1) Fertilization of the ovum usually occurs
A) within one hour of ovulation.
B) as much as three to four days following ovulation.
C) in the ovary.
D) in the upper 1/3 of the uterine tube.
E) in the uterus.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

2) Sperm can fertilize an egg until only after they
A) undergo capacitation.
B) undergo activation.
C) lose their acrosome.
D) are in the vagina for three days.
E) all of the above
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.2
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

3) If a sperm cell lacked sufficient quantities of hyaluronidase, it would not be able to
A) move its flagellum.
B) penetrate the corona radiata.
C) become capacitated.
D) survive the environment of the female reproductive tract.
E) metabolize fructose.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.2
Skill Level: 3 Critical Thinking & Clinical Applications
4) The period of gestation that is characterized by rapid fetal growth is the ________ trimester(s).
   A) first  
   B) second  
   C) third  
   D) first and second  
   E) second and third  
   Answer:  C  
   Diff: 1  
   Learning Outcome:  20.3  
   Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

5) The period of gestation when the rudiments of all major organ systems appear is the ________ trimester(s).
   A) first  
   B) second  
   C) third  
   D) first and second  
   E) second and third  
   Answer:  A  
   Diff: 1  
   Learning Outcome:  20.3  
   Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

6) The cells of a blastocyst that give rise to the placenta are the
   A) trophoblast.  
   B) chorion.  
   C) inner cell mass.  
   D) zona pellucida.  
   E) blastomere.  
   Answer:  A  
   Diff: 1  
   Learning Outcome:  20.4  
   Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) The placental membrane is composed of
   A) the embryonic disc.  
   B) a single layer of epithelial cells.  
   C) a double layer of epithelial cells.  
   D) the amnion and chorion.  
   E) the chorion.  
   Answer:  C  
   Diff: 1  
   Learning Outcome:  20.4  
   Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
8) The process of differentiation leading to trophoblast and inner cell mass cells is called
A) cleavage.
B) implantation.
C) placentation.
D) embryogenesis.
E) blastulation.
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) The division of the zygote into two blastomeres is referred to as
A) cleavage.
B) implantation.
C) placentation.
D) embryogenesis.
E) fertilization.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

10) The mass of cells containing the three germ layers is called a
A) chorion.
B) blastula.
C) gastrula.
D) morula.
E) blastocyst.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

11) A blastocyst is
A) an extraembryonic membrane that forms blood vessels.
B) a solid ball of cells.
C) a hollow ball of cells.
D) a portion of the placenta.
E) the membrane that forms the urinary bladder.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
12) During implantation,
A) the syncytial trophoblast erodes a path through the endometrium.
B) the inner cell mass begins to form the placenta.
C) maternal blood vessels in the endometrium are walled off from the blastocyst.
D) the entire trophoblast becomes syncytial.
E) the inner cell mass is temporarily deprived of nutrients.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

13) Separation of the inner cell mass from the trophoblast forms the
A) blastocoele.
B) lacunae.
C) amniotic cavity.
D) chorion.
E) allantois.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

14) During gastrulation,
A) the blastodisc is formed.
B) the placenta is formed.
C) germ layers are formed.
D) cells from the ectoderm move to the endoderm.
E) all of the above
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

15) The mesoderm forms
A) muscle.
B) skin.
C) neural tissues.
D) the lining of the digestive tract.
E) the endocrine system.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
16) The chorionic villi
A) form the umbilical cord.
B) form the umbilical vein.
C) form the umbilical arteries.
D) increase the surface area available for exchange between the placenta and the maternal blood.
E) form a portion of the placenta.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

17) The endoderm forms
A) muscle.
B) neural tissue.
C) blood.
D) skin.
E) stomach mucosae.
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

18) Which of the following provides the main source of energy to a newborn the first few days after birth?
A) yolk sac
B) fat
C) protein
D) carbohydrates
E) decidua
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

19) The extraembryonic membrane that forms a fluid-filled sac is the
A) yolk sac.
B) amnion.
C) allantois.
D) chorion.
E) decidua.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
20) The extraembryonic membrane that forms the urinary bladder is the
A) yolk sac.
B) allantois.
C) amnion.
D) chorion.
E) decidua.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

21) The placenta is composed of tissues from the
A) mother.
B) father.
C) embryo.
D) mother and embryo.
E) mother and father.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

