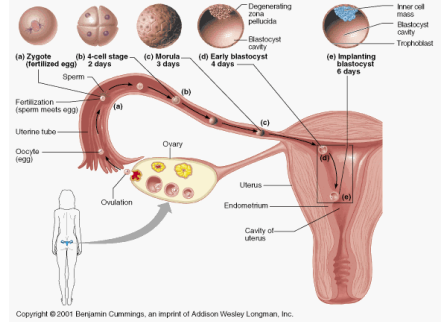
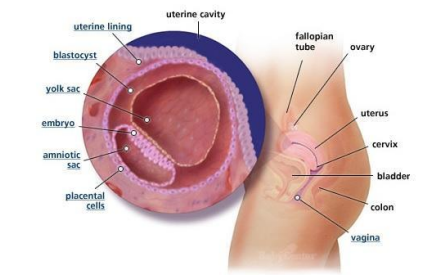
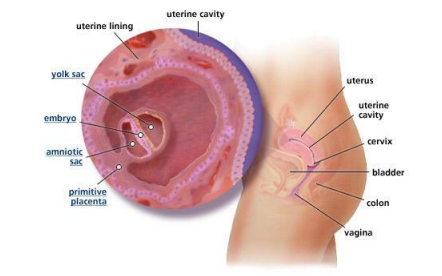
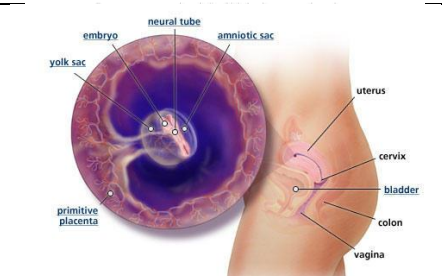
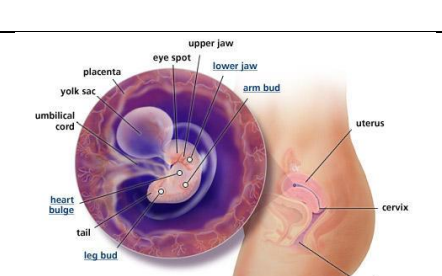
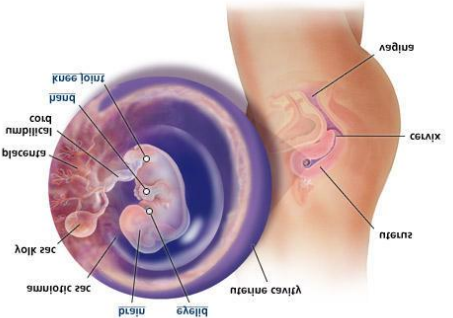
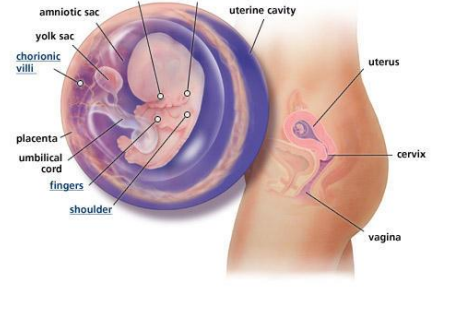
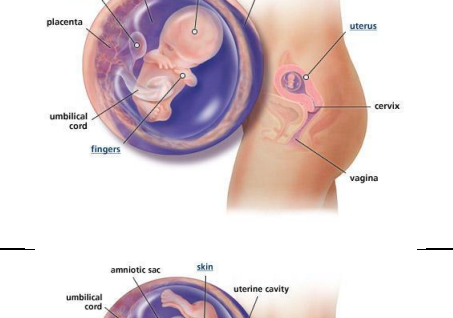
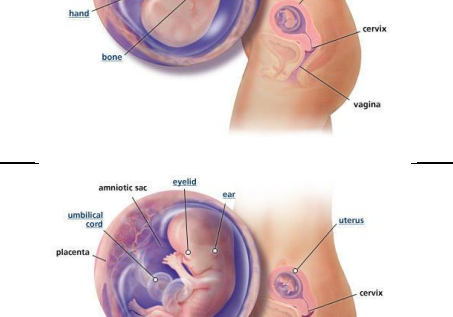



