

Reproduction Review Sheets

Name: _____

Asexual Reproduction

In your textbook, read about reproduction by splitting, budding, fragmenting, and spores and parthenogenesis. Then complete each statement.

1. Those plants that send out small plants at the end of their stems reproduce by _____
2. Prokaryotes usually reproduce by a kind of cell division called _____
3. In Paramecium, reproduction by cell division occurs via _____
4. Reproduction in plants and animals that involves the breaking off of a complete, but miniature, version of the parent organism, which develops into an adult, is known as _____
5. When a piece of an organism breaks away from a parent organism the process is known as _____
6. An arm broken off a starfish grows back through the process of _____

Examine each group of terms that relates to one kind of asexual reproduction. Cross out the one term that does not belong with the others. Then write the type of reproduction for the group.

Use these choices: budding, fragmenting, spores, splitting

7. _____
algae
DNA and cytoplasm
mitosis
meiosis
bulbs

9. _____
Amoeba
binary fission
parthenogenesis
monerans (prokaryotes)
Euglena

8. _____

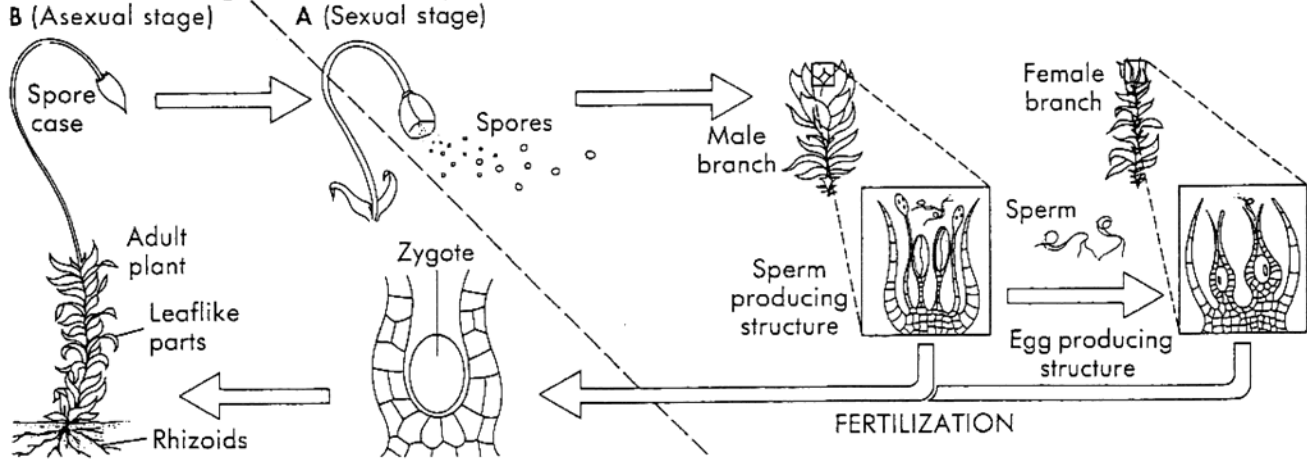
Paramecium
sponges
starfish
planarians
regeneration

10. _____
Hydra
bulbs
yeast
vegetative reproduction
sea anemones

Determine if the statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.

1. Sexual reproduction is the fusion of two different sets of *RNA*. _____
2. Almost all organisms, except *fungi and protists*, are capable of sexual reproduction. _____
3. When an egg and sperm fuse, *a gamete* is formed. _____
4. Conjugation is the *asexual* process by which genetic material is transferred from one cell to another by cell-to-cell contact. _____

Examine the diagram of the life cycle of a moss. Then, answer the following questions.



1. Which stage, A or B, shows the diploid sporophyte stage? _____
2. Which stage shows the haploid gametophyte stage? _____
3. In which stage does the spore case appear? _____
4. Which stage shows the organism that we typically identify as a moss plant? _____
5. By what cellular process does moss produce sperm and eggs? _____
6. Why do moss need to live in damp environments? _____

Order the steps in the pollination/double fertilization process from 1 to 8.

- ___ The pollen grain begins to grow.
- ___ The two sperm nuclei fuse with three nuclei in the ovule; one forms a triploid nucleus that becomes a food supply and the other fertilizes the egg.
- ___ Pollen grains from a flower stick to the body of a visiting insect.
- ___ A tube nucleus leads the growth of a pollen tube.
- ___ Pollen grains rub off the insect's body and onto the stigma of a flower.
- ___ A young seed is formed.
- ___ The pollen tube grows through the style and heads toward the ovule.
- ___ Two sperm nuclei follow the tube nucleus down the pollen tube and pass into the ovule.

