

57 Reproduction



Every human is the child of two biological parents. Most organisms that you are familiar with, like the kittens in the photo, are also the offspring of two parents. They have certain features of both parents, but are not exactly like either parent. Some organisms however, are the offspring of only one parent. They reproduce by making an exact copy of themselves. In this activity, you will read about how different organisms reproduce.



CHALLENGE 

What is the difference between sexual and asexual reproduction?

MATERIALS



For each student

- 1 Student Sheet 57.1, "Three-Level Reading Guide: Reproduction"

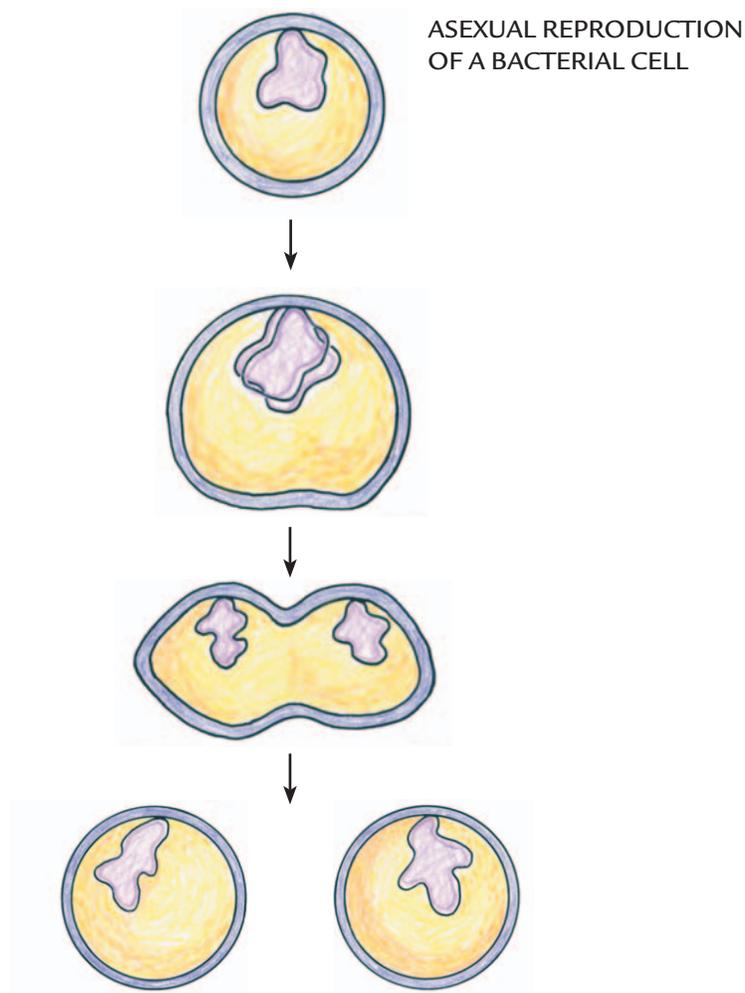
READING

Use Student Sheet 57.1, “Three-Level Reading Guide: Reproduction,” to guide you as you complete the following reading.

Asexual Reproduction

If you go to an art gallery, you might see an art historian inspecting a work of art, trying to determine whether it is the original or a “reproduction.” A reproduction may not be a perfect copy of the original, but it’s close.

Organisms reproduce in two ways. Some organisms can use **asexual reproduction** (in which they make exact copies of themselves). If you completed the Cell Biology and Disease unit of *Issues and Life Science*, you learned about bacteria and other microorganisms. These organisms reproduce themselves asexually. A single-celled organism, such as a bacterium or an amoeba, reproduces by dividing in two (see figure below). Each new organism produced (offspring) is identical to the parent cell.



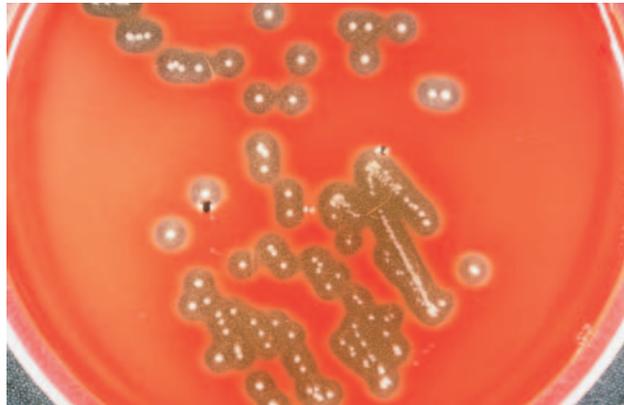
STOPPING TO THINK 1

In asexual reproduction of a bacterial cell, is it clear which cell is the parent and which is the offspring? Explain.

