Name: _ _____ Date: _____

Skills Worksheet

REPRODUCTION

1. List: What are four types of asexual reproduction?

_____
_____
_____

2. Describe: In terms of genetic information, how do offspring produced by sexual reproduction compare to their parents?

_____
_____
_____

3. Infer: Why can't a single gamete grow into an adult organism?

_____
_____
_____

4. Explain: Why are chromosomes important?

_____
_____
_____

5. Explain: What is the difference between an autosome and a sex chromosome?_____
_____
_____
_____

6. Describe: How are gametes and zygotes related?

_____
_____

7. Identify: What is one thing that all types of asexual reproduction have in common?

_____
_____

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8. Apply Concepts: What would happen if the gametes of sexually reproducing organisms were diploid instead of haploid? Explain your answer.

_____
_____
_____

9. Describe: How many chromosomes does a gamete of a dog have? Explain your answer

_____
_____
_____

10. Compare: Give two differences between sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

11. What are the advantages of sexual reproduction?

_____
_____
_____

12. What are the sex chromosomes in human females and males?

_____

13. Human somatic cells have_____ chromosomes.

14. A cell, such as a somatic cell, that contains two sets of chromosomes is said to be_____.

15. Chromosomes that are similar in size, shape, and genetic content are called_____

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SKILL: READING EFFECTIVELY

Read the passage below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Some organisms look exactly like their parents and siblings. Others share traits with family members but are not identical to them. Some organisms have two parents, while others have one. The type of reproduction that produces an organism determines how similar the organism is to its parents and siblings. Reproduction, the process of producing offspring, can be asexual or sexual.

In asexual reproduction, a single parent passes copies of all its genes to each of its offspring. As a result, offspring are identical to the parent. Prokaryotes reproduce by a type of asexual reproduction called binary fission. Some eukaryotes asexually reproduce by methods such as fragmentation, budding, and parthenogenesis. In contrast, in sexual reproduction, two parents each form reproductive cells called gametes that have one-half the number of chromosomes. A diploid mother and father would give rise to haploid gametes, which join to form diploid offspring with a full set of chromosomes. Because both parents contribute genetic material, the offspring have traits of both parents but are not exactly like either parent. Sexual reproduction, with the formation of haploid cells, occurs in most eukaryotic organisms, including humans.

Read each question, and write your answer in the space provided.

1. Write a sentence that states the main idea of this passage.

_____

_____

2. What is a gamete? _____

_____

3. Why do offspring that are produced through sexual reproduction show traits of each parent? _____

_____

_____

4. How are sexual and asexual reproduction similar? _____

_____

_____

_____