

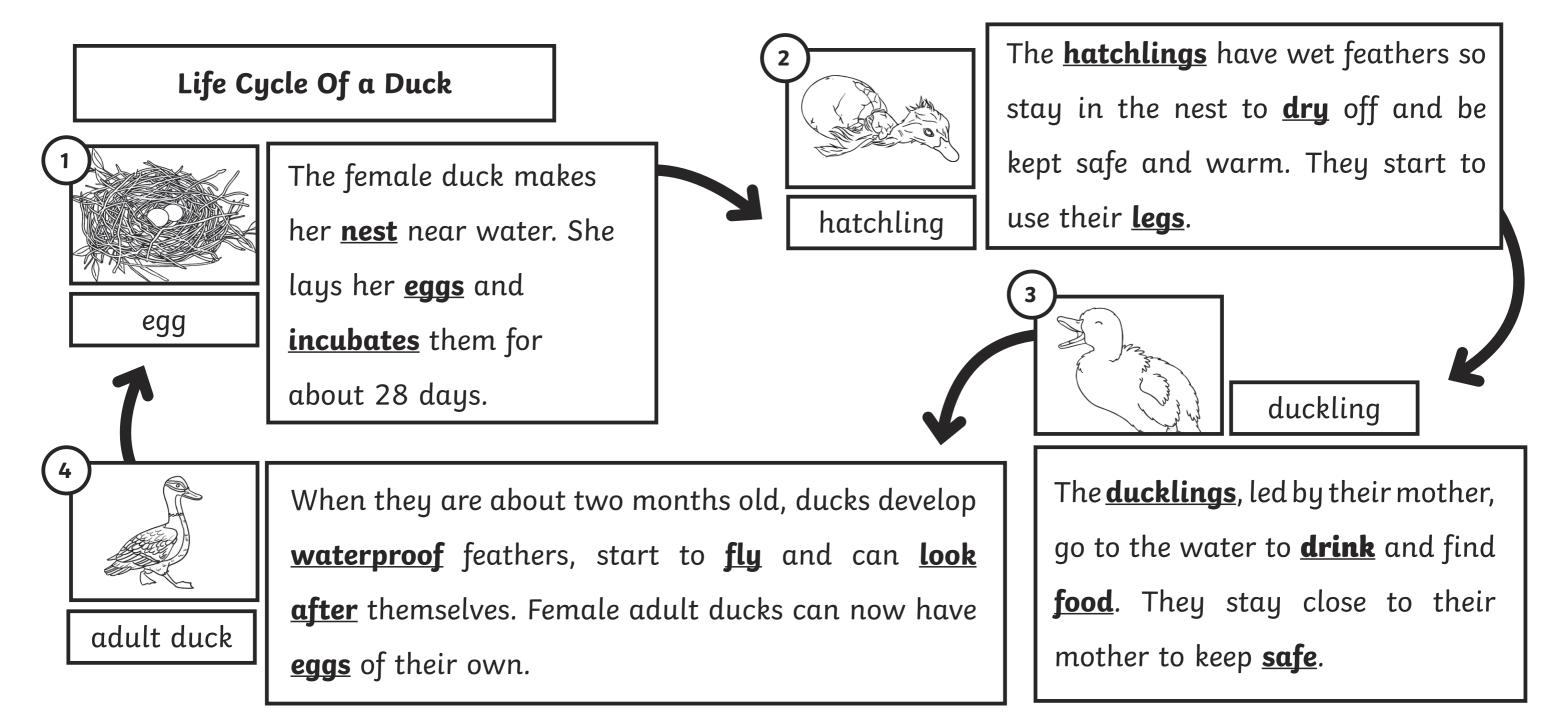


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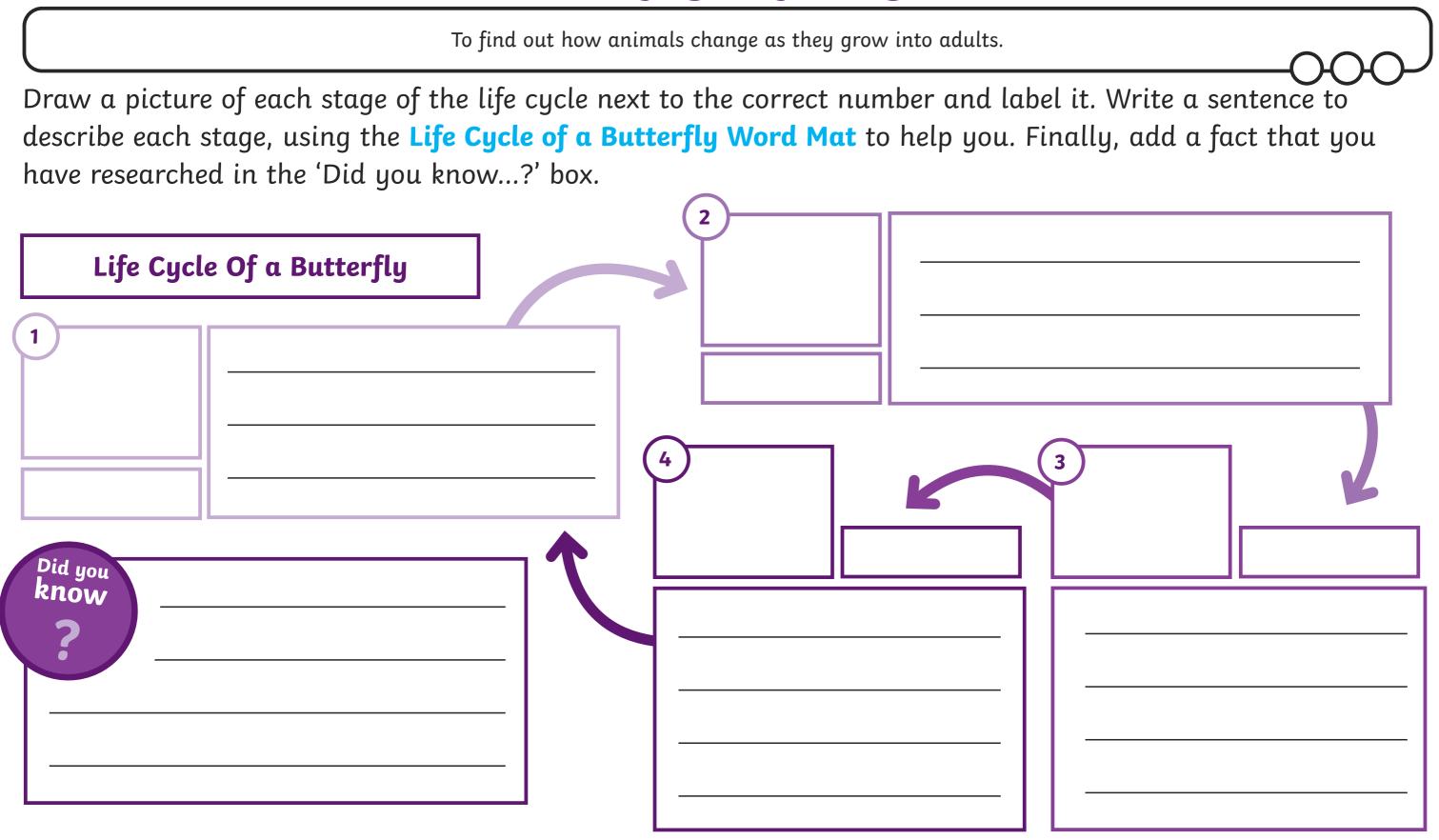
Duck Life Cycle Answers



