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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #43: Pregnancy and Development

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The single cell formed when a sperm and egg unite is called a _____.
2. Early rapid cell division without growth between divisions is known as the _____ phase.
3. The small cells created during cleavage are called _____.
4. About three days after fertilization, a berry-shaped cluster of cells called a _____ is formed.
5. When the morula develops a fluid-filled cavity, it becomes a _____.
6. The outer layer of cells in a blastocyst that will form the placenta are called _____.
7. The cluster of smaller cells inside the blastocyst that becomes the embryo is the _____.
8. The process of the blastocyst attaching to the uterine wall is called _____.
9. The trophoblast secretes _____, a hormone that signals the corpus luteum to continue producing estrogen and progesterone.
10. The temporary organ formed from maternal and embryonic tissues that transfers nutrients and wastes is the _____.
11. The hormone _____ loosens joints and ligaments during pregnancy to increase flexibility.
12. Near birth, the hormone _____ triggers uterine muscle contractions and stimulates prostaglandin release.
13. The earliest stage of labor, from first contractions to full dilation of the cervix, is called _____.
14. The stage of labor where the infant is delivered head-first through the cervix and vagina is the _____ stage.
15. Delivery of the placenta about 30 minutes after birth is known as the _____ stage.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #43: Pregnancy and Development KEY

1. The single cell formed when a sperm and egg unite is called a **zygote**.
2. Early rapid cell division without growth between divisions is known as the **cleavage** phase.
3. The small cells created during cleavage are called **blastomeres**.
4. About three days after fertilization, a berry-shaped cluster of cells called a **morula** is formed.
5. When the morula develops a fluid-filled cavity, it becomes a **blastocyst**.
6. The outer layer of cells in a blastocyst that will form the placenta are called **trophoblasts**.
7. The cluster of smaller cells inside the blastocyst that becomes the embryo is the **inner cell mass**.
8. The process of the blastocyst attaching to the uterine wall is called **implantation**.
9. The trophoblast secretes **human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)**, a hormone that signals the corpus luteum to continue producing estrogen and progesterone.
10. The temporary organ formed from maternal and embryonic tissues that transfers nutrients and wastes is the **placenta**.
11. The hormone **relaxin** loosens joints and ligaments during pregnancy to increase flexibility.
12. Near birth, the hormone **oxytocin** triggers uterine muscle contractions and stimulates prostaglandin release.
13. The earliest stage of labor, from first contractions to full dilation of the cervix, is called **dilation**.
14. The stage of labor where the infant is delivered head-first through the cervix and vagina is the **expulsion** stage.
15. Delivery of the placenta about 30 minutes after birth is known as the **placental** stage.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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