SEXUAL AND ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of living things is that they produce new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduce in one of two basic ways: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Asexual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is reproduction that involves only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parent

Sexual reproduction is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parents

**ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION**

Many things reproduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fungi, plants, and some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organisms, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and amoebae, reproduce asexually by the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**MITOSIS**

Is a type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in which the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ divides and results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ genetic material

Mitosis consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ main phases. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ results in 2 new cells that are identical to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cell.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - the cell continues to grow and carry out its normal functions.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - chromosomes within the cell are duplicated, or copied
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - duplicated chromosomes move to the center of the cell
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - duplicated chromosomes are separated from each other. The nucleus of the cell divides into two
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - the process of mitosis is complete. The cell membrane begins to pinch in the middle, forming two new cells

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the actual division of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into two new cells. Cytokinesis follows the phases of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organisms also reproduce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fragmentation, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or spore formation.

Budding and fragmentation are types of asexual reproduction in which a new organisms \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from a small piece of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organism

Ex. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ = can pinch itself in two, and each half becomes a new, complete organism

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction occurs most frequently in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

New plants grow from pieces of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, stems, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of existing plants.

Ex. Potato cut into pieces, each piece that contains an eye or bud will grow into complete, new potato plants

MEIOSIS

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a process that produces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as many chromosomes of the parent cell.

Female - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Male - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sex cells are also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Advantage of ASEXUAL RERPRODUCTION \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Disadvantage of ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Advantage of SEXUAL REPRODUCTION \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Disadvantage of SEXUAL REPRODUCTION \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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