerned with the description, prediction, and understanding of natural phenomena, based on empirical evidence from observation and experimentation. Mechanisms such as peer review and repeatability of findings are used to try to ensure the validity of scientific advances. (*Wikipedia*)