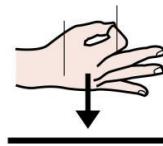


Tema 2

Nuestro Cuerpo



Por Francisca López – en El sonido de la hierba al crecer



Las personas son seres vivos

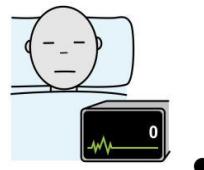
y



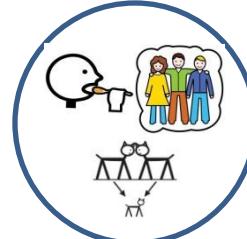
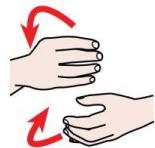
, nacen,

crecen

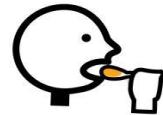
y



Y mueren.



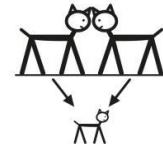
Las personas realizan funciones vitales



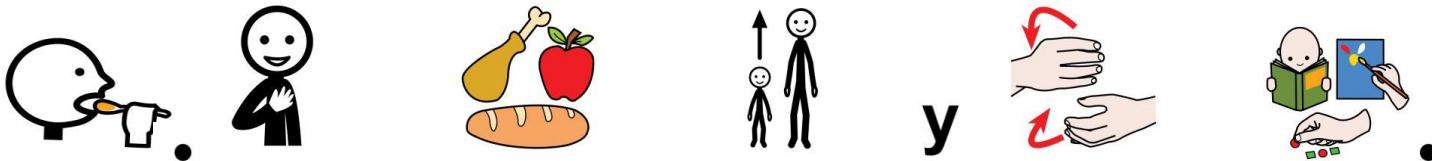
nutrición



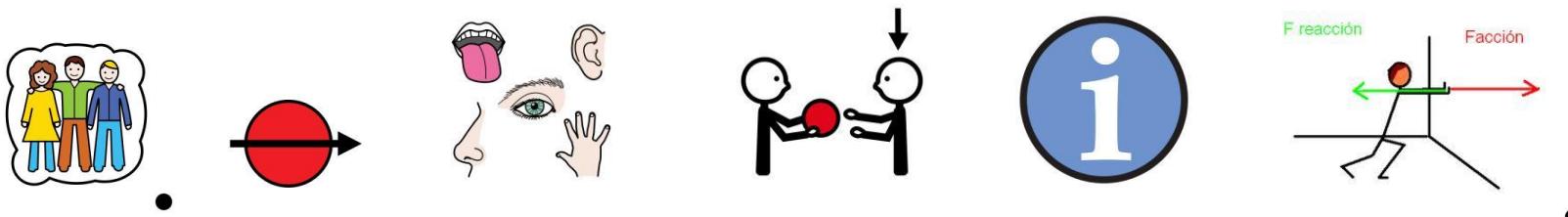
Relación



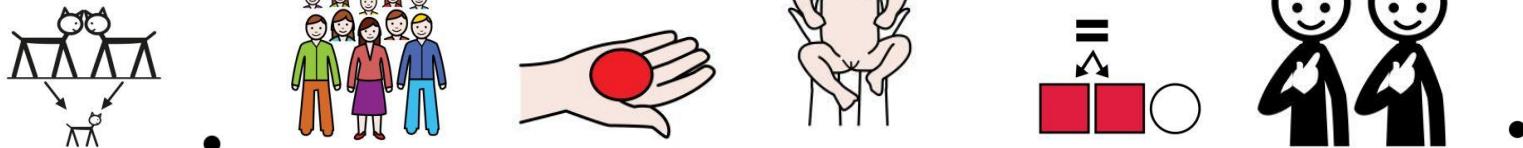
Reproducción



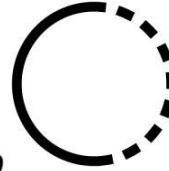
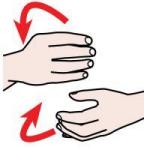
Nutrición. Gracias a los alimentos crecemos y hacemos nuestras actividades.