These two identical offspring are both called clones of the single parent organism. A clone inherits all of its traits from its one parent. If you completed the Cell Biology and Disease unit, you may remember the clumps of bacteria that grew in the petri dishes in Activity 47, “Reducing Risk.” Each clump was formed by many divisions over time, starting from one bacterial cell. In other words, each bacterium in the clump is a clone reproduced from that one original cell (see figure below). Each of these clones has identical traits, except in rare cases when a random change occurs. Imagine copying a sentence and making a small mistake. In the same way, a gene can be reproduced slightly differently from the original gene. This change can cause the offspring cell to have a different trait from the parent cell. This type of random change is known as a **mutation** (myoo-TAY-shun).

BACTERIAL CLONES

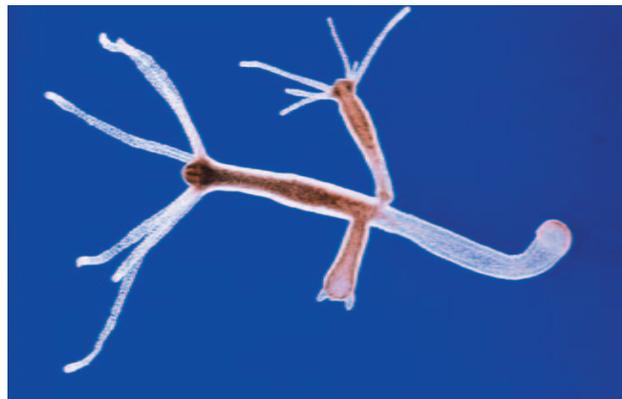
Each clump of bacteria on this petri dish contains many cells, each identical to an original parent cell.



Even some multicellular organisms can reproduce asexually. Budding is the name given to a process in which a small new organism grows directly out from the parent’s body. One animal that reproduces this way is the *Hydra* (see figure below).

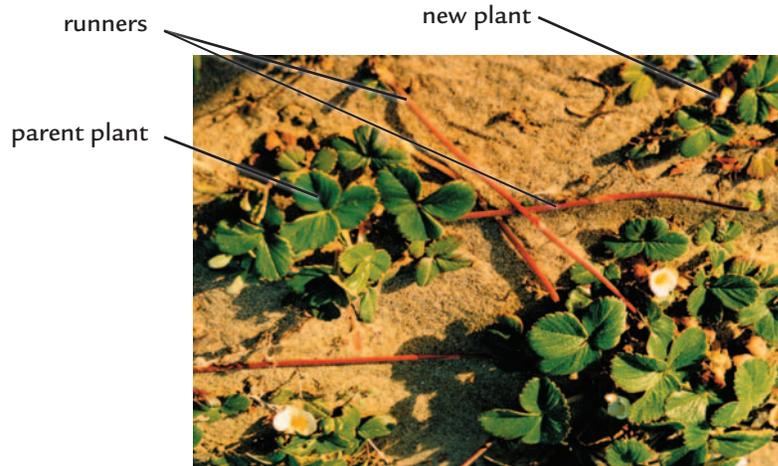
BUDDING HYDRA

One way the Hydra reproduces itself is by asexual budding. The “buds” will soon break off from the parent to become identical offspring organisms.



Activity 57 • Reproduction

The strawberry plant (see photo below) can also reproduce asexually, by generating tiny new plants on a rootlike runner. Each of these little plants can eventually separate from the parent and become a new individual identical to its parent. Any organism that is produced through asexual reproduction can be considered a clone, since it inherits all its traits from one parent.



ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION OF A STRAWBERRY PLANT

A strawberry plant can produce a new copy of itself by using runners.

STOPPING TO THINK 2

Your friend tells you, “Only single-celled organisms reproduce asexually. After all, how could a multicellular organism do that?” How do you respond to your friend?

