

Reproduction								
1	Name the 5 key parts of the female reproductive system	Ovary, fallopian tubes, cervix, uterus, vagina	7	What 3 developments occur in the baby during the second trimester?	1) Baby begins to kick, 2) eyelashes and fingernails form, 3) baby can hear and swallow	3	Define "phenotype"	The characteristic shown e.g. blue eyes
2	Name the 3 key parts of the male reproductive system	Testis, sperm duct, penis	8	What 3 developments occur in the baby during the third trimester?	1) Eyes open and close, 2) organs function, 3) baby gains fat	4	Define "heterozygous"	Two different alleles
3	Define "gamete"	Sex cells	9	What happens to the mother's cervix and uterus walls during birth?	The cervix relaxes and muscles in uterus walls contract	5	Define "homozygous"	Two of the same alleles
4	Define "fertilisation"	Nucleus of male and female sex cell joining	10	Define "infertile"	Unable to have a baby	6	Define "offspring"	The organisms produced in reproduction
5	Define "ovulation"	Releasing an egg	Variation			7	Define "gene"	A section of DNA coding for a protein
6	Define "menstruation"	Losing uterus lining	1	Define "genetic variation"	Differences caused by your DNA	8	Define "allele"	A form of a gene
7	Define "gestation period"	Time take for a baby to develop from fertilisation	2	Define "environmental variation"	Differences caused by the environment around you	9	Define "dominant allele"	The allele that is always expressed
8	Define "placenta"	Organ providing foetus with oxygen and nutrients	3	State 2 examples of genetic variation	Eye colour and ear lobe shape	10	Define "recessive"	The allele that is expressed only if two copies are present
9	Define "umbilical cord"	Tube connecting foetus to placenta	4	State 2 examples of environmental variation	Scars and tattoos	Maths in Science		
10	Approximately how long does human pregnancy last for?	9 months	5	State 3 examples of variation caused by environmental and genetic variation	Weight, height, skin colour	1	Which type of average is calculated by adding up all data values and dividing by the number of pieces of data?	Mean
Reproduction 2			6	Define "continuous variation"	A range of differences	2	Where is the origin on a graph?	0,0
			7	Define "discontinuous variation"	Differences limited to categories	3	Which term means "extending a line of best fit to estimate a value from outside a given data set"?	Extrapolate
1	Define "embryo"	A ball of undifferentiated cells	8	Give 2 examples of "continuous variation"	Skin colour, weight	4	Which type of average is calculated by putting all of the data into order and then finding the middle number?	Median
2	Define "foetus"	A ball of undifferentiated cells	9	Give 2 examples of "discontinuous variation"	Shoe size, sex	5	Which type of average is calculated by putting all of the data into order and then finding the most common number?	Mode
3	Define "foetus"	A developing baby in the uterus	10	Why are we not genetically identical to our parents?	Inherit half of our DNA from each parent	6	What should you do before calculating a mean?	Remove any anomalies
4	What is the fluid surround a developing baby called?	Amniotic fluid	Genetic Cross Diagrams			7	How do you calculate surface area of a cuboid?	Sum of all the 2D faces
5	Define "trimester"	3 month period	1	Name the diagram that is predict genetic characteristics of an organism	Punnett square	8	Which term means "estimate a value from within a given data set"?	Interpolate
6	What 3 developments occur in the baby during the first trimester?	1) All major organs form, 2) fingers, toes and face, 3) heart starts to beat	2	Define "genotype"	The combination of alleles	9	What is calculated by subtracting the lowest value from the highest value?	Range
						10	How do you calculate volume of a cuboid?	Area of the cross section x depth