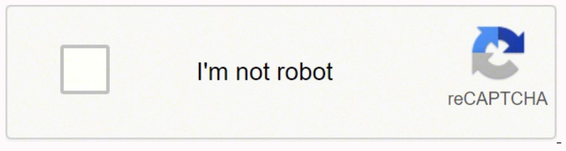


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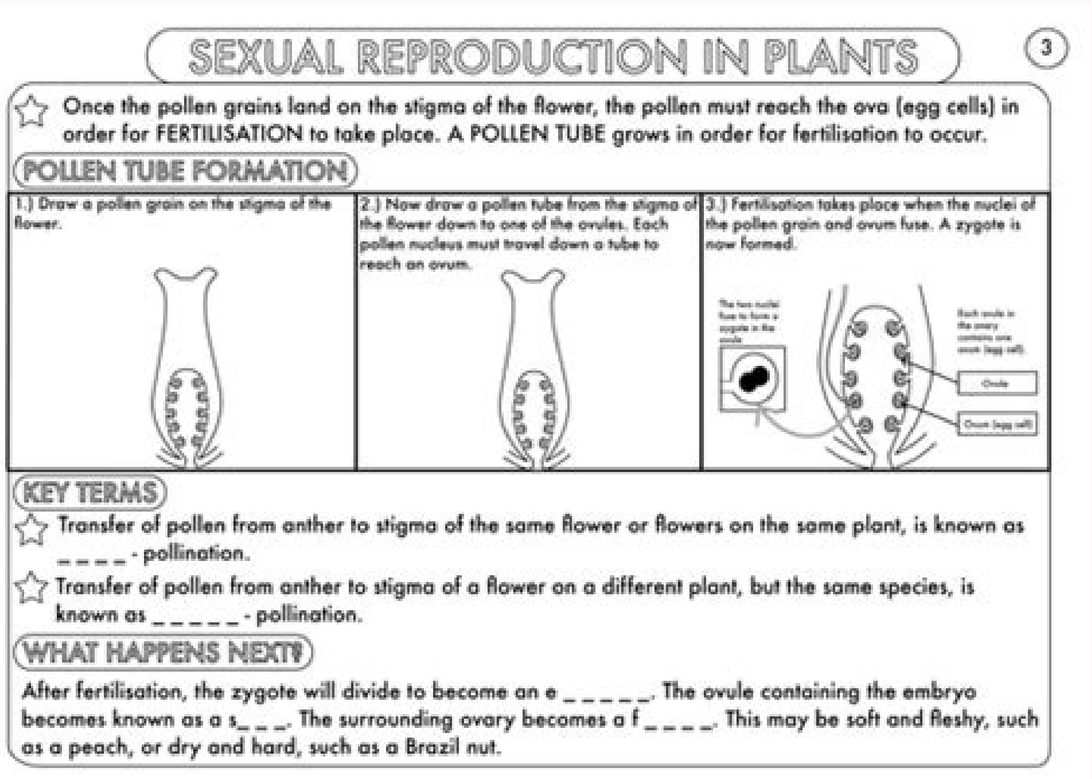
# Asexual and sexual reproduction worksheet answer key



SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

3

Once the pollen grains land on the stigma of the flower, the pollen must reach the ova (egg cells) in order for FERTILISATION to take place. A POLLEN TUBE grows in order for fertilisation to occur.

POLLEN TUBE FORMATION

1.) Draw a pollen grain on the stigma of the flower.

2.) Now draw a pollen tube from the stigma of the flower down to one of the ovules. Each pollen nucleus must travel down a tube to reach an ovum.

3.) Fertilisation takes place when the nuclei of the pollen grain and ovum fuse. A zygote is now formed.



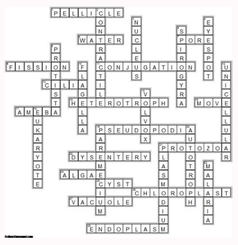
KEY TERMS

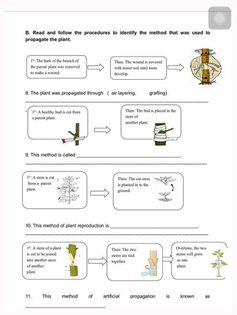
Transfer of pollen from anther to stigma of the same flower or flowers on the same plant, is known as _ _ _ _ - pollination.

Transfer of pollen from anther to stigma of a flower on a different plant, but the same species, is known as _ _ _ _ _ - pollination.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

After fertilisation, the zygote will divide to become an e _ _ _ _ _. The ovule containing the embryo becomes known as a s_ _ _. The surrounding ovary becomes a f _ _ _ _. This may be soft and fleshy, such as a peach, or dry and hard, such as a Brazil nut.





B. Read and follow the procedures to identify the method that was used to propagate the plant.

1st: The bark of the branch of the parent plant was removed to make a wound.

Then: The wound is covered with moist soil until roots develop

8. The plant was propagated through ( air layering, grafting).

1st: A healthy bud is cut from a parent plant.

Then: The bud is placed in the stem of another plant.