Relación. A través de los sentidos recibimos información y reaccionamos.



Reproducción. Las personas tenemos descendencia iguales a nosotros.



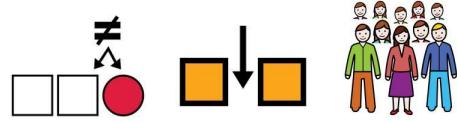
$$\frac{8}{2}$$

Hay cosas que sólo las personas hacemos, como las operaciones matemáticas

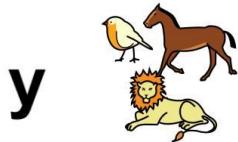
O



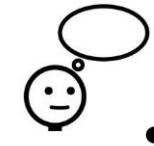
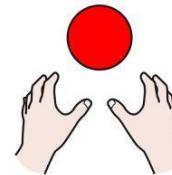
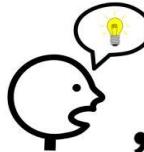
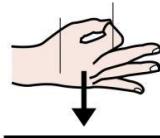
O hablar por teléfono.



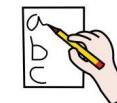
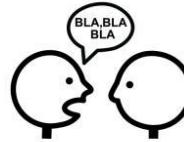
Diferencia entre personas



y animales



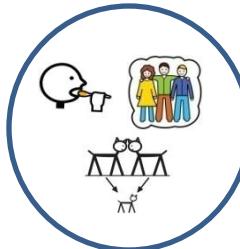
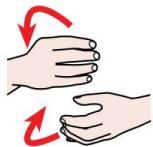
Somos inteligentes, podemos razonar



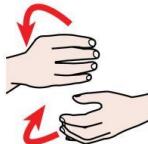
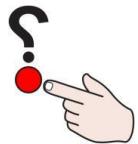
, ,

Nos comunicamos por lenguaje, por gestos, por la escritura o signos

1 → ?



¿Por qué realizamos las funciones vitales?



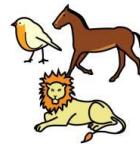
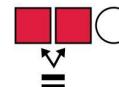
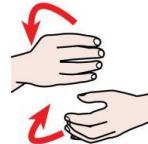
¿qué pasa si no realizamos las funciones vitales?



2



3



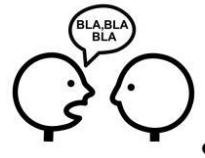
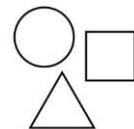
y

Piensa en un animal. Dí 3 cosas que hacen igual los animales y las personas
y 3

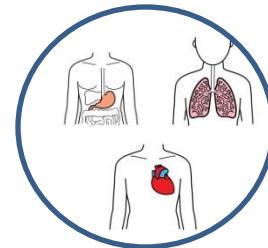
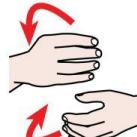
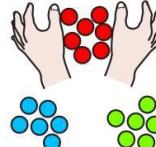
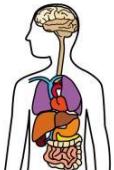


y 3 diferentes.

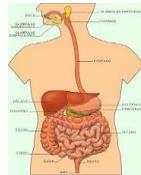
3



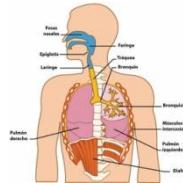
Busca información de las diferentes formas de comunicarse.



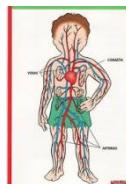
Nutrición. Los órganos de nuestro cuerpo se agrupan y forman sistemas y aparato



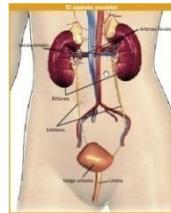
Aparato digestivo



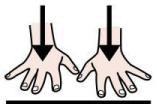
Aparato respiratorio



Aparato circulatorio

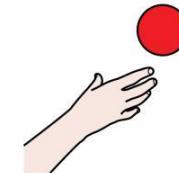
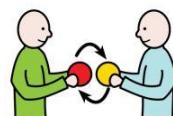
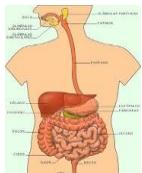


Aparato excretor.