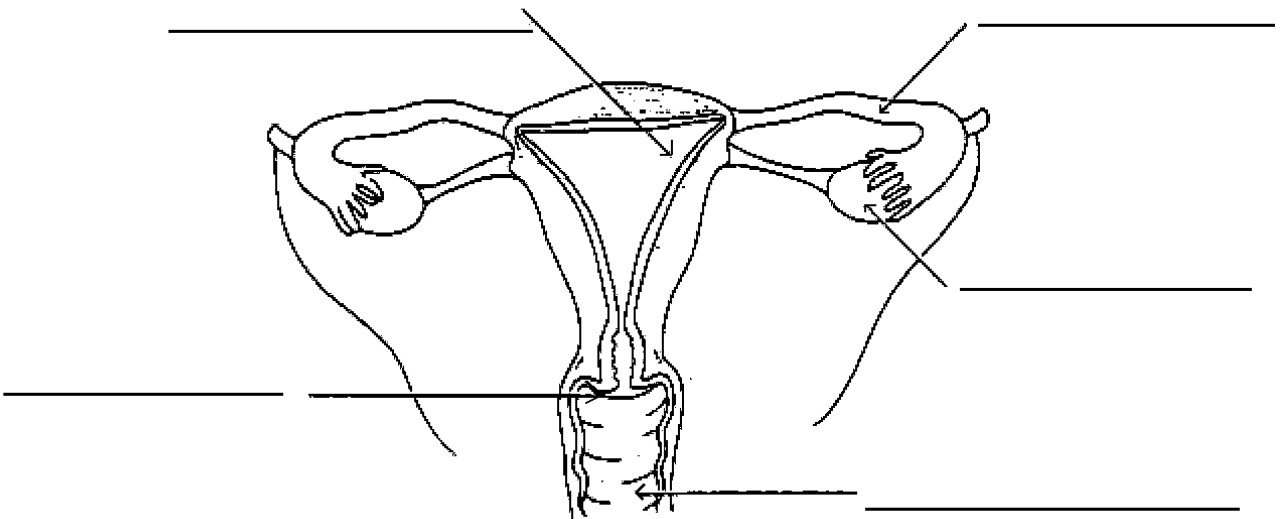
Write the best answer for each question on the line.

14. In what part of the human female do eggs develop? _____

15. What part of the human female receives sperm? _____

16. What type of fertilization occurs in humans? _____

Label the parts of the diagram below. Use these choices: uterus, ovary, cervix, vagina, oviduct

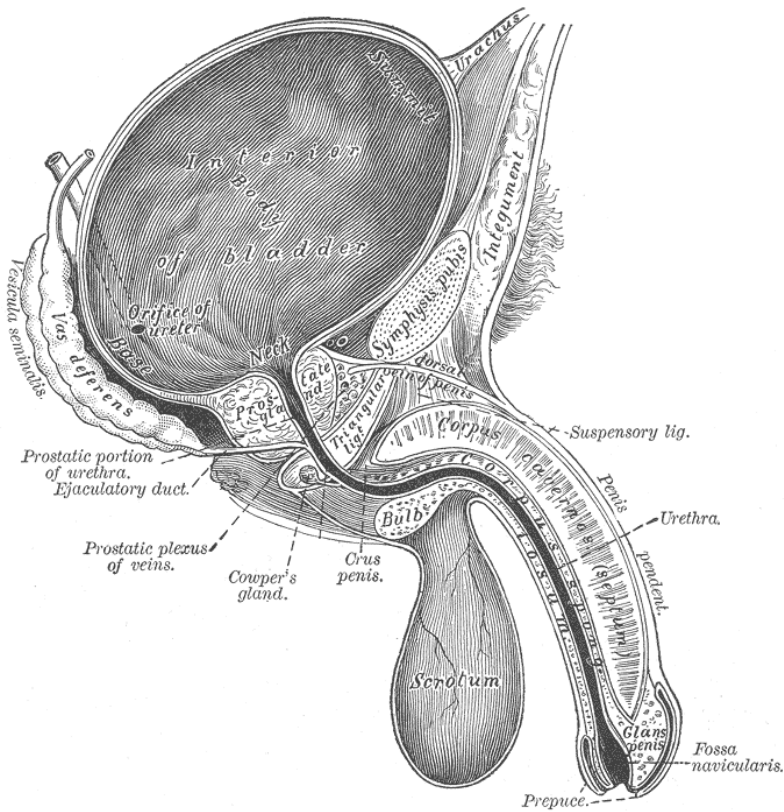


17. Use the following colors to shade the diagram above.

- a. yellow, for tissue that thickens during the first phase of the menstrual cycle
- b. blue, for movement of the egg at ovulation.
- c. red, for movement of the egg in the third phase of the menstrual cycle
- d. green, for part through which menstrual fluids leave the body

Refer to the diagram to answer the following questions

Order the structures that sperm would travel through or past in leaving the body



- ___ 1. Prostate gland
- ___ 2. Epididymis
- ___ 3. Urethra
- ___ 4. Vas deferens
- ___ 5. Seminal vesicle
- ___ 6. Testicles
- ___ 7. Bulbourethral gland
- ___ 8. Scrotum

9. Name the structure where meiosis takes place.

10. Why are the testicles kept outside of the body?

11. What is the function of the Bulbourethral gland?

12. Why do human males have a penis? Why do frogs lack a penis?

Match the definition in Column A with the correct term in Column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. structure within the ovary in which immature eggs develop | a. vegetative reproduction |
| _____ 2. chemical produced in one part of an organism that stimulates a response in another part | b. conjugation |
| _____ 3. method of asexual reproduction in animals | c. semen |
| _____ 4. structure leading from the cervix to the outside of the female's body | d. hermaphrodite |
| _____ 5. replacement of missing body parts by means of mitosis | e. endosperm |
| _____ 6. structure in the pistil from which a seed eventually forms | f. ovule |
| _____ 7. the last phase of the menstrual cycle | g. budding |
| _____ 8. food source that provides energy for the development of a new plant | h. regeneration |
| _____ 9. period of time during which the female of some mammal species is receptive to mating | i. pollination |
| _____ 10. process of transfer of DNA by cell-to-cell contact | j. hormone |
| _____ 11. sac containing the male testes | k. menstruation |
| _____ 12. organ in which a fertilized egg develops | l. uterus |
| _____ 13. transfer of pollen from anther to stigma | m. estrus |
| _____ 14. animal in which both male and female sex organs develop within the same individual | n. vagina |
| _____ 15. asexual reproduction in plants | o. follicle |
| _____ 16. combination of sperm and fluids | p. scrotum |