

Human Growth Review

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. What is the main function of the scrotum? (page 464)
2. Describe the 5 stages of the menstrual cycle. When is the egg least likely to be fertilized by a sperm cell? (page 472)
3. Describe, in detail, the first 5 stages of the beginning of the life cycle. Make sure you know the names of the developing egg at each step. (page 489)
4. What is the difference between the amniotic sac and the placenta? (page 490)
5. What are the 4 possible complications that can arise during pregnancy? Briefly describe each. (page 496)
6. Name and describe the 3 stages of the birth process. (page 499)

7. What is the APGAR test used for? What do the letters stand for? (refer to class notes)

8. Fill in the table with the information you've learned about the 8 STDs we studied in class (from class notes):

STD	Typical Symptoms	Treatment/ Cureable?

8. What is the most effective contraceptive for preventing pregnancy? Preventing STDs? (class notes)

10. What is abstinence?

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Section 19-1 Quiz

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The fertilized egg is called a(an)
 - a. zygote.
 - b. embryo.
 - c. blastocyst.
 - d. fetus.

- _____ 2. During implantation,
 - a. sperm are deposited into the vagina.
 - b. sperm fertilize an egg.
 - c. the blastocyst attaches to the wall of the uterus.
 - d. the embryo is surrounded by the amniotic sac.

- _____ 3. Which is a function of the amniotic fluid?
 - a. holds sperm
 - b. nourishes the embryo
 - c. protects the zygote
 - d. cushions the embryo

- _____ 4. Which is a structure containing blood vessels that carry nutrients and oxygen from the mother to the embryo?
 - a. cervix
 - b. umbilical cord
 - c. amniotic sac
 - d. blastocyst

- _____ 5. From the third month until birth, the growing baby is called a(an)
 - a. zygote.
 - b. embryo.
 - c. fetus.
 - d. newborn.

Decide whether each statement is true or false. Write true or false in the space provided.

- _____ 6. Only one sperm can fertilize an egg.
- _____ 7. The fertilized egg stays in the fallopian tube for several months.
- _____ 8. The placenta prevents dangerous substances from passing from the mother to the embryo.
- _____ 9. By the end of eight weeks, the head of an embryo is small in proportion to its body.
- _____ 10. The fetus begins to move and kick during the third to sixth month of development.

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Section 19-2 Quiz

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

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|--|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. test in which a doctor removes a piece of the placenta | a. ultrasound |
| _____ 2. occurs when the blastocyst implants in the fallopian tube | b. chorionic villus sampling |
| _____ 3. test in which a doctor removes amniotic fluid | c. amniocentesis |
| _____ 4. high-frequency sound waves used to create an image of the fetus | d. ectopic pregnancy |
| _____ 5. characterized by high blood sugar levels | e. miscarriage |
| | f. gestational diabetes |

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 6. Which is *not* a behavior essential for a healthy pregnancy?
- getting enough folic acid
 - avoiding exercise
 - avoiding alcohol
 - avoiding cigarette smoke
- _____ 7. Which substance is safe for a pregnant woman?
- lead
 - cat litter
 - X-rays
 - calcium
- _____ 8. Prenatal care is important because it
- causes complications.
 - reduces the number of doctor visits.
 - increases the chances of having a healthy baby.
 - requires amniocentesis.
- _____ 9. A trimester is
- about three months long.
 - the length of an entire pregnancy.
 - how frequently a woman should visit her doctor.
 - the time when an ultrasound is performed.
- _____ 10. Which is *not* a characteristic of preeclampsia?
- high blood pressure
 - chromosomal abnormalities
 - high levels of protein in urine
 - swollen wrists and ankles

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

Section 19-3

Quiz

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

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| _____ 1. a surgical method of birth | a. stillbirth |
| _____ 2. when a newborn weighs less than 5.5 pounds | b. cesarean section |
| _____ 3. the delivery of more than one baby | c. premature birth |
| _____ 4. occurs when a fetus dies and is expelled from the body | d. labor |
| _____ 5. delivery of a live baby before the 37th week of pregnancy | e. low birthweight |
| | f. multiple birth |

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 6. If a couple chooses to have their baby at home, the delivery usually involves
- an obstetrician.
 - special medical equipment.
 - a certified nurse-midwife.
 - a cesarean section.
- _____ 7. Which occurs during labor?
- The placenta is pushed out of the uterus.
 - The baby is born.
 - The doctor cuts the umbilical cord.
 - Contractions of the uterus get stronger.
- _____ 8. During the postpartum period,
- the afterbirth is delivered.
 - the mother experiences hormonal changes.
 - the baby is pushed out of the uterus.
 - the umbilical cord is cut.
- _____ 9. Which is *not* a risk factor for having a baby with low birthweight?
- smoking during pregnancy
 - teenage pregnancy
 - exercising during pregnancy
 - dieting during pregnancy
- _____ 10. When two different sperm fertilize two eggs,
- fraternal twins result.
 - identical twins result.
 - twins of different sexes always result.
 - twins of the same sex always result.

