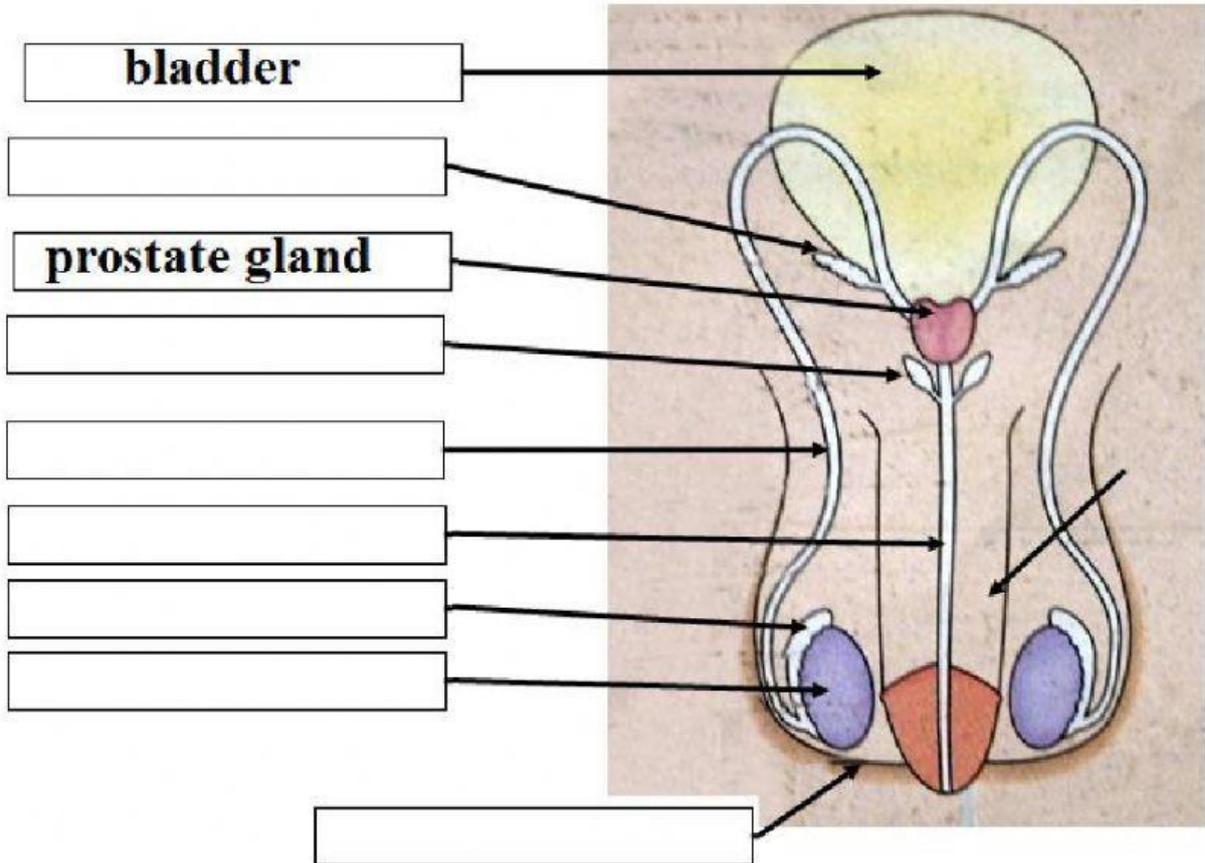


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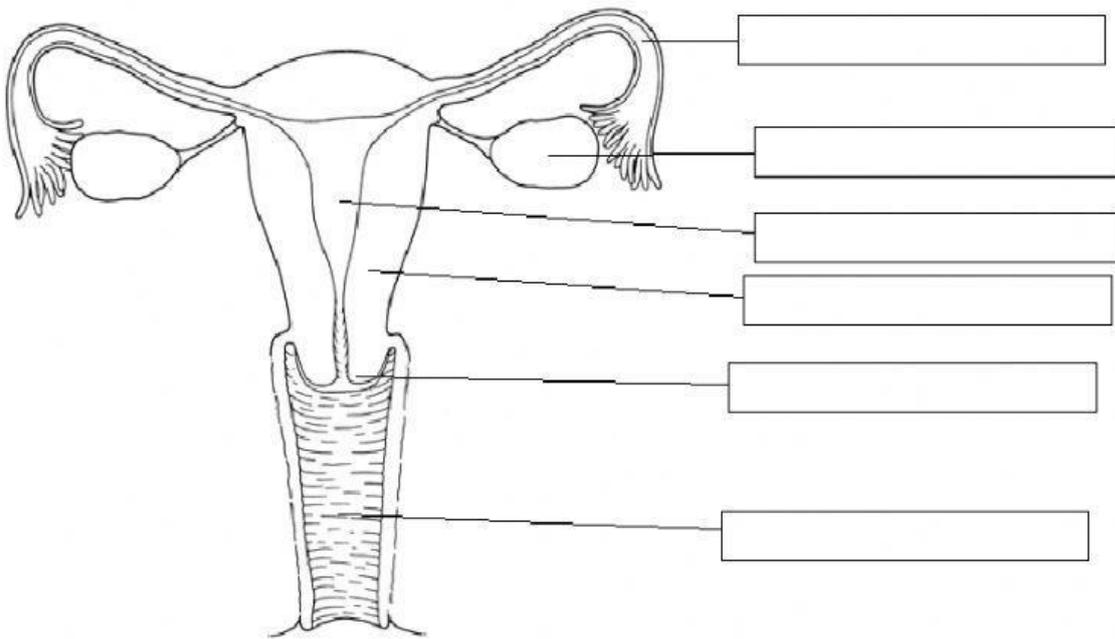
REPRODUCTION TEST

1. Name the human male sex cell. _____ [1]
2. Name the human female sex cell. _____ [1]
3. State the name of the pouch covering the testes _____ [1]
4. Label the diagram of the male reproductive system shown. [7]



5. In males where is testosterone produced? _____ [1]
6. Name the tube through which sperms are released through the penis
_____ [1]
7. The release of sperm from the penis is called _____ [1]
8. The name of the stage at which humans reach sexual maturity is _____ [1]

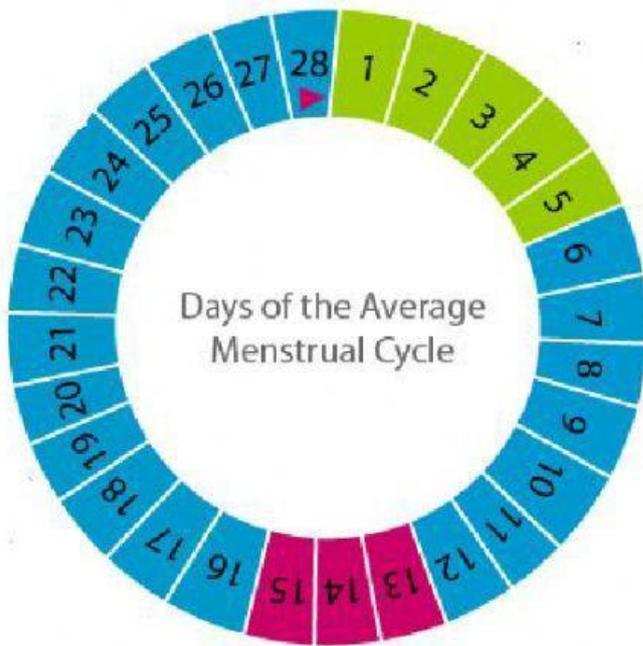
9. Label the diagram of the female reproductive system. [6]



10. Match the following.

- OVARY
- VAGINA
- MENSTRUATION
- AMNIOTIC FLUID
- CONTRACEPTIVE
- IMPLANTATION
- BREASTFEEDING
- The liquid that surrounds and protects the fetus.
- A method that prevents pregnancy.
- The burying of a fertilized egg into the uterus lining.
- The organ that makes eggs.
- Gives the newborn passive antibodies.
- The muscular tube that the baby emerges from.
- Shedding of the uterus lining.

a. Below is a diagram of the menstrual cycle. Use it to answer the following questions.



11a. Between which days does the period take place?

_____ [1]

11b. Between which days does the uterus lining break down and shed?

_____ [1]

11c. Between which days might an egg be released from the ovary?

