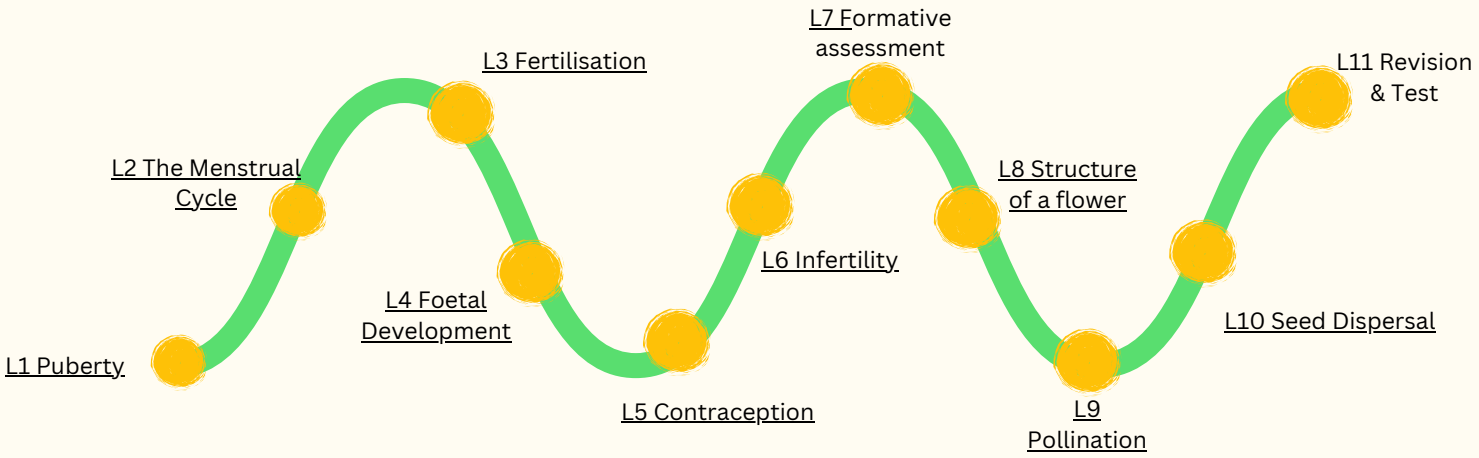
Yr7 Reproduction

Biology

In this topic, you will learn how animals and plants reproduce to create offspring. You will explore the differences between sexual and asexual reproduction, and how cells like sperm and egg are involved. You will also study how humans develop before birth and how puberty prepares the body for reproduction.



Prior learning link: KS1&2 Animals including humans, plants, evolution and inheritance

Key words

- **Reproduction** – The process by which living organisms produce offspring.
- **Sexual Reproduction** – Involves two parents and the joining of male and female sex cells to produce genetically different offspring.
- **Asexual Reproduction** – Involves one parent and produces genetically identical offspring.
- **Gamete** – A sex cell (e.g. sperm or egg in animals, pollen or ovule in plants).
- **Fertilisation** – The joining of a male and female gamete.
- **Sperm Cell** – The male sex cell in animals.
- **Egg Cell (Ovum)** – The female sex cell in animals.
- **Zygote** – The single cell formed when a sperm fertilises an egg.
- **Embryo** – An early stage of development after the zygote begins dividing.
- **Foetus** – The stage of development after the embryo, when all major organs are formed.
- **Puberty** – The time when a person's body begins to change and become able to reproduce.
- **Hormone** – A chemical messenger that controls changes in the body, such as those during puberty.
- **Menstrual Cycle** – A monthly cycle in females that prepares the body for pregnancy.
- **Placenta** – An organ that passes nutrients and oxygen from the mother to the baby during pregnancy.
- **Pollination** – The transfer of pollen from the male part of a flower to the female part.

Revision Resources

BBC KS3 Reproduction