

**mammal**



**fish**



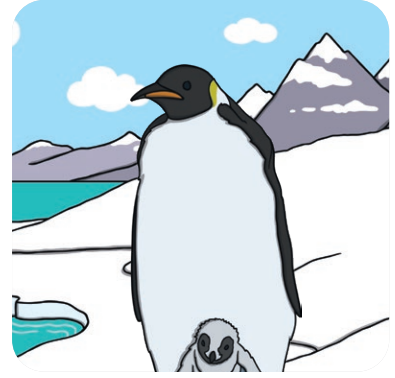
**amphibian**



**reptile**



bird



# Animal Offspring Challenge

To match, sort and group young animals and their adults.



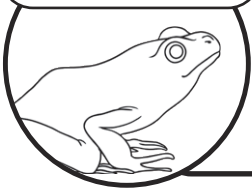
Can you explain what you have noticed about the adults and their offspring in each animal group? Use the word bank at the bottom of the page to help you.

## Reptiles



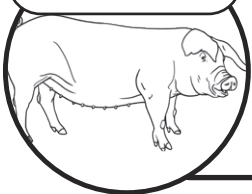
I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Amphibians



I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Mammals



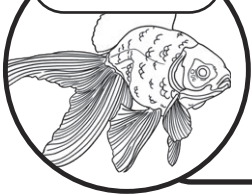
I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Birds



I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Fish



I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Word Bank

reptile

amphibian

bird

mammal

fish

adult

offspring

egg

hatch

live young

young

grow

looks like

does not look like

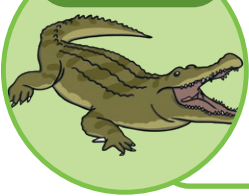
# Animal Offspring Challenge

To match, sort and group young animals and their adults.



Can you explain what you have noticed about the adults and their offspring in each animal group? Use the word bank at the bottom of the page to help you.

## Reptiles



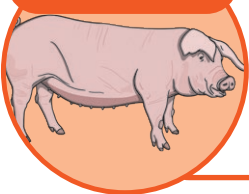
I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Amphibians



I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Mammals



I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Birds



I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Fish



I noticed that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Word Bank

reptile

amphibian

bird

mammal

fish

adult

offspring

egg

hatch

live young

young

grow

looks like

does not look like



# Awesome Animals

## What do all animals have in common?

Animals, and all living things, do certain things to stay alive. These are called life processes.

Some examples of life processes include:

having  
offspring

taking in  
**nutrients**

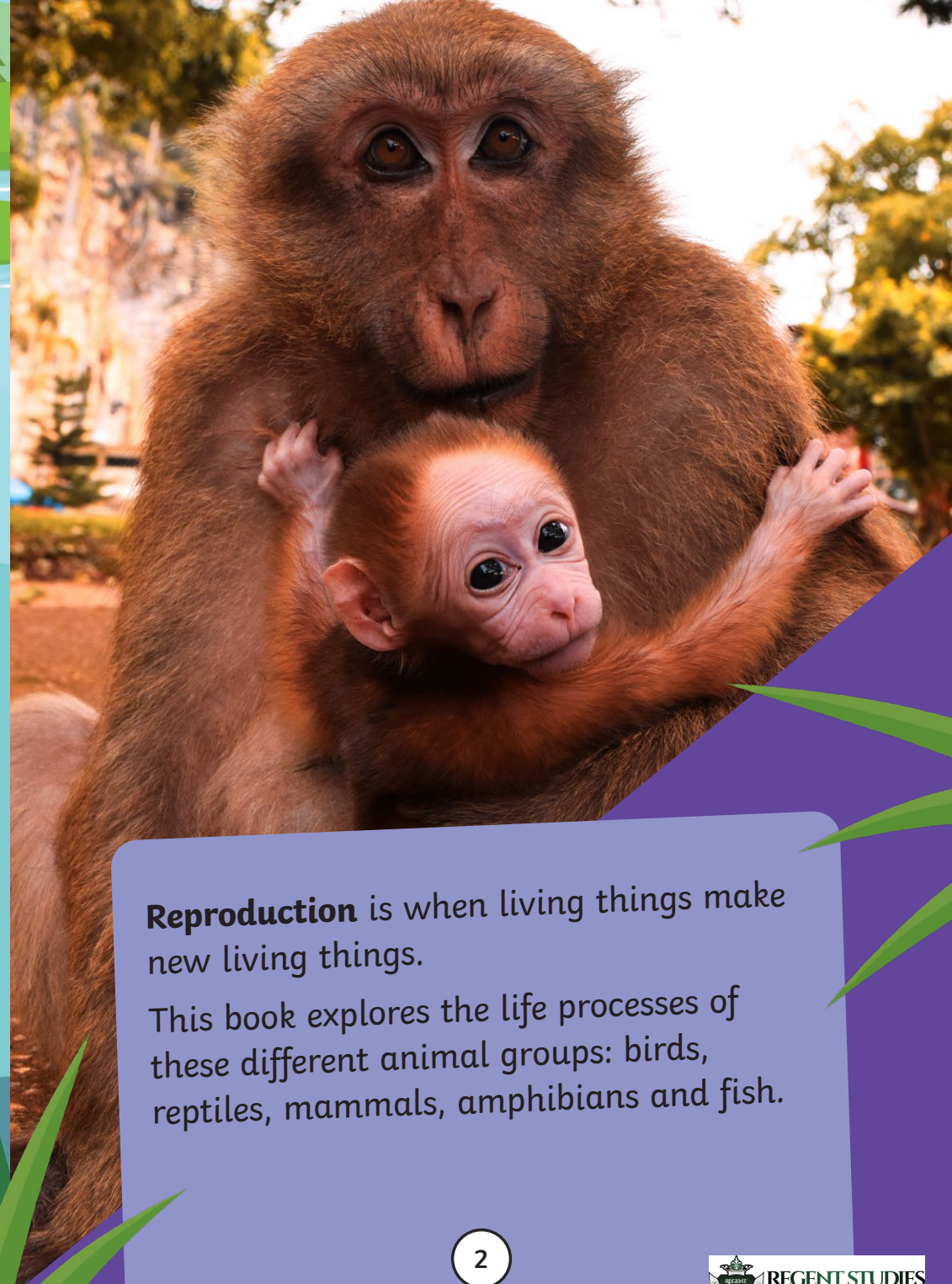
growing

1

2

**Reproduction** is when living things make new living things.

This book explores the life processes of these different animal groups: birds, reptiles, mammals, amphibians and fish.



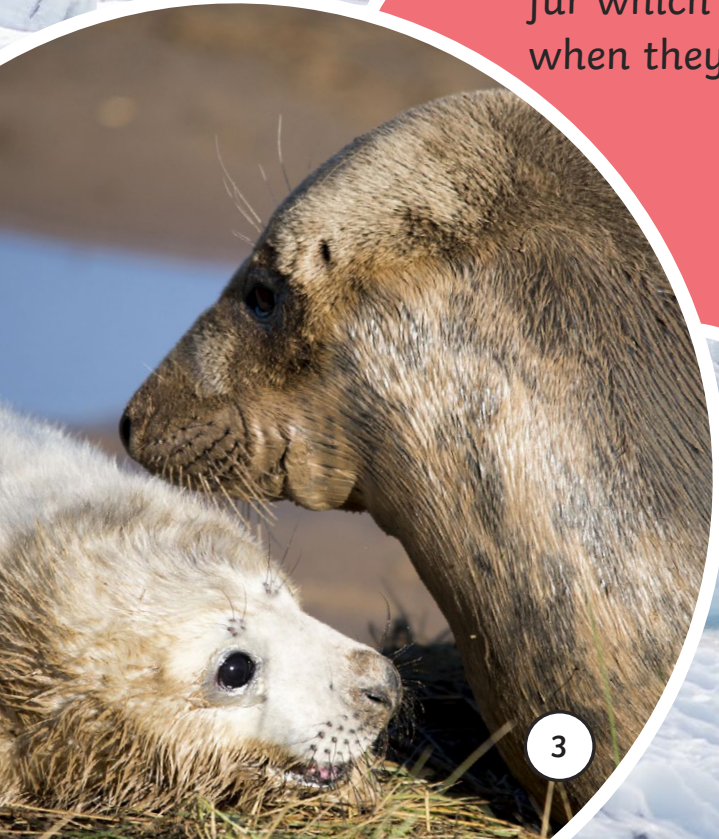


# Beautiful Babies

Do all animal offspring look like their adult when they are born?

Some **offspring** look like their parent when they are born, but some look very different.

Grey seals have a brown-grey coat of fur which is white when they are born.



3

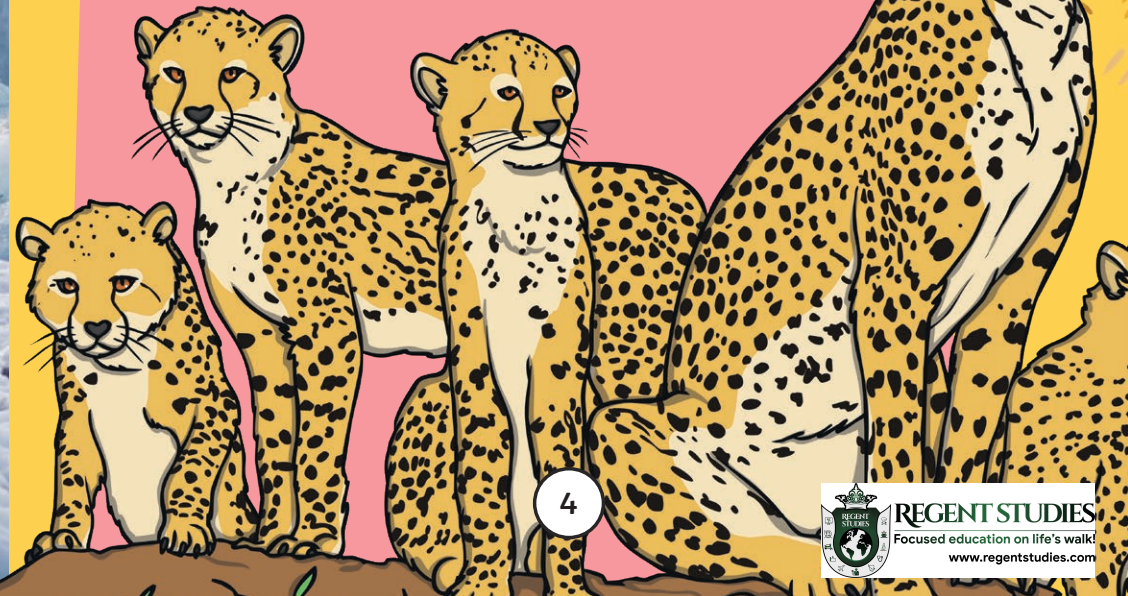
When tapirs are born, they have unusual markings which they lose as they grow up.



## Live Young

Some animals give birth to **live young**. These babies are much smaller than the parent.

Although they may be a different colour, or have a different **body covering** when they are first born, often **live young** do look like the **adult** animal.



4



Some animals lay eggs which hatch into **offspring**. Some of these babies look like their **adult** when they hatch but some look very different.



Tiny bog turtle **young** are only about 2.5cm long when they hatch from their eggs. **Adults** can grow to about 10cm long.



Swans are white but baby swans (cygnets) are a greyish colour when they are born.

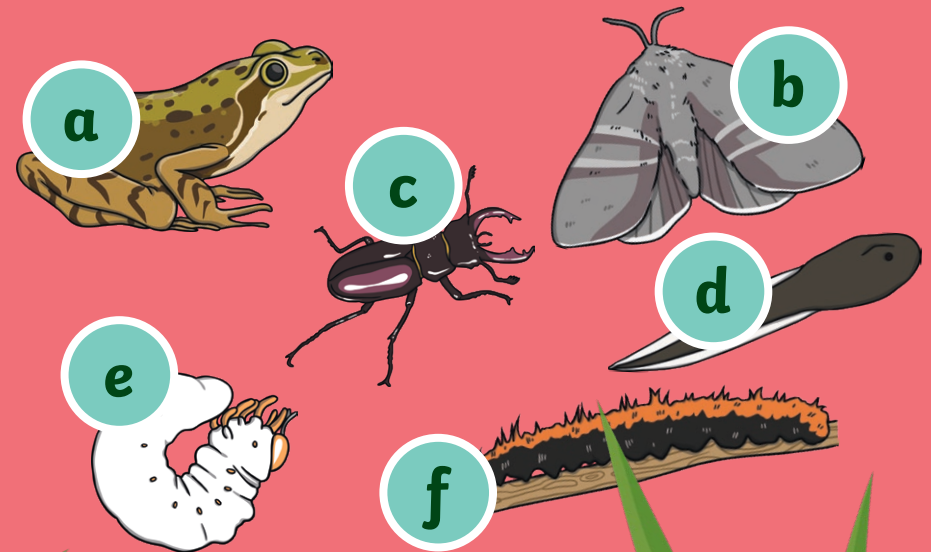
5

## Offspring That Do Not Look Like Their Adult

Some animals look totally different to their **adult** when they are born and must go through many big changes to finally look like the grown-up animal. This process is called **metamorphosis**.

Find out more about this in the section called 'Life Cycles'.

Here are the **adults** and **offspring** of a frog, a moth and a stag beetle. Can you match the **adults** to the correct **offspring**? The answers are found at the side of this page.



6

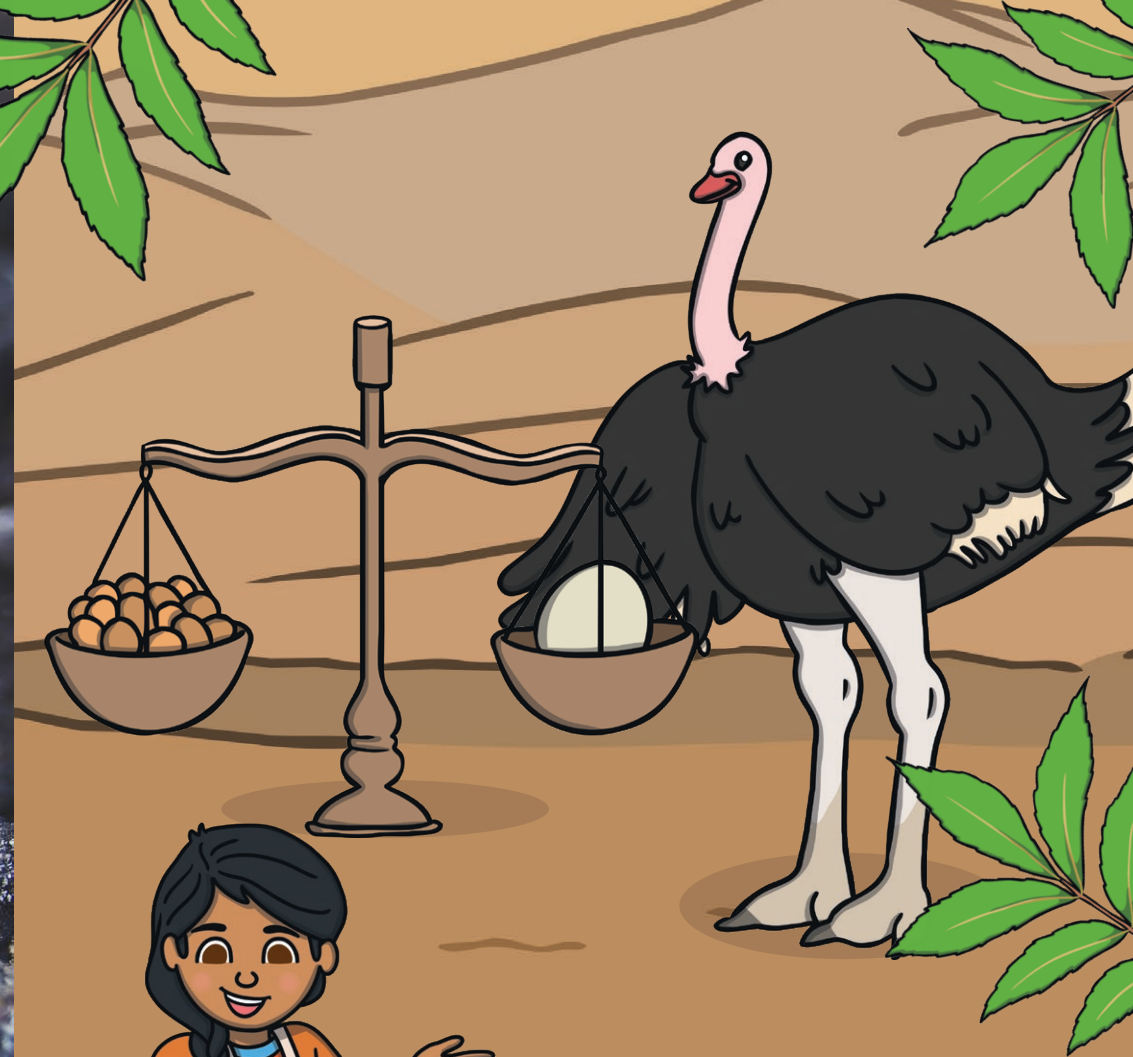
# Excellent Egg Facts

The African driver ant can lay between three and four million eggs every 25 days! This little insect is thought to lay more eggs than any other animal in the world.



## Research It!

Use the internet and non-fiction books to discover more excellent egg facts for yourself. Can you find out which animal lays the world's smallest egg or how many eggs a rattlesnake lays? What else can you discover?



Did you  
know

?

The world's biggest egg was laid by an ostrich in Sweden in 2008. It weighed 2.5kg. This is the same weight as about 50 chicken eggs!



# Mammals

## What are mammal offspring like?

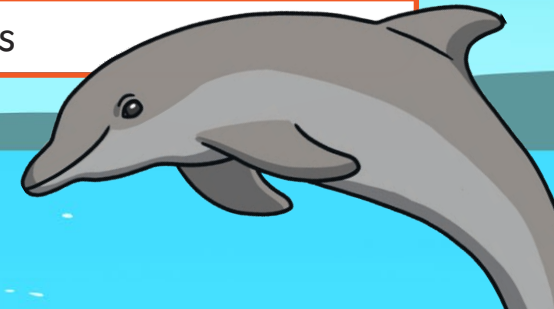
Baby mammals grow inside their mother's body until they are ready to be born. Mammals give birth to **live young** that often look just like them, only smaller. Sometimes, their **body covering** might be different in colour, pattern or feel.

