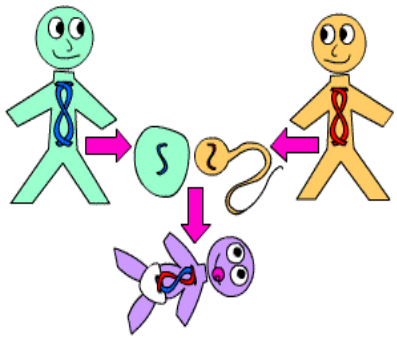
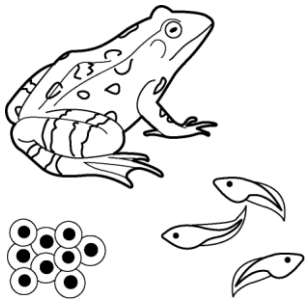
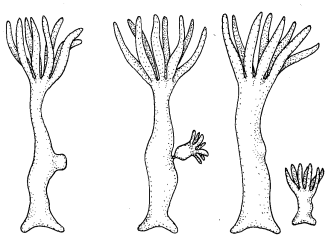
Sexual or Asexual?

Here are some pictures of different plants and animals. Identify the pictures as either sexual reproduction or asexual reproduction.

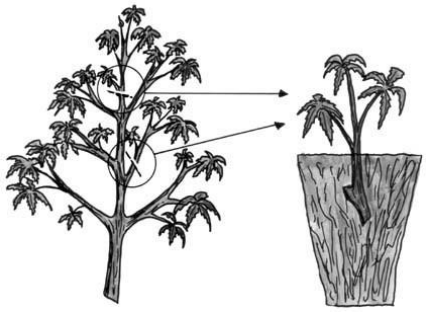


1. _____ **2.** _____ **3.** _____





4. _____ **5.** _____ **6.** _____



7. _____ **8.** _____

<u>Match the following types of asexual reproduction and their examples.</u>

A. binary fission
B. regeneration
C. budding
D. vegetative propagation

_____9. Cell division that forms a bud and as it grows, forms an identical copy of its parent, then separats from the parent to become independent.

_____10. Single-celled organisms that reproduce by splitting in two.

_____11. Growing a new plant without a seed.

_____12. An animal that grows from a separated piece of a parent animal.

Matching. Select the organisms that perform this type of asexual reproduction.

_____13. Binary Fission	A. Star fish
_____14. Budding	B. Bacteria
_____15. Regeneration	C. Yeast
_____16. Budding	D. Hydra
_____17. Vegetative reproduction	E. White potato plant

Matching. Select the appropriate definition for each vocabulary word

_____**18. Sexual Reproduction**	A. growing back a missing part
_____**19. Regeneration**	B. requires only 1 parent and produces offspring with genes uniform to the parent.
_____**20. Vegetative Propogation**	C. requires 2 parents and produces offspring genetically diverse from either parent
_____**21. Binary Fission**	D. part of a plant is separated from the parent and grows into a new identical plant
_____**22. Budding**	E. a single-celled organism divides into two daughter cells with identical DNA in each new organism.
_____**23. Asexual Reproduction**	F. section of an organism grows and seperates from the original parent

Draw a picture for each type of Asexual Reproduction

Type of Asexual Reproduction	Picture
24. Binary Fission	
25. Regeneration	
26. Vegetative Propogation	
27. Budding	

Answer the following multiple choice questions.

28. When two cats reproduce, two individual parent cells join together to form offspring. The resulting offspring is likely to

A. Be identical to its parents
B. Be orange with black stripe
C. Share some traits with both of its parents, but not be identical to either one.
D. Be identical to all of its siblings(brothers & sisters)

29. Which of the following statements about asexual reproduction is NOT true?

A. Only one parent sex cell is needed.
B. The offspring are copies of the parent
C. Most single-celled organisms reproduce this way
D. None of the above