

Sexual reproduction in humans

State the function of the scrotum.

Sexual reproduction in humans

What does the prostate gland do?

Sexual reproduction in humans

State the function of the oviduct.

Sexual reproduction in humans

What is the cervix?

Sexual reproduction in humans

Describe fertilisation in humans.

Sexual reproduction in humans

Why do sperm have many mitochondria?

Sexual reproduction in humans

What do the enzymes in the acrosome do?

Sexual reproduction in humans

Why does the jelly coat of an egg cell change at fertilisation?

It adds fluid to the sperm to make semen.

It holds the testes outside the body, where it is cooler than body temperature.

A ring of muscle at the opening of the uterus.

It carries the egg cell from the ovary to the uterus. Fertilisation usually happens here.

They release energy by respiration so the flagellum can move the sperm.

The fusion of the nuclei from a male gamete (sperm) and a female gamete (egg cell).

So no other sperm can enter. Only one sperm nucleus fuses with the egg nucleus.

They digest the jelly coat so the sperm nucleus can enter the egg cell.

Sexual reproduction in humans

**Compare sperm and egg cells:
numbers.**

Sexual reproduction in humans

**What is an embryo, and what happens
to it after fertilisation?**

Sexual reproduction in humans

State the function of amniotic fluid.

Sexual reproduction in humans **Supplement**

**Which substances pass from the
mother to the fetus at the placenta?**

Sexual reproduction in humans **Supplement**

**Which substances pass from the fetus
to the mother at the placenta?**

Sexual reproduction in humans **Supplement**

**What can cross the placenta and
affect the fetus?**

A ball of cells formed from the zygote. It implants into the lining of the uterus.

Millions of sperm are made. Usually one egg cell is released each month.

Oxygen and dissolved nutrients such as glucose and amino acids.

It protects the fetus from knocks and bumps.

Some pathogens and toxins.

Carbon dioxide and excretory products such as urea.