

A BABY IS BORN – 6TH GRADE

NACE UN BEBÉ - 6to GRADO

<p>NARRATOR: You would think that in a world with so many people-you might someday bump into someone who was exactly like you. But you won't. It will never happen. No one thinks, looks, or acts exactly like you do. From the day you were born, you were special.</p>	<p>Tal vez piensas que en un mundo con tanta gente, podrías toparte con alguien que fuera igual a ti. Pero no; nunca sucederá. Nadie piensa, se parece, ni actúa como tú. Desde el día que naciste, eras especial.</p>
<p>What makes us all so different? Well, for one thing, our environment. Different families have different cultures and different habits. Your way of life is very much part of what makes you, you.</p>	<p>¿Qué nos hace tan diferentes? Bueno, para empezar, nuestro entorno. Diferentes familias tienen diferentes culturas y hábitos. Tu forma de vida es en gran parte lo que hace que tú seas tú.</p>
<p>The other thing that makes us different is genetics, the individual life code that is imprinted on all of us right from the very moment of our tiny beginnings. Each of us began as a single cell that multiplied billions of times, until about seven months and nine months later, when we were ready to take on the world!</p>	<p>...la genética, el código vital individual que se nos imprime (a todos) desde (el mismo instante de) nuestro inicio. Cada uno de nosotros empezó como una única célula que se replicó miles de veces, hasta (aproximadamente) 7 meses y 9 meses después, cuando ¡nos enfrentamos con el mundo!</p>
<p>The process of new life is comprised of some amazing developments. During sexual intercourse, a man releases sperm into a woman's vagina. The sperm then travel upwards through the uterus, propelled by their own small tails. Millions of sperm cells start this trip, but only a few thousand reach the Fallopian tube where an egg cell may be traveling to the uterus. Only the strongest and fastest sperm survive the trip.</p>	<p>El proceso de una nueva vida comprende unos sucesos asombrosos. Durante el contacto sexual, un hombre expulsa esperma en la vagina de una mujer. (Entonces) los espermatozoides viajan hacia arriba a través del útero, propulsados por sus propios colitas. (Miles de) millones de espermatozoides emprenden este viaje, pero sólo unos (cuantos) miles llegan a la trompa de Falopio, donde un óvulo puede estar viajando hacia el útero. Sólo los espermatozoides más fuertes y rápidos sobreviven (el viaje).</p>
<p>Out of those thousands, only one sperm actually enters and fertilizes the egg. After the egg cell has been fertilized, it releases a chemical that rejects any other sperm.</p>	<p>(De todos estos miles,) sólo uno penetra y fertiliza al óvulo. Después (de fertilizarse,) el óvulo suelta una sustancia química que repele los demás espermatozoides.</p>
<p>Once fertilized, the egg begins to divide and multiply. First two cells, then four cells, then eight. Remember, we are made up of billions of cells.</p>	<p>Una vez fertilizado, el óvulo empieza a dividirse y multiplicarse. 1ero, 2 células; después 4, después 8. Recuerda, estamos hechos de (miles de) millones de células.</p>
<p>After the egg is fertilized, it travels through the Fallopian tube and attaches itself to the wall of the uterus. It is here that all of the cellular growth takes its shape as the tissues and organs of the human body.</p>	<p>Una vez fertilizado, el óvulo viaja por la trompa de Falopio y se fija a la pared uterino. Es aquí donde todo el desarrollo celular toma su forma como (los) tejidos y (los) órganos del cuerpo humano.</p>

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<p>As development progresses, the fertilized egg becomes an embryo. The embryo floats in a protective sac of fluid and is only about one-fourth inch long, but it's ten thousand times larger than the single-celled egg.</p>	<p>A medida que avanza el desarrollo, el óvulo fertilizado se convierte en embrión, que flota en un saco protector (lleno) de líquido, y mide sólo un cuarto de pulgada, pero esto es 10 mil veces más grande que el óvulo unicelular.</p>
<p>At two months, the embryo is about one inch long. The main body parts have developed and the heart has begun to function. When the embryo grows, it receives oxygen and food from its mother through the umbilical cord. This life line is connected to the placenta, which is a special tissue that develops where the fertilized egg attached itself to the uterus.</p>	<p>A los 2 meses, el embrión mide como 1 pulgada (de largo). Las partes principales del cuerpo se han desarrollado y el corazón ha empezado a funcionar. Al crecer el embrión, éste recibe oxígeno y alimento de la madre a través del cordón umbilical. Esta línea vital se conecta a la placenta, la cual es un tejido especial que se desarrolla en el sitio donde el óvulo fertilizado se fijó al útero.</p>
<p>The placenta receives nutrients and oxygen from the mother's blood, and passes them through the umbilical cord to the embryo. The embryo also passes its waste through the umbilical cord to the placenta, where it is carried out of the mother's body.</p>	<p>La placenta recibe nutrientes y oxígeno de la sangre de la madre, y los pasa a través del cordón umbilical al embrión. En su turno, el embrión pasa sus desechos a través del cordón umbilical a la placenta, donde son extraídos del cuerpo de la madre.</p>
<p>At three months the embryo is only about three inches long, but has grown thirty times as heavy and more than three times as tall as it was a month ago. It now resembles a very tiny human being.</p>	<p>A los 3 meses, el embrión sólo mide como 3 pulgadas, pero tiene 30 X el peso y más de 3X el largo que tenía hace un mes. Ahora se parece con un pequeñísimo ser humano.</p>
<p>When the embryo reaches four months of age, it is called a fetus. The fetus has grown to be about six to eight inches long, and now the mother can feel the first faint stirrings of the child growing inside her.</p>	<p>Cuando el embrión cumple 4 meses, se llama feto. El feto ha crecido hasta 6 a 8 pulgadas, y ahora la madre puede sentir los primeros tenues movimientos del bebé</p>
<p>The bones and muscles of the four-month-old fetus are toughening up. During the next few months, its skin thickens and its organs continue to develop. The shape lengthens, eyebrows and lashes appear, hair grows on the head, and there is great weight gain.</p>	<p>A los 4 meses, los huesos y los músculos del feto se están endureciendo. Tras los próximos meses, la piel se pone más gruesa, y los órganos continúan su desarrollo. Se alarga la forma del cuerpo, aparecen cejas y pestañas, y hay aumento de peso.</p>
<p>During the last two months, the baby's skin becomes smooth and soft. It gains weight and gets ready to survive outside the mother's body.</p>	<p>Durante los últimos 2 meses, la piel del bebé se pone tersa y suave. El bebé sube de peso y se prepara para sobrevivir fuera del cuerpo de la madre.</p>
<p>In the ninth month the baby continues to grow, and finally turns its head downward in the uterus, in preparation for the birth process.</p>	<p>En el 9º mes, (el bebé) sigue creciendo, y al final mueve la cabeza hacia abajo dentro del útero, en preparación para el parto.</p>

