Name the adaptation of the gametes, how do these adaptations help in reproduction?

Sperm Cell:

- a tail to move them towards an egg cell.
- many mitochondria to provide energy.
- releases enzymes to digest the egg membrane.

Egg Cell:

- cytoplasm contains nutrients for the growth of the early embryo.
- cell membrane changes after fertilisation by a single sperm so that no more sperm can enter.

What is produced in the ovaries? Egg cells

What is produced in the testes? Sperm cells

Reproduction knowledge oraganiser

Women experience a monthly cycle, what is this cycle called?

The menstrual cycle

How often is an egg released by the ovaries?

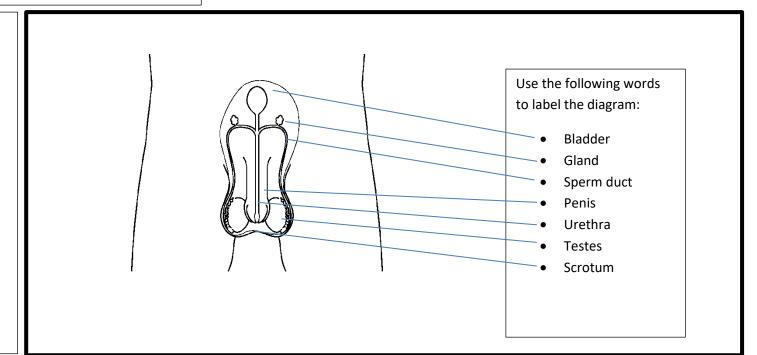
Every 28 days

How does the woman know if she is pregnant?

She will not have a period

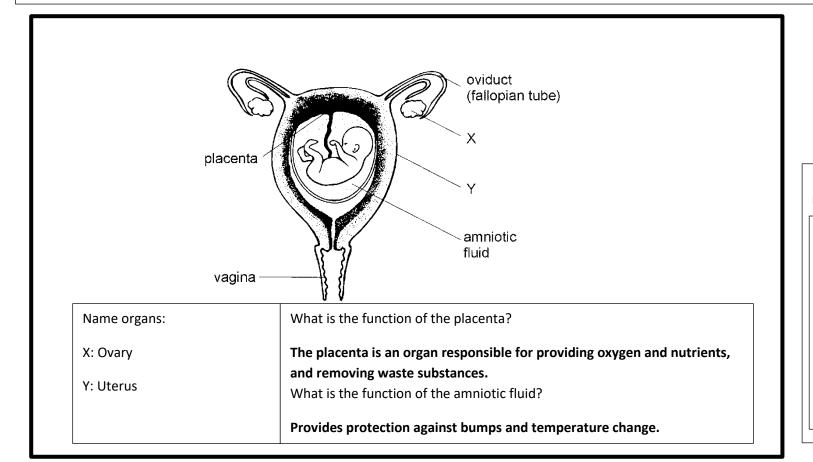
Why does the wall of the uterus thicken?

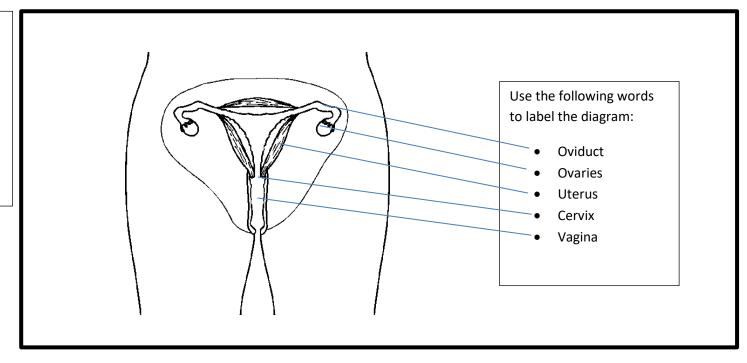
To prepare for a potential fertilised egg



Write some short sentences to describe why the uterus lining is not shed if a woman becomes pregnant. Your answer must contain these words in this order: Uterus, Lining, Fertilisation, Embryo, Implant, Nutrients.

- The uterus lining is designed to break down if a woman does not become pregnant.
- If fertilization occurs, the embryo is implanted in the uterus which is where the embryo will develop and receive nutrients.
- Therefore the uterus lining does not break down.





Name the changes that occur during puberty with a brief description of each and how it is important to sexual reproduction.

Male:

Shoulders get broader.

Pubic hair, body hair and facial hair grows.

Sex organs get larger.

Body gets more muscular.

Female:

Breasts enlarge (get larger).

Pubic hair grows.

Hips broaden or widen (get wider).