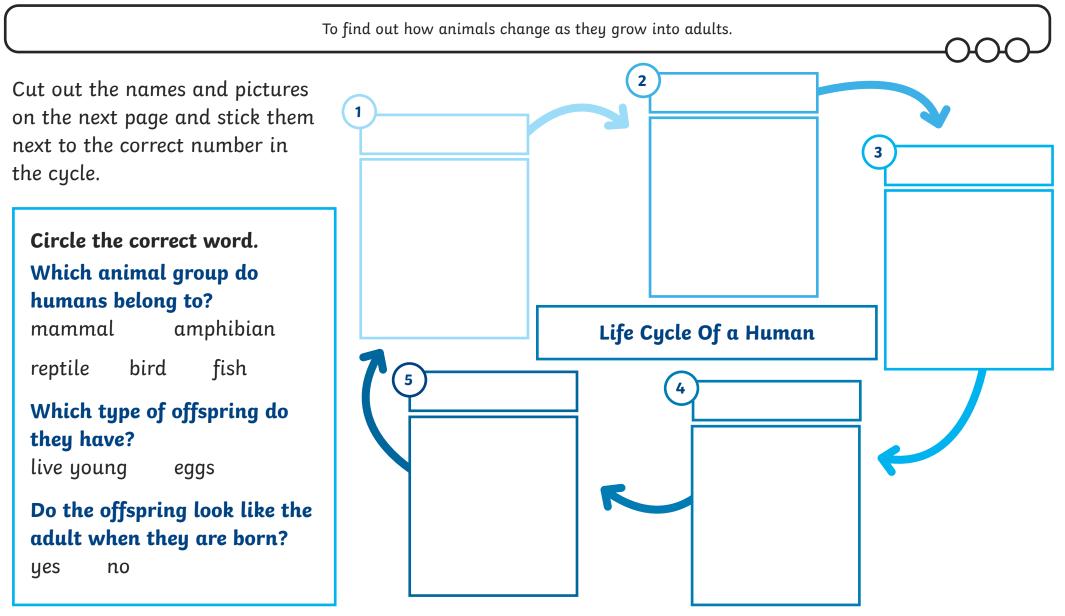


Butterfly Life Cycle

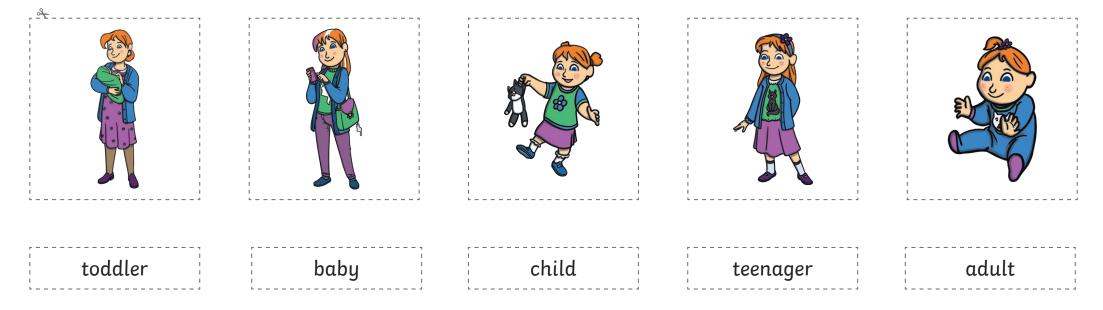
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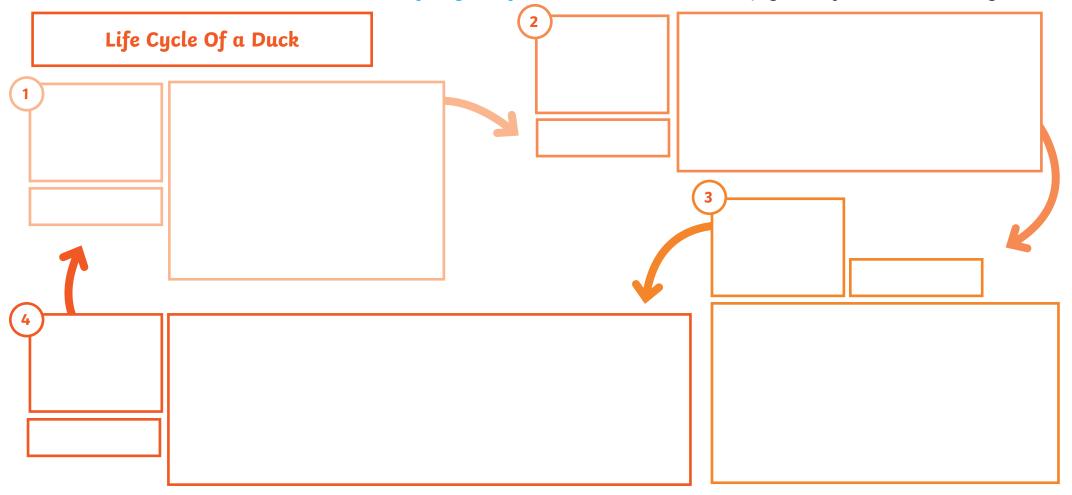






To find out how animals change as they grow into adults.

