

Pregnancy Matching

Name _____

1. _____ Organ in which a baby develops during pregnancy
 2. _____ Tube that connects the ovary to the uterus.
 3. _____ Tissue that brings oxygen and nourishment from the mother.
 4. _____ Long tube that connects the baby to the placenta.
 5. _____ Fetus drops into the pelvis relieving pressure on abdomen.
 6. _____ Passing on characteristics to next generation.
 7. _____ Stronger gene controls the characteristics.
 8. _____ Weaker gene, only expressed if both parents give it.
 9. _____ Inability to conceive a child.
 10. _____ Another woman donates a ovum
 11. _____ A woman who legally becomes pregnant for another woman.
 12. _____ A fetus dies before the 20th week.
 13. _____ Fetus dies after the 20th week.
 14. _____ Abnormal body structure present at birth.
 15. _____ Birth defects caused by nutrition, disease, substances, medication, pollution.
 16. _____ Can determine the risk of having a child with a birth defect by assessing the genes of mother and father.
 17. _____ Test uses sound waves to make video image of unborn baby.
 18. _____ Process of withdrawing a sample of amniotic fluid with a syringe.
 19. _____ Incurable condition found in children of mothers who consumed alcohol during pregnancy.
 20. _____ Prescription drugs & OTC can cause serious birth defects.
 21. _____ Increases fetal heart rate and high infant death rate.
 22. _____ Causes low birth weight, premature births and respiratory conditions after birth.
 23. _____ Sudden, unexpected death of baby under one year of age.
 24. _____ Infection caused by parasite found in cat feces and uncooked meat.
 25. _____ Another name for German measles causing severe birth defects.
 26. _____ Surrounds and protects the fetus during development.
- A. Amniocentesis
 - B. Amniotic Fluid
 - C. Birth Defects
 - D. Dominant
 - E. Environmental
 - F. FAS
 - G. Fallopian Tube
 - H. Genetic Counseling
 - I. Heredity
 - J. Caffeine
 - K. Infertility
 - L. Lightening
 - M. Medications
 - N. Miscarriage
 - O. Ovum Transfer
 - P. Placenta
 - Q. Recessive Genes
 - R. Rubella
 - S. SIDS
 - T. Stillbirth
 - U. Surrogate
 - V. Tobacco
 - W. Toxoplasmosis
 - X. Ultra Sound
 - Y. Umbilical Cord
 - Z. Uterus

Pregnancy Matching

TEACHER KEY

1. Z_____ Organ in which a baby develops during pregnancy
2. G_____ Tube that connects the ovary to the uterus.
3. P_____ Tissue that brings oxygen and nourishment from the mother.
4. Y_____ Long tube that connects the baby to the placenta.
5. L_____ Fetus drops into the pelvis relieving pressure on abdomen.
6. I_____ Passing on characteristics to next generation.
7. D_____ Stronger gene controls the characteristics.
8. Q_____ Weaker gene, only expressed if both parents give it.
9. K_____ Inability to conceive a child.
10. O_____ Another woman donates an ovum
11. U_____ A woman who legally becomes pregnant for another woman.
12. N_____ A fetus dies before the 20th week.
13. T_____ Fetus dies after the 20th week.
14. C_____ Abnormal body structure present at birth.
15. E_____ Birth defects caused by nutrition, disease, substances, medication, pollution.
16. H_____ Can determine the risk of having a child with a birth defect by assessing the genes of mother and father.
17. X_____ Test uses sound waves to make video image of unborn baby.
18. A_____ Process of withdrawing a sample of amniotic fluid with a syringe.
19. F_____ Incurable condition found in children of mothers who consumed alcohol during pregnancy.
20. M_____ Prescription drugs & OTC can cause serious birth defects.
21. _J_____ Increases fetal heart rate and high infant death rate.
22. _V_____ Causes low birth weight, premature births and respiratory conditions after birth.
23. S_____ Sudden, unexpected death of baby under one year of age.
24. W_____ Infection caused by parasite found in cat feces and uncooked meat.
25. R_____ Another name for German measles causing severe birth defects.
26. B_____ Surrounds and protects the fetus during development.

- A. Amniocentesis
- B. Amniotic Fluid
- C. Birth Defects
- D. Dominant
- E. Environmental
- F. FAS
- G. Fallopian Tube
- H. Genetic Counseling
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