**Child Development** Name:

Prenatal care test Hour:

**Matching: Match each definition in the left column with the correct term from the right column. Write the letter of the term in the space provided. Do not use any term more than once.**

**Definitions Terms**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Substance guards against jolts, keeps the fetus at a constant A. Amniotic fluid

temperature, keeps the fetus from forming a connection to the B. Embryo

endometrium lining. C. Fallopian tube

D. Fetus

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Fluttering sensation associated with feeling life.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Weight shift that indicates the fetus has dropped in the E. Lightening

birth canal. F. Quickening

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Where conception occurs. G. Umbilical cord

H. Zygote

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The shortest stage of prenatal development. I. Ovum

J. Ovary

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Stage of pregnancy where major organs & body parts develop. K. Uterus

L. Endometrium lining

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Connects the placenta to the unborn baby; nourishment & M. Placenta

oxygen travel from mom to the baby. N. Amniotic sac

O. Perineum

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The surface area between the anus and the vulva. P. Cervix

Q. Amniocentesis

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Strong gene that only needs one to pass on the characteristic. R. Ultra Sound

S. Dominant gene

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Utilizes sound waves to detect the health and development of the fetus. T. Recessive gene

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Female cell/ egg.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. “Womb”; organ in the body where the baby develops during pregnancy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Organ that produces the ovum.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Inner lining of the uterus that is shed during menstruation.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Holds the amniotic fluid, a very strong, clear and transparent membrane sac that surrounds the fetus. Before

delivery, it is broken to allow the baby to exit out of it.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Stage of pregnancy where arms, legs, toes, fingers and facial features develop.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Organ that connects the developing fetus to the uterine wall to allow nutrient uptake, waste elimination,

and gas exchange via the mother's blood supply

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18. The lower, narrow portion of the uterus that dilates and opens to allow passage of menstrual blood and during birth.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Inserting a needle through the abdominal wall and into the uterus and withdrawing some amniotic fluid to detect birth

defects.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20. A gene that will only produce a trait when it is transmitted by both parents at the same time.

**Multiple choice: in the space at the left, write the letter of the choice that BEST answers each question.**

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 21. What is an unborn baby called in the sixteenth week of pregnancy?

1. Embryo C. Zygote
2. Fetus D. ovum

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22. What is formed when the sperm and ovum unite?

1. Zygote C. fetus
2. Embryo D. Chromosome

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which is NOT a sign of early pregnancy?

1. Morning sickness C. fatigue
2. False labor pains D. breast swelling

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24. When are hereditary traits determined?

1. At birth C. during adolescence
2. As the fetus develops D. at conception

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Which option would not help an infertile couple when the women’s Fallopian tubes are damaged?

1. Ovum transfer C. artificial insemination
2. Adoption D. in vitro fertilization

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 26. Which is true of fraternal twins?

1. They look alike C. the same egg divided
2. They may be the same sex D. the same zygote divided

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 27. All of the following are common discomforts of pregnancy EXCEPT:

1. Shortness of breath C. Varicose veins
2. Little urination D. Lower back pain

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 28. The joining of the sperm & ovum is called:

1. Lightening C. Conception
2. Quickening D. Ovulation

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 29. What is it called when the ovum is released to the fallopian tube?

1. Lightening C. Pregnancy
2. Quickening D. Ovulation

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 30. Which is not an environmental hazard during pregnancy?

1. Smoking C. Alcohol
2. Defective gene D. X-ray

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 31. How much alcohol can a pregnant woman drink without risking harm to the fetus?

1. 1 oz. per week C. no limit
2. None D. 1 oz. per day

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 32. How many chromosomes are contributed by each mature sperm and egg cell?

1. 14 C. 4
2. 23 D. 46

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 33. What is the chromosome combination for a GIRL?

1. XX C. XY
2. XS D. XxX

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 34. What is the chromosome combination for a BOY?

1. XX C. XY
2. XS D. XxX

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 35. What birth defect is a condition that is present at birth (heart defect, neural tube defect or having an extra body part)?

1. Multi-factorial inheritance C. Metabolic disorder
2. Chromosomal error D. Congenital malformation

\_\_\_\_\_\_ 36. What birth defect occurs when the fertilized egg cell contains chromosomes in an abnormal structure, number or arrangement?

1. Multi-factorial inheritance C. Metabolic disorder
2. Chromosomal error D. Congenital malformation