

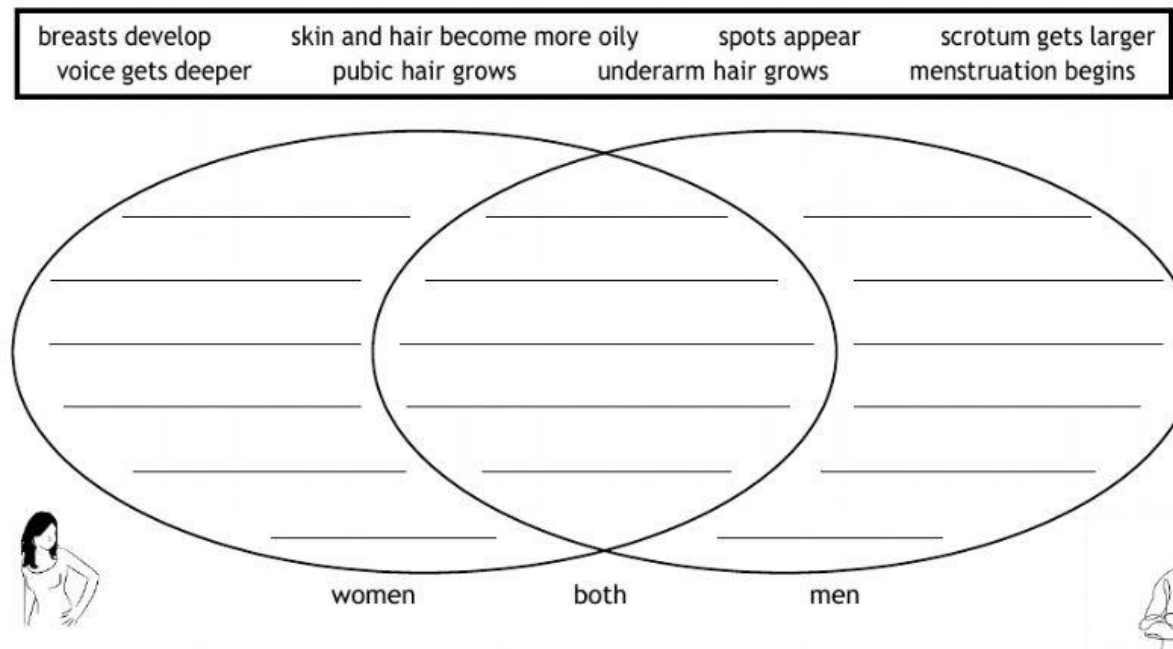
Name: _____

- 1) What is the difference between primary and secondary sexual characteristics?

Which do we have from birth?

Which do we develop later?

