

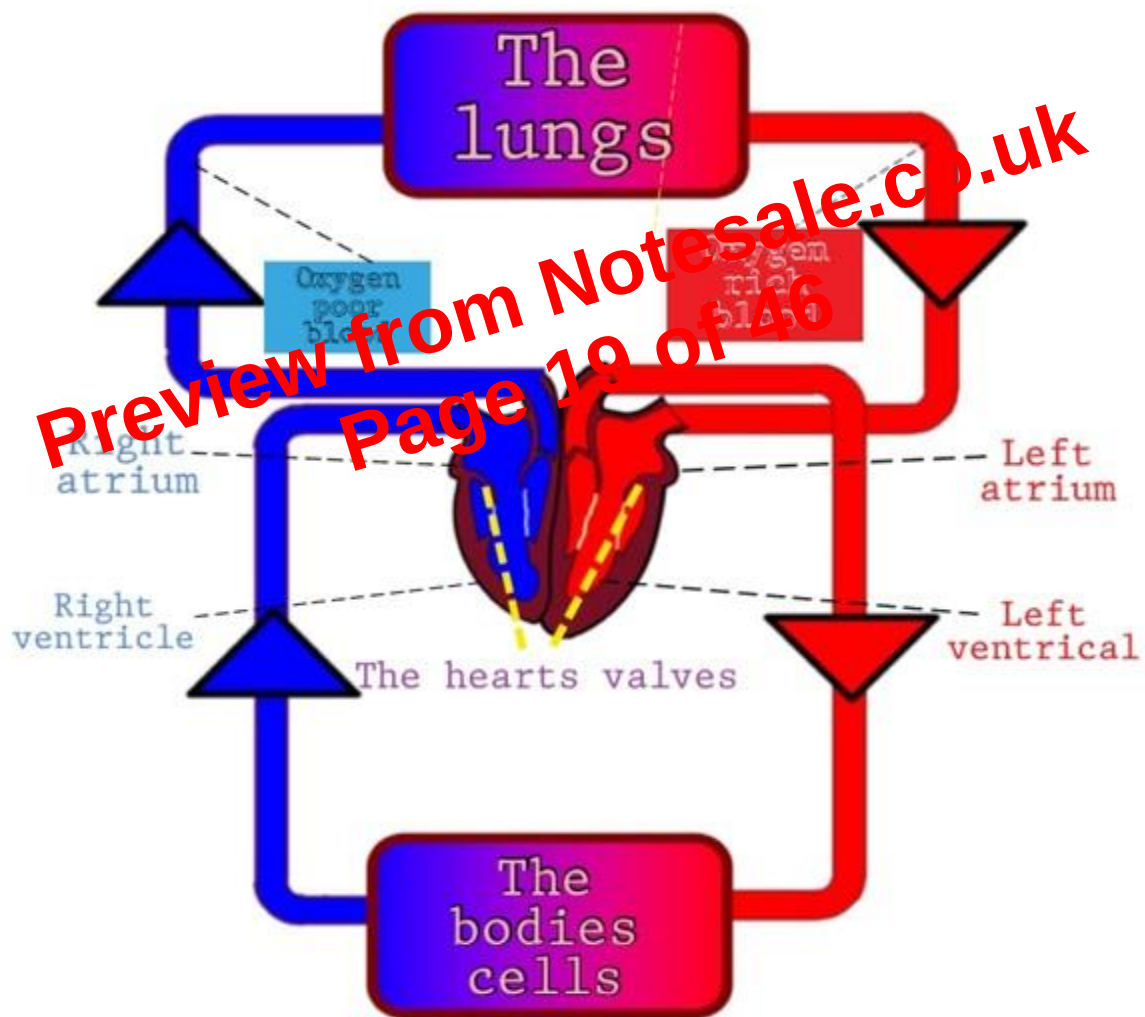
How to Prevent Heart Disease

Regular exercise, healthy diet, avoid stress.