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Throughout the nine months of the fetus' growth, there are also some extraordinary changes in the mother.	Durante los 9 meses del crecimiento del feto, (también) hay cambios extraordinarios en la madre.
After she becomes pregnant, she stops menstruating. Her breasts become enlarged to produce milk for the baby. She gains additional weight and her abdomen becomes very large.	Al embarazarse, ella deja de menstruar. Los senos aumentan de tamaño para producir leche para el bebé. Sube de peso, y el abdomen se pone muy grande.
When the mother begins to feel the regular tightening of her abdominal muscles, called contractions, she knows the baby is about to be born.	Cuando la madre siente tensar rítmicamente los músculos abdominales, han comenzado las contracciones, y ella sabe que el bebé está por nacer.
The strong muscles of the uterus have begun to push the baby through the opening of the uterus, called the cervix, and out of the vagina.	
The mother's vagina stretches to allow the baby's passage. She strains downward with the contractions, and pushes the baby through the birth canal.	La vagina (de la madre) se estira para permitir el paso del bebé. La madre empuja con todo su esfuerzo en combinación con las contracciones y empuja el bebé por el canal del parto.
The first healthy cry tells that the baby's lungs are working fine. The baby's connection to its mother, through the umbilical cord, is no longer needed, so it is painlessly clamped off. Then the placenta and the rest of the umbilical cord are expelled from the mother through her vagina. All that remains of the baby's original connection to its mother is the navel or belly button.	El primer llanto (saludable) anuncia que los pulmones (del bebé) están funcionando bien.
A newborn infant is quite a surprise! At first there isn't much of a family resemblance. But soon enough, resemblance to other family members appears. How does the baby inherit special traits from its parents?	
Let's go back once again to those first cells, early in the baby's development.	
At the center or nucleus of a cell there are structures called chromosomes, which are themselves made up of genes. Genes are the chemical units that pass on such characteristics as eye color, hair color, and body type from one generation to another.	

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<p>Every human cell carries forty-six chromosomes. The exceptions to this rule are the sperm cell and the egg cell. They each have only twenty-three chromosomes.</p>	
<p>Each parent has several possible genes he or she might pass on for each genetic trait (such as color of hair or eyes). Which genes the new baby gets is strictly a matter of chance. That is why there can be some surprising differences between brothers and sisters.</p>	
<p>Identical twins are the only exception. Identical twins result when one egg cell, fertilized by one sperm cell, divides into two equal cells. Identical twins are always the same sex and look exactly alike.</p>	
<p>Twins that do not look identical to each other are called "fraternal twins." Fraternal twins look no more alike than any other brothers or sisters, and are not necessarily the same sex. Fraternal twins occur when two sperm cells fertilize two separate egg cells that happen to have been released from one or both ovaries at the same time.</p>	
<p>How is it that you became a boy or a girl? When the sperm and egg unite, they are carrying special sex chromosomes that determine immediately whether the child will be male or female. The mother's egg contains only an X chromosome. The father's sperm cells can carry either an X or a Y chromosome.</p>	
<p>If the sperm and egg cells unite and bring together two X chromosomes, the child will be a girl.</p>	
<p>If the sperm and the egg cells unite and bring together an X and a Y chromosome, then the baby will be a boy.</p>	
<p>So the sex of the baby is determined by the father, although he cannot deliberately choose which type of sperm, and X or a Y, will fertilize the egg.</p>	
<p>Heredity and environment both make us whom we are. Of course, you cannot choose your own sex, or what family traits you'll inherit, or even your early home life.</p>	

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But as you grow up, you will be making more and more decisions for yourself. And eventually, you will reach a point when most important decisions become your own. It is then that the great adventure of your life, which began as the joining of a tiny sperm cell and a tiny egg cell, will become your own responsibility.

The future will be your choice.