**Explanation:**

**Identical twins:**

* In this case, the zygote undergoes cleavage (cell division by mitosis) when embryo is at two-celled stage.
* The two [blastomeres](https://socratic.org/questions/what-are-blastomeres) may separate and then each behave as an independent zygote.
* Thus each broken blastomere give rise to a new independent individual.
* As both the organisms are produced as a result of [mitosis](https://socratic.org/biology/the-eukaryotic-cell/mitosis), both have identical genetic makeup and are called identical twins.
* These twins involve sort of asexual reproduction after the normal sexual reproduction.
* Identical twins can't be of different genders. Mean both will be either males or females.

**Fraternal twins:**

* In some exceptional cases, the female produces more than one eggs.
* All eggs are independently fertilized by sperm.
* So, they form two or more zygotes. Each zygote develops into a new offspring.
* These offspring have different genetic combinations.
They may be two or more than two. Such offspring are called fraternal twins or triplets.
* They are produced sexually.
* Fraternal twins can have different genders as they don't have same genetic recombination.

