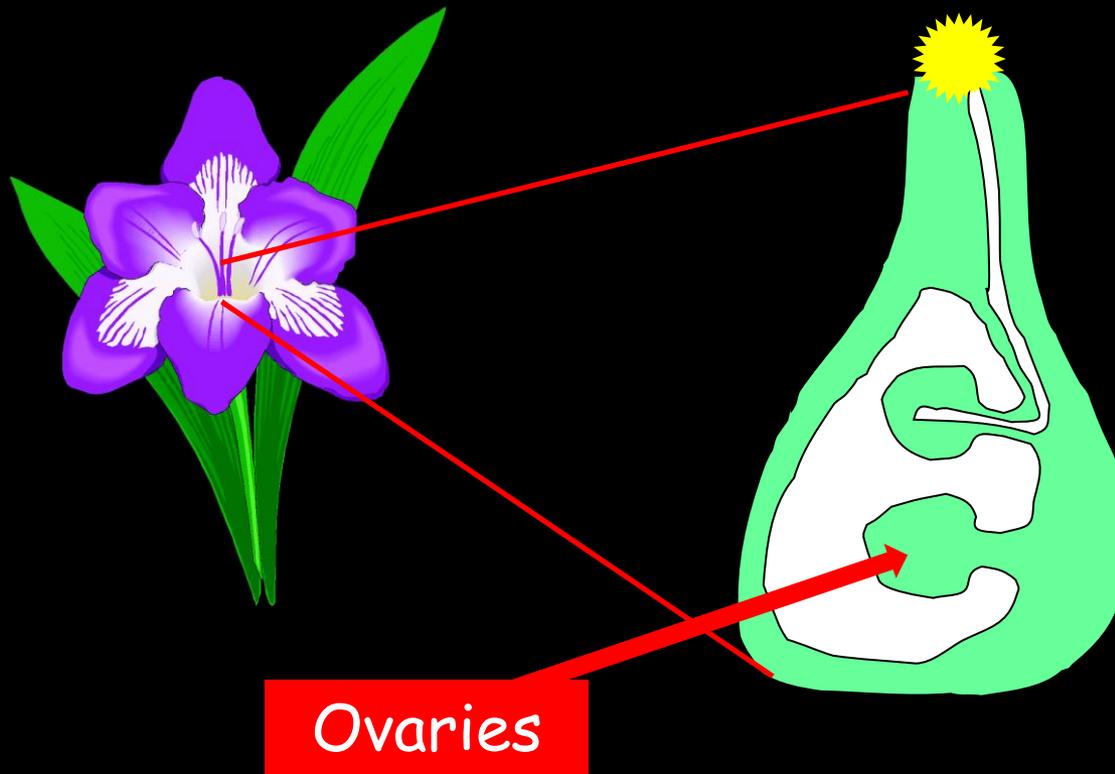


Reproduction

Fertilisation

For reproduction to happen an egg must be FERTILISED. For example, recall the previous work on plants:

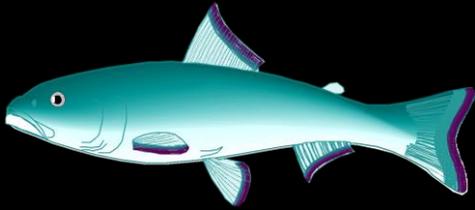


Pollen (the male sex cell) had to reach the egg cells in the ovaries

Fertilisation in Animals

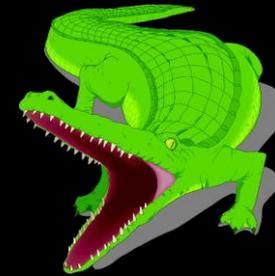
Fertilisation in animals can happen either INTERNALLY or EXTERNALLY. Some examples:

External



- Lots of eggs produced
- Many eggs go unfertilised
- Small number survive

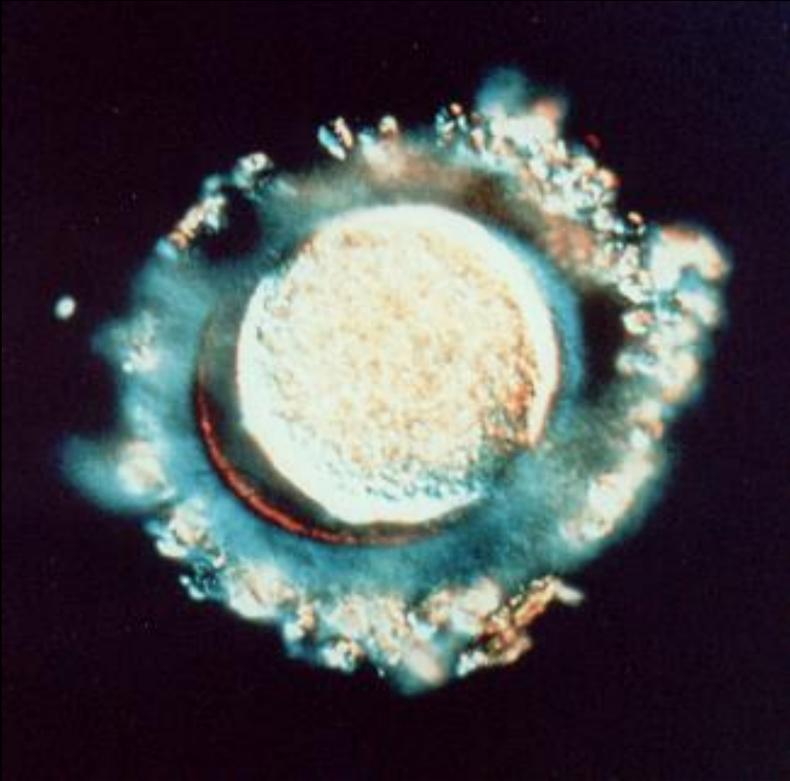
Internal



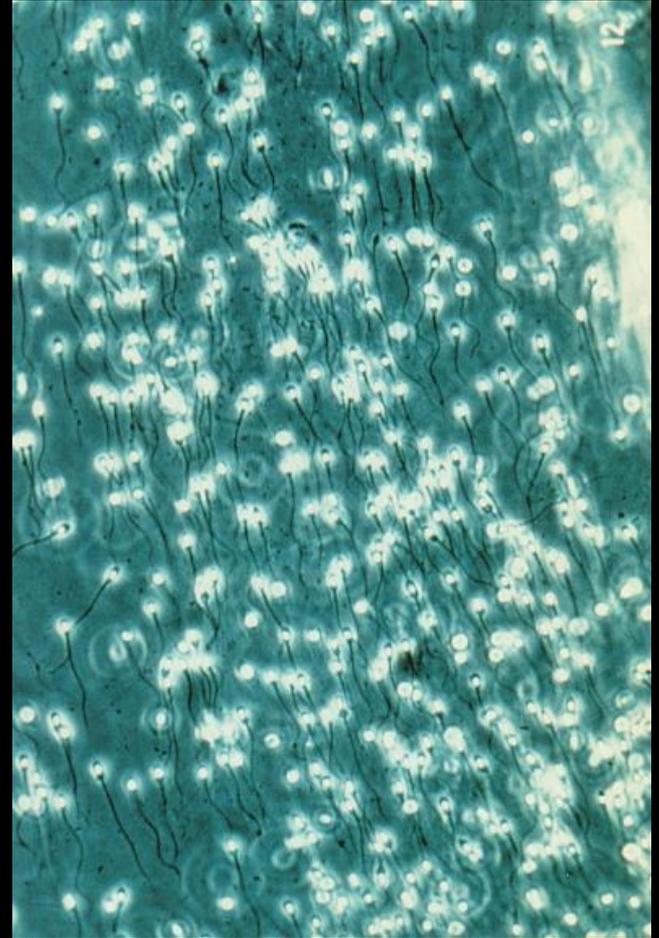
- Fewer eggs produced
- More eggs fertilised
- Greater chance of survival

Fertilisation in Humans

To put it simply, it's an "egg and sperm race"...



