

<u>Cornell Notes</u> Reproduction and Heredity Questions/Main Ideas:	Name: _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> S7L3. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to explain how organisms reproduce either sexually or asexually and transfer genetic information to determine the traits of their offspring. </div> Notes:	
<u>Remember: Characteristics of Living Things</u>	✓ Cells ✓ DNA ✓ Reproduce ✓ Grow & Develop	✓ Obtain Energy ✓ Adapt/Evolve ✓ Respond to stimuli ✓ Maintain Homeostasis
What is <i>Asexual Reproduction</i> ?		
Describe the genetic makeup of offspring from asexual reproduction		
List 5 organism that reproduce asexually		
How do organisms reproduce asexually? <i>Hint page 187</i>	Prokaryote (unicellular)	
	Eukaryote (multicellular)	
What is <i>mitosis</i> ?		
Explain <i>binary fission</i> , give and example		
What happens in <i>budding</i> ?		
How would you describe a <i>spore</i> ?		
Which organisms have them (<i>spores</i>)?		
What is <i>vegetative reproduction</i> ?		
Give an example of <i>vegetative reproduction</i>		
What are 4 <u><i>advantages of asexual reproduction</i></u> ? <i>Hint Page 190</i>		

Can multicellular organisms reproduce asexually?	
Most multicellular organisms reproduce using?	_____:
<i>Hint: page 188</i>	
Explain how the offspring in sexual reproduction is not exactly like the parents.	
In fertilization one parent is usually _____	One parent is usually_____ and sex cells are called _____
The other parent is usually_____	The other parent is _____ and sex cells are called _____
Define fertilization	
The cell division for making sex cells is also called?	
Define meiosis:	
<i>How would offspring created by asexual reproduction be different from offspring made by sexual reproduction</i>	
Can some organisms reproduce using both asexual and sexual reproduction? Explain	
Additional Notes:	
“genetic variation”	Genetic variation means.....
Summary: How does genetic variation relate to types of reproduction?	