

ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

/30

NAME _____

1. How many parents are needed for asexual reproduction?

2. What types of organisms reproduce asexually? (5)

3. What is the biggest advantage for asexual reproduction?

4. What is the biggest disadvantage for asexual reproduction?

5. Overall, which is the best way to reproduce?

6. Why is asexual reproduction a faster way to build a population of organisms? (2)

7. Why does asexual reproduction take less energy?(2)

8. How much faster is asexual reproduction than sexual reproduction?

9. Why would asexual reproduction be good on an isolated island?

10. What does it mean to be a "genetic clone?"

11. What types of things could wipe out a population of clones? (5)

12. Sexual reproduction creates a lot of variation. Why would variation in a species give it a survival advantage? _____

13. MATCH THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION: (5)

BINARY FISSION	A) A piece of the parent breaks off and then turns into offspring
BUDDING	B) A cell splits in half and makes 2 cells that are exactly alike
VEGETATIVE REPRODUCTION	C) An egg is laid by an insect, amphibian, reptile or bird and it hatches even though no male fertilized it
FRAGMENTATION	D) A "mini me" sprouts off the body of the parent, breaks off then grows up on its own
PARTHENOGENESIS	E) A root spreads out sideways to grow a new plant in a new location, or a bulb is formed underground so a new plant can sprout up

14. What is heterogamy? _____
15. What can a turkey do if there are no males around to fertilize eggs?

16. If sharks undergo parthenogenesis and the DNA from the mother and the offspring is tested, what will it show? _____