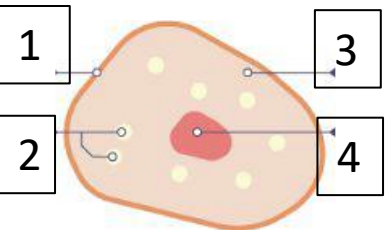
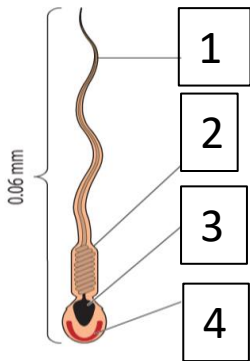


1. Keywords	
1. Ovaries	A pair of organs in the female reproductive system where ova (eggs) and hormones are produced
2. Testes	The plural form of testis, the male organ that produces sperm.
3. Oviduct	Also called a Fallopian tube or egg tube, this tube leads from an ovary to the uterus
4. Uterus	Also known as a womb. This is where the fertilised egg (ovum) develops
5. Cervix	Ring of muscle at the lower end of the uterus
6. Urethra	Tube leading from the bladder to the outside of the body
7. Ova	The female gametes produced by ovaries in animals (singular: ovum).
8. Scrotum	Skin that contains the testes in the male human reproductive system.
9. Sperm duct	Tubes leading from the testes in the male human reproductive system
10 Penis	The organ in the male reproductive system that carries urine and semen to the outside of the body.
11. Vagina	A muscular tube that leads from the cervix to the outside of a woman's body.
12 Puberty	Time during which sexual maturity happens
13 Gamete	Sex cell (sperm in males and ova/eggs in females).



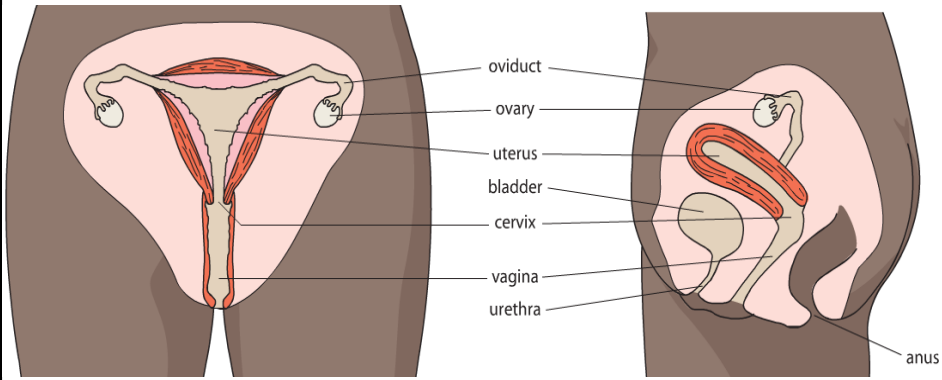
3. Ovum (egg cell)		
1	Cell membrane	Only allows one sperm to fertilise the egg
2	Mitochondria	Where respiration occurs to release energy needed for cells to divide and grow in number
3	Cytoplasm	All chemical reactions occur here
4	Nucleus	Contains half the amount of DNA found in normal body cells



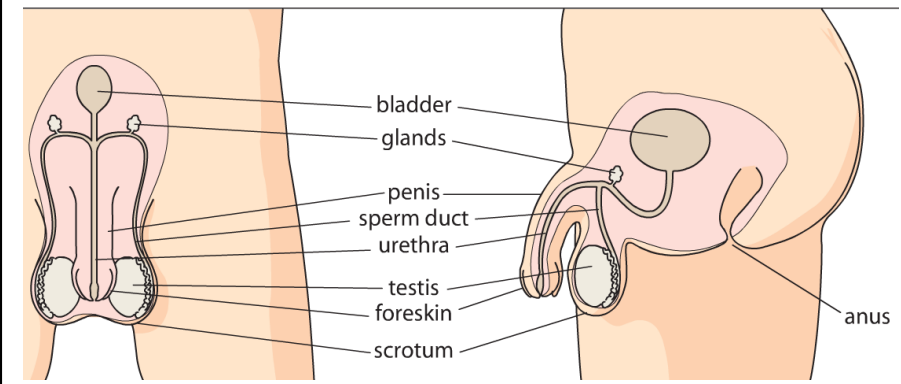
3. Spermatozoan (sperm cell)		
1	Tail	Allows the sperm to swim
2	Middle piece	The neck of the sperm. Contains lots of mitochondria that provide the sperm with energy.
3	Nucleus	Contains half the amount of DNA found in normal body cells
4	Acrosome	Tip of the sperm head that contains digestive chemicals known as 'enzymes' that help penetrate through the egg membrane.

