

Unit 1: Human Reproduction and Development Review



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف التاسع المتقدم ⇨ علوم ⇨ الفصل الثالث ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

مراجعة شاملة في الانقسام والوراثة والتكاثر

1

ورقة عمل متكاملة عن الجهاز الجليدي

2

درس الأدوية وتأثيرها على الجهاز العصبي

3

The Senses

4

Structure of The Nervous System

5

(يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ)

Biology: It is the science concerned with the study of the life of living organisms.

So, can you reflect on the creation of Allah?

"Welcome to a new Biology lesson"

Third Term 2025–2026

Advanced Grade 9 Students

Unit 1: Human Reproduction and Development

Review

1- Describe the mechanism by which hormones help regulate sperm and egg cells.

2- Summarize the structures and functions of both the female and male reproductive systems.

3- On day 12, estrogen levels cause a sharp increase in the secretion of Luteinizing Hormone (LH). Based on the negative feedback model, what would you expect to happen?

4- Problem: Assume that a girl's menstrual cycle started at age 12 and stopped at age 55. How many eggs would the girl release if she never became pregnant during her fertile years and if the average length of her menstrual cycle was 28 days?

5- Describe the changes that the zygote undergoes during the first week after fertilization.

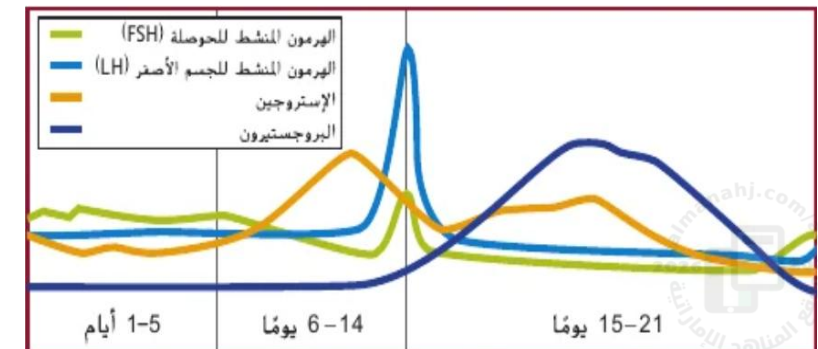
6- Describe how defective acrosomes affect the fertilization process.

7- Problem: Determine the (expected) date of birth for a newborn if the egg was fertilized on January 1st.

8- Why are the secretions of the male reproductive glands important for sperm?

9- Compare the effects of Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH) and Luteinizing Hormone (LH) on the ovaries and testes.

10- Based on what you know about the female reproductive hormonal system shown right, explain why a woman cannot become pregnant again during her pregnancy.



11- What might happen if the testes were located inside the body cavity?

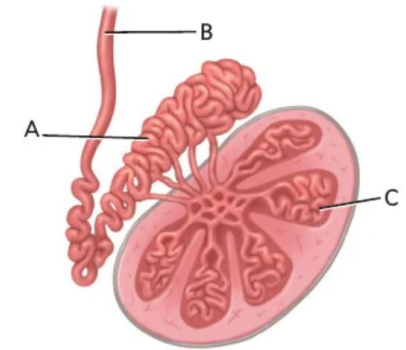
- A. Sperm are not produced due to high temperature.
- B. Testosterone levels increase due to high temperature.
- C. Seminal vesicles would no longer be necessary.
- D. It becomes difficult for hormones to reach the bloodstream from the testes.

12- What occurs inside structure C in the illustration?

- A. Storage and maturation of sperm.
- B. Sperm cell production.
- C. Secretion of sugar.
- D. Production of Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH).

13- What is the function of structure A in the illustration?

- A. Storage and maturation of sperm.
- B. Sperm cell production.
- C. Secretion of sugar.
- D. Production of Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH).



14- Where does fertilization usually occur in the female reproductive system?

- A. In the uterus.
- B. In the vagina.
- C. In the corpus luteum.
- D. In the oviduct (Fallopian tube).

15- Which of the following is the correct sequence of development?

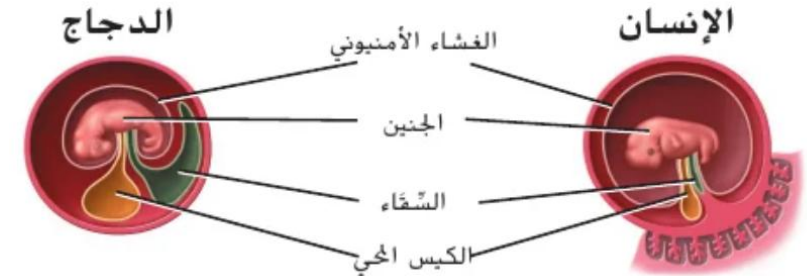
- A. Zygote, Blastocyst, Morula.
- B. Morula, Zygote, Blastocyst.
- C. Zygote, Morula, Blastocyst.
- D. Morula, Blastocyst, Zygote.

16- What does the placenta produce?

- A. Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG).
- B. Estrogen and Progesterone.
- C. Oxytocin.
- D. Birth hormone for the uterine lining.

17- Why is the yolk sac in humans, shown in the illustration, smaller than in chickens?

- A. Because the yolk sac in humans turns into muscles.
- B. Because the yolk sac in chickens maintains the embryo's temperature.
- C. Because the developing human embryo gets its nutrition from the placenta.
- D. Because the yolk sac has no function for the developing human.



18- When does a pregnant mother feel the fetus move for the first time?

- A. In the first trimester.
- B. In the second trimester.
- C. In the third trimester.
- D. In the last month only.

19- What is the role of hormones in the body?

