

**PLAN DE REFUERZO**

**Recuperación de la asignatura Biología y Geología de 1º ESO Bilingüe**

ALUMNO:.....

GRUPO:.....

PROFESOR TUTOR 2019/20:.....

**Cumplimentar** el cuestionario adjunto y entregarlo a tu profesor de Biología y Geología (o en su caso al Jefe de Departamento) el día del examen. **Es imprescindible para aprobar.**

**Superar una prueba escrita** que estará constituida por algunas de las preguntas que aparecen en el cuestionario realizado. Tendrás una oportunidad la semana del 13 al 17 de Enero y otra, la semana del 20 al 24 de Abril.

1. Fill in the gaps:

- The most popular theory about the origin of the Universe is the \_\_\_\_\_ theory. It explains that the Universe was created as a result of a massive \_\_\_\_\_.
- The name of our galaxy is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Solar System consists of the Sun and all the celestial bodies like planets, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and asteroids.
- The nuclear reaction that takes place in the Sun transforms \_\_\_\_\_ into \_\_\_\_\_. That is why the Sun is so hot.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the time that the Earth takes to orbit once round the Sun.
- The model that nowadays explains the situation of the Solar System is the \_\_\_\_\_, that was suggested by Copernicus and Galileo.

2. Eight planets have been found in the Solar System:

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of them are rocky planets and which are gas giant planets? Explain the differences between them.

3. Answer the questions about the planets:

- a) Which planet is the nearest to the Sun? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Which is the biggest planet? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Which is the only planet with a visible ring? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Which planet is called the Red planet? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Which planet is tilted on its side as it orbits the Sun? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Answer the following questions:

- a) Explain the difference between a star and a planet and give examples.
- b) Explain why is there life on Earth and not on other planets.

5. Define: hydrosphere, time zone, equinox, biosphere, gravity.

6. Answer the questions:

- a) What two things cause the seasons?

b) What is a leap year? Why do we have leap years? How often?

7. Identify if the following sentences refer to a solar eclipse, a lunar eclipse or both:

This occurs when the Earth passes between the Moon and the Sun.	
This occurs when the Moon is between the Earth and the Sun.	
This can be total, partial or annular.	
This occurs when the Sun, the Moon and the Earth are aligned.	
This occurs when the Earth's shadows blocks the whole Moon or just a portion of it.	

8. Which two movements has the Moon? Why do we always see the same face of the Moon?

9. In which layer of the atmosphere takes place the following phenomena?

- Weather occurs in this layer: \_\_\_\_\_.
- This is the upper limit of our atmosphere: \_\_\_\_\_
- The ozone is in this layer: \_\_\_\_\_
- In this layer the solar radiation produces electrically charged, ionised gases:  
\_\_\_\_\_
- In this layer the temperature decrease as altitude increases: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Answer the next questions about the atmosphere:

- a) Why is the ozone layer important for us? Which substances can damage the ozone layer?
- b) Explain all you know about the greenhouse effect. Explain the difference between the natural greenhouse effect and the artificial increase of the greenhouse effect.
- c) How is acid rain produced? Why is it so dangerous for ecosystems?

11. Complete this table:

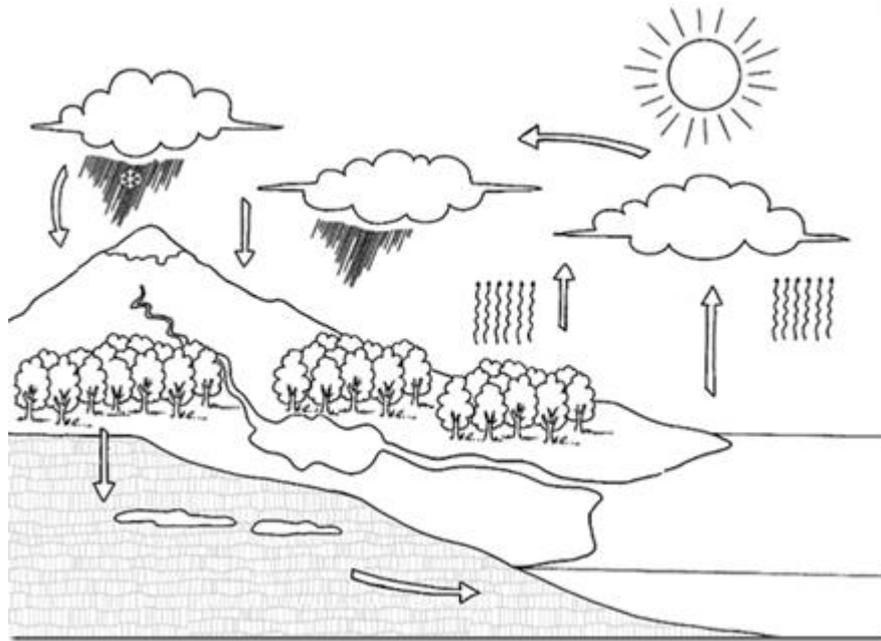
POLLUTANT	NATURAL OR ARTIFICIAL	TYPE OF POLLUTION
Streets illumination		
Disco music		
Pollen		
Carbon dioxide produced after burning fossil fuels		
Sulfur oxides released during volcanic eruptions.		