# First Trimester

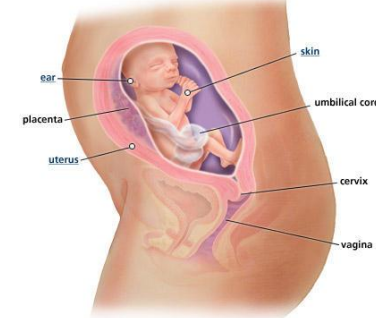
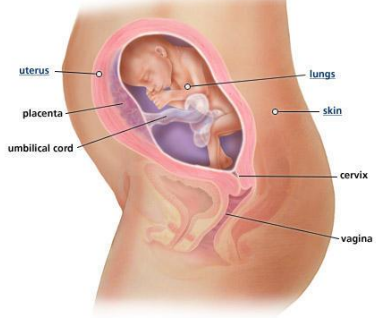
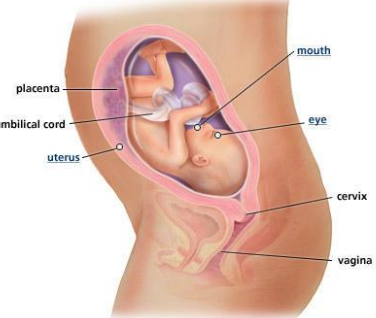
Time from Conception	Events	Graphic
<u>0 weeks</u>	Conception (fertilization) occurs in the Fallopian Tube when a single sperm from the father unites with mother's egg to form a single celled zygote.	 <p>This diagram illustrates the first six days of development. (a) Zygote (fertilized egg) is shown as a single cell. (b) 4-cell stage at 2 days. (c) Morula at 3 days. (d) Early blastocyst at 4 days. (e) Implanting blastocyst at 6 days. The diagram also shows the path of the egg from the ovary through the fallopian tube to the uterus, and the location of fertilization in the fallopian tube. Labels include: Zygote (fertilized egg), 4-cell stage, Morula, Early blastocyst, Implanting blastocyst, Fallopian tube, Ovary, Uterus, Endometrium, Cavity of uterus, Oocyte (egg), Ovulation, Fertilization (sperm meets egg), Degenerating zona pellucida, Inner cell mass, Blastocyst cavity, and Trophoblast. Copyright © 2001 Benjamin Cummings, an imprint of Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.</p>
<u>3 weeks</u>	Your baby-in-the-making is a ball of cells called a blastocyst. The blastocyst already contains a full set of DNA from you and your partner, which determines sex, eye color, and other traits.	 <p>This diagram shows a 3-week embryo in the uterus. The embryo is a small ball of cells. Labels include: uterine lining, uterine cavity, blastocyst, yolk sac, embryo, amniotic sac, placental cells, fallopian tube, ovary, uterus, cervix, bladder, colon, and vagina.</p>
<u>4 weeks</u>	The ball of cells has officially become an embryo and is about the <u>size of a poppy seed</u> . Over the next six weeks, all of your baby's organs will begin to develop, and some will start to function.	 <p>This diagram shows a 4-week embryo in the uterus. The embryo is slightly larger than at 3 weeks. Labels include: uterine lining, uterine cavity, yolk sac, embryo, amniotic sac, primitive placenta, uterus, cervix, bladder, colon, and vagina.</p>
<u>5 weeks</u>	Your baby's tiny heart begins to beat – at twice the rate of yours. His entire "body" is only about the size of a sesame seed.	 <p>This diagram shows a 5-week embryo in the uterus. The embryo is now clearly visible with a head and tail. Labels include: embryo, neural tube, amniotic sac, yolk sac, primitive placenta, uterus, cervix, bladder, colon, and vagina.</p>
<u>6 weeks</u>	Facial features (like eyes and nostrils) are beginning to form, and little buds appear where arms and legs will develop.	 <p>This diagram shows a 6-week embryo in the uterus. The embryo is now clearly visible with facial features and limb buds. Labels include: placenta, yolk sac, umbilical cord, heart bulge, tail, leg bud, upper jaw, eye spot, lower jaw, arm bud, uterus, cervix, and vagina.</p>

