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Crash Course Biology #47: Sexual & Asexual Reproduction: How Animals Do It

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/rnZqnWHINWE?si=lca04Z6hpJGqN3T>.

1. The ability to reproduce is one of the most important aspects of _____.
2. Animals can reproduce in two main ways: _____ reproduction and asexual reproduction.
3. _____ reproduction involves the combination of genetic material from two parents.
4. In asexual reproduction, offspring are _____ copies of their parent.
5. A common method of asexual reproduction in hydras is called _____.
6. Some animals, like jellyfish, reproduce asexually through _____, where they split in half.
7. Sea stars can regenerate lost limbs and reproduce asexually through _____.
8. One advantage of asexual reproduction is that it does not require finding a _____.
9. A disadvantage of asexual reproduction is that it limits _____, making populations less adaptable.
10. Sexual reproduction increases genetic _____, which helps populations adapt to changes.
11. External fertilization often requires _____ cues to ensure sperm and egg meet at the right time.
12. Internal fertilization typically involves the direct transfer of _____ into the reproductive tract.
13. Some animals, like certain amphibians and insects, use _____, small packets of sperm left for fertilization.
14. Organisms that possess both male and female reproductive structures are called _____.
15. A form of asexual reproduction in which an egg develops without fertilization is called _____.

Crash Course Biology #47: Sexual & Asexual Reproduction: How Animals Do It – KEY

1. The ability to reproduce is one of the most important aspects of *life*.
2. Animals can reproduce in two main ways: *sexual* reproduction and asexual reproduction.
3. *Sexual* reproduction involves the combination of genetic material from two parents.
4. In asexual reproduction, offspring are *genetic* copies of their parent.
5. A common method of asexual reproduction in hydras is called *budding*.
6. Some animals, like jellyfish, reproduce asexually through *fission*, where they split in half.
7. Sea stars can regenerate lost limbs and reproduce asexually through *fragmentation*.
8. One advantage of asexual reproduction is that it does not require finding a *mate*.
9. A disadvantage of asexual reproduction is that it limits *genetic diversity*, making populations less adaptable.
10. Sexual reproduction increases genetic *variation*, which helps populations adapt to changes.
11. External fertilization often requires *environmental* cues to ensure sperm and egg meet at the right time.
12. Internal fertilization typically involves the direct transfer of *sperm* into the reproductive tract.
13. Some animals, like certain amphibians and insects, use *spermatophores*, small packets of sperm left for fertilization.
14. Organisms that possess both male and female reproductive structures are called *hermaphrodites*.
15. A form of asexual reproduction in which an egg develops without fertilization is called *parthenogenesis*.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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