

# 16.1 Asexual reproduction

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total: 6 marks**

**KEY WORDS** reproduction 生殖 • sexual reproduction 有性生殖 • asexual reproduction 无性生殖  
• offspring 后代 • parent 亲本

## Objective

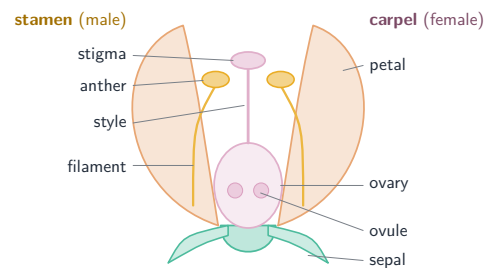
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **asexual reproduction** 无性生殖 — what it is, and its advantages and disadvantages.

**You must be able to:**

- define asexual reproduction (one parent, identical offspring)
- give the advantages and disadvantages
- compare it with sexual reproduction

## 1 Worked examples

### ■ Asexual reproduction



*Asexual reproduction: one parent, offspring genetically identical (clones)*

- **advantage:** fast; only one parent needed; good in stable conditions.
- **disadvantage:** no variation — a change (e.g. a new disease) could kill them all.

## 2 Practice

**2.1** State how many parents are needed in asexual reproduction. [1]

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**2.2** State how the offspring of asexual reproduction compare with the parent. [1]

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## 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** A disadvantage of asexual reproduction is that the offspring: [1]

- **A** are all different
- **B** are genetically identical, so a change could kill them all
- **C** need two parents
- **D** grow slowly

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**3.2** A farmer grows a field of genetically identical crop plants.

(a) State one advantage of this. [1]

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(b) Explain one risk of growing identical plants. [2]

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## Solutions

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**2.1** one.

**2.2** they are genetically identical to the parent (clones).

**3.1 B.** Identical offspring could all be killed by a single change.

**3.2** (a) the plants are uniform / give an even harvest.

(b) the plants are genetically identical, so one disease could wipe out the whole crop.