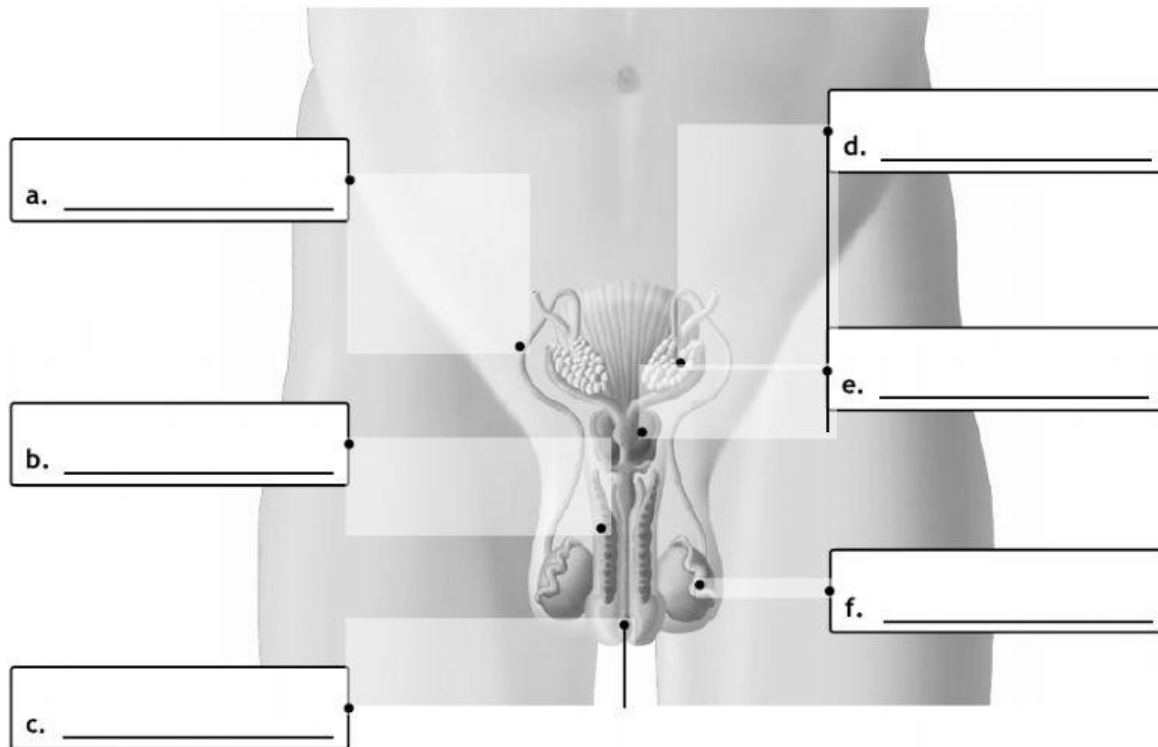
- 2) Which sexual characteristics belong to men, which belong to women and which belong to both? Complete the diagram with the characteristics in the box.



- 3) Match the female sexual reproductive organs to their functions.

a. ovaries • b. fallopian tubes • c. uterus • d. vagina •	1. the organ where the foetus develops 2. connects the uterus and the vulva 3. produce cells called ova 4. connect the uterus and the ovaries
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4) Label the diagram of the female reproductive organs.



5) Put the stages of the menstrual cycle in the correct order.

- a** Blood and the lining of the uterus are also released from the body. ☐
- b** The walls of the uterus get thicker with extra blood and tissue. ☐
- c** An ovum is released into one of the fallopian tubes. ☐
- d** The unfertilised ovum leaves the body through the vagina. ☐

6) Complete the text about pregnancy with the missing words. The first letter of each word has been given.

A fertilised ovum is called a (1) z_____ and this is the first stage in pregnancy. It travels to the (2) u_____ where the cells continue to divide and multiply until they become an (3) e_____, which fixes itself to the lining of the (4) u_____. After 9 weeks the organs have started to develop and the (5) e_____ becomes a (6) f_____. It is protected by (7) a_____ fluid and receives nutrients and oxygen through the (8) p_____. Pregnancy lasts about 280 days.

7) Classify the words into male or female sex organs.

fallopian tubes	ovaries	penis	scrotum
testicles	uterus	vagina	vas deferens

female organs	male organs

8) Put the stages of development into the correct order.

baby ☐

embryo ☐

foetus ☐

zygote ☐



9) Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Menstruation is a sexual characteristic of [men](#) / [women](#) / [men and women](#).

Testosterone triggers secondary sexual changes in [boys](#) / [girls](#) / [boys and girls](#).

Organisms pass on certain characteristics through their [brains](#) / [cells](#) / [genes](#).

Pregnancy typically lasts [8](#) / [9](#) / [10](#) months.

Humans are living [shorter](#) / [longer](#) / [the same length](#) than 50 years ago.

10) Place the definitions of the following words.

The time of life when a child experiences physical and hormonal changes that mark a transition into adulthood. The child develops secondary sexual characteristics and becomes able to have children.	The process of combining the male gamete, or sperm, with the female gamete, or ovum. The product of fertilization is a cell called a zygote.
is an organ that develops in the uterus during pregnancy. This structure provides oxygen and nutrients to a growing baby. It also removes waste products from the baby's blood.	is a series of continuous, progressive contractions of the uterus that help the cervix dilates (open) and efface (thin). This allows the fetus to move through the birth canal. Labor usually starts two weeks before or after the estimated date of delivery.

puberty:	
fertilisation:	
placenta:	
labour:	