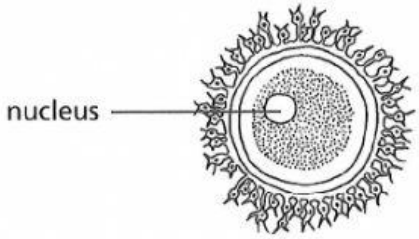
3. The _____ of a female produce eggs.

4. The _____ is where a fertilised egg develops.

5. The _____ is where sperms are deposited during mating.

6. The _____ is the largest cell in the female human body as it contains food for the fertilised egg to grow and develop.



Egg

7. The _____ of the egg contains hereditary information.

3.4 Development of a fertilised egg into a baby

1. When a male and a female _____, many sperms are deposited into the vagina of the female.

2. The sperms swim towards the _____.

3. Only _____ sperm will fertilise the egg. The other sperms will die.

4. When the sperm _____ with the egg, fertilisation occurs.

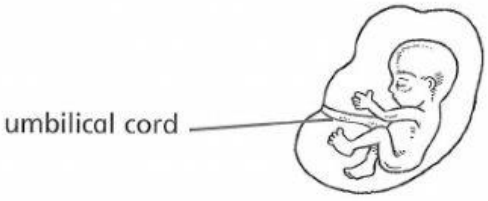
5. The fertilised egg attaches to the wall of the _____ where it will develop and grow into an embryo.

6. The fertilised egg undergoes cell division and the _____ starts to develop organs.

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7. The developing baby obtains _____ and food from the mother's body through the umbilical cord.



Developing baby

8. Waste from the developing baby is also passed through the umbilical cord to the _____ for removal.

9. As the baby develops inside the womb, the mother's abdomen gets _____.

10. After fertilisation of an egg by a sperm, it takes about _____ months for the baby to be born.

3.5 Similarities in the reproduction in humans and flowering plants

1. Both humans and flowering plants undergo _____ reproduction.

2. During sexual reproduction, a male reproductive cell is needed to _____ a female reproductive cell.

3. The reproductive cells contain _____ information from the parents.

4. During reproduction, both humans and flowering plants pass on their _____ to their young.

5. In humans, we inherit our characteristics from both our _____ and _____.

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