

Name _____

Date _____

Blk _____

ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

pencil only!

Materials:

Microslide viewer

Slide #63

textbook p. 166-175

The magnification given, for example, Microslide #2 (900x) means that the microscope was set at that power when the photograph was taken.

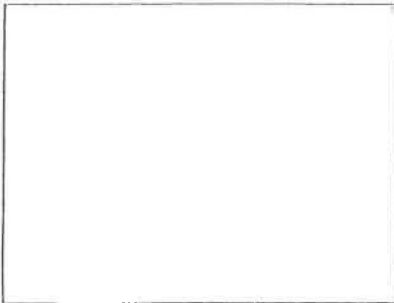
Procedure:

1. Use the microslide viewer and slide #63 to do the following:
 - i) Draw the diagrams in the squares provided.
 - ii) Answer the questions

Observations:

Slide #63: Diagram #1 *Paramecium* (900x)

Diagram

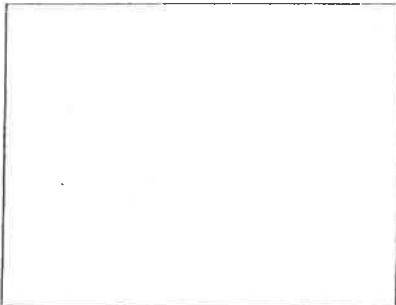


1. What type of asexual reproduction does this show?

2. From your textbook, name three organisms that reproduce this way:

Slide #63: Diagram #2 *Yeast* (900x) Draw a diagram of the bluish-green ones.

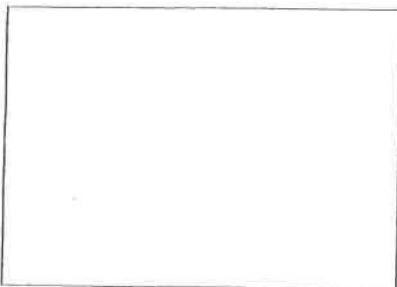
Diagram



1. What type of asexual reproduction does this show?

2. From your textbook, name two other organisms that reproduce this way:

Slide #63: Diagram #4 *Yeast* (1200x) Look at the blue ones with dark pink ovals inside.

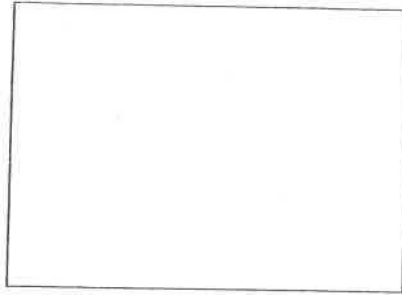


1. What type of asexual reproduction does this show?

2. What are the dark pink ovals?

Slide # 63: Diagram #5 Bread Mold (10x)

Diagram The beige part of the slide represents the bread that the mold grows on.
Draw several of the whitish thread-like stalks with the black "ball" on the top.



1a. The ball on top of these threads grows darker as it ripens. What would you find inside them?

b. What is the name for this type of asexual reproduction?

3. Slide #4 and #5 show the same type of asexual reproduction.

From your textbook, name two other organisms that reproduce this way:

4. From your textbook, name two **plants** that reproduce this way:

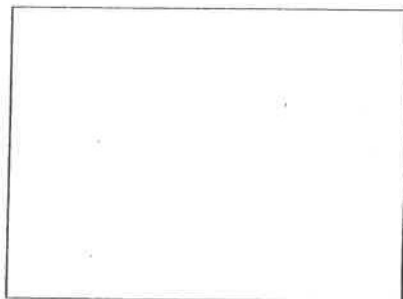
5. What does this type of reproduction rely on to move its reproductive cells?

6a. What do many of these reproductive cells have around them?

b. Why is this beneficial?

Slide #63: Diagram #7 Planarian (5X)

This planarian was cut into two pieces. This slide was taken eight days later.



1. What type of asexual reproduction does this show?

2. Look at the part on the left. Do you think that it grew a new head or a new tail?

Why?

Slide #63: Diagram #8 Plant

One month before the picture was taken, the large leaf was cut from a plant, and placed in soil with the petiole (leaf stalk) carefully buried. During the month, the plant rooted and new leaves grew, forming a complete, independent plant.

1. What type of asexual reproduction does this show?