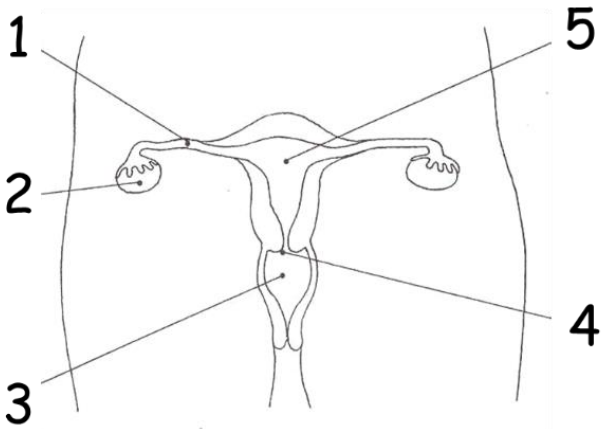
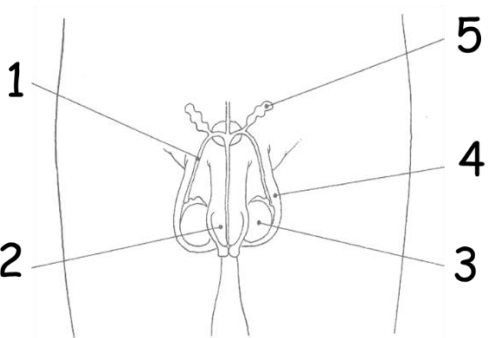


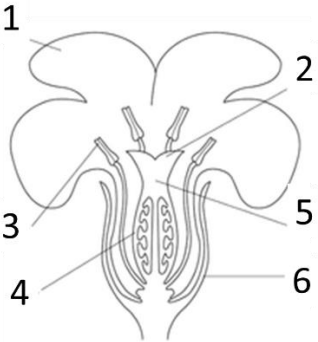
Year 7 Reproduction Fact Sheet

Human reproductive systems	
<p>1. Label the diagram of the female reproductive system</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oviduct/ fallopian tube 2. Ovary 3. Vagina 4. Cervix 5. Uterus
2. Describe the function of the ovaries	Make and store eggs
3. Describe the function of the oviduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggs move along here • Fertilisation can happen here
4. Describe the function of the uterus	Where the baby/ fetus grows
5. Describe the function of the vagina	Sperm are left here after sex
Male reproductive system	
<p>1. Label the male reproductive system</p> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sperm tube 2. Penis 3. Testes 4. Scrotum 5. Glands
2. Describe the function of the testes	Make sperm
3. Describe the function of the scrotum	Holds the testes
4. Describe the function of the glands	Add liquid to the sperm
5. Describe the function of the sperm tube	The sperm travel along here to leave the man's body
6. Describe the function of the penis	Put sperm into the woman's vagina

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Fertilisation	
1. Name the cell from a women which is needed to make a baby	Egg
2. Name the cell from a man which is needed to make a baby	Sperm
3. How do sperm get into the woman's body?	Sex
4. What do the sperm do when they have been left in the vagina?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swim up through the uterus • To the oviduct
5. Describe what happens in fertilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An egg and sperm • Join together
6. Where should fertilisation happen?	Oviduct
7. How many sperm are needed to make a baby?	1
Pregnancy and birth	
1. What do we call a baby developing in the uterus?	Fetus
2. Name the liquid which protects the developing fetus	Amniotic fluid
3. Name 2 structures which help the fetus get resources from the mother	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placenta • Umbilical cord
4. Describe how the uterus pushes the baby out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscles in the uterus wall • Contract
5. When do the amniotic fluid and placenta come out of the mother?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amniotic fluid - just before birth (when the 'waters break') • Placenta – after the baby has been born (the 'after birth')
Puberty	
1. Describe 3 changes that take place in a girl's body during puberty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periods start • Hair grows on the body, including pubic hair • Ovaries start to release eggs
2. Describe 3 changes that take place in a boy's body during puberty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sperm production starts • Testes make hormones • Hair grows on the body, including pubic hair
3. Explain why these changes are needed	So they can have children

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4. Name the chemicals which control when puberty happens	Hormones
Menstrual cycle	
1. How long is an average menstrual cycle?	1 month
2. What happens at the start of the menstrual cycle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lining of the uterus starts to become thicker with blood
3. What usually happens to a woman's periods when she becomes pregnant?	They stop
4. What type of chemicals control the menstrual cycle?	hormones
5. How does a contraceptive pill work?	It stops eggs being released
Flower structure	
1. Label the diagram of flower 	1. Petal 2. Stigma 3. Anther 4. Ovary 5. Sepal
2. Which part makes pollen?	Anther
3. Which part makes eggs?	Ovary
Plant pollination and fertilisation	
1. Name the 2 cells which are needed to make a seed	Egg and pollen
2. What is pollination?	When pollen is moved from 1 flower onto the stigma of another
3. List 2 ways pollination can happen	Wind Insects
4. Describe what happens in fertilisation in a plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollen and egg Join together
5. Where does fertilisation happen in a flower?	Ovary

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Seed dispersal	
1. What does seed dispersal mean?	Spreading seeds out
2. List 3 ways seeds can be dispersed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wind• Water• In fruits which animals eat
3. Why is it important that seeds are dispersed?	To reduce competition when they grow/ so they can get enough light, water and minerals