Echidnas and platypus are mammals but they lay eggs rather than giving birth to **live young**.



Different animals take different lengths of time to grow inside their mother before they are born. What do you notice about the mammal examples below?

<b>Hamster</b>	16 days (but varies with type)
<b>Sheep</b>	5 months
<b>Human</b>	9 months
<b>Dolphin</b>	12 months (1 year)
<b>Elephant</b>	22 months



Did you  
know



Although dolphins and whales seem like fish, they are actually mammals. They come to the surface to breathe air through a **blowhole** and give birth to **live young**.

# Reptiles

## What are reptile offspring like?

Most reptiles lay eggs but some give birth to **live young**. Reptiles lay their eggs on dry land. The female builds a nest to lay her eggs in. Some reptiles stay with the eggs until they are ready to hatch but some leave them.

When the eggs hatch, the **hatchlings** often look like their parent but they are much smaller.



a crocodile **hatchling**

11



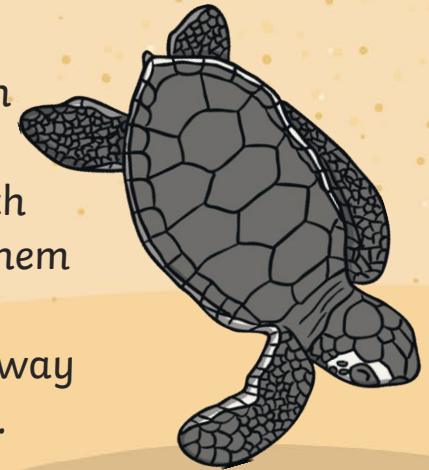
Did you know

?



Rattlesnakes don't lay eggs. Instead, they give birth to **live young**. The **offspring** are about 25cm long but **adults** can grow to over two metres long!

Sea turtles lay their eggs on beaches. After laying their eggs and covering them with sand, female turtles leave them and return to the sea. The **hatchlings** must find their way to the sea when they hatch.



12



# Birds

## What are bird offspring like?

Female birds lay eggs that hatch into **hatchlings**. Most male and female birds take it in turns to **incubate** the egg.

The **hatchlings** usually look similar to their **adult**, only smaller. Some baby birds can be a different colour to their adult and their **body covering** may change as they grow up.



In the harsh Antarctic environment, male emperor penguins look after the eggs and keep them warm. They put the egg on their feet and cover it with a 'brood pouch', a special layer of feathery skin.



Did you know



Baby flamingos are born with grey or white feathers. It can take two years for them to turn a proud pink!



Do you recognise these baby birds?  
Which adult do they grow into?

a



owl

b



eagle

c



duck



# Fish

## What are fish offspring like?

Most fish lay eggs. Female fish lay eggs (called roe) in water. They can lay anywhere from one hundred to one thousand eggs. Not all of these eggs will grow into babies.

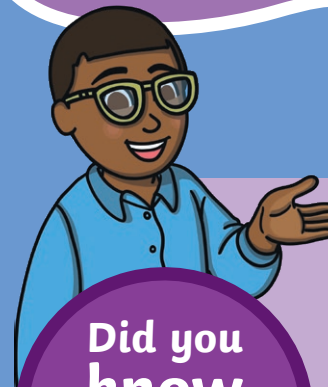
When the **offspring** hatch out of the eggs, they are known as **larvae**. Fish **larvae** do not look like their **adult**.

Look at how different the cod **larvae** and **adult** cod are!



fish roe

Why do you think jellyfish and crayfish have the word 'fish' in their name?

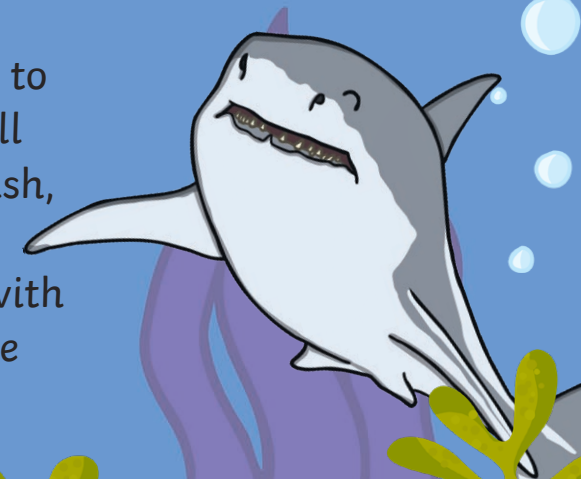


Did you know

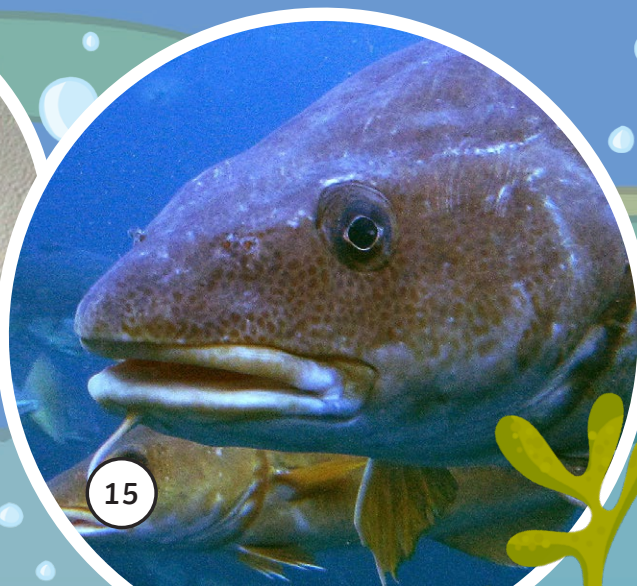
?

Although jellyfish and crayfish have the word 'fish' in their name, they aren't actually fish. This is because they do not have a backbone like all fish have.

Some sharks give birth to **live young**. However, all sharks are classed as fish, not mammals. This is because they breathe with gills, not **blowholes** like whales and dolphins.



15



16



# Amphibians

## What are amphibian offspring like?

Most amphibians lay their eggs in water. These eggs are also known as spawn. Most amphibians produce **larvae** which hatch from these eggs and do not look like their **adult**. The **larvae** then go through a series of big changes until they do. This is called **metamorphosis**.



Have you ever seen tadpoles (frog **larvae**)?  
How do they change to become an **adult** frog?

17



Did you  
know

?

Some amphibians have their **offspring** on dry land. They either lay their eggs on land which hatch into **young**, or give birth to **live young**.

Newts can lay up to 300 eggs which hatch after two to three weeks.



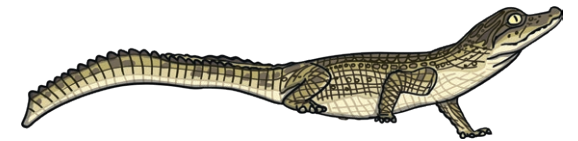
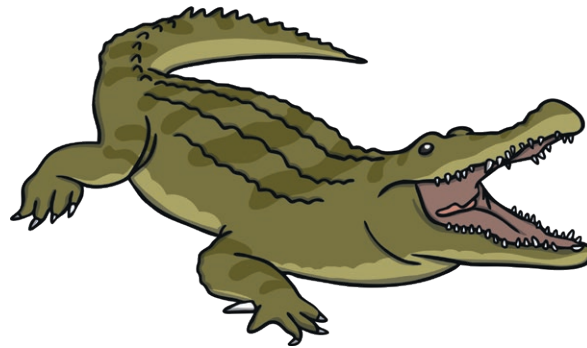
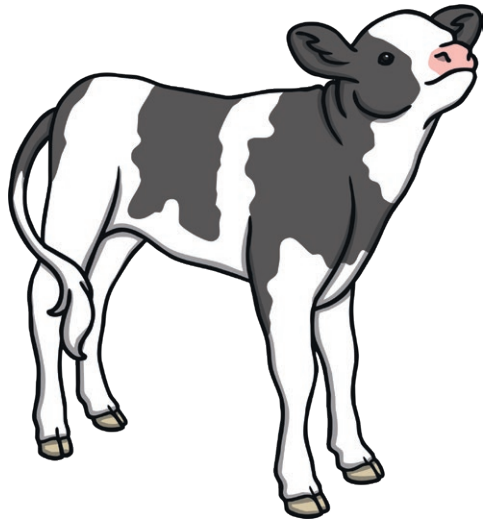
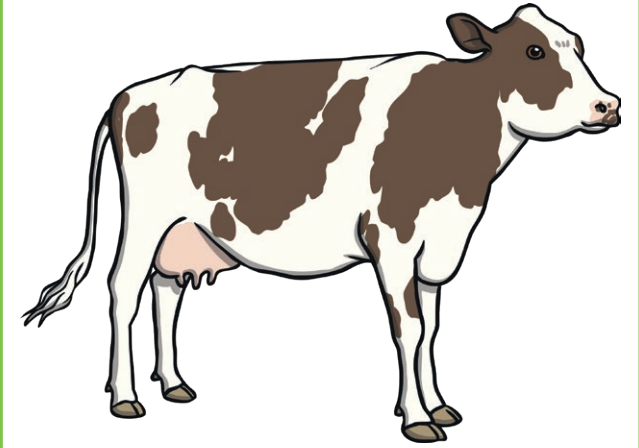
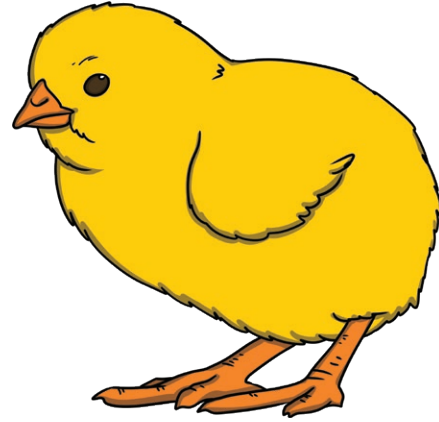
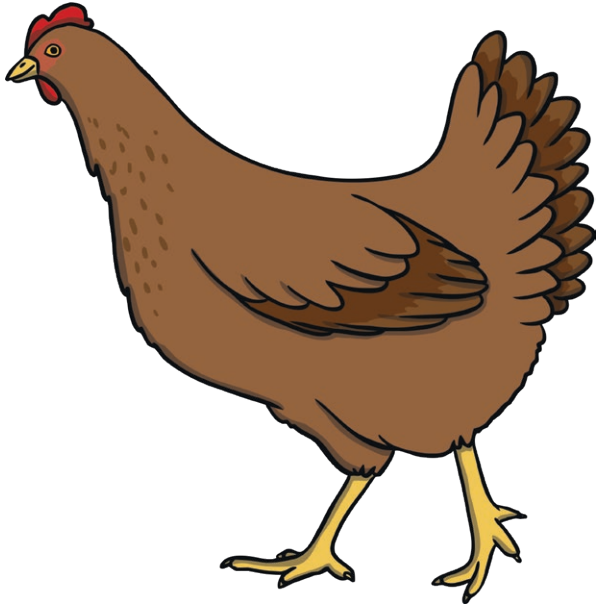
Strawberry poison dart frogs lay their eggs on land.

Fire salamanders give birth to **live young**.

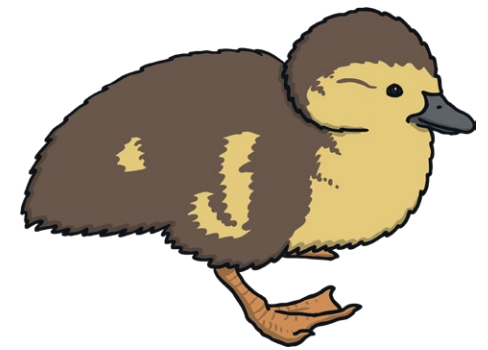
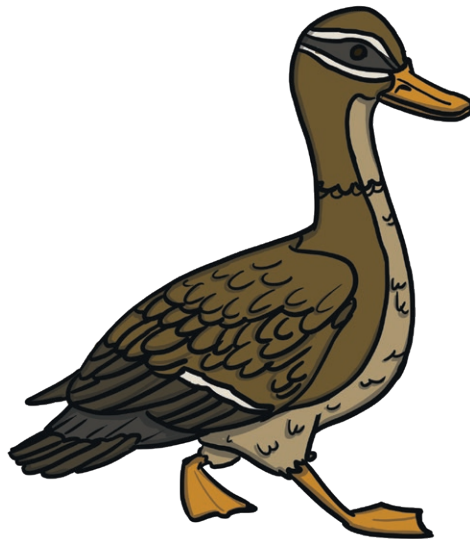
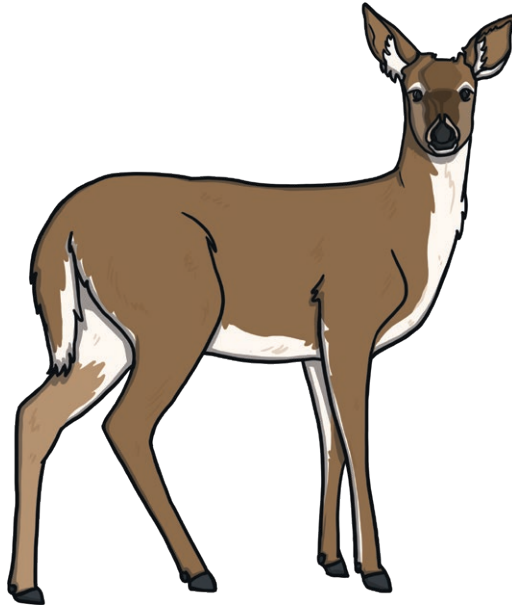
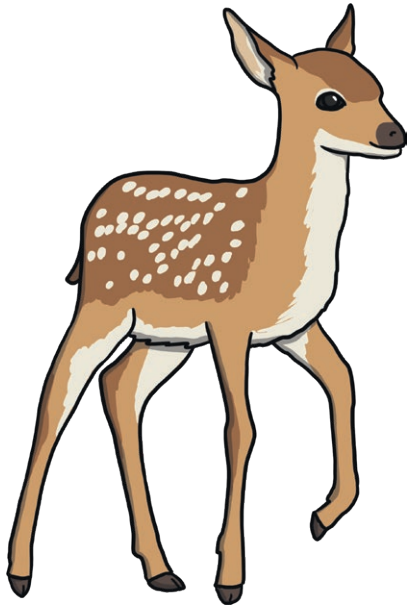


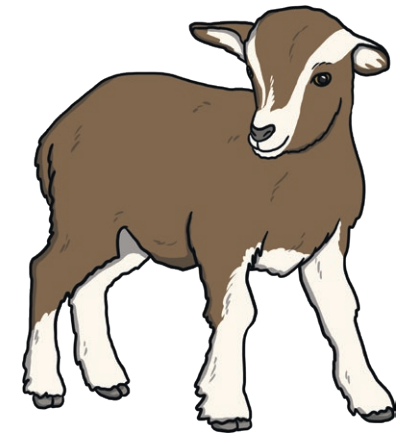
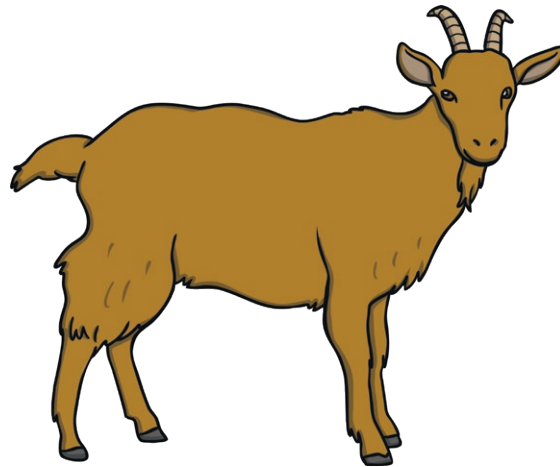
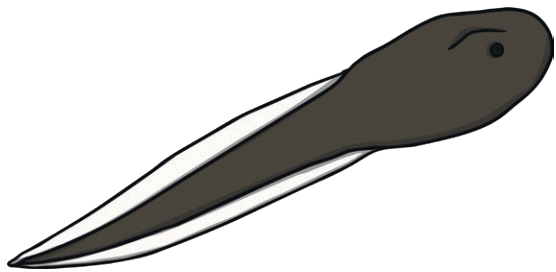
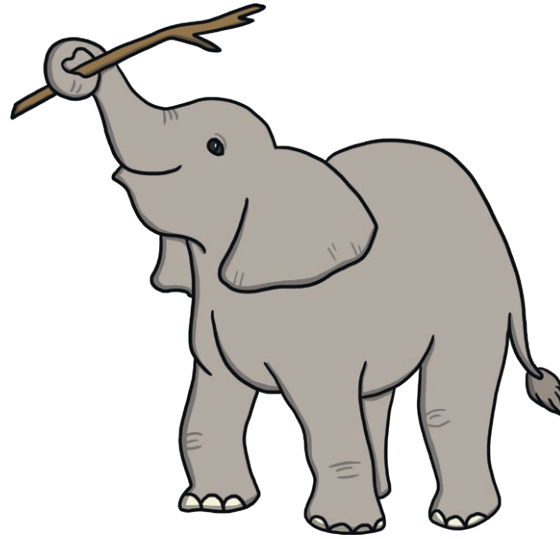
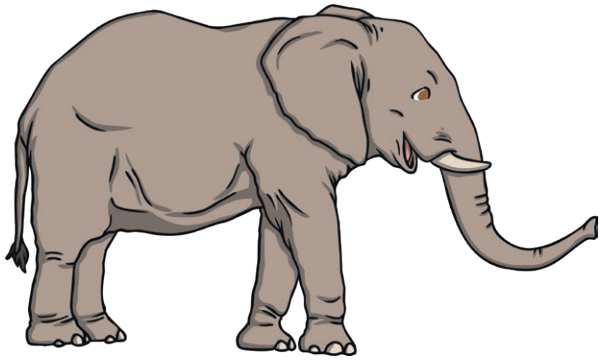
18

