

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

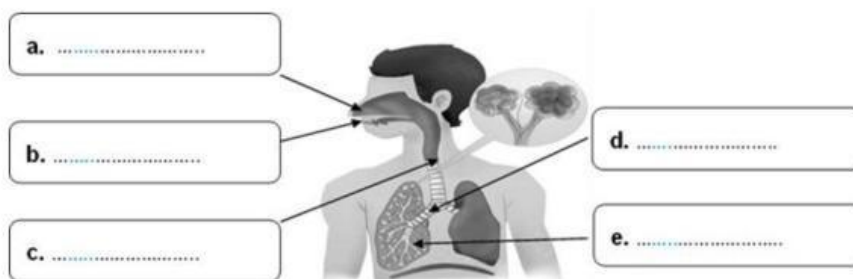


- Mechanical and chemical processes make chyme.
- Food waste that has not been absorbed is eliminated.
- Food enters the mouth.
- Nutrients pass into the blood in the small intestine.
- Food is swallowed and moves to the stomach.

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

- The tongue rolls food into a food bolus.
- The epiglottis is a flap that stops food going into the trachea.
- The oesophagus is a tube between the mouth and stomach.
- The stomach mixes food with acid and digestive juices.
- Digestive juices and acid make a liquid called chyme in the small intestine.
- Nutrients are absorbed with the help of the liver in the small intestine.
- Water, salts and minerals are not absorbed in the large intestine.
- The small intestine produces faeces.
- Waste is eliminated via the anus.
- The liver and the pancreas play a role in the absorption of nutrients.
- The rectum has a role in the digestive process.
- 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.

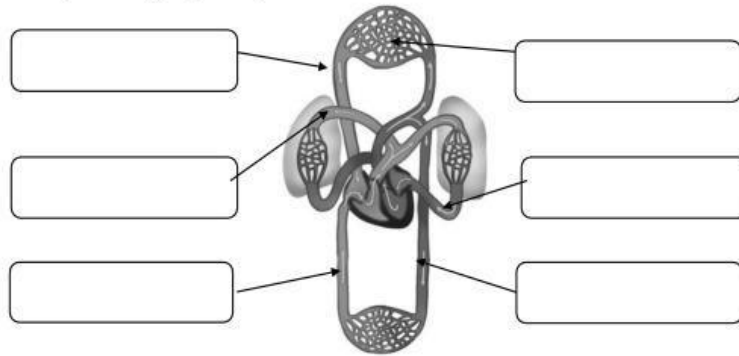
7. Read and complete the sentences. (1,4 puntos)

*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.
- b. The top layer of the skin.
- c. They move the sweat through the levels of the skin.
- d. The middle layer of the skin.
- e. It mixes with bacteria to produce a smell.
- f. It evaporates on the skin, which cools us down.
- g. The bottom layer of the skin.
- h. Openings in the skin.
- i. A mixture of water, salt and minerals.

- _____ dermis
- _____ epidermis
- _____ hypodermis
- _____ pores
- _____ sweat
- _____ sweat glands

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)

