
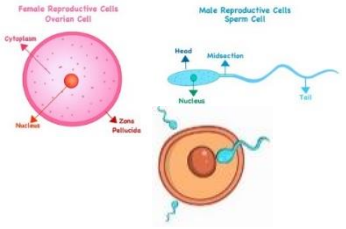
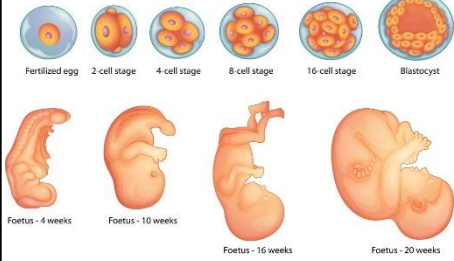
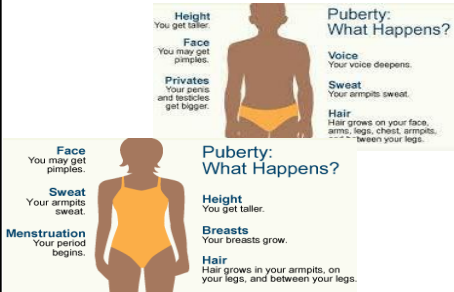
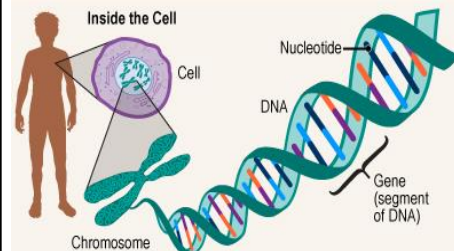


### Rationale

The structure and function of the male and female reproductive systems and their gametes. How and where fertilisation takes place. How twins are formed. Stages of the development of a baby and the impact of maternal choices on the health of the baby. Main stages of child birth. The role of puberty in reproduction and the changes that take place. The importance of and the main stages of the menstrual cycle. The function of contraception and compare chemical and barrier methods of contraception. Understand the effect of genetic and environmental causes of variation within a species.

Diagrams	Keywords	Definitions
	<p>Testes</p> <p>Ovary</p> <p>Uterus</p>	<p>Male reproductive organ, produces sperm cells.</p> <p>Female reproductive organ, stores eggs.</p> <p>Organ in females in which a baby develops.</p>
	<p>Sperm</p> <p>Egg</p> <p>Fertilisation</p>	<p>Male sex cell (gamete)</p> <p>Female sex cell (gamete)</p> <p>Fusing of a male sex cell with a female sex cell.</p>
	<p>Zygote</p> <p>Embryo</p> <p>Foetus</p>	<p>Cell formed by fertilisation of two sex cells (gametes)</p> <p>Baby in the very early stages of development.</p> <p>Developing baby has grown all of its organs.</p>
	<p>Puberty</p> <p>Menstruation</p> <p>Contraception</p>	<p>Puberty is when a child's body begins to develop and change as they become an adult.</p> <p>Lining of uterus passes out of a females body once every 28 days.</p> <p>Method of preventing pregnancy.</p>
	<p>Variation</p> <p>Gene</p> <p>Environment</p>	<p>Differences in characteristics in individuals of same species.</p> <p>Section of DNA that controls a characteristic.</p> <p>Surroundings in which an organism exists.</p>