Types of Reproduction: Sexual vs. Asexual

**Sexual Reproduction Notes:**

(Directions: Follow along in the first video and fill in the correct information.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tFZeyFbBLXE>

1. The goal of many animals is to reproduce and pass their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ onto their offspring.
2. Almost all animals go through the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction.
3. Sexual reproduction is when a male and female \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come together to create a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organism.
4. The male reproductive cell is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of the father’s genes.
5. The female reproductive cell is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_% of the mother’s genes.
6. The joining of reproductive cells is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Internal fertilization is when the egg is fertilized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the body (the offspring develop inside the mother).
8. External fertilization is when the eggs and sperm meet and are fertilized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the body. An animal that uses external fertilization? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. Regardless of fertilization, the offspring gets some genes from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parent.
10. Sexually reproduced offspring are NOT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to either parent. (They are considered “genetically different” because they have a different combination of genes from both of the parents.)

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**Asexual Reproduction Notes:**

(Directions: Follow along in the second video and fill in the correct information.)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jk2RJm5RBEk>

1. In asexual reproduction, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the genes come from a single parent.
2. Asexually reproduced offspring are genetically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the parent.
3. In some one-celled organisms, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a method of asexual reproduction, such as in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells.
4. In cell division, a cell makes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of its DNA, and then sends it to the new bacteria cell.
5. Another method of asexual reproduction is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where unicellular yeast cells grow new cells off the side of another. When the cell develops, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and a new yeast cell is produced.
6. Some organisms produce organism by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into pieces, such as with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anemone.
7. Fill in this Venn diagram:

  **Sexual Reproduction** **Asexual Reproduction**