

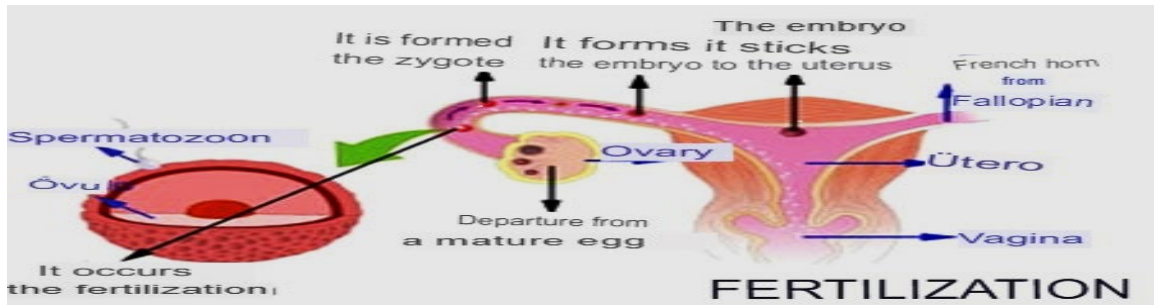


**COLEGIO NACIONES UNIDAS I.E.D.**  
**WORKSHOP THIRD TERM**  
**BIOLOGY 8<sup>th</sup>**

**This workshop must be copied and developed in the corresponding notebook**  
**DELIVERY DATE NOVEMBER 8<sup>th</sup>**

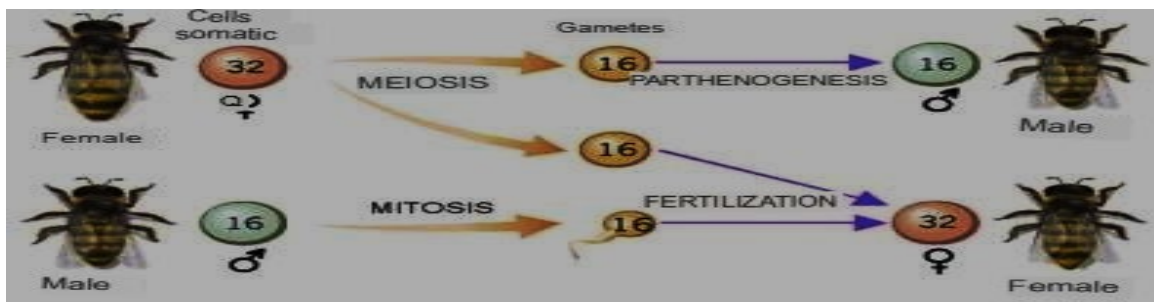
NAME \_\_\_\_\_ GRADE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

LOOK AT THE SCHEME AND SOLVE QUESTIONS 1, 2 AND 3



1. According to the drawing, the place where fertilization occurs?
2. What is a zygote?
3. What is the Fertilization?

LOOK AT THE SCHEME AND SOLVE QUESTION



4. How does the lack of fertilization in bee parthenogenesis affect the number and structure of chromosomes in the offspring?
5. Both Mrs. Lugo and Mrs. Rivera had babies on the same day, in the same hospital, and both had girls at the same time. Mrs. Lugo took a girl home and named her Laura Isabel. Mrs. Rivera took a girl home and named her Andrea. Mrs. Rivera insisted that the girl had been switched at the hospital with Mrs. Lugo's. They resort to blood tests and the evidence reveals:

**Mr. Lugo is type A**  
**Mrs. Lugo is type B**

**Mr. Rivera is type A**  
**Mrs. Rivera is type A**

**Laura Isabel is type O**

**Andrea is type B**

What do you can conclude from the information given?

6. If a man with blood type B marries a woman with blood type A, what will or could their offspring be like? Could they have children with blood type O? Explain your results genetically.
7. In humans, blood types A and B are dominant and o is recessive; for the Rhesus factor (Rh), positive (D) is dominant and negative (d) is recessive. Perform the following dihybrid crosses from the above information, determining the genotypic and phenotypic percentage or proportion:
  - ✓ Mother o negative Father AB positive (heterozygous)
  - ✓ Mother A (heterozygous) positive (heterozygous), father B (heterozygous) negative
8. How you define sustainable development?

9. Mimicry is an adaptation in which a living being resembles others in its environment and crypsis or camouflage is an adaptation in which a living being resembles its own environment in order to ensure, its survival. Write 5 examples of mimicry and 5 of crypsis
10. After studying the energetic behavior of an ecosystem, it can be concluded that humans are at the end of several food chains. For example, they eat fish that have fed on other small fish; the small fish have eaten a certain number of invertebrates, and these have fed on algae. In this process, energy is transferred from the algae to the invertebrate, from the invertebrate to the small fish, from the small fish to the large fish, and finally to the human who consumes it. What can we conclude from this situation?
11. During the summer, it is common to see that some plants weaken and die, while others remain green until the rains return. Likewise, in desert or arid areas, plants are seen that remain green forever. According to this, what can you say about of water and plants?
12. Interspecific competition is a relationship that is established between organisms of different species. Whenever there is competition between species, both species are harmed to some extent. Taking into account this broad definition of this type of relationship, argue which is NOT a necessary condition for competition to be established between two species whose organisms.