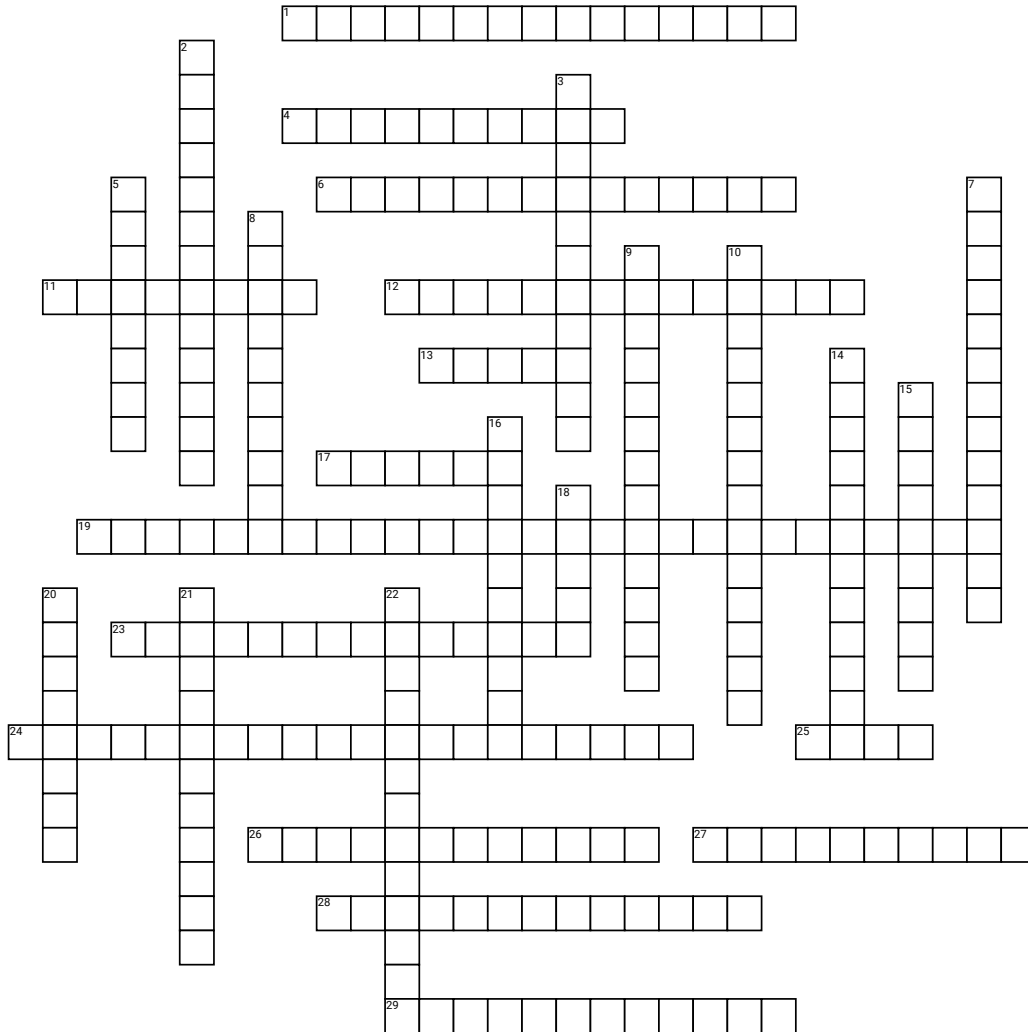


Name: _____

Vocab Unit 5



Across

1. The second trimester includes weeks 13 through 27 of a pregnancy.
4. a threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes.
6. The first trimester begins on the first day of your last period and lasts until the end of week 12.
11. the passing on of physical or mental characteristics genetically from one generation to another.
12. An inherited trait is a feature or characteristic of an organism that has been passed on to it in its genes. This transmission of parental traits to their offspring always follows certain principles or laws. The study of how inherited traits are passed on is called genetics.
13. an unborn offspring of a mammal, in particular an unborn human baby more than eight weeks after conception.
17. an unborn or unhatched offspring in the process of development, in particular a human offspring during the period from approximately the second to the eighth week after fertilization (after which it is usually termed a fetus).
19. Secondary sex characteristics are features that appear during puberty in humans, and at sexual maturity in other animals.
23. The third trimester begins in week 28 of pregnancy and lasts until you give birth, which may be around week 40 of pregnancy. In other words, your third trimester lasts from month 7 through month 9 of pregnancy.

24. This condition can be prevented by abstaining from alcohol during pregnancy.

25. A unit of heredity which is transferred from a parent to offspring and is held to determine some characteristic of the offspring.

26. Prenatal care is the health care you get while you are pregnant. It includes your checkups and prenatal testing.

27. the placenta and fetal membranes discharged from the uterus after the birth of offspring.

28. A recessive gene is a gene that can be masked by a dominant gene.

29. A dominant gene, or a dominant version of a gene, is a particular variant of a gene, which for a variety of reasons, expresses itself more strongly all by itself than any other version of the gene which the person is carrying, and, in this case, the recessive.

Down

2. An acquired characteristic is a non-heritable change in a function or structure of a living biotic material caused after birth by disease, injury, accident, deliberate modification, variation, repeated use, disuse, or misuse, or other environmental influences.

3. the fluid-filled sac that contains and protects a fetus in the womb.

5. any of a group of steroid hormones which promote the development and maintenance of female characteristics of the body. Such hormones are also produced artificially for use in oral contraceptives or to treat menopausal and menstrual disorders.

7. the sampling of amniotic fluid using a hollow needle inserted into the uterus, to screen for developmental abnormalities in a fetus.

8. sound or other vibrations having an ultrasonic frequency, particularly as used in medical imaging. "an ultrasound scanner"

9. the action or process of fertilizing an egg, female animal, or plant, involving the fusion of male and female gametes to form a zygote.

10. A premature birth is a birth that takes place more than three weeks before the baby's estimated due date.

14. Testosterone is the primary male sex hormone and an anabolic steroid.

15. the subjective picture or mental image of one's own body.

16. the action of conceiving a child or of a child being conceived.

18. work, especially hard physical work.

20. The placenta is an organ that develops in your uterus during pregnancy. This structure provides oxygen and nutrients to your growing baby and removes waste products from your baby's blood. The placenta attaches to the wall of your uterus, and your baby's umbilical cord arises from it.

21. Miscarriage is when an embryo or fetus dies before the 20th week of pregnancy

22. a flexible cordlike structure containing blood vessels and attaching a human or other mammalian fetus to the placenta during gestation.

Word Bank

Heredity
Recessive gene
Afterbirth
Gene
Amniocentesis
Chromosome
Inherited Trait
Fertilization

Estrogen
Placenta
Fetus
Dominant gene
Ultrasound
Acquired Trait
Body image

Third trimester
Secondary sex characteristics
Prenatal care
Conception
Labor
Testosterone
Miscarriage

Umbilical cord
Premature birth
Amniotic sac
Fetal alcohol syndrome
Embryo
Second trimester
First trimester