COLEGIO INFANTIL DE APRENDIZAJE Y DESARROLLO

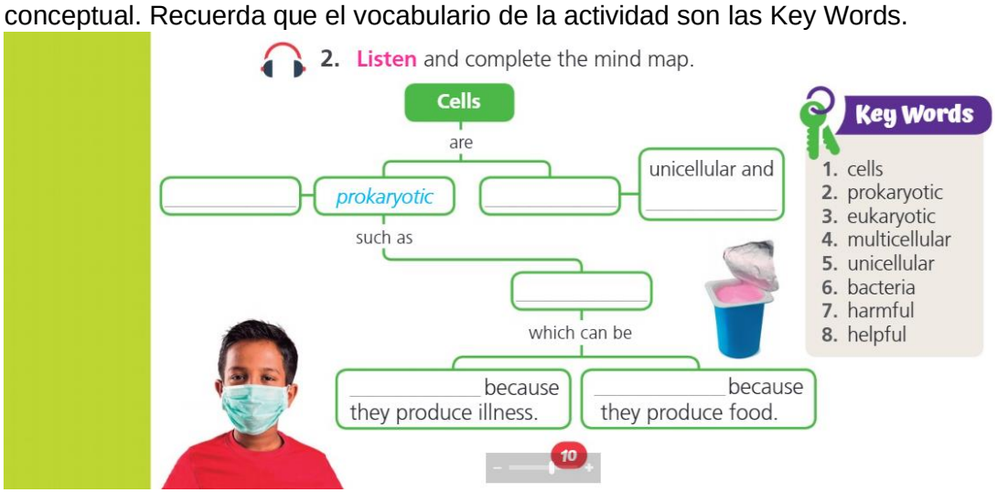
Fecha: 26 de marzo de 2020	**Grado:** Quinto	**Docente:** Jennifer Cardozo	**Área:** Ciencias en Ingles
Nombre:			

Toda actividad debe estar registrada en el libro de New Learning Science manejando y se debe de escáner con el programa CAMSCANNER que se puede descargar en el celular y organizar un archivo en WORD con el nombre, apellido y curso para enviar adjunta al correo electrónico jennifer@colegioinfantildeaprendizajeydesarrollo.com **, ser evaluada y calificada.**

THE BASIC UNIT OF LIFE

Queridos estudiantes: El trabajo del día de hoy es responder tres puntos que son de listen en el libro New Learning Science y practica el vocabulario científico en inglés. Y un punto en el cual debes analizar la gráfica y responder las preguntas.

1. Escucha el audio NLS5_P10_E2.mp3, practicar el vocabulario y completar el mapa conceptual. Recuerda que el vocabulario de la actividad son las Key Words.



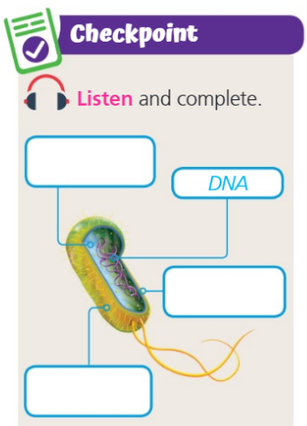
2. Escuchar el audio NLS5_P1_check_v2, practicar el vocabulario y completar el checkpoint. Recuerda como es la estructura de la prokaryotic cell

Types of Cells

In general, there are two types of **cells**: prokaryotic and eukaryotic. **Prokaryotic** organisms (e.g., **bacteria**) are made up of one single cell (**unicellular**), whereas the cells of plants and animals are **eukaryotic**. However, not all eukaryotic organisms are **multicellular** (e.g., diatoms, euglenas).

Prokaryotic cells do not have a defined nucleus; their genetic material is not surrounded by a nuclear membrane. They do not have many organelles either, so digestion or respiration are controlled by a membrane and the few organelles which are protected by a cell wall. Prokaryotic cells are much smaller than eukaryotic cells. Bacteria are an example of prokaryotes.