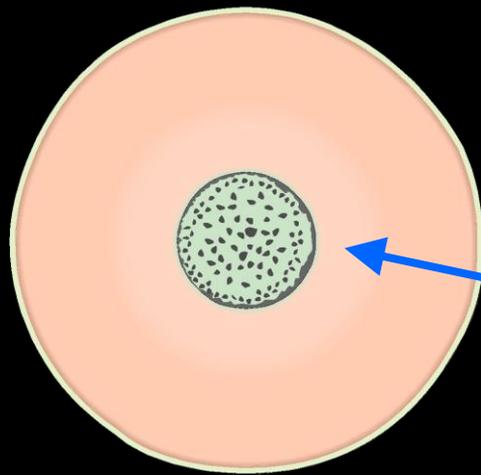
Egg



Sperm

Eggs and sperm

The female egg cell and the male sperm cell are examples of _____ cells:



Nucleus

The _____ cell is specialised in two ways:

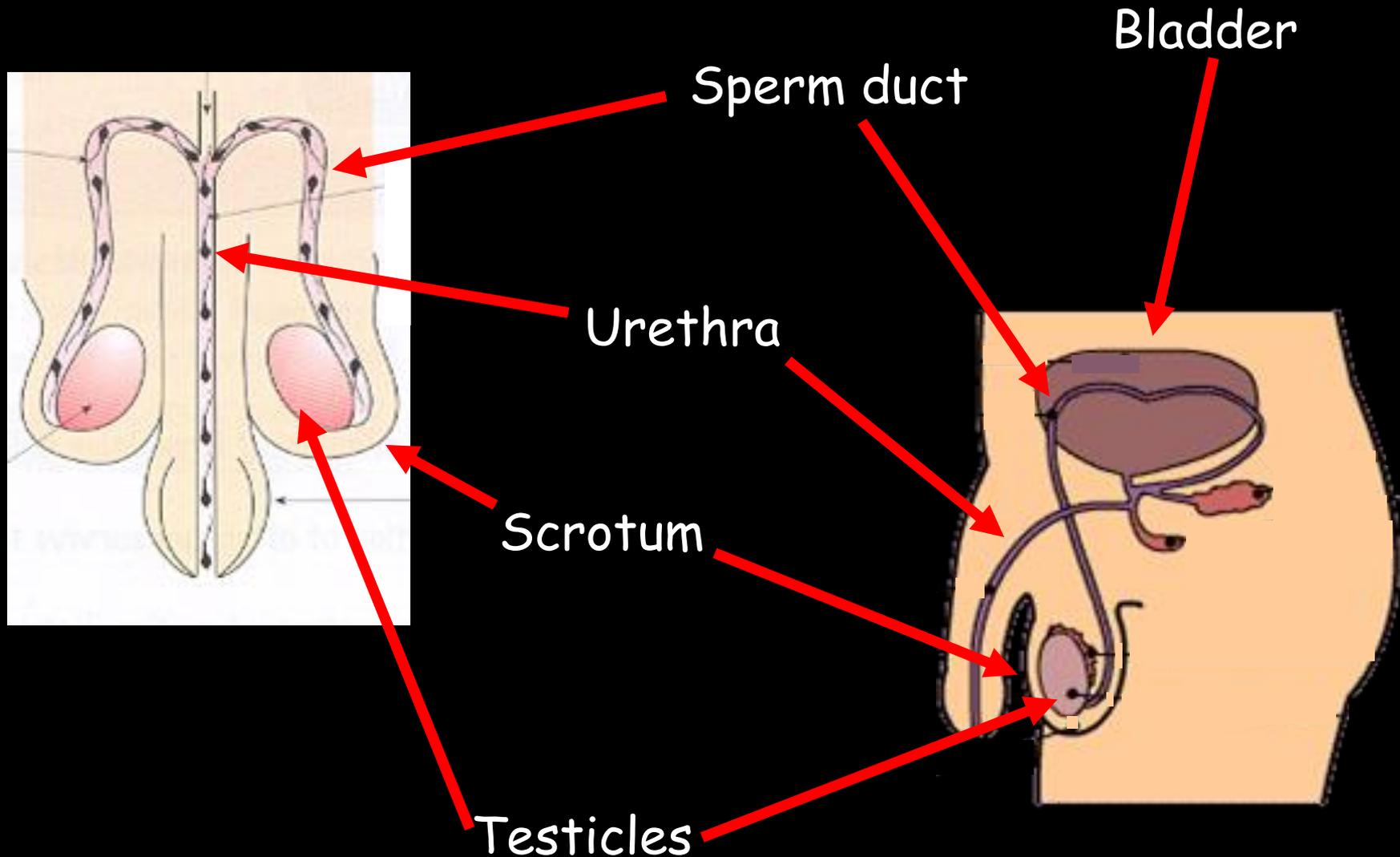
Head packed with "enzymes" to _____ its way through the egg

