

| Key word | Definition |
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| adolescence | The period of time when a child changes into an adult. |
| anther | The part of a flower that produces pollen. |
| carpel | The female reproductive part of the flower. |
| cervix | The ring of muscle at the entrance to the uterus. It keeps the baby in place while the woman is pregnant. |
| cilia | Tiny hairs on the surface of cells. |
| condom | A barrier method of contraception, which prevents semen being released into the vagina. |
| contraception | A method of preventing pregnancy. |
| contraceptive pill | A chemical method of contraception. |
| ejaculation | When semen is released from the penis. |
| embryo | A ball of cells that forms when the fertilised egg divides. |
| fertilisation | The process where the nucleus of a sperm cell joins with the nucleus of an egg cell. |
| fetus | The name given to an unborn baby from eight weeks of development. |
| filament | The part of a flower that holds up the anther. |
| fluid sac | Contains fluid. This acts as a shock absorber, protecting the fetus from bumps. |
| fruit | The part of a plant that contains seeds. |
| gametes | Reproductive cells. The male gamete is a sperm cell and the female gamete is an egg cell. |
| germination | The period of time when a seed starts to grow. |
| implantation | The process where an embryo attaches to the lining of the uterus. |
| menstrual cycle | The monthly cycle during which the uterus lining thickens, and then breaks down and leaves the body if an egg is not fertilised. |
| ovary (human) | Contains egg cells. |
| ovary (plant) | The part of a flower that contains ovules. |

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| oviduct | Tube that carries an egg to the uterus. |
| ovulation | The release of an egg from an ovary. |
| ovule | The female gamete of a plant. |
| penis | The structure that carries sperm and semen out of the body. |
| period | Loss of uterus lining through the vagina. |
| petal | The brightly coloured part of a flower that attracts insects. |
| placenta | The organ where substances pass between the mother's and the fetus's blood. It acts as a barrier, stopping infections and harmful substances reaching the fetus. |
| pollen | The male gamete of a plant. |
| pollination | The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma. |
| puberty | The physical changes that take place during adolescence. |
| scrotum | The bag of skin that holds the testes. |
| seed | The structure that develops into a new plant. |
| seed dispersal | The movement of seeds away from the parent plant. |
| semen | Fluid containing sperm. |
| sepal | The special leaves found under the flower, which protect unopened buds. |
| sexual intercourse | The process where the penis releases semen into the vagina. |
| sperm cell | A cell containing male genetic material. |
| sperm duct | Tube that carries sperm from the testes to the penis. |
| stamen | The male reproductive part of the flower. |
| stigma | The part of a flower that is sticky to catch grains of pollen. |
| style | The part of a flower that holds up the stigma. |
| testes | The testes produces sperm and the male sex hormones. |
| umbilical cord | Connects the fetus to the placenta. |
| urethra | Tube that carries urine or sperm out of the body. |

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| uterus | Where a baby develops until its birth. |
| vagina | Receives sperm during sexual intercourse. This is where the male's penis enters the female's body. |