Cut out the pictures on the next page and stick them next to the correct number in the cycle. Then, match up the correct labels and sentences. Use the Life Cycle of a Duck Word Mat to help you to fill in the missing words.

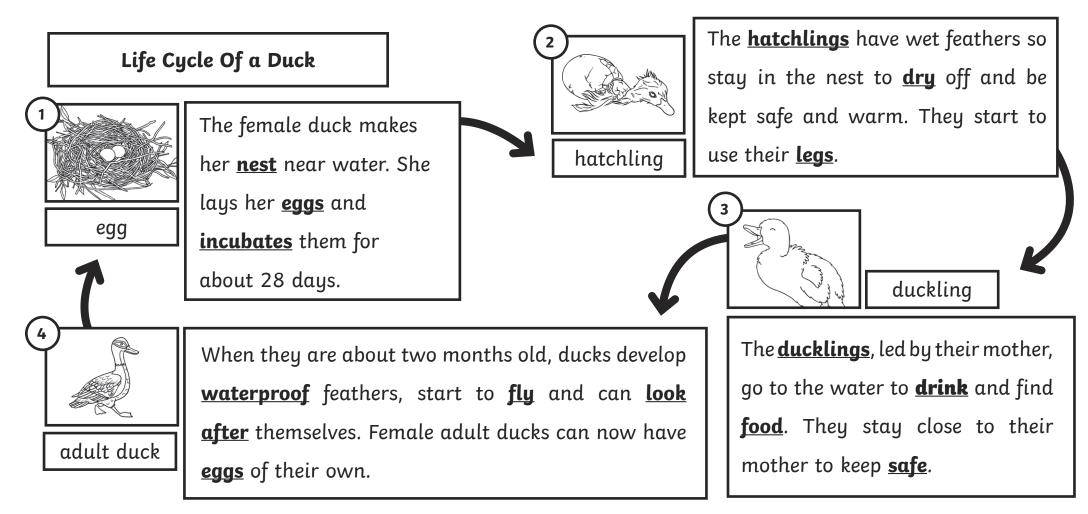




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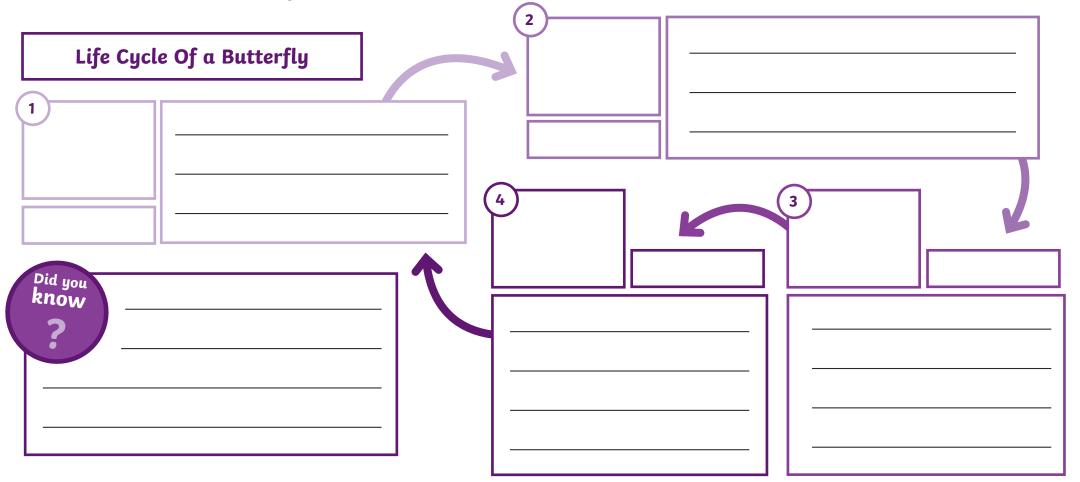




