

ACTIVITY BOOK

BIOLOGY

AND GEOLOGY

1º ESO

La diversidad de los seres vivos



2nd TERM

FECHA DE ENTREGA (MISMO DÍA DEL EXAMEN DE RECUPERACIÓN):

VIERNES 21 DE ABRIL

BLOQUE 3. BIODIVERSITY ON EARTH

UNIT 1. LIVING THINGS

1. Choose the living matter from the list below.

FIRE	MINERAL	CLOUD	BACTERIA	ROBOT
CAR	TREE	MUSHROOM	ROSE BUSH	MUSSEL
PLASTIC BAG	MOULD	RIVER	LOVE	SPONGE

2. Explain the characteristics that all living things have in common:

3. What is a cell? What is the difference between a multicellular and a unicellular organism? Write an example of each one.

4. What is the size of a cell? What are the microorganisms? Draw an example.

5. What are the structures that we can find in all cells? What is the function of each structure?

6. What kinds of cells can we differentiate? Make a drawing of each one and label its parts (There are three types of cell, so that, three drawings must appear)?

7. What are the main differences between a prokaryotic and an eukaryotic cell?

8. What are the essential differences between an animal and a plant cell?

9. What is the difference between an autotrophic and heterotrophic cell? Write examples of living things with these kinds of cells.

10. Define the following concepts related with reproduction:

-Gamete

-Fertilization

-Zygote

-Clon

-Progenitor

11. Fill in the gaps the text related with the nutrition and reproduction:

_____ : This type of nutrition is performed by organisms that obtain _____ materials from the environment, which they transform into _____ material. _____, _____, and some _____ are examples of these type of organism.

_____ : This is performed by organisms that take _____ matter from the environment. Examples of living beings that use _____ nutrition are: _____, _____, _____, and some _____.

There are two types of reproduction:

_____ : a single individual cell creates _____ which are _____. It occurs in all unicellular _____ and in some _____ ones.

Sexual reproduction: it requires _____ individuals of _____ sex. _____ organisms perform this type of reproduction.

UNIT 2. CLASSIFICATION OF LIVING THINGS. MICROORGANISMS

12. Define species Do the donkey and the mare belong to the same species? What do we know it?

13. Write the name of each group of classification of living things and classify the human being.

14. Complete the following chart related with the five kingdoms

Kingdom	Type of cell	Number of cells	Nutrition	2 examples	Another important characteristic of this group.
-M					
-P					
-F					
-P					
-A					

15. To what kingdom do these characteristics belong to?

- A) Unicellular, Procaryote and heterotrophus living thing →
- C) Multicellular proaryote living thing→
- D) Eucaryotic, multicellular, with tissues and heterotrophus living thing→
- E) A protozoa→
- F) Eucaryotic, multicelular, without tissues and autotrophus living thing→
- G) Ser vivo Eucariota, Pluricelular sin tejidos y heterótrofo→
- H) An algaea→
- I) A microorganism with prokaryotic cells→

16. Indicate if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- Some microorganisms produce illnesses. These microorganisms can be seen to the naked eye.
- Protozoa belong to the animal kingdom
- Some simple plants don't have cells.
- The majority of animals reproduce asexually.
- Some plants don't carry out interaction function because they don't have sense organs.

UNIT 5. INVERTEBRATES

17. Make an outline to classify the main groups of invertebrates and its subgroups. Write an example inside of each group.

18. Explain briefly how does an sponge feed on.

19. Explain the following sentence: "An sponge is a sessile organism".

20. Fill in the following chart about the differences between the kinds of living things that belongs to cnidarians. Write an example of living being inside of each group.

Body parts	Examples	Differences between them.
-P		
-J		

21. Write the name of the three groups of worms and a characteristic and an example of each one.

GROUP	EXAMPLE	CHARACTERISTIC
-F		
-N		
-A		

22. Do the same with molluscs.

GROUP	EXAMPLE	CHARACTERISTIC
-G		
-B		
-C		

23. Fill in the following chart about arthropods:

GROUP (example)	Main characteristic that allow us to distinguish if the living thing belongs whether a group or another one.
-M (.....)	
-A (.....)	
-C (.....)	
-I (.....)	

24. Write the name of the corresponding group according to the description:

- They have ambulacral system→
- The group with the biggest number of different species→
- They are the simplest animals→
- They have an exoskeleton→
- They present poisonous tentacles around their mouth→
- They are carnivores and they only have a unique hole in their digestive avity to communicate with the outside.→
- They have an exoskeleton and they need to shed it to grow.→
- The ones that live outside of the water need to live in wet places.→
- The majority have their body segmented into three parts: head, thorax and abdomen.→

25. Write an example of a living thing with the following characteristics:

- They present pedipalps
- Parasite tapeworm
- Parasite arachnid
- It has an osculum
- It has a cephalothorax.
- It has chelicerae
- They move thanks to their muscular foot.
- They breathe through trachea.
- Their bodies are sac shaped and have many holes or pores.
- They are filter feeders
- They have a long body without limbs.
- An external spiral shell is presented.
- They have a head with four small tentacles.
- It is herbivore and it presents a radula.
- They have a pair of antenna and a pair of limbs per segment.
- It has four pairs of legs and do not present antenna.
- They have a pair of antenna and 5 pairs of legs.
- They have compound eyes
- They have three pairs of legs and antennae.
- They have a dermoskeleton

26. Indicate the group and the subgroup that these living things belong to

ANIMAL	GROUP	SUBGROUP	ANIMAL	GROUP	SUBGROUP
1. Butterfly	ARTHROPODS	INSECTS	9. Prawn		
2. Sea urchin			10. Ant		
3. Octopus			11. Jellyfish		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4. Oyster			12. Sponge		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
5. Slug			13. Crab		
6. Scorpion			14. Turtle		
7. Fly			15. Leech		
8. Clam			16. Sardine		

27. Indicate the main characteristic that explains the name of each group

PORÍFERA: It has got a lot of pores.

ANELIDS:

BIBALVS:

CEPHALOPODS:

ARTHROPODS:

MYRIAPODS:

28. Inside of the insects there are different living things with a characteristic mouthpart (masticatory mouth, licker, sucking mouth, biting mouth) What kind of information do these parts give us?

29. Explain what metamorphosis is. Is there any vertebrate that present this type of process?

30. What is the meaning of the following sentence? "Some living things are able to regenerate their body". Do you know any invertebrate who has this property?