

Asexual and sexual reproduction

Define asexual reproduction.

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Give three examples of asexual reproduction.

Asexual and sexual reproduction **Supplement**

Give one advantage and one disadvantage of asexual reproduction in crop production.

Asexual and sexual reproduction

Define sexual reproduction.

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Define fertilisation.

Asexual and sexual reproduction **Supplement**

Are the nuclei of gametes and zygotes haploid or diploid?

Asexual and sexual reproduction **Supplement**

Why is variation an advantage of sexual reproduction in the wild?

Binary fission in bacteria; runners in strawberry plants; tubers in potato plants (also bulbs, spores).

A process resulting in the production of genetically identical offspring from one parent.

A process involving the fusion of the nuclei of two gametes to form a zygote and the production of offspring that are genetically different from each other.

Advantage: uniform crop with the same desirable features. Disadvantage: all plants equally susceptible to the same disease.

Gamete nuclei are haploid. The zygote nucleus is diploid.

The fusion of the nuclei of gametes.

If the environment changes or a new disease appears, some individuals may survive and reproduce.