9. This method is called _____

1st: A stem is cut from a parent plant.

Then: The cut stem is planted in to the ground.

10. This method of plant reproduction is _____

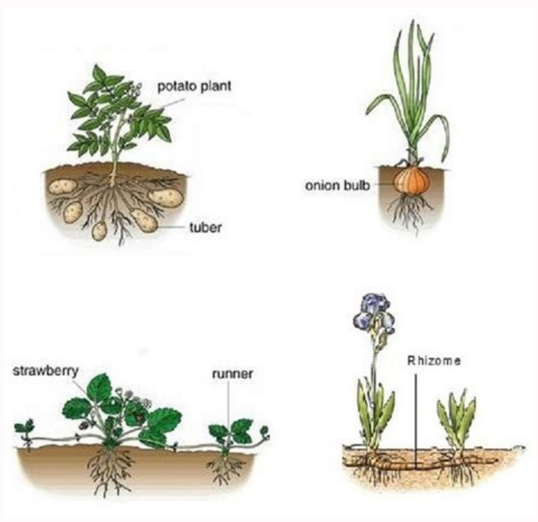
1st: A stem of a plant is cut to be joined into another stem of another plant.

Then: The two stems are tied together.

Overtime, the two stems will grow as one plant.

11. This method of artificial propagation is known as _____

| | Sexual reproduction | Asexual reproduction |
|---|---|---|
| Parent | Two unisexual parents; female and male or hermaphrodites | One parent |
| Gamete | Specialized reproductive cells; sperms (male gamete) and ovum or egg (female gamete) | Specialized reproductive cells are not formed |
| Meiosis | Occur at some stages to produce haploid cell or gametes | None |
| Progeny | Not identical to parents | Genetically identical to its parents except for those undergo mutation |
| Occurrence | In many animals and plants | Plants, prokaryotes and mosses |
| Advantage | Genetic variability | Faster growth and necessity for the existence for two parents does not arise. |