<a href="#"><u>8 weeks</u></a>	Arms and legs are growing, and your baby now has little fingers, as well as a nose and upper lip. He's moving quite a bit now, but you won't feel it. He's about 5/8 of an inch long and weighs hardly anything – four-hundredths of an ounce.	
<a href="#"><u>9 weeks</u></a>	Eyes have developed, though your baby's eyelids are fused shut for now. She's lost her "tail" and is starting to look more human.	
<a href="#"><u>10 weeks</u></a>	The embryo has become a fetus. His vital organs – such as kidneys, intestines, brain, and liver – are starting to function. Tiny fingernails and toenails are forming.	
<a href="#"><u>11 weeks</u></a>	Your baby is almost fully formed. Her bones are beginning to harden, and her genitalia are developing externally. She can hiccup, though it's too soon for you to feel it.	
<a href="#"><u>12 weeks</u></a>	You can <a href="#"><u>hear your baby's heartbeat</u></a> at a <a href="#"><u>prenatal checkup</u></a> . (You may already have heard it at an early ultrasound.) Your baby's just over 2 inches long and weighs about half an ounce.	

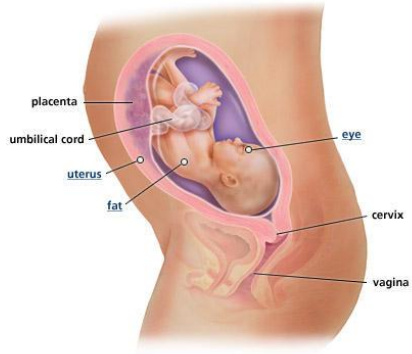
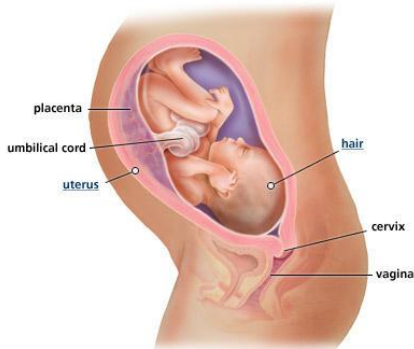
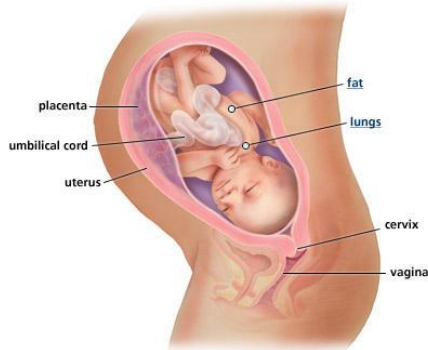
Further information at  
<http://www.babycenter.com/pregnancy-week-by-week>

## Second Trimester


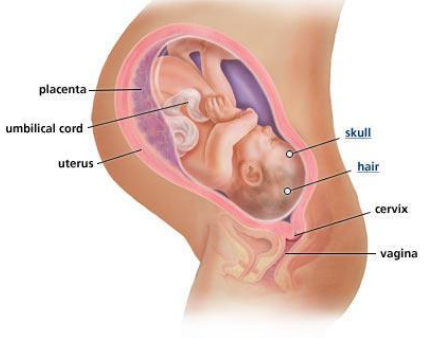
Time from Conception	Events	Graphics
<a href="#"><u>14 weeks</u></a>	Your baby's kidneys are producing urine, and he releases it into the amniotic fluid. He can make facial expressions and may have discovered thumb-sucking.	
<a href="#"><u>15 weeks</u></a>	Your baby can see light that filters in from outside your womb, even though her eyelids are still shut	
<a href="#"><u>16 weeks</u></a>	Your baby's sex may be detectable at your mid-pregnancy <a href="#"><u>ultrasound</u></a> , which typically happens between 16 and 20 weeks.	
<a href="#"><u>18 weeks</u></a>	If you haven't <a href="#"><u>felt your baby move</u></a> yet, you probably will in the next few weeks. It'll take a couple of weeks longer for your partner and other people to feel your baby's movements from the outside	
<a href="#"><u>19 weeks</u></a>	Your baby can hear your heartbeat and sounds that come from outside your body, such as your partner's voice. Your baby might even be startled by a loud noise.	