Strong tail for _____

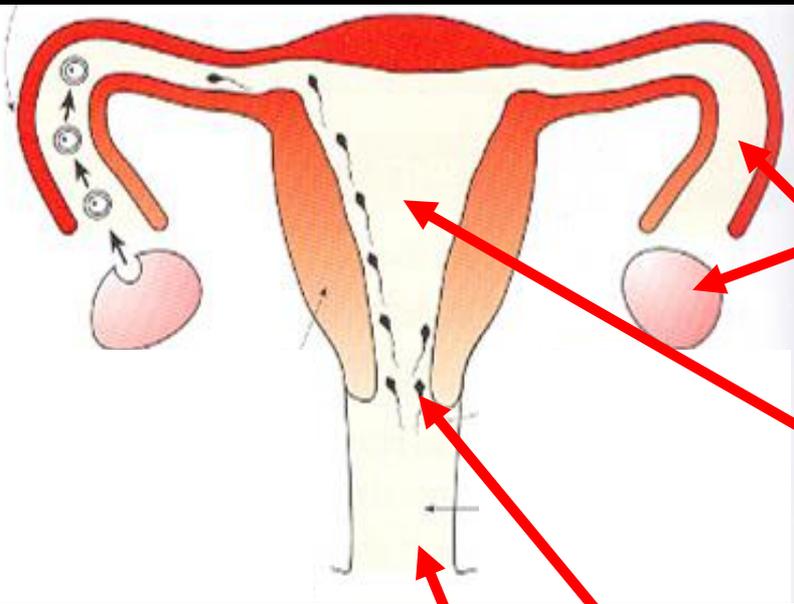
The egg cell is basically an enlarged cell with massive _____ reserves

Words - food, swimming, sperm, specialised, digest

Male reproductive system



Female reproductive system



Ovary

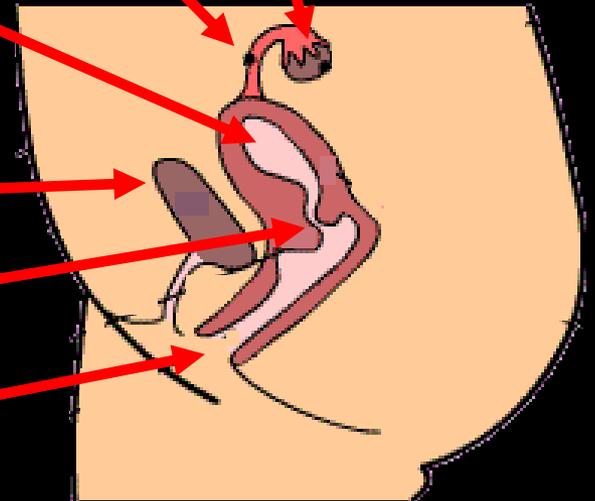
Fallopian tube
(oviduct)

Womb
(uterus)

