

Conception and Pregnancy Note-Taking Guide

Conception

1. Define conception.

Conception:

2. Fill in the blanks on the flow chart to explain what happens during conception.

When _____ occurs,
an ovum is released into a
fallopian tube.

If _____ are also
present, the _____ may
be fertilized.

Once _____
enters the ovum, it changes so no other
_____ can enter.

After _____, the
cells of the fertilized ovum begin to
_____ and travel down
the fallopian tube to the uterus, where it
_____ itself into the
endometrium.

Stages of Pregnancy

- | Trimester 1 | Trimester 2 | Trimester 3 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | |

Prenatal care is

People who are pregnant should eat _____ and _____ meals, _____ regularly, and avoid alcohol, _____, and any _____ not approved by their OB/GYN.

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Childbirth

5. There are three stages of labor. Fill in the missing information that follows to completely describe the three stages.

The first stage is the _____.
Contractions get _____ and the
cervix _____.

In the second stage, the baby moves through the
_____ and out of the body.

The third stage is the delivery of the _____.

Teen Pregnancy

6. What are the two options teens may have if they or their partner discover they are pregnant?

1.

2.

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Teens as Parents

7. When teen parents are raising a child, there are rights and responsibilities to provide care for the child that are determined by whether the teens are married or not. Complete the sentences that follow.

If teen parents get married, they _____ have rights and responsibilities to provide care for the child.

If teen parents don't get married, the parent who gave _____ to the child automatically has the right and responsibility to provide care for the child.

For an unmarried _____ to have any rights and responsibilities to provide care for the child, they must be named as the father on the birth certificate or they must sign a declaration of _____, which establishes them as the father.

8. Unmarried parents must also establish _____, or the legal right to care for the child.
9. If one parent is not involved with the child, they are still responsible for _____, which is the financial support for the child.
10. Complete the boxes that follow regarding the four primary types of custody.

Legal Custody

Parent's right to make any decision regarding the needs of the child including _____, _____ and _____.

Custody

Refers to who the child will live with daily and is usually awarded as joint physical custody so the child has equal time with both parents.

Custody

Designates one parent to have legal or physical custody of the child.

Joint Custody

Designates both parents to have _____ or _____ custody of the child.

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Adoption Options

11. _____ is the legal process of parental rights being transferred from the birth parents to the adoptive parents.
12. Fill in the blanks in the following table to describe the two most common types of adoptions.

Open Adoption	Closed Adoption
Identities of the _____ parents and the _____ parents are shared.	The birth parents and the adoptive parents have little to _____ contact with each other and information is _____ shared.

Safe Haven Laws

13. Explain the term safe haven law.

Safe haven law:	
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14. The purpose of the safe haven law is to _____ babies from being hurt or killed because they were _____ somewhere unsafe by a parent who had _____ the pregnancy, _____ keep the baby, or didn't know what else to do.

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Benefits of Finishing High School Before Becoming a Parent

15. Fill in the blanks to describe the benefits of finishing high school before becoming a parent.

