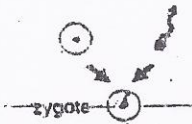


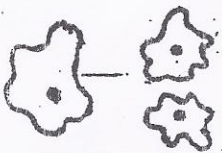
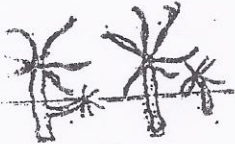
REPRODUCTION IN THE KINGDOMS

Sexual reproduction: requires the union of two cells so that genetic information from each cell is combined.



- Accomplished by the biological process _____.
- Advantages: offspring will be different from its parents (_____); this allows species to _____ to its surroundings.
- Disadvantages: usually takes longer for the organism to develop; _____ numbers of organisms produced.
- Examples: Most _____ reproduce sexually (fly, human, snake, frog).
- Examples: Flowering _____ and plants that make _____ can reproduce sexually (daffodil, grass, rose, oak tree) using _____.
- Types: _____ of gametes (egg and sperm).
- Types: _____: exchange of genetic information done by paramecia and some prokaryotes (p. 476, 500)

Asexual reproduction: involves only a single parent organism and produces an exact _____ of the parent.



- Accomplished by the biological process _____.
- Advantages: occurs much quicker than sexual reproduction; produces more organisms in a _____ period of time.
- New organisms are genetically _____ to parents, no _____ in offspring.
- Examples: small organisms, such as bacteria, paramecia, algae, hydras, sponges, reproduce **mostly** by asexual reproduction.
- Examples: Some flowering plants can reproduce asexually (grass, strawberry, spider plant).
- Types: _____: when part of cytoplasm breaks off from parent organism and develops into a separate organism (amoeba, yeast, paramecium, hydra, spider plant).
- Types: _____ formation: haploid spores develop into a new organism (fungi, mosses, mushrooms, mold).
- Types: _____: direct division of one cell into 2 larger cells (bacteria, amoeba, paramecia, algae).
- Types: _____ propagation: part of a parent plant develops into a new plant through runners, stem cuttings, underground stems (strawberry, geraniums, potatoes).
- Types: _____: ability to regrow or replace missing body parts due to predation or damage (flatworms, sponges).

