

1. **Amniotic fluid:** the liquid that protects the fetus and makes possible its floating movements
2. **Amniotic sac:** a thin, fluid-filled membrane that surrounds and protects the developing embryo
3. **Anatomy:** the study of body structure
4. **Antibiotic:** a chemical that kills bacteria or slows their growth without harming body cells.
5. **Blastocyst:** stage of early development in mammals that consists of a hollow ball of cells
6. **Blood pressure:** force exerted by the blood upon the walls of the blood vessels, especially arteries, usually measured by means of a sphygmomanometer and expressed in millimeters of mercury.
7. **Blood viscosity:** thickness of blood
8. **Brain stem:** midbrain, pons, medulla oblongata
9. **Cerebellum:** part of the brain that controls balance and coordination
10. **Cerebrum:** area of the brain responsible for all voluntary activities of the body; largest part of the brain
11. **Cervix:** the opening to the uterus
12. **Coagulation:** blood clotting
13. **Connective tissue:** provides support for your body and connects all its parts
14. **Epididymus:** site of sperm cell maturation
15. **Fertilization:** fusion of an egg and sperm cell
16. **Frontal lobe:** associated with reasoning, planning, parts of speech, movement, emotions, and problem solving
17. **Gastrulation:** the process by which a blastula develops into a three-layered embryo
18. **Homeostasis:** process by which organisms maintain a relatively stable internal environment
19. **Hormone:** chemical messengers, mostly those manufactured by the endocrine glands, that are produced in one tissue and affect another
20. **Hypertension:** high blood pressure
21. **Hypothalamus:** brain region controlling the pituitary gland; thermostat of the body
22. **Immune system:** a complex response system that protects the body from bacteria, viruses, and other foreign substances
23. **Implantation:** process in which the blastocyst attaches to the wall of the uterus
24. **Medulla oblongata:** part of the brain that controls breathing, heartbeat, and the size of blood vessels
25. **Meninges:** three protective membranes that surround the brain and spinal cord
26. **Midbrain:** A small part of the brain that integrates sensory information and relays it upward.
27. **Morula:** a solid ball of cells that makes up an embryo; in humans, this stage occurs within four days of fertilization.
28. **Occipital Lobe:** part of the brain responsible for visual processing
29. **Ovary:** produces eggs in animals
30. **Oviduct:** ...
31. **Oviduct:** fallopian tube; tube that carries eggs from an ovary to the uterus
32. **Parietal lobe:** a region of the cerebral cortex whose functions include processing information about touch.
33. **Placenta:** organ that nourishes the fetus
34. **Plasma:** liquid portion of blood
35. **Pons:** a brain structure that relays information from the cerebellum to the rest of the brain
36. **Prostate gland:** adds a chemical fluid to the semen
37. **Psychology:** the scientific study of behavior and mental processes
38. **Scrotum:** external sac that contains the testes
39. **Seminal vesicle:** a gland in males that secretes a fluid component of semen that lubricates and nourishes sperm
40. **Temporal lobe:** a region of the cerebral cortex responsible for hearing and language.
41. **Thalamus:** relays messages between lower brain centers and cerebral cortex
42. **Umbilical cord:** connects fetus to placenta
43. **Urethra:** tube that carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body
44. **Uterus:** female organ of reproduction used to house the developing fetus.
45. **Vaccine:** substance prepared from killed or weakened pathogens and introduced into a body to produce immunity
46. **Vas deferens:** tube that carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra
47. **Zygote:** fertilized egg