22) The placenta synthesizes progesterone from
A) estrogen.
B) testosterone.
C) albumin.
D) pre-progesterone.
E) cholesterol.
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

23) At puberty,
A) FSH levels rise.
B) LH levels rise.
C) levels of sex hormones rise.
D) gametogenesis begins.
E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
24) The allantois functions
A) to destroy old blood cells.
B) to give rise to the yolk sac.
C) to form blood cells and become the umbilical blood vessels.
D) as a waste depository.
E) all of the above
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

25) The hormone that is the basis for an ovulation test is
A) LH.
B) progesterone.
C) human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG).
D) human placental lactogen (hPL).
E) relaxin.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts

26) During pregnancy,
A) a woman's respiratory rate and tidal volume increase.
B) maternal blood volume increases.
C) maternal nutrient requirements increase.
D) a woman's glomerular filtration rate increases.
E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.5
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

27) The symptoms of fetal alcohol syndrome are
A) reduced head size.
B) mental retardation.
C) abnormal facial features.
D) all of the above
E) none of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.5
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
28) Maternal blood volume increases during pregnancy because
A) hypoxia resulting from fetal demand for oxygen stimulates release of erythropoietin.
B) decreased peripheral blood volume due to circulation in the placenta leads to the release of rennin.
C) increased aldosterone secretion promotes salt and water retention at the kidneys.
D) decreased venous return due to blood volume diverted to the placenta triggers a compensating mechanism.
E) all of the above
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.5
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

29) The last stage of labor is the
A) dilation stage.
B) expulsion stage.
C) placental stage.
D) decidual stage.
E) neonate stage.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.6
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

30) The stage of labor during which the uterus prepares to expel the fetus is the
A) emergence stage.
B) dilation stage.
C) placental stage.
D) expulsion stage.
E) fetal stage.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.6
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

31) Stretching of the cervix would cause an increase in the blood levels of
A) estrogen.
B) progesterone.
C) oxytocin.
D) relaxin.
E) chorionic gonadotropin.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.6
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts
32) As a person ages,
A) hormone levels decrease.
B) bones become more fragile.
C) peristalsis and muscle tone decrease.
D) B and C only
E) all of the above
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

33) The ductus venosus is a fetal vessel that functions to transport blood from the umbilical vein to the
A) inferior vena cava.
B) umbilical artery.
C) aorta.
D) superior vena cava.
E) liver.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

34) The foramen ovale is an opening that allows blood to flow from the
A) left atrium to right atrium.
B) left ventricle to right ventricle.
C) right atrium to left atrium.
D) placenta to right atrium.
E) right ventricle to left ventricle.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

35) The fetal blood that passes through the ductus venosus is relatively
A) low in oxygen and nutrients.
B) high in oxygen and low in nutrients.
C) low in oxygen and high in nutrients.
D) high in oxygen and nutrients.
E) high in waste.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
36) As a result of the foramen ovale, blood bypasses the
A) lungs.
B) liver.
C) brain.
D) lining of the digestive tract.
E) heart.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

37) Changes associated with postnatal development include
A) nail formation, alveolar formation, and myelination.
B) ossification, peripheral receptor formation, and degeneration of embryonic kidneys.
C) myelination, alveoli inflation, and operation of the immune system.
D) adrenal gland formation, opening of nostrils, and epiphyseal plate formation.
E) muscle mass increase, epidermal layer appearance, and genitalia formation.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

38) Paired chromosomes are called
A) homologous chromosomes.
B) heterozygous chromosomes.
C) homozygous chromosomes.
D) autosomal chromosomes.
E) alleles.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

39) The first 22 pairs of chromosomes are called
A) homologous chromosomes.
B) homozygous chromosomes.
C) heterozygous chromosomes.
D) autosomal chromosomes.
E) alleles.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
40) During which stage of mitosis are genes and chromosomes duplicated?  
A) interphase  
B) prophase  
C) metaphase  
D) anaphase  
E) telophase  
Answer: A  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 20.8  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

41) If an individual carries a pair of alleles that are the same, he or she is ________ for the trait.  
A) homologous  
B) homozygous  
C) heterozygous  
D) autosomal  
E) polygenic  
Answer: B  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 20.8  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

42) If an individual carries two different alleles for the same trait, he or she is ________ for the trait.  
A) homologous  
B) homozygous  
C) heterozygous  
D) autosomal  
E) polygenic  
Answer: C  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 20.8  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

