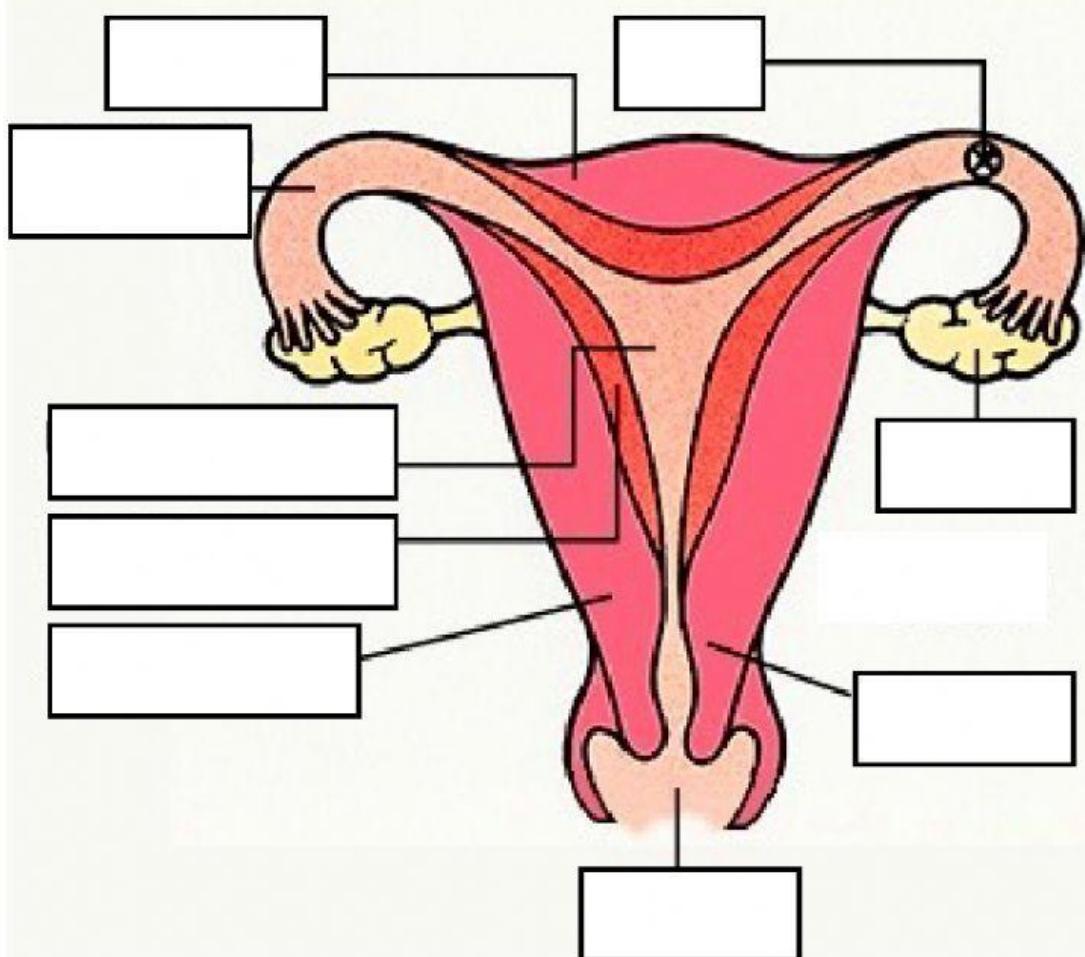


Place each word in its correct place.

