

Chapter 6:

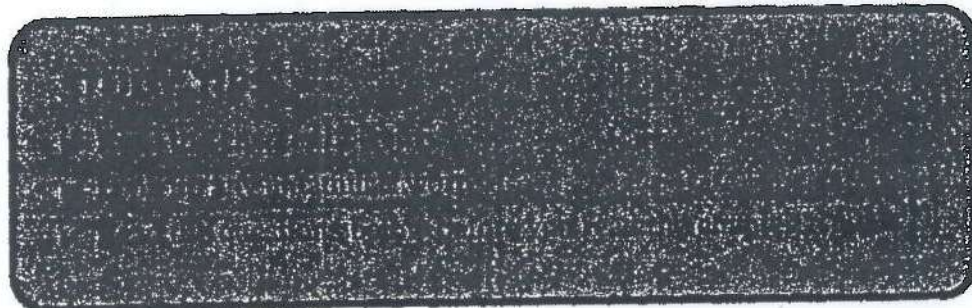
Growth and Development

Work Packet/Study Guide

Name _____

Teacher _____

Hour _____

Chapter Study Guide

As you read the chapter, answer the following questions. Later you can use this guide to review the information in the chapter.

Lesson 1

1. What are *hormones*?

2. What is the function of the endocrine system? What glands form the system?

3. What is metabolism? What gland produces the hormone that regulates it?

4. Define *puberty*.

Lesson 2

5. What is the *reproductive system*?

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____

6. List the parts of the male reproductive system.

Lesson 3

7. What is fertilization?

8. Define menstruation.

9. List the parts of the female reproductive system.

Lesson 4

10. Describe how the body is organized, from cells to body systems.

11. What structures within cells influence heredity? Define the structures.

Lesson 5

12. List the stages of life.

13. Name three substances you should protect yourself from.

Activity

Use with Chapter 6, Lesson 1.

23**Applying Health Skills****The Endocrine System**

Identify each gland described below by writing its name on the line provided.

- _____
1. Produces several hormones that control the work of other glands and organs. It also regulates the body's growth and development.
- _____
2. Located behind the stomach, this gland controls the level of sugar in the blood and provides the small intestine with digestive chemicals.
- _____
3. These glands produce hormones that control the body's response to emergencies and excitement.
- _____
4. Located alongside the windpipe, this gland regulates body growth and the rate of metabolism.
- _____
5. These are the female reproductive glands.
- _____
6. These small glands are found inside another gland in the endocrine system. They regulate the levels of calcium and phosphorus in the blood.
- _____
7. These are the male reproductive glands.

Read each situation described below. Identify which type of change best describes each teen's experience by writing *P* for physical changes, *M* for mental growth, *E* for emotional changes, and *S* for social development.

- _____
1. Yesterday Sandy was feeling great about life. Then she got a C on a science test for which she had studied very hard. This morning Sandy feels so gloomy that she doesn't want to get out of bed.
- _____
2. Bart and his friends often go to the movies. The boys have seen almost every superhero movie made. Today, Bart wants to see something different. His friends see a superhero movie, while Bart sees a comedy.
- _____
3. Sandra listens while her friends argue over which musical artist is best. They ask Sandra for her opinion. Sandra says that she likes one performer better but agrees that the other one might appeal more to some people.
- _____
4. Mitch goes to a family reunion, where he hardly says a word. He's afraid that his cousins will tease him, since his voice has been cracking and squeaking a lot lately.

Activity

Use with Chapter 6, Lesson 2.

24**Applying Health Skills****The Male Reproductive System**

Some of the statements below are true; others are false. Classify each statement by writing *true* or *false* in the space at the left. On the lines that follow the statements, rewrite the false ones to make them true.

_____ 1. Sperm are first produced shortly before puberty begins.

_____ 2. Testosterone is produced by the prostate gland.

_____ 3. The muscular action that forces semen through the urethra and out of the penis is called ejaculation.

_____ 4. Sterility can be caused by smoking and by certain diseases but not by exposure to environmental hazards.

_____ 5. Males should always wear protective gear when participating in contact sports to help prevent injuries to the reproductive organs.

_____ 6. The urethra is a small tube that runs from the testes along the length of the penis.

_____ 7. Sperm are stored in a network of tubes called the epididymis, located behind the testes.

_____ 8. Testicular cancer is rare, but it is the most common cancer in American males between the ages of 55 and 70.

_____ 9. Semen is a mixture of sperm and fluids.

Applying Health Skills

Caring for the Female Reproductive System

Answer the questions below in detail about the female reproductive system.