	<u><a href="#">23 weeks</a></u>	Your baby's sense of movement has developed, so he can feel the motion if you dance. His sense of hearing continues to improve. You may sometimes be able to see him squirming under the surface of your belly	
	<u><a href="#">24 weeks</a></u>	Your baby's taste buds are developing. Her brain is growing very quickly, and her hair may be growing, too. She's almost a foot long and weighs just over a pound.	
	<u><a href="#">27 weeks</a></u>	Your baby's been doing "practice breathing" by inhaling and exhaling amniotic fluid, and if he was born now his lungs could function (with a lot of medical help). He can also open and close his eyes.	

Further information at  
<http://www.babycenter.com/pregnancy-week-by-week>

Third Trimester	Time from Conception	Events	Graphics
	<a href="#">28 weeks</a>	Your baby may be dreaming. She has eyelashes, and her eyesight is improving. She weighs about 2 1/4 pounds and is about 15 inches long, head to heel.	
	<a href="#">32 weeks</a>	He's grown cute little fingernails and toenails. He's almost 17 inches long (head to heel) and weighs about 3 3/4 pounds.	
	<a href="#">34 weeks</a>	If your baby's born now, she's considered " <a href="#">late preterm</a> ." Healthy babies born at this stage usually do fine, though they need some care in the neonatal intensive care unit.	



	<p><u><a href="#">37 weeks</a></u></p>	<p>Your baby is now considered full-term. His lungs should work fine if he's born now, but ideally he'll stay in your womb a bit longer</p>	
	<p><u><a href="#">40 weeks</a></u></p>	<p>Your baby is due and fully ready for life outside the womb. The average weight of a newborn is about 7 1/2 pounds, and the average length is about 20 inches. If you go more than one or two weeks past your due date without delivering, your doctor may decide to <u><a href="#">induce labor</a></u></p>	

Further information at  
<http://www.babycenter.com/pregnancy-week-by-week>

Using the information in your folder it is your goal to interpret the trimester you have been assigned for others in the class. You will start this process by creating a timeline on a large sheet of paper which you will then present to small groups.

#### Procedure:

1. Cut a large sheet of paper 50 cm tall
2. In block lettering at least 10 cm tall title the timeline with the trimester you have been assigned.
3. In the lower third of the paper draw the longest line possible.
4. Divide the line equally into weeks: for example, if your trimester is 20 weeks long and your longest line is 60cm, then each week should be 3cm along the line.
5. Label each week from the time of conception
6. Interpret the data given:
  - a. Use your own graphic to represent & label important stages of development (do not try to just copy the pictures given)
  - b. Include important developmental steps during each part of the trimester you are assigned.
7. Add color to improve student awareness and understanding
8. Prepare a presentation of your timeline for other students.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Human Development from Conception to Birth

First Trimester		
Time frame	Size Changes to Baby	Important Changes in Baby's Development
Second Trimester		
Time frame	Size Changes to Baby	Important Changes in Baby's Development
Third Trimester		
Time frame	Size Changes to Baby	Important Changes in Baby's Development

In your own words, summarize the events which take place during each trimester.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Entrance Ticket

Summarize Procedure:

Define “**Interpret**” in the context of today’s work: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Entrance Ticket

Summarize Procedure:

Define “**Interpret**” in the context of today’s work: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### Entrance Ticket

Summarize Procedure:

Define “**Interpret**” in the context of today’s work: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_