

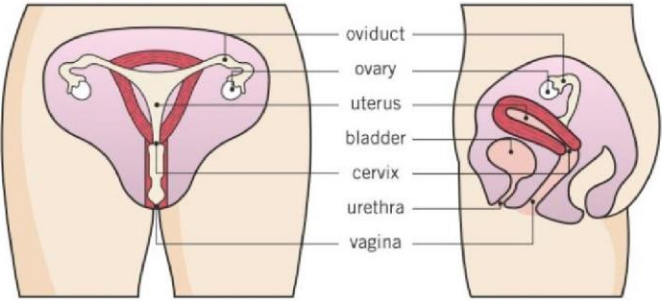
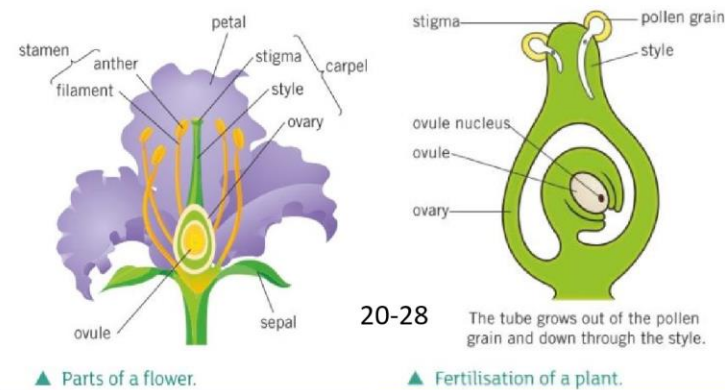
1.3 Reproduction

Section 1: Adolescence

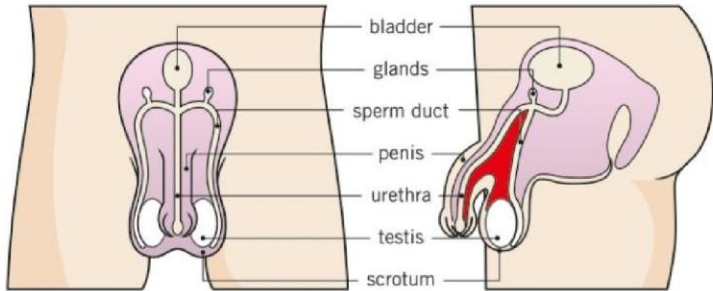
1 Adolescence	The period of time when a child changes into an adult (emotional and physical changes).
2 Puberty	The physical changes that take place during adolescence .
3 What happens to a girl during puberty?	Breasts develop, ovaries start to release eggs, periods start and hips widen.
4 What happens to a boy during puberty?	Voice breaks, testes and penis get bigger, testes start to produce sperm, shoulder widen, hair grows on face and chest.
5 Sex hormones	Female hormones made in ovaries, male hormones made in testes.

Section 2: Reproductive Systems

6 Ovaries	Female reproductive organs (production of eggs).
7 Testes	Male reproductive organs (production of sperm).
8 Oviduct	Carries egg to the uterus.
9 Sperm duct	Carries sperm from the testes to the penis.
10 Urethra	Tube that carries urine from the bladder out of the body.
11 Cervix	Ring of muscle at the entrance to the uterus above the vagina.
12 Vagina	Receives the sperm during intercourse (where the mans penis enters).



▲ The female reproductive system. 7-12

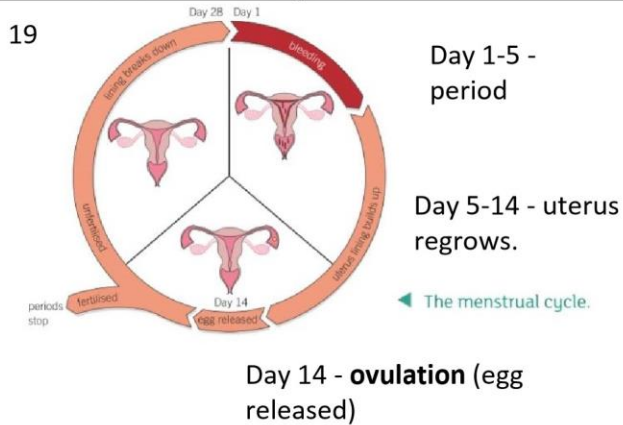


▲ The male reproductive system. 7-12

Section 3: Fertilisation and Development

13 Ejaculation	The release of sperm into the vagina .
14 Fertilisation	The point at which egg and sperm join together.
15 Implantation	When the fertilised egg (embryo) attaches to the lining of the uterus .
16 Placenta	An organ where substances are passed between the mother's blood and the foetus's blood.
17 Umbilical cord	Connects the foetus to the placenta.
18 Gestation	The period of development before birth (9 months for humans).

Section 3: Menstrual Cycle



Section 5: Fertilisation and Germination in Plants

20 Stamen	The male reproductive part of the plant.
21 Anther	Part of the stamen which produces pollen (the male gamete).
22 Carpel	The female reproductive part of the plant.
23 Stigma	Part if the carpel that is sticky to catch grains of pollen .
24 Ovary	Part of the carpel containing ovules (the female gamete).
25 Pollination	The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma .
26 Fertilisation	When the pollen tube, joins the pollen grain, to the nucleus of the ovule .
27 Germination	When a seed begins to grow (this requires water, oxygen and warmth).
28 Methods of seed dispersal	Wind (lightweight seeds with extensions to catch the wind), animal (fruits containing seeds eaten by animals), water (seeds that float on water) and explosive (fruits that burst throwing the seeds out).



Insect pollinated plants have bright coloured flowers and produce nectar to attract insects.



Wind pollinated plants have small petals (often brown or green) and do not produce nectar.