2. Reproductive systems

FEMALE



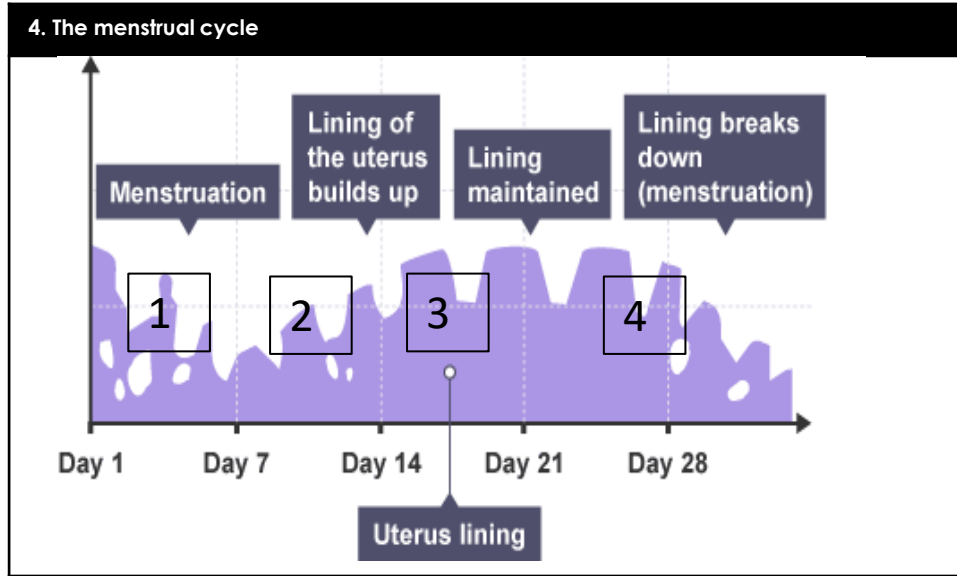
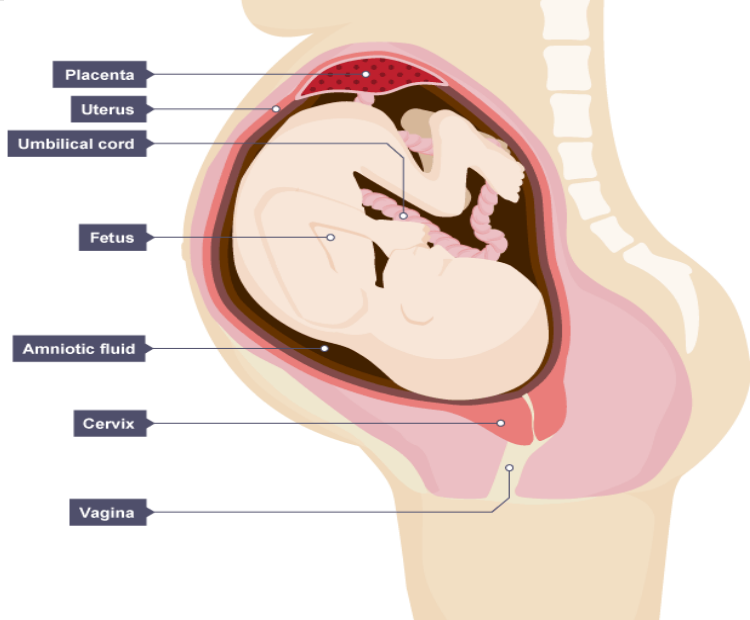
MALE



Command Words		
1	Name	Recall one or more pieces of information.
2	State	Write down what the term in the question means.
3	Give	Recall one or more pieces of information.
4	Describe	Give an account in words of someone or something including all of the relevant characteristics, qualities or events.
5	Explain	Make an idea, situation or problem clear by describing it in detail revealing relevant data or facts
6	How	Discuss the creation of something giving specific references to support.

1. Keywords continued	
15 Fertilisation	The joining of a male and female gamete
16 Menstrual cycle	Recurring series of events in the human female reproductive system.
17 Menstruation	Also called a 'period'. The loss of blood and tissue from the lining of the uterus through the vagina during the menstrual cycle.
18 Embryo	An organism in the early stages of development.
19 Fetus (Foetus)	An unborn baby. Usually eight weeks after conception
20 Amniotic fluid	Liquid that protects the fetus in the uterus.
21 Placenta	The organ in the uterus of pregnant mammals that allows the transfer of nutrients and waste products between the mother and the fetus through the umbilical cord.
22 Ovulation	The process of releasing an egg from an ovary.
24 Umbilical cord	The cord that connects the fetus (foetus) to the placenta. It contains blood vessels.
25 Placenta	The organ in the uterus of pregnant mammals that allows the transfer of nutrients and waste products between the mother and the fetus through the umbilical cord.