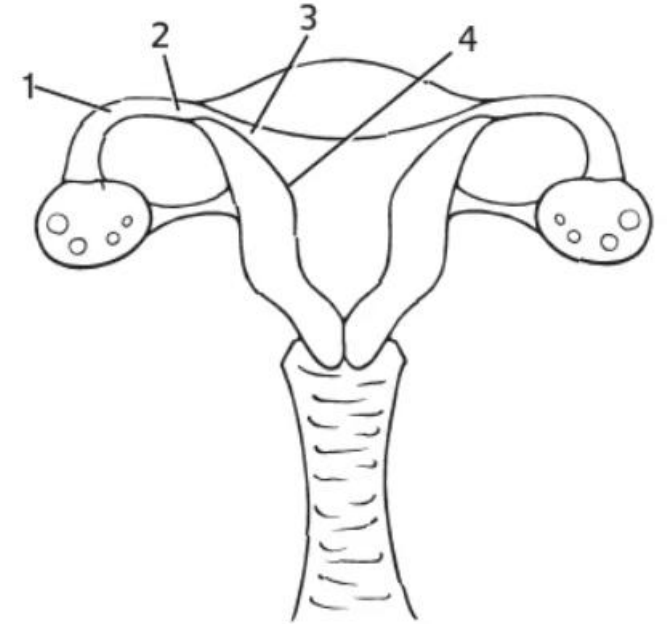
- A. They act as catalysts for reactions.
- B. They control the breathing process.
- C. They help in building proteins.
- D. They regulate many body functions.

20- 4. Which of the following represents the sequence of fetal development during the first week?

- A. Egg - Morula - Blastocyst – Zygote
- B. Egg - Zygote - Morula – Blastocyst
- C. Morula - Blastocyst - Egg – Zygote
- D. Morula - Egg - Zygote - Blastocyst

21- Where does fertilization occur? (Based on the diagram with numbers 1-4)

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



1- A male ejaculates approximately sperm cells during mating.

100 million 250 million 300 million 400 million

2- Hundreds of sperm help weaken the barrier surrounding the egg so that only can fertilize it.

one sperm cell two sperm cells four sperm cells three sperm cells

3- On the day, the embryo enters the uterus and is known as a morula (a solid ball of cells).

fourth third second fifth

4- On the day, the morula develops into a blastocyst (a hollow ball of cells).

fourth third second fifth

5- On the day, implantation in the uterus is completed.

ninth tenth eighth fourth

6- After hours of fertilization, the zygote undergoes mitotic and cellular division, and cell divisions continue.

24 48 30 55

7- If the cell mass divides, ... twins may be produced.

fraternal different identical both sexes

1. By the end of which week is the developing baby referred to as a fetus?

- A) End of the 6th week
- B) End of the 8th week
- C) End of the 12th week
- D) End of the 20th week

2. During which trimester does the formation of all tissues, organs, and body systems begin?

- A) First trimester
- B) Second trimester
- C) Third trimester
- D) After birth

3. Why is the embryo most vulnerable to the effects of alcohol and drugs?

- A) Because its immune system is complete
- B) Because it is growing rapidly in the third trimester
- C) Because tissues and organs are forming during this time
- D) Because it can already breathe on its own

4. Which of the following can occur by the end of the first trimester?

- A) The fetus can survive outside the uterus
- B) The heartbeat can be heard clearly
- C) The fetus can move its arms, fingers, and toes
- D) Fat accumulates under the skin

5. Between which weeks can the fetal heartbeat typically be heard?

- A) Weeks 8–10
- B) Weeks 12–14
- C) Weeks 18–20
- D) Weeks 25–28

6. According to the text, why is the chance of survival low if the fetus is born by the end of the second trimester?

- A) Because fingerprints have not yet formed
- B) Because the mother cannot feel movements yet
- C) Because the lungs are not fully developed and body temperature is unstable
- D) Because the brain stops forming nerve cells

7. What happens during the third trimester regarding brain development?

- A) Brain nerve cells form at a rate of about 250,000 cells per minute
- B) The brain stops growing
- C) The fetus begins to suck its thumb
- D) The eyes remain closed until birth

8. What is the purpose of fat accumulating under the skin during the third trimester?

- A) To help the fetus move more easily
- B) To provide an insulating layer at birth
- C) To help the fetus hear sounds
- D) To form fingerprints

9. Which fetal testing method is performed during the first trimester?

- A) Amniocentesis
- B) Ultrasound only
- C) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- D) Karyotyping after birth

10. What is one risk associated with Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS)?

- A) It cannot detect abnormalities
- B) It is only used to determine sex
- C) It carries a risk of miscarriage
- D) It must be done in the third trimester

11. Which method uses sound waves that reflect off the fetus to produce images on a screen?

- A) Amniocentesis
- B) Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
- C) Ultrasound (sonography)
- D) DNA sequencing

12. What can amniocentesis detect through karyotyping or DNA analysis?

- A) Only the sex of the fetus
- B) Abnormal chromosome numbers and enzyme levels
- C) The rate of brain cell formation
- D) The mother's blood type

13. During which trimester is amniocentesis typically performed?

- A) First trimester
- B) Second trimester
- C) Third trimester
- D) After birth

14. Which of the following is mentioned as a development that occurs during the second trimester?

- A) Formation of all body systems
- B) Fingerprints begin to form
- C) The fetus can suck its thumb and may experience hiccups
- D) Fat accumulates under the skin

15. Why can many fetal abnormalities be diagnosed before birth according to the text?

- A) Because all abnormalities are visible from the first month
- B) Because early diagnosis increases chances of appropriate medical treatment and quality of life
- C) Because the fetus can communicate its condition
- D) Because abnormalities only appear in the third trimester

Answer Key

1.B

2.A

3.C

4.C

5.C

6.C

7.A

8.B

9.C

10.C

11.C

12.B

13.B

14.C

15.B