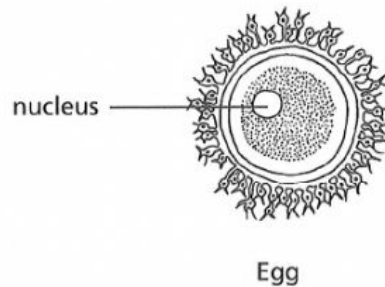


3. The _____ of a female produce eggs.
4. The _____ is where a fertilised egg develops.
5. The _____ is where sperms are deposited during mating.
6. The _____ is the largest cell in the female human body as it contains food for the fertilised egg to grow and develop.

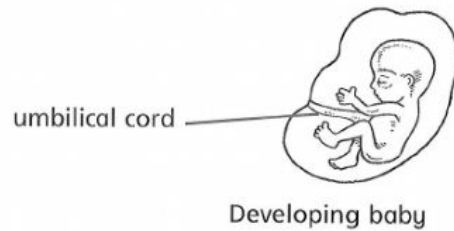


7. The _____ of the egg contains hereditary information.

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.

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



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 _____.