

Amoeba Sisters Video Recap: Asexual and Sexual Reproduction

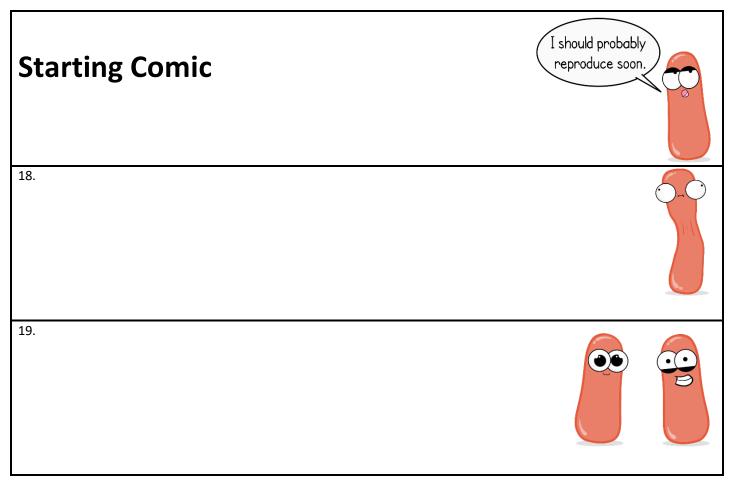
A Comparison of Reproduction Types
What could you infer about these spider plantlets based on the video and graphic shown below? Please place a checkmark next to any statements that would be <u>correct</u> for the graphic represented below.
1. All of the plantlets are identical to the parent plant.
2. All of the plantlets are identical to each other.
3. The plantlets have a different genetic code from the parent plant.
4. This represents asexual reproduction.
5. This specific process involves gametes.
6. The plantlets are the same size as the parent plant.
7. This specific process involves a male and female plant.
8. The plantlets are uniform .
9. There is genetic variation among the plantlets.
10. Each plantlet is a clone of the parent plant.
11. This represents sexual reproduction.
12. This type of reproduction also includes binary fission and budding .
13. This requires two organisms to produce offspring.
14. This requires only one organism to produce offspring.
15. The DNA would be the same in the parent plant and offspring.
16. Fertilization occurs in this type of reproduction.
17. What are some advantages of asexual reproduction when compared to sexual reproduction? What are some disadvantages of asexual reproduction when compared to sexual reproduction? UGH! Who has
time for this?!
ePollinate ePollinate





You Create the Comic Captions

Create a speech bubble in #18 and #19 to represent what is occurring. Be creative! <u>Each speech bubble must include the correct use of at least 3 different bolded words found in the questions from the previous page.</u> You pick which bolded words to use, but please underline them in your speech bubbles!



20. Let's apply our understanding! Llamas have **sexual reproduction**. Some types of llamas have 74 chromosomes. That is how many chromosomes are in their **somatic** (body) cells. How many chromosomes would be found in their **gametes**? Explain how you would know.



21. Since llamas have **sexual reproduction**, the offspring have the potential to be genetically diverse. How can genetic diversity be an advantage when compared to **asexual reproduction**?