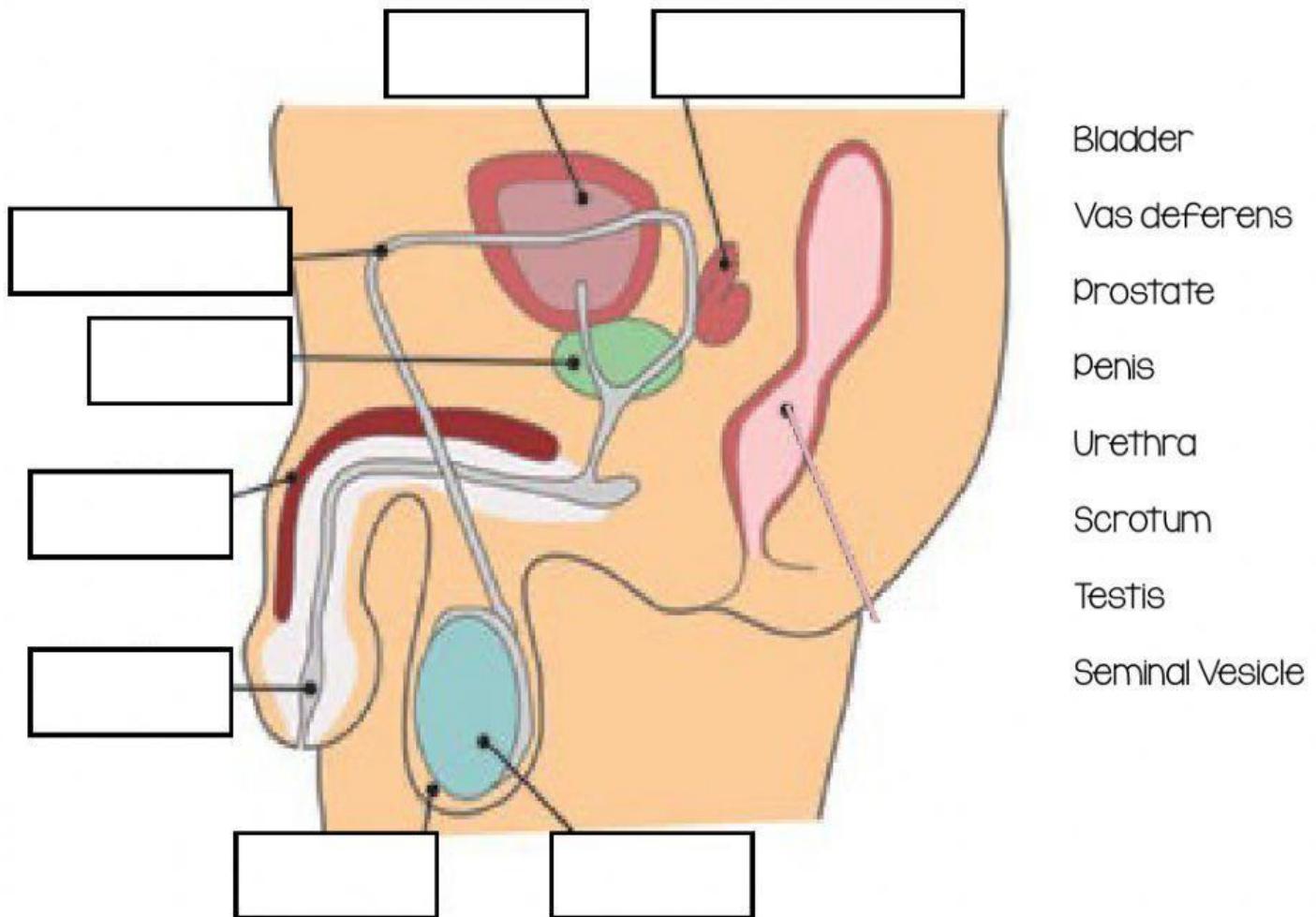


Ovum
Fundus
Fallopian tube
Ovary
Uterus
Endometrium
Myometrium
Cervix
Vagina

Draw a line to match the organ with their function.

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Ovaries | Can also be known as "fallopian tubes". They carry the ovum to the uterus. |
| Oviduct | Place where the foetus develops. |
| Uterus | Passage leading from the vulva to the uterus. |
| Cervix | Organ where the ova develop and stay until ovulation. |
| Vagina | A ring of muscle that helps keep the baby in place during pregnancy. |

Place each word in its correct place.



