

Genetics

Brainpop - Asexual Reproduction Notes

Name:

Period:

Watch the Brainpop on asexual reproduction, then fill in the blanks using the words provided in the word bank below each paragraph.

Two Types of Reproduction

There are two types of reproduction, sexual and asexual. In _____ reproduction (how you were made), the parents and offspring do not share the same _____ information. A _____ egg cell is fertilized by a _____ sperm cell, and their _____ combine to make a unique individual. _____ reproduction is what happens when offspring have been created without sex. This method of reproduction is common among _____ and simple _____. In asexual reproduction, the parents' genes are split in two, resulting in two exact _____.

animals asexual chromosomes copies female genetic male plants sexual

Examples of Asexual Reproduction in Plants

For thousands of years, _____ have taken advantage of _____ reproduction by taking _____ from a plant, and then planting them to make more plants. _____ plants grow long stems along the ground, and "child" plants grow from the stem. The child plants are considered to be _____, as they share the same genetic _____ as the parent plant. Aspen and poplar trees have a similar way of reproducing with parts similar to roots that grow under the ground and sprout new _____.



asexual clones cuttings farmers information strawberry trees

Examples of Asexual Reproduction in Animals

Eukaryotic cells that reproduce asexually replicate through a process called _____. Prokaryotic cells (like those of _____) reproduce asexually in a process called _____. Another type of asexual reproduction is called _____, where the child organism develops as a _____ on the parent, and may eventually drop off. _____ is another type of asexual reproduction that occurs when a damaged organism regrows a part of its body. This happens in _____ when they lose an arm, and in sponges. Sometimes, the damage to the parts is so extensive that the parts themselves can grow, creating two or more separate _____.

bacteria binary fission budding children growth mitosis regeneration starfish