

# Activity 15

Print your name here.

Activity

*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\\_\(message\)](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.*

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# Activity 15 Letter Topic

*Use the biology information provided below to write a letter .*

**Write a letter to your instructor based on this information.**

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## **Biology Topic 16. Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic Cells**

Prokaryotes are unicellular organisms that lack organelles or other internal membrane-bound structures. Prokaryotic cells preceded eukaryotic cells on the evolutionary timeline. Eukaryotes are organisms whose cells have a nucleus enclosed within membranes

Animals, plants, algae and fungi are all eukaryotes. There are also eukaryotes amongst single-celled protists. In contrast, simpler organisms, such as bacteria and archaea, do not have nuclei and other complex cell structures. Such organisms are called prokaryotes. (*Wikipedia*)

Besides a nucleus, prokaryotes lack other things eukaryotes (cells with a true nucleus) have. Prokaryotes do not have membranes inside the cell. This means that there are no vacuoles, Golgi apparatus, endoplasmic reticula or other organelles inside the cell. (*Wikipedia*)

# General Biology Reminders

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**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*)