1. What is acrosome reaction?
2. How the polyspermy (fertilization with more than one spermatozoon) is blocked?
3. The stages of embryonic development are gastrulation, organogenesis, and cleavage. Arrange them according to the chronology of the development.

1 …………..

2 …………..

3 …………..

1. During embryonic development, each of the germ layers (ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm) gives rise to different tissues. Fill the right column of the table with the germ layer involved in the tissues given in the left column.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tissue | Germ layer |
| Neural tissue |  |
| Bones |  |
| Blood |  |
| Epidermis of the skin |  |
| Muscles |  |

1. What is phagocytosis?
2. How does T cell recognize the antigen?
3. What is the role of memory cells for immunity?
4. Match the following processes with their roles in evolution (in letters):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Mutations |  |
| Migrations |  |
| Natural selection |  |

A. Unification of populations of a species

B. “Sorting out” genetic diversity

C. Source of genetic diversity

1. Match the numbers (1,2,3,4) to groups of animals to indicate in what chronological order they evolved:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reptiles |  |
| Amphibians |  |
| Fishes |  |
| Mammals |  |

1. Match the numbers (1,2,3,4) to milestones in human evolution to indicate in what chronological order they appeared:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Speech |  |
| Control of fire |  |
| Upright posture |  |
| Migration to the New World |  |