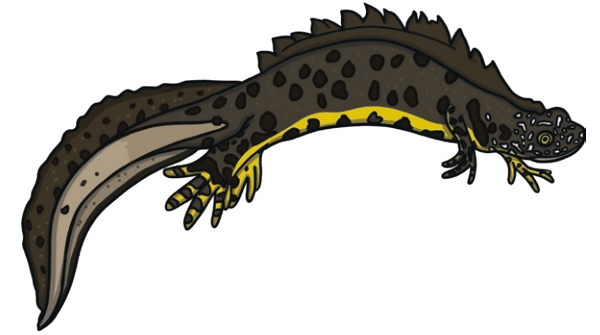
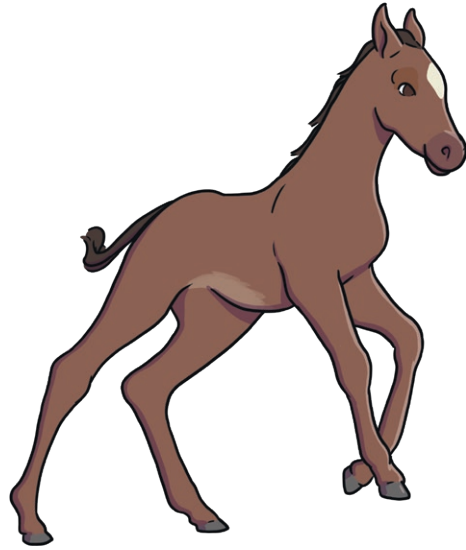
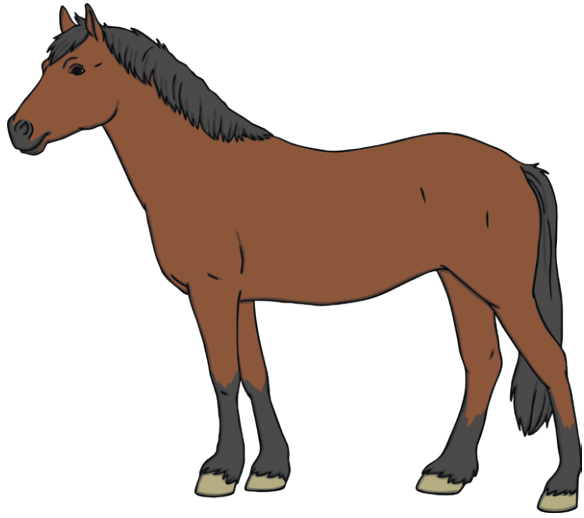


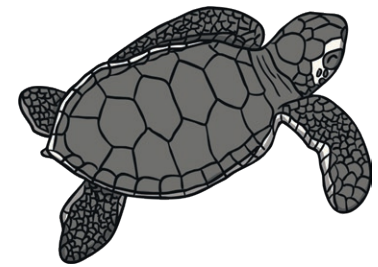
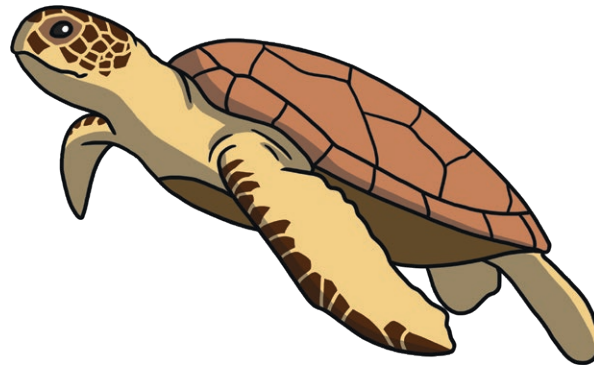
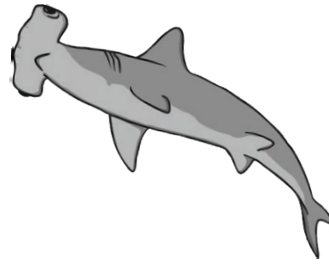
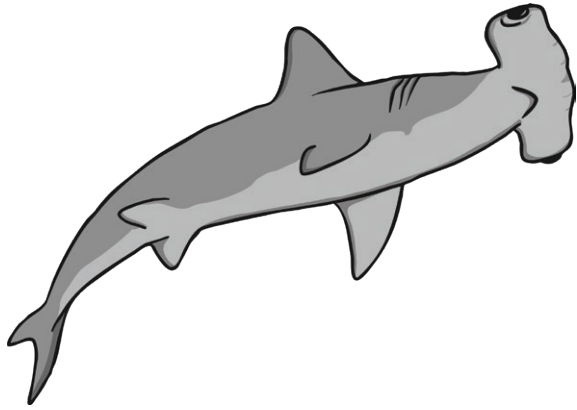




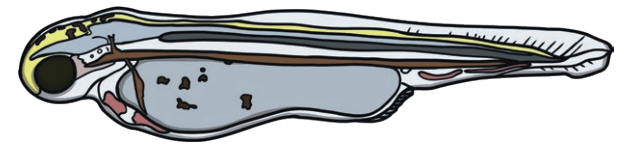
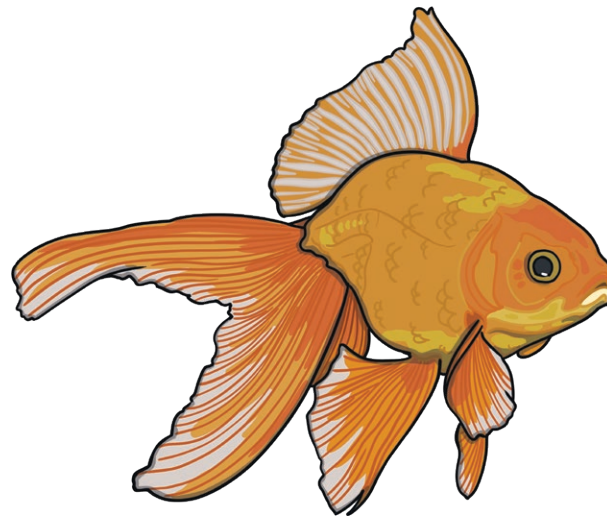
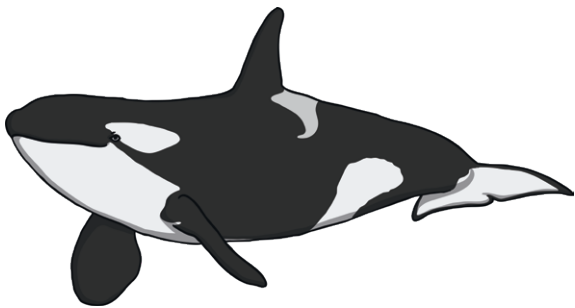
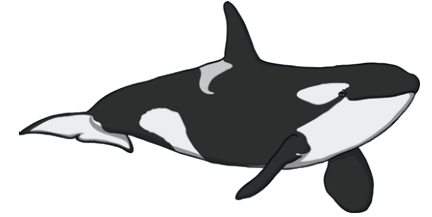
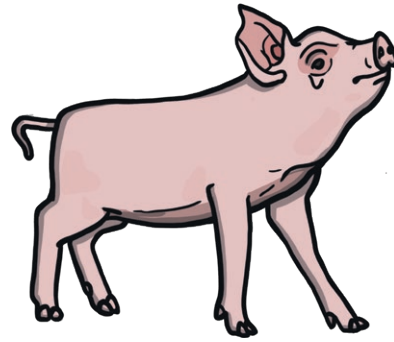
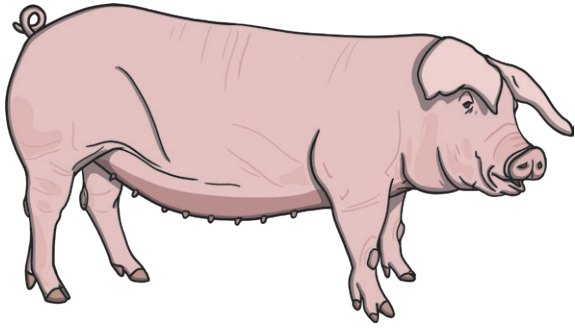














# Animal Offspring



develop

baby

eggs

looks like

reptile

bird

grow

amphibian

hatch

young

adult

mother

does not look like

mammal

spawn

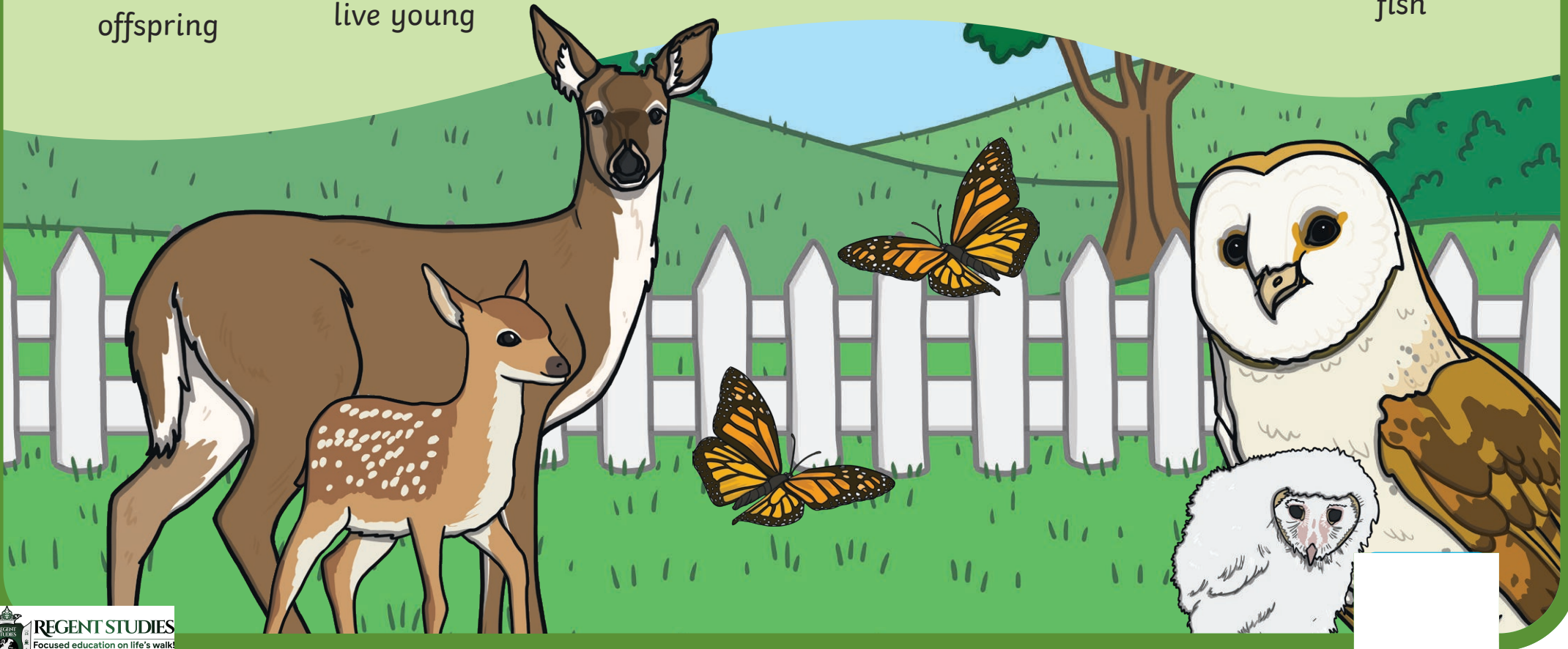
lay

change

fish

offspring

live young





A baby budgie

### Offspring

A baby budgie is looked after by its adults for the first few weeks. After that, the young bird can leave its mother and father.

### Survival

If you get a pet budgie, it will need food, water, air and a safe place to survive. They need to be kept warm.

### Diet

They eat a diet of birdseed, cooked rice, fruits and vegetables. They also need fresh water to drink. Put this in a small bowl.

Some foods are bad for budgies. Never feed them lettuce, avocado, lemon, sweets or chocolate.



Budgie eating

# Budgerigar Fact File

To describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival.



**Who cares for a baby budgie when it is first born?**

A \_\_\_\_\_ budgie needs to be looked after by its \_\_\_\_\_ for the first few weeks.

**What does a budgie need to stay alive?**

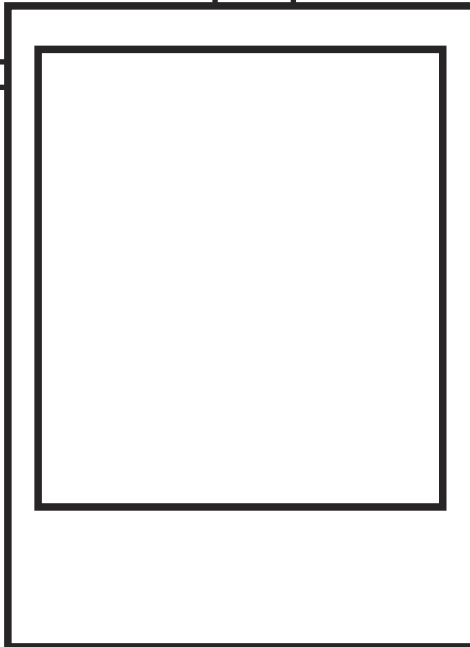
A baby budgie needs \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**What does a pet budgie eat?**

A budgie eats \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**What should a pet budgie never eat?**

A budgie should never eat \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.



## Word Bank

You can cross off each word as you write it.

birdseed

chocolate

baby

a safe place

adults

water

food

air

fruit

lemon

cooked rice

# Budgerigar Fact File

To describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival.



**Who cares for a baby budgie when it is first born?**

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**What does a budgie need to stay alive?**

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**What does a pet budgie eat and drink?**

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**What should a pet budgie never eat?**

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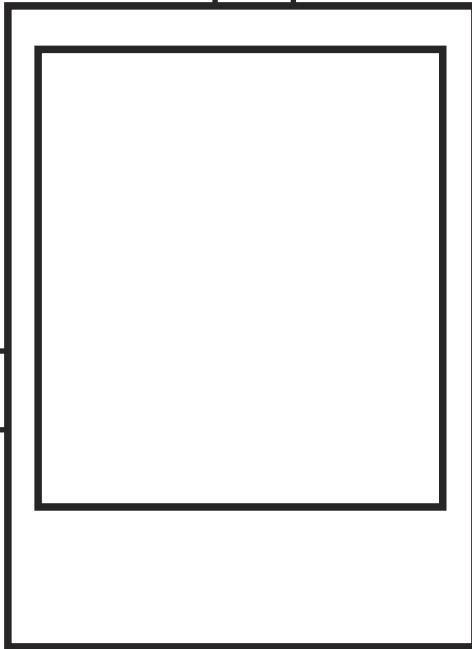
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# Fact File

To describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival.



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Blank writing area with a header box and horizontal lines.

Central square box for a drawing or image.

Blank writing area with a header box and horizontal lines.

Blank writing area with a header box and horizontal lines.

# Budgerigar Fact File Answers

To describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival.



**Who cares for a baby budgie when it is first born?**

A **baby** budgie needs to be looked after by its **adults** for the first few weeks.

**What does a budgie need to stay alive?**

A baby budgie needs **a safe place, food, air** and **water**.

**What does a pet budgie eat?**

A budgie eats **birdseed, cooked rice** and **fruit**.

**What should a pet budgie never eat?**

A budgie should never eat **chocolate** or **lemon**.

## Word Bank

You can cross off each word as you write it.

birdseed

chocolate

baby

a safe place

adults

water

food

air

fruit

lemon

cooked rice



# Human Life Cycle

## 1 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.



## 2 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.



## 3 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.



## 4 Teenager

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



## 5 Adult

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



# Human Life Cycle Cut-Outs

do the weekly food shopping alone at the supermarket



play with friends



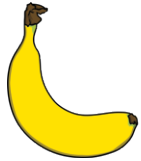
have a job



build a tower of blocks



eat solid food



learn to drive a car



go to school



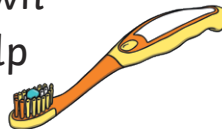
have their own home



cry



brush their own teeth with help



communicate, e.g. by talking or signing



vote in an election



learn to crawl



learn to walk and run



learn to read or write



drink milk



## Challenge



# Butterfly Life Cycle

develop butterfly larva offspring metamorphosis  
adult life cycle caterpillar pupa larvae egg grow  
baby hatch



# Duck Life Cycle

fly      legs      nest      young      grow      water      safe  
develop  
adult      hatchlings      offspring      bird      waterproof      eggs      dry  
life cycle      ducks      wet      hatch      food      look after  
baby      ducklings      drink      incubate  
feathers





# Human Life Cycle

move eat teenager mammal crawl  
adult toddler look after  
develop child grow  
baby life cycle  
talk



# Human Life Cycle

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



Cut out the names and pictures on the next page and stick them next to the correct number in the cycle.

