

Hormones Reproduction

GCSE Biology · Written to the shared content for AQA, Edexcel and OCR

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Name the main reproductive hormones in males and females and where they are made. (2 marks)

Step 1 · Females

Oestrogen, made in the ovaries. At puberty eggs begin to mature and one is released about every 28 days (ovulation).

Step 2 · Males

Testosterone, made in the testes. It stimulates sperm production.

Answer: Oestrogen (ovaries); testosterone (testes)

Check: These hormones cause secondary sexual characteristics at puberty.

2. Now try one with the steps

Describe the roles of FSH, LH, oestrogen and progesterone in the menstrual cycle. (4 marks)

Step 1 · FSH (pituitary)

Step 2 · LH (pituitary)

Step 3 · Oestrogen (ovaries)

Step 4 · Progesterone (ovaries)

Answer:

3. Practice

Show your working. The marks tell you how much is expected.

1. Name the main female reproductive hormone made in the ovaries. [1]

2. Name the main male reproductive hormone and where it is made. [2]

3. Which gland produces FSH and LH? [1]

4. What is ovulation? [1]
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5. State the role of progesterone in the menstrual cycle. [1]
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6. State the role of FSH. [1]
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7. State the role of LH. [1]
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8. Explain why the uterus lining thickens before ovulation. [2]
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9. A cycle lasts 30 days. Using ovulation about 14 days before the next period, on which day does ovulation occur? [1]
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10. Explain why menstruation starts at the end of a cycle in which the egg is not fertilised. [2]
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11. Explain how oestrogen affects FSH and LH. [2]
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12. Explain why only one egg usually matures in each cycle. [2]
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13. Explain why progesterone levels stay high during pregnancy. [2]
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14. In a study of 200 cycles, 46 were longer than 32 days. Calculate the percentage. [1]
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4. Before you hand it in

"FSH and LH are made in the ovaries."

FSH and LH: pituitary gland. Oestrogen and progesterone: ovaries.

"Ovulation is on day 1."

Ovulation is around day 14 in a 28-day cycle.

"Oestrogen maintains the lining."

Oestrogen BUILDS (repairs and thickens) the lining; progesterone MAINTAINS it.