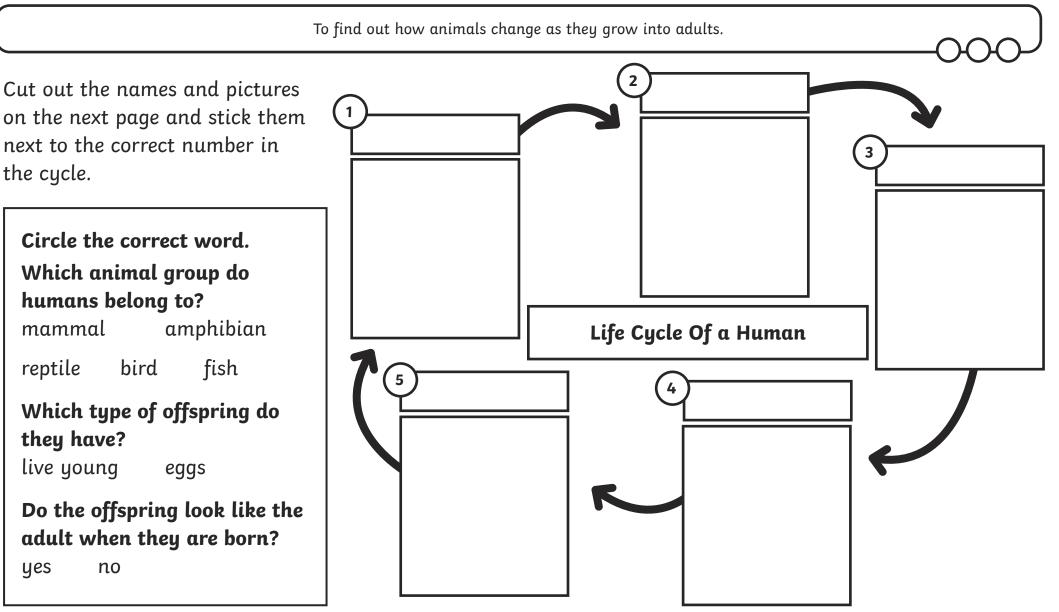
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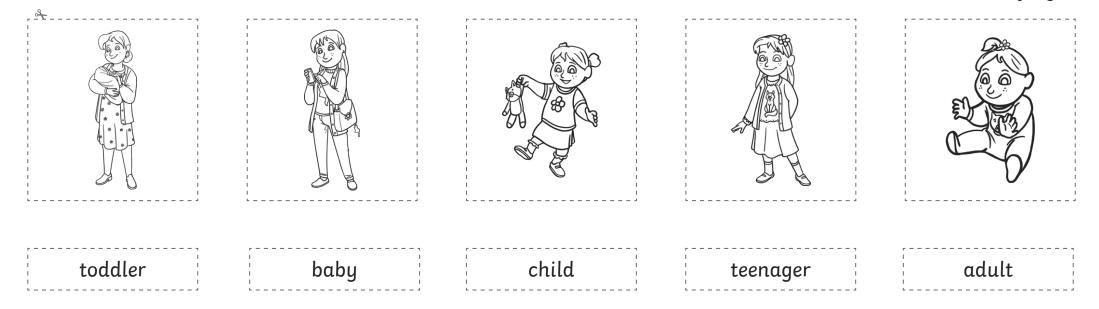
Draw a picture of each stage of the life cycle next to the correct number and label it. Write a sentence to describe each stage, using the Life Cycle of a Butterfly Word Mat to help you. Finally, add a fact that you have researched in the 'Did you know...?' box.







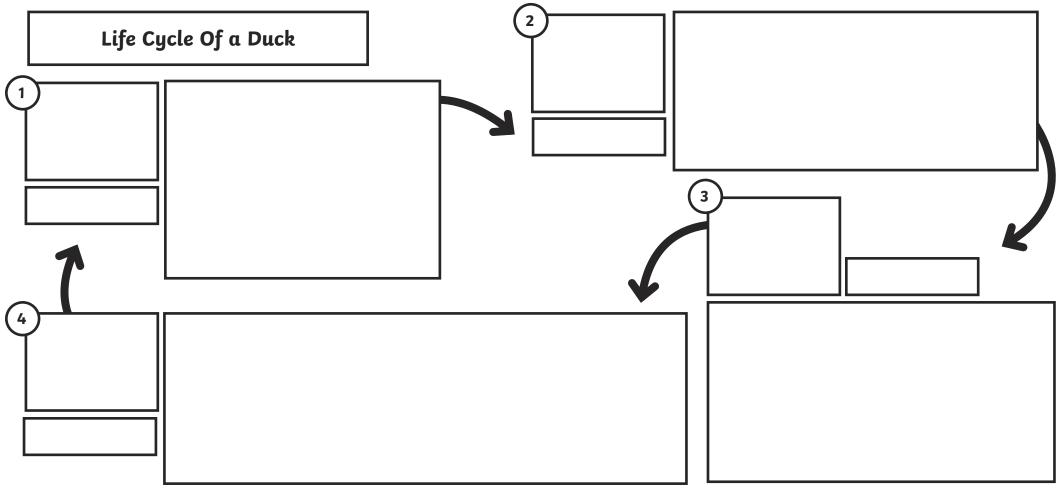






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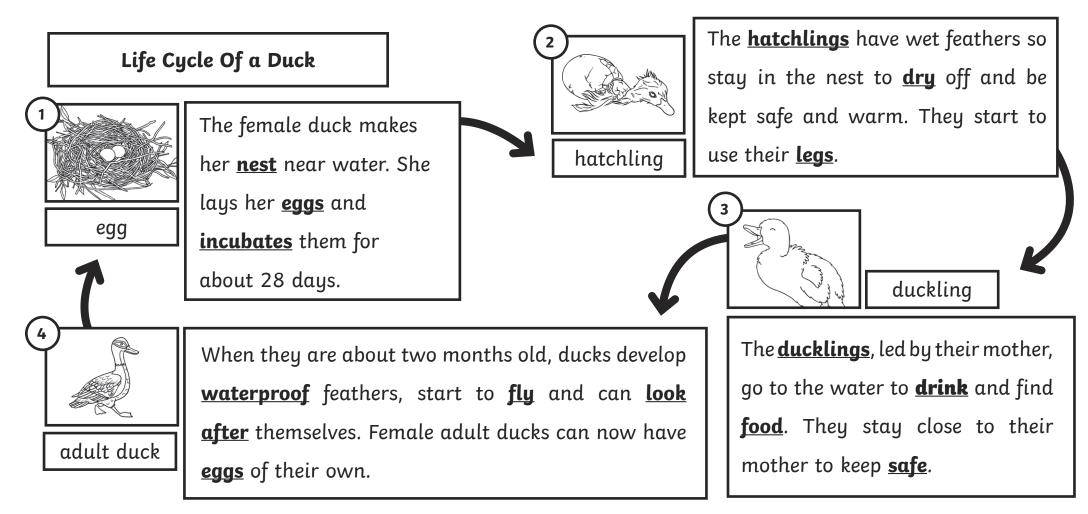




