



ACROSS

- 1 _____ is the process by which the embryo is formed and develops.
- 3 The _____ is known as the primitive gut that forms during gastrulation in the developing blastula.
- 7 The _____ nerve cord is one of the embryonic features unique to chordates, along with a notochord, a post-anal tail and pharyngeal slits.
- 11 _____ is a phase early in the development of animal embryos, during which the morphology of the embryo is dramatically restructured by cell migration.
- 14 A _____ is an embryo at an early stage of embryonic development, consisting of approximately 12-32 cells in a solid ball contained within the zona pellucida.
- 15 _____ is a primary germ layer which forms during gastrulation when some of the cells migrating inward to form the endoderm form an additional layer between the

- endoderm and the ectoderm.
- 17 The term _____ pole refers to the hemisphere of a blastula embryo which contains large yolk cells that divide very slowly.
- 21 The term _____ pole refers to the hemisphere of a blastula embryo which consists of small cells that divide rapidly, in contrast with the vegetal pole.
- 22 The _____ is the primary germ layer which emerges first during embryogenesis and forms from the outermost of the germ layers.
- 23 _____ is a physiological process involving the growth of new blood vessels from pre-existing vessels.
- 24 The _____ is a flexible, rod-shaped body found in embryos of all chordates which is composed of cells derived from the mesoderm and defines the primitive axis of the embryo.
- 28 _____ is the expansion of one cell sheet over other cells. Takes place during gastrulation.

- 29 A _____ is an opening into the archenteron during the embryonic stages of an organism.
- 30 _____ is the division of cells in the early embryo.
- 31 The _____ is the structure formed in early human embryogenesis, after the formation of the blastocoele, but before implantation, possessing an inner cell mass, or embryoblast, and an outer cell mass, or trophoblast.

DOWN

- 2 The _____ stage of embryonic development in animals follows the morula and precedes the gastrula stage in the developmental sequence.
- 4 _____ is one of the primary germ layers formed during animal embryogenesis when cells migrating inward along the archenteron form the inner layer of the gastrula.
- 5 A _____ is the fluid-filled central region of a blastocyst.

- 6 _____ is the term for the cells formed by cleavage of the ovum in very early embryonic development.
- 8 A _____ is the cell that results from fertilization.
- 9 _____ is the process in animal development by which the ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm develop into the internal organs of the organism.
- 10 The _____ streak is a structure that forms during the early stages of embryonic development, characterized as a furrow in the midline of the embryonic disk at the future caudal end of the embryo.
- 12 _____s are cells forming the outer layer of a blastocyst, which provide nutrients to the embryo and develop into a large part of the placenta.
- 13 During the early stages of embryonic development, a shallow groove, the _____ groove, appears on the surface of the primitive streak
- 16 A _____ layer is a collection of cells, a primary tissue layer, formed during animal embryogenesis.
- 18 Formation of neural _____ is the first step of neurulation in human embryology. It is created by a flat thickening opposite to the primitive streak.
- 19 _____ is fusion of gametes to form a new organism of the same species.
- 20 The _____ knot is the organizer for gastrulation in vertebrates, starting as a regional knot of cells that forms on the blastodisc immediately anterior to where the outer layer of cells will begin to migrate inwards.
- 25 The _____ phase of embryonic development, which follows after the blastula stage, is seen in all animals except the sponges.
- 26 In early embryogenesis, the _____ cell mass is the mass of cells inside the primordial embryo that will eventually give rise to the definitive structures of the fetus.
- 27 Following primary and secondary neurulation, the neural _____ is the developing vertebrate embryo's precursor to the central nervous system.