

1 Which shows where eggs and sperms are made?

	eggs	sperms
A	fallopian tube (oviduct)	sperm duct
B	ovary	testis
C	ovary	urethra
D	uterus	testis

2 In the life cycle of a mammal, what describes the eggs or sperms and the cells of the embryo?

	eggs or sperms	cells of the embryo
A	diploid	diploid
B	diploid	haploid
C	haploid	diploid
D	haploid	haploid

3 Some couples who do not want to have babies avoid sexual intercourse for certain days in the woman's menstrual cycle. Which kind of birth control is this?

- A chemical
- B mechanical
- C natural
- D surgical

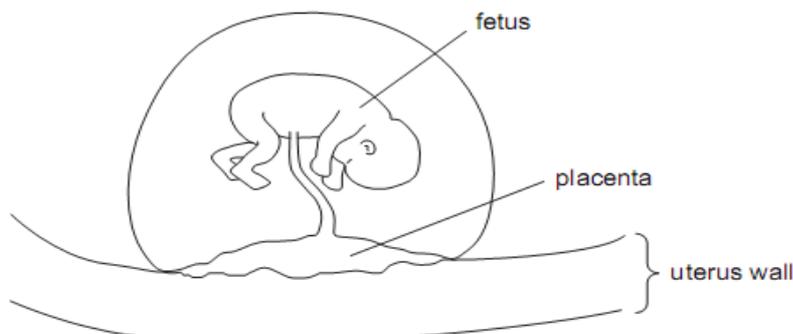
4 What crosses the placenta from fetal blood to maternal blood in larger quantities than from maternal blood to fetal blood?

- A amino acids
- B carbon dioxide
- C glucose
- D oxygen

5 How does the rhythm method of family planning work?

- A A physical barrier stops sperms reaching the egg.
- B Implantation is prevented.
- C Intercourse is avoided near the time of ovulation.
- D Ovulation is prevented.

6 The diagram shows a fetus attached by the placenta to the uterus wall of the mother.

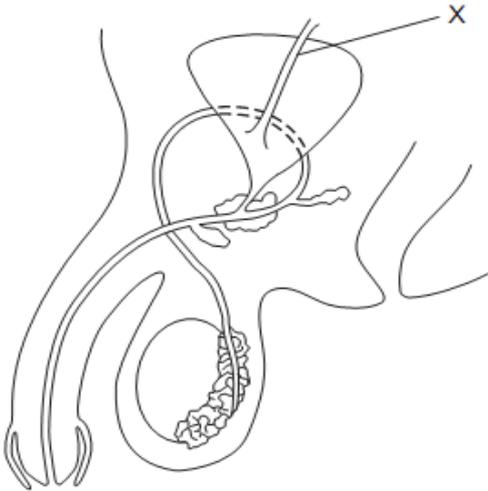


By which process do all substances pass between the fetus and the mother in the placenta?

- A diffusion
- B nutrition
- C osmosis

D respiration

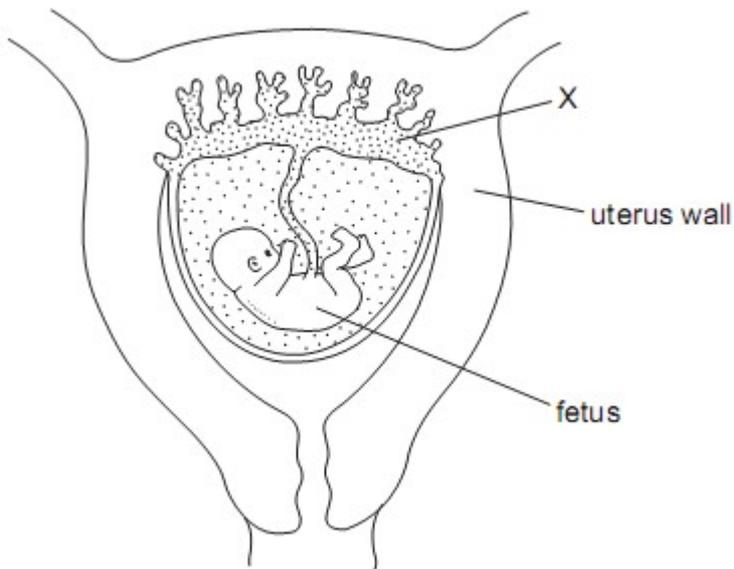
7 The diagram shows the male reproductive system.



What is the tube labelled X?

- A rectum
- B sperm duct (vas deferens)
- C ureter
- D urethra

8 The diagram shows a developing human fetus within the uterus.



What is a main function of X?