Sexual Reproduction

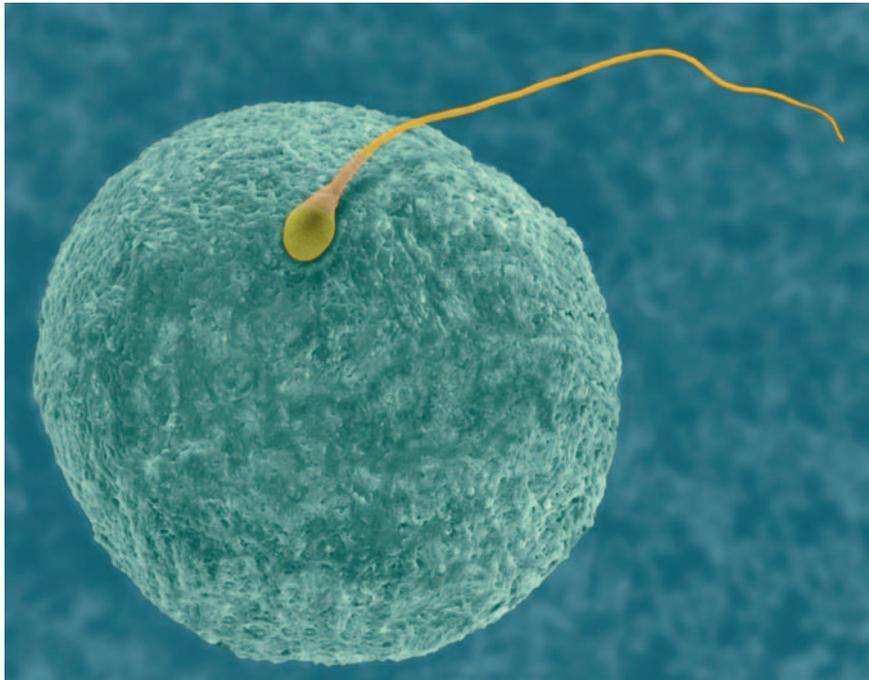
Most animals and plants can also reproduce by **sexual reproduction**. In fact, humans and many other animals can only reproduce sexually. Such organisms inherit traits from two parents, not one. You are not a perfect copy of either of your parents. You also are not a perfect blend of your parents’ traits. What determines which traits you get from each parent?

Sexual reproduction occurs when a tiny **sperm cell** produced by a male unites with an **egg cell** produced by a female, as shown on the next page. The union of the sperm and the egg is called **fertilization** (fur-tul-uh-ZAY-shun).

The cell that results will have genes from both the egg and the sperm. Because genes help to determine traits, sexual reproduction produces a new cell that develops into an individual with traits inherited from both parents. This new individual will be different from each of its biological parents. Also, because no two sperm or egg cells contain exactly the same information, no two offspring produced by the same parents are identical. A unique set of inherited genes means a unique set of inherited traits.

**SPERM AND EGG:
FERTILIZATION**

The tiny sperm cell is about to fertilize a large egg cell.



There is an exception to the last statement: identical twins. Identical twins result when one fertilized egg splits before beginning to grow and develop—the two eggs then become two genetically identical offspring or children. Only one fertilization occurs, but two organisms are produced.

Asexual and sexual reproduction are summed up in the table below.

Reproduction	
Asexual	Sexual
One parent	Two parents
Offspring (clones) identical to parent	Offspring inherit traits from both parents