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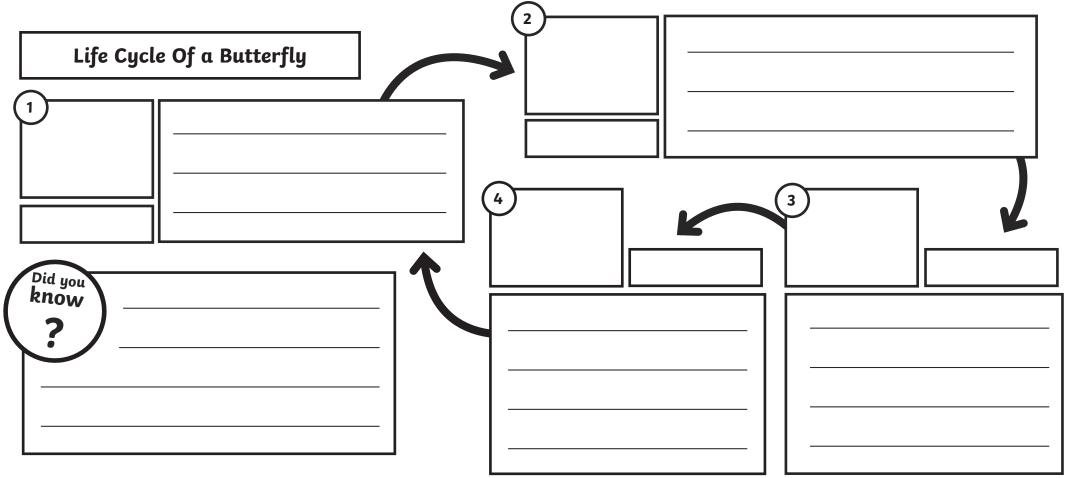