**Circle the correct word.**

**Which animal group do humans belong to?**

mammal      amphibian

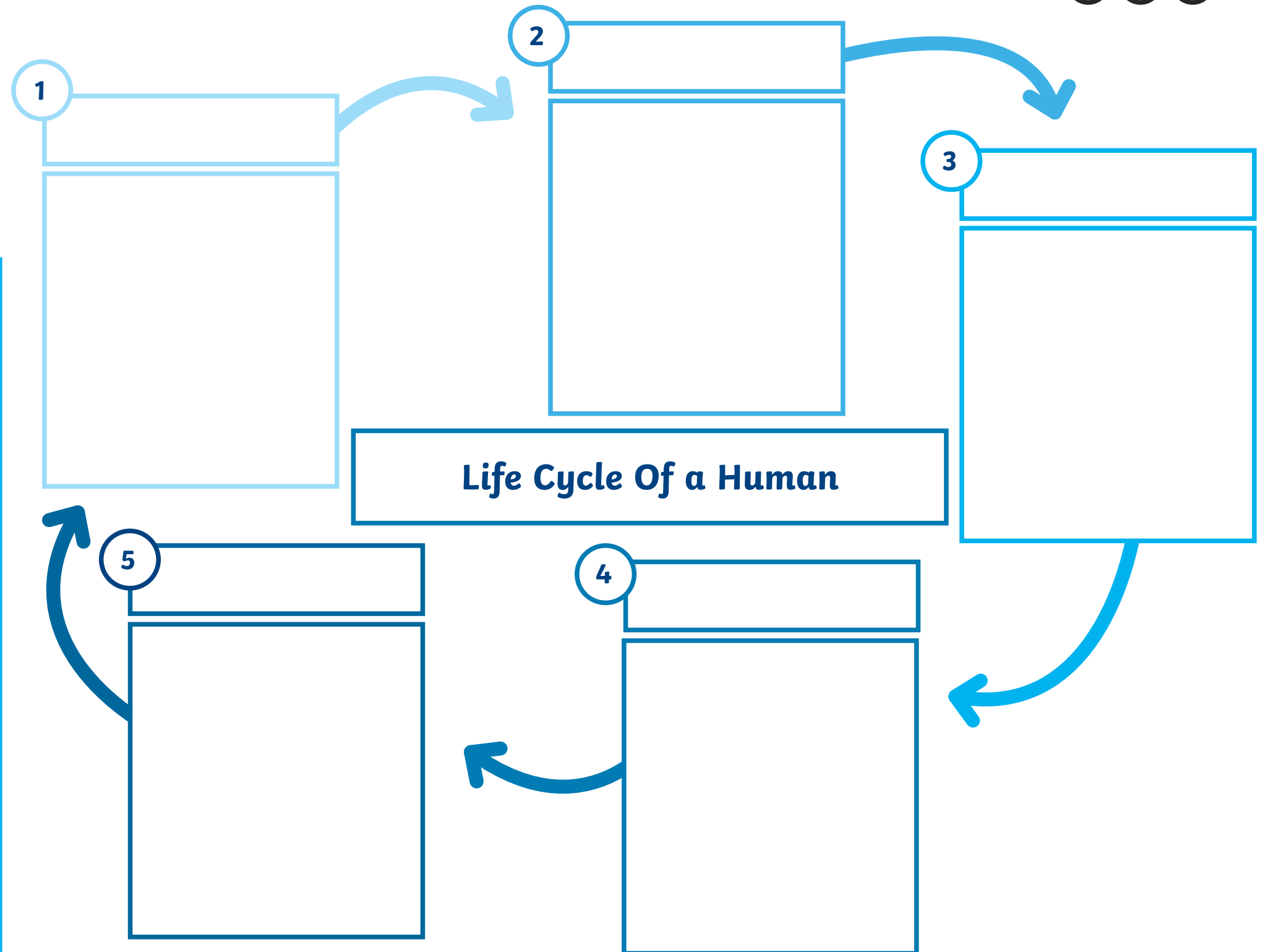
reptile      bird      fish

**Which type of offspring do they have?**

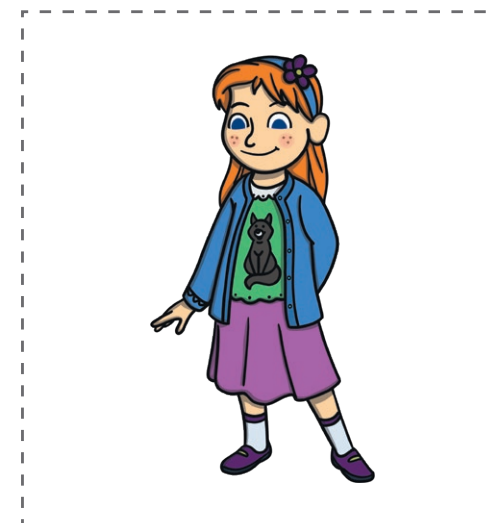
live young      eggs

**Do the offspring look like the adult when they are born?**

yes      no



# Human Life Cycle



toddler

baby

child

teenager

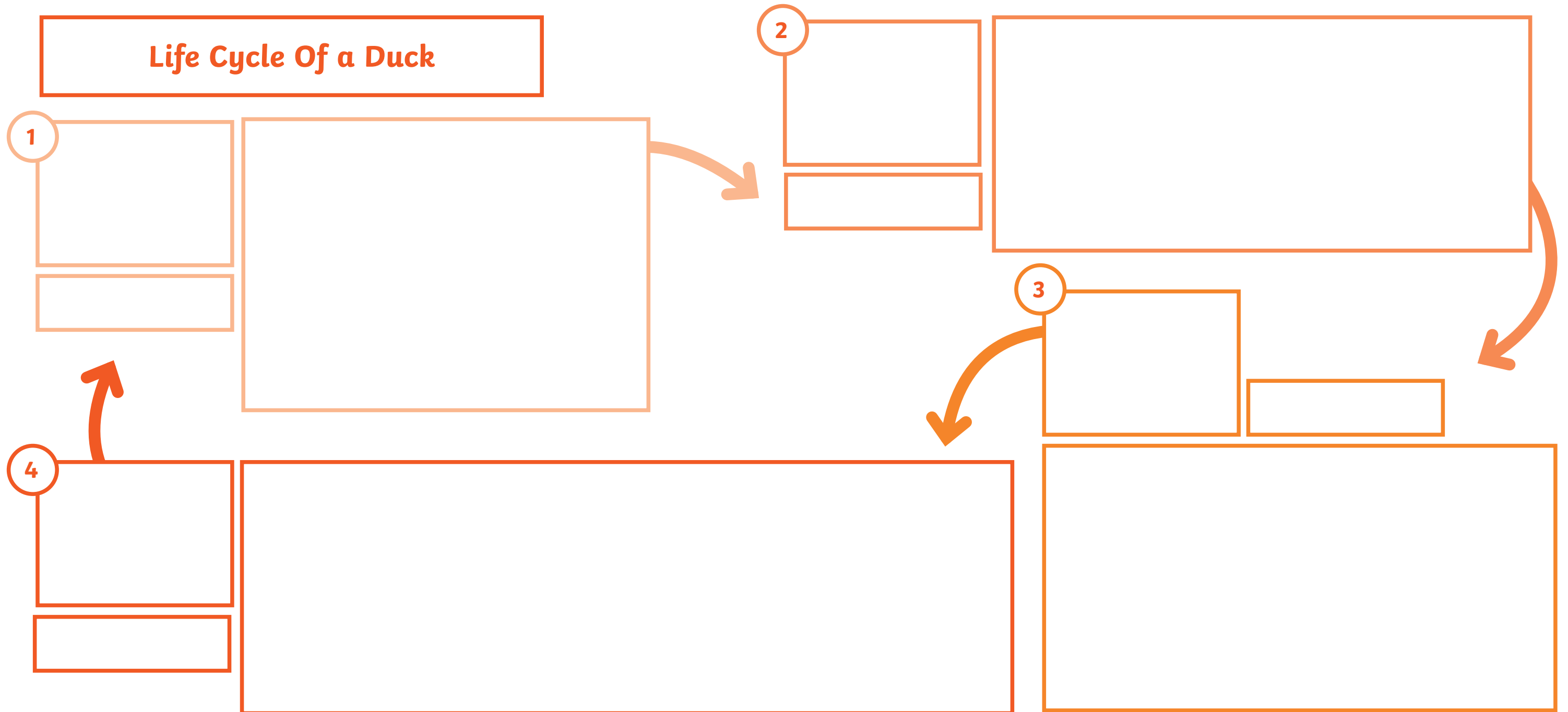
adult

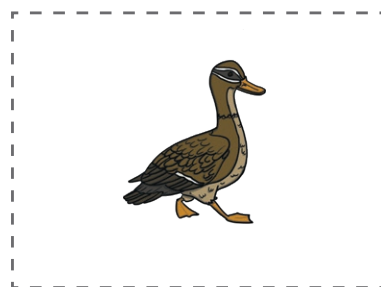
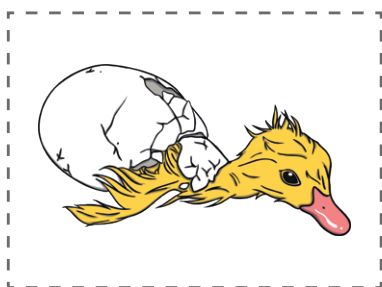
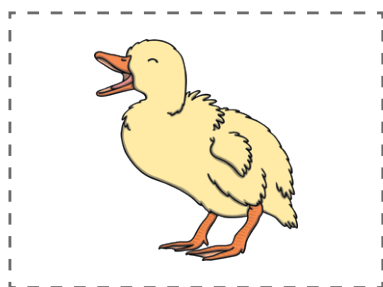
# Duck Life Cycle

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.





egg

adult duck

duckling

hatchling

The female duck makes her \_\_\_\_\_ near water. She lays her \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ them for about 28 days.

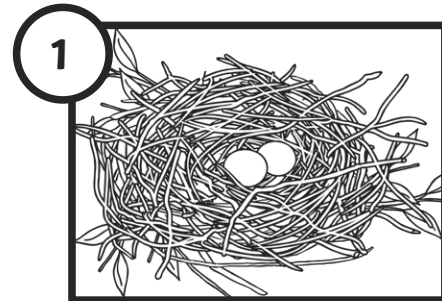
The \_\_\_\_\_ have wet feathers so stay in the nest to \_\_\_\_\_ off and be kept safe and warm. They start to use their \_\_\_\_\_.

When they are about two months old, ducks develop \_\_\_\_\_ feathers, start to \_\_\_\_\_ and can \_\_\_\_\_ themselves. Female adult ducks can now have \_\_\_\_\_ of their own.

The \_\_\_\_\_, led by their mother, go to the water to \_\_\_\_\_ and find \_\_\_\_\_. They stay close to their mother to keep \_\_\_\_\_.

# Duck Life Cycle Answers

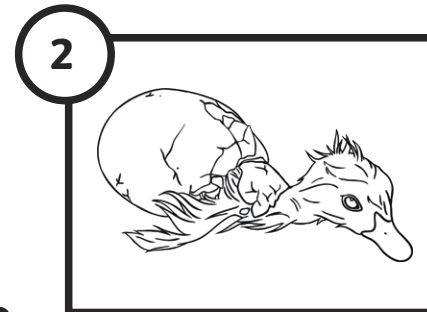
## Life Cycle Of a Duck



1

egg

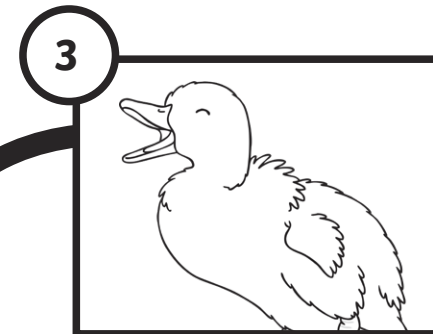
The female duck makes her **nest** near water. She lays her **eggs** and **incubates** them for about 28 days.



2

hatchling

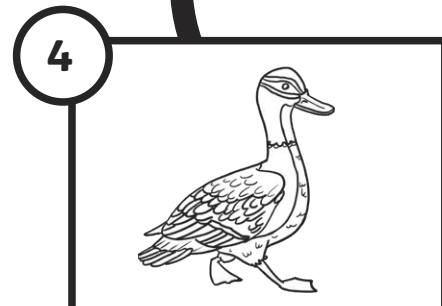
The **hatchlings** have wet feathers so stay in the nest to **dry** off and be kept safe and warm. They start to use their **legs**.



3

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**.



4

adult duck

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.



# Butterfly Life Cycle

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



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.

**Life Cycle Of a Butterfly**

1

2

3

4

Did you know ?

# Human Life Cycle

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



Cut out the names and pictures on the next page and stick them next to the correct number in the cycle.

**Circle the correct word.**

**Which animal group do humans belong to?**

mammal      amphibian

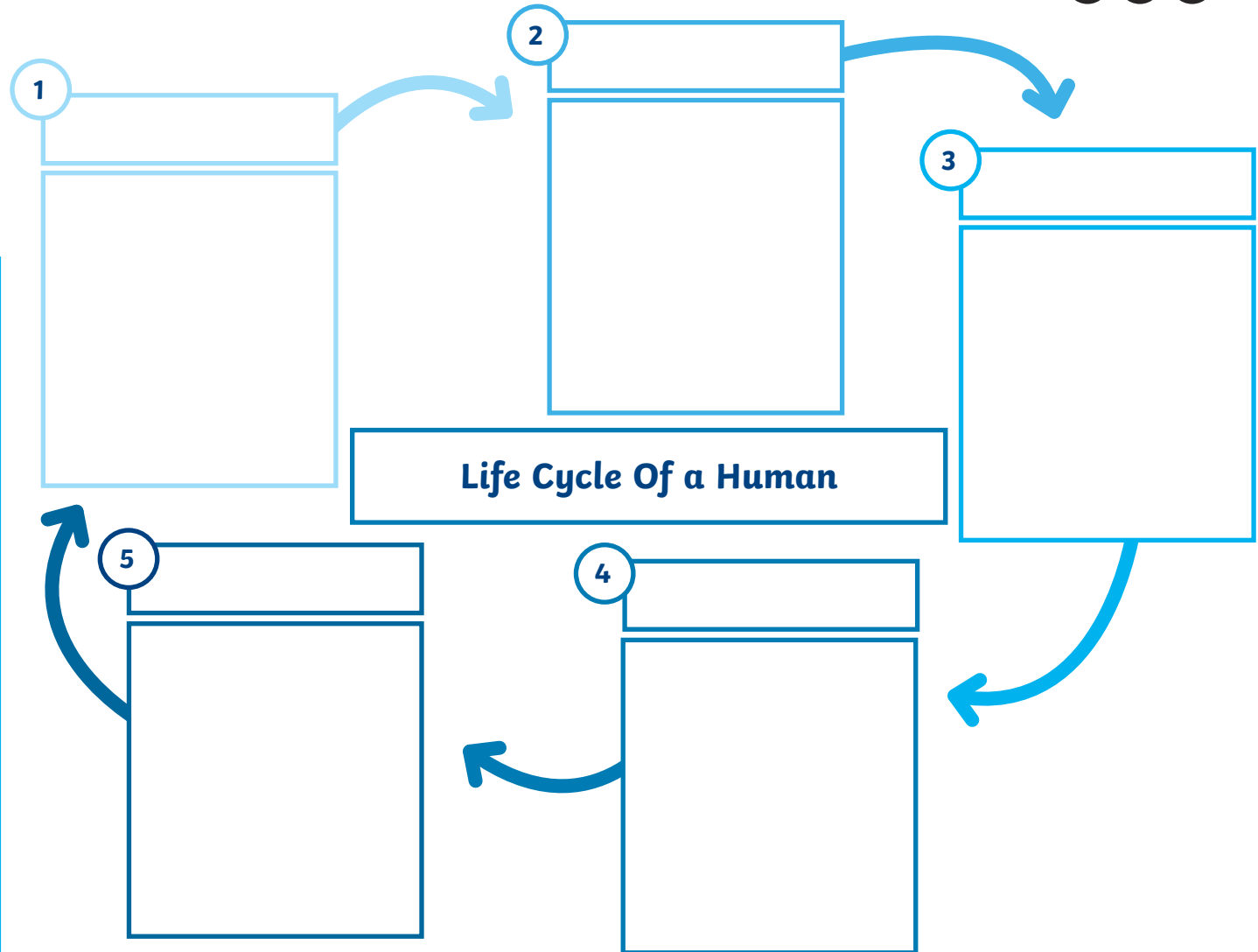
reptile      bird      fish

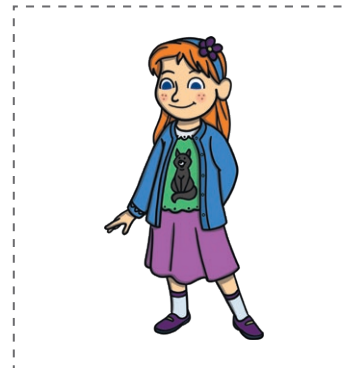
**Which type of offspring do they have?**

live young      eggs

**Do the offspring look like the adult when they are born?**

yes      no





toddler

baby

child

teenager

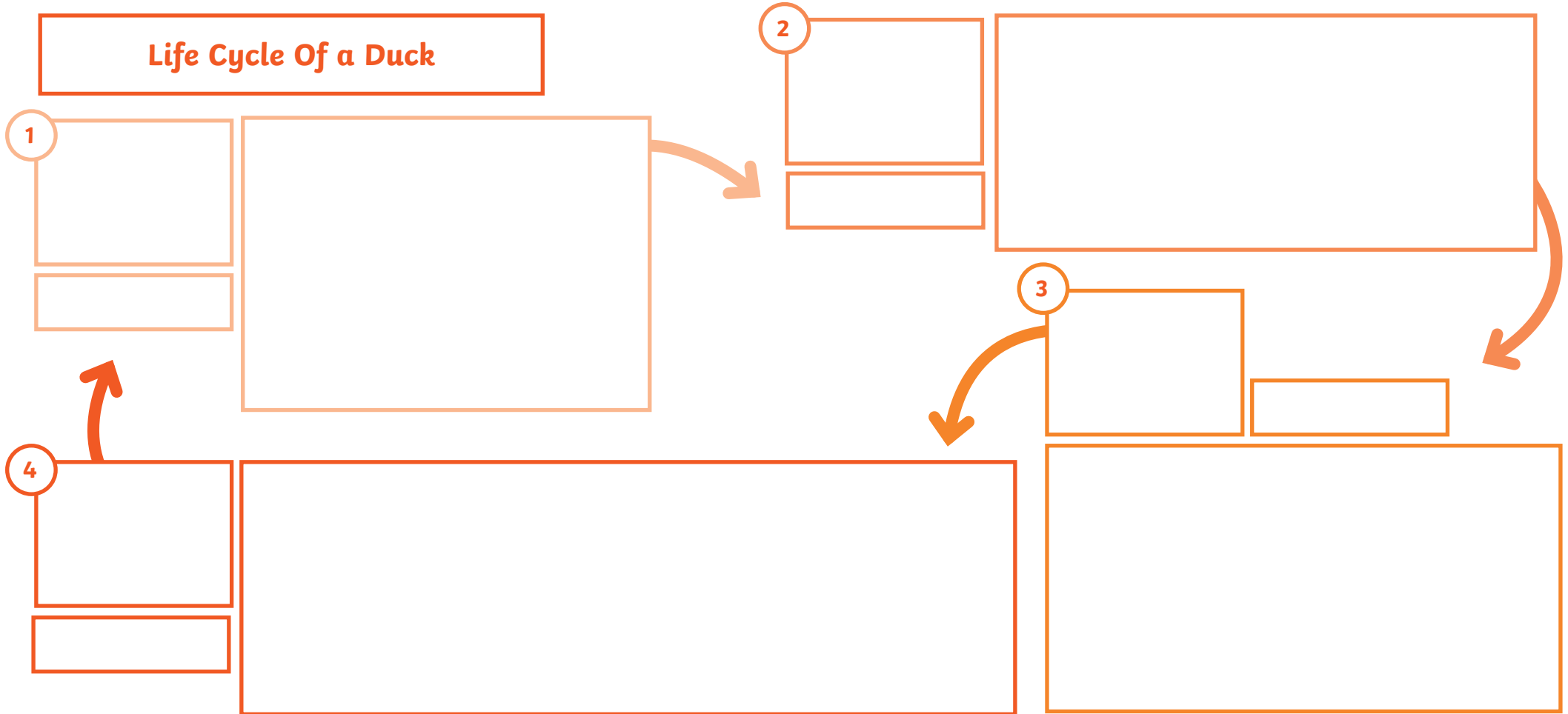
adult

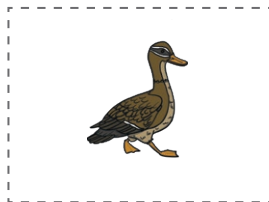
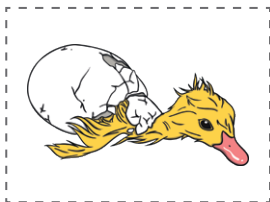
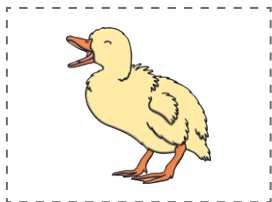
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egg

adult duck

duckling

hatchling

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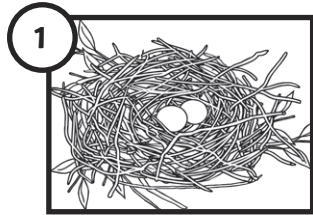
The \_\_\_\_\_ have wet feathers so stay in the nest to \_\_\_\_\_ off and be kept safe and warm. They start to use their \_\_\_\_\_.

