SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

Verse 1:
Inside your mama's 1._____ an egg cell was created,
In a process called 2._____ where her genes were separated,
To make a 3._____ cell with only half her DNA,
Your daddy's 4._____ made a sperm, exactly the same way.
It 5._____ her egg, the nuclei were fused,
46 new chromosomes, a whole 6._____ to make you.

Verse 2:
Chromosomes are made from stuff that's known as 7._____,
Phosphates and sugars linking up in 8._____ chain.
The chains are joined by 9._____ C to G and T to A,
Which allows the chain to split and then exactly 10._____,
11._____ splits the copies into two cells that are new,
That's how the cell your folks made, made the trillion cells in you.

Complete the following tasks

1. Fill in the blank keywords - if you are not sure, there are clues on the next page.
2. Circle sections in **red** that describe **what genes do**.
3. Circle sections in **green** that describe **how organisms reproduce**.
4. Circle sections in **blue** that explain **how genetic information replicates**.

Chorus 1:
When your mummy and your daddy shared their genes,
(sexual reproduction)
It led to more genetic 12._____ within the species,
And gave your species a chance to pass their 13._____ to the next generation.
Through sexual reproduction.

Verse 3:
A gene's a bit of 14._____ with a code that can be read,
By a molecule that tells a 15._____ to string a thread,
Of linked 16._____ in a folded protein chain,
That could be hormones, hair or help control transmitters in our brain.
Other DNA 17._____ genes on and some just does not do much,
That's how your unique DNA became a truly unique you.

Chorus 2:
When your mummy and your daddy shared their genes, (sexual reproduction),
It made a 18._____ that made specialised cells that made you and your 19._____,
And gave your body a chance to pass its genes,
To the next generation.
Through sexual reproduction.

Bridge:
Now and then mistakes are made when DNA's replicating,
But most 20._____ won't be seen,
Some of them may cause disease and some cause innovations,
That may well help you pass your genes.

Chorus 3:
So, if you're looking for someone to share your genes, (sexual reproduction)
Make sure you pick a person with the 21._____ that you would like to see,
In your offspring, so that they can pass your genes,
To the next generation.
Sexual reproduction, that's how you pass your genes,
So, if you want to, when you're ready, you can start a family.

Each of these words is used once.

genome traits ovaries bases mutations

fertilised stem cell meiosis chromosome DNA gamete

testes double helix mitosis proteins variation

replicate genes ribosome amino acids switches

Definitions

1. Organs in the female reproductive system where eggs are created and released from.
2. A special type of cell division that produces sex cells with half the usual number of chromosomes.
3. A sex cell, such as a sperm or egg, with half the usual number of chromosomes.
4. Organs in the male reproductive system where sperm are created.
5. When a sperm and egg fuse to create new cell with a full set of genetic information.
6. A complete set of genetic information for a particular organism.
7. A long chain molecule from which chromosomes are made.
8. Two spirals that are intertwined.
9. The parts of DNA that link the two helices together and form the code, sometimes known as C, G, T and A.
10. Make a copy.
11. A type of cell division in which two identical cells are produced.
12. Differences between organisms.
13. Individual instructions that code for particular proteins.
14. A packet of tightly wound DNA. There are 46 in the nucleus of a human cell.
15. The part of a cell that can build proteins by stringing amino acids together in chains.
16. The building blocks of proteins.
17. Turns something on or off.
18. An undifferentiated cell that can become many different cells.
19. Strings of amino acids that make up many of the different substances in a human body.
20. An accidental change in the genetic code.
21. Characteristics that are caused by genes.