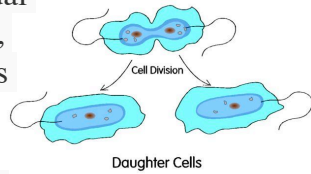


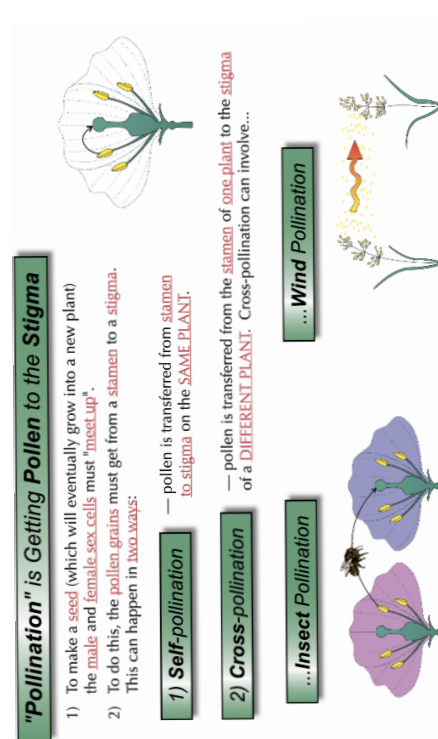
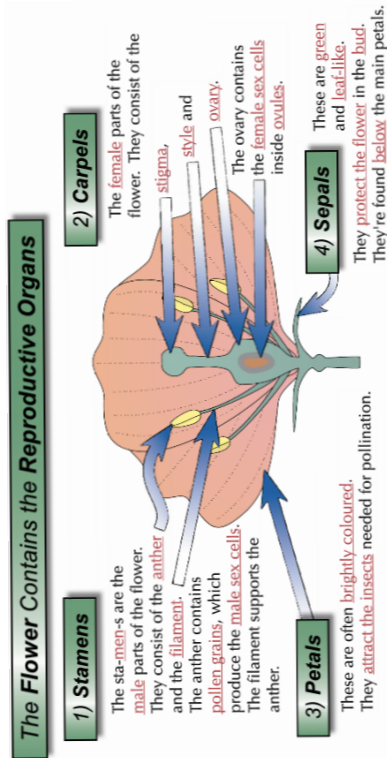
Asexual Reproduction

During asexual reproduction, one cell splits into two genetically identical cells

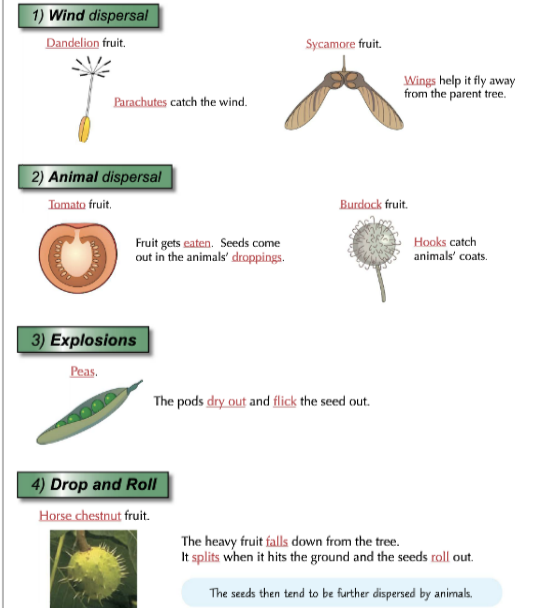


Sexual Reproduction

During sexual reproduction, two cells called gametes (sex cells) combine to form a new individual.