When they are about two months old, ducks develop \_\_\_\_\_ feathers, start to \_\_\_\_\_ and can \_\_\_\_\_ themselves. Female adult ducks can now have \_\_\_\_\_ of their own.

The \_\_\_\_\_, led by their mother, go to the water to \_\_\_\_\_ and find \_\_\_\_\_. They stay close to their mother to keep \_\_\_\_\_.

# Duck Life Cycle Answers

## Life Cycle Of a Duck



1

egg

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

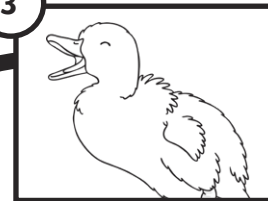
2



hatchling

The **hatchlings** have wet feathers so they stay in the nest to **dry** off and be kept safe and warm. They start to use their **legs**.

3



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**.

4



adult duck

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.



# Butterfly Life Cycle

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



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.

## Life Cycle Of a Butterfly

1

	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

2

	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

4

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

3

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

Did you know ?

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
-------------------------

# Human Life Cycle

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

Cut out the names and pictures on the next page and stick them next to the correct number in the cycle.

**Circle the correct word.**

**Which animal group do humans belong to?**

mammal      amphibian

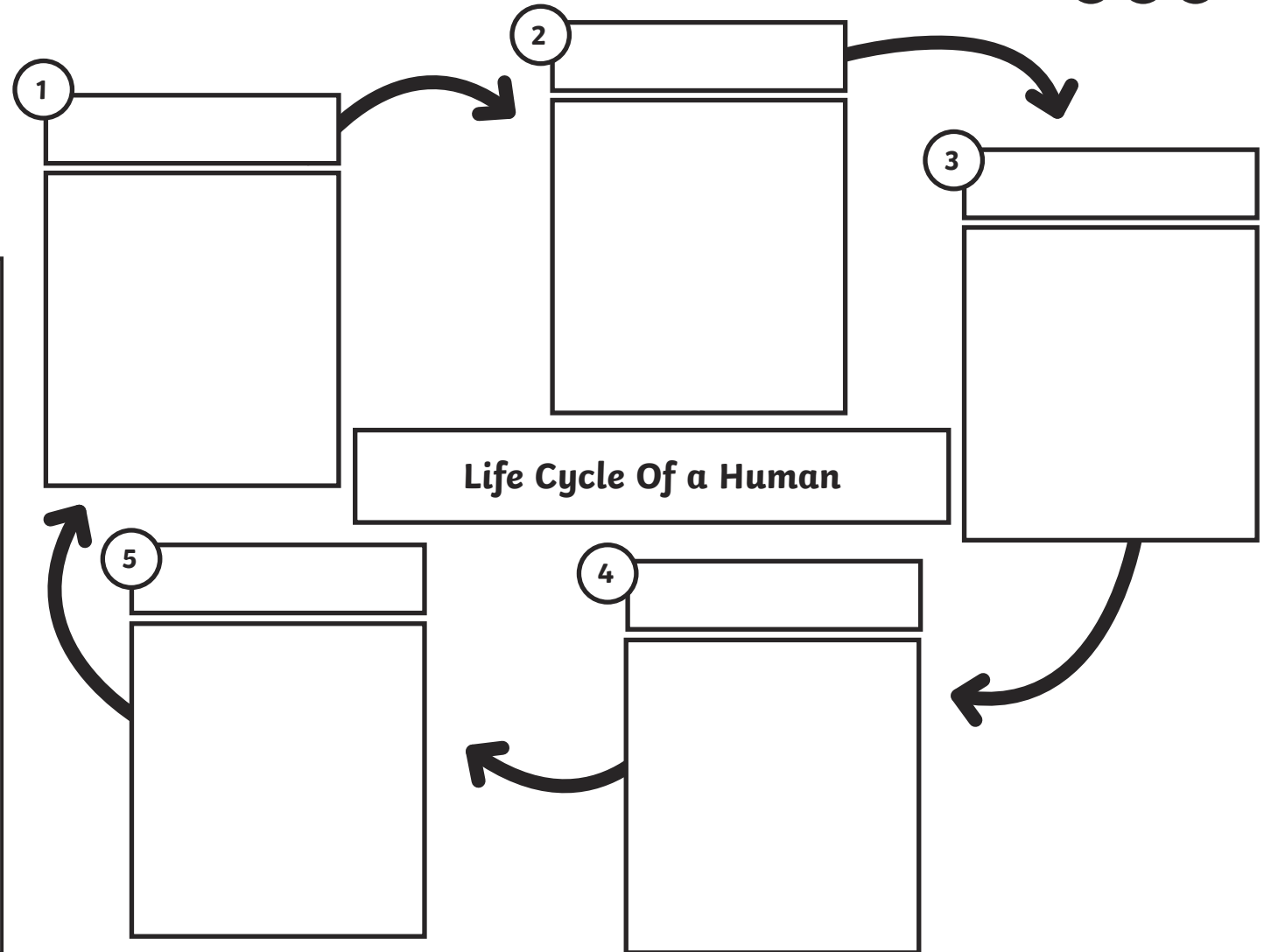
reptile      bird      fish

**Which type of offspring do they have?**

live young      eggs

**Do the offspring look like the adult when they are born?**

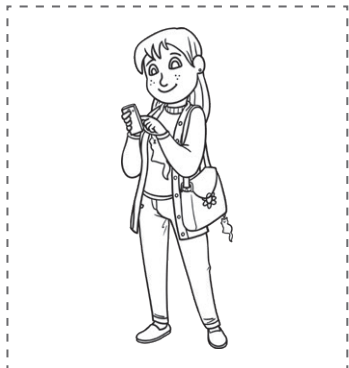
yes      no



# Human Life Cycle



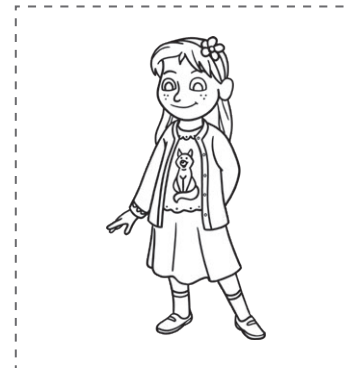
toddler



baby



child



teenager



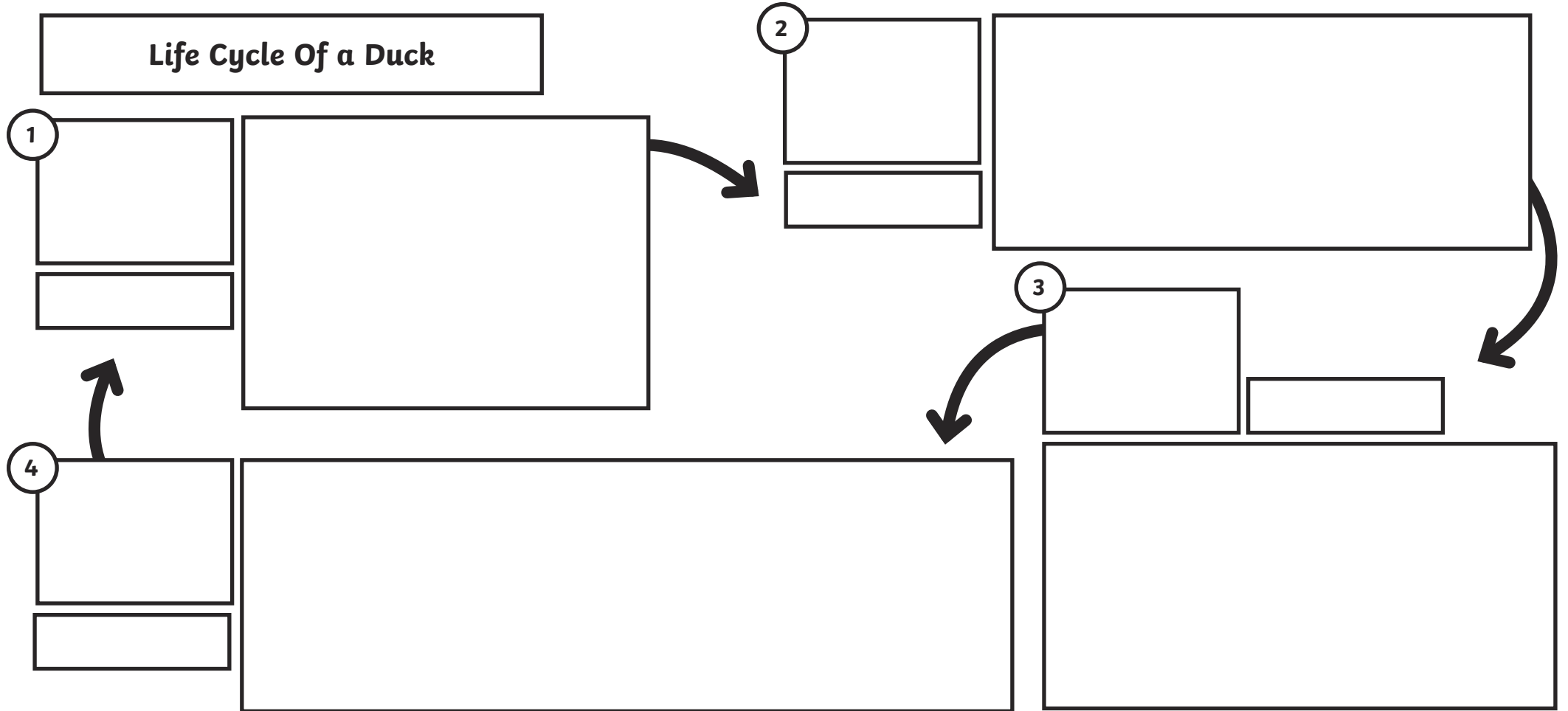
adult

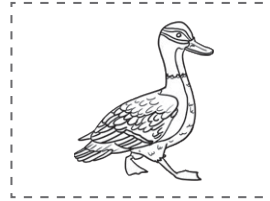
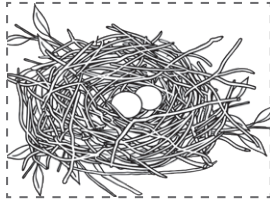
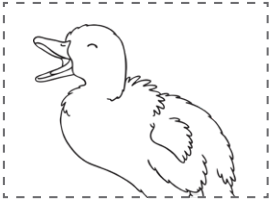
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To find out how animals change as they grow into adults.



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.





egg

adult duck

duckling

hatchling

The female duck makes her \_\_\_\_\_ near water. She lays her \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ them for about 28 days.

The \_\_\_\_\_ have wet feathers so stay in the nest to \_\_\_\_\_ off and be kept safe and warm. They start to use their \_\_\_\_\_.

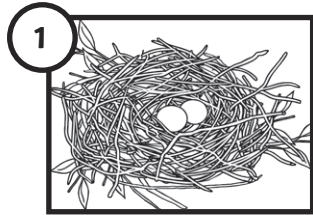
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The \_\_\_\_\_, led by their mother, go to the water to \_\_\_\_\_ and find \_\_\_\_\_. They stay close to their mother to keep \_\_\_\_\_.



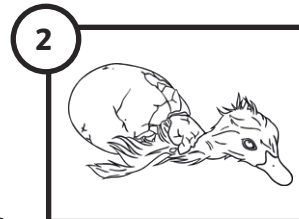
# Duck Life Cycle Answers

## Life Cycle Of a Duck



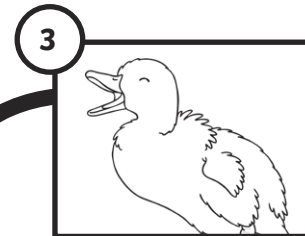
egg

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



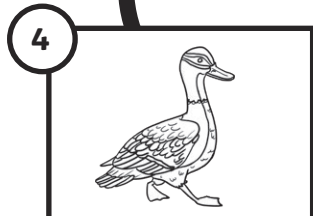
hatchling

The **hatchlings** have wet feathers so they 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**.



adult duck

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.

# Butterfly Life Cycle

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



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.

## Life Cycle Of a Butterfly

1


2


4


3


Did you know ?


# Human Life Cycle

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

Cut out the names and pictures on the next page and stick them next to the correct number in the cycle.

**Circle the correct word.**

**Which animal group do humans belong to?**

mammal      amphibian

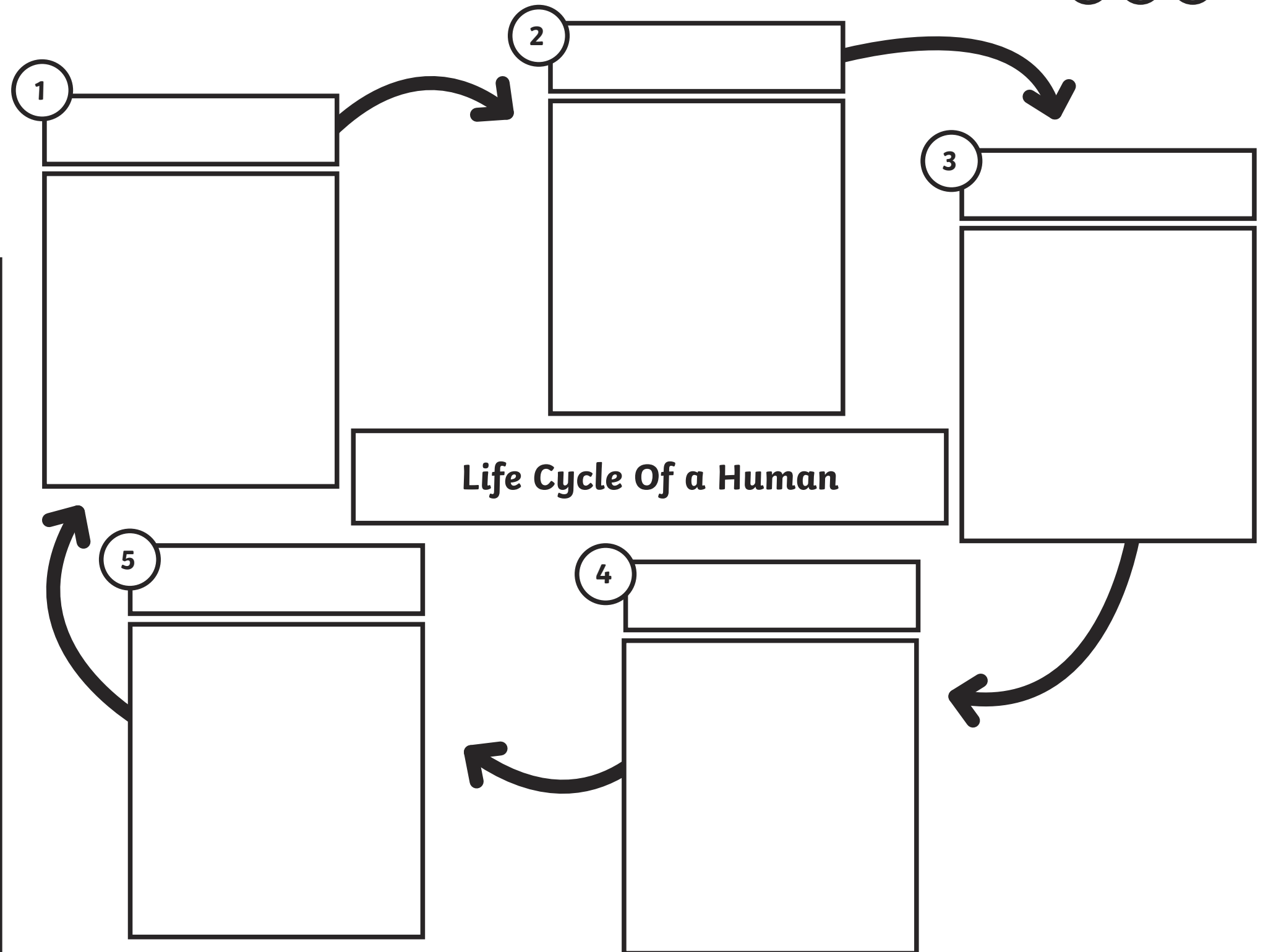
reptile      bird      fish

**Which type of offspring do they have?**

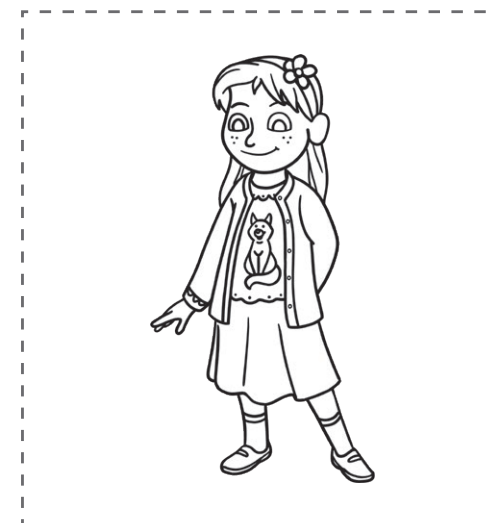
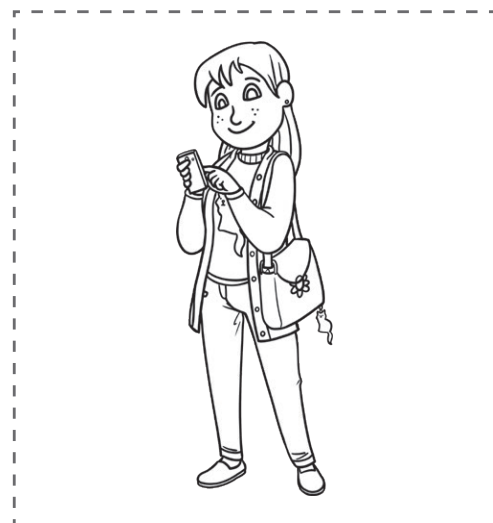
live young      eggs

