

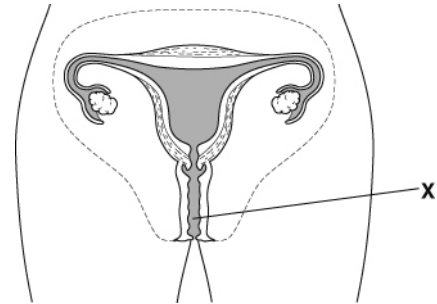
On your answer sheet, write in or circle the correct letter for each question.

7Ba

- 1 Sexual reproduction needs:
 - A a single animal cell.
 - B two sex cells, one male and one female.
 - C one sex cell, either a male or a female.
 - D two sex cells, both female or both male.
- 2 Which list contains animals that *all* use internal fertilisation?
 - A human, giraffe, pig
 - B salmon, frog, toad
 - C human, toad, sheep
 - D sheep, pig, salmon
- 3 How much care do humans give to their offspring?
 - A none
 - B about a year
 - C about 2 years
 - D about 18 years
- 4 Fertilisation is when an egg cell nucleus fuses with:
 - A another egg cell nucleus.
 - B a sperm cell nucleus.
 - C a body cell nucleus.
 - D root hair cells.

7Bb

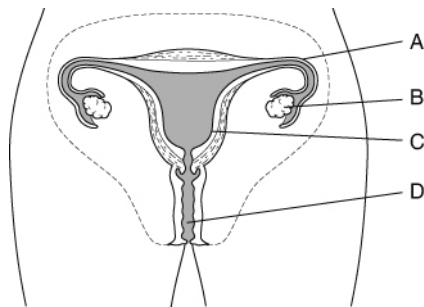
- 1 In the picture, what is part 'X'?



- A bladder
 - B cervix
 - C uterus
 - D vagina
- 2 The function of the testes is to:
 - A produce sperm cells.
 - B produce egg cells.
 - C produce urine.
 - D produce semen.
- 3 A gamete is a cell that:
 - A is found in the brain after puberty.
 - B causes puberty.
 - C is only made in a female's ovaries.
 - D allows an organism to reproduce.
- 4 An egg cell is much larger than a sperm cell because:
 - A it needs to be able to hide from sperm cells.
 - B it needs to be big to allow it to have a streamlined shape.
 - C it contains a store of food that can be used if the egg cell is fertilised.
 - D the nucleus in an egg cell is much larger than in a sperm cell.

7Bc

- Where does fertilisation occur?
 - oviduct
 - ovary
 - ovule
 - vagina
- Look at the diagram. Which letter shows where implantation happens?



- A fertilised egg cell becomes an embryo by:
 - fusing with a sperm cell.
 - gestation.
 - cell division.
 - cell addition.
- Non-identical twins can occur when:
 - a fertilised egg cell splits into two cells.
 - two egg cells are fertilised.
 - two sperm cells fertilise an egg cell.
 - two ovaries are fertilised.

7Bd

- A premature baby is a baby that is:
 - born very late.
 - very active.
 - born small and very early.
 - born with lots of hair.
- The uterus pushes the baby out of a mother using:
 - the placenta.
 - contraptions.
 - contractions.
 - contricks.

- The developing baby gets food and oxygen from:
 - the mother's stomach.
 - the placenta.
 - the ovary.
 - the egg cell.
- Breast milk contains nutrients and:
 - mashed up food.
 - amniotic fluid.
 - antibodies.
 - formula.

7Be

- The time when emotional and physical changes happen to teenagers is called:
 - acquiescence.
 - adolescence.
 - senescence.
 - commonsense.
- The start of puberty is triggered by:
 - menstruation.
 - sex hormones.
 - ovulation.
 - antibodies.
- The loss of blood and the uterus lining once a month is called:
 - menstruation.
 - ovulation.
 - fertilisation.
 - gestation.
- The lining of the uterus contains many blood vessels so that:
 - the embryo can receive a good supply of food, oxygen and water.
 - it stays wet.
 - the menstrual cycle can occur.
 - the oviducts can grow.