

Put in the correct order (Number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

The levels of hormones, oestrogen and progesterone, begin to rise. One ovum usually begins to mature

The uterine lining (endometrium) starts to thicken with blood and nutrients to prepare for a possible pregnancy.

The uterus releases the lining of blood and tissue.

The ovum is released into one of the fallopian tubes. This is called ovulation.

If fertilisation does not happen, the ovum will break up and the hormone levels will drop. The woman will have her period.

If fertilisation happens, the fertilised ovum will start to divide, travel to the uterus and implant in the uterine wall.

Answer:

The days before a period, it is possible for girls and women to experience various physical and emotional symptoms (They can get spots, feel tired or anxious)

IT IS CALLED

When a woman stops having periods and is no longer able to get pregnant naturally. It often begins between ages.

IT IS CALLED

Put in the correct order (Number 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

A sperm cell fuses with an ovum to form a zygote in one of the fallopian tubes

The cells continue to divide to form a ball of cells, called a blastocyst

When all of the organs have formed, the embryo becomes a foetus

The zygote divides into two cells

When the blastocyst reaches the uterus, it attaches to the wall of the uterus. It then develops into an embryo

Answer:

A sperm cell fuses with an ovum to form a zygote in one of the fallopian tubes

IT IS CALLED

The foetus is attached to the mother by

and also by the

The foetus grows in a

which is filled with

This protects the foetus.

When all of the organs have formed, the embryo becomes a

When a sperm cell fuses with an ovum to form a

Provides nutrients and oxygen to the foetus and removes waste products.

It is called

Time from fertilization to birth is called

and

It usually last

When the baby is born by surgery. This is called a

When the baby is out of the body by the vagina, it is called

Put 1 (Stage 1) , 2 (Stage 2) or 3 (Stage 3)

☐

Contractions start. The muscles of the uterus contract to open the cervix

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The contractions push the baby into the cervix and from there into the vagina, and then out of the body

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The liquid from the amniotic sac is released

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The baby moves down to the cervix

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Umbilical cord and placenta are detaching from uterus

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The umbilical cord is cut