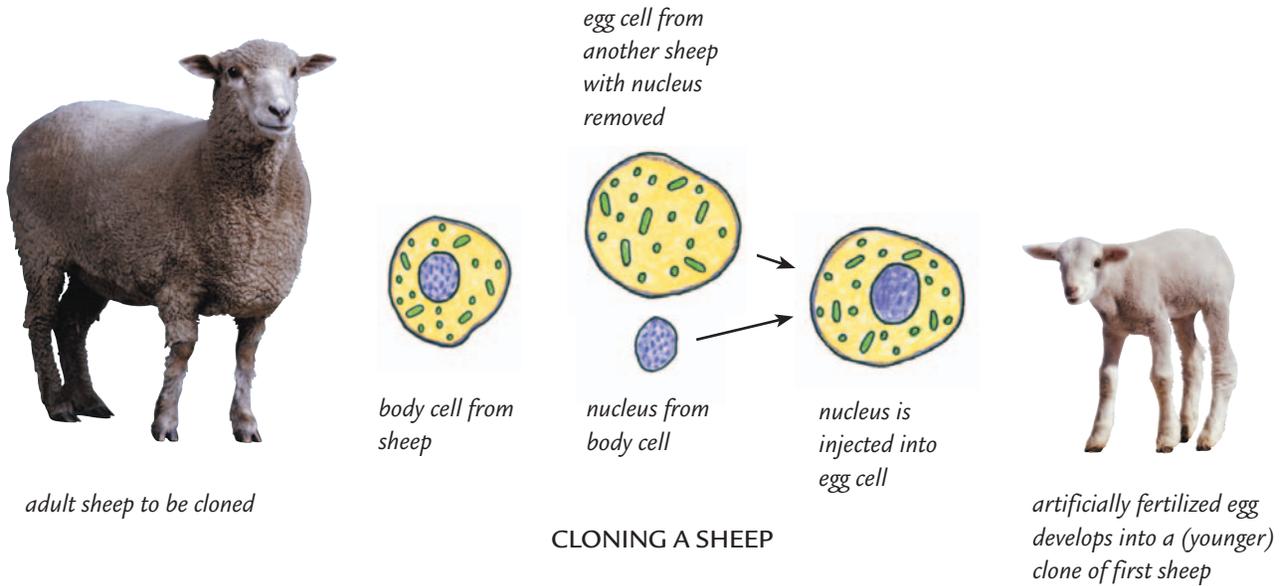
STOPPING TO THINK 3

“Fraternal twins” result when two eggs are both fertilized by sperm cells, and both develop into offspring. (This is very common in dogs and cats.) Why are identical twins much more similar than fraternal twins? Explain.

Cloning

In nature, a **clone** is an offspring produced by asexual reproduction. Yet you've probably heard the term cloning used to describe a process that produces a sheep (or other animal) identical to its one parent. How can this be possible given that sheep (like humans) always have two parents? (Remember, mammals never reproduce asexually.)

Scientists have now produced certain organisms artificially through a type of asexual reproduction. Consider the cloning of a sheep, illustrated in the figure below. The part of the cell that contains the genes (the nucleus) is removed from one of the cells of the sheep's body. This nucleus is placed into an egg cell whose nucleus has already been removed. If this artificially fertilized egg develops in a womb, it grows into a sheep that is genetically identical to the sheep that its nucleus came from. It is therefore a clone of that sheep.

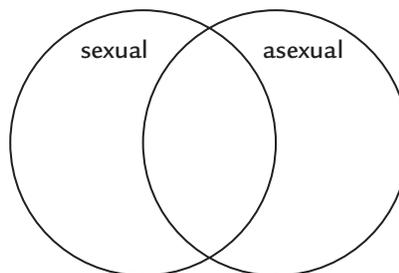


STOPPING TO THINK 4

How is a clone different from an identical twin?

ANALYSIS

1. Classify each of the following as either sexual or asexual reproduction. Explain each answer.
 - a. An orange cat is mated with a black cat, in hopes of producing a tortoiseshell cat.
 - b. A cutting is taken from a red-flowered geranium and placed in water to develop roots. Once roots have grown, the new plant is placed in soil and grows to produce another red-flowered geranium.
 - c. A red-flowered geranium with dull leaves is bred with a white-flowered geranium with shiny leaves, with a goal of producing a red-flowered geranium with shiny leaves.
 - d. A male fish releases sperm cells into the water. One of the sperm cells unites with an egg from a female fish to form a new cell that grows into a new fish.
 - e. A small worm that lives in water splits in two and each half grows to normal size. The head end grows a tail, and the tail end grows a head.
 - f. Sheep reproduce only by sexual reproduction in nature. Using modern technology, a clone of an adult sheep is produced.
2. In your science notebook, create a Venn diagram comparing sexual and asexual reproduction.



3. **Reflection:** If you were given an opportunity to clone yourself, would you do it? Explain.



EXTENSION

- Find out more about cloning on the *Issues and Life Science* page of the SEPUP website.