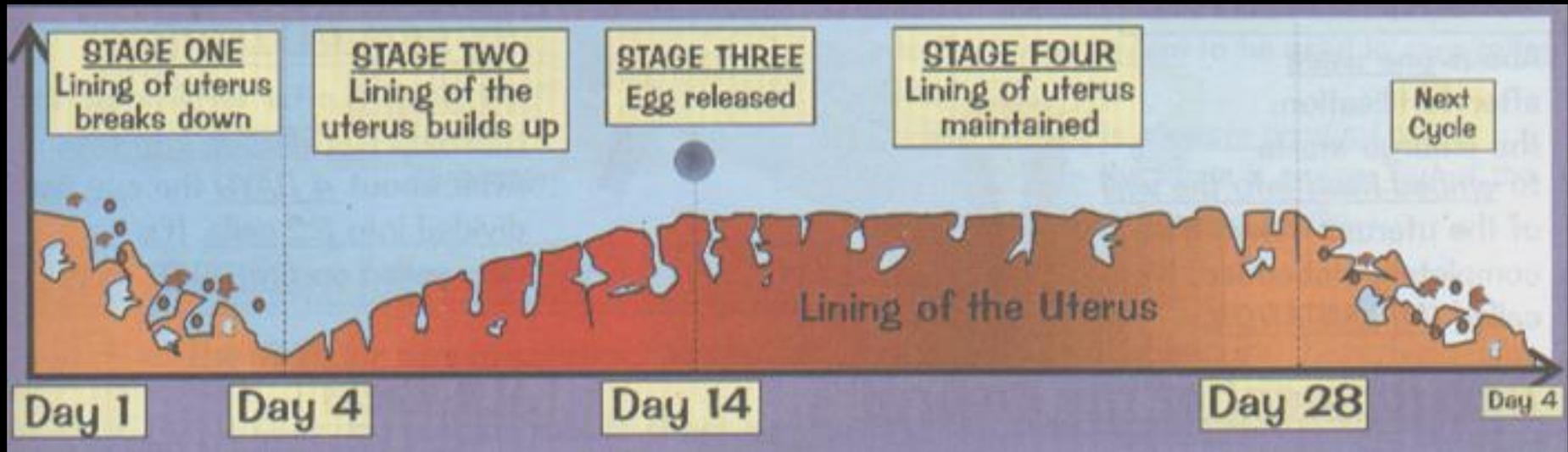
Bladder

Cervix

Vagina



The 4 stages of the menstrual cycle:



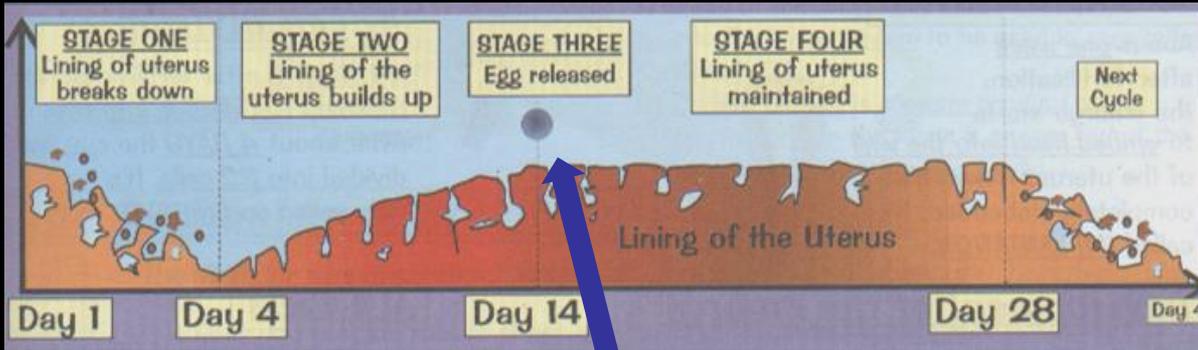
Day 1: Bleeding starts when the lining of the uterus breaks down and passes out the vagina - "Having a period"

Day 4: The lining starts to build up again and thickens into a spongy layer of blood cells