**Do the offspring look like the adult when they are born?**

yes      no



# Human Life Cycle



toddler

baby

child

teenager

adult

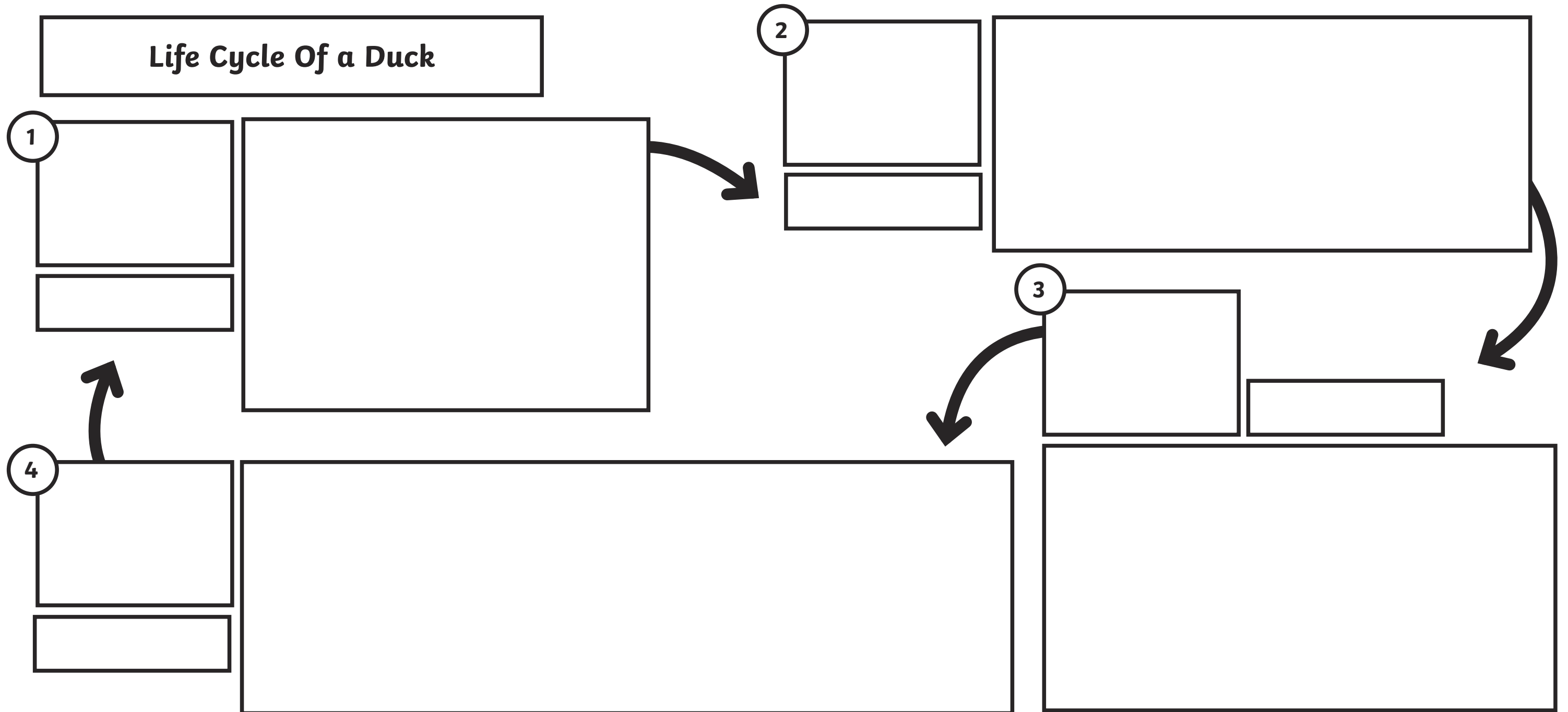


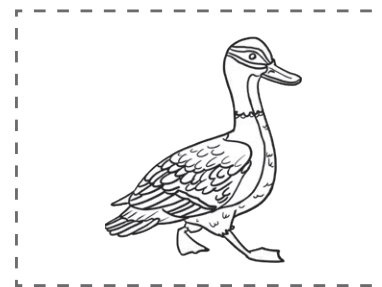
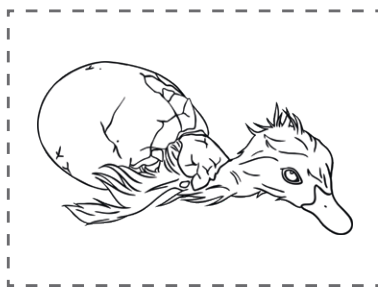
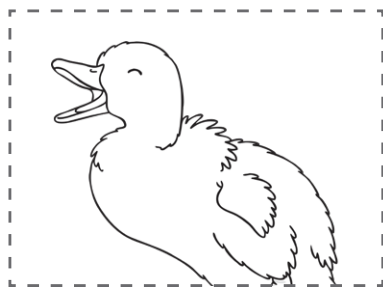
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To find out how animals change as they grow into adults.



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egg

adult duck

The female duck makes her \_\_\_\_\_ near water. She lays her \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ them for about 28 days.

The \_\_\_\_\_ have wet feathers so stay in the nest to \_\_\_\_\_ off and be kept safe and warm. They start to use their \_\_\_\_\_.

duckling

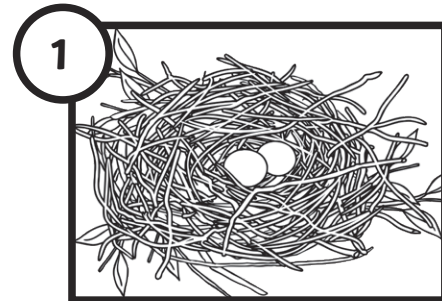
hatchling

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The \_\_\_\_\_, led by their mother, go to the water to \_\_\_\_\_ and find \_\_\_\_\_. They stay close to their mother to keep \_\_\_\_\_.

# Duck Life Cycle Answers

## Life Cycle Of a Duck



1

egg

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

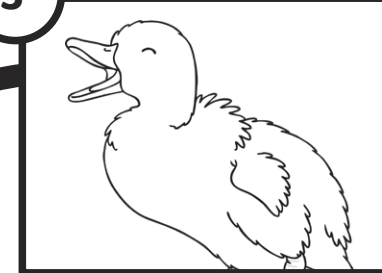
2



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**.

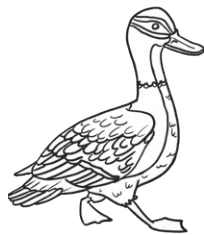
3



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**.

4



adult duck

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.

# Butterfly Life Cycle

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



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.

**Life Cycle Of a Butterfly**

1

2

3

4

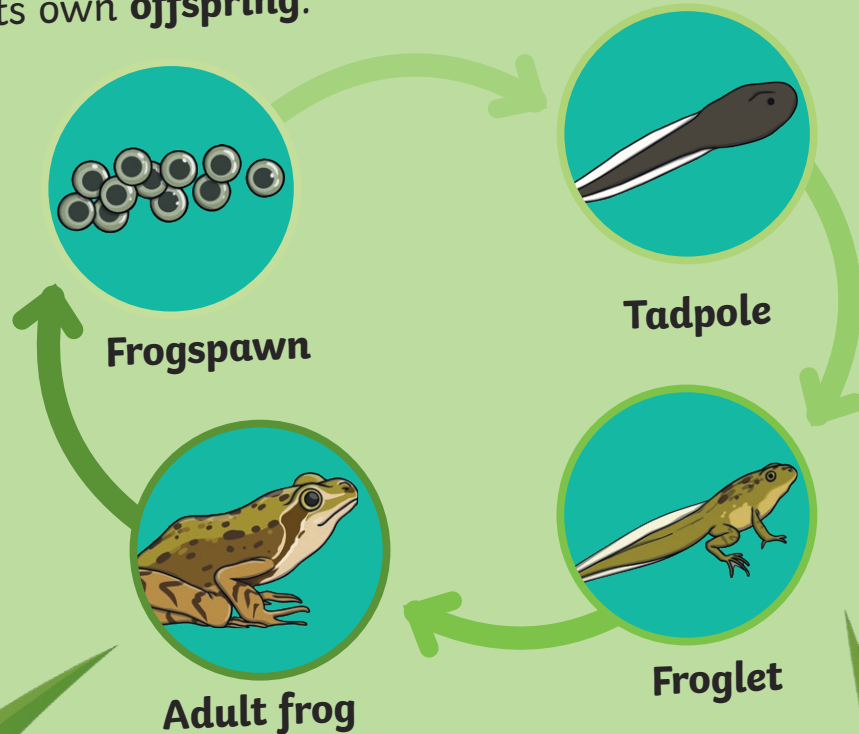
Did you know ?

# Life Cycles

## How do animals change as they develop?

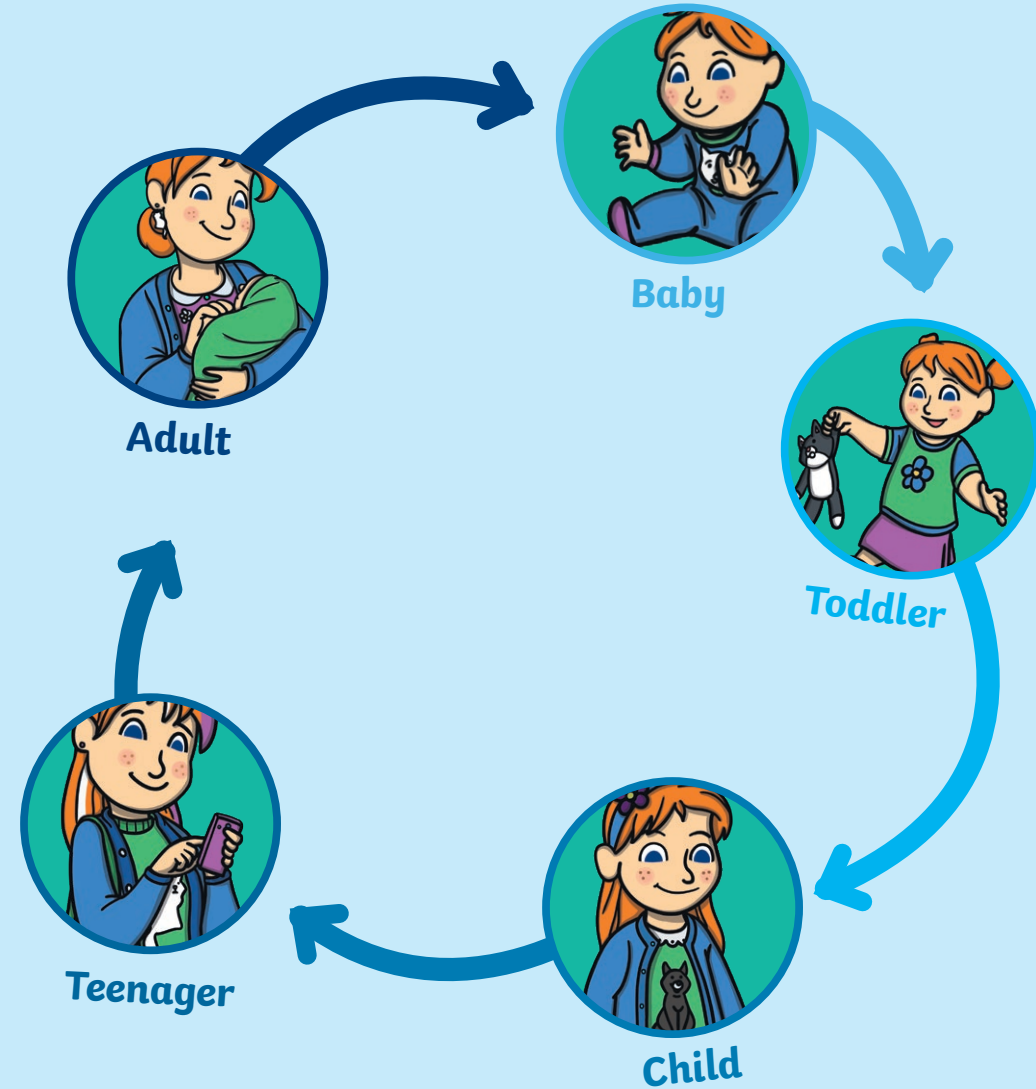
All **young** animals change in stages as they grow into **adults**, but different animals change in different ways.

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.





# Human Life Cycle

## 1 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.



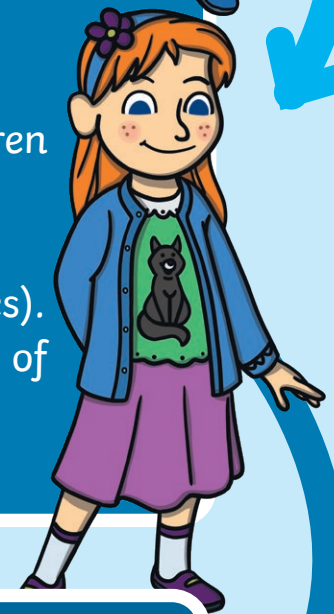
## 2 Toddler

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.



## 3 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.



## 5 Adult

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



## 4 Teenager

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



# Duck Life Cycle

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

1

## Egg

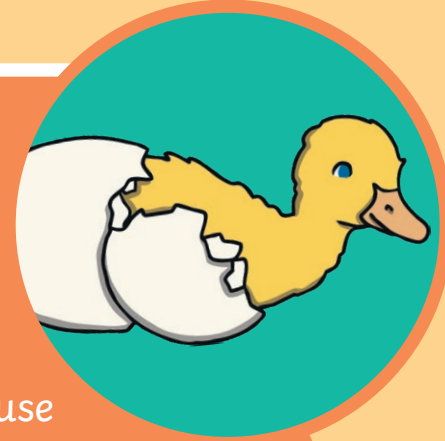
The female duck makes her nest near water. She lays her eggs and **incubates** them for about 28 days.



2

## 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.



3

## 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.



4

## Adult Duck

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.



23

24



# Butterfly Life Cycle

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

1

## Egg

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



2

## Larva

**Larvae**, known as caterpillars, hatch out of the eggs. They start eating as soon as they hatch and grow very quickly. Their skin doesn't stretch so they **shed** it instead.



3

## Pupa

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!

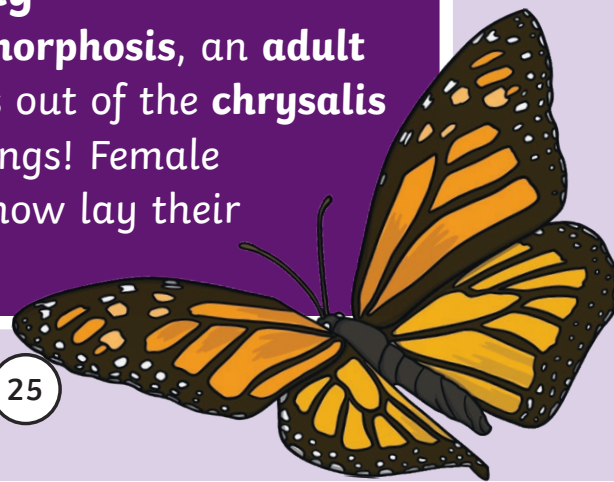


4

## 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.

25



Did you know ?

?

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.

26

**Look like their adult.**

**Look like their adult.**

**Do not look like  
their adult.**

**Do not look like  
their adult.**

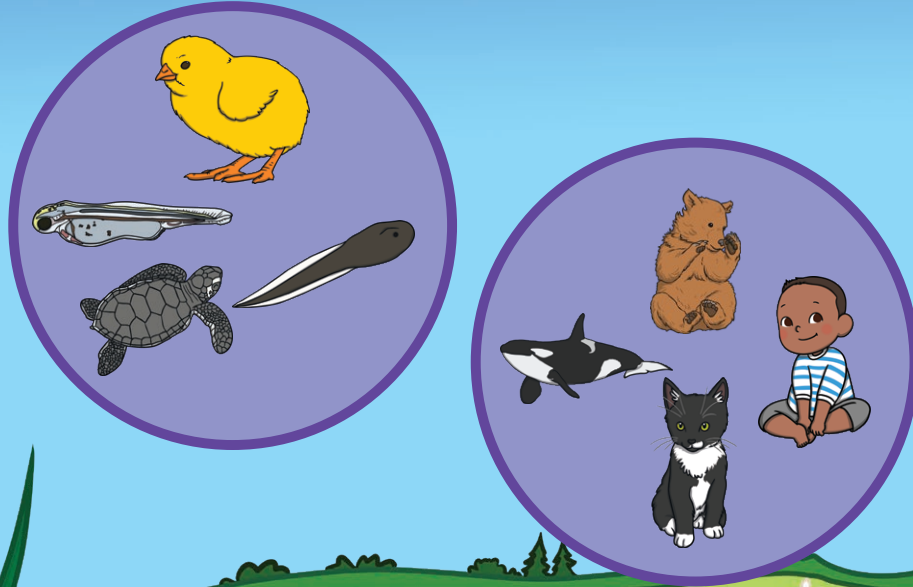




## Reasoning Cards

1

Here are some young animals sorted into two groups.



What could the titles of these groups be?

