

CHAPTER SUMMARY

- Reproduction is the multiplication of organisms where parents gives rise to the same species of organism either sexually or asexually.
- Asexual reproduction happens with the a the succeeding generations. Fragmentati and parthenogenesis are some processes reproduction.
- Sexual reproduction is the union of gam egg cell, reconstituting the diploid nu the offspring. This assures genetic var between individuals of the same species
- Fertilization happens in sexual reprodu be external or internal based on the ha the organisms.
- There are three types of zygote develop viviparous, oviparous and ovoviviparous
- In humans, the male and female reproduc of parts that falls into three main groups such as gonads, ducts, and glands while accessory parts refers to the external genitals of humans.

- Oogenesis and spermatogenesis are processes that produce gametes, egg cell and sperm cell, respectively.
- Plants naturally reproduce by alternation of generations as the precursor to fertilization is provided by the sperm cell.
- Double fertilization happens within the pollen grain. It contains 2 sperm cells that fertilize the egg cell and the polar bodies that will develop into the embryo and endosperm, respectively.
- After fertilization, the zygote undergoes cell division to develop into a blastula with a central cavity called the blastocoel, gastrula to form the embryo.
- The three germ layers of the embryo, ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm, give rise to various organs in the body. Other animals only have 2 germ layers called diploblastic.