

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser – Human Reproduction

Growth

Rapid growth occurs in small children and during **puberty**, which is the time when a child's body changes into an adult body, able to reproduce.

Key words:

Gamete: The male gamete (sex cell) in animals is a sperm, the female an egg.

Fertilisation: Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell.

Ovary: Organ which contains eggs.

Testicle: Organ where sperm are produced.

Oviduct, or fallopian tube: Carries an egg from the ovary to the uterus and is where fertilisation occurs.

Uterus, or womb: Where a baby develops in a pregnant woman.

Ovulation: Release of an egg cell during the menstrual cycle, which may be met by a sperm.

Menstruation: Loss of the lining of the uterus during the menstrual cycle.

Reproductive system: All the male and female organs involved in reproduction.

Penis: Organ which carries sperm out of the male's body.

Vagina: Where the penis enters the female's body and sperm is received.

Foetus: The developing baby during pregnancy.

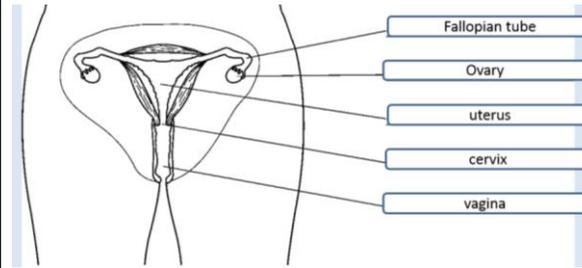
Gestation: Process where the baby develops during pregnancy.

Placenta: Organ that provides the foetus with oxygen and nutrients and removes waste substances.

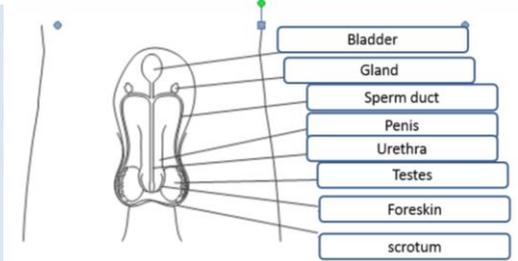
Amniotic fluid: Liquid that surrounds and protects the foetus.

Umbilical cord: Connects the foetus to the placenta.

Female reproductive organs

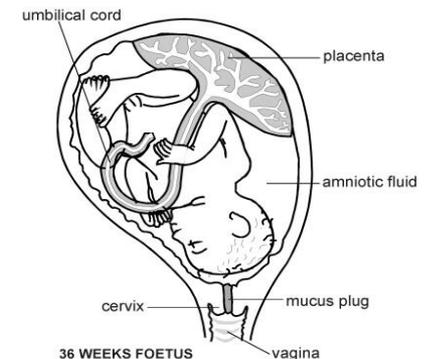


Male reproductive organs



Pregnancy

The fertilised egg develops into an **embryo** and then a **foetus**. It is protected by the **amniotic fluid** and obtains food from the mother's blood via the **placenta**. Pregnancy lasts **9 months** and then the muscles of the uterus push the baby out through the vagina.



Websites that might be useful:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aBxzHqpl0YQ>

Extension ideas to research:

- How long are different animals pregnant for?
- Which types of animal have external fertilisation?

IVF

This stands for 'in vitro fertilisation', and helps couples who cannot conceive to have a baby. The egg is fertilised by the sperm in a **petri dish** and then the **embryo** is placed back in the **uterus** to develop.