Draw a line to match the organ with its function.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Testes | Organs where sperm is produced. |
| Semen | Tube that carries both sperm and urine outside the body, and it's inside the penis. |
| Sperm ducts | Reproductive organ that serves as urine and sperm conduct outside the body. |
| Urethra | Thick fluid containing sperm. |
| Penis | Tubes that transfer sperm from the testes to the penis. |
| Scrotum | Muscular bag that holds the testes. |

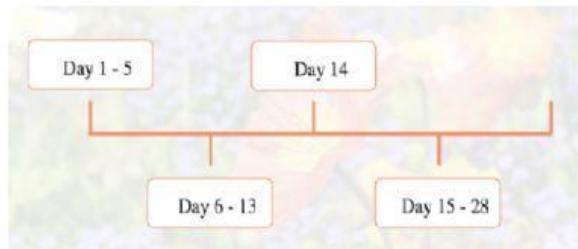


An ovum is released from the ovary to the Fallopian tube. This is called ovulation.

Match each picture+explanation to the corresponding period on the time line.



The lining of the uterus (endometrium) thickens in order to prepare to receive an ovum.



If the ovum is not fertilised, the endometrium stops growing thick and will be discarded from the body. Then the cycle will start again.



The lining of the uterus (endometrium) is lost from the uterus. This is called menstruation.

3. Complete the table to show the names of the male and female sex cells and where they are made.

| | Name of sex cell | Where it is made |
|--------|------------------|------------------|
| Male | | |
| Female | | |

Draw a line to match the organ with its function.

Placenta

This connects the foetus to the placenta.

Umbilical cord

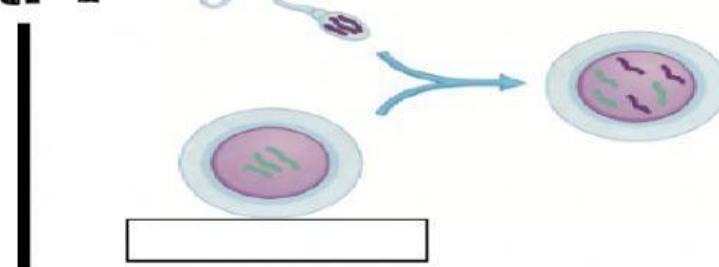
This is found in the amniotic sac and protects the foetus from knocks and bangs.

Amniotic fluid

Enables substances to pass between the mother's blood and the foetus's.

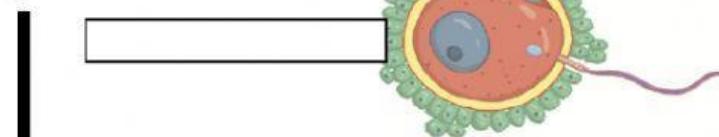
PREGNANCY AND BIRTH PROCESS

STEP 1



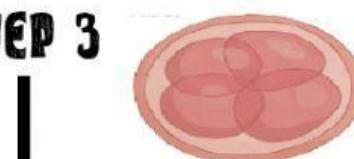
Each gamete carries
 chromosomes in it.

STEP 2



This occurs in the

STEP 3



Between the and the week,
the "baby" is called

STEP 4



Between the week
and the week,
the "baby" is called

STEP 5



Between the _____ week
and the _____ week,
the "baby" is called _____

STEP 6

The last part is called _____
and it could be done in two ways.



Dilatación : 7 – 12h

Expulsión: 20 – 50 min



Alumbramiento : 15min



1



Incisión en el abdomen

2



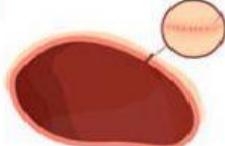
Extracción del bebé

3



Extracción de la placenta

4



Corte suturado
con puntos o grapas

Twins: True or False?

- Identical twins can be of different sexes. _____
- Identical twins are produced from one egg and one sperm. _____
- Identical twins must be of the same sex. _____
- Non-identical twins have the same genetic information. _____
- Non-identical twins are produced from one egg and one sperm. _____