

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 4

Strand 1	Living things and the Environment
Sub Strand	Structure and Life Processes
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate and account for the life processes that enable plants to grow and reproduce.

Lesson Notes:

Asexual Reproduction in Plants

- It is possible for plants to reproduce asexually (i.e. without flowers or fertilization)
- Two of the most important methods of asexual reproduction are: Natural vegetative Propagation and Artificial vegetative reproduction.
- Examples of Natural vegetative reproduction are:
 - * runners – e.g. strawberry, spider plant
 - * tubers – e.g. potatoes
 - * rhizomes – e.g. ginger (an underground stem)
 - * bulbs – e.g. onions (are also underground stems)
 - * ferns, mosses and fungi – (use spores)
 - * suckers – banana plants and leaf cuttings
- Humans are able to propagate plants by artificial propagation. Taking cuttings and grafting are the methods of artificial vegetative propagation.
- Asexual reproduction needs only one parent, unlike sexual reproduction, which needs two parents.
- Since there is only one parent, there is no fusion of gametes and no mixing of genetic information. As a result, the offspring are genetically identical to the parent and to each other. **They are called clones.**

Questions

1. Is it possible for plants to reproduce asexually?
2. Name two of the most important methods of asexual reproduction.
3. Give an example of
 - a) runners
 - b) rhizome
4. List two methods of artificial vegetative propagation.
5. Give one advantage of asexual reproduction over sexual reproduction.
6. Offsprings that are genetically identical to the parent and to each other are called _____.