



<p>This module is designed to encourage you to explore different facets of the biological life and living systems around you, including macrobiotic and microbiotic life, ecology, genetics, and advances in medicine.</p>										
<p>3. Be a biologist! Consider different areas of biological explorations presented below and pick TWO from A or B or C or D or E. Run the experiments or perform the activity and discuss your observations and conclusions with your counselor. Always be sure you have your parent's or guardian's permission before using the Internet.</p>										
<p>3A. Botanical Investigation: Effect of Light on Plant Growth</p>										
<p>3A-1. Experiment: Plant pea seeds in potting soil, and grow and water one set under normal sunlight, another set under fluorescent light, and a last set of potted peas in large boxes with only one quarter-size hole for sunlight. Predict what difference(s) you expect to see among the three conditions, and allow plants to germinate and grow for at least two weeks. Record specific observations about the height, leaf size, number of leaves, color, and stem diameter. Document your results with photos. Graph your quantitative results.</p>										
<p>3A-2. Discuss With your counselor:</p>										
<p>3A-2a. What was your hypothesis?</p>										
<p>3A-2b. Did your experimental results agree with your hypothesis?</p>										
<p>3A-2c. What factors contributed to the differences, if any, between your hypothesis and the actual experimental results?</p>										
<p>3A-3. Explain to your counselor possible reasons that support your experimental results. Then answer TWO of the following questions.</p>										
<p>3A-3a. How does sunlight affect the process of photosynthesis?</p>										
<p>3A-3b. How do different colors of light affect plant growth?</p>										
<p>3A-3c. What is the best color of light to grow a plant in?</p>										
<p>3A-3d. How can this knowledge be used to improve the quality and yield of food crops?</p>										
<p>3B. Microscopic Discovery: Life in a Drop of Pond Water</p>										
<p>3B-1. Experiment: Collect a pint of water from a local pond, creek, river or estuary, or any source of standing water. Observe a drop of the water under the microscope at 100x magnification, using a slide with a well depression. Draw what you see, and research the identity of the microorganisms you discovered in the sample. Divide your sample into three equal portions, and store them in jars with access to air (e.g., punch some holes into the lid):</p>										
<p>3B-1a. To the first jar, add a pinch of rice flour or ground yeast. Predict what will change in one week</p>										
<p>3B-1b. To the second jar, add a teaspoon of household bleach. Predict what will change in one week.</p>										
<p>3B-1c. Keep the third jar as a control sample. Predict what will change in one week.</p>										
<p>3B-1d. At the end of the one-week incubation, take samples from each jar, and observe under the microscope what changes occurred.</p>										
<p>3B-2. Discuss with your counselor the following:</p>										



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<p>3D-1. Experiment: With permission of your parents or guardians, find a recipe on the internet to create your own DNA extraction kit using household materials, and use it to purify DNA from strawberries.</p>										
<p>3D-1a. Perform the DNA extraction, recording your materials and observations at each step.</p>										
<p>3D-1b. Present a report of your experiment to your counselor.</p>										
<p>3D-2. Discuss with your counselor the following</p>										
<p>3D-2:a. What is DNA, its composition and structure, and where is it found in a cell?</p>										
<p>3D-2b. What is the purpose of each of the components of your DNA extraction liquid?</p>										
<p>3D-2c. Why are strawberries a good choice for DNA extraction? What else could you use?</p>										
<p>3D-2d. Why do you think you are able to see the DNA without using a microscope?</p>										
<p>3D-3. Explain to your counselor TWO of the following questions:</p>										
<p>3D-3a. What is the science of genetics? The fields of genetics and genomics offer dozens of career possibilities. Which are the three most interesting to you?</p>										
<p>3D-3b. What are some diseases or disabilities that result from genetic mutations or alterations in human DNA? What possible environmental factors cause genetic mutations in humans?</p>										
<p>3D-3c. Do you think that genomic medicine and personalized medicine will improve our health? Are there any ethical or moral issues that need to be considered as these technologies are developed?</p>										
<p>3E. Ecology</p>										
<p>3E-1. Study at least four diverse environmental areas near where you live. Plan and execute a field trip to each of these areas, with the permission of your parents and your counselor.</p>										
<p>3E-1a. Describe the reasons for selecting these areas, their boundaries, user groups, any outside forces that interact with them, and a list of what plants, animals, and other life you expect to find at each of them.</p>										
<p>3E-1b. Explain the basic natural systems, cycles, and changes that occur over time. Include the four basic elements (what are these?), land-use patterns, and at least six different species in your analysis and how they have changed over time. Discuss both biological and physical components.</p>										
<p>3E-1c. Under the guidance of a natural resources professional, carry out an investigation of an ecological subject approved by your counselor in one of the four identified environmental areas. Make sure to inventory and map the area, and to observe the living and nonliving parts of the ecosystem.</p>										

