Child Development

Chapter 4 Pregnancy

Tools:
- Printer (color optional)
- 4 sheets of 8.5” x 11” paper
- Scissors

Directions:
1. Print
2. Fold paper in half vertically
3. Cut along dashed lines

These instructions accompany the interactive E-Flash Cards online at www.g-wlearning.com
**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.
Membrane that surrounds the baby in the uterus.

Threadlike structures that carry genes in living cells.

Union of the ovum and sperm cells.

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

chorion

chromosomes

conception

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

Second stage of prenatal development, lasting about six weeks.

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

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.
Development that takes place between conception and birth.

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

Traits that typically do not show in a person unless both genes for the trait are inherited.

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.