- A passing faeces to the mother
- B passing oxygen to the fetus
- C passing the mother's blood to the fetus
- D protecting the fetus from knocks

9 Fig. 6.1 shows the female reproductive system.

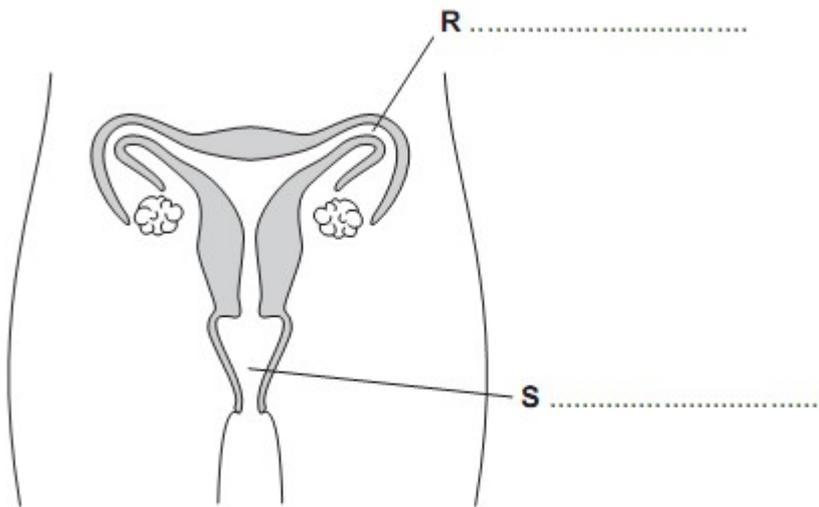


Fig. 6.1

- (a) On Fig. 6.1, label structures R and S. [2]
- (b) On Fig. 6.1,
- (i) label, with a line and a letter F, where fertilisation occurs, [1]
 - (ii) label, with a line and a letter I, where implantation occurs. [1]
- (c) During puberty, the secondary sexual characteristics develop.
- (i) Name the hormone that controls these developments in a female and state which organ produces it.
 hormone
 organ producing it [2]
 - (ii) State two secondary sexual characteristics that develop in females, in parts of the body other than in the reproductive organs shown in Fig. 6.1.
 1
 2 [2]
- [Total: 8]

10 Fig. 5.1 shows a side view of the male reproductive system.

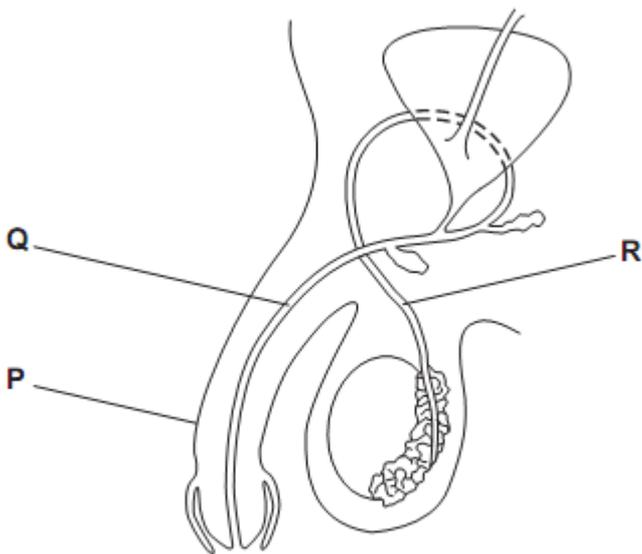


Fig. 5.1

- (a) Name the structures labelled P, Q and R.
 IGCSE_Riproduttore

P [3]
 Q
 R [3]

(b) On Fig. 5.1,

(i) label with a line and a letter S where sperm are produced, [1]

(ii) label with a line and a letter T where testosterone is produced. [1]

(c) Describe two effects that testosterone can have on the male body during puberty.

1. [2]
2. [2]

(d) The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a sexually transmitted virus. Apart from intercourse, describe two other routes by which HIV can be transmitted from human to human.

1. [4]
2. [4]

[Total: 11]

11(a) Fig. 6.1 shows the female reproductive system.

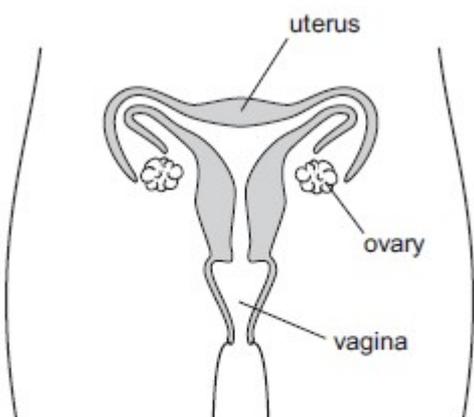


Fig. 6.1

Describe the functions of each of the following structures in the female reproductive system.