A probable explanation is that the variation that sexual reproduction creates among the offspring is very important for survival and reproduction of those offspring. Meiosis is not involved in the production of gametes in this case, since the organism that produces gametes is already haploid. Gamets are produced by diploid germ cells, a special cell line that only produces gametes. For example, the predators coevesso with their prey and parasites coevizzano with their guests. (c) Plants have a life cycle that alternates between a multicellular beekeeping body and a diploid multicellular body. The Meiosis process reduces the chromosomal number of the resulting gamete of half. Meiosi and fertilization alternate in sex life cycles. These species have both multicellular haploid organisms and diploid as part of their life cycle. The Meiosi process produces genetically unique reproductive cells called Gametes, which have the number of chromosomes as a parent cell. The only source of variation in asexual bodies is mutation. On the surface, the genetically identical progeny to the parent may seem more advantageous. This means that in competition, the asexual population would have the advantage. The variation is the outcome of sexual reproduction, but why are underway changes necessary? The variation introduced into reproductive cells through meiosis seems to be one of the advantages of sexual reproduction that has made so successful. Meiosis is the division of the content of the core that divides the chromosomes between the gametes. Because a species earns an advantage, other species must also develop an advantage or will be rediscovered. The moths have also adapted behaviors, how to fly away from the bat when they feel it for the first time, or suddenly falling to the ground when the bat is on them. There Among the gametes form a diploid zygot. Zigote undergoes many rounds of And give rise to a multicellular plant diploid called sporofita. Once the aploid gametes have formed, they lose the ability to divide again. This is one of the important questions of biology and has been at the center of many researches from the latter half of the twentieth century until now. A remarkable example of co-evolution among predators and their prey is the only quotation of the night flying bats and their prey of the moths. On the contrary, males in sexual populations (population half) are not producing themselves. However, the ways in which reproductive cells and timing between meiosis and fertilization are produced vary greatly. For this reason, an asexual population can grow twice a faster than a sexual population in theory. Species whose individuals cannot keep up. There are three main categories of life cycles in multicellular bodies: diploid-dominant, in which the diploid multicellulare stage is the most obvious life phase (and there is no multicellular hypothesis phase), as with most animals, included The Humans; Haploid-dominant, in which the multicellular haploid phase is the most obvious life phase (and there is no phase of multicellular diplulare), as with all mushrooms and some algae; And alternation of generations, in which the two phases, aploid and diploid, are obvious to one degree or in the other depending on the group, as with the plants and some algae. During sexual reproduction, aploid cells specialized by two individuals join to form a diploid zygot. The fact that most eukaryotes reproduce sexually is proof of its evolutionary success. Fertilization, the union of two aploid gametes, restores the diploid conditions. Some moths have evolved the ability to respond to bats' clicks with your clicks with your clicks like a strategy for The skills of the ecolocated bats. Fertilization and meiosis alternate in sex life cycles. Fertilization takes place with the fusion of two gametes, gametes, From several individuals, restoring the diploid status (figure 7.2 a). There is also the obvious benefit for an organism that can produce offshore offsets, asexual fragmentation or eggs. 2 c). It is not necessary to turn off energy to find or attract a companion. The spores will develop in gametophytes (figure 7. Every little advantage earned by the favorable variation gives a species an advantage in close competitors, predators, parasites or even prey. In fact, some organisms that conduct a lonely lifestyle have maintained the ability of Simply reproduce. Most mushrooms and algae use a life cycle strategy in which the multicellular body is Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "bodyÃ ¢ â,¬ of the organism is aploid. The catchphrase of the red queen was, Ã ¢ â,¬ "takes the whole race you can do to stay in the same place." This is a description of the application of the co-evolution among the competing species. The only method that will allow a kind of co-evolution to maintain its quota Resources is also continuously improving its capacity to survive and produce offspring. All species coevel with other bodies. Almost all eukaryotes suffer sexual reproductions. Forward King, asexual populations have only female individuals, so each individual is able to reproduction. The problematic question is why, even in T teething with fairly stable conditions, sexual reproduction persists when it is more difficult and produces fewer offspring for individual organisms? Alternation of generations: a type of life cycle in which the phases of diploids and aploids alternate diploid-dominant: a type of life cycle in which the multicellular dipluide stadium is prevalent haploid-dominant: a type of life cycle in whose multicellular stage is. Prevalent GameTofyte: a multicellular haploid life cycle phase that Gametes Germ Cell: a specialized cell that produces gametes, such as eggs or life cycle of sperm: the sequence of events in the development of a body and the production of cells that Meiosis of the Progenie: a process of nuclear division that translates into four cells of SporofiTe aploids: a life-cycle phase of the multicellular diplulare that produces Spore 1 Leigh Van Valen, Ã ¢ â,¬ "a new evolutionary law" Evolutionary theory 1 (1973): 1 "30. And yet, scientists recognize some real disadvantages towards sexual reproduction. The third type of life cycle, used by some algae and all plants, is called alternation of generations. This is the last source of the variation of sexual bodies. Therefore, the bodies that reproduce sexually alternate between aploid and diploid phases. All these advantages of asexual reproduction, which are also disadvantages to sexual reproduction, should mean that the number of species with asexual reproduction should be more Common. Bats find their prey by acute click, but the moths have evolved simple ears to listen to these clicks so you can ev Itt the bats. No single species progresses too much because the genetic variation between the progeny of sexual reproduction provides all the species with a mechanism to produce adapted individuals. In many animals, it is the only reproduction mode. Fertilization, the fusion of aploid gametes from two individuals, restores the diploid conditions. However, multicellular organisms that depend exclusively on asexual reproduction are extremely rare. (Credit c Ã ¢ â,¬ å "fernÃ ¢ â,¬: modification of the work of cory zanker; credit c Ã ¢ â,¬ å" gametophyteÃ ¢ â,¬: modification of the work of Ã ¢ â,¬ å "vlmastraÃã ¢ â,¬ / Wikimedia Commons) If a mutation occurs so that a mushroom is longer able to produce a type of coupling less, will it still be able to reproduce? Furthermore, those different mutations are continuously scrambled by a generation to others when different parents combine their unique genomes, Genes are mixed in different combinations by the Meiosis process. Why is sexual reproduction so common? The variation is introduced during the meiosis, as well as when the gametes combine in in Aploid multicellular plants are called gametophytes because they produce gametes. Enter the hypothesis of the Red Queen, proposed for the first time by Leigh Van Valen in 1973.1 The concept was appointed in reference to the Red Queen race in the book of Lewis Carroll, through glass-glass, in which the red queen says That a must run at full speed just to stay where it is. (b) Mushrooms, like the black bread mold (Rhizopus Nigricans), have Haploid dominant life cycles. That energy can be spent to produce more offspring. Specialized sporophy cells suffer meiosis and will produce aploid spores. There is no doubt that sexual reproduction provides evolutionary benefits to the bodies that use this mechanism to produce offspring. There are three main categories of life cycles: diploid-dominant, demonstrated by most animals; Haploid-dominant, demonstrated by all mushrooms and some algae; and alternation of generations, demonstrated by plants and some algae. Chapter 7: Introduction to the inheritance cell base By the end of this section, you will be able to: explaining that the variation between the progeny is a potential evolutionary advantage deriving from sexual reproduction Describe the three different strategies of the life cycle between the bodies Multicellular sexual and their communalities understand why you could never create a gamete that would be identical to any of the gametes that made your sexual reproduction was an early evolutionary innovation after the appearance of eukaryotic cells. If the parent organism successfully occupy a habitat, the offspring with the same routes would have happened similarly. These reproduction methods do not require another organism of the opposite sex. Figure 7.2 (a) In animals, adults that reproduce sexually form aploid gametes with diploid germ cells. Zygote suffers Meiosi to form four aploid cells called spore (figure 7.2 b). What happens between these two events events On the body. The bats have evolved Ã ¢ â,¬ å "QuendÃ ¢ â,¬ click with an attempt to evade the hearing of lepideptic. There is no life phase of multicellular Haploid. Almost all animals employ a diploid dominant life cycle strategy in which the unique aploid cells produced by the body are the gametes. Gameti.

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