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Which choice is a reason that the STI epidemic is so serious?
- STIs increase the risk of pregnancy.
 - All STIs are incurable.
 - STIs cannot be treated.
 - Some STIs are fatal if left untreated.
- _____ 2. What increases the risk of contracting an STI?
- adopting the attitude, "It can't happen to me"
 - learning about the risks of sexual activity
 - having only one sexual partner
 - practicing sexual abstinence
- _____ 3. What is the main way that STIs are spread?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. tattoos | b. body piercings |
| c. sexual activity | d. hugging |
- _____ 4. What role does alcohol play in the STI epidemic?
- It impairs judgment.
 - It causes some STIs.
 - It decreases risky behaviors.
 - It stops the spread of most STIs.
- _____ 5. Which is the best way to ensure that you practice healthy behaviors and avoid STIs?
- Choose friends who have STIs, so they can tell you how to avoid them.
 - Choose friends who practice abstinence and avoid drugs, so they will support your healthy decisions.
 - Choose friends who pressure you to use drugs, so you can practice refusal skills.
 - Choose friends who pressure you to be sexually active, so you can test your resolve.

Decide whether each statement is true or false. Write true or false in the space provided.

- _____ 6. Any pathogen that spreads from one person to another during sexual contact is called an STI.
- _____ 7. Some STIs increase the risk of developing cancer later in life.
- _____ 8. People usually develop immunity to an STI after being infected.
- _____ 9. People who engage in sexual activity with multiple partners have the same risk of STIs as other people.
- _____ 10. If someone has never engaged in sexual activity, you can safely assume they do not have an STI.

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

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|--|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. common STI caused by a protozoan | a. hepatitis |
| _____ 2. pathogen that causes genital warts | b. chlamydia |
| _____ 3. STI that may lead to cirrhosis | c. trichomoniasis |
| _____ 4. STI that may cause painful blisters | d. syphilis |
| _____ 5. STI that starts with a chancre | e. genital herpes |
| | f. human papilloma virus |

Decide whether each statement is true or false. Write true or false in the space provided.

- _____ 6. The three most common STIs are gonorrhea, syphilis, and genital herpes.
- _____ 7. Chlamydia can cause pelvic inflammatory disease in females.
- _____ 8. Gonorrhea is a viral STI that infects the urinary tract in males and females.
- _____ 9. People who practice high-risk behaviors do *not* need medical checkups every six months.
- _____ 10. People who think they have an STI should wait six months to see if the symptoms go away.

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

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|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. cause of AIDS | a. asymptomatic stage |
| _____ 2. what HIV attacks | b. HIV |
| _____ 3. first stage of HIV infection | c. immune system |
| _____ 4. second stage of HIV infection | d. AIDS |
| _____ 5. third stage of HIV infection | e. bacteria |
| | f. symptomatic stage |

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 6. What happens to helper T cells after a person is infected with HIV?
- Helper T cells increase in number.
 - Helper T cells decrease in number.
 - Helper T cells reproduce inside the virus.
 - Helper T cells multiply and kill all the virus.
- _____ 7. The first symptoms of an HIV infection are
- flulike symptoms.
 - persistent fever and diarrhea.
 - weight loss and diarrhea.
 - fungal infections.
- _____ 8. What determines the onset of AIDS in an HIV-infected person?
- The initial symptoms go away.
 - Symptoms such as weight loss begin.
 - The helper T cell count becomes very low.
 - Symptoms such as blindness develop.
- _____ 9. Which behavior is an example of a way in which you *cannot* become infected with HIV?
- sharing a needle when getting a tattoo
 - having sexual contact with a person who has used needles to inject drugs
 - having lunch with someone who is HIV-positive
 - touching another person's open sore
- _____ 10. In what part of the world are the majority of HIV infections concentrated?
- North America
 - South and Southeast Asia
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - North Africa and the Middle East