Item Required	Module 1	Module 2	Module 3	Module 4
airtight jar		A 2.4, Option 4		
small cup		A 2.4, Option 4		
plastic straw			LA 3.1, 3.3, 3.5 A 3.2, Option 1	
paper bits			LA 3.1, 3.5	
wool cloth/fabric			LA 3.1, 3.3, 3.5	
transparent tape (packing tape)			LA 3.1; 3.3; 3.12, Option 2; 3.13, Option 2 A 3.2, Options 1 and 2; A 3.5, Option 2	LA 4.2
15 cm of copper tubing (1 cm in diameter)			LA 3.3	
30 cm string			LA 3.3	
thread			LA 3.5 A 3.2, Option 1	
pith ball or piece of foam			LA 3.3	
foam cup			A 3.2, Options 1 and 2	
aluminum foil			A 3.2, Options 1 and 2	
soda can with pull tab			A 3.2, Option 2	
lemon			LA 3.7, Option 1	
copper wire			LA 3.7, Option 1	
neon bulb, ammeter, galvanometer, or multimeter			LA 3.7, Option 1	
iron nail, plus welding rods, wires, or other metals			LA 3.7, Option 1	
2 D cell batteries			LA 3.12, Option 2 LA 3.13, Option 2 A 3.5, Option 2	
2 small flashlight bulbs			LA 3.12, Option 2 LA 3.13, Option 2 A 3.5, Option 2	
insulated copper wire			LA 3.13, Option 2 A 3.5, Option 2	

continued

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is taking someone's ideas or words as if they you're your own, without giving credit where credit is due. Some examples include the following:

- downloading material in whole or part from the Internet and submitting it as your own
- copying word-for-word from published or unpublished work
- paraphrasing, or using ideas from, published or unpublished work without giving credit

How can you avoid plagiarism?

1. Begin early because research takes time. In addition to the time needed to search for, evaluate, and read sources, you also need to remember to allow time to get help if you need it. Always document your sources immediately.
2. Incorporate information using quotations or paraphrases. A quotation uses exactly the same words and puts them in quotation marks. A paraphrase uses an author's idea, but expresses it in your own words—without quotation marks, since it is no longer a word-for-word quotation. And just changing a few words from the original does not count.
3. Discover how to use various citation styles like MLA to cite your sources.
4. Give credit where credit is due!

The above is **not** a complete list because using citations could be a lesson in itself. This is a quick guide to help you research ethically and efficiently. When in doubt, talk to your tutor/marker, your librarian, a family member, or a teacher.

Final Exam

The final exam is based on all four modules and is worth 25 percent of the final mark of the course. In order to do well on the final exam, you should review all of the work that you have completed from Modules 1 to 4, including all learning activities and assignments. You should also complete and check your answers for the Final Practice Exam (more about this below).

You are responsible for applying for your exam and making arrangements to have the exam sent to your proctor from the Independent Study Option office. You should make arrangements to write your exam before you finish the final module. When you write your exam, you will be supervised by a proctor.

Chart C: Full School Year (Not Semestered)

Here is a **suggested timeline** that you can follow if you start your course in September and need to complete it by June.

Module	Completion Date
Module 1	late October
Module 2	mid January
Module 3	mid March
Module 4 and Final Exam	late May

Do not wait until the last minute to complete your work, since your tutor/marker may not be available to mark it immediately. Make sure that you leave enough time for your work to travel through the mail, as it might take over a week. It may also take a few weeks for your tutor/marker to mark everything and send the marks to your school.

If you need this course to graduate this school year, remember to schedule and complete your final exam by the end of May.

How and When Do You Send Assignments to Your Tutor/Marker?

When to Submit Assignments

While working on this course, you will mail or email completed assignments to your tutor/marker four times. Each time you send an assignment, you must include the Module Cover Sheet, which you will find at the end of this Introduction. The following chart shows you exactly what you will be mailing in at the end of each module.

Mailing	Modules	Assignments You Will Mail In
Mailing 1	Module 1	Assignments 1.1 – 1.4
Mailing 2	Module 2	Assignments 2.1 – 2.4
Mailing 3	Module 3	Assignments 3.1 – 3.6
Mailing 4	Module 4	Assignments 4.1 – 4.8

What Are Guide Graphics For?

Guide graphics are used throughout this course to identify and guide you in specific tasks. Each graphic has a specific purpose, as described below.

Learning Outcomes: This graphic appears at the beginning of each lesson, indicating the specific learning outcomes targeted for the lesson.

Key Words: This graphic also appears at the beginning of each lesson, listing the new words and terms that will be defined within.

Internet: If you have access to the Internet, you can use it to get more information. Internet access is optional.

Learning Partner: Ask your learning partner to help you with this task.

Learning Activity: Complete this learning activity to help you review or practise what you have learned and to prepare for your assignment or examination. You will not send learning activities to your tutor/marker.

Check Your Work: This graphic reminds you to check your work using the answer key.

Assignment: This guide graphic tells you that there is an assignment you must complete.