

## KEY FACTS

- Asexual: ONE parent, clones (genetically identical), uses MITOSIS, fast
- Sexual: TWO parents, varied offspring, uses MEIOSIS, slower
- Asexual advantage: fast, energy-efficient, stable environment
- Sexual advantage: variation → better adaptation to changing environments
- Examples asexual: bacteria (binary fission), strawberry (runners), yeast (budding)

## KEY TERMS

<b>Asexual reproduction</b>	One parent, identical offspring (clones), uses mitosis
<b>Sexual reproduction</b>	Two parents, varied offspring, uses meiosis and fertilisation
<b>Clone</b>	Genetically identical copy of an organism

■ EXAM TIP: Asexual = FAST but NO VARIATION (risky if environment changes). Sexual = SLOW but creates VARIATION (better for adapting). This trade-off is often the exam answer.