

**Trabajo interdisciplinar 2ºGES DISTANCIA**
1ºCuatrimestre 2021-2022**Apellidos****Nombre****Marcar en el cuadro de la derecha la respuesta en mayúscula correcta****Ejemplo : A,B,C o D**

1.It calls high tide to: a) The movements of promotion and descent in the waters of the open seas b) To the minimum level that reaches a tide c) To the movement of the waters when the moon is waning d) Any of the previous	
2.The tectonics of plates is: a) A fragment of lithosphere that moves b) The seismic and volcanic activity c) The upper portion colder and rigid of the earth d) A theory	
3. The point of origin of an earthquake is: a) The epicentre b) The hypocentre c) The hypercentre d) The plane of fails	
4. The internal structure of the earth has the following layers: a) Bark(crust), mantle and core b) Membrane, mantle and core c) Skin, mantle and core d) Bark(crust), sap and core	
5.The fuels fossils are: a) Oil and coal b) Oil and natural gas c) Coal, oil and natural gas d) Oil, coal, natural gas and bituminous sands	
6.The tides are produced by: a) The gravitational attraction of the moon, the earth and the sun b) The promotion and descent of the waters of the open seas c) Create the high tide and the low tide d) All the previous	
7.The erosion in a river: a) If the rocks are soft predominates the deepening on the widen of the banks b) Can be chemical or mechanical c) If the rocks are hard predominates the widen of the banks on the deepening d) All the previous	
8.The sedimentation gives place to: a) Meanders b) Half course of the river c) Valleys in V d) All the previous	
9.The consequences of inclination of the axis of the earth are: a) They appear different climatic zones a) Days and nights of uneven length	

**Trabajo interdisciplinar 2ºGES DISTANCIA**
1ºCuatrimestre 2021-2022

c) Investment of the stations in both hemispheres d) All the previous	
10. In an eclipse of sun: a) The earth interposes between the sun and the moon b) The moon interposes between the earth and the sun c) A planet any one interposes between the earth and the moon d) A planet any one interposes between the moon and the earth.	
11. The condensation is: a) A phase of the cycle of the water b) The step of steam of water to liquid c) The previous process to the precipitation d) All the previous	
12. The part of the geology that studies the training and origin of the mountains calls: a) Litosfenia b) Orogeny c) Oroterea d) Litogénesis	
13. Some of the deformations that produce in the terrestrial materials give place to recognizable geological structures as they are: a) Folds, tectonic plates and lava b) Volcanic Cones, folds and diacласas c) Folds, faults and diacласas d) Any of the previous	
14. The glucides are: a) Substances of reservation and energy b) The main source of energy for our body c) Activate and control the body of a living being d) Contain the genetic information of the living beings	
15. The cell is the alive structure smaller that forms: a) All the living beings b) All the living beings except bacteria c) All the living beings except virus d) All the living beings except bacteria and virus	
16. The mineral salts: a) They regulate the processes that occur in the organism and dissolve all the substances b) Are the main source of energy of our body c) Contribute to regulate the vital processes and maintain a balance in our organism d) Devote to build and organise the molecules of our body	
17. The process of division of a cell in two with identical structure calls : a) Meiosis b) Anaphase c) Mitosis d) Amyloidosis	
18. The chromosomes compose of: a) DNA and glucides b) DNA and lipids c) DNA and proteins d) DNA and mineral salts	

**Trabajo interdisciplinar 2ºGES DISTANCIA**
1ºCuatrimestre 2021-2022

19.The functions of the cell are: a) Nutrition and reproduction b) Nutrition, reproduction and death c) Creation, nutrition, reproduction and death d) Nutrition, relation and reproduction	
20.The vacuoles are: a) Hollow cylinders that deliver the genetic material b) Circular forms that serve to do the photosynthesis c) Place where store substances or save to throw them was d) Conjoint of membranes crushed that communicates substances and transform in other	
21.The function of relation: a) Consists in the relation of the cells and his procreation b) Consists in attracting the changes that occur in the half and answer to these c) Consists in relating with cells of another nature d) Consists in the exchange of matter and energy	
22.The bioelements are necessary chemical elements so that the life can exist and are: a) Oxygen and carbon b) Oxygen, carbon and hydrogen c) Oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium and phosphorus d) Oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium and antimony.	
23.The phases by which happens a cell to reproduce are: a) Metaphase, phase, telophase and cytokinesis b) Metaphase, anaphase, celiphase and phase c) Prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase and cytokinesis d) Prephase, pirophase, anaphase, telophase and cytokinesis	
24.The cilios and flagella are: a) Multicellular organisms b) Specialisation of some cells to move c) Specialisation of some cells to reproduce like the spermatozoids d) Specialisation of some cells to form bacteria	
25.The small baubles in which they manufacture the proteins call : a) Lysosomes b) Centrosomes c) Ribosomes d) Mitochondria	
26.The order to form an organism is: a) System, organ, device, fabric and organism b) Fabric, system, organ, device and organism c) Fabric, organ, system, device and organism d) Fabric, system, device, organ and organism	
27.Los seres humanos que cambiaban de lugar constantemente para recolectar frutos, cazar y pescar se llaman: a) Cromañón b) Nómada c) Sedentario d) Variable	
28.El sílex es:	

**Trabajo interdisciplinar 2ºGES DISTANCIA**
1ºCuatrimestre 2021-2022

a) Un tipo de caza b) Un tipo de metal c) Un tipo de arma d) Un tipo de piedra	
29.Podemos decir que empieza la historia con: a) El uso de los metales b) La aparición del fuego c) La aparición de la escritura d) El comienzo de los enterramientos	
30.La ciencia que estudia e interpreta el pasado de la vida a través de los fósiles se llama: a) Paleografía b) Fossilización c) Paleontología d) Evolución	
31.Un fósil es el resto de antiguos seres vivos. Se pueden petrificar: a) Huellas b) Esqueleto c) Rastros d) Todas las anteriores	
32.La diversidad variable viene dada de nacimiento: a) Verdadero b) Falso	
33.Los seres vivos son los responsables de que haya oxígeno en la atmósfera: a) Falso b) Verdadero	
34.El color de piel es una diversidad permanente: a) Verdadero b) Falso	
35.El comportamiento personal es una diversidad variable: a) Verdadero b) Falso	