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.
 <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letter (message)</u>

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.

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

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



4. Write your greeting here.



5. Write the body here (70 words)







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 32. Animal Characteristics

Animals are multicellular eukaryotic organisms that form the biological kingdom Animalia. With few exceptions, animals consume organic material, breathe oxygen, are able to move, reproduce sexually, and grow from a hollow sphere of cells (the blastula) during embryonic development.

Over 1.5 million living animal species have been described—of which around 1 million are insects—but it has been estimated there are over 7 million animal species in total. Animals range in length from 8.5 millionths of a meters to 33.6 meters (110 ft). Animals have complex interactions with each other and their environments. Animals form complicated food webs. The study of animals is called zoology.

Mammals are one group of animals. Mammals have fur (or, hair) and a very precise kind of temperature regulation. Other groups of animals include birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish.

Insects are animals too. Insects have similar characteristics of other animals. Insects belong to the phylum Arthropoda. Other animals in this phylum include millipedes, spiders, ticks, crabs, lobsters, and crayfish. **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*)