

Heredity
Unit 6 Test Review

Name: KEY Date: _____ Hour: _____ Test #: _____

1. Define the following terms:

- a. Pregnancy: period of time from implantation to birth during which the developing baby is carried in the uterus
- b. Implantation: attachment of embryo to wall of uterus
- c. Zygote: fertilized egg, undergoes mitosis as it travels through the fallopian tube and enters the uterus in 5-10 days
- d. Labor: slow, rhythmic contractions of the uterine muscles; forces the fetus through the birth canal
- e. Menopause: permanent cessation of the menstrual cycle
- f. Gestation Period: length of pregnancy, 40 weeks from 1st day of last menstrual period in humans
- g. Fetus: developing human from 8 weeks gestation until birth
- h. Embryo: developing human from implantation until about 8 weeks gestation
- i. Menstrual Cycle: monthly series of changes during which the female reproductive system, through hormones, controls the
- j. Testes: male gonads, oval shaped organs that produce sperm and testosterone
- k. Ejaculation: strong muscular contractions during orgasm that forcefully expel sperm from the body
- l. Corpus luteum: the leftover ruptured follicle, that fills with cells and sends out estrogen and progesterone
- m. Placenta: a temporary organ that allows the fetus to receive food and oxygen
- n. Umbilical cord: structure connecting the fetus to the placenta, contains 2 arteries and 1 vein

2. List the four stages of the menstrual cycle in the correct order. Briefly describe the main events happening in each cycle.

- a. Follicular Stage - Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) is secreted by pituitary gland causing several follicles to develop with only one maturing, follicle secretes estrogen to begin thickening uterine lining
- b. Ovulation - FSH decreases, Luteinizing hormone (LH) increases and follicle moves to wall and ruptures, releasing the egg

maturation of an egg, its release from the ovary, and its removal from the body if not fertilized

- c. Luteal Stage - Pituitary stops making FSH, LH causes follicle to fill with cells and form the Corpus luteum which sends out estrogen and progesterone to maintain thickened uterine lining.
 - d. Menstruation - if egg is NOT fertilized, corpus luteum stops producing progesterone, and uterus cannot maintain the thick lining, so lining, egg, and blood are discharged from vagina
3. Where is the developing fetus contained within the uterus? Amniotic sac inside
amniotic fluid
4. Label each of the following diagrams.