_____ [1]

12a. The nucleus of the egg and sperm cell fuse during the process of

_____. [1]

12b. What connects the embryo to the placenta? _____ [1]

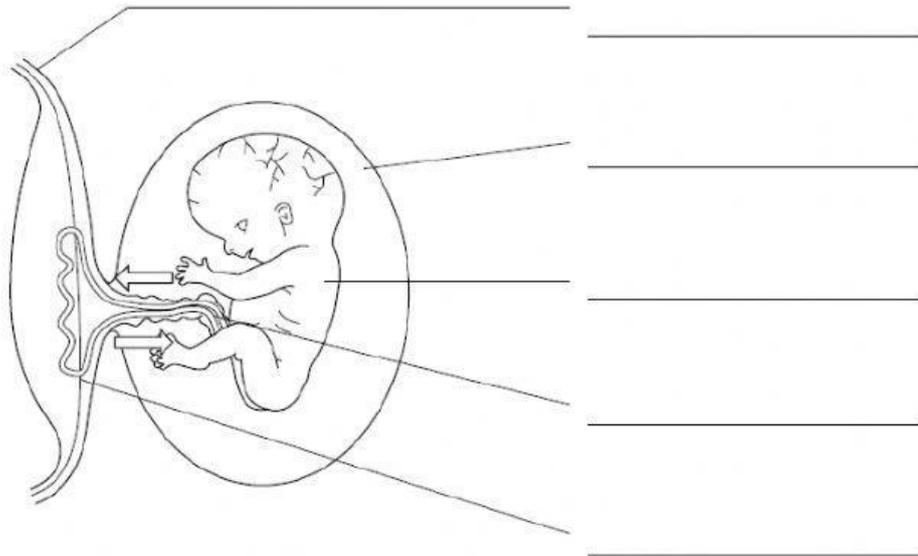
12c. At which stage of birth is the placenta expelled from the mother? _____ [1]

12d. At what stage of birth do contractions start and the “water breaks”? _____ [1]

12e. At what stage of birth are the contractions the strongest? _____ [1]

13. Label the following diagram using the words in the box.

[5]



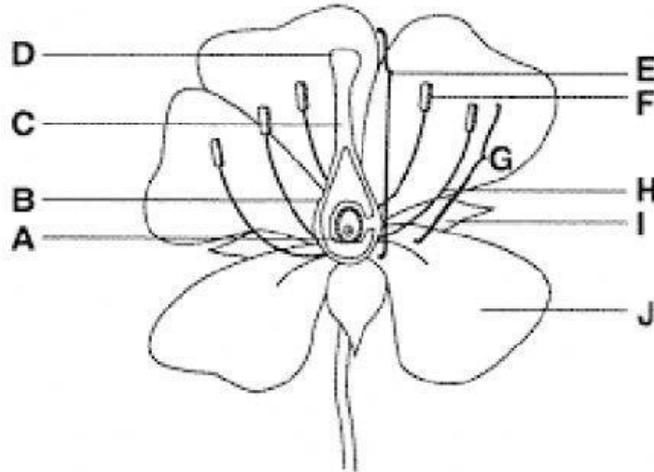
fetus fluid mother's blood placenta umbilical cord

Answer the following questions by circling the LETTER of the correct answer. [8]

- 14 Fertilisation is when an egg cell joins with:
A another egg cell.
B a sperm cell.
C a body cell.
D root hair cells.
- 15 One way that a sperm cell is adapted to its job is that:
A it dies quite quickly.
B it is hollow.
C it is surrounded by a liquid.
D it has a tail to allow it to swim.
- 16 A developing baby is protected by:
A a bag of fluid (amnion).
B the vagina.
C the ovary wall.
D a cord.
- 17 The loss of blood and the uterus lining in the menstrual cycle is called:
A menstruation.
B ovulation.
C fertilisation.
D urination.
- 18 Fertilisation occurs in:
A an ovary. B an oviduct.
C the scrotum. D the penis.
- 19 A fertilised egg cell develops into an embryo by:
A cell division. B puberty.
C ovulation. D fertilisation.
- 20 Puberty is caused by:
A sex cells.
B eating too much.
C pubic hair starting to grow.
D sex hormones.
- 21 The developing baby gets food and oxygen from:
A the mother's stomach.
B the placenta.
C the ovary.
D the egg cell.

REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS

22. Label the following parts of the flower.



- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A _____ | B _____ |
| C _____ | D _____ |
| E _____ | F _____ |
| G _____ | H _____ |
| I _____ | J _____ |

23. Is the flower above likely to be wind pollinated or insect pollinated? _____

24. Is the flower above most likely to be self pollinating or cross pollinating?

25. True or false.

- a. Any pollen grain can fertilize any flower. _____
- b. There are three male nuclei in a pollen grain. _____
- c. The ovary become the seeds and the ovule becomes the fruit. _____
- d. Wind pollinated plants have heavy, spiky pollen grains. _____
- e. The stigma of wind-pollinated plants are feathery. _____
- f. Seeds dispersed by wind are hollow and can float. _____