1. What are the four main functions (jobs) of the female reproductive system?

2. Explain the job of the fallopian tubes.

3. List four events during the menstrual cycle.

4. List three ways to care for the female reproductive system.

Activity 26

Use with Chapter 6, Lesson 4

Applying Health Skills

From Cell to Self

Complete the following paragraphs. Write the correct term listed below in each space.

pregnancy	body systems	cells	chromosomes	embryo
fertilization	fetus	genes	organs	tissues

The tiny building blocks of your body are called (1) _____.
At one time, you were a single cell formed as a result of (2) _____.
(3) _____ generally lasts a little over 9 months. Your development may have taken a little more or a little less time. Your first stage of development, lasting about eight weeks, was as an (4) _____. From then until birth, you were a (5) _____.

As you developed within your mother's womb, your cells developed into (6) _____, which are groups of similar cells that do a particular job. You also developed (7) _____, body parts made up of different tissues joined together to perform a function. Groups of organs that work together to carry out related tasks formed your (8) _____, such as your digestive, endocrine, and reproductive systems.

Each cell in your body contains (9) _____, threadlike structures that carry the codes for traits you inherited from your parents. You inherited (10) _____ for each trait from each parent. These genes react in complex ways, resulting in your particular set of inherited characteristics.

Activity 27

Use with Chapter 6, Lesson 5

Stages of Life

Complete the following concept map on the stages of life, using terms and information from your textbook (pages 173-177).

BIRTH

INFANCY

Age range:

Description of stage:

EARLY CHILDHOOD

From ages ____ - ____,
children are called

Description of stage:

MIDDLE CHILDHOOD

From ages ____ - ____, children
are called

Description of stage:

LATE CHILDHOOD

Age range:

Description of stage:

ADOLESCENCE

Age range:

Description of stage:

ADULTHOOD

Age range:

Description of stage:

DEATH

Lesson**Quiz**

Use with Chapter 6, Lesson 1.

Match each definition in the left column with the correct term in the right column. Write the letter of the term in the space provided.

- _____ 1. glands throughout the body that regulate body functions
- _____ 2. a group of cells or an organ that secretes hormones
- _____ 3. male reproductive glands
- _____ 4. group of cells that control the body's response to emergencies
- _____ 5. produces hormones that control the work of other glands

- a. adrenal glands
- b. endocrine system
- c. gland
- d. pituitary gland
- e. testes

Read each statement carefully. If the statement is true, place a plus (+) sign in the space provided. If the statement is false, cross out the italicized word(s) and write the correct word(s) in the space provided.

- _____ 6. Individuals experience the physical growth and development of puberty at *different rates*.
- _____ 7. Boys typically experience puberty *earlier than* girls.
- _____ 8. Girls typically grow *6 to 7 inches* during the growth spurt of puberty.
- _____ 9. Underarm hair appears during puberty in *both boys and girls*.
- _____ 10. *Mood swings* are a normal part of adolescence.

Score (number correct \times 10 points):

Lesson Quiz

Use with Chapter 6, Lesson 2.

In the space, write the word from the list that will best complete each statement.

1. _____ is the process by which living organisms produce others of their kind.
2. Male reproductive cells are called _____.
3. The mixture of male reproductive cells and fluids is called _____.
4. The pouch that contains the testes is the _____.
5. Being unable to produce enough healthy sperm to fertilize a female reproductive cell is a condition called _____.

reproduction
scrotum
semen
sperm
sterility

Read each statement carefully. If the statement is true, place a plus (+) sign in the space provided. If the statement is false, cross out the italicized word(s) and write the correct word(s) in the space provided.

- _____ 6. The *urethra* is a gland that produces fluid that helps sperm move and survive longer.
- _____ 7. To prevent injury to reproductive organs during contact sports, wear *protective gear*.
- _____ 8. Testosterone, the hormone that regulates male sexual development, is produced in the *epididymis*.
- _____ 9. Symptoms of *prostate cancer* include a lump or swelling in the scrotum, pain or tenderness in a testicle, or a dull ache in the lower abdomen and groin.
- _____ 10. A hernia occurs when part of the *stomach wall* pushes into the groin.

Score (number correct \times 10 points):

--

Lesson Quiz

Use with Chapter 6, Lesson 3.

Match each definition in the left column with the correct term in the right column. Write the letter of the term in the space provided.

