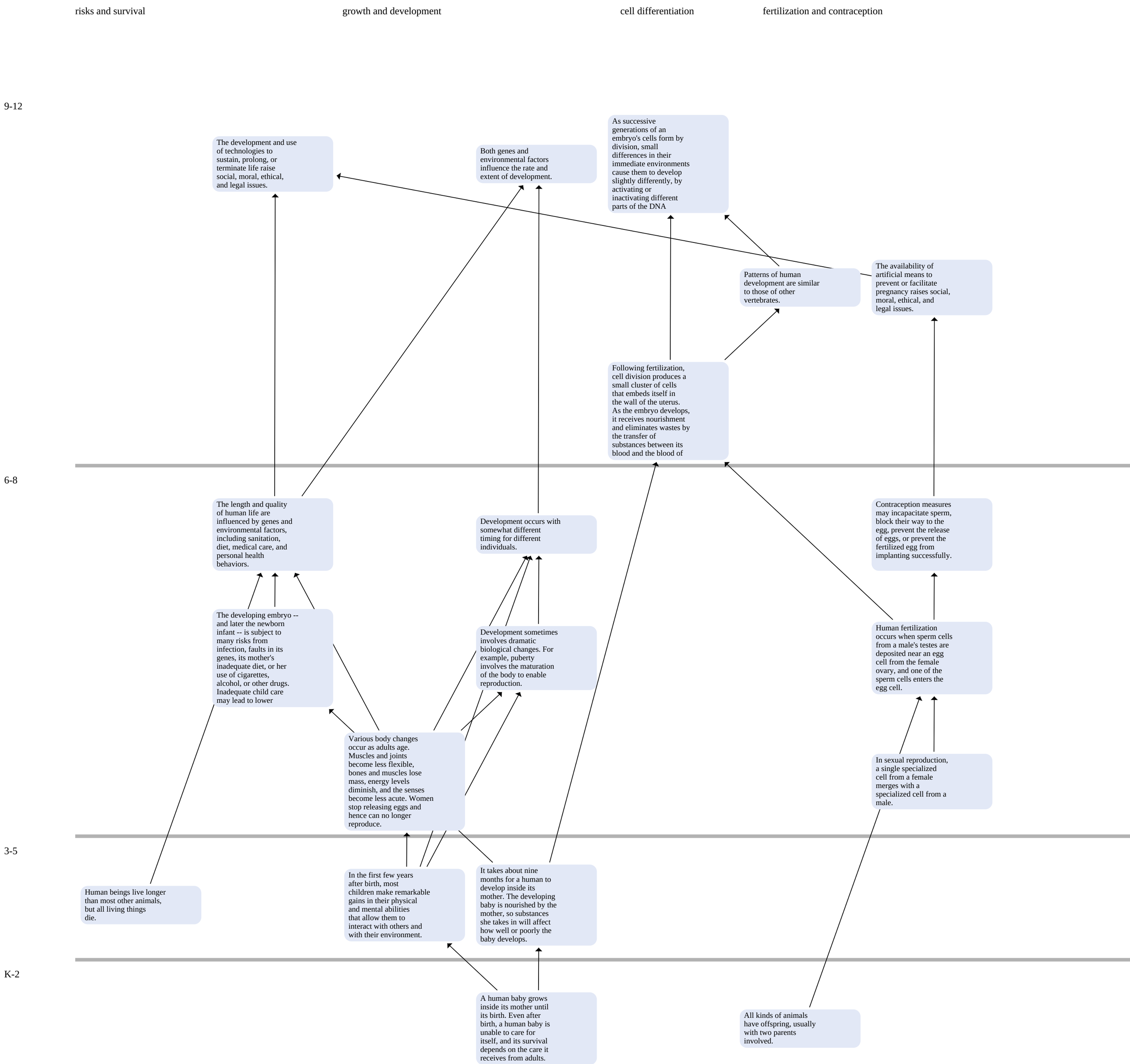
risks and survival
growth and development
cell differentiation
fertilization and contraception
9-12
6-8
3-5
K-2
The development and use of technologies to sustain, prolong, or terminate life raise social, moral, ethical, and legal issues.
Both genes and environmental factors influence the rate and extent of development.
As successive generations of an embryo's cells form by division, small differences in their immediate environments cause them to develop slightly differently, by activating or inactivating different parts of the DNA
Patterns of human development are similar to those of other vertebrates.
The availability of artificial means to prevent or facilitate pregnancy raises social, moral, ethical, and legal issues.
Following fertilization, cell division produces a small cluster of cells that embeds itself in the wall of the uterus. As the embryo develops, it receives nourishment and eliminates wastes by the transfer of substances between its blood and the blood of
The length and quality of human life are influenced by genes and environmental factors, including sanitation, diet, medical care, and personal health behaviors.
Development occurs with somewhat different timing for different individuals.
Contraception measures may incapacitate sperm, block their way to the egg, prevent the release of eggs, or prevent the fertilized egg from implanting successfully.
The developing embryo -- and later the newborn infant -- is subject to many risks from infection, faults in its genes, its mother's inadequate diet, or her use of cigarettes, alcohol, or other drugs. Inadequate child care may lead to lower
Development sometimes involves dramatic biological changes. For example, puberty involves the maturation of the body to enable reproduction.
Human fertilization occurs when sperm cells from a male's testes are deposited near an egg cell from the female ovary, and one of the sperm cells enters the egg cell.
Various body changes occur as adults age. Muscles and joints become less flexible, bones and muscles lose mass, energy levels diminish, and the senses become less acute. Women stop releasing eggs and hence can no longer reproduce.
In sexual reproduction, a single specialized cell from a female merges with a specialized cell from a male.
Human beings live longer than most other animals, but all living things die.
In the first few years after birth, most children make remarkable gains in their physical and mental abilities that allow them to interact with others and with their environment.
It takes about nine months for a human to develop inside its mother. The developing baby is nourished by the mother, so substances she takes in will affect how well or poorly the baby develops.
A human baby grows inside its mother until its birth. Even after birth, a human baby is unable to care for itself, and its survival depends on the care it receives from adults.
All kinds of animals have offspring, usually with two parents involved.