



1. Listen and complete the text with the following words. Be careful! Some words are missing in the list.

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|--------|-------|-----------|---------------|--------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Bulbs | Buds | Stolons | Underground | Remain | Colony | Vegetative | Regenerate |
| Splits | Spore | Offspring | Fragmentation | Tubers | Covering | Gemination | Independent |

Asexual reproduction

In asexual reproduction, just one parent can produce numerous identical to itself.

a) Asexual reproduction in Plants

Asexual reproduction is much more common in plants. There are two types:

- **reproduction.**

New plants develop from parts of the original plant. These parts can be:

-, when are stems with reserve substances (potatoes)
-, when the stored food (garlic and onion)
-, when grow horizontally in order to grow in another area of the soil (strawberries)

- **formation.**

It is typical of mosses and A spore is a cell, surrounded by a hard protective..... that, when it falls on the ground, grows into a new individual.

b) Asexual reproduction in Animals

Asexual reproduction is unusual among animals. It can be:

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Budding or, consists of the formation of (protruding parts) that grow on the surface of the parent and can create a new individual.

Sometimes the buds separate from the parent and form an individual; at other times, they joined to the parent and form a

Some *Sponges* and some *Cnidaria*, like the *hydra*, reproduce in this way.

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Fragmentation consists of the division of the parent's body into several parts; each of them creates a new organism.

For instance, the *planarian* its body: the part with the head regenerates a and the part with the tail regenerates a Some *Cnidaria*, and *Sponges* can also reproduce this way.

Some animals can reproduce parts of their which they have lost or damaged; lizards can their tail; starfishes can lose an arm to avoid being caught by a, which they can later regenerate.