

**BIOLOGICAL TERMS****REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGIES**

Give the correct **biological term** for EACH of the following descriptions.

- 1.1.1 The type of egg produced by reptiles that has extra-embryonic membranes
- 1.1.2 The type of development in birds where the hatchlings' eyes are open and their bodies are covered with down feathers
- 1.1.3 The structure in the amniotic egg that stores wastes
- 1.1.4 A type of reproduction in humans where the foetus develops inside the uterus
- 1.1.5 A reproductive strategy where an organism lays eggs.
- 1.1.6 The type of development in birds where the young are practically fully developed and immediately mobile when they are hatched.
- 1.1.7 A behavioural pattern where the parents spend time and energy on the feeding and protection of their offspring.
- 1.1.8 A type of fertilisation in which the nucleus of a sperm fuses with the nucleus of an ovum outside the body of the female
- 1.1.9 An egg containing four extra-embryonic membranes.
- 1.1.10 Production of offspring that are born helpless, unable to move and feed themselves.

**HUMAN REPRODUCTION**

- 1.1.1 A hollow ball of cells formed from the zygote
- 1.1.2 The finger-like projections that develop from the outer extra-embryonic membrane
- 1.1.3 A structure in the female reproductive system where semen is deposited during copulation
- 1.1.4 The period of development of the foetus in the uterus
- 1.1.5 A structure in the female reproductive system where fertilisation takes place
- 1.1.6 The stage when secondary sexual characteristics develop in males and females
- 1.1.7 A hormone that stimulates ovulation in humans
- 1.1.8 The blood vessel that transports deoxygenated blood from the foetus towards the placenta
- 1.1.9 A part of the male reproductive system used to transfer semen to the female
- 1.1.10 The structure that the Graafian follicle develops into after ovulation
- 1.1.11 The hormone that stimulates puberty in females
- 1.1.12 The inner lining of the uterus where implantation of the embryo occurs
- 1.1.13 A hormone that stimulates the maturation of sperm and puberty in males

- 1.1.14 The tube in the male reproductive system that connects the epididymis with the urethra
- 1.1.15 The diploid cell formed by the process of fertilisation
- 1.1.16 A fluid that protects the human embryo against injuries and large-scale temperature changes
- 1.1.17 A blood vessel in the umbilical cord that transports nutrients to the foetus
- 1.1.18 The formation of ova from the germinal epithelial cells through the process of meiosis.
- 1.1.19 The process whereby the embryo becomes attached to the endometrial wall of the uterus.
- 1.1.20 The blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood to the foetus.
- 1.1.21 The period during which the embryo develops within the uterus of the mother up to the time the baby is born.
- 1.1.22 The three-month-old human embryo
- 1.1.23 The membrane that forms finger-like projections which grows into the uterine wall.
- 1.1.24 The liquid that protects the embryo against mechanical injury and dehydration.
- 1.1.25 Structure in the sperm cell containing enzymes that break down the membrane of the ovum.
- 1.1.26 The release of an ova from the follicle.
- 1.1.27 The tube that transports the sperm from the testis to the urethra.
- 1.1.28 A hormone produced in females to stimulate milk production.
- 1.1.29 The structure formed from the Graafian follicle after ovulation.
- 1.1.30 The process by which sperms and eggs are produced.
- 1.1.31 The organ in males in which meiosis occurs.
- 1.1.32 A fluid containing sperm cells.
- 1.1.33 The meiotic process by which female gametes are formed in humans
- 1.1.34 The blood vessel in the umbilical cord which is rich in oxygen and nutrients.
- 1.1.35 The outermost extra-embryonic membrane surrounding the embryo.
- 1.1.36 A stage in the development of humans in which the embryo consist of a layer of cells surrounding a cavity.
- 1.1.37 The gland in the male reproductive system of humans that produces an alkaline fluid to counteract the acid environment of the vagina.
- 1.1.38 The hormone produced by the Graafian follicle.
- 1.1.39 The hormone responsible for the formation of the corpus luteum.
- 1.1.40 The stage in humans when sexual maturity is reached in males and females.
- 1.1.41 A hormone that stimulates the maturation of sperm.
- 1.1.42 A type of egg where the embryo develops inside a fluid-filled sac which is surrounded by a shell.
- 1.1.43 The place where young immature sperm cells are temporarily stored in males until they mature.
- 1.1.44 Part of the female reproductive system where fertilisation occurs.

1.1.13 D✓✓

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- 1.1.1 Amniotic✓ egg
- 1.1.2 Precocial✓ development
- 1.1.3 Allantois✓
- 1.1.4 Vivipary✓
- 1.1.5 Ovipary✓
- 1.1.6 Precocial✓ development
- 1.1.7 Parental care✓
- 1.1.8 External fertilisation✓
- 1.1.9 Amniotic egg✓
- 1.1.10 Altricial✓ development

**HUMAN REPRODUCTION**

- 1.1.1 Morula✓
- 1.1.2 Chorionic villi✓
- 1.1.3 Vagina✓
- 1.1.4 Gestation✓
- 1.1.5 Fallopian tube✓
- 1.1.6 Puberty✓
- 1.1.7 Luteinising hormone✓/LH
- 1.1.8 Umbilical artery✓
- 1.1.9 Penis✓
- 1.1.10 Corpus luteum✓
- 1.1.11 Oestrogen✓

- 1.1.12 Endometrium✓
- 1.1.13 Testosterone✓
- 1.1.14 Vas deferens✓
- 1.1.15 Zygote✓
- 1.1.16 Amniotic fluid✓
- 1.1.17 Umbilical vein✓
- 1.1.18 Oogenesis✓
- 1.1.19 Implantation✓
- 1.1.20 Umbilical vein✓
- 1.1.21 Gestation✓
- 1.1.22 Foetus✓
- 1.1.23 Chorion✓
- 1.1.24 Amniotic fluid✓
- 1.1.25 Acrosome✓
- 1.1.26 Ovulation✓
- 1.1.27 Vas deferens✓
- 1.1.28 Prolactin✓
- 1.1.29 Corpus luteum✓
- 1.1.30 Gametogenesis✓
- 1.1.31 Testes✓
- 1.1.32 Semen✓
- 1.1.33 Oogenesis✓
- 1.1.34 Umbilical vein✓
- 1.1.35 Chorion✓
- 1.1.36 Blastocyst/blastula✓
- 1.1.37 Prostate gland✓
- 1.1.38 Oestrogen✓