Genetics Name:

Asexual Reproduction Practice Questions Period:

Try this practice test by first using just your brain. Then make sure you got the answers right by checking in Chapter 13, Section 2, and Chapter 14, Sections 1, 3, and 4.

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____ 1. tiny plants that grow along the edges of a leaf — a. budding

_____ 2. above-ground stems from which new plants can grow — b. sexual reproduction

_____ 3. underground stems that can produce new plants — c. fragmentation

_____ 4. process that occurs when pollen is moved from the anthers to the stigma — d. asexual reproduction

_____ 5. the joining of an egg and a sperm in an ovule — e. tubers

_____ 6. reproduction in which sex cells from two parents unite to produce offspring — f. plantlets

_____ 7. reproduction in which one parent produces genetically identical offspring — g. runners

_____ 8. how a hydra reproduces asexually — h. fertilization

_____ 9. how a sponge reproduces asexually — i. pollination

_____ 10. Structures that are used by plants to reproduce asexually include...
a. ovaries, stomata, and ovules. c. plantlets, tubers, and runners.
b. seeds, petals, and leaves. d. guard cells, eggs, and cuticles.

_____ 11. What is true about all animals?
a. they are multicellular b. they have cell walls c. they are single celled d. they reproduce asexually

_____ 12. Which of the following statements is NOT true of sexual reproduction?
a. Most vertebrates reproduce sexually.
b. Offspring of sexual reproduction are genetic duplicates of the parent.
c. A fertilized egg cell divides many times to form an embryo.
d. An embryo's cells differentiate to perform specialized functions.

_____ 13. Which of the following pairs of organisms reproduce only asexually?
a. butterfly & caterpillar c. hydra & planaria
b. flatworm & earthworm d. grasshopper & beetle

_____ 14. In which of the following ways do most vertebrates reproduce?
a. budding b. fragmentation c. asexually d. sexually

_____ 15. What is true about the genetic material in an organism produced through asexual reproduction?
a. it is the same as its parent c. it is a mix of both of its parents
b. it is that same as both of its parents d. it only has half from its parent

_____ 16. What is true about the genetic material in an organism produced through sexual reproduction?
a. it is the same as its parent c. it is a mix of both of its parents
b. it is that same as both of its parents d. it only has half from its parent