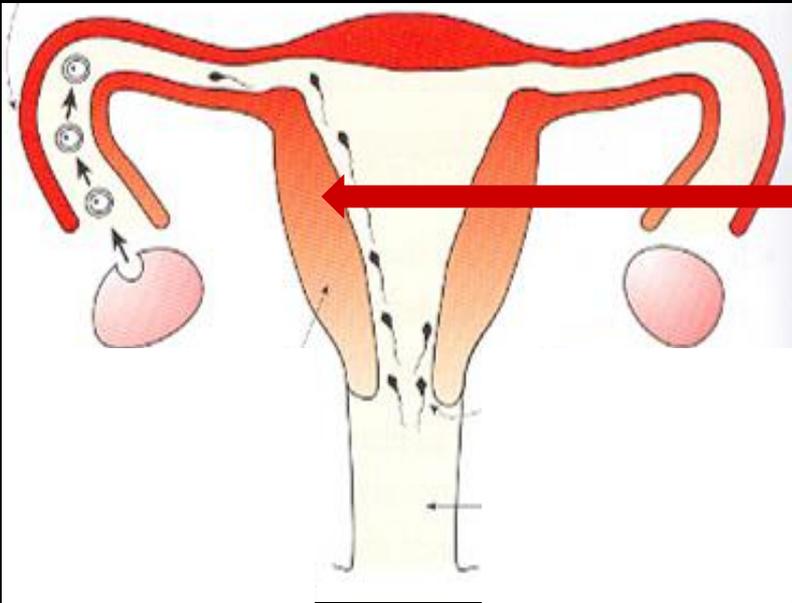
Day 14 (approx): An egg is released and lasts for around 3 days

Day 28: The lining stays thick awaiting the arrival of a fertilised egg. If one doesn't come then the lining breaks down again.

Fertilisation

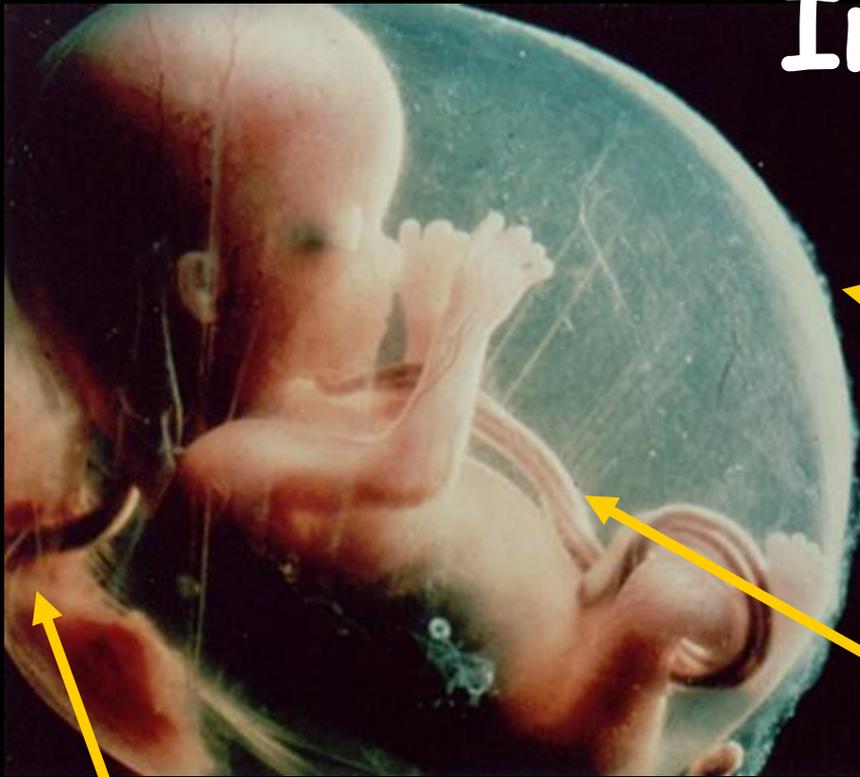


The best chance for fertilisation is if intercourse happens when the egg is released



The fertilised egg ("embryo") will then implant itself into the lining of the uterus

