**Topic Overview: Human Reproduction**

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|  | Ref | Outcome | Achieved | ☺ |
| Emerging | E8SbAr1.1 | Know the stages of puberty in boys |  |  |
| E8SbAr1.2 | Know that human life is formed from an egg cell and a sperm  |  |  |
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| E8SbAr2.1 | Know the stages of puberty in boys |  |  |
| E8SbAr2.2 | Know how an egg is fertilised |  |  |
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| Developing | D8SbAr3.1 | Know the menstrual cycle lasts approximately 28 days. |  |  |
| D8SbAr3.2 | Explain how the egg moves along the fallopian tube |  |  |
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| D8SbAr4.1 | Explain how the menstrual cycle prepares the female for pregnancy and stops if the egg is fertilised by a sperm. |  |  |
| D8SbAr4.2 | Explain how if an egg is fertilised it settles into the uterus lining. |  |  |
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| Securing | S8SbAr5.1 | To identify on a menstrual cycle when menstruation takes place |  |  |
| S8SbAr5.2 | Know that the placenta and umbilical cord provide the baby with substances from the mother |  |  |
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| S8SbAr6.1 | Identify key events on a diagram of the menstrual cycle. |  |  |
| S8SbAr6.2 |  Explain how the developing foetus relies on the mother to provide it with oxygen and nutrients; to remove waste and protect it against harmful substances |  |  |
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| Mastering | M8SbAr7.1 | Explain why pregnancy is more or less likely at certain stages of the menstrual cycle. |  |  |
| M8SbAr7.2 | Explain whether substances are passed from the mother to the foetus or not. |  |  |
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| M8SbAr8.1 | Describe causes of low fertility in male and female reproductive systems. |  |  |
| M8SbAr8.2 | Use a diagram to show stages in development of a foetus from the production of sex cells to birth. |  |  |
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| M8SbAr9.1 | Make deductions about how contraception and fertility treatments work. |  |  |
| M8SbAr9.2 | Predict the effect of a mother taking cigarettes, alcohol or drugs on the developing foetus. |  |  |

**Keywords**

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| **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. |