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STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE
CLASS-VIII

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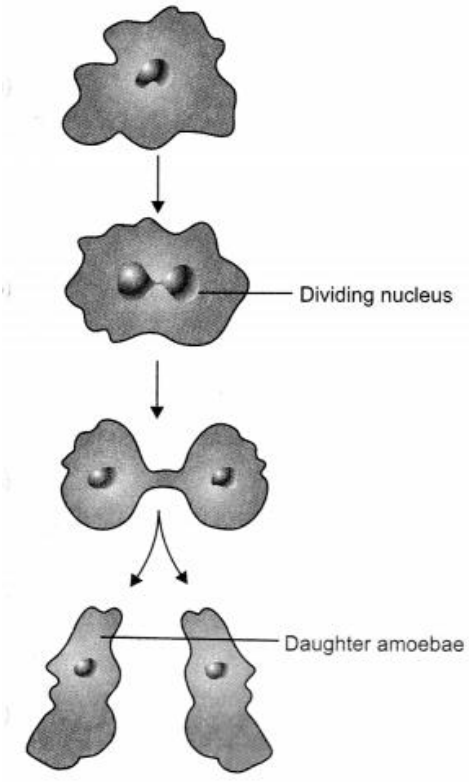
Reproduction in animals

Types of Asexual Reproduction

In small animals like a hydra, new individuals develop from buds. This method of asexual reproduction is called budding.

Bud: A lateral outgrowth from the parent body that assumes the shape of parent. It ultimately gets detached and behaves as a new individual.

Amoeba a single-celled organism, reproduces by simply dividing itself into two daughter cells. This type of asexual reproduction is called Binary fission.



Binary fission in Amoeba

Asexual Reproduction: The type of reproduction in which only a single parent is involved, is called asexual reproduction.

Binary Fission: In binary fission, a single-celled individual reproduces by dividing itself into two. Example: Amoeba.

Budding: In this type of reproduction, a lateral bud arises from the body' of the parent organism, it matures and gets detached from the body to behave as a new organism.

Eggs: Eggs (or Ova) are female gametes.

Embryo: Zygote, during its development, divides repeatedly to form a ball of cells. The cells then form groups to form tissues and ultimately organs of the body. This structure is called embryo.

Fertilization: The fusion of ovum and the sperm is called fertilization.

Internal Fertilisation: Fertilisation that takes place inside the female body is called internal fertilisation. This is observed in human beings and other animals such as cows and dogs.

Tadpoles: In the life process of a frog, we find three distinct stages, that is egg → tadpole → adult. These tadpoles get transformed into adults which are capable of jumping and swimming, and are finally transformed into frog.

Metamorphosis: The drastic change which transforms a larva into an adult in case of frog is called metamorphosis.

Cloning: Cloning is the creation of an organism that is an exact genetic copy of another. This means that every single bit of DNA is the same between the two organisms.