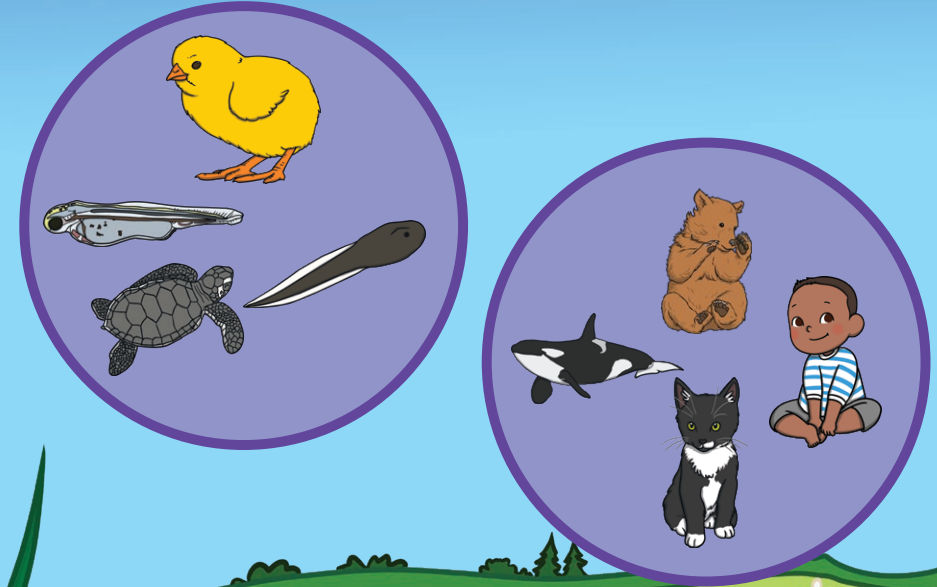
Can you think of another example of an animal to add to each group?

Can you sort the same animals into two different groups to these?

## Reasoning Cards

1

Here are some young animals sorted into two groups.



What could the titles of these groups be?

Can you think of another example of an animal to add to each group?

Can you sort the same animals into two different groups to these?



## Reasoning Card ①

What could the titles of these groups be?

**'Animals That Lay Eggs' and 'Animals That Have Live Young' (or similar).**


Can you think of another example of an animal to add to each group?

**Answers may vary. Examples of egg-laying animals could include butterflies or types of birds (e.g. ducks). Examples of animals that have live young are likely to come from the mammal group (e.g. sheep or dogs) but children may mention other examples such as some snakes.**

Can you sort the same animals into two different groups to these?

**Children could sort the animals into those offspring that do look like their adult when they are born (turtle, chicken, orca, bear, human, cat) and those that do not (frog and goldfish).**

Bartek says:




The oldest child in the school always has the biggest feet.

Do you think Bartek is right?

Why or why not?

How could you prove it?

Bartek says:



The oldest child in the school always has the biggest feet.

Do you think Bartek is right?

Why or why not?

How could you prove it?

**Reasoning Card ③**

Do you think Bartek is right?

**Children's answers may vary and will link in to their explanation given to the question below.**

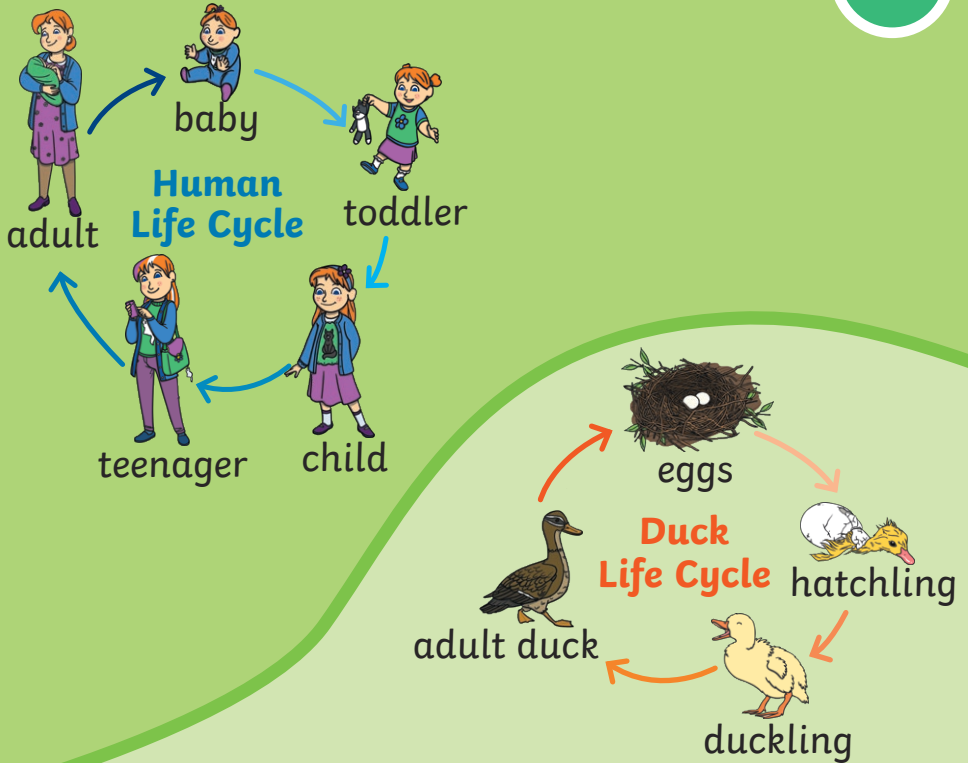
Why or why not?

**Generally, children develop bigger feet as they grow older. Comparing across several years you would expect a general pattern of the older children having bigger feet than the younger children. However, answers may reference how we are all different (especially when ages are close together) or use examples from real-life experience ('My cousin is older than me but has smaller feet'). So the very oldest child in the school might not always have the biggest feet.**

How could you prove it?

**Answers should suggest collecting a range of children's ages from across the school and measuring their feet. Children may suggest equipment such as a ruler and even which units to use (such as cm). Alternatively, they may mention using shoe sizes. They could then order and compare them to see if older children do have bigger feet.**



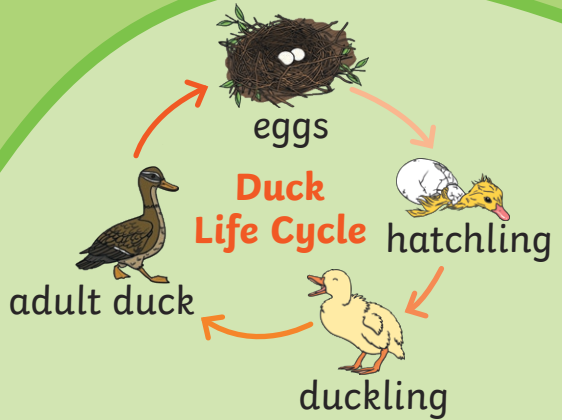
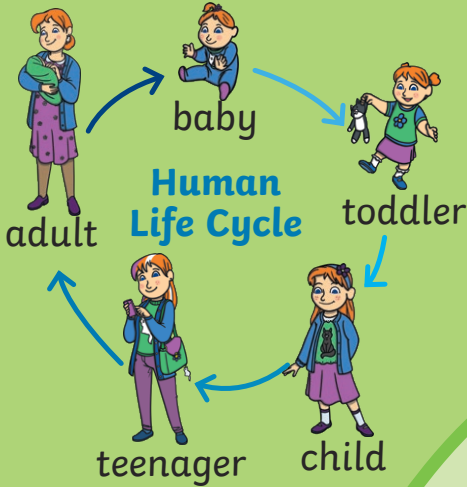


Compare the life cycles of a human and a duck.

What is the same about them?

What is different about them?

Can you explain how they are both different to the life cycle of a frog?



Compare the life cycles of a human and a duck.

What is the same about them?

What is different about them?

Can you explain how they are both different to the life cycle of a frog?

## Reasoning Card ②

What is the same about them?

**The life cycles of humans and birds are the same because their young look similar to the adults. They both grow bigger and stronger as they develop.**

What is different about them?

**They are different because birds lay eggs but humans have live young.**

**Children may mention things that humans and ducks learn to do as they grow older, e.g. humans might learn to read and write.**

Can you explain how they are both different to the life cycle of a frog?

**Differences include: Tadpoles do not look like adult frogs. A frog goes through a series of big changes (metamorphosis) after they are born (from when they are tadpoles) to develop into an adult frog.**



clean air



sweets



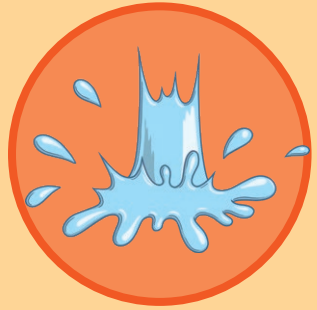
school



TV



healthy food



clean water

Put these things in order of how much you think people **need** them from 'most' to 'least'.

Explain why you have made these choices.

What else do you think is important for people to stay healthy? Why?





clean air



sweets



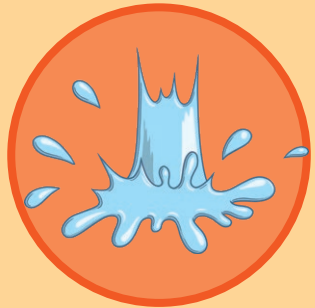
school



TV



healthy food



clean water

Put these things in order of how much you think people **need** them from 'most' to 'least'.

Explain why you have made these choices.

What else do you think is important for people to stay healthy? Why?

## Reasoning Card ④

Put these things in order of how much you think people **need** them from 'most' to 'least'.

**Answers may vary. Clean air/clean water/healthy foods should be at or near the top of the list. School should also be identified as important, and TV and sweets less important.**

Explain why you have made these choices.

**Answers might refer to the fact that air, water and food are essential for survival. They may suggest that although school isn't essential to survive, it is still very important. Even though we may enjoy sweets and TV, we don't need them to survive.**

What else do you think is important for people to stay healthy? Why?

**Example answers (others may be included):**

- **Exercising (to keep our bodies healthy).**
- **Having good hygiene (to stop us spreading germs).**
- **Spending time with friends/family (as it can make us feel happy).**

# Sorting Animals Question Prompts

To match, sort and group young animals and their adults.



**Can you think of a different way to sort the animal picture cards?**

Use these questions when looking at each animal to help you to think about how else to sort them.

? What sort of animal is this? Think about the animal groups.

? Does this animal give birth to live young?

? Does this offspring start as an egg?

? How is the offspring like its adult?

? How is the offspring different to its adult?

? How does the offspring change to become an adult? Does it just grow bigger? Does it change colour?



# Survival

## What do animals need to survive?

All animals, in every animal group, have three basic needs to survive. Whether an animal lives in the wild, in a safari park, on a farm or in a person's home, they need:



water



air

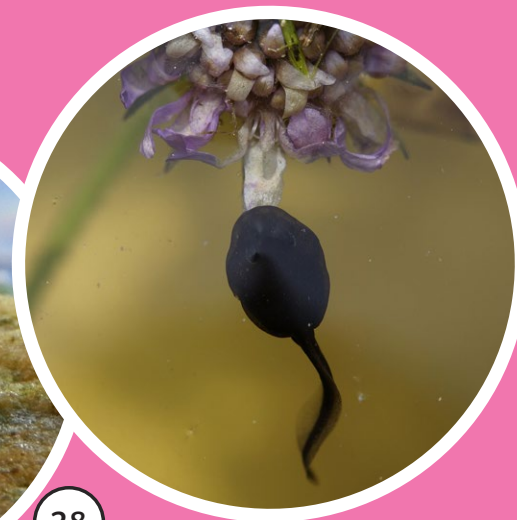


food

Baby birds are small, weak and blind when they are born so they need lots of care. The **adults** find food for their **offspring** and keep them safe and warm in the nest. When the **young** birds grow bigger and stronger, they can leave the nest.



Unlike birds and mammals, some amphibians, fish and reptiles do not stay with their **young**. The **young** are left alone to find what they need to survive.



Baby mammals are fed milk, usually from the mother, and are looked after by the **adults**.





Like other mammals, **young** humans are fed milk to give them the **nutrients** and water needed to grow. However, human **offspring** stay with an **adult** for many years.



As human babies grow up, their needs change. They no longer only drink milk, but their **diet** can include lots of different foods and drinks. Humans are **omnivores** and are able to eat meat and plants, although some people choose not to eat meat.



Did you know ?

Despite looking very different from humans, an elephant baby is cared for in a similar way to a human baby. An elephant mother looks after her baby (calf) closely. The calf can drink its mother's milk until it is six years old. An elephant calf can drink over ten litres of milk a day!





# Caring for a Reptile

## Looking After a Chameleon

In the wild, chameleons are left to look after themselves when they are born. They must find their own food, water and shelter.

However, if you have a chameleon as a pet, you will need to make sure it has got what it needs to survive because it is not in its natural habitat.

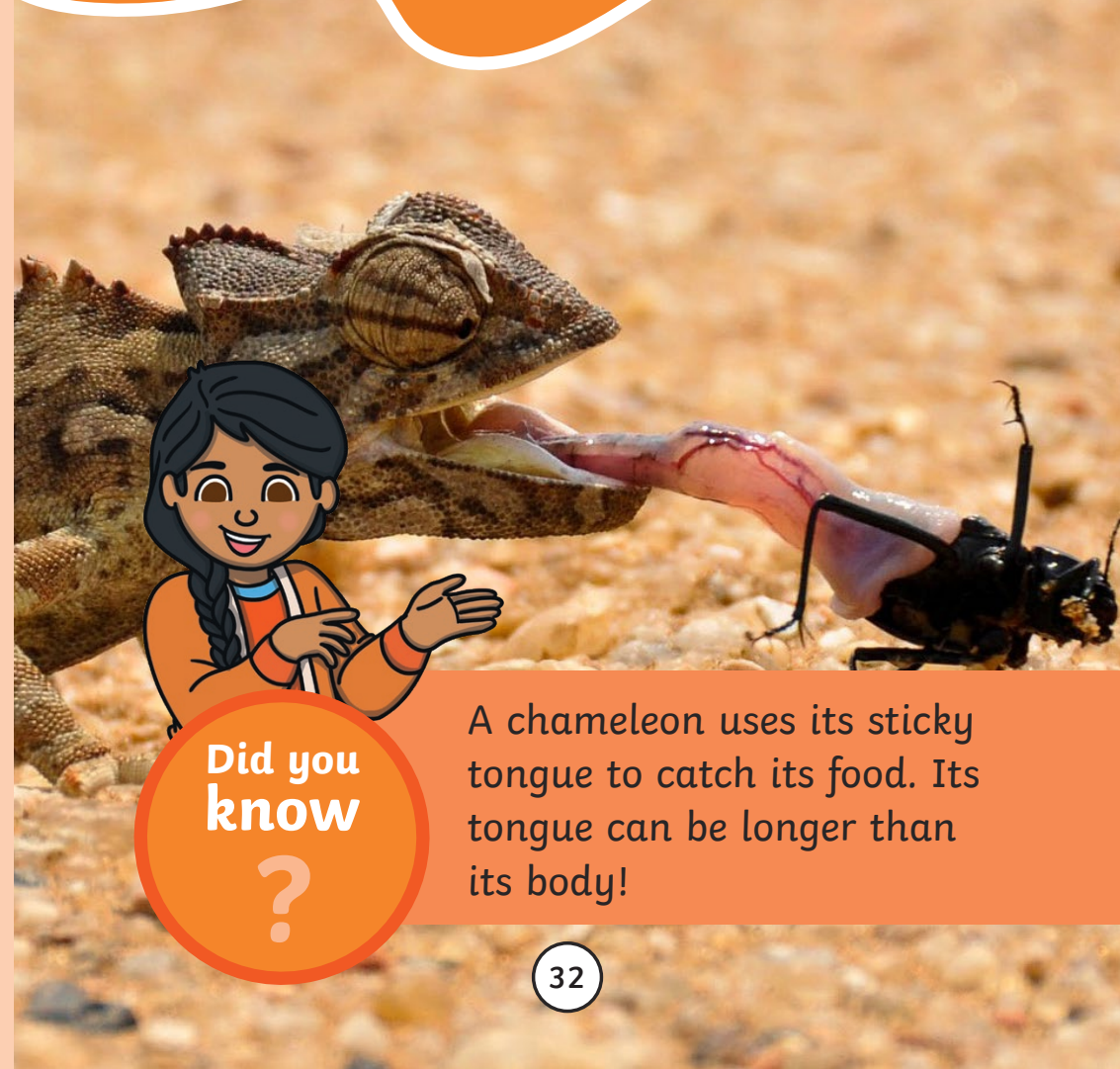


Chameleons need to be kept in a glass container with a supply of fresh air. Because they are cold-blooded, they need help to keep their body at the correct temperature. The bottom of the container needs to be cool and the upper part warm.

31

Most chameleons are **omnivores** and typically eat berries, leaves, fruits, insects and worms.

Their container must be kept moist so they can lick droplets of water from their skin.



Did you know

?

A chameleon uses its sticky tongue to catch its food. Its tongue can be longer than its body!

32



# Caring for a Bird

## Looking After a Budgerigar

After a baby budgerigar (budgie) is born, it is looked after by its **adults** for the first few weeks of life.

After eight weeks, the **young** bird can leave the mother and father and can then be kept as a pet. If you have a budgie as a pet, it needs food, water and a warm, safe place to survive.

Budgies are **herbivores** and eat a **diet** of birdseed, cooked rice, fruits and vegetables. Lettuce, avocado, lemon, potatoes, sweets and chocolate can all make them sick.



Did you know

?

Budgies first came from Australia. Although they are warm-blooded, pet budgies need help from their owner to keep warm in the winter.



# Caring for an Insect

## Looking After a Stick Insect

In the wild, stick insects live in forests and grasslands. They are **herbivores**.

If you have a stick insect as a pet, it must be kept in a warm container. Their home should also be tall because stick insects like to climb and hang upside down - they love to dangle from the highest twig or branch they can find!



Stick insects eat leaves, vines and berries. They like to drink water droplets found on plants, so their containers should be sprayed lightly with water.

35



Did you know

?

The largest type of stick insect is found in China. It can grow to over 60cm long with its legs stretched out! Can you find something in your classroom that is the same length as this giant insect?



All pets come with their own needs. Do you have any pets at home? How can you be a **responsible** owner?