(i) ovary[2]

(ii) uterus[1]

(iii) vagina[1]

(b) Explain the purpose of the events that happen during the menstrual cycle in human females.[3]

[Total: 7]

12 a) Explain the roles of the ovaries and the oviducts in reproduction.

ovaries

oviducts [4]

(b) Humans use a variety of methods of birth control.

(i) State what has to be carried out in the body of a female to surgically sterilise her. [1]

(ii) Another method of birth control is the femidom that may prevent pregnancy. State what else may be prevented by using the femidom. [1]

(iii) Name and explain one chemical method of birth control. [2]

[Total: 8]

13 A newspaper headline incorrectly stated, "The use of condoms can result in erectile dysfunction".

Erectile dysfunction is a medical problem which results in problems with sexual intercourse.

Scientists are concerned that this incorrect statement could lead to an increase in HIV.

- (a) Describe the process of sexual intercourse in humans. [2]
- (b) Condoms are used as one form of birth control.
 (i) What name is used to describe this method of birth control? [1]
 (ii) Explain how a condom acts as a method of birth control. [2]
- (c) Some readers of the newspaper may believe the newspaper and stop using condoms during sexual intercourse.
 (i) Explain how a decrease in the use of condoms may lead to an increase in the incidence of HIV. [2]
 (ii) State two ways by which a person who does not have sexual intercourse might still become infected with HIV.
 1.
 (iii) Explain why the immune system is less effective in a person with HIV. [3]
- (d) Another sexually transmitted disease is gonorrhoea. For this disease, state
 (i) one sign or symptom,
 (ii) one effect on the body,
 (iii) the treatment. [3]

[Total: 15]

14 Male and female sex hormones control the development of secondary sexual characteristics.

Table 3.1

sex hormones		testosterone	oestrogen
site of production	
secondary sexual characteristics	1
	2

- (a) Complete Table 3.1.
 Write your answers in the boxes in Table 3.1. [3]
- (b) Some women do not release eggs. The hormone FSH is used in fertility treatment for such women.
 Name the organs in the female body responsible for the following:
 (i) production of FSH, [1]
 (ii) release of eggs. [1]
- (c) Fig. 3.1 shows changes in the concentration of FSH and three other hormones in the blood during one menstrual cycle.

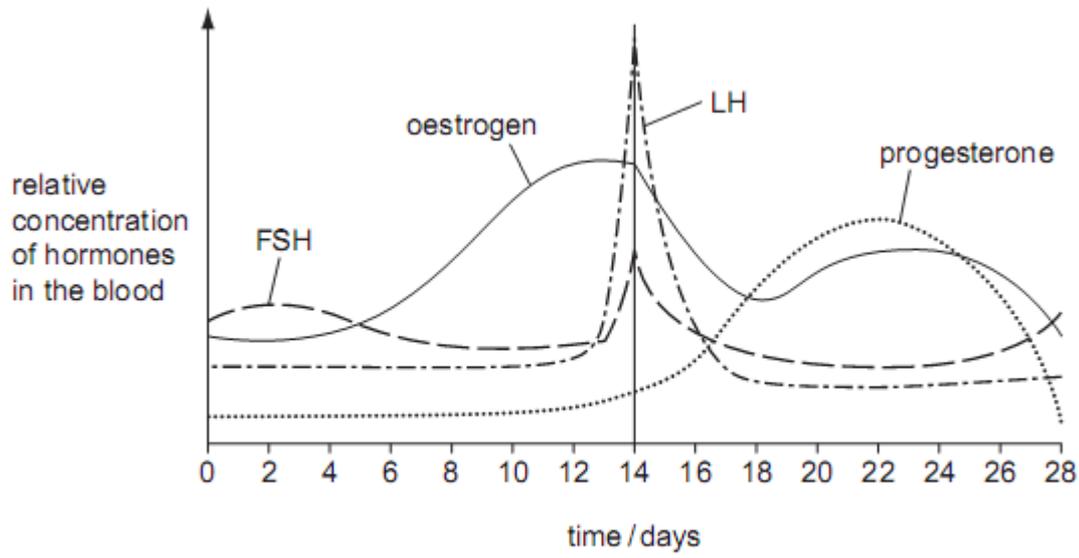


Fig. 3.1

- (i) Describe the changes in the concentration of FSH during one menstrual cycle. [3]
- (ii) Explain the role of FSH in the control of the menstrual cycle. [3]

[Total: 11]