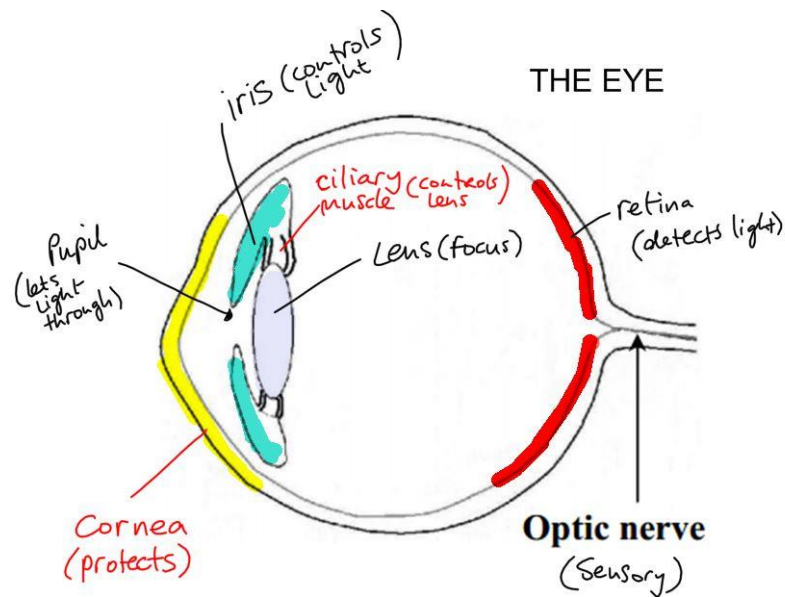
Pulse Rate – 70bpm

Body Temperature - 37°C

The heart and circulatory system



The Eye i A Sense Organ

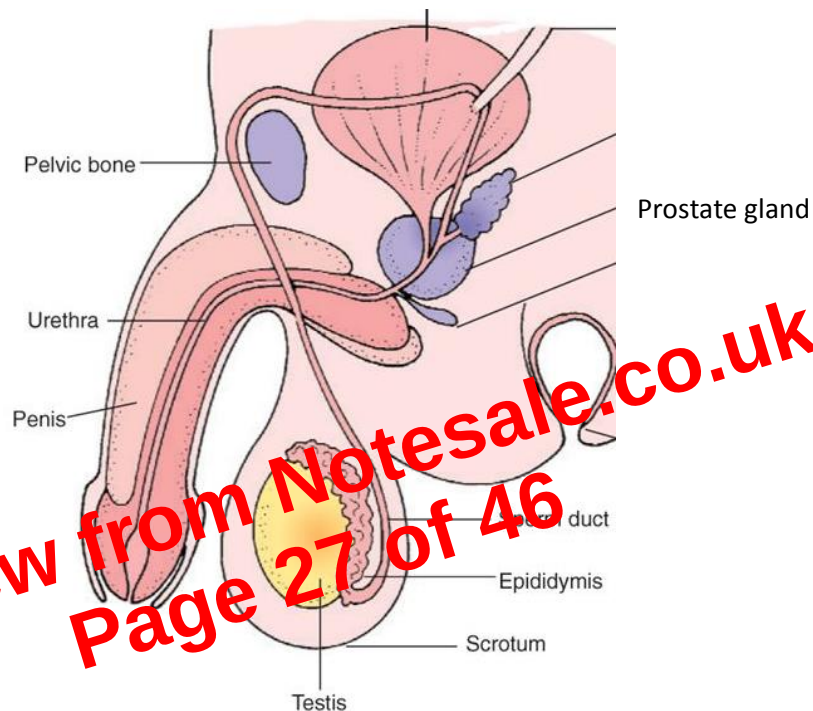


Part	Function
Lens	Focuses light onto the retina
Cornea	Bends light ray forwards towards the lens
Pupil	Allows light into the eye
Iris	Opens (in dim light) and closes (in bright light) to control the amount of light entering the eye
Retina	Contains light sensitive cells which pass messages through the optic nerve to the brain
Optic Nerve	A sensory nerve. Carries messages from the eye to the brain.
Ciliary Muscle	Pulls the lens to change its shape when a different focus is needed.

Ch 10. Human Reproduction

Sexual Reproduction involves the fusion of the male gamete (sperm) and the female gamete (egg) to form a zygote.

The Male Reproductive System

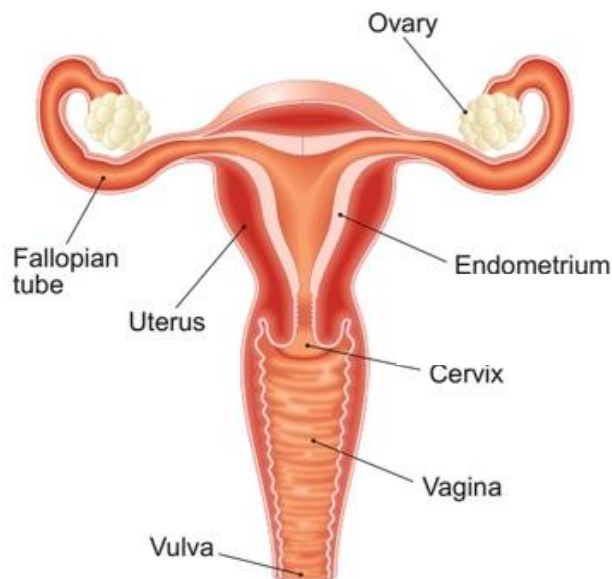


Part	Function
Testis	Produces sperm
Sperm Duct	Carries sperm from testis to penis
Penis	Allows sperm out of the body and into the female
Prostate Gland	Makes seminal fluid