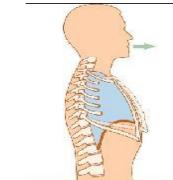
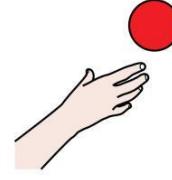
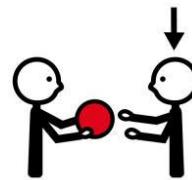
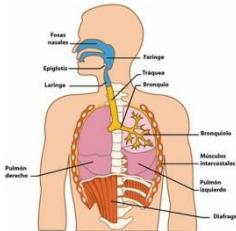


:

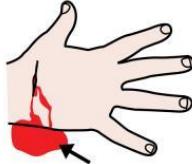
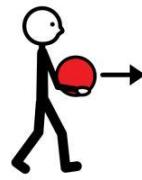
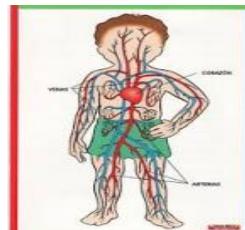
En la nutrición están:



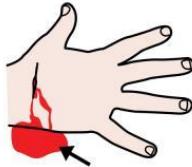
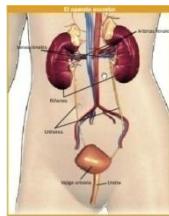
Aparato digestivo. Transforma los alimentos en sustancias simples que necesitamos.



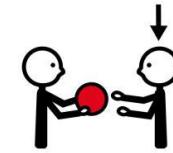
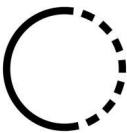
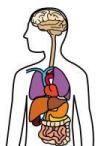
Aparato respiratorio. Cogemos los gases del aire que necesitamos y expulsa el resto del aire



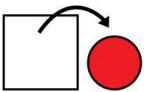
Aparato circulatorio . Lleva la sangre a todo el cuerpo.



Aparato excretor. Limpia la sangre de las sustancias de desecho.

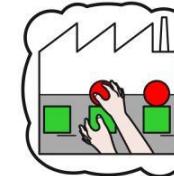
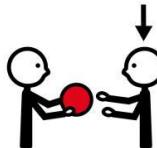
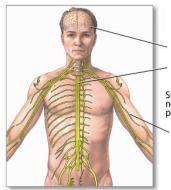


Órganos de los sentidos como los ojos o los oídos, cogen



.

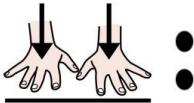
Información de fuera.



y elabora la respuesta.

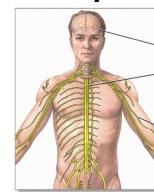
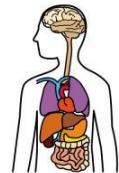
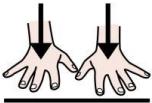
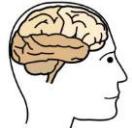


En la relación

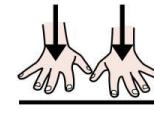
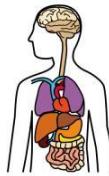
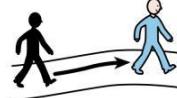


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Están:

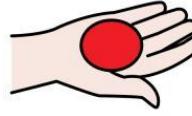
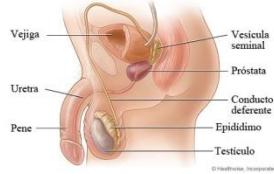


El cerebro es el órgano del sistema nervioso.



y

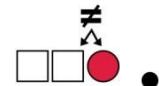
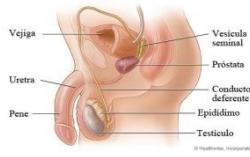
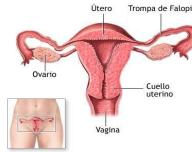
El aparato locomotor nos permite movernos. Los órganos son los músculos y el esqueleto



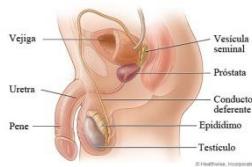
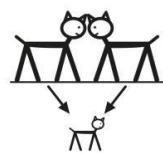
El aparato reproductor nos permite tener descendencia.



y



Los hombres y las mujeres tienen aparatos reproductores diferentes.

