

Student Name _____ *Date Submitted* _____



SCIENCE 9 (v5)

Section 1.0 Send-In: *Basis of Life*

Complete this send-in as part of your course enrollment. This will be your first mark entered for the course. When this assignment has been received by SCIDES, your course materials will be sent to you.

This send-in consists of:

- Science 9 Course Planner _____ / 5 marks
- Basis of Life Questions _____ / 24 marks

TOTAL: _____ / 29 marks _____ %



Mail:

- 1) This **Cover Sheet**
- 2) **Return Address** (page 2 or Comment Sheet) – Fill out with your complete name and address.
- 3) **Send-In Assignments** – as listed above.

*Be sure to put proper **postage** on the envelope (if necessary) and add your **return address**.*

Name: _____

___ / 5 marks

Science 9 Course Planner

Complete all the following contact information that applies to you and check the one that is the best way to contact you during the day:

Home Phone: _____ Work Phone: _____ Cell: _____

Email: _____

other way to contact you (explain) _____

When is the best time for your teacher or tutor/marker to contact you? ___:___ AM PM

Check your Grade: Grade 9 Grade 10 Grade 11 Grade 12 Graduated

Timetable Options/Course Plan

One of the keys to being successful in anything that you do is to take the time to plan carefully. The objective of this section is to help you create a timetable for managing your schoolwork and enable you to set goals for finishing all of your courses by your desired completion date. **Most full-time students complete 3 to 5 assignments each week.**

The flexibility of our distributed learning program offers you many choices but a plan for completion is essential to success. Most full-time students complete 8 courses in a school year (10 months). The most common timetables are 'semestered' (4 courses at a time) or "linear" (8 courses at a time).

What is your planned schedule? Semester System (22 weeks) Linear System (44 weeks)

other: (*explain*) _____

What is your intended **start** date for this course? Now Other date: _____

What is your intended **completion** date for this course? _____ (month) _____ (year)

How many courses are you taking with us this year? ____ How many with other schools/programs? ____

Science 9 consists of 16 more send-in assignments and 4 module tests. How many assignments/tests per week must you do to complete this course as planned? _____



- *Mark target submission dates on a calendar.*
- *Add this same information from other courses to help you create a schedule for completion.*
- *Record the actual dates you submit work so you can track your progress.*



Delivery Method

Science 9 is offered as an online-supported print course. You will receive workbooks in print form and you have the option of also accessing the online support. If you sign up for the online classroom, you may still choose to do assignments on paper and send in by regular mail.

In the online classroom, you will find:

- assignments uploaded as templates in Word. You submit the completed assignments electronically.
- tips & pointers for doing the course including comments from the marker/tutor and links out to websites that clarify the concepts
- access to other Science 9 learners and your marker/tutor

Benefits to the online classroom:

- word-processing ability on assignments
- clarification of concepts and/or assignment instructions
- quicker turn-around time for marked assignments
- improved/corrected assignments (the uploaded assignments may differ from the print versions)
- participation is completely optional even once you have access



Would you like access to the online classroom for Science 9?

YES

NO THANKS

Anything else?

Is there anything else you would like us to know about you or your education plans or learning style that will help us provide you with better service?

The Basis of Life

Science 9 starts with “Life Science: Cells and Reproduction”. This is a field of Biology – the study of living things. To understand the functioning of cells, you will need to review the basis of all life.

Every living thing is called an organism. Most people think of living things as either plants or animals but there are many single-celled organisms that do not fit either category and therefore have groups of their own. Regardless of group, all living things possess certain characteristics that distinguish them from non-living things:

- use energy
- can move
- are sensitive to the environment
- can grow
- can reproduce their own kind
- get rid of wastes

A. Energy for Life

Living things must receive an almost constant supply of energy to be able to carry on their life functions.

Organisms carry on a variety of activities, which enable them to move, grow, and reproduce their own kind. To do this, they must have a supply of energy. Energy received from the sun by green plants is changed and stored in the form of chemical energy. Since animals are unable to do this, they must feed on plants or other animals (*that have fed on plants or other animals*) to get their energy supply.

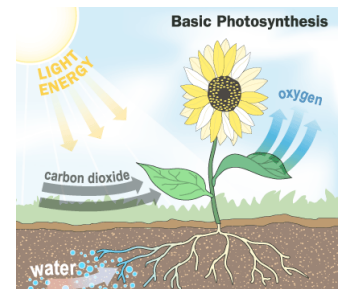
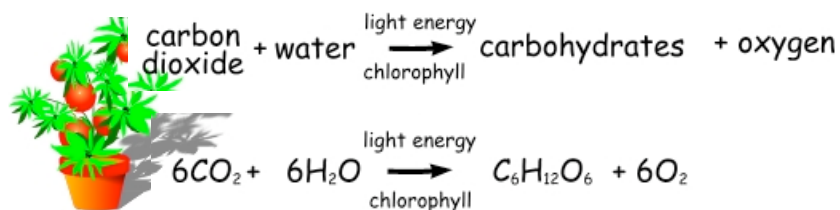
B. Life Activities of Plants and Animals

Movement:

All living things have the ability to move. This movement is performed within the organism itself. Movement can be seen more easily in animals than in plants. The movement of animals from place to place is called locomotion. Movement in plants is limited to the bending of leaves and stems toward light, and roots growing toward water.

Nutrition:

All living things must get food to be used for energy and growth. Green plants have the ability to make their own food. They use the energy from the sun to combine raw materials to make sugar (food). This process is called photosynthesis. The equation for this process is:



Non-green plants (*like mushrooms*) and animals do not have the ability to make their own food supply. The process by which this food is broken down and changed to a usable form is called digestion.

3. List 3 things for which organisms need energy. (3 marks)

-
-
-

4. **Where** do green plants get their energy?

5. **How** do animals get their energy?

6. What is the proper term for the movement of animals from place to place?

7. Give 2 examples of plants 'moving'. (2 marks)

-
-

8. **Name the process** by which green plants can make their own food and **list the 3 things** they need to do so.

-
-
-

9. Name the process by which food is broken down by animals.

10. In humans, name the process in which the kidneys, lungs, large intestine, and skin are involved.

11. What are stimuli (define)?

12. Which life process is **NOT** necessary for the survival of an individual organism.

13. Name the process that provides the energy and materials for the repair of damaged body parts?