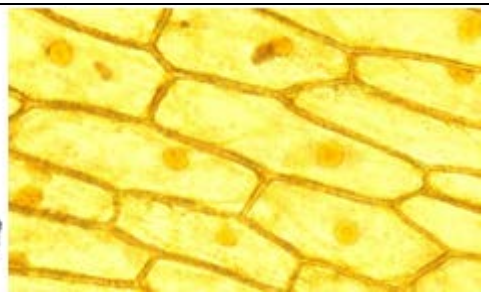
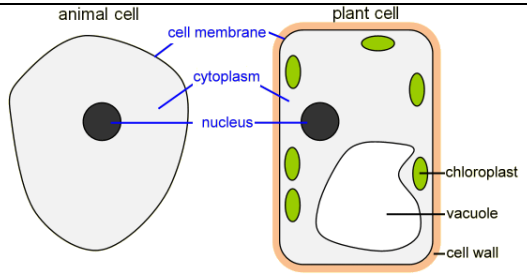
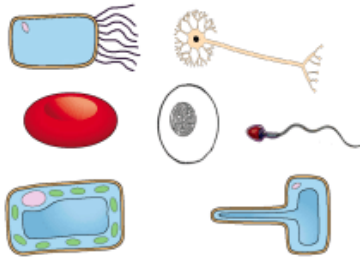
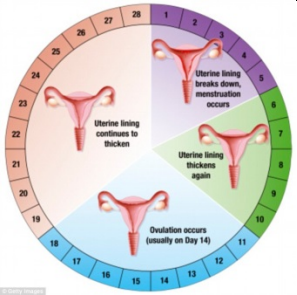
1. Microscope Slides	2. Cells	3. Specialised Cells
Key ideas:	**Key ideas:**	**Key ideas:**
 		
Key words	**Key words**	**Key words**
Microscope – equipment that allows us to see small biological samples with greater detail. **Specimen –** the object you want to look at. For example a piece of hair. **Slide –** a glass surface that you can place your **specimen** on. **Magnification –** making something larger**.** **Objective –** these can be changed on a microscope in order to increase the magnification. **Stage –** where the **slide** is placed on the microscope to allow you to view the **specimen**.	**Cell –** the most basic building block for life. **Cell Membrane –** found in animal and plant cells, a thin layer surrounding the cell. **Cytoplasm –** found in animal and plant cells, a jelly like substance which is the site of chemical reactions. **Nucleus –** found in both animnal and plant cells, contains the genetic material for the cell. The DNA. **Chloroplasts –** commonly found in plant cells and helps the plant with photosynthesis.	**Specialsed –** a cell that has a certain job. **Function –** to work in a particular way. **Nerve cell –** transmits electrical impulses between cells. **Red Blood Cell –** carries oxygen to parts of the body. **White Blood cell –** helps fight infection inside the body. **Sperm cell –** the male sex cell. Has a tail to help it swim to the egg.
Action Required	**Action required**	**Action required**
Learn the information from this column, ready for an assessment task in lesson.	Learn the information from this column, ready for an assessment task in lesson.	. Learn the information from this column, ready for an assessment task in lesson.
Action completed	Action completed	Action completed

4. Human Reproduction	5. Mensturation	6. Fertilisation & Gestation
Key ideas	**Key ideas**	**Key ideas**
 The male and female reproductive systems are important to allow men and women to reproduce. They are made up of a number of important organs.	 The menstrual cycle is the time from the first day of a woman's period to the day before her next period. During this time a woman releases an egg which may or may not be fertilised.	Humans typically reproduce through sexual reproduction. Sexual reproduction produces offspring that are unique individuals. Half of their genes come from each parent. It takes about 40 weeks for a baby to develop in the uterus. This time is called gestation. After this, the baby is ready to be born. The cervix relaxes and muscles in the wall of the uterus contract. Waves of muscle contraction push the baby out of the mother's body through the vagina.
Key words **Vagina –** the female sexual organ **Penis –** the male sexual organ. **Egg/Ovum** – the female sex cell **Sperm -** the male sex cell. These sex cells are released from the body in a fluid called semen. **Urethra –** the tube which allows urine and semen to leave the **penis**. **Testis / Testicles –** the organ which produces semen **Fallopian tube/oviduct:** Where fertilisation happens in a human woman. **Uterus (womb):** where a growing embryo develops.	**Key words** **Ovary –** where the **egg/ovum** are stored. Normally, one is released every 28 days. **Fallopian Tube/Oviduct –** the tube that connects the **ovary** to the **uterus** **Uterus/Womb –**the organ in females which supports and allows a foetus to grow. **Period –** when the thickened lining of the **uterus** is released from the body through the vagina. **Ovulation –** when an **egg** is released from the ovary.	**Keywords** **Gametes**: are the sex cells. **Eggs:** female gametes. **Sperm**: male gametes **Ferilisation**: when the sperm and the egg join together and combine their DNA. **DNA**: the genetic information in a cell, found in the nucleus. **Embryo:** Ball of cells that will grow in number, to become a baby. **The placenta:** an organ responsible for providing the baby with oxygen and nutrients, and removing waste substances from it. It grows into the wall of the uterus and is joined to the fetus by the **umbilical cord.**
Action required	**Action required**	
Learn the information from this column, ready for an assessment task in lesson.	Learn the information from this column, ready for an assessment task in lesson.	
Action completed	Action completed	