



## Summary Questions: Reproduction

Before you answer these questions, look over your summary sheets and the success criteria from this topic.

### 1. DNA

a) What is DNA?

b) Copy and complete the passage

*DNA is in a twisted ladder shape called a \_\_\_\_\_. DNA is very long so winds up into structures called \_\_\_\_\_. Humans have 23 pairs of these. The 23<sup>rd</sup> chromosome is the sex chromosome and is different in men and women. Women have a \_\_\_ chromosome pair and men have a \_\_\_ chromosome pair.*

c) How many base pairs are there?

d) How do the base pairs match up?

### 2. DNA FINGERPRINTING

a) What is DNA fingerprinting?

b) Give three examples of how DNA fingerprinting **should** be used.

c) Give two examples of how DNA fingerprinting **shouldn't** be used.

### 3. SEX CELLS

Write the name of the male and female sex cells.

Male sex cell

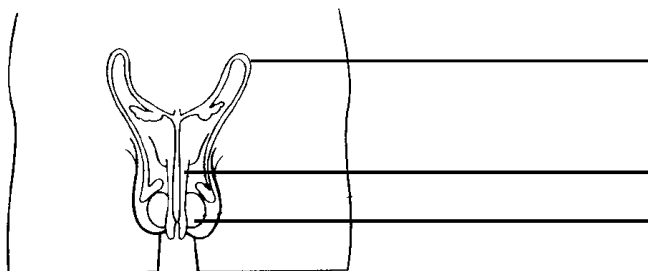


Female sex cell



### 4. MALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

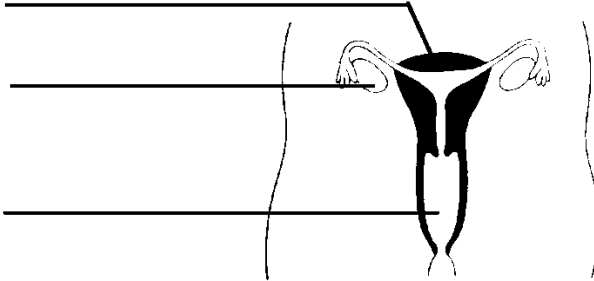
Name these parts of the male reproductive organs.



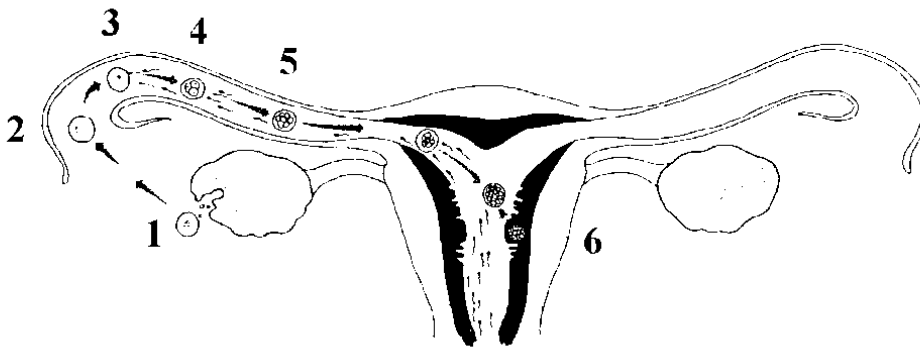
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## 5. FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

Name these parts of the female reproductive organs.



## 6. FERTILISATION

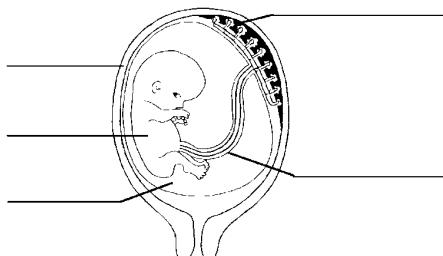


This diagram shows where fertilisation actually takes place in the female

State what is happening at each of the stages 1 to 6

## 7. BABY IN THE WOMB

a) Label the different parts of the foetus in the womb.



b) Suggest three things a mother can do to protect her unborn baby

Explain your answer.

## 8. INHERITENCE

- a) How much genetic information does a baby get from their mother?
- b) How much genetic information does a baby get from their father?
- c) What is a gene?
- d) What is a dominant gene?
- e) What is a recessive gene?
- f) A woman with genes Bb and a man with genes Bb (where B is brown hair and b is red hair) are having a baby. Show all the different possibilities of the hair colour of the baby.

## 9. TYPES OF MICROBE

- a) What are microbes?
- b) Where would you find micro-organisms?
- c) Name the three main types of microbes.
- d) What does MRSGREN stand for?
- e) What feature of living things do viruses have?
- f) Why can a virus not be described as a cell?

## 10. MICROBE USES

- a) State three things microbes are used for.
- b) What do microbes produce that helps in making beer?
- c) What do microbes produce that helps in making bread?

## 11. MICROBES AND DISEASE

- a) What name is given to disease causing microbes?
- b) Name two diseases spread by microbes.
- c) How are diseases such as colds and the flu spread?
- d) What natural protection does the human body have against microbes?
- e) How can we stop the spread of diseases?
- f) Some people are immune to certain diseases – what does this mean?
- g) Imagine there was an outbreak of Ebola in Firrhill – what advice would you give your friends and family?