36



# Survival

cage

care

enclosure

carnivore

chameleon

stick insect

reptile

oxygen

warmth

herbivore

budgerigar

human

mammal

bird

food

diet

survival

survive

adult

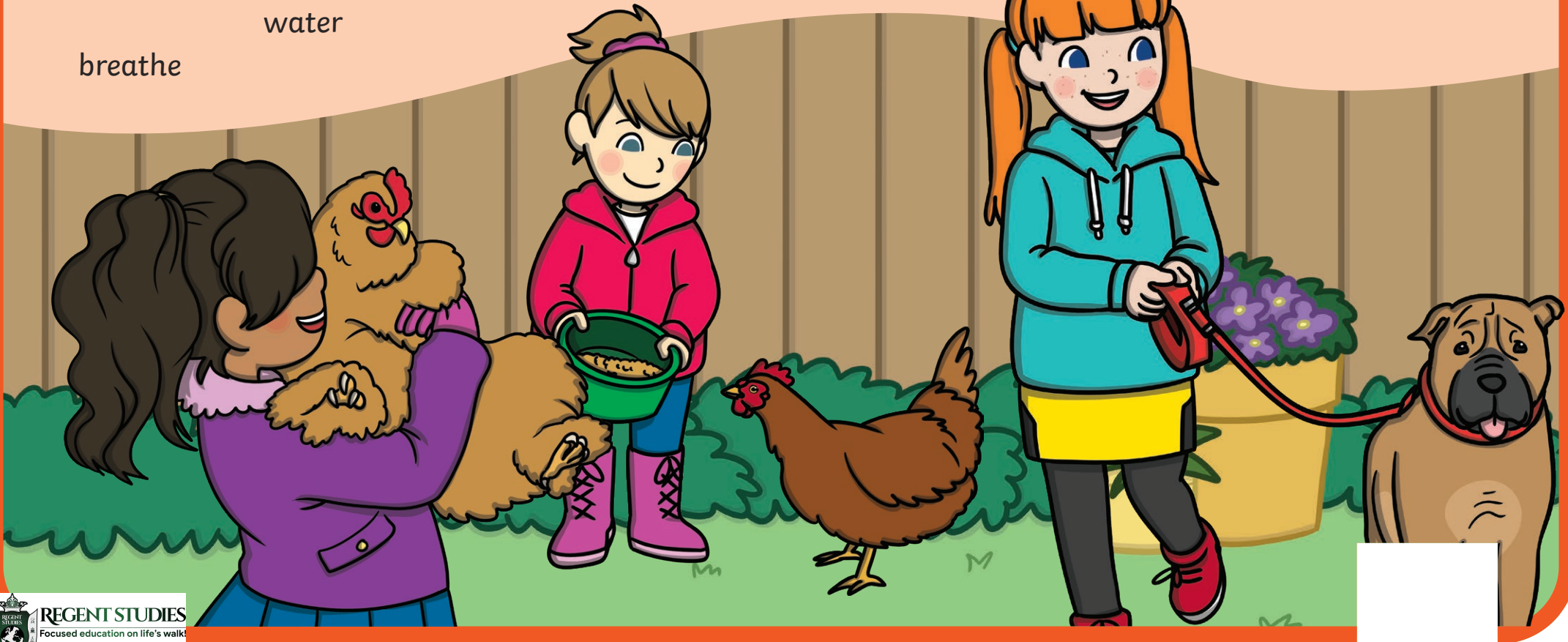
baby

air

omnivore

water

breathe



# What Are Birds?

- ▶ Birds have wings, two legs and a beak.
- ▶ They are covered in feathers.
- ▶ Most birds can fly.
- ▶ All birds lay eggs.

Most birds are omnivores (animals that eat plants and meat) and eat small mammals, reptiles, fish, insects, seeds and berries.



*blue tit*

A few birds, including parrots, are herbivores and have a plant-based diet.

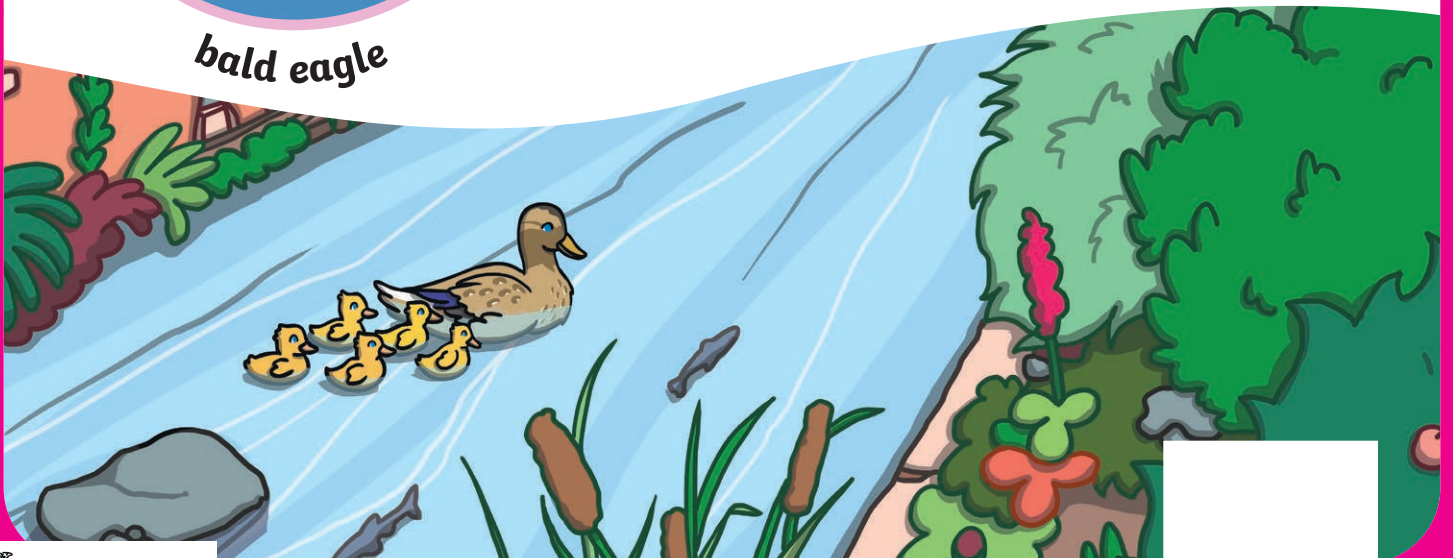


*parrot*



*bald eagle*

Some birds are carnivores, having a meat-based diet. Others are scavengers, hunting around for live prey and food left over from people and other animals.





# What Are Reptiles?

- ▶ All reptiles live on land but some can also live in water.
- ▶ They breathe air.
- ▶ They are covered in dry scales.

Most reptiles have four legs. Snakes are an exception as they don't have any legs!



snake

Reptiles can be herbivores (animals that only eat plants), carnivores (animals that eat mostly meat) and omnivores (animals that eat both meat and plants).



crocodile



chameleon

Most reptiles lay eggs but some types of snakes and lizards give birth to live young.



# What Are Fish?

- ▶ All fish live in water.
- ▶ They have gills to breathe with.
- ▶ Their fins and tail help them to swim.
- ▶ They are covered with scales.



*Goldfish*

Most fish are carnivores (animals that eat only meat) and eat small sea animals. A few fish are herbivores (animals that only eat plants) and eat seaweed and sea plants.

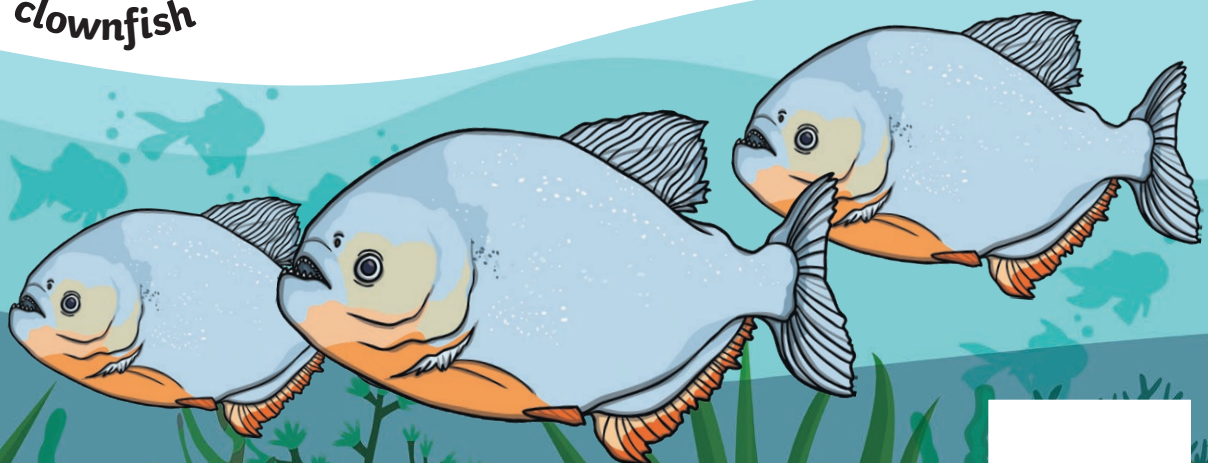


*trout*



*clownfish*

Most fish lay eggs, but there are some sharks that give birth to live young.





# What Are Amphibians?

- ▶ They all have four legs.
- ▶ Some adult amphibians have a tail and some do not.
- ▶ They have moist, smooth skin.
- ▶ Most amphibians lay eggs.



*frog*

They are carnivores (animals that eat only meat) and eat small creatures such as spiders, beetles and worms.



*toad*



*newt*

Amphibians live in water when they are young but live on both land and water when they grow older.



# What Are Mammals?

- ▶ Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on milk as a baby.
- ▶ Mammals walk on two or four legs. There are some mammals that live in the sea and swim like fish do.
- ▶ Many mammals have a tail.



cat

Some mammals are herbivores (animals that only eat plants), some are omnivores (animals that eat both meat and plants), and other mammals are carnivores (animals that only eat meat).



elephant



platypus

Mammals give birth to live young, although there are a couple, such as platypuses, that lay eggs.

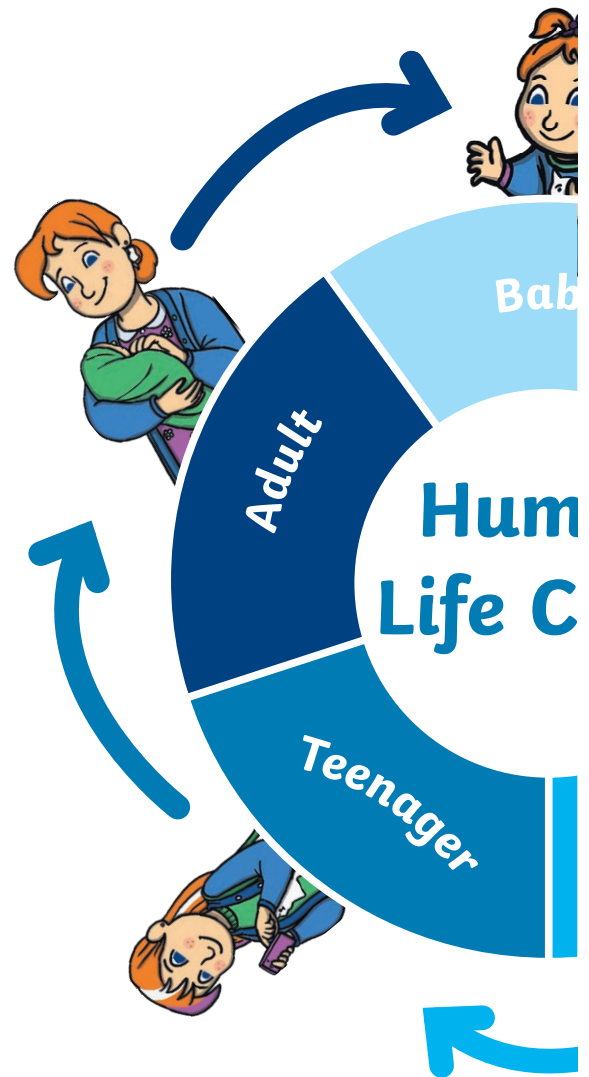


# Which Stage of the Life Cycle

To compare the stages of the

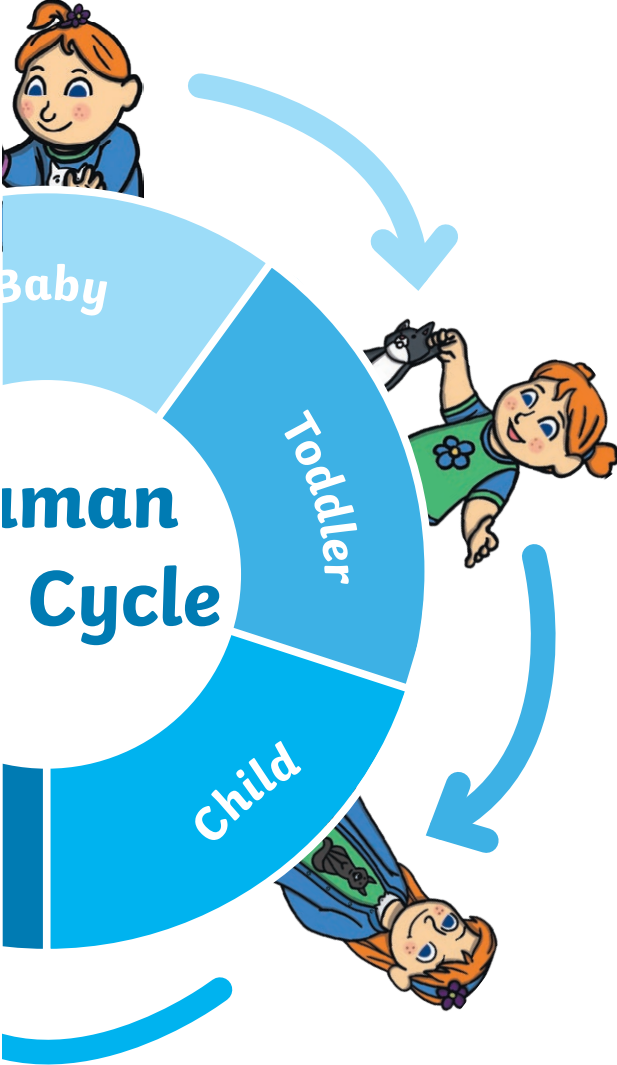
## With your partner:

- ▶ Cut out the different activities humans might do from the **Human Life Cycle Cut-Outs**.
- ▶ Decide at which stage of the life cycle a human might **start** to do the activity.
- ▶ Stick the activity next to the correct stage on the human life cycle.



# What is the Human Life Cycle?

stages of the human life cycle.



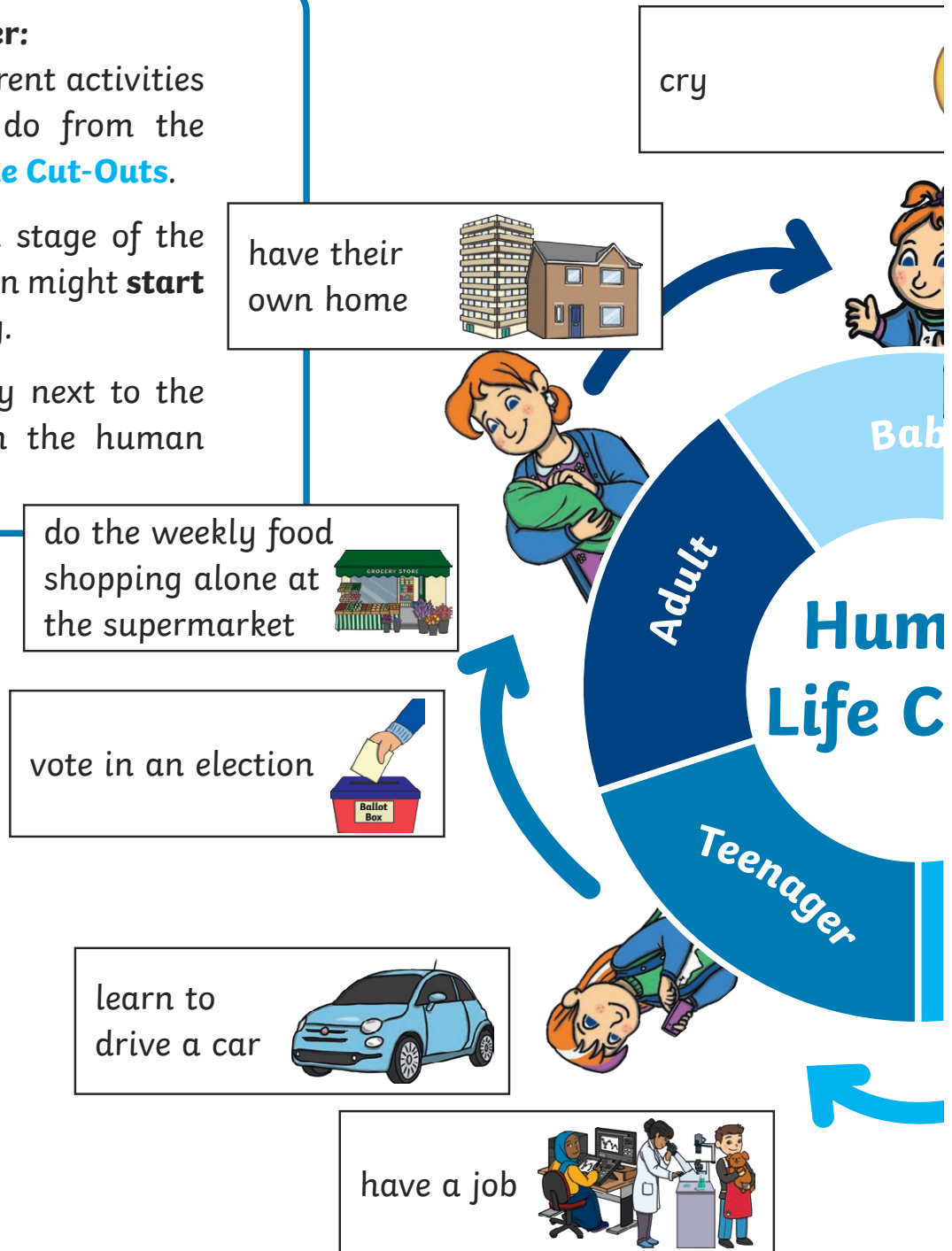


# Which Stage of the Human Life