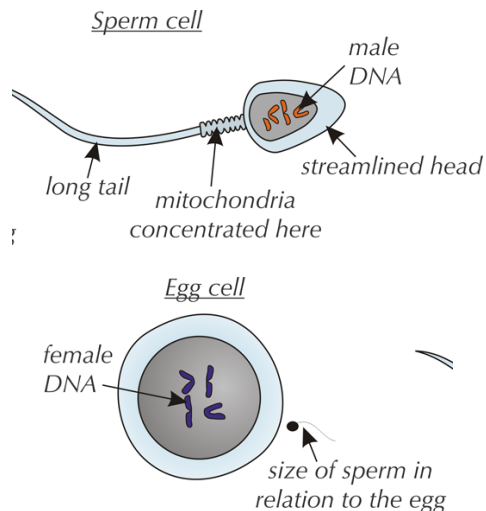
Seed Dispersal



Sperm and egg cells (animals)

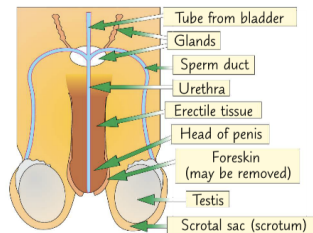
Sperm and egg cells are specialised for reproduction. The main functions of an egg cell are to carry the female DNA and to nourish the developing embryo in the early stages, so the egg cell contains huge food reserves to feed the embryo.

The function of a sperm is to get the male DNA to the female DNA. It has a long tail and a streamlined head to help it swim to the egg. There are also lots of mitochondria (see here) in the cell to provide the energy it needs to do this.

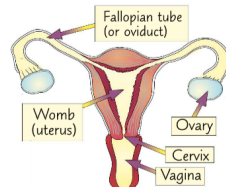


Male Reproductive System

- 1) Sperm are the male sex cells or 'gametes'.
- 2) Sperm are made in the testes after puberty.
- 3) Sperm mix with a liquid to make semen, which is ejaculated from the penis during sexual intercourse.



- 1) An egg is a female sex cell or 'gamete'.
- 2) One of the two ovaries releases an egg every 28 days.
- 3) It passes into the fallopian tube (or oviduct) where it may meet sperm, which has entered the vagina during sexual intercourse (sometimes known as copulation).
- 4) If it isn't fertilised by sperm (see next page), the egg will die after about a day and pass out of the vagina.

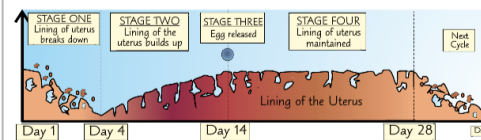


Menstrual Cycle

From the age of puberty, females undergo a monthly sequence of events which are collectively known as the **MENSTRUAL CYCLE**.

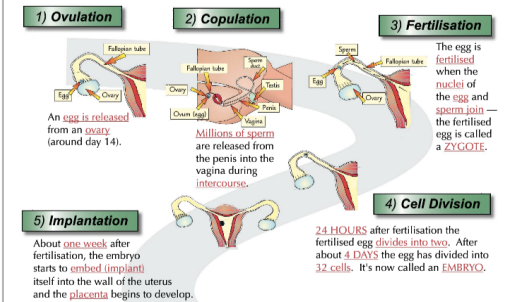
This involves the body preparing the uterus (womb) in case it receives a fertilised egg.

If this doesn't happen, then the egg and uterus lining break down and are lost from the body through the vagina over a period of three to four days, usually.



Day	What happens...
1	BLEEDING STARTS as the lining of the uterus (the womb) breaks down and passes out of the vagina — this is what's known as "having a PERIOD".
4	The lining of the uterus starts to build up again. It thickens into a spongy layer full of blood vessels ready for IMPLANTATION. (See next page.)
14	An egg is released from the ovaries of the female, so this is the MOST LIKELY time in which a female may become pregnant. (This day may vary from one woman to the next.)
28	The wall remains thick awaiting the arrival of a fertilised egg. If this doesn't happen then this lining breaks down, passing out of the vagina. Then the whole cycle starts again.

Fertilisation and Development



The Embryo Develops During Gestation

