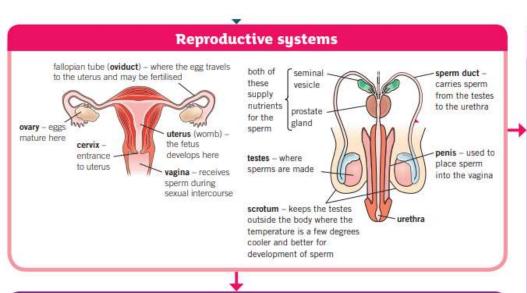


10.2 Human Reproduction Knowledge Organiser

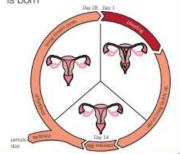


Adolescence

- . Adolescence is the process in which a child changes into an adult, it involves both physical and emotional changes
- The physical changes alone in this time are known as puberty, these are caused by sex hormones

The menstrual cycle

- The menstrual cycle is the process in which an egg is released from an ovary and leaves through the vagina
- Day 1: blood from the uterus lining leaves through the vagina, which is known as a period
- · Day 5: the bleeding stops and the uterus lining starts to re-grow
- Day 14: an egg is released from one of the ovaries during ovulation
- If the egg is fertilised than the menstrualcycle stops until the baby is born



Fertilisation, implantation and gestation

 Egg cells and sperm cells are also called gametes, and each contains half the genetic information needed to form a complete organism.

Egg cells An egg is released by the ovaries every month The egg cell is moved along the oviduct towards the uterus

Sperm cells

Sperm cells are produced in the testicles/testes

Sperm are mixed with nutrients and fluid from the clands to form semen

During sexual intercourse a man will release semen into the vagina (ejaculation)

If a sperm meets the egg fertilisation may happen

The fertilised egg may then implant in the uterus lining and form an embryo (ball of cells)

Just a dot o

 During gestation the developing fetus needs nutrients from the 3 mm long mother, these are passed through

by cilia

the placenta which is connected to the fetus by the

umbilical cord

 Nutrients are passed from the mother to the baby and waste products are passed back from the baby to the mother

7 cm long

3 cm long

1 week - cells beginning

to specialise

4 weeks - spine and brain forming, heart beating

9 weeks - tiny movements, lips and cheeks sense touch, eyes and ears forming

> 12 weeks - fetus uses its muscles to kick, suck, swallow, and practise breathing

 The baby is protected from bumps to the mother by the amniotic sac which acts as a shock absorber