12. Copy and complete the following table about the different states in which water can be found:

WATER FORM	TYPES	WHERE CAN IT BE FOUND
SOLID		

	WATER VAPOUR	
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13. Label the following diagram of the water cycle. Define 3 of the processes that are happening:



14. Fill in the gaps about the water properties:

Pure water has no \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. Water is called a \_\_\_\_\_ because it can dissolve many substances. The \_\_\_\_\_ point of water is 100°C and the \_\_\_\_\_ point of water is 0°C. Water has a high \_\_\_\_\_ capacity because a lot of heat is required to raise its temperature. Humans regulate its temperature when we \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ floats on the surface of liquid water because it is less \_\_\_\_\_ than liquid water.

15. Explain 4 ways to save water at home.

16. Answer the questions:

- Explain the difference between consumptive and non-consumptive water and name 2 examples of each one.
- Explain the 3 types of water pollution saying some examples of each.

17. Fill in the gaps about the geosphere:

The geosphere is made up of three major layers:

The \_\_\_\_\_ is the outer layer and the thinnest. There are two types of crust: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is under the crust. It is the thickest layer and can be divided in two parts: the \_\_\_\_\_ mantle and the lower mantle. In the mantle we can find the \_\_\_\_\_, that is melted rock that is expelled from the volcano when it erupts.

The \_\_\_\_\_ is the deepest layer. It is made of nickel and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The \_\_\_\_\_ is made up of the crust and a portion of the upper mantle. It is divided into different fragments called the \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Define mineral, name the 8 properties of minerals and explain one of them.

19. Fill in the gaps about the rocks:

\_\_\_\_\_ rocks are formed by the cooling and solidification of \_\_\_\_\_ which is pushed up to the surface, often through \_\_\_\_\_ (example: \_\_\_\_\_).

\_\_\_\_\_ rocks are formed from the \_\_\_\_\_ of sediments laid down in lakes or seas over millions of years (example \_\_\_\_\_).

Metamorphic rocks are produced from pre-existing rocks which have been subjected to high \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ over long periods of time (example \_\_\_\_\_).

20. Explain 5 uses of minerals and 5 uses of rocks. Name each one and its use.

21. Make a picture of the rock cycle labelling all the types of rocks and all the processes that are involved in it.

22. Explain the four things that make possible life on Earth.

23. Fill in the gaps about nutrition:

Nutrition is necessary to obtain \_\_\_\_\_ that the organism will use to grow and \_\_\_\_\_ damaged structures.

\_\_\_\_\_ organism transform inorganic substances into \_\_\_\_\_ substances. The process to make their own food is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are autotrophs.

\_\_\_\_\_ organisms obtain the organic matter by feeding on other living beings.

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are heterotrophs.

24. Answer the following questions:

a) Which are the differences between eukaryotic cells and prokaryotic cells?

b) Define endangered species and name one example.

25. The cell. What do you know about:

a) Cell wall:

b) Cytoplasm:

c) Genetic material (DNA):

d) cell membrane:

e) mitochondria:

26. Answer the following questions about living beings:

- a) Name the five kingdoms. Name in order all the taxonomic groups.
- b) How do bacteria reproduce?
- c) Why algae are not the same as plants?
- d) Why fungi are not the same as plants?

27. Define: saprophyte, antibiotic, lichen, binary fision, mycelium.

28. Answer the questions:

- a) Explain the differences between viruses and bacteria.
- b) How do we classify bacteria? Explain it and make a picture of each class.

29. About algae:

- a) Explain the differences between algae and plants.
- b) Explain the importance of algae.

30. About protozoans and fungi:

- a) Explain the importance of protozoans.
- b) Why are fungi so important for ecosystems, for medicine and for food production?
- c) Why fungi are not considered plants?