Extension- Reproduction

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**Go to website #1:** http://www.saburchill.com/chapters/chap0031.html

- Read the information. Use the information to answer questions 1-5.

1. What is the purpose of reproduction?

2. What two ways do we classify reproduction in animals?

 1-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Give an example of two animal groups and how they reproduce.

 Example-

 Example-

4. What are sex cells?

5. What is the outcome of sexual reproduction?

**Go to website #2:** http://www.saburchill.com/ans02/chapters/chap049.html

- Use the information to answer question 6.

6. What is asexual reproduction?

**Go to website #3:** http://www.saburchill.com/ans02/chapters/chap050.html

- Use the information to answer question 7

7. What two ways can single celled organisms reproduce asexually? Give an example of each.

 Example-

Example-

**Go to website #4** http://www.saburchill.com/ans02/chapters/chap050.html

- Use the information to answer question 8

8. Describe how the animal hydra reproduces asexually by budding.

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**Go to website #5:** http://www.saburchill.com/ans02/chapters/chap054.html

- Use the information to answer question 9.

9. Which type of reproduction is better, sexual or asexual. Provide at least three reasons to support your answer.

 Reason 1-

 Reason 2-

 Reason 3-

**Go to website #6:** http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/basics/reproduction/

-Click on the picture of each organism on the webpage to learn more about how it reproduces. Use the names

from the list below to fill in the Venn diagram and to answer questions 1-21 on back of this page.

Honey Bee

Pink Salmon

Sunflower

Leopard Frog

Baker’s Yeast

Bald Eagle

Sea Horse

Brittle Star

Monarch Butterfly

Salmonella

Giant Amoeba

Coast Redwood

Volvox

Sand Scorpion

Flat-back Sea Turtle

Grizzly Bear

Earthworm

Whiptail Lizard

Garden Strawberry

Red Kangaroo

Saguaro Cactus

Sexual Both Asexual

**Asexual**

**Sexual**

**Both**

For numbers 10-31, write the name of the organism that best fits the description. Then, answer questions 32-35.

10. Mates for life and produces one to three eggs each year.

11. A bacteria that causes the fever, nausea, and diarrhea associated with food poisoning.

12. After mating, the female may sting the male and make him her next meal.

13. The head of one flower contains hundreds of tiny flowers, each of which produces a seed.

14. Green algae that forms a colony.

15. The male carries the eggs in his pouch for 2-4 weeks until they hatch.

16. An all-female species that reproduces through parthenogenesis.

17. Males box each other to determine who gets to mate with the female.

18. The male uses his voice to attract a female.

19. The female lays eggs at night and buries them in the sand.

20. Divides by pinching apart into two exact copies of each other as often as every 48 hours.

21. Fertilized eggs become females; unfertilized eggs become males.

22. Relies mainly on bats for pollination.

23. Mates in the early summer, but the eggs don’t develop until the female hibernates.

24. Conifer that has both male and female cones.

25. A fungus that reproduces by budding.

26. This organism can regenerate body parts, a skill which helps it escape from predators.

27. Grows modified stems called runners.

28. Lives in the ocean, but reproduces in freshwater streams.

29. Has both male and female parts and makes a gooey cocoon that it leaves in the soil.

31. Lays eggs on the milkweed plant.

32. Are organisms which reproduce sexually generally complex creatures or simple organisms?

33. Are organisms which reproduce asexually generally complex creatures or simple organisms?

34. Are organisms which use both types of reproduction generally complex creatures or simple organisms?

35. If an organism could reproduce both sexually and asexually, what advantage would this provide?