Human reproduction

Answers

KS3 science quick questions

This topic online

Activate 1: Reproduction; Activate 3: Fertilisation and implantation | Exploring Science 7B

Q	Answer	Remember
1	gametes	Each gamete carries half the instructions needed to make a new person.
2	sperm	Sperm cells are tiny and have a tail to swim.
3	egg	The egg cell is one of the largest cells in the human body.
4	testes	The testes sit outside the body because sperm develop best slightly cooler.
5	sperm duct	Glands along the way add a fluid that gives sperm energy.
6	ovaries	A girl is born with all the eggs she will ever have.
7	oviduct	Tiny hairs lining the oviduct waft the egg along.
8	uterus	The muscular wall of the uterus stretches as the baby grows.
9	cervix	The cervix keeps the baby in place until it is time to be born.
10	fertilisation	In humans this usually happens in the oviduct.
11	implantation	The ball of cells is called an embryo. Once it implants, it can get food and oxygen from the mother.
12	placenta	The two bloods come very close but never mix.
13	umbilical cord	Your belly button is where your umbilical cord used to be.
14	amniotic fluid	It works like bubble wrap made of water.
15	28 days	Cycles vary between people. Anything from about 21 to 35 days is normal.
16	ovulation	Ovulation sits roughly in the middle of the cycle.
17	period	A period usually lasts about 3 to 7 days.
18	40 weeks	40 weeks is about 9 months.
19	Harmful chemicals pass across the placenta into the baby's blood and can harm its growth.	Alcohol and some medicines can also cross the placenta.
20	swimming	Mitochondria release energy by respiration, and a sperm must swim a long way to reach the egg.

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