43) When alleles are identical, they are said to be  
A) heterozygous.  
B) homozygous.  
C) recessive.  
D) dominant.  
Answer: B  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 20.8  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
44) In simple inheritance,
A) phenotypic characteristics are determined by a single pair of alleles.
B) phenotypic characteristics are determined by multiple alleles.
C) phenotypic characteristics are determined by the action of a single gene.
D) phenotypic characteristics are controlled by regulator genes on a chromosome other than the one that has the structural genes.
E) phenotypic characteristics are determined by the genes on the Y chromosome.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

45) In polygenic inheritance,
A) phenotypic characteristics are determined by a single pair of alleles.
B) phenotypic characteristics are determined by multiple alleles.
C) phenotypic characteristics are determined by the action of a single gene.
D) phenotypic characteristics are always controlled by genes on the same chromosome.
E) phenotypic characteristics are determined by the genes on the Y chromosome.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

46) The gene that is NOT expressed in a heterozygous situation is called
A) dominant.
B) recessive.
C) incomplete.
D) phenotypic.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

47) A colorblind man marries a woman who is heterozygous for the trait. What proportion of their sons, if they have any, can be expected to be colorblind?
A) 1:2
B) 1:4
C) 1:8
D) All their boys will be colorblind.
E) 0
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
48) An individual who is homozygous dominant for a trait would be written as
A) aA.
B) aa.
C) AA.
D) Aa.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

49) If the parents are AA and aa, the offspring are expected to be
A) sterile.
B) Aa.
C) AA.
D) aa.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

50) Polygenic traits include
A) eye color and hair colors other than pure blond or red.
B) albinism and brachydactyly.
C) inability to roll the tongue into a U-shape.
D) curly hair and eye color.
E) blood Rh factor and color blindness.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

51) Identify the relatively common autosomal recessive disorder.
A) Duchenne's muscular dystrophy
B) cystic fibrosis
C) Huntington's disease
D) myotonic muscular dystrophy
E) none of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
52) The transmission of genetic information from generation to generation is termed  
A) inheritance.  
B) polygenics.  
C) capacitation.  
D) development.  
E) embryology.  
Answer: A  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome:  20.8  
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

53) A Barr body is a tiny cellular structure that represents  
A) a Y chromosome.  
B) chromosome 24.  
C) an X chromosome.  
D) chromosome 21.  
Answer: C  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome:  20.8  
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

54) The genotype for a male would be  
A) XX.  
B) XO.  
C) XXO.  
D) XY.  
E) XYY.  
Answer: D  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome:  20.8  
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

55) The purpose of the Human Genome Project (HGP) is to  
A) identify alleles for research.  
B) transcribe all the human chromosomes and genes.  
C) discover new methods for finger printing.  
D) create a "master race."  
E) study human development.  
Answer: B  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome:  20.8  
Skill Level:  1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
56) Which blood type is NOT possible if the mother is blood type AB and the father is type B?
A) A  
B) B  
C) AB  
D) O  
Answer: D  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 20.8  
Skill Level: 2 Reviewing Concepts  

Matching Questions

1) Match the primary germ layer in the first column with its developmental contribution to the body listed in the second column.  
_____ 1. ectoderm    A. component of nearly all of the muscular system  
_____ 2. endoderm    B. component of all neural tissue  
_____ 3. mesoderm    C. component of the urinary bladder and distal portions of the duct system  
Answer: 1-B, 2-C, 3-A  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 20.4  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms  

Fill in the Blank Questions

1) _________________________ is the period of intrauterine development.  
Answer: Gestation  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 20.1  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms  

2) The period of development in which cells divide rapidly without growth in between is called _______________________.  
Answer: cleavage  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 20.4  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms  

3) The hollow cavity within the blastocyst is the _______________________.  
Answer: blastocoele  
Diff: 1  
Learning Outcome: 20.4  
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
4) The slender projections that grow out from the trophoblast into the uterine wall are called _______________________.
Answer: chorionic villi
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

5) The process of forming a placenta is called _______________________.
Answer: placentation
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

6) Most original blood cells come from the _______________________.
Answer: yolk sac
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) Parturition is the process of _______________________.
Answer: birth or delivery
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.6
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

8) The umbilical cord contains one umbilical _________________________ and two umbilical _______________________.
Answer: vein; arteries
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) In an adult, the umbilical vein becomes the _______________________.
Answer: ligamentum teres
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

