

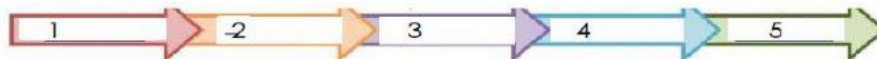
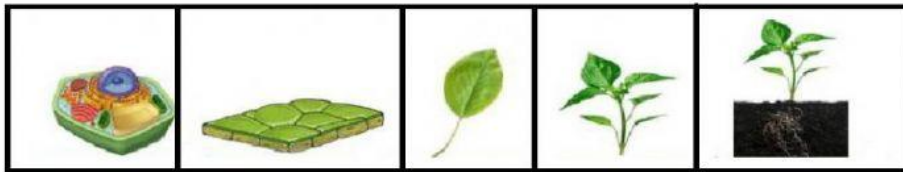
EVALUACIÓN

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

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 A. Cell B. Tissue C. Organ D. Organ system E. individual	2 A. Cell B. Tissue C. Organ D. Organ system E. individual	3 A. Cell B. Tissue C. Organ D. Organ system E. individual	4 A. Cell B. Tissue C. Organ D. Organ system E. individual	5 A. Cell B. Tissue C. Organ D. Organ system E. individual
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6- Write 3 functions of a cell.

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

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

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

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

A. Bones.	B. Heart
C. Arteries and veins.	D. 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.

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