

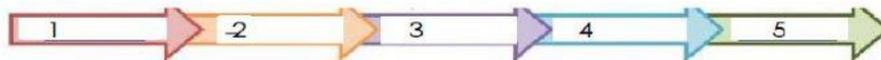
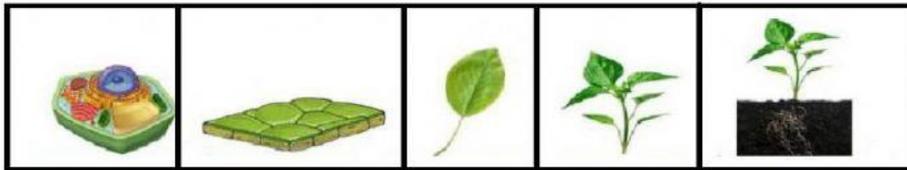
## EVALUACIÓN

|                           |                |   |                |              |           |                |             |
|---------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| <b>TIPO DE EVALUACIÓN</b> |                | Objetiva ( ) Diagnóstica ( ) Recuperación ( ) Quiz ( ) Otro ( x ) ¿Cuál?: _____ |                |              |           |                |             |
| <b>PROFESOR</b>           |                |   |                |              |           | <b>PERÍODO</b> | <b>II</b>   |
| <b>AREA</b>               | <b>SCIENCE</b> | <b>ASIGNATURA</b>   | <b>SCIENCE</b> | <b>GRUPO</b> | <b>4°</b> | <b>FECHA</b>   | ___/___/___ |
| <b>ESTUDIANTE</b>         |                |   |                |              |           |                |             |

Comprende la magnitud y la dirección en que se aplica una fuerza y los efectos y ventajas de utilizar diferentes tipos de máquinas. Comprende que los sistemas del cuerpo humano están formados por órganos, tejidos y células describiendo el funcionamiento integrado de los mismos.

Temas de evaluación: 1-Niveles de organización de los seres vivos. 2-La célula. 3-Órganos y sistemas que componen el cuerpo humano.

Choose the correct level of organization for each picture.



|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1<br>A. Cell<br>B. Tissue<br>C. Organ<br>D. Organ system<br>E. individual | 2<br>A. Cell<br>B. Tissue<br>C. Organ<br>D. Organ system<br>E. individual | 3<br>A. Cell<br>B. Tissue<br>C. Organ<br>D. Organ system<br>E. individual | 4<br>A. Cell<br>B. Tissue<br>C. Organ<br>D. Organ system<br>E. individual | 5<br>A. Cell<br>B. Tissue<br>C. Organ<br>D. Organ system<br>E. individual |
|---|---|---|---|---|

6- Write 3 functions of a cell.

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7 What is the function of the cell membrane? (10 Words)

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## EVALUACIÓN

8-Humans and other complex living things have systems of organs. What is the function of these systems?

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>A.</b> To form tissues | <b>B.</b> To carry out processes that keep us alive. |
| <b>C.</b> To form organs  | <b>D.</b> To make up cells and produce a new life.   |

9-What organ system stores calcium for the body and produce red blood cells?

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Bones.              | <b>B.</b> Heart               |
| <b>C.</b> Arteries and veins. | <b>D.</b> Circulatory system. |

### Investigation.

**10-Making Inferences** Why can multicellular organisms be more complex than single-cell organisms? Use the three advantages of being multicellular to help explain your answer.

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Match the organ system with its function.

| Organ system   |    | Function | Organs, tissues, and structures involved   |  |
|----------------|----|----------|--|--|
| Urinary        | 11 | ⇒        | Transports oxygen, nutrients, and other substances to the cells and transports wastes, carbon dioxide, and other substances away from the cells. | Heart, blood, and blood vessels.   |
| Digestive      | 12 | ⇒        | Processes foods and absorbs nutrients, minerals, vitamins, and water.  | Mouth, salivary glands, esophagus, stomach, liver, gallbladder, exocrine pancreas, small intestine, and large intestine. |
| Skeletal       | 13 | ⇒        | Provides movement, support, and heat production.   | Skeletal, cardiac, and smooth muscles.   |
| Nervous        | 14 | ⇒        | Collects, transfers, and processes information and directs short-term change in other organ systems  | Brain, spinal cord, nerves, and sensory organs—eyes, ears, tongue, skin, and nose  |
| Respiratory    | 15 | ⇒        | Delivers air to sites where gas exchange can occur   | Mouth, nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs, and diaphragm   |
| Muscular       | 16 | ⇒        | Supports and protects soft tissues of the body; provides movement at joints; produces blood cells; and stores minerals                           | Bones, cartilage, joints, tendons, and ligaments   |
| Cardiovascular | 17 | ⇒        | Removes excess water, salts, and waste products from the blood and body and controls pH  | Kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder, and urethra   |