

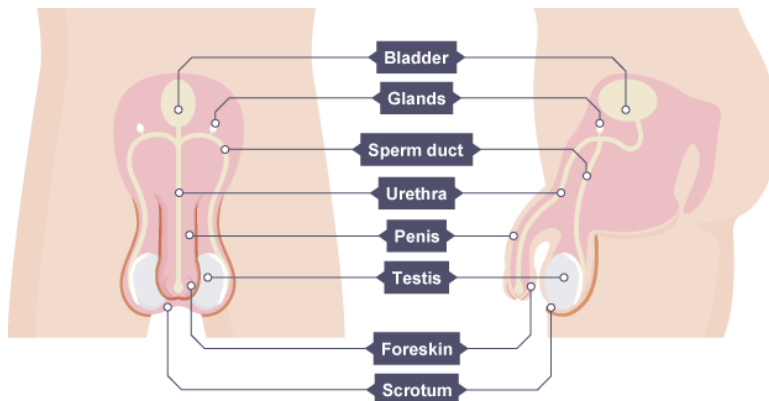


Your teacher will tell you which topic you should revise. Read and learn all the information in the topic, ready for a Quiz in lesson.

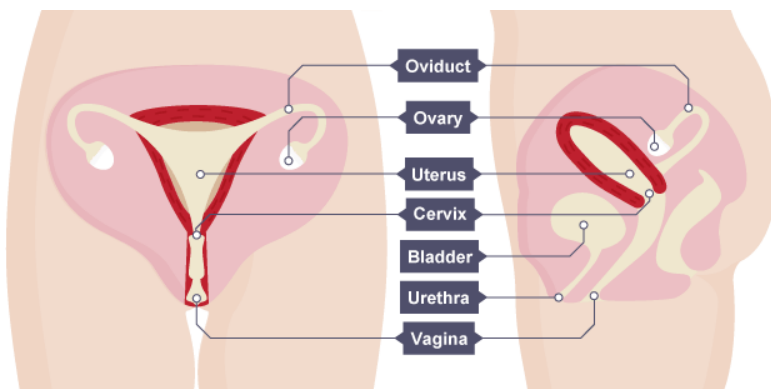
### Topic 1 – The Human Reproductive system

The human reproductive system is different in males and females. When a sperm and egg join, the egg is fertilised and a baby starts to develop. Its mother provides all a baby needs until it is born.

#### MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM:

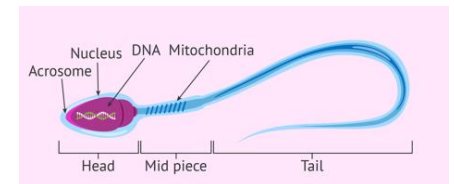


#### FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM:

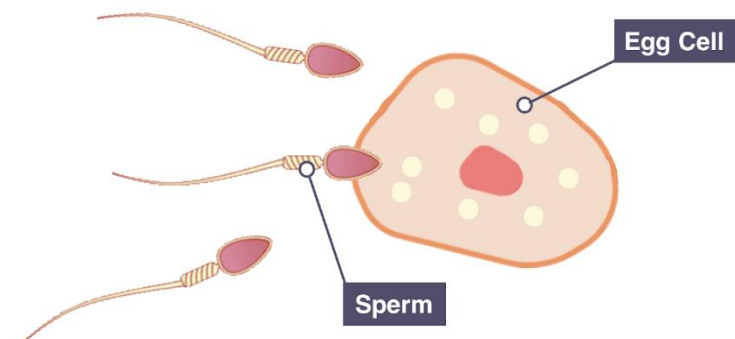


#### SPERM CELL ADAPATIONS:

- a tail to move them towards an egg cell
- many mitochondria to provide energy
- an acrosome (part of the tip of the head) that releases enzymes to digest the egg membrane



