Reproduction B2 Fact Sheet

You need to be able to label full diagrams of the male and female reproductive organs and state the functions of each part.

Fertilisation is the joining of genetic material in a sperm (male sex cell) and an egg (female sex cell).

Puberty causes changes to the body to get ready for reproduction.

Puberty for girls – growth spurt, pubic hair grows, breasts grow, menstrual cycle starts, hips widen.

Puberty for boys – growth spurt, pubic hair grows, voice deepens, sperm production starts, sex organs grow bigger.

A menstrual cycle takes 28 days.

Menstruation (a period) is when the lining of the uterus comes away. It last about 5 days.

The role of the menstrual cycle is to prepare a woman's body for pregnancy.

Ovulation is when an egg leaves the ovary (day 14).

If a woman becomes pregnant the baby will develop inside the uterus.

The amniotic fluid surrounds the baby inside the uterus to cushion the baby and protect it.

During pregnancy the baby is supplied with oxygen and nutrients through the placenta and umbilical cord.

The placenta and umbilical cord remove the baby's waste.

A pregnancy lasts for 9 months.

During labour the muscles in the walls of the uterus contract to help push the baby out through the cervix and vagina.

Flowering plants have specific structure associated with reproduction including:

- **Petal** – Attracts insects to the plant
- **Anther** – Produces pollen (male sex cell)
- **Filament** – Holds up the Anther so that pollen is rubbed onto visiting insects
- **Stigma** – Part of the female reproductive organs where the pollen lands
- **Style** – Holds the stigma up and connects it to the ovary
- **Ovary** – Contains the ovules (female sex cell)

Pollination is the transfer of pollen from one flowering plant to another.

Pollen can be spread from plant to plant by **wind** or **insects**.

For flower reproduction pollen fertilises eggs, which will then develop into seeds.

Seeds are dispersed in a variety of ways including wind, animals and water.

Asexual reproduction only requires one parent and there is no mixing of genetic information.

Microorganisms use asexual reproduction.

Microorganisms are grown using nutrient agar.