5. Pregnancy



5. Menstrual cycle process

1	The start of the cycle, day 1, is when bleeding from the vagina begins. This is caused by the loss of the lining of the uterus, with a little blood. This is called menstruation or having a period.
2	By the end of about day 5, the loss of blood stops. The lining of the uterus begins to re-grow and an egg cell starts to mature in one of the ovaries.
3	At about day 14, the mature egg cell is released from the ovary. This is called ovulation. The egg cell travels through the oviduct towards the uterus.
4	If the egg cell does not meet with a sperm cell in the oviduct, the lining of the uterus begins to break down and the cycle repeats

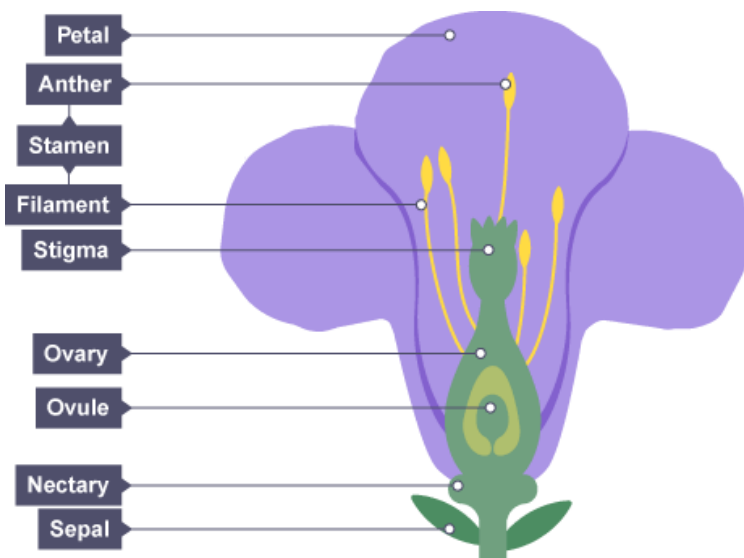
1. Command Words

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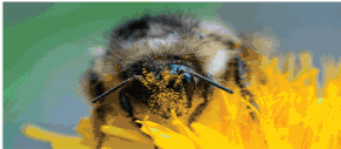

3. Keywords continued

	Reproduction
Sepal	Protect the unopened flower
Petals	May be brightly coloured to attract insects
Stamens	The male parts of the flower (each consists of an anther held up on a filament)
Anthers	Produce male sex cells (pollen grains)
Stigma	The top of the female part of the flower which collects pollen grains
Ovary	Produces the female sex cells (contained in the ovules)
Nectary	Produce a sugary solution called nectar, which attracts insects
Pollen	The structure produced in the anthers of a flower that contains the male gamete.
Ovule	The structure produced in the ovary of a flower that contains a female gamete.
Fertilisation	The joining of a male and female gamete
Pollination	The fertilisation of flowers by passing on their pollen.

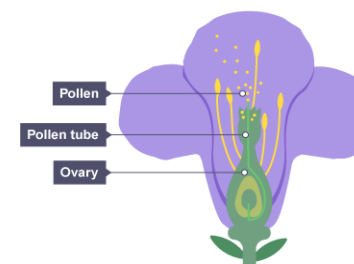
6. Flower parts



Pollination

		
Feature	Insect-pollinated	Wind-pollinated
Petals	Large and brightly-coloured – to attract insects	Small, often dull green or brown – no need to attract insects
Scent and nectar	Usually scented and with nectar – to attract insects	No scent or nectar – no need to attract insects
Number of pollen grains	Moderate - insects transfer pollen grains efficiently	Large amounts – most pollen grains are not transferred to another flower
Pollen grains	Sticky or spiky - sticks to insects well	Smooth and light – easily carried by the wind without clumping together
Anthers	Inside flower, stiff and firmly attached - to brush against insects	Outside flower, loose on long filaments – to release pollen grains easily
Stigma	Inside flower, sticky - pollen grains stick to it when an insect brushes past	Outside flower, feathery – form a network to catch drifting pollen grains

Fertilisation in plants



1. Command Words

1	Name	Recall one or more pieces of information.
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