# Life Cycles and Reproduction ANSWERS

1. Compare and contrast sexual reproduction with asexual reproduction.

Sexual reproduction require male and female sex cells to join together to make a new individual.

Asexual reproduction does not require separate sex cells to join, offsprings are produced by dividing off the parent.

1. List 4 types of asexual reproduction.

Runners, Bulbs, stem tuber, underground stem, root suckers ,tap roots (in plants)

Spore, budding, fission, parthenogenesis

1. What does the term metamorphosis mean? Give an example of a living thing that metamorphoses.

Changing form – changes in structure that happens as the organism develops as an adult.

1. Using diagrams show the difference between a complete metamorphosis and an incomplete metamorphosis. You should label egg, adult, nymph, pupa, larvae on the relevant diagrams.
2. Define the term copulation.

The act of joining together of the male and female to transfer sperm is called ‘Copulation’

1. Define the terms parental care, paternal care and maternal care. Give an example of a species that uses parental care and one that does not.

Parental Care – Common among mammals and birds, have large brains and need longer to develop. Stays with the parent until mature enough to live independently.

Paternal care – Care provided by the male of the species e.g Sea horses

Maternal care - Care provided by the female of the species e.g birds and most mammals

1. Describe the difference between the terms germination, pollination and fertilisation.

Germination – The embryo using stored food in the seed to start the process of growing by sprouting out of the seed.

Pollination – The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of the flower

Fertilisation – The joining of sperm(from a male) and egg (from a female) to result and form a zygote.