Sperm

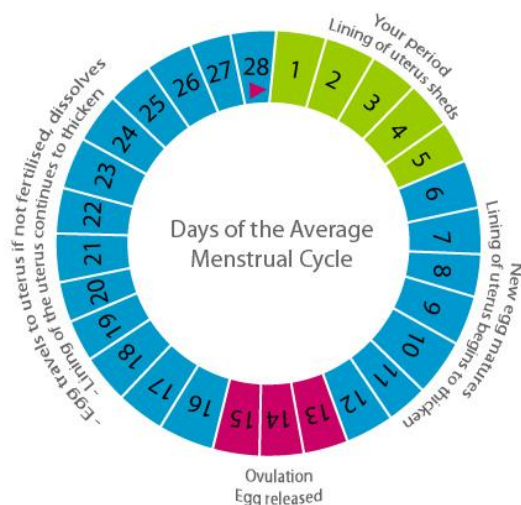
Head contains the nucleus. Tail needed for the sperm to swim in the fluid.

The Female Reproductive System



Part	Function
Ovary	Produces eggs
Fallopian tube/Oviduct	Where fertilisation occurs
Uterus/womb	Zygote implants itself on the uterus wall

The Menstrual Cycle



Ovulation is the release of an egg from the ovary into the fallopian tube.

Birth

1. Muscles of the uterus contract and labour begins.
2. Amniotic fluid bursts.
3. Baby is pushed out.
4. Umbelical cord is clamped and cut.
5. The placenta (afterbirth) is pushed out.

Family Planning

Contraception is preventing fertilisation naturally (no intercourse during ovulation) or artificially (condom/contraceptive pill)

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Ch 11. Genetics

The study of the inheritance of characteristics.

Inherited Characteristics – eye colour, shape of nose, hair colour. These are inherited from the sperm and the egg.

Chromosomes and Genes

The nucleus of each gamete (egg/sperm) contains **23** chromosome. All other body cells contain 46 chromosomes (23 pairs)

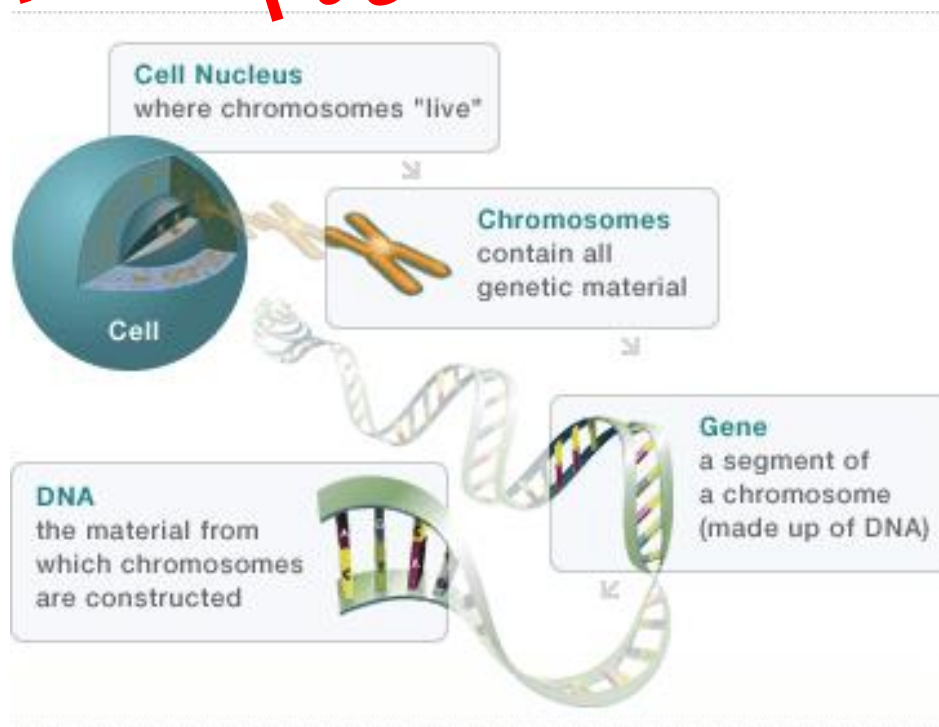
Chromosome

A threadlike structure found in the nucleus of a cell. Made up of **protein** and **DNA(genes)**

Genes Chemicals found in chromosomes which pass information from parents to children.

The sperm cell and the egg cell have 23 chromosomes each. When they fuse together during fertilisation a new individual is formed with 46 chromosomes (**23 pairs**) in each of its cells.

Identical Twins have the exact same genetic make up.



Ch 15. Sensitivity in Plants

Tropism

The growth response of a plant to stimuli.

Phototropism

- Growth response to light
- The shoot grows towards light
- This allows more photosynthesis

Geotropism

- Growth response to gravity
- Roots grow downwards towards gravity
- This gives the plant anchorage and access to water and minerals

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