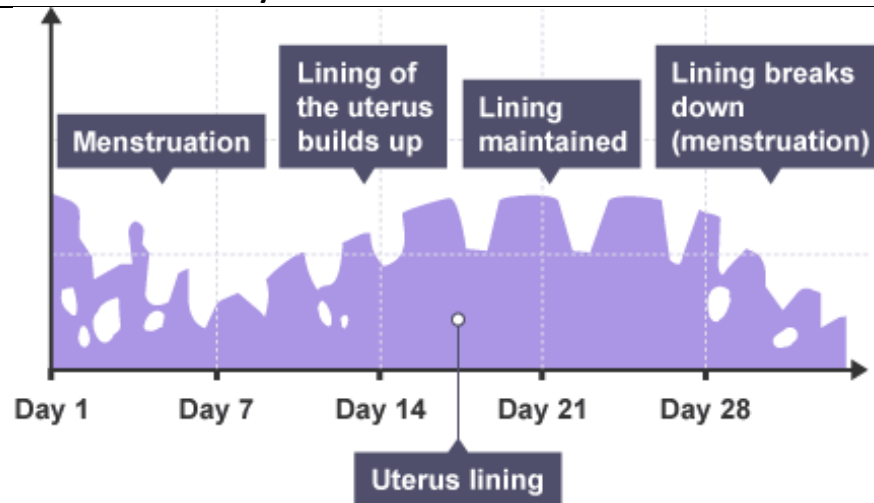
FERTILISATION - When a Sperm enters the Ovum, fertilisation occurs. If the formed zygote then implants into the lining of the uterus, a baby starts to develop.





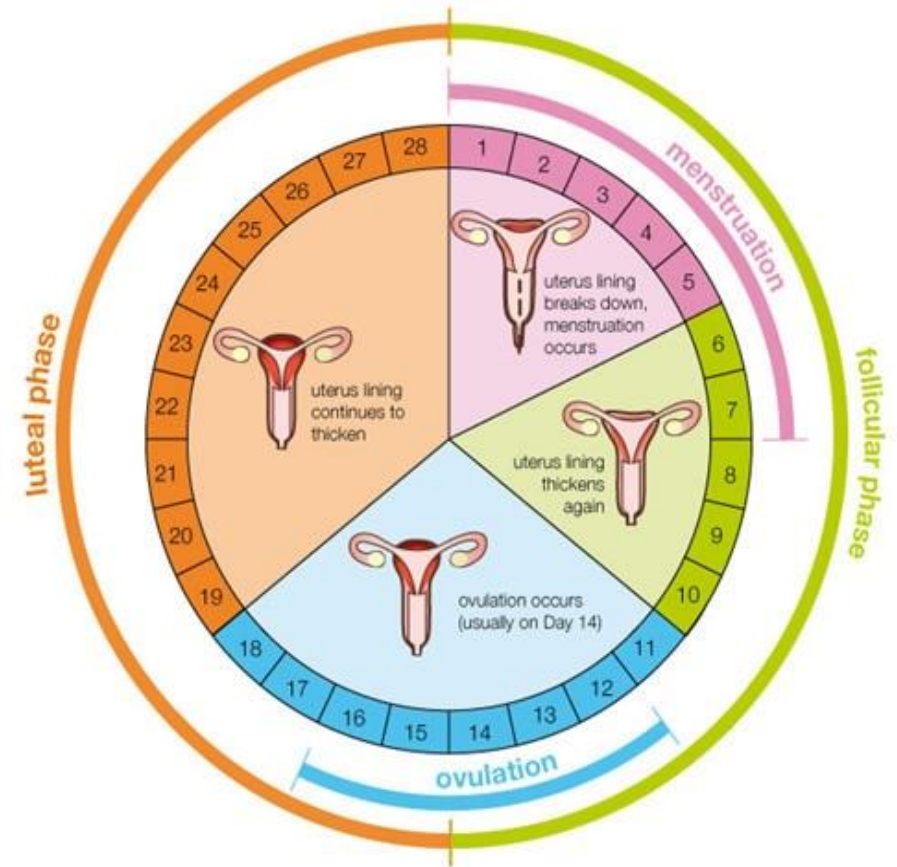
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### Topic 2: The Menstrual Cycle



#### MENSTRUAL CYCLE:

- The start of the cycle, day 1, is when bleeding from the vagina begins.
- By the end of about day 5, the loss of blood stops. The lining of the uterus begins to re-grow and an egg cell starts to mature in one of the ovaries.
- At about day 14, the mature egg cell is released from the ovary. This is called ovulation. The egg cell travels through the oviduct towards the uterus.
- If the egg cell does not meet with a sperm cell, the lining of the uterus begins to break down and the cycle repeats.