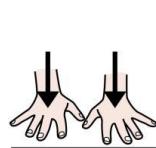


Los hombres tienen sexo masculino.

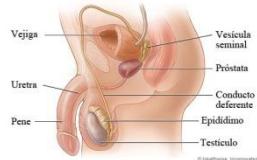
Reproducción



Las mujeres tienen sexo femenino.



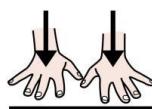
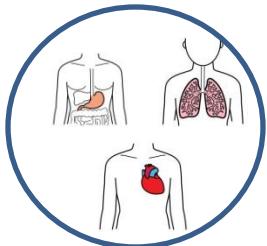
sexos.



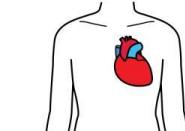
y

Los testículos son órganos del aparato reproductor y los ovarios del femenino.
masculino

1



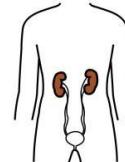
,



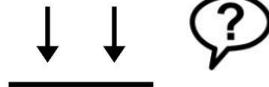
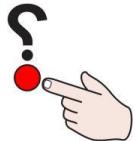
,



y

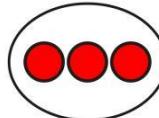
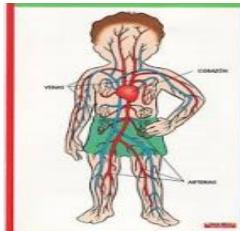


¿De que sistema o aparato son el cerebro, el corazón, los ovarios y los riñones?



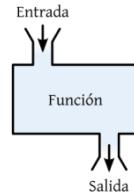
¿En qué función vital están?

2

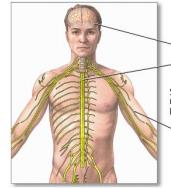


¿Por qué el aparato circulatorio está por todo el organismo?

3



:



y

Dí que función tienen en la relación: el sistema nervioso, los sentidos y el aparato locomotor.



Infancia



Adolescencia



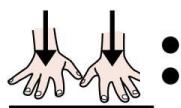
Juventud



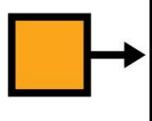
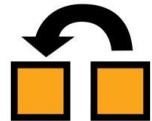
Madurez



Ancianidad



Las etapas de la vida son:

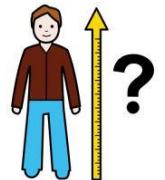
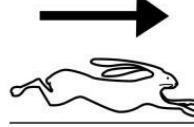


12



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Desde el nacimiento hasta los 12 años.



y

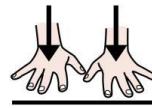
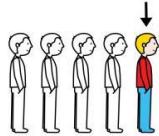


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Infancia

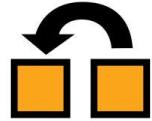
18



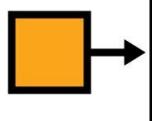
Los 18 primeros meses somos bebés.



Aprendemos a andar.



12

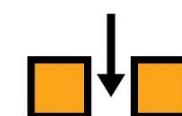
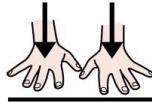


15



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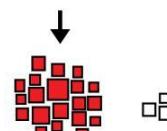
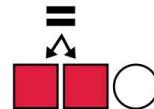
Desde los 12 hasta los 15 años.



y .

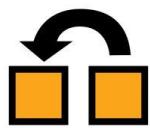
Adolescencia

Son años en los que crece las diferencias entre chicos y chicas.



y .

Nuestro cuerpo se parece más al de los hombres y mujeres.