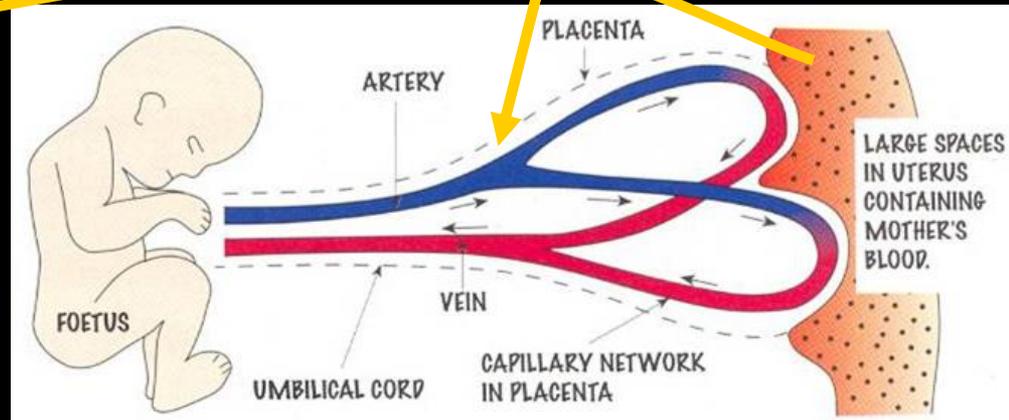
Inside the womb



Amniotic sac - protects the baby

Umbilical cord - connects the baby to the mother

Placenta - allows the mother's blood to come close to the baby's to allow exchange of food, oxygen and wastes



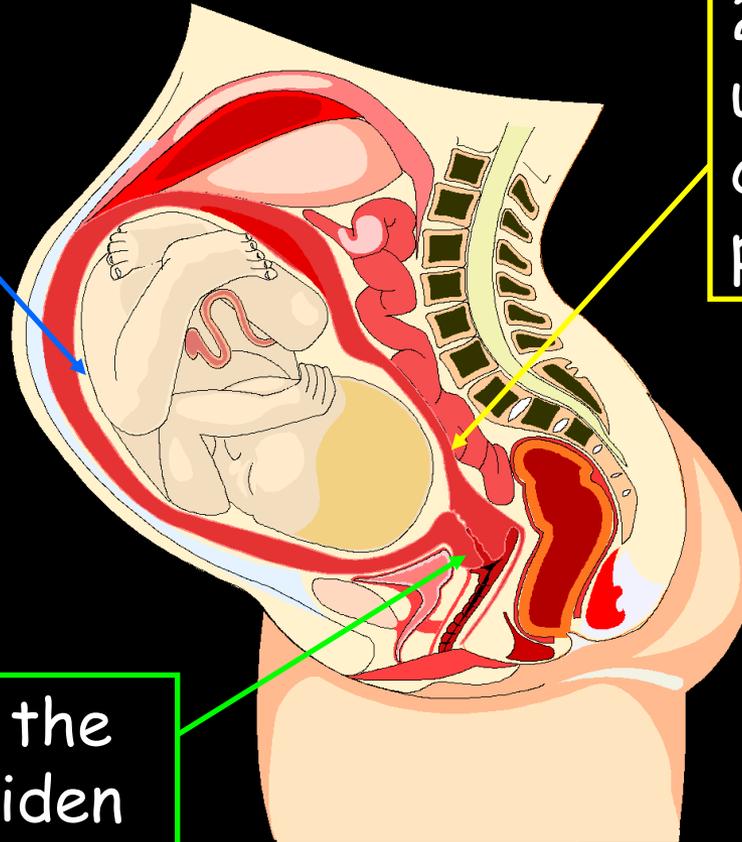
Giving birth

The following events happen when a woman is about to give birth:

1) The amniotic sac bursts ("water breaking")

2) Muscles in the uterus wall start contracting to push the baby out

3) The muscles in the cervix relax and widen



Growing up

A number of changes happen when children grow up and go through puberty:



Girls



Boys