

Sexual Reproduction

- common in multicellular organisms
- genetic info comes from 2 sources
- offspring not exactly like parents



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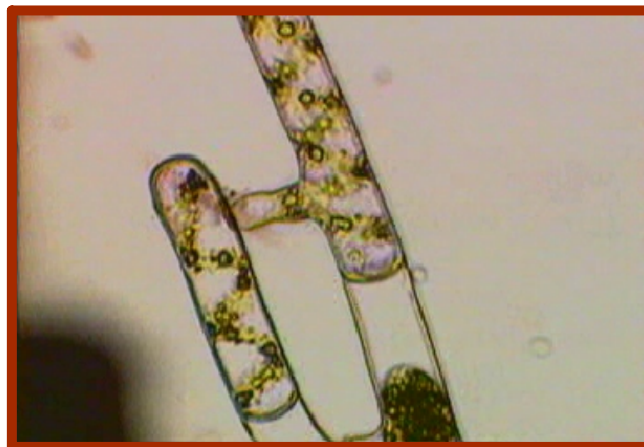


D) Conjugation Forms of Sexual Reproduction

~~- form of sexual reproduction~~

- can occur in bacteria
- two bacteria cells come in contact with one another and share plasmids

↳ genetic material



Hermaphrodites

- an organism that creates both male and female sex cells
- it is not common for them to self-fertilize
- Figure 4, p 203 in textbook

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MpblUehi9Dk&feature=fvsr>



<http://www.cbc.ca/sports/amateur/story/2009/09/10/sp-iaaf-athletics-semenya.html>



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OTbnhMNviuA>



External Fertilization

- the sex cells unite outside the female's body

i.e. Fish

Internal Fertilization

- sex cells unite inside the female's body

i.e. Human's natural conception

Page 161
 Questions 3, 5, 6

3) How is the zygote, produce by sexual reproduction, different from daughter cells, produced by asexual reproduction?

ans: The zygote has a combination of genes from both parenets, while the cell that undegoes mitosis is identical to the parent.

5) Identify the type of asexual reproduction in each of the following situations:

(a) A multicellular algae is struck by a wave. The algae breaks up and each new piece grows into a new organism.

Ans: Fragmentation

(b) A new tree begins to grow from the root of a nearby tree

Ans: Vegetative reproduction

(c) A small cell begins to grow on the outside of another cell. Eventually, it breaks away from the larger cell and continues to grow.

Ans: Budding

6.

Asexual Reproduction	
Advantages	Disadvantages
Does not require a mate/partner	No genetic variability (disease kills all)
Good traits always passed on	Bad traits always passed on
rapid	rapid

Read Page 202-205

Case Study

p. 202 a-p