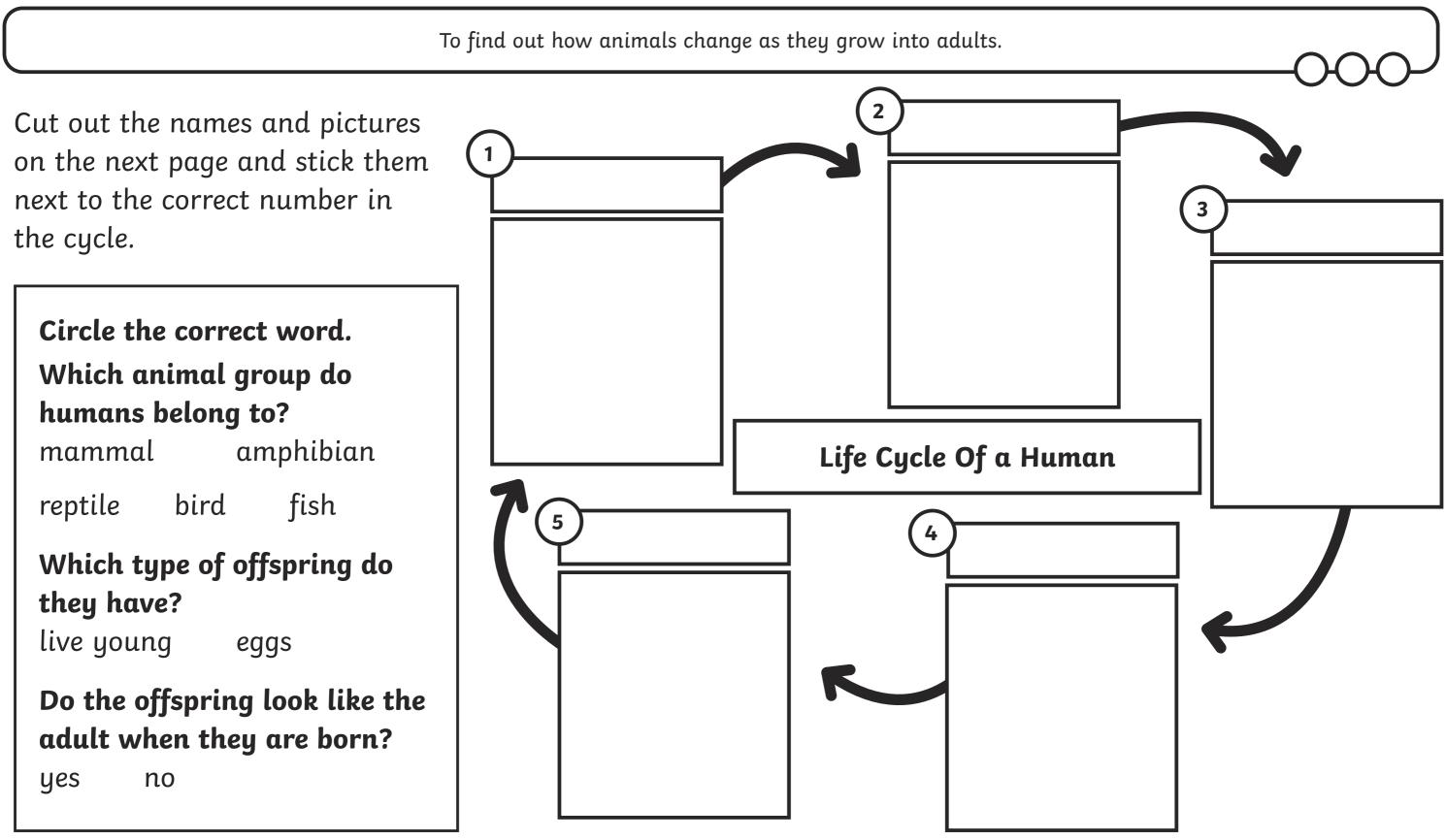
Butterfly Life Cycle

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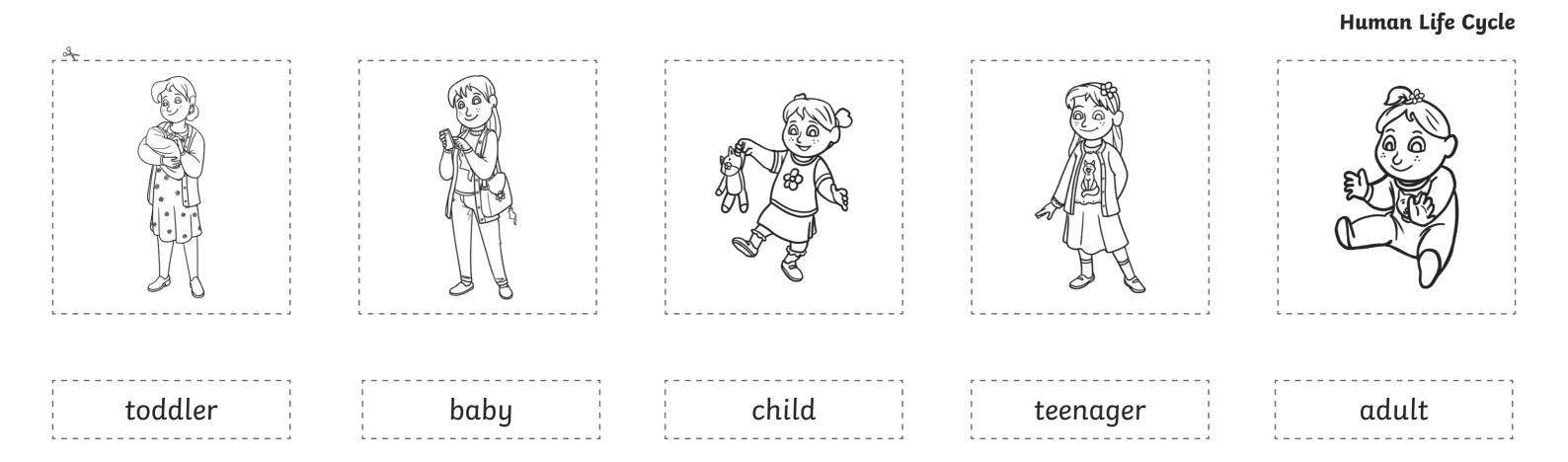
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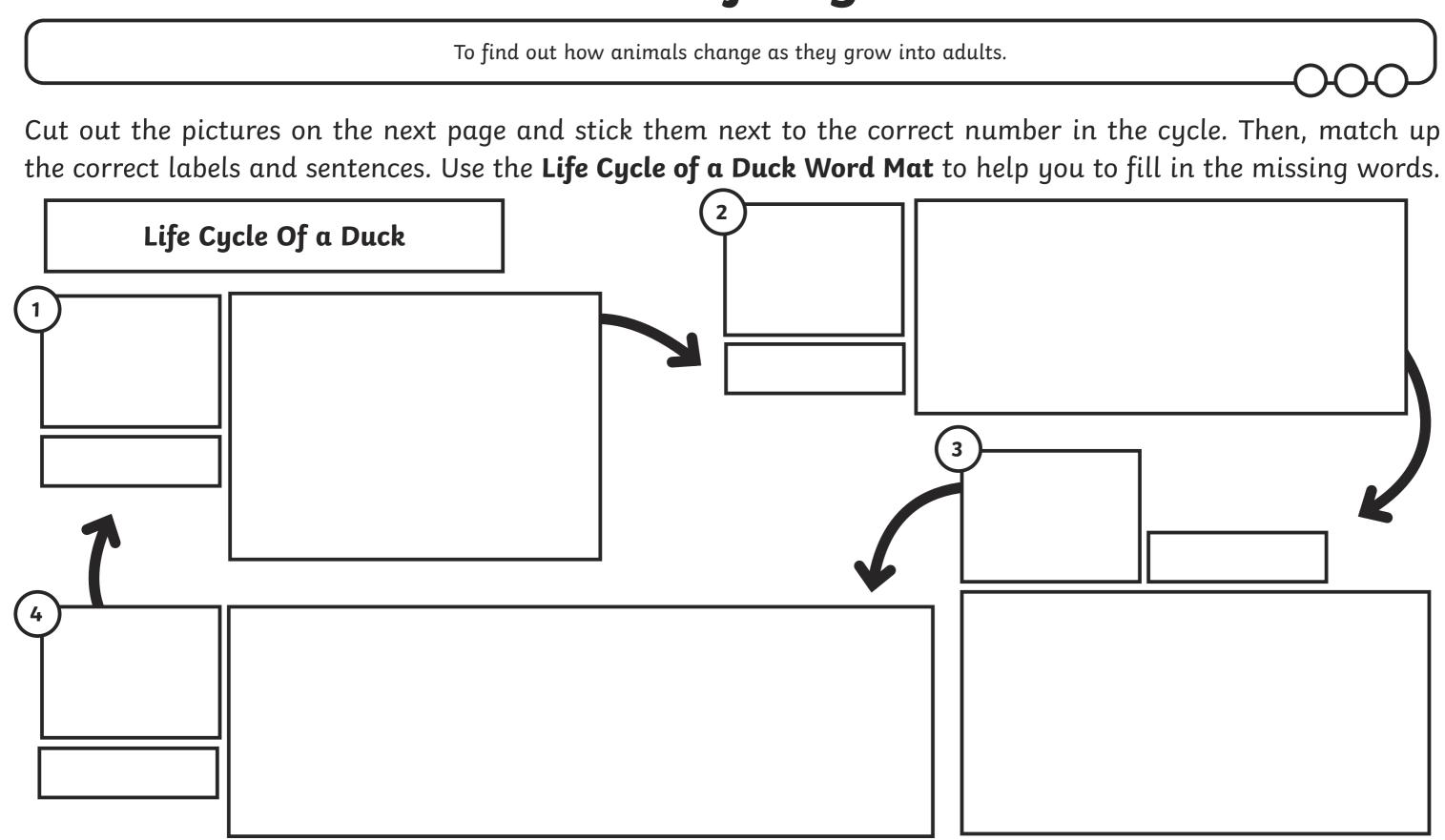












