Name: _____ Group: _____ Date: _____

Reproductive methods in animal

STUDENT BOOK pp. 140, 237

1. Complete the text by circling the correct answer or answers in each set of parentheses.

The main reproductive method in animals is (sexual, asexual) reproduction. This method has the advantage of producing several (identical, different) individuals and improving a species' chances of survival.

With external fertilization, the (female, male) releases (ova, spermatozoa, eggs) in a humid environment to keep them from drying out. The eggs are then fertilized by the (female, male). Most (fish, reptiles, birds, molluscs, amphibians, mammals), reproduce by external fertilization.

With internal fertilization, the spermatozoan (produces, fertilizes) the ovum inside the reproductive system of the (female, male). Internal fertilization involves (fewer, more) reproductive cells than external fertilization. (Fish, reptiles, birds, molluscs, amphibians, mammals) reproduce by internal fertilization.

2. Match each method of development with its description.

Method of development	Description
a) Oviparous (fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds)	1. The egg develops entirely outside the female.
b) Ovoviviparous (some reptiles and fish)	2. The egg develops inside the female.
c) Viviparous (mammals)	3. The egg is completely independent of the female, but remains inside her body until birth.

3. The life cycle of insects differs from the life cycle of other animals.
Order the stages of the monarch butterfly's life cycle chronologically.

a) The caterpillar weaves a cocoon around a branch. ☐

b) A larva emerges from the egg. ☐

c) The female lays a fertilized egg on a milkweed leaf. ☐

d) The chrysalis changes into a butterfly. ☐

e) The caterpillar becomes a chrysalis. ☐

f) The caterpillar grows and moults four or five times. ☐