

Human Reproduction Revision Mat

Key Words

Write each key word from the box next to the correct definition.

egg cell

menstruation

puberty

ferilisation

oestrogen

sperm cell

hormone

ovulation

testosterone

Definition	Key Word
The fusion of male and female gametes.	
The process of releasing blood and tissue from the lining of the uterus as part of the menstrual cycle.	
A chemical that is produced naturally within the body and released into the bloodstream to send messages to other parts of the body.	
The female sex cell, produced by the ovaries.	
The main male reproductive hormone produced by the testes. It stimulates sperm production.	
The period of time when a person becomes sexually mature. It causes physical changes that affect males and females differently.	
The male sex cell, produced by the testes.	
The release of a mature egg cell from an ovary.	
The main female reproductive hormone, produced by the ovaries. It is involved in thickening the uterus lining.	

Male Reproductive System

The parts of the male reproductive system are shown below. Complete the missing labels.

Draw **one** line from each part of the male reproductive system to the correct function.

gland

penis

scrotum

sperm duct

testis

urethra

Carries sperm cells from the testes to the urethra.

Produces fluids that mix with sperm cells to make semen.

Produces sperm cells and releases the male sex hormone testosterone.

A bag of skin that contains the testes.

A tube that carries urine and semen. It has a ring of muscle to keep these fluids separate.

Allows urine and semen to pass out of the male body.

Female Reproductive System

The parts of the female reproductive system are shown below. Complete the missing labels.

Draw **one** line from each part of the female reproductive system to the correct function.

cervix

ovary

oviduct

uterus

utherus lining

vagina

Where the baby develops during pregnancy.

Contains hundreds of undeveloped egg cells. Every month, an egg cell matures and is released.

A blood-rich layer of tissue in which an embryo implants. This tissue is lost each month during menstruation.

A ring of muscle at the lower end of the uterus. This keeps the baby in place during pregnancy.

A muscular tube that leads from the cervix to the outside of the body.

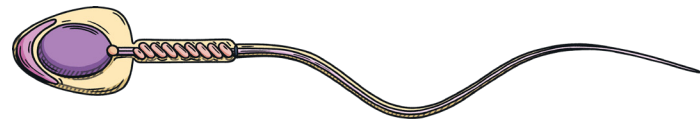
Carries egg cells from the ovaries to the uterus.



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Sperm Cells

Explain how each adaptation of a sperm cell helps it to carry out its function.



Adaptation: long tail

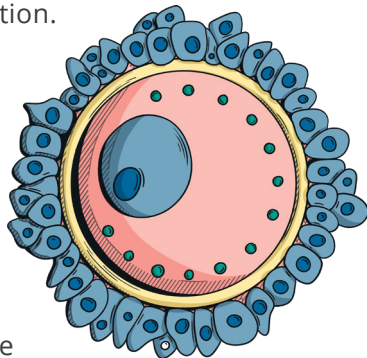
Explanation: _____

Adaptation: many mitochondria

Explanation: _____

Egg Cells

Explain how each adaptation of an egg cell helps it to carry out its function.



Adaptation: large size

Explanation: _____

Adaptation: cell membrane changes after fertilisation

Explanation: _____

Puberty

Place one tick in each row to show whether each change that takes place during puberty affects males, females, or both.

Change	Male	Female	Both
breasts develop			
facial hair grows			
growth spurts			
hips widen			
menstrual cycle starts			
mood changes			
penis and testes get bigger			
pubic hair grows			
testes start to produce sperm cells			
underarm hair grows			
vaginal discharge is produced			

Human Reproduction

Number the stages in the process leading up to pregnancy in the correct order. The first one has been done for you.

	Sperm cells travel through the female reproductive system to meet the egg cell in the oviduct.
	The embryo implants in the lining of the uterus. The female is now pregnant.
1	During sexual intercourse, semen is released from the penis into the vagina. This is called ejaculation.
	The nucleus of the sperm cell fuses with the nucleus of the egg cell in a process called fertilisation.
	One sperm cell penetrates the egg cell membrane and enters the cytoplasm.
	The fertilised egg cell travels down the oviduct, dividing many times along the way to form a ball of cells called an embryo.

Effect of Maternal Lifestyle

Name the structure that allows substances such as oxygen and glucose to pass from the mother's blood to the baby's blood during pregnancy.

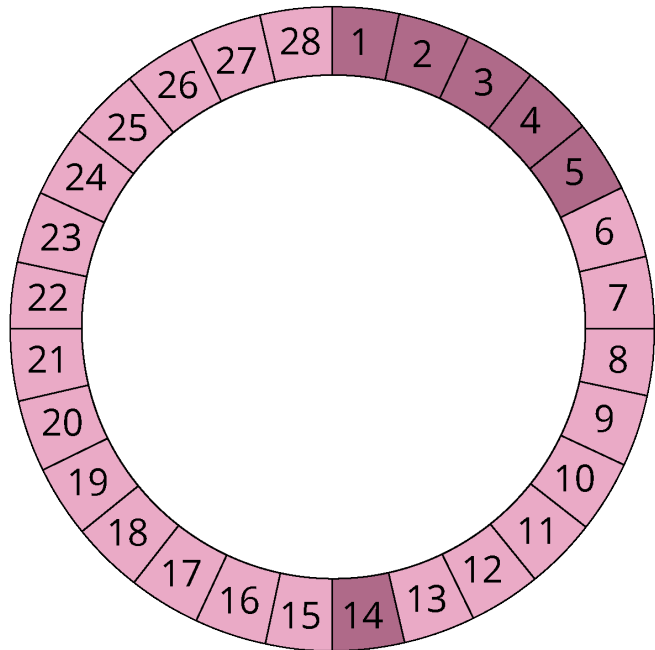
Which of the following lifestyle factors may lead to low birthweight and premature birth?

- Tick **two** boxes.
- drinking alcohol ☐
 - drinking fizzy drinks ☐
 - eating lots of carbohydrates ☐
 - eating lots of fruits and vegetables ☐
 - smoking cigarettes ☐
 - taking drugs prescribed by a doctor ☐

The Menstrual Cycle

The average length of the menstrual cycle is 28 days. Label on the diagram where the following processes occur:

- ovulation
- menstruation



Development of a Baby

What is the average length of gestation in humans? Tick one box.

- 28 days ☐
- 28 weeks ☐
- 40 weeks ☐
- 12 months ☐

What is the name given to a developing baby up to the end of the eighth week after conception?

What is the name given to a developing baby more than eight weeks after conception?

Draw one line from each week in the development of a baby to the correct description.

week 4	The foetus is now fully formed and all the organs, muscles and bones are in place. It is now around 60mm long and starts to move around.
week 12	The baby is fully developed and ready to be born. It is now around 520mm long. It rotates so its head is pointing downwards.
week 28	The baby has hair and can open its eyes. There is a high chance that the baby would survive if it was born now.
week 39	The embryo is about 6mm long. The heart and other organs start to form, and the heart begins to beat.