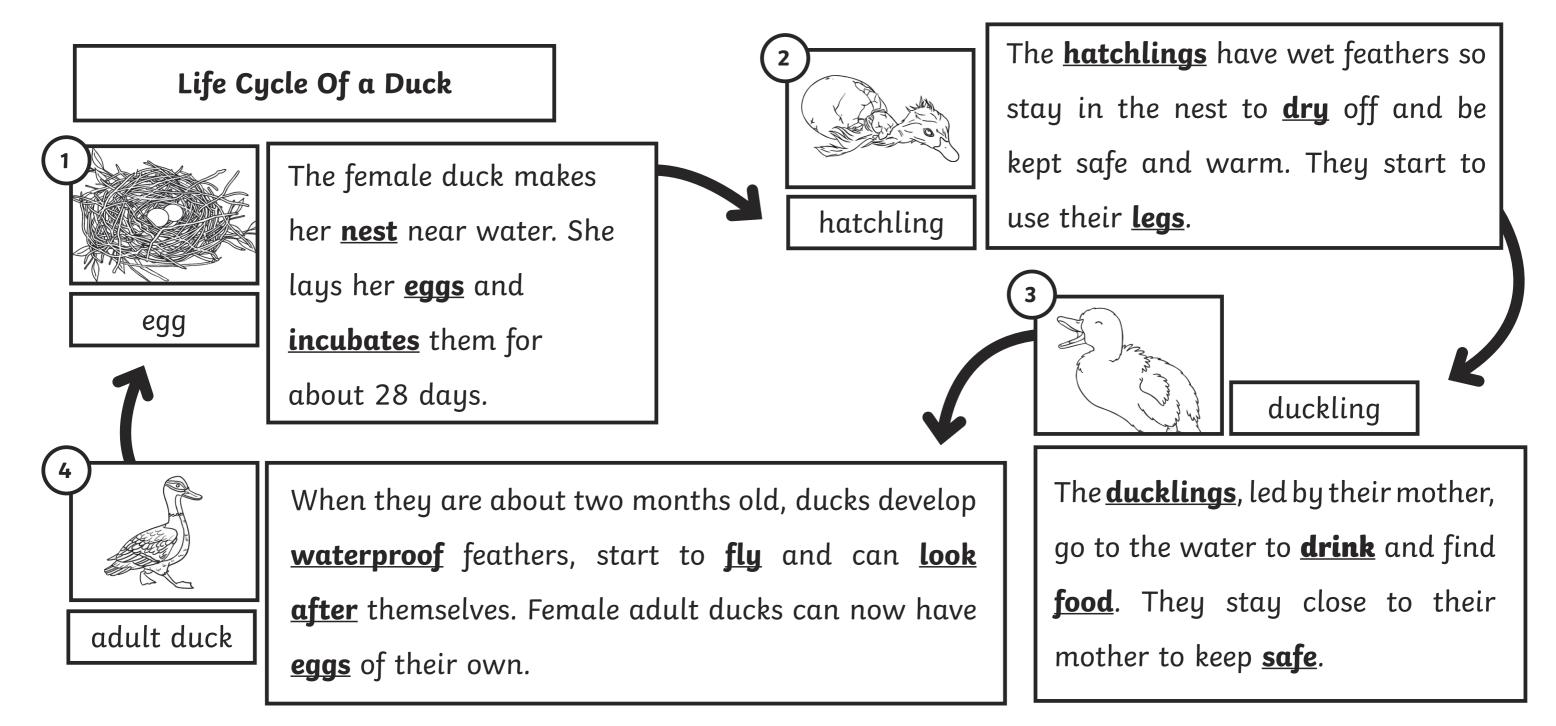


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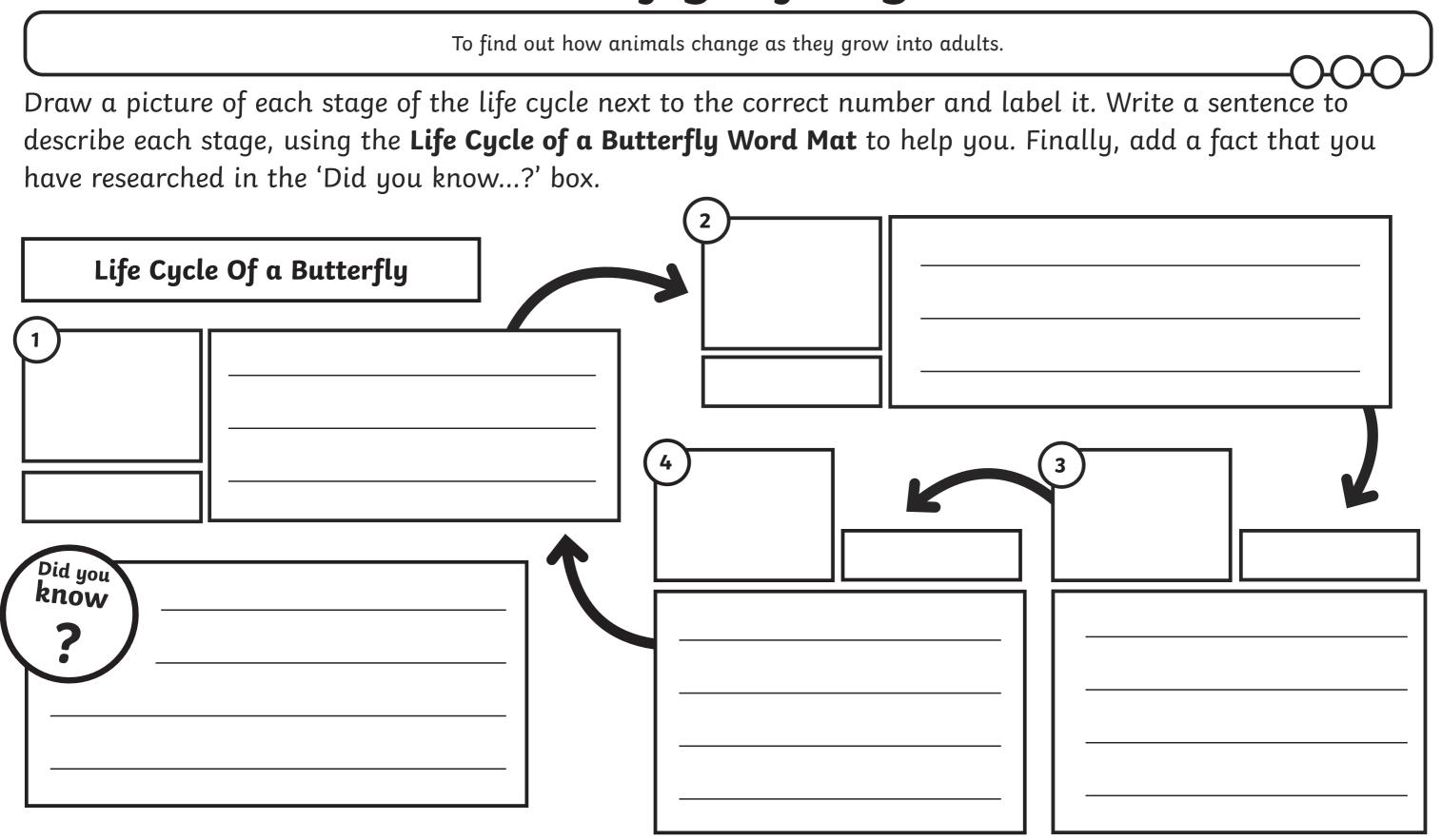
Duck Life Cycle Answers





