

Discovering Science 9 – Typos

Teachers are advised that the following typos have been noted in the student textbook *Discovering Science 9*. Any additional typos you find can be emailed to craigwhite@gov.nl.ca.

This file will be updated as necessary.

Page 24: When speaking of the early "elements" as proposed by the ancient Greeks, the text lists earth, air, **wind** and fire. The correct list of the four elements proposed by ancient Greeks is "earth, air, water, fire". The correct list appears later on page 25. The TR also refers to "wind". Teachers should replace this with "water".

Page 50: Figure 2.13

Elements 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are shaded the wrong color. They should be shaded yellow, to indicate that they are nonmetals. These elements are correctly shaded in Figure 2.14 and in subsequent figures.

Page 63: Last line of the first paragraph (top of page) states that when metals lose their valance electrons they will have the same electronic arrangement as "... the noble gas in their row in the periodic table".

This is worded incorrectly. It should say something like "... the same electron arrangement as the nearest noble gas" or "... the same electron arrangement as the previous noble gas".

Page 74: In Figure 3.3, the chlorine atoms in the middle of the page have the numbers of a sodium atom....so the green nuclei should have 17p and 18n. **However, please note** that the mechanism by which ions form is not part of the core curriculum for grade 9 science. Teachers do not need to refer to this diagram to cover the intended outcomes.

Page 358 (Unit 1 – Space): In Figure 10.12, the label “Ursa Minor” is included twice. The label “Ursa Major” is omitted. See below for the correction.



Figure 10.11 The last star in the handle of the Little Dipper, or Ursa Minor, is Polaris.

This label is correct. "Ursa Minor" is also known as the "little dipper" and contains the North Star "Polaris". The other Ursa Minor is incorrectly placed as indicated.

The Big Dipper is also known as "Ursa Major". This label is missing from the diagram.

At the point around which the stars appear to rotate is the North Star—Polaris. If you were to extend Earth’s axis out into space, it would point at Polaris. Polaris is at the end of the handle of Ursa Minor—the Little Bear (Figure 10.11). Ursa Minor is also called the Little Dipper, since the seven stars that make up this constellation appear to be in the shape of a small ladle.

The constellations in our north sky, including the constellations of Ursa Major, Ursa Minor, and Cassiopeia, are called **circumpolar constellations**. They never go below the horizon.

If you took a picture of this region of the sky over several hours, the stars would make circular patterns like those shown in Figure 10.12.

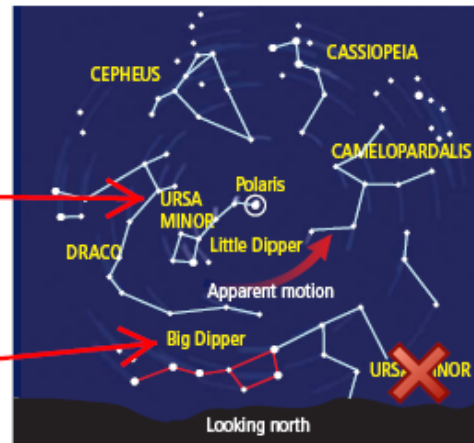


Figure 10.12 The constellations Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Draco, Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, and Camelopardalis rotate around Polaris and appear in the north sky all year.