10) The blood vessel that carries blood away from the placenta is the _______________________.
Answer: umbilical vein
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
11) The process of growing old is called _________________________.
Answer: senescence
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

12) The period from birth to the end of the first month is known as the _________________________ period.
Answer: neonatal
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

13) The period from two years to puberty is known as _________________________.
Answer: childhood
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.7
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

14) The portion of DNA that codes for a particular polypeptide is called a(n) _________________________.
Answer: gene
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

15) When the alleles of a gene are both expressed equally, the alleles show a mechanism of inheritance called _________________________.
Answer: codominance
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

16) If a X-carrying sperm fertilizes an egg, the resulting zygote will be _________________________.
Answer: female
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

17) Human somatic cells contain _________________________ chromosomes.
Answer: 46, or 23 pairs of
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
18) An individual's entire genetic makeup is called his or her _________________________.
   Answer: genotype
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 20.8
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

19) The genes that are expressed in an individual produce the _________________________.
   Answer: phenotype
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 20.8
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

20) A _________________________ allele will always be expressed regardless of what the
    other allele happens to be.
    Answer: dominant
    Diff: 1
    Learning Outcome: 20.8
    Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

21) A _________________________ allele is only expressed in the homozygous condition.
    Answer: recessive
    Diff: 1
    Learning Outcome: 20.8
    Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

22) The _________________________ is a simple box diagram that allows us to predict the
    probability of a particular trait occurring in the offspring of a given mating.
    Answer: Punnett square
    Diff: 1
    Learning Outcome: 20.8
    Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

23) _________________________ chromosomes are responsible for determining whether the
    individual will be male or female.
    Answer: Sex
    Diff: 1
    Learning Outcome: 20.8
    Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

24) Genes that appear on the X chromosome are said to be _________________________.
    Answer: x-linked
    Diff: 1
    Learning Outcome: 20.8
    Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
25) A person whose genotype is XX would be a _________________.
Answer: female
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

26) A person whose genotype is XY would be a _________________.
Answer: male
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

27) ________________ is a technique in which a sample of amniotic fluid is analyzed to determine the presence of genetic defects in the fetus.
Answer: Amniocentesis
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

28) ________________ is a procedure in which cells collected from the villi are analyzed for genetic defects.
Answer: Chorionic villus sampling
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.8
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

Essay Questions

1) Joe and Jane desperately want to have children, and although they have tried for two years, they have not been successful. Finally, each of them consults a physician, and it turns out that Joe suffers from oligospermia (a low sperm count). He confides to you that he doesn't understand why this would interfere with his ability to have children since he remembers from biology class that it only takes one sperm to fertilize an egg. What would you tell him?
Answer: Although technically what Joe says is true, it only takes one sperm to fertilize an egg, the probability of this occurring if not enough sperm are deposited is very slim. Of the millions of sperm that enter the female reproductive tract, most are killed or disabled before they reach the uterus. The acid environment, temperature, and presence of immunoglobulins in the vaginal secretions are just a few of the factors responsible for the demise of so many sperm. Once in the uterus, there is still a long way to go, and many sperm are not capable of making the complete trip to the egg. Once at the egg, the sperm must penetrate the layers of cells that surround it; this requires the combined enzyme contribution of perhaps 100 sperm or more. If the man begins this process with too few sperm, the chance that enough will reach the egg to penetrate through to the egg membrane is very slim.
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.2
Skill Level: 3 Critical Thinking & Clinical Applications
Labeling Exercises

Events in Implantation

Using the figure above, identify the labeled part.

1) Label A: ________
   Answer: Uterine glands
   Diff: 1
   Learning Outcome: 20.4
   Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
2) Label B: ________
Answer: Blastocyst
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

3) Label C: ________
Answer: Trophoblast
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

4) Label D: ________
Answer: Blastocoele
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

5) Label E: ________
Answer: Inner cell mass
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

6) Label F: ________
Answer: Cellular trophoblast
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

7) Label G: ________
Answer: Syncytial trophoblast
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

8) Label H: ________
Answer: Trophoblast
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

9) Label I: ________
Answer: Amniotic cavity
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms
10) Label J: ________
Answer: Lacuna
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms

11) Label K: ________
Answer: Developing primary villi
Diff: 1
Learning Outcome: 20.4
Skill Level: 1 Reviewing Facts and Terms