

7: Human reproduction – Topic questions

Paper 3

The questions in this document have been compiled from a number of past papers, as indicated in the table below.

Use these questions to formatively assess your learners' understanding of this topic.

Question	Year	Series	Paper number
4	2016	March	32
4	2015	June	23
10	2016	June	33

The mark scheme for each question is provided at the end of the document.

You can find the complete question papers and the complete mark schemes (with additional notes where available) on the School Support Hub at www.cambridgeinternational.org/support

- 4 (a) This question is about sexual reproduction in humans.
Choose words from the list to complete the sentences below.

Words may be used once, more than once or not at all.

cervix	egg cell	embryo	gamete
	ovary	prostate gland	scrotum
testes	uterus	vagina	zygote

Sperm are produced in the of the male.

A sperm is produced by meiosis and is an example of a cell called a

During sexual intercourse sperm are released into the of the female.

At fertilisation a sperm fuses with the to form a which travels to the where it develops into an

[7]

- (b) At the end of pregnancy a woman goes into labour and the baby is born.

Outline the stages involved in labour and birth.

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.....

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.....

.....

..... [4]

[Total: 11]

- 4 (c) Fig. 4.2 shows the organs in the female reproductive system.

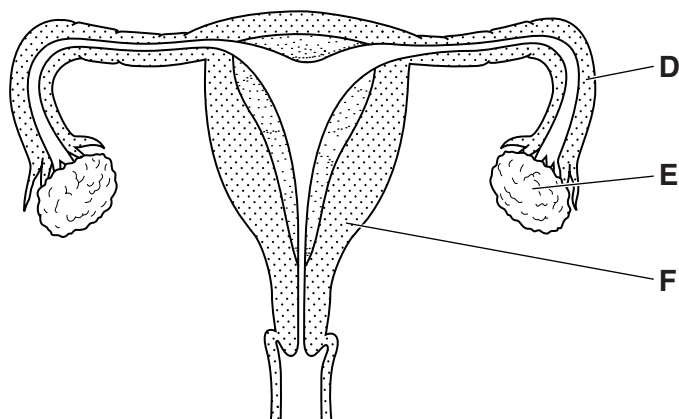


Fig. 4.2

- (i) Identify the parts labelled **D**, **E** and **F**. Choose words from the list.

cervix ovary oviduct uterus vagina

D

E

F

[3]

- (ii) On Fig. 4.2 draw an **X** to show where sperm are released during sexual intercourse. [1]

- 4 (d) Fig. 4.3 shows a sperm cell. The tail can be moved from side to side.

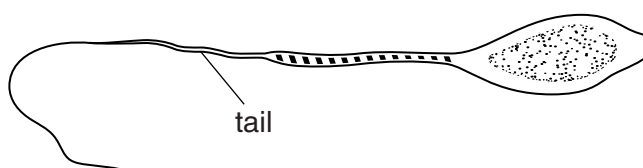


Fig. 4.3

Suggest why the tail is important for reproduction.

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.....[2]

10 Fig. 10.1 shows an early stage in the birth of a baby.

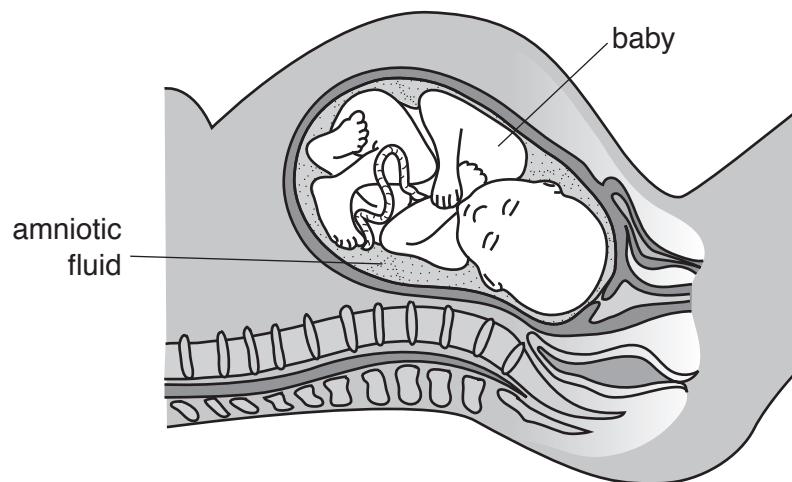


Fig. 10.1

(a) The unborn baby is surrounded by amniotic fluid.

Describe **one** function of this liquid.

.....

.....[1]

(b) The list describes six stages in the birth of a baby.

They are **not** in the correct order.

amniotic sac bursts

baby passes down vagina

cervix dilates

contractions begin

placenta delivered

umbilical cord is cut

Complete the boxes by writing the descriptions of the stages in the correct order.

Two of the stages have been completed for you.

contractions begin
↓
.....
↓
.....
↓
.....
↓
umbilical cord is cut
↓
.....

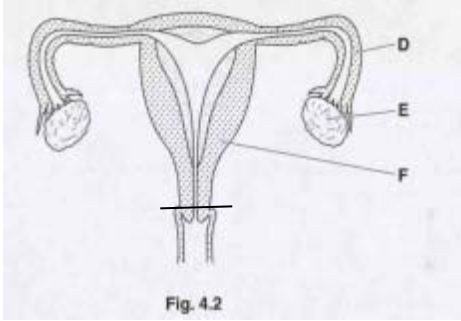
[3]

[Total: 4]

Abbreviations used in the Mark Scheme:

;	separates marking points
/	alternatives
I	ignore
R	reject
A	accept (for answers correctly cued by the question, or guidance for examiners)
AW	alternative wording (where responses vary more than usual)
AVP	any valid point
ecf	credit a correct statement / calculation that follows a previous wrong response
ora	or reverse argument
()	the word / phrase in brackets is not required, but sets the context
<u>underline</u>	actual word given must be used by candidate (grammatical variants excepted)
max	indicates the maximum number of marks that can be given

Question	Answer	Marks
4 (a)	testes; gamete; vagina; egg cell; zygote; uterus; embryo;	[7]
4 (b)	release of amniotic fluid / amnion / amniotic sac, ruptures; cervix dilates; uterus muscles / walls contract; mother helps by contracting other muscles / pushing; baby pushed out through vagina; umbilical cord tied and cut; placenta / afterbirth passed out; AVP; (e.g. head normally delivered first)	[max 4]
[Total: 11]		

Question	Answer	Marks
10 (a)	cushions / protects (fetus) ; allows (fetus) to move ; supports (fetus) ;	[max 1]
10 (b)	box 2 and 3: cervix dilates / amniotic sac bursts (either order) ;; box 4: baby passes down vagina ; box 6: placenta delivered ;	[max 3]
		[Total: 4]
4 (c) (i)	D = oviduct ; E = ovary ; F = uterus ;	[3]
4 (c) (ii)	Centre of X must be in the cavity below the line on Fig.4.2 ; 	[1]
4 (d)	sperm can swim / move ; towards egg (and fertilise it) ;	[2]
		[Total: 6]