

The Endocrine System and Reproduction ▪ *Reading/Notetaking Guide*

Pregnancy, Development, and Birth (pp. 656–663)

This section explains the changes that occur to the zygote, embryo, and fetus during development, what happens during birth, and what changes occur as a person develops from infancy to adulthood.

Use Target Reading Skills

Write a definition of each Key Term in your own words.

embryo

differentiation

fetus

amniotic sac

placenta

umbilical cord

adolescence

puberty

The Endocrine System and Reproduction ▪ *Reading/Notetaking Guide***Pregnancy, Development, and Birth** *(continued)***Development Before Birth** (pp. 656–658)

1. The layer in which a cell of the embryo is located determines how it will _____
2. Write an example of one structure or system that develops from each layer of an embryo.
 - a. outer layer _____
 - b. middle layer _____
 - c. inner layer _____
3. Complete the table to show the development of the fetus.

The Development of the Fetus	
Time in Development	What Is Happening
Nine weeks	
From fourth to sixth month	
Final three months	

Protection and Nourishment (pp. 658–659)

4. What is the function of the amniotic sac?

5. What materials are exchanged in the placenta?

The Endocrine System and Reproduction ▪ *Reading/Notetaking Guide*

6. What structure carries blood between the fetus and the placenta?

7. Is the following sentence true or false? Substances, such as chemicals from tobacco smoke and alcohol, can pass from the mother to the embryo. _____

Birth (pp. 660–661)

8. List the three stages of the birth of a baby.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____

9. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about birth.

- a. Strong muscular contractions, called labor, enlarge the cervix so that the baby fits through it.
- b. During delivery, contractions push out the placenta and other membranes into the vagina.
- c. After delivery, the umbilical cord is clamped and cut.
- d. The baby is pushed completely out of the mother's body during afterbirth.

10. How does the baby's body adjust to the stress of the birth process?

Match the type of twins with its characteristics. Each type of twins may be used more than once.

Characteristics	Type of Twins
_____ 11. Develop from a single fertilized egg	a. identical twins
_____ 12. Develop when two eggs are released from the ovary and fertilized by two different sperm	b. fraternal twins
_____ 13. Are no more alike than any brothers or sisters	
_____ 14. Have identical inherited traits and are the same sex	

The Endocrine System and Reproduction ▪ *Reading/Notetaking Guide*

Pregnancy, Development, and Birth *(continued)*

15. Is the following sentence true or false? Fraternal twins are never the same sex. _____

Growth and Development (pp. 662–663)

16. Is the following sentence true or false? During infancy, a baby's weight may double, and its nervous and muscular systems become better coordinated. _____
17. Circle the letter of the physical skill that babies develop first.
- a. crawl
 - b. feed themselves
 - c. walk
 - d. hold up their heads
18. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about childhood.
- a. Childhood begins at about the age of 13 years.
 - b. Children become taller and heavier and become more coordinated.
 - c. As they develop, children become less curious.
 - d. Children show increased mental abilities and learn to read and solve problems.
19. Circle the letter of each physical change of puberty that occurs in girls.
- a. voice deepens
 - b. ovulation starts
 - c. menstruation begins
 - d. hips widen
20. Circle the letter of each physical change of puberty that occurs in boys.
- a. hips widen
 - b. sperm are produced
 - c. hair grows on face
 - d. voice deepens
21. After adolescence, _____ and _____ growth continue.
22. When does the aging process begin?

23. How can the effects of aging be slowed?