Prokaryotic cells have different shapes, but the three basic ones are round cells called *cocci*, rod-shaped cells called *bacilli*, and spiral-shaped cells called *spirochete*.



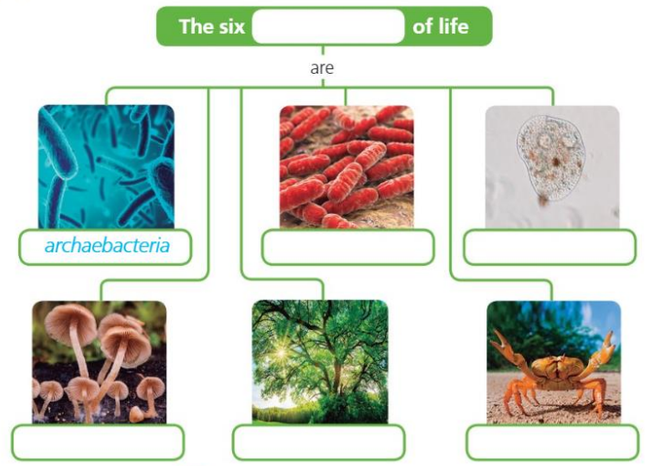
3. Escuchar el audio NLS5_P14_E2, practica el vocabulario y completa el mapa conceptual de the six Kingdoms of life. Recuerda que el vocabulario de la actividad son las Key Words

beings is less than the combined weight of all the unicellular organisms! Even if you just take one group (e.g., archaebacteria), they will weigh more than all humans!

Key Words

1. kingdoms
2. archaebacteria
3. eubacteria
4. protista
5. fungi
6. plantae
7. animalia

2. Listen and complete the chart with the correct name.

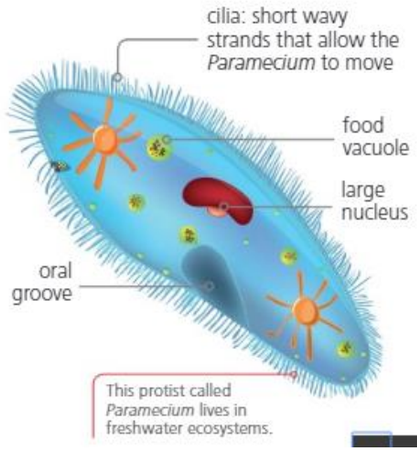


4. Desarrolla en la página 14 del libro New Learning Science el quick lab, en el cual debes interpretar la grafica y coloca en cada oración la fase que corresponde como lo muestra el ejemplo.

group made up of prokaryotic organisms. **Eubacteria** can be found in food, soil, water, and even inside the human body. We have over 1,000 kinds of bacteria in our intestines that help us digest food.

Protista

This is the most diverse kingdom of all, with organisms that share some of the same characteristics that fungi, plants, and animals have. **Protists** are made up of eukariotic cells. Protists are made up of one cell or a small group of cells; they do not have tissues. Euglena and green algae are examples of protists.

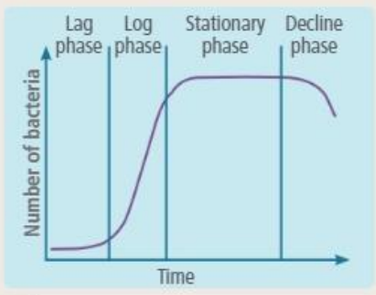


Quick Lab

Interpreting Graphs

To reproduce, each bacteria grows and divides into two small cells, then they grow and divide again as long as there is food available. Use the graph to match each definition with a phase:

- period in which the number of bacteria decreases: ____
- period in which bacteria are adjusting to the environment: lag phase
- period in which the number of bacteria increases exponentially: ____
- period in which the rate of cell division and death are similar: ____



Phase (fases)
Lag phase
Log phase
Decline phase
Stationary phase

Recuerda

Con la ayuda de tus padres o acudiente enviar las fotos del desarrollo de las actividades a mi correo para calificarlas. Gracias