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My Digital literacy Scrapbook

Why quitting is bad but can be good

English 9

Positive Personal And Cultural Identity

- I can tell how some important aspects of my life have influenced my values.
- I can explain what my values are and how they affect choices I make.
- I understand I will continue to develop new abilities and strengths to help me meet new challenges

- [Why quitting is bad but can be good](#)

Why quitting is bad but can be good.

Ryan [Shahhidary](#)

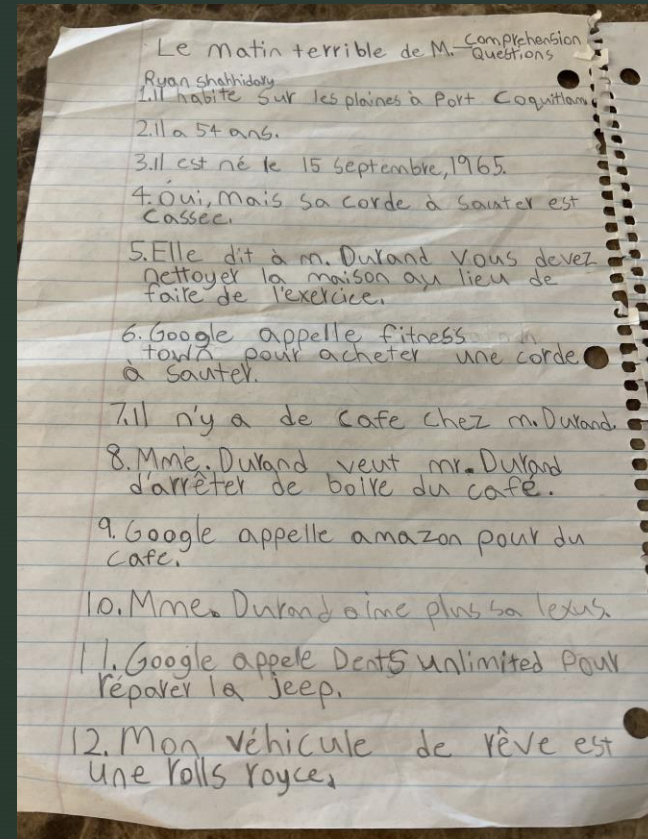
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Le Matin de Monsieur: Questions

French 9

Creative thinking

- I get ideas when I use my senses to explore.
- I make my ideas work or I change what I am doing
- I build the skills necessary to to make my ideas work
- I generate ideas as I pursue my interests



DNA and Cell parts

Science 9

Communication

- I present information clearly in a organized way
- I ask and respond to simple, direct questions
- I can understand and share about a topic that is important for me
- I can summarize key ideas

DNA questions Haploid and diploid questions

Science 9
Haploids and Diploids
Fill in the following chart:

Type of Cell	Sperm Cell	Egg Cell	Fertilized Egg Cell
n or 2n	n	n	2n
Number of Chromosomes	23	23	46
Haploid or Diploid	haploid	haploid	diploid
Division Process	meiosis	meiosis	mitosis

Humans have 46 chromosomes in each body cell, but different species have different numbers of chromosomes. Fill in the following chart:

Organism	Haploid Number	Diploid Number
Earthworm	n=39	2n=38
Fern	N=39	2n=1010
Chimpanzee	n=24	2n=48
Amoeba	N=27	2n=50

Science 9
DNA

a. What do the letters DNA stand for?
Deoxyribonucleic Acid

a. Describe the structure of DNA (include the terms helix, base pairs, sugar and phosphate).
It looks like a twisted ladder that's called a double helix. This structure was discovered by James Watson and Francis Crick in 1953.

The bases are Cytosine(C), Guanine(G), Adenine(A), Thymine(T). (C) and (G) are complementary pairs held together by hydrogen bonds. (A) and (T) are complementary pairs. They will never mix.

It has 1 Phosphate molecule, 1 sugar molecule and 1 base.

Each unit is called a nucleotide. Many nucleotides together make a nucleic acid.

The backbone is the edges of the ladder and it's made up of phosphate group and sugar group. Sugar is Deoxyribose.

About 3.2 billion bases make up a human. The combination and order of these bases make up the instructional code for each unique person.

a. Why is DNA necessary in a cell?
Because it's in chromosomes found in cells.

a. Where is DNA found in a cell, and what are the structures called?
Inside of every cell and every living being other than mature red blood cells there is DNA.

Thank you for looking
at my digital literacy
scrapbook