15



25



Desde

los 15

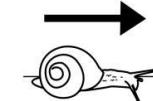
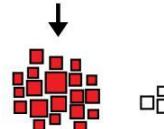
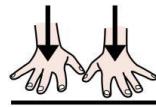
hasta

los 25

años.



Juventud

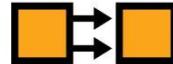
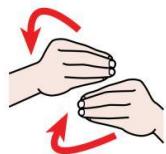


Son

años en los que crecemos

más

lentamente.

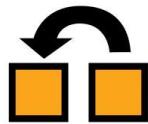


Nos preparamos para

la vida laboral.



Madurez



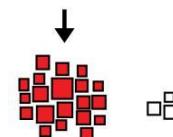
25



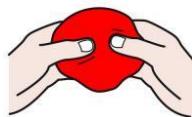
adelante



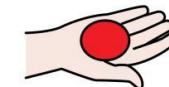
Desde los 25 años en adelante.



No crecemos más.

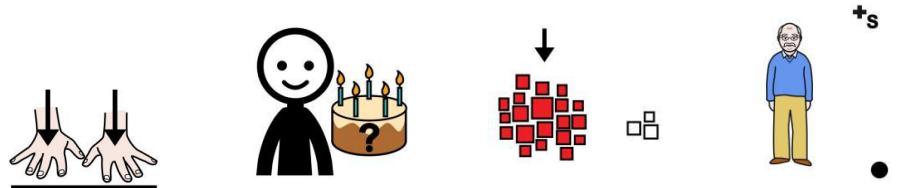


y

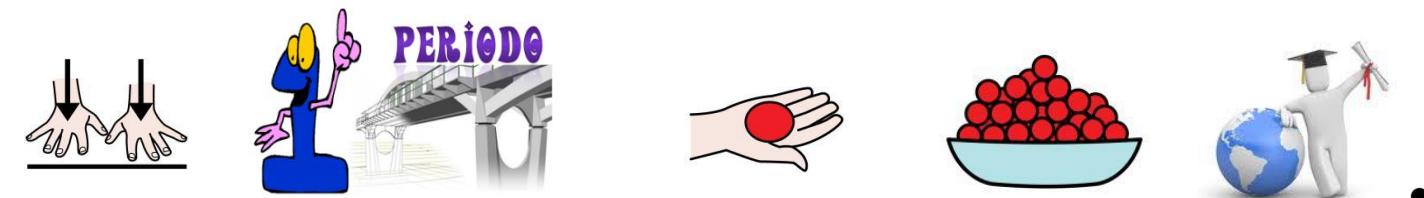


Realizamos nuestras profesiones y solemos tener niños.

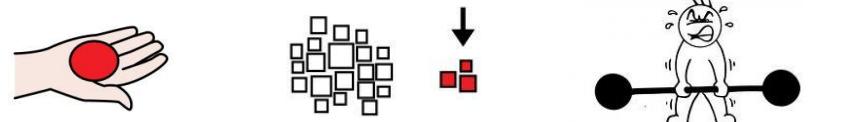
Ancianidad



Son las edades más avanzadas.

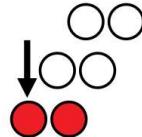


Es un periodo en el que tenemos más experiencia.



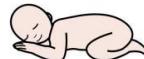
Tenemos menos fuerza física.

1



casa
amor ?
mano

¿Con qué etapa de la vida relacionarías estas palabras?



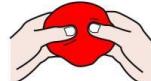
bebé



Ejercicio de la
profesión



Mayor experiencia

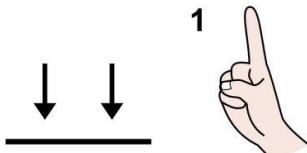


Dí que cambios se producen en cada una.

2

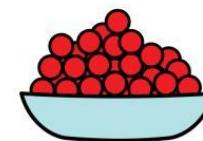
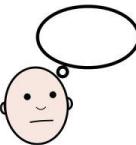


Escribe una lista con los nombres de los miembros de tu familia.



Dí en qué etapa de la vida están cada uno.

3 → ?



¿Por qué crees que las personas mayores tienen más conocimientos?