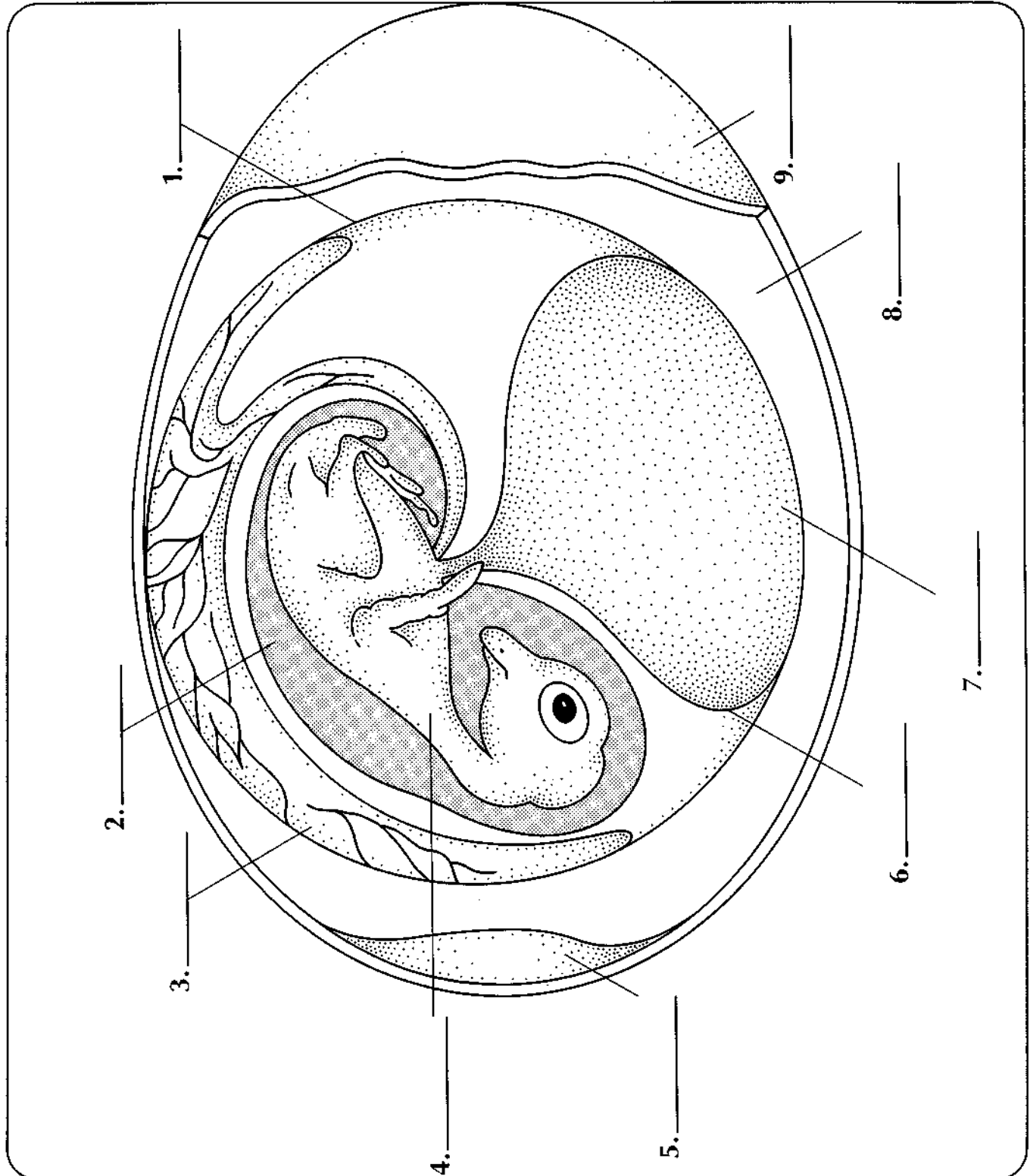


OVERHEAD TRANSPARENCY MASTER

CHAPTER

22

Internal Structure of the Chicken Egg



CHAPTER REVIEW**CHAPTER****22****Know the Terms**

Match the part of the bird egg with its function.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. amniotic fluid | d. shell | g. air space |
| b. chorion | e. albumin | h. amnion |
| c. allantois | f. yolk sac | |

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1. aids in gas exchange | 1. _____ |
| 2. contains amniotic fluid | 2. _____ |
| 3. collects metabolic wastes | 3. _____ |
| 4. hard protective covering | 4. _____ |
| 5. contains food source | 5. _____ |
| 6. cushions embryo | 6. _____ |
| 7. protein supply | 7. _____ |

Complete the following paragraph, using the list of words below. You may use a word more than once.

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| blastula | placenta | ectoderm | cleavage |
| gastrulation | zygote | morula | mesoderm |
| sperm | blastocoel | fertilization | endoderm |
| gastrula | ovum | neural tube | differentiation |

A male gamete, the (8), combines with a female gamete, the (9), in a process called (10), which results in a (11). This structure begins a series of cell divisions, known as (12). Eventually a solid ball of cells, called (13), forms. As mitosis continues, the ball becomes hollow. It is now called (14). The cavity in the center is the (15). This structure continues to grow and divide and goes through the process of (16) to become a (17). This has three cell layers, the outer layer, or (18), the inner layer, or (19), and the (20). These cell layers then undergo (21), or specialization, to become the various tissues of the body.

- | |
|-----------|
| 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ |
| 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ |
| 14. _____ |
| 15. _____ |
| 16. _____ |
| 17. _____ |
| 18. _____ |
| 19. _____ |
| 20. _____ |
| 21. _____ |