

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

## EMBRYOLOGY TERMINOLOGY

Match the terms to the definitions by writing the correct letter in each blank.

\_\_\_\_\_ AIR CELL

**A.** The white of an egg. This watery substance supplies the growing embryo with food and water.

\_\_\_\_\_ ALBUMEN

**B.** The hard protective outer covering of an egg. This has tiny pores in it to allow the passage of air and moisture in and out of the egg.

\_\_\_\_\_ CHALAZAE

**C.** The two twisted cords at each end of the yolk. These keep the yolk from moving around and sticking to the shell.

\_\_\_\_\_ SHELL

**D.** The yellow of the egg. This is the primary food source for the growing embryo.

\_\_\_\_\_ YOLK

**E.** The pocket of air at the large end of the egg.

\_\_\_\_\_ SHELL MEMBRANE

**F.** The 'white spot' on the yolk where the embryo develops.

\_\_\_\_\_ GERM SPOT

**G.** The two thin layers inside of the eggshell. Usually when the egg is cracked, this will stick to the shell.

NAME: KEY

---

## EMBRYOLOGY TERMINOLOGY

Match the terms to the definitions by writing the correct letter in each blank.

  E   AIR CELL

**A.** The white of an egg. This watery substance supplies the growing embryo with food and water.

  A   ALBUMEN

**B.** The hard protective outer covering of an egg. This has tiny pores in it to allow the passage of air and moisture in and out of the egg.

  C   CHALAZAE

**C.** The two twisted cords at each end of the yolk. These keep the yolk from moving around and sticking to the shell.

  B   SHELL

**D.** The yellow of the egg. This is the primary food source for the growing embryo.

  D   YOLK

**E.** The pocket of air at the large end of the egg.

  G   SHELL MEMBRANE

**F.** The 'white spot' on the yolk where the embryo develops.

  F   GERMINAL DISC

**G.** The two thin layers inside of the eggshell. Usually when the egg is cracked, this will stick to the shell.