Child Development
Chapter 4 Pregnancy

age of viability. Age at which most babies could survive if they were born (28th week of pregnancy).

amnion. Fluid-filled sac that surrounds the baby in the uterus.

cartilage. Soft, elastic, flexible tissue that provides structure for the body.

cell. Smallest unit of life that is able to reproduce itself.

chorion. Membrane that surrounds the baby in the uterus.

chromosomes. Threadlike structures that carry genes in living cells.

conception. Union of the ovum and sperm cells.

dominant traits. Traits that always show in a person even if only one gene of the pair is inherited for that trait.

embryo. Medical term used to describe the unborn baby in the embryonic stage of development (week 3 through 8 of pregnancy).

embryonic stage. Second stage of prenatal development, lasting about six weeks.

fallopian tubes. Two hollow tubes that connect to the uterus and have fingerlike projections that reach toward each ovary.

fetal stage. Third stage of pregnancy, lasting from about nine weeks after conception until birth.

fetus. Medical term used to describe the unborn baby in the fetal stage of development (week 9 until the end of pregnancy).

fraternal. Term used to describe children from multiple pregnancies who develop from two or more fertilized ova and differ in genetic makeup.

genetic factors. Traits that are passed through the genes.

germinal stage. First stage of prenatal development, lasting about two weeks after conception.

identical. Term used to describe children from multiple pregnancies who develop from one fertilized ovum and have the same genetic makeup.

multiple pregnancy. Pregnancy in which two or more babies develop.

ovum. Female sex cell; also called the egg.

placenta. Organ filled with blood vessels that nourish the baby in the uterus.

prenatal development. Development that takes place between conception and birth.

quickening. Movements of the fetus that can be felt by the mother.

recessive traits. Traits that typically do not show in a person unless both genes for the trait are inherited.
sperm. Male sex cell.

umbilical cord. Cord that connects the baby to the placenta.

uterus. Organ in which the baby develops and is protected until birth.

zygote. Single cell formed at conception; also called a fertilized egg.