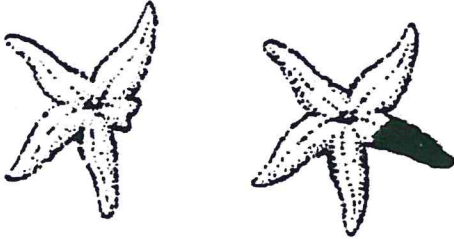
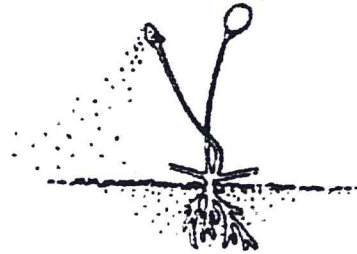


DIAGRAM STUDIES

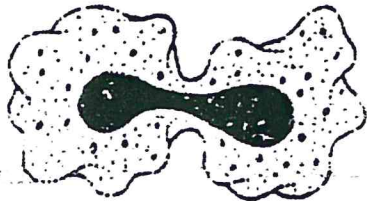
- A. On the line below each diagram, write the type of asexual reproduction that is shown. Choose from the following: *sporulation budding regeneration binary fission*



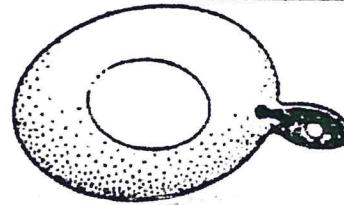
1.



2.

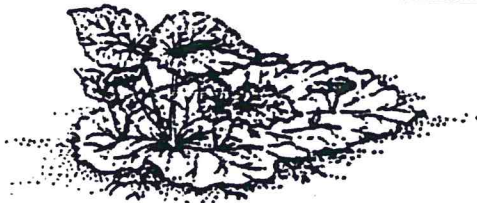


3.



4.

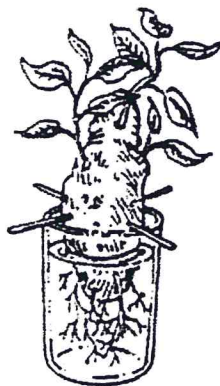
- B. On the line below each diagram, write the type of vegetative propagation that is shown. Choose from the following: *tuber bulb leaf runner stem*



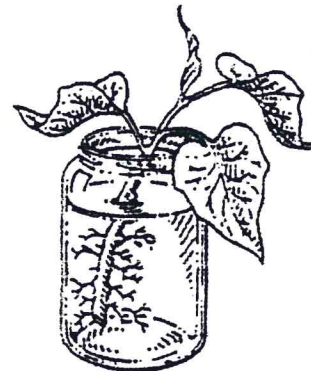
5.



6.



7.



8.

QUESTIONS

A. Decide whether each statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F** on the line before each statement. If the statement is false, correct the underlined word or phrase.

- _____ 1. In vegetative propagation, the new plant has the same chromosomes as the parent plant.
- _____ 2. A form of asexual reproduction in bread mold is binary fission.
- _____ 3. Regeneration is a form of asexual reproduction in the starfish.
- _____ 4. A lobster can grow a new claw by sporulation.
- _____ 5. In budding, the nuclei of the parent cell and daughter cell are different.
- _____ 6. The spores of a potato can sprout into a new plant.
- _____ 7. A strawberry plant can reproduce by runners.
- _____ 8. An amoeba has no true nucleus and reproduces by binary fission.

B. In each blank write the word that will make the sentence true. Use the words below:

Mitosis cutting bulbs root tubers equally unequally fungi

- 1. A group of organisms that can reproduce by spores are the _____.
- 2. In carrots, the organ of vegetative propagation is the _____.
- 3. The _____ of tulips and onions can grow into new plants.
- 4. In budding, the parent cell divides _____.
- 5. Geraniums may be reproduced from stem _____.
- 6. In binary fission, the parent cell divides _____.
- 7. Yams are a kind of underground stem called _____.
- 8. A amoeba cell nucleus divides by _____.

C. Sketch simple diagrams to show the steps of Mitosis.