

CONOCIMIENTO DEL MEDIO



Nombre y apellidos:

Fecha:

SdA:

Curso:



1. Name the stages of digestion. (1 punto)

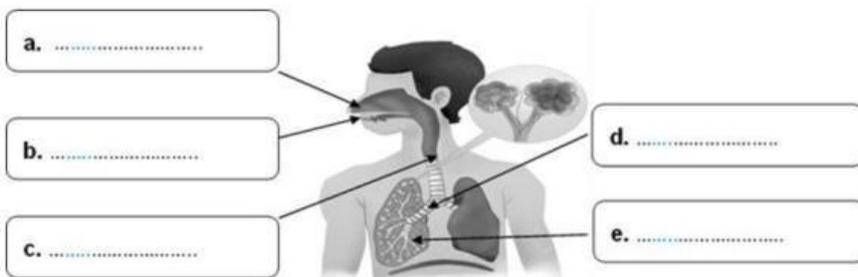


- a. Mechanical and chemical processes make chyme. _____
- b. Food waste that has not been absorbed is eliminated. _____
- c. Food enters the mouth. _____
- d. Nutrients pass into the blood in the small intestine. _____
- e. Food is swallowed and moves to the stomach. _____

2. Read the sentences about the digestive system. Write true or false. (1,2 puntos)

- a. The tongue rolls food into a food bolus. _____
- b. The epiglottis is a flap that stops food going into the trachea. _____
- c. The oesophagus is a tube between the mouth and stomach. _____
- d. The stomach mixes food with acid and digestive juices. _____
- e. Digestive juices and acid make a liquid called chyme in the small intestine. _____
- f. Nutrients are absorbed with the help of the liver in the small intestine. _____
- g. Water, salts and minerals are not absorbed in the large intestine. _____
- h. The small intestine produces faeces. _____
- i. Waste is eliminated via the anus. _____
- j. The liver and the pancreas play a role in the absorption of nutrients. _____
- k. The rectum has a role in the digestive process. _____
- l. Digestion takes two days in total. _____

3. Label the picture of the respiratory system. (0,6 puntos)



4. Complete the sentences about the respiratory system. (0,8 puntos)

nose trachea bronchi bronchioles alveoli capillaries diaphragm lungs

- Air enters the body via the mouth and _____.
- Air travels down a tube known as the _____.
- This tube divides to form two _____ taking air to each lung.
- The bronchi divide further into smaller tubes called the _____.
- At the end of these smaller tubes there are air sacs called the _____.
- These sacs are covered with small blood vessels called _____.
- When the _____ muscle contracts, the lungs take in oxygen.
- When this muscle relaxes, air leaves the _____.

5. How does the exchange of gases take place in the body? Number the sentences. (0,8 puntos)

- Cells produce energy and a waste gas called carbon dioxide (CO₂). _____
- Oxygen (O₂) moves from the alveoli into the blood capillaries. _____
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is eliminated when we breathe out. _____
- Oxygenated blood travels to the heart and the rest of the body. _____
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) moves from the capillaries into the alveoli. _____
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is eliminated when we breathe out. _____
- We breathe in oxygen (O₂). _____
- Capillaries carry deoxygenated blood. _____

6. Read and complete the sentences about the diaphragm. (0,6 puntos)

contracts relaxes inhalation breathing diaphragm exhalation

- The _____ is a skeletal muscle located below the lungs.
- When the diaphragm _____, the lungs expand and take in oxygen.
- When the diaphragm _____, the air leaves the lungs.
- The diaphragm helps us with the process of _____.
- In _____ fresh air is pulled in.
- In _____ air is pushed out.

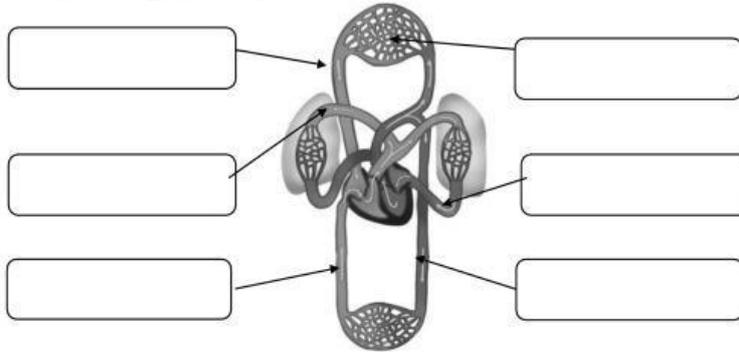
7. Read and complete the sentences. (1,4 puntos)

arteries veins capillaries aorta vena cava plasma platelets
red white atria pulmonary systemic ventricle alveoli

- Cells that carry oxygen and carbon dioxide. _____
- A mixture of water, nutrients, gases and salts. _____
- Vessels that carry blood away from the heart. _____
- Vessels that carry blood to the heart. _____
- Cells that fight viruses and bacteria. _____
- Smaller blood vessels, not veins. _____
- Fragments of cells that stop bleeding and help repair cuts. _____
- A blood vessel that carries blood to the heart. _____

- i. A blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart. _____
- j. Two chambers in the heart. _____
- k. Blood circulation between the lungs and heart. _____
- l. Blood circulation between the heart and the rest of the body. _____
- m. Lower chambers of the heart that pump blood out of the heart. _____
- n. Small sacs where oxygen passes into the blood capillaries and carbon dioxide leaves the blood. _____

8. Label the picture. (0,6 puntos)



9. Read the sentences about sweat glands. Match. (0,9 puntos)

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| a. Tubular glands found all over the skin. | _____ dermis |
| b. The top layer of the skin. | _____ epidermis |
| c. They move the sweat through the levels of the skin. | _____ hypodermis |
| d. The middle layer of the skin. | _____ pores |
| e. It mixes with bacteria to produce a smell. | _____ sweat |
| f. It evaporates on the skin, which cools us down. | _____ sweat glands |
| g. The bottom layer of the skin. | |
| h. Openings in the skin. | |
| i. A mixture of water, salt and minerals. | |

10. Complete the sentences about the sweat glands. (0,8 puntos)

cool tubular armpits epidermis pores evaporates bacteria salt

- a. Sweat glands function to _____ us down and remove waste.
- b. Sweat glands are _____ in shape and exist all over the body.
- c. They are more frequent in _____, palms of hands and soles of feet.
- d. They carry sweat through the skin to the skin surface, which is called the _____.
- e. Sweat leaves the skin via small _____.
- f. Water _____ on the skin, cooling it down.
- g. When sweat combines with _____ living on the skin, it produces an odour.
- h. Sweat is a mixture of water, _____ and minerals.

11. Read the sentences about the urinary system. Match. (0,7 puntos)

- a. Renal arteries carry blood to be cleaned.
- b. Urine is stored in this area before expulsion.
- c. Urine leaves the kidneys via these tubes.
- d. They produce waste products with water to form urine.
- e. They clean blood and remove waste.
- f. Renal veins take clean blood away from the kidneys.
- g. This area empties resulting in urination via the urethra.

- _____ bladder
- _____ blood vessels
- _____ kidneys
- _____ ureters

12. Label the parts of the urinary system. (0,6 puntos)