- _____ 1. the flow of the uterine lining material from the body
- _____ 2. female reproductive glands
- _____ 3. a pear-shaped organ in which a developing child is nourished
- _____ 4. the joining of a male sperm cell and a female egg cell
- _____ 5. a doctor who specializes in the female reproductive system

- a. fertilization
- b. gynecologist
- c. menstruation
- d. ovaries
- e. uterus

In the space at the left, write the letter of the choice that will best complete each statement or answer each question.

- _____ 6. All of the following are main functions of the female reproductive system EXCEPT
 - a. storing and releasing egg cells.
 - b. allowing fertilization to take place.
 - c. regulating the production of iron and calcium.
 - d. nourishing and protecting the developing child.
- _____ 7. Ovulation is
 - a. the manufacture of an egg cell in the ovary.
 - b. the release of an egg cell from the ovary.
 - c. the shedding of an egg cell from the uterus.
 - d. the thickening of the lining of the uterus.
- _____ 8. Fertilization takes place in the
 - a. uterus.
 - b. ovaries.
 - c. cervix.
 - d. fallopian tube.
- _____ 9. Breasts should be examined for lumps
 - a. weekly.
 - b. monthly.
 - c. twice a year.
 - d. only after a woman has given birth.
- _____ 10. A rare bacterial infection, linked to tampon use, is called
 - a. vaginitis.
 - b. infertility.
 - c. toxic shock syndrome.
 - d. premenstrual syndrome.

Score (number correct \times 10 points):

Lesson**Quiz**

Use with Chapter 6, Lesson 4.

In the space, write the word from the list that will best complete each statement.

1. The basic unit of heredity is the _____.
2. From the time an egg is fertilized until about the eighth week of pregnancy, it is called a(n) _____.
3. From the end of the eighth week until birth, a developing organism is called a(n) _____.
4. A threadlike structure that carries the codes for inherited traits is a(n) _____.
5. A(n) _____ is the basic unit of life.

cell
chromosome
embryo
fetus
gene

Read each statement carefully. If the statement is true, place a plus (+) sign in the space provided. If the statement is false, cross out the italicized word(s) and write the correct word(s) in the space provided.

- _____ 6. *Organs* are groups of similar cells that perform a function.
- _____ 7. At three months of age, a developing fetus typically weighs *1 ounce*.
- _____ 8. At the time of birth, muscles in the wall of the *ovaries* begin to contract, causing the fetus to be pushed out of the mother's body.
- _____ 9. Children inherit *chromosomes* for each trait from each parent.
- _____ 10. *Rubella* is a disorder in which a person's cells have an extra chromosome.

Score (number correct \times 10 points):

--

Lesson**Quiz**

Use with Chapter 6, Lesson 5.

In the space, write the word(s) from the list that will best complete each statement.

1. _____ is the first year of life.
2. A(n) _____ is a child between the ages of one and three.
3. A(n) _____ is a child between ages three and five.
4. In the stage of _____, most people begin a career.
5. In the stage of _____, most people concentrate on their jobs and children.

early adulthood
infancy
middle adulthood
preschooler
toddler

Read each statement carefully. If the statement is true, place a plus (+) sign in the space provided. If the statement is false, cross out the italicized word(s) and write the correct word(s) in the space provided.

- _____ 6. Most children learn to talk during the *infancy* stage of development.
- _____ 7. *Preschoolers* enjoy imitating their siblings and parents.
- _____ 8. *Adolescence*, like infancy, is a time of enormous change and growth.
- _____ 9. People in their 30s, 40s, and 50s are in the stage of *early adulthood*.
- _____ 10. Making the most of your teen years requires you to think ahead and consider the *consequences* of possible decisions.

Score (number correct \times 10 points):

CHPT. 6: HUMAN GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT STUDY GUIDE

EXPLAIN these words:

adolescence
puberty
body system
cell
endocrine system
fertilization
hormone
infancy
reproductive system
semen
sperm
egg
uterus
chromosomes

ANSWER the following questions:

1. The stage of life between childhood and adulthood. You are in and/or starting this transition as we speak!
2. This gland is responsible for controlling the body's reaction to emergencies and excitement.
3. Sperm is produced in the _____.
4. _____ = the time when you develop certain physical characteristics of adults of your own gender. It usually starts a few years earlier for females, then males.
 - a. List 5+ specific changes that are typical to experience during this time.
5. The body organs and structures that make it possible to produce young are known as _____.
6. The gland located in the brain that produces several hormones that help control the body's growth and development.
7. True or false: Eggs are released by the fallopian tubes into the ovaries.
8. Name two of the four jobs of the female reproductive system.
9. How many chromosomes are typical in a sperm cell? Egg cell? Any other kind of cell, for example skin cell?