Butterfly Life Cycle

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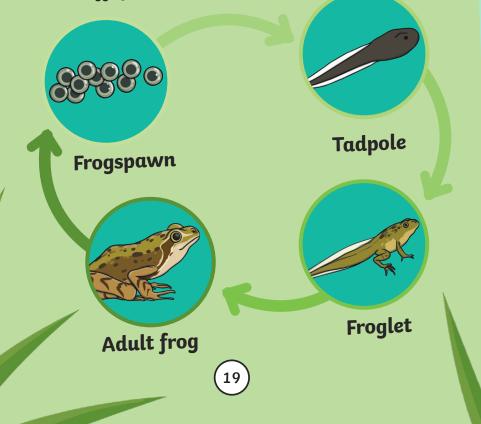


Life Cycles

How do animals change as they develop?

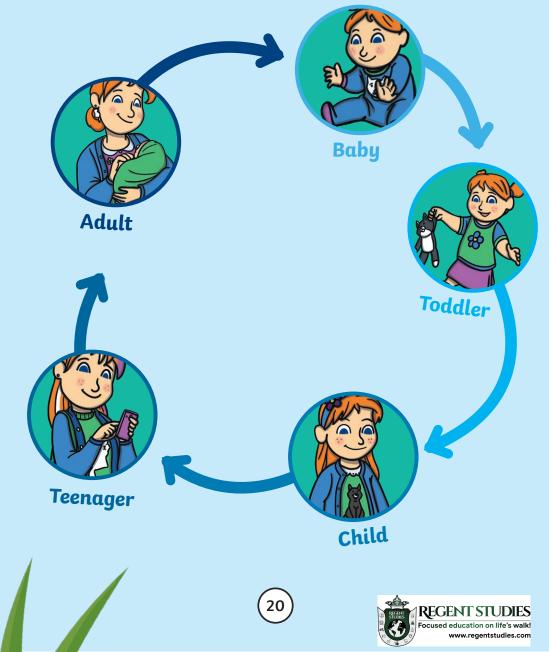
All **young** animals change in stages as they grow into **adults**, but different animals change in different ways.

A life cycle diagram shows us the changes that a living thing goes through in their life. The cycle then starts again if the **adult** animal has its own **offspring**.



Human Life Cycle

Mammals, such as humans, get bigger and stronger as they get older.



Babies

Babies need **adult** care and can't look after themselves. During their first year they change a lot. At first, babies feed on milk, communicate by crying and don't move a lot. As they grow bigger, they may start to move more, sometimes by crawling. They may also begin to eat solid foods and start the early stages of talking.

Adult

Adults are fully grown and most can take care of themselves. They now may be able to have their own children.

Toddler

Toddlers still need lots of **adult** care but they may start to become more **independent**. They may also learn to walk, run and talk more.

Child

Humans continue to grow throughout childhood. Children still need **adult** care but they may do more things **independently** (by themselves). They may begin to learn lots of new skills, like reading and writing.

Teenager

Teenagers are very nearly **adults**. Their bodies can change a lot and they may nearly be fully **independent**.





Ducks and other birds grow bigger and stronger as they grow. They often change colour as they become **adults**.

Egg

1

The female duck makes her nest near water. She lays her eggs and **incubates** them for about 28 days.



When they are about two months old, ducks develop **waterproof** feathers, start to fly and can look after themselves. Female **adult** ducks can now have eggs of their own. Hatchling The hatchlings have wet feathers so stay in the nest to dry off and be kept safe and warm. They start to use their legs.

Duckling

The ducklings, led by their mother, go to the water to drink and find food. They stay close to their mother to keep safe.

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Butterfly Life Cycle

Butterflies and other insects are another type of animal that go through **metamorphosis** to reach adulthood.

Egg

1

Female butterflies lay their eggs, often on the underside of a leaf.

Adult Butterfly

After the **metamorphosis**, an **adult** butterfly crawls out of the **chrysalis** with its new wings! Female butterflies can now lay their own eggs.

Did you know

Larva

Pupa

3

doesn't stretch so they **shed** it instead.

Larvae, known as caterpillars, hatch out of

the eggs. They start eating as soon as they

hatch and grow very quickly. Their skin

When the caterpillar has reached its full size, it forms a case around itself called a **chrysalis**. The caterpillar is now called the **pupa**. This stage is when the amazing process of **metamorphosis** happens!

The life cycle of a monarch butterfly is very short. They only live for two to six weeks so the **adult** butterfly will want to lay eggs as quickly as possible.

