



1. Listen and complete the text with the following words. Be careful! Some words are missing.

Eggs	Ovaries	Larvae	Spermatozoa	Unisexual	Ova	Mating	Hermaphrodite
Hatch	Gonads	Embryo	Development	Newborn	Testes	Offspring	Metamorphosis

Sexual reproduction in animals

• **Differences between males and females**

In most animals, there are two types of individuals: males and females.

..... are the organs that produce the reproductive cells:

- In, they are called testes or testicles and produce spermatozoa or male gametes. are small with a flagellum to move about.
- In, gonads are calledand produce ova or female gametes. are very big, they don't move and contain nutritional reserves.

According to *whether* species have one or two types of gonads, they can be:

- Each individual has just one type of gonads, ovaries or
- Each individual has both female and male gonads.

• **Mating and fertilisation**

In animals reproduction, males and females need to join through It is preceded by a courtship displays to make contact between males and females easier.

Fertilisation is the fusion of an ovum and a spermatozoon to form a zygote. Depending on *where* fertilisation takes place it can be:

- It takes place inside the This type of fertilisation is common in animals that live in environments.
- The female releases unfertilised ova into the environment that are later fertilised by the spermatozoa.

• **Development of the embryo**

After fertilisation the zygote divides to form the embryo. Depending on *how* and where the embryo develops, animals can be:

- When development takes place inside the egg and the female body. All animals with external fertilisation and some animals with internal fertilisation, like birds, are oviparous.
- When development takes place the mother. The mother protects and nourishes the Mammals are viviparous.
- When the remain inside the female body until they The embryo does not get nutrients from the mother, just protection. Some fish and reptiles are ovoviviparous.

• **Development until they become adults**

..... development can be:

- **Direct.** Where are similar to adults. They only differ in size and maturity level of their organs, as in the case of birds and mammals.
- **Indirect.** Where newborn are different from adults and they are called After a series of transformations known as, they become adults, as in the case of frogs and insects.