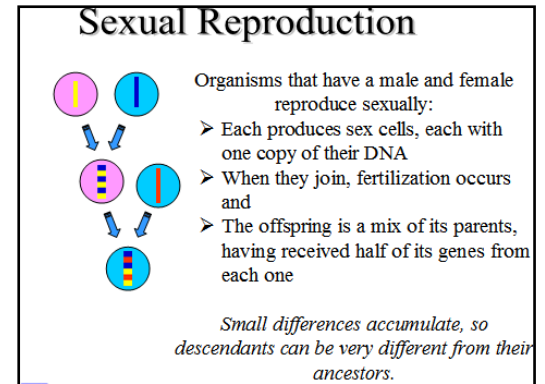


## Asexual And Sexual Reproduction

A simple but powerful set of PowerPoint notes. The goal is to help students understand that asexual reproduction leads to clones and sexual reproduction produces variations.

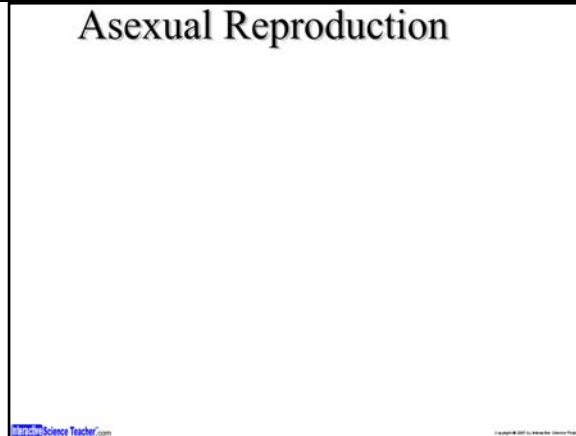
**Materials-** colored pencils

1. Give students a blank sheet of copy paper, unless you're giving them the student handout (see last page).



2. At the top put the title “Asexual Reproduction”.

This is also available as a PowerPoint (see last page).



3. Have students copy the line shown and draw the figure. It represents the DNA inside a simple organism like yeast or bacteria.

### Asexual Reproduction



Some organisms, such as yeast and bacteria, reproduce asexually:

### Asexual Reproduction

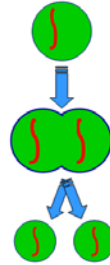


Some organisms, such as yeast and bacteria, reproduce asexually:

4. Add the next line of notes and draw another segment of DNA identical to the first.

>First, it copies its DNA

## Asexual Reproduction

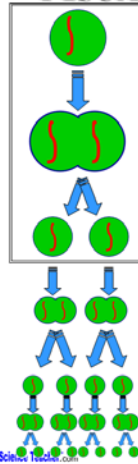


Some organisms, such as yeast and bacteria, reproduce asexually:

- ›First, it copies its DNA
- ›Then it divides in half, forming 2 cells
- ›Each cell gets a copy of the DNA

5. When that cell divides, each new one gets a copy of the DNA.

## Asexual Reproduction



Some organisms, such as yeast and bacteria, reproduce asexually:

- ›First, it copies its DNA
- ›Then it divides in half, forming 2 cells
- ›Each cell gets a copy of the DNA
- ›Those then reproduce the same way

*All are identical to the original parent!*

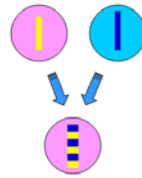
6. And that keeps repeating over and over. 5 generations later the DNA is still identical to the first generations.

## Sexual Reproduction

7. Title the next section “Sexual Reproduction”.

## Sexual Reproduction

8. From the start, things already look different. We have two different sets of DNA vying to get into one place. The result is offspring that's a mix.

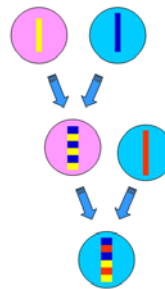


Organisms that have a male and female reproduce sexually:

- Each produces sex cells, each with one copy of their DNA
- When they join, fertilization occurs and
- The offspring is a mix of its parents, having received half of its genes from each one

## Sexual Reproduction

9. That offspring matures, and then its DNA mixes with yet another set. The result is even more diluting.



Organisms that have a male and female reproduce sexually:

- Each produces sex cells, each with one copy of their DNA
- When they join, fertilization occurs and
- The offspring is a mix of its parents, having received half of its genes from each one

*Small differences accumulate, so descendants can be very different from their ancestors.*

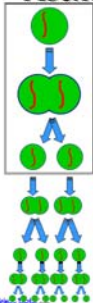
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**PowerPoint-** lead your students through the lesson click-by-click

### Asexual Reproduction

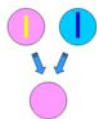


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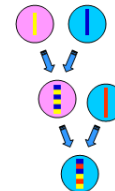
### Sexual Reproduction



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### Sexual Reproduction



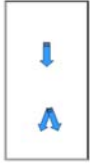
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**Student Handout**

Asexual Reproduction



Sexual Reproduction