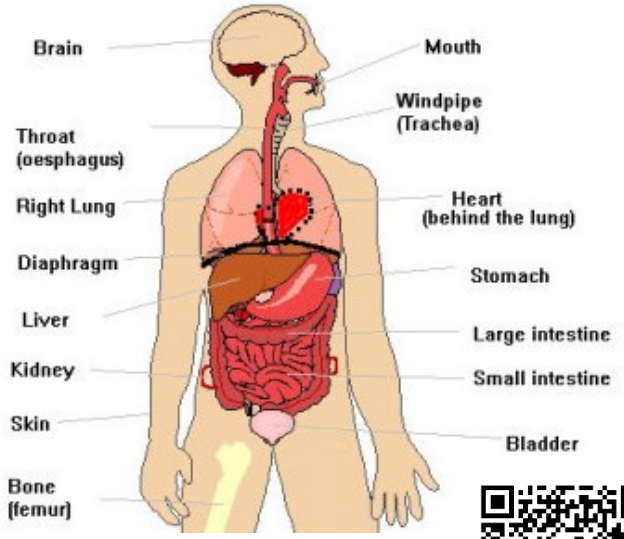
Year 7 Mastery — Building Blocks (part 2)

PRIDE THROUGH SUCCESS

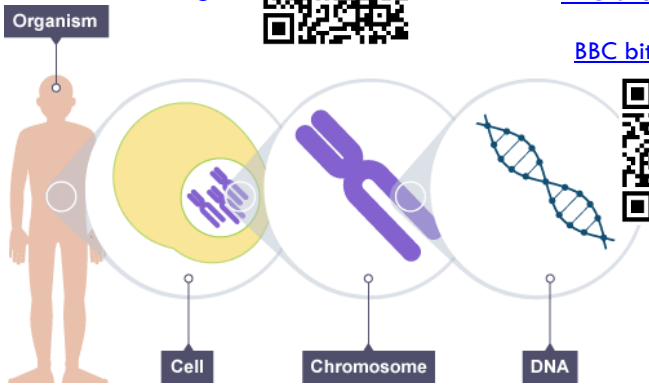
DNA	DNA, found in the nuclei of cells and organised into chromosomes, is the substance that carries genetic information.
Genetics	A selection of genes that cause the cells and organs to act in a particular way.
Penis	The penis has two functions: 1. to pass urine out of the man's body 2. to pass semen into the vagina during sexual intercourse.
Vagina	The vagina is a muscular tube that leads from the cervix to the outside of the woman's body. A man's penis goes into the woman's vagina during sexual intercourse
Testis	The two testes (one of them is called a testis) are contained in a bag of skin called the scrotum. They have two functions: 1. to produce millions of male sex cells called sperm 2. to make male sex hormones, which affect the way a man's body develops.
Ovaries	The two ovaries contain hundreds of undeveloped female sex cells called egg cells or ova
Adaptation	the process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment.
Egg	Female sex cell, leased every 28 days.
Sperm	Male sex cell with a tail to help swim.
Fertilisation	Fertilisation happens when an egg cell meets with a sperm cell and joins with it.
Gestation	The time takes for the foetus (unborn child) to develop.
Tissues	A tissue is a group of specialised cells that have a similar structure and function
Organs	Organs are made of tissues. A particular organ may contain several different tissues that work together to perform a function.
Organ systems	Organ systems are groups of organs that carry out a particular function. The human body has several organ systems.
Blood	Blood transports substances around the body. Within blood there are white blood cells, red blood cells, plasm and platelets.
Heart	A muscular organ held with in the ribcage that pumps blood around the body.
lungs	An organ held with in the ribcage that takes in air to diffuse oxygen into the blood.



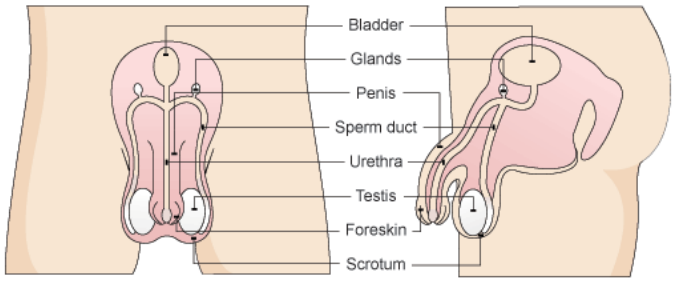
BBC bitesize Organs

Quizlet challenge

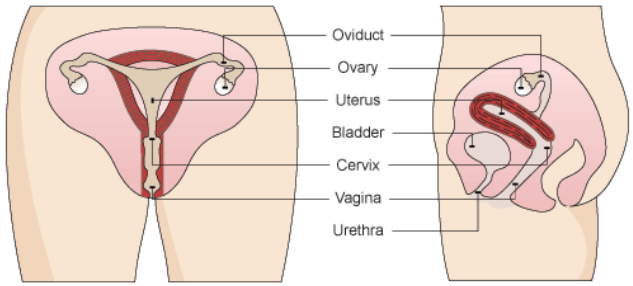
BBC bitesize DNA

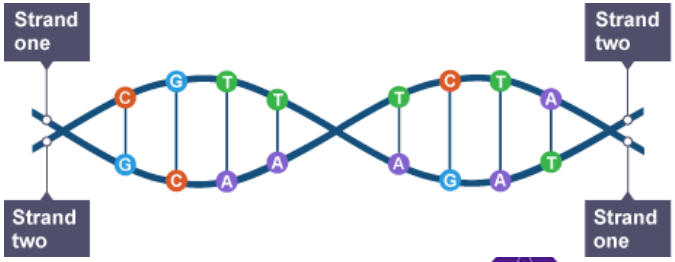


Male reproductive system



Female reproductive system





SLA Mastery

Strengthen understanding If you can answer these question you have Mastered the LO.	PQ - Extend understanding If you can answer these you have exceeded the LO.
2.1 I can describe DNA as the code for life.	
1. What is the function of DNA? 2. What are the base pairs called?	3. Give an example of how variation in DNA manifests? 4. How was DNA discovered?
2.2 I can describe the male and female reproductive system.	
1. What are the male and female reproductive organs called? 2. What is the function of the male reproductive organ?	3. How are the male and female reproductive systems similar? 4. Where does the foetus develop?
2.3 I can recall, with examples what is meant by adaption. 2.4 I can describe the adaptions of sperm and egg cells.	
1. What is the definition of adaption? 2. Name an adaption of a sperm cell?	3. Where do the gametes develop? 4. How is the eggs cell adapted?
2.5 I can explain on a cellular level what happens at the point of fertilisation.	
1. What two cells are involved in fertilisation? 2. Describe what happens at the point of fertilisation?	3. What could prevent fertilisation? 4. How does fertilisation link to gestation?
3.1 I can describe like cells performing the same function as a tissue. 3.2 I can describe that organs are made from different tissues. 3.3 I can describe how cells, form tissues, which form organs and organisms.	
1. Give an example of a tissue in an organ. 2. Describe an organ.	3. What is the link between tissues and organ systems? 4. Explain why blood is an organ.
3.4 I can recall the major organs in the body. 3.5 I can recall the components and the function of blood. 3.6 I can explain the structure and function of the heart.	
1. What does the heart do? 2. Name 5 organs in the body?	3. Make the link between blood and the heart. 4. If the heart was stopped what would happen?