

Y7 - Knowledge organiser 7.5 – Variation & Human Reproduction

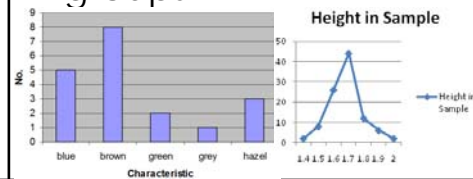


Variation **1**

- **Variation** is the difference between animals or plants of the same species.
- Variation is important to help **organisms** survive.
- **Species**: a group of living organisms that have things in common with each other.

Continuous vs discontinuous **2**

- Variation can be split into two groups.
- **Continuous** variation is differences that can have a number value.
- **Discontinuous** variation is difference that can only be groups.

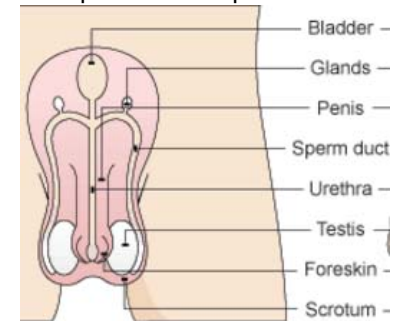


Environmental vs inherited **3**

- **Environmental** variation is differences caused by the surroundings, like scars or piercings.
- **Inherited** variation is differences caused by your genetic information, like eye colour.

Male reproductive system **4**

- Male **gamete** (sex cell): sperm
- **Penis**: Organ that carries sperm out of the body.
- **Testicles**: organ where sperm are produced.

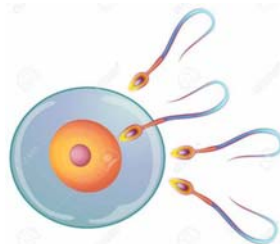


Female Reproductive system **5**

- **Vagina**: Where the penis enters the female's body.
- **Ovary**: organ that contains eggs
- **Uterus**: where a baby develops in a pregnant woman.
- Female **gamete** (sex cell): egg
- **Oviduct**: carries an egg from the ovary to the uterus.

Fertilisation **6**

- Joining of a nucleus from a male and female sex cell.
- **Fertilisation occurs in the oviduct.**
- The fertilised egg then moves into the **uterus** where it implants into the wall of the uterus.



Pregnancy & birth **7**

- **Foetus**: Developing baby during pregnancy
- **Amniotic fluid**: liquid that surrounds and protects the foetus.
- **Umbilical cord**: connect the foetus to the placenta.
- Oxygen, carbon dioxide, nutrients and drugs can travel across the **placenta**.

Menstrual cycle **8**

- Prepares the female for pregnancy.
- Lasts for 28 days.
- Stops if an egg is fertilised.
- **Menstruation**: loss of lining of the uterus during the menstrual cycle.
- **Ovulation**: release of an egg cell during the menstrual cycle.