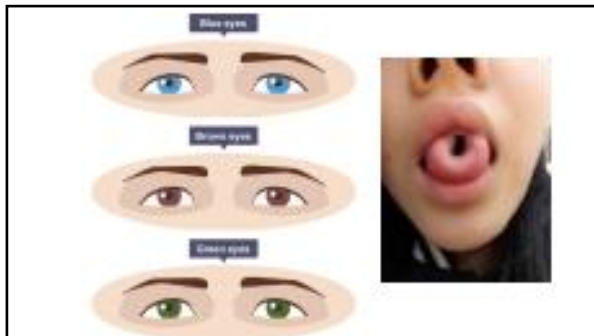
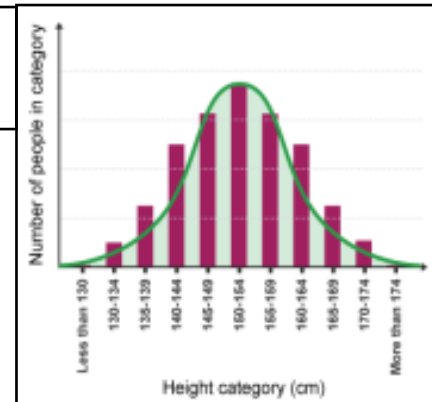
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Topic 3 - Variation

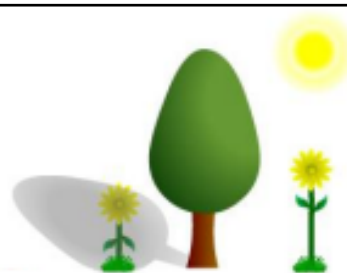
There is **variation** between individuals of the same species. Some variation is **inherited**, some is caused by the **environment** and some is a **combination**.

Variation between individuals is important for the survival of a species, helping it to avoid extinction in an always changing environment.

For any species a characteristic that changes gradually over a range of values shows **continuous** variation



Eye colour is an example of **genetic** variation. Other examples are blood group, lobed or lobeless ears and the ability to roll your tongue



Examples of characteristics controlled by the **environment** are: climate, diet, accidents and lifestyle. A plant in the shade of a big tree will grow taller as it tries to reach more light.



Some features vary because of a **combination** of genetic and environmental causes. For example, identical twins inherit exactly the same features from their parents. But if twin A eats more than twin B (and all other conditions stay the same), then twin A is likely to end up heavier.



Vocabulary	Wider Research	Apply
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Sperm</li><li>2) Egg</li><li>3) Penis</li><li>4) Vagina</li><li>5) Fertilisation</li><li>6) Menstrual cycle</li><li>7) Ovulation</li><li>8) Uterus</li><li>9) Uterus lining</li><li>10) Period</li><li>11) Variation</li><li>12) Genetic variation</li><li>13) Environmental variation</li><li>14) Continuous variation</li><li>15) Discontinuous variation</li></ol>	<p><b>Male reproductive system-</b> <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9fgr82/revision/1">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9fgr82/revision/1</a></p> <p><b>The female reproductive system</b> <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9fgr82/revision/2">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9fgr82/revision/2</a></p> <p><b>Fertilisation</b> <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9fgr82/revision/4">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9fgr82/revision/4</a></p> <p><b>The menstrual cycle</b> <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9fgr82/revision/3">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9fgr82/revision/3</a></p> <p><b>Variation</b> <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9gk87h/revision/1">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9gk87h/revision/1</a></p> <p><b>Genetic and environmental variation</b> <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9gk87h/revision/2">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9gk87h/revision/2</a></p> <p><b>Continuous variation</b> <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9gk87h/revision/3">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9gk87h/revision/3</a></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Name the male and female sex cell.</li><li>2) Name 3 parts of the male reproductive system. Can you give the function if the three parts you have named.</li><li>3) Name 3 parts of the female reproductive system. Can you give the function if the three parts you have named.</li><li>4) How is the sperm adapted to swim towards the egg.</li><li>5) What does fertilisation mean</li><li>6) What happens between day 1 and 5 of the menstrual cycle</li><li>7) What is meant by the term ovulation and on which day of the menstrual cycle does it happen.</li><li>8) What happens to the lining of the uterus if the egg is not fertilised</li><li>9) Name the two types of variation that cause differences between individuals</li><li>10) Give an example of something caused by genetic variation</li><li>11) Give an example of something caused by environmental variation</li><li>12) Given an example of something caused by bot genetic and environmental variation.</li></ol>