**Reproduction glossary set 1 2016**

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| **Term** | **Meaning** |
| **Reproduction** | **The making of new life forms from existing ones. It can occur asexually or sexually.** |
| **Asexual reproduction** | **The production of offspring from a single parent without the combining of sex cells. The offspring are genetically identical to the parent.** |
| **Sexual reproduction** | **The production of offspring by the joining of sex cells (eggs and sperms or pollen and ovules). It often involves 2 parents. The offspring are genetically different to the parents.** |
| **Cloning** | **The production of offspring that are genetically identical to the parent. It often involves fairly complicated laboratory procedures.** |
| **Binary fission** | **Reproduction by cells splitting in two. Bacteria usually reproduce this way** |
| **Vegetative reproduction** | **Reproduction from part of the adult plant. It often involves specialised reproductive organs such as bulbs, tubers or runners.** |
| **Parthenogenesis** | **A form of asexual reproduction where an egg develops into an adult without being fertilized.** |
| **Gametes** | **“Sex cells”. Sperms or Pollen in males, ova (eggs) or ovules in females. Each contains half the amount of genetic material to normal body cells.** |
| **Meiosis** | **A form of cell division that produces gametes. It exactly halves the genetic material in each egg or sperm.** |
| **Stamen** | **The male part of a flower. Made up of a filament and an anther** |
| **Filament** | **The ‘stalk’ that holds an anther in a flower.**  **It usually holds the anther up where the pollen can be removed by insects, birds or the wind.** |
| **Anther** | **The sack on the end of a filament that contains the pollen grains.** |
| **Pollen** | **The grains produced by the anther that contain the male sex cells of a flowering plant.** |
| **Carpal** | **Also called Pistil. The female part of a flower. Made up of a stigma, style and ovary.** |
| **Ovary** | **Where egg cells are made. In plants they are called ovules. After fertilization in plants the seeds grow inside the ovary and the ovary becomes a fruit.** |
| **Style** | **Connects the ovary to the stigma. Holds the stigma where it can collect pollen.** |
| **Stigma** | **The top of the carpal which collects pollen, It is often sticky or hairy.** |
| **Petal** | **Modified leaves that surround the flower. Often brightly coloured to attract pollinators.** |
| **Sepal** | **Modified leaves that protectteh flower bud. Usually green, sometimes coloured.** |
| **Pollination** | **The transfer of pollen from the anthers of a flower to the stigma of (usually) another flower. Pollen can be transferred by insects, birds, animals or the wind.** |
| **Nectar** | **Sweet sugary liquid that many plants use to attract pollinators.** |
| **Nectaries** | **The glands that secrete nectar.** |
| **Pollen tube** | **A tube that grows from a pollen grain on a stigma down through the style to the ovary so the sperm cell can get to the ovule and fertilize it.** |
| **Fertilization** | **When a male sex cell fuses with a female sex cell.** |
| **Zygote** | **The single cell formed at fertilization.** |
| **Embryo** | **The early stage formed by cell division of a zygote. In plants it becomes part of the seed.** |
| **Seed** | **A plant embryo with a food reserve (starch &/or fat &/or protein) and a protective covering formed inside the ovary.** |
| **Fruit** | **A fruit develops from the wall of the ovary which protects the seeds and helps them disperse. It may be sweet and juicy or dry and hard.** |
| **Germination** | **When a seed begins to grow into an adult plant. It usually needs water to start it off.** |
| **Hermaphrodite** | **Having both male and female reproductive organs in the same organism. Most flowering plants are hermaphrodite. Some animals such as snails and earthworms are also.** |
| **External fertilization** | **Fertilization that occurs outside the body in water.** |
| **Internal fertilization** | **Fertilization that occurs inside the body. All land animals have internal fertilization as do many aquatic organisms.** |
| **Internal development** | **Where the fertilised eggs are kept inside the female until they are developed into babies.** |
| **External development** | **Where eggs are laid and develop outside the body of the female.** |
| **Testes** | **The part of the male reproductive system that produces sperm.** |
| **Epididymis** | **The part of the male reproductive system that stores the sperm.** |
| **Vas Deferens** | **The tube that carries the sperm from the epididymis to where it joins with the urethra.** |
| **Seminal Vesicle** | **A gland that secretes a thick sugary solution that make up about 70% of semen.** |
| **Prostate gland** | **A gland that produces a milky alkaline solution that makes up about 30% of semen.** |
| **Bulbo-urethral gland** | **A gland that secretes a clear mucus that lubricates the penis.** |
| **Semen** | **The fluid added to sperm. It contains nutrients and provides a medium for sperms to swim in.** |
| **Urethra** | **The tube that goes from the bladder to the tip of the penis. It can carry urine and semen at different times.** |
| **Penis** | **The organ that places sperm inside the body of the female.** |
| **Puberty** | **The time when the sexual organs become mature and able to make sperms and eggs.** |
| **Ovulation** | **When an egg (ovum) is released from the ovary. In humans, one ovum per month.** |
| **Fallopian tube (Oviduct)** | **The tube that carries the ovum from the ovary to the uterus. It is where fertilization usually occurs.** |
| **Uterus** | **The organ in which the baby grows and develops during pregnancy .** |
| **Cervix** | **The narrow region at the lower end of the uterus and the top of the vagina.** |
| **Vagina** | **The tube from the bottom of the uterus to the outside. Acts as the birth canal and receives the penis during sexual intercourse.** |
| **Menstruation** | **The monthly shedding of the lining of the uterus through the vagina in humans.** |
| **Ejaculation** | **Releasing semen from the penis.** |
| **In-Vitro fertilization (IVF)** | **Fertilization that occurs artificially in a petri dish.** |
| **Infertility** | **Inability to reproduce. In humans a year of regular unprotected sexual intercourse without pregnancy.** |
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