

Science Gr 5
Chapter 2
Parents and Offspring

- **Reproduction:** producing new members coming from a parent organism
- **Sexual reproduction:** the production of a new organism from a female sex cell and a male sex cell (Two parents) Ex: Mammals
- **Fertilization:** the process of joining a sperm cell from a male and an egg cell from a female into a single unit
- **Asexual reproduction:** the production of new organism from only one cell that genetically copies from the parent organism. (single parent)
- **Vegetative propagation:** asexual reproduction in plants that produces new plants from leaves, roots, or stems.
- **Runners:** are plants stems that lie on or under the ground and sprout up as new plants. Ex: strawberry, aspen trees, and most grasses.
- **Pollination:** the transfer of a pollen grain to the egg production part of a plant.
- **Metamorphosis:** a series of distinct growth stages that are different from one another.
- **Heredity:** the passing down of inherited traits from one generation to the next.

Science Gr 5
Chapter 2
Parents and Offspring

• Sexual and asexual reproduction comparison

	Sexual	Asexual
Parent	Two parents	One parent
Genetics	Offspring are genetically variation	Offspring are genetically identical to parent
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pollination• Fertilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Splitting• Budding• Vegetative propagation (runners)
Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mammals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bacteria• Unicellular Protists• Fungi• Plants• Animals such as jelly fish• Lizards, frogs and insects

Science Gr 5
Chapter 2
Parents and Offspring

Choose the correct definition:

- **Reproduction:**
 - the production of a new organism from a female sex cell and a male sex cell (Two parents) Ex: Mammals
 - the process of joining a sperm cell from a male and an egg cell from a female into a single unit
 - the production of new organism from only one cell that genetically copies from the parent organism. (single parent)
 - producing new members coming from a parent organism

- **Vegetative propagation:**
 - are plants stems that lie on or under the ground and sprout up as new plants. Ex: strawberry, aspen trees, and most grasses
 - the transfer of a pollen grain to the egg production part of a plant
 - a series of distinct growth stages that are different from one another.
 - asexual reproduction in plants that produces new plants from leaves, roots, or stems.

- **Fertilization:**
 - the production of a new organism from a female sex cell and a male sex cell (Two parents) Ex: Mammals
 - the process of joining a sperm cell from a male and an egg cell from a female into a single unit
 - the production of new organism from only one cell that genetically copies from the parent organism. (single parent)
 - producing new members coming from a parent organism

- **Asexual reproduction:**
 - the production of a new organism from a female sex cell and a male sex cell (Two parents) Ex: Mammals
 - the process of joining a sperm cell from a male and an egg cell from a female into a single unit
 - the production of new organism from only one cell that genetically copies from the parent organism. (single parent)
 - producing new members coming from a parent organism

Science Gr 5 Chapter 2 Parents and Offspring

- **Metamorphosis:**
 - the transfer of a pollen grain to the egg production part of a plant
 - a series of distinct growth stages that are different from one another.
 - the passing down of inherited traits from one generation to the net
 - asexual reproduction in plants that produces new plants from leaves, roots, or stems.
- **Heredity:**
 - are plants stems that lie on or under the ground and sprout up as new plants. Ex: strawberry, aspen trees, and most grasses
 - the passing down of inherited traits from one generation to the net
 - a series of distinct growth stages that are different from one another.
 - asexual reproduction in plants that produces new plants from leaves, roots, or stems.
- **Sexual reproduction:**
 - the production of a new organism from a female sex cell and a male sex cell (Two parents) Ex: Mammals
 - the process of joining a sperm cell from a male and an egg cell from a female into a single unit
 - the production of new organism from only one cell that genetically copies from the parent organism. (single parent)
 - producing new members coming from a parent organism
- **Runners:**
 - the passing down of inherited traits from one generation to the net
 - the transfer of a pollen grain to the egg production part of a plant
 - are plants stems that lie on or under the ground and sprout up as new plants. Ex: strawberry, aspen trees, and most grasses
 - asexual reproduction in plants that produces new plants from leaves, roots, or stems.
- **Pollination:**
 - a series of distinct growth stages that are different from one another.
 - are plants stems that lie on or under the ground and sprout up as new plants. Ex: strawberry, aspen trees, and most grasses
 - the passing down of inherited traits from one generation to the net
 - the transfer of a pollen grain to the egg production part of a plant

**Science Gr 5
Chapter 2
Parents and Offspring**

Please fill the table with the require information

	Sexual	Asexual
Parent		
Genetics		
Process		
Example		

Classify the following organism based on the way of reproduction

- Lizards
- frogs
- insects
- Lion
- Bacteria
- Cats
- Unicellular Protists
- Fungi
- Plants
- Goats
- cows
- jelly fish

Sexual	Asexual

**Science Gr 5
Chapter 2
Parents and Offspring**

Choose the correct answer:

- **the producing new members coming from a parent organism is:**
 - Fertilization
 - Reproduction
 - Sexual reproduction
 - Asexual reproduction:

- **the production of a new organism from a female sex cell and a male sex cell (Two parents)**
 - Sexual reproduction
 - Fertilization
 - Reproduction
 - Pollination

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- **the process of joining a sperm cell from a male and an egg cell from a female into a single unit**
 - Heredity
 - Fertilization
 - Reproduction
 - Asexual reproduction

- **the production of new organism from only one cell that genetically copies from the parent organism. (single parent)**
 - Sexual reproduction
 - Fertilization
 - Metamorphosis:
 - Asexual reproduction

- **asexual reproduction in plants that produces new plants from leaves, roots, or stems.**
 - Metamorphosis
 - Vegetative propagation
 - Pollination
 - Runners

Science Gr 5 Chapter 2 Parents and Offspring

- **are plants stems that lie on or under the ground and sprout up as new plants. Ex: strawberry, aspen trees, and most grasses.**
 - Vegetative propagation
 - Metamorphosis
 - Pollination
 - Runners
- **the transfer of a pollen grain to the egg production part of a plant.**
 - Metamorphosis
 - Pollination
 - Runners
 - Fertilization
- **a series of distinct growth stages that are different from one another.**
 - Pollination:
 - Metamorphosis
 - Heredity
 - Vegetative propagation
- **the passing down of inherited traits from one generation to the net.**
 - Heredity
 - Vegetative propagation
 - Metamorphosis
 - Pollination:
- **Mammals are reproducing by:**
 - pollination
 - Reproduction
 - Sexual reproduction
 - Asexual reproduction
- **Sexual reproduction come from:**
 - One cell
 - One parent
 - Two parents
 - Single cell

Science Gr 5 Chapter 2 Parents and Offspring

- **Asexual reproduction come from:**
 - pollination
 - fertilization
 - Two parents
 - Single cell
- **strawberry, aspen trees, and most grasses are reproducing by:**
 - Vegetative propagation
 - Metamorphosis
 - Pollination
 - Runners
- **An example of asexual reproduction is**
 - pollination
 - fertilization
 - splitting
- **Bacteria are reproducing by:**
 - Vegetative propagation
 - pollination
 - fertilization
 - splitting
- **fungi are reproducing by**
 - Pudding
 - pollination
 - fertilization
 - splitting
- **Runners are**
 - Pollination:
 - Metamorphosis
 - Heredity
 - Vegetative propagation