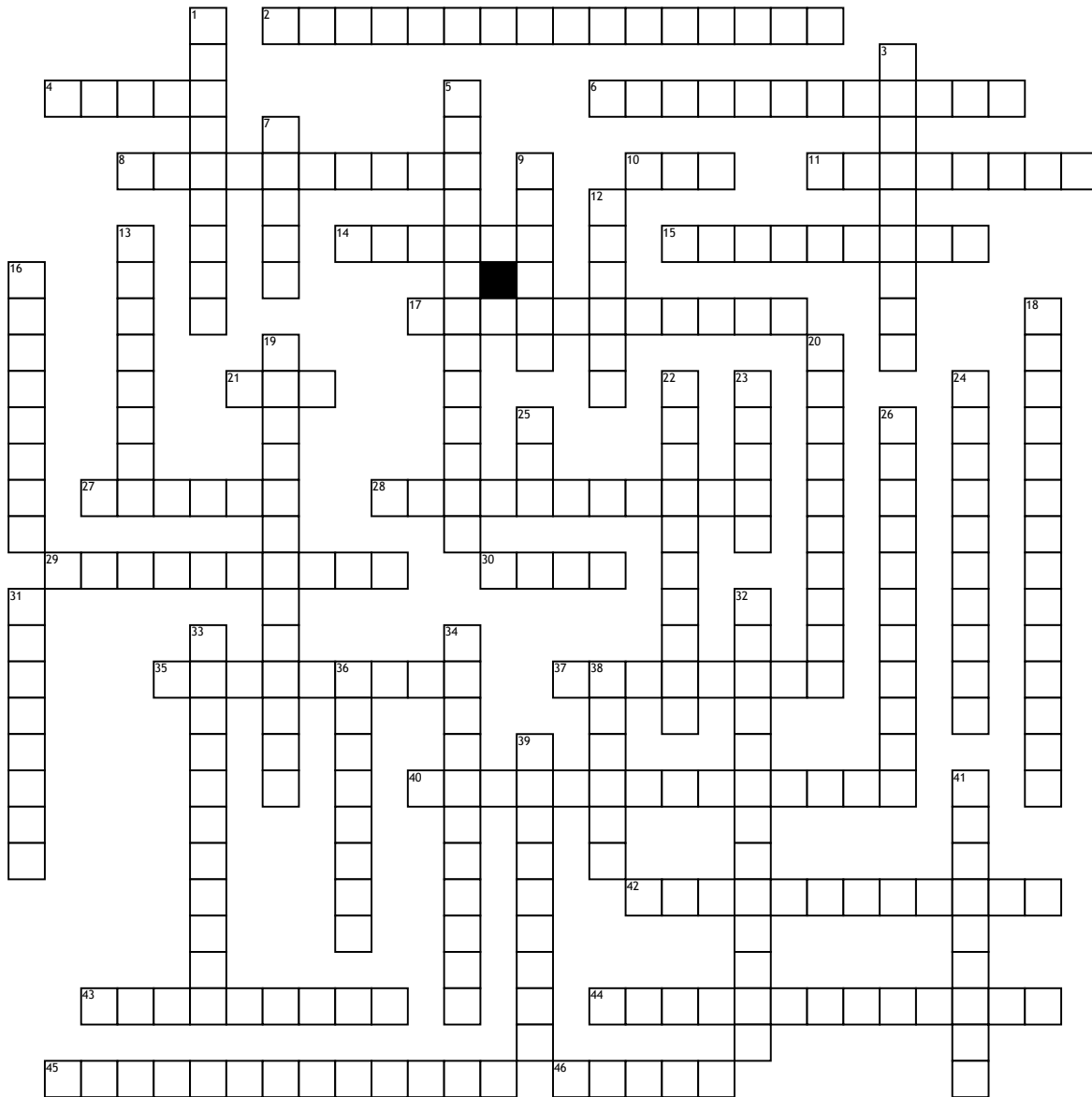


# Child Studies 11 Terms



## Across

2. The study of how children grow in different ways - physical, mentally, emotionally and socially.  
 4. The unborn baby from 8th or 9th week of pregnancy until birth.  
 6. An extra chromosome 21 usually causes both mental retardation and abnormal physical characteristics.  
 8. The union of an ovum and a sperm, resulting in the beginning of pregnancy.  
 10. The hormone found in the urine to confirm pregnancy.  
 11. The stronger gene and will dictate the outcome when paired with recessive, or weaker gene.  
 14. Fertilized egg.  
 15. The skills that involve the smaller muscles of the body such as those in the fingers.  
 17. The natural ending of pregnancy before the embryo or fetus is able to survive.  
 21. A condition of physical deformities and cognitive problems resulting from a mother's consumption of alcohol during pregnancy.  
 27. The fine downy hair on a newborn's forehead, back and shoulders.  
 28. An incompletely formed spinal cord, which causes partial paralysis.  
 29. The natural ending of pregnancy after 20 weeks.  
 30. A female cell or egg.  
 35. A document that you create. It is used to tell your health care provider and hospital staff your wishes for the kind of childbirth you would like.  
 37. The process by which the baby gradually moves out of the uterus into the vagina to be born.

40. The fertilized egg splits in two, and each part develops into a separate child.  
 42. A type of high blood pressure in pregnancy.  
 43. The open spaces in the skull where the bones are not yet joined.  
 44. A test to determine whether or not a woman is going to have a baby  
 45. A long tube that connects the placenta to the unborn baby, and through which nourishment and oxygen are carried to the baby.  
 46. A male sex cell.

## Down

1. The period after the baby's birth.  
 3. A baby born before 8 1/2 months or weigh under 5 1/2 pounds  
 5. A special fluid that surrounds and protects the developing baby during pregnancy.  
 7. The parts of the chromosome that determines inherited characteristics.  
 9. This birth is when the baby does not enter the lower pelvis with the head down.  
 12. The organ in the woman's body in which a baby develops during pregnancy.  
 13. The tissue that connects the sacs around the unborn baby to the mother's uterus.  
 16. The period before birth.  
 18. Two eggs are released and are fertilized by two sperm, resulting in two babies.  
 19. Where conception occurs.  
 20. The surgical cut made to enlarge the opening in the mother's body if it is too small.

22. A vitamin needed to prevent neural tube defects in babies.  
 23. This test rates the physical condition of a newborn.  
 24. High frequency sound waves that are used to create an image of the fetus to make sure the fetus is developing properly.  
 25. The genetic information of the cell.  
 26. Tiny, threadlike particles in the nucleus of every cell that carry hereditary characteristics.  
 31. A gap in the upper lip causes problem with eating, speech and appearance.  
 32. The feeding of babies and young children with milk from a woman's body  
 33. An abnormality of structure, function or body metabolism (inborn error of body chemistry) present at birth that results in physical or mental disability or is fatal.  
 34. Inability to conceived children.  
 36. Type of child development that involves the ability to control and coordinate body movements  
 38. The developing cluster of cells in the uterus during about the third through 8th weeks of pregnancy.  
 39. The cells in the cord blood left behind in the umbilical cord and placenta after birth.  
 41. the delivery of your baby through a surgical opening in the lower belly.