



Title: Reproduction

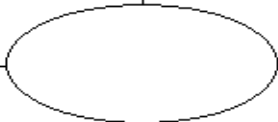
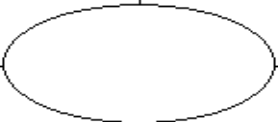
Purpose: To build vocabulary needed to understand a reading selection about water.

Materials: textbook

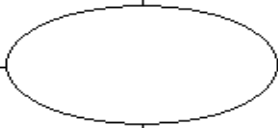
Procedures:

1. Fill in the circle in each box with one of the following words: **Sexual reproduction; asexual reproduction; zygote; mutation; meiosis; haploid; diploid; gamete; chromosome**
2. Use your book to complete each box for the word in the circle.
3. Use this knowledge to fill in the blanks on the Reproduction Reading Selection.


Definition:	Drawing:	Definition:	Drawing:
			

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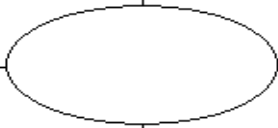
Definition:	Drawing:
Example:	Related to:




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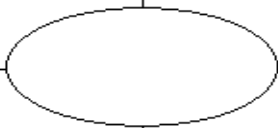
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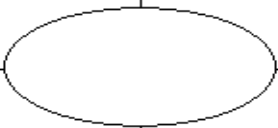
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Definition:	Drawing:
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Definition:	Drawing:
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Reproduction

Reproduction is the way organisms ensure survival of their species. There are two types of reproduction. In _____, offspring develop from only one parent and have the _____ of only that parent. Cloning is an example of _____. _____ is an advantage when organisms need to increase their population rapidly or when the environment they live in is stable. Mitosis is used for _____ and the results are _____ cells. _____ cells contain the number of chromosomes found in the somatic cells of the species. Single-celled organisms such as bacteria, protists, or archaeobacteria primarily use _____. Some plants and fungi are also capable of _____. Organisms that asexually reproduce cannot readily adapt to a changing environment because they do not have the opportunity for genetic recombination because their cells do not undergo _____. The only change that will occur in the offspring of organisms that use _____ is due to _____.

_____ is made possible through _____, which produces _____ cells that join during fertilization to produce _____ cells. _____ cells contain half the number of chromosomes found in the somatic cells of a species. The offspring of _____ are called _____ have _____ from both parents. Organisms that use _____ have the advantage of increased genetic diversity which allows for the ability to adapt to a changing environment. Genetic diversity in organisms that _____ is made possible through genetic recombination as well as _____. _____ is "expensive" in terms of energy for organisms and usually does not rapidly increase population size.

Some species can undergo _____ when their environment is stable and resources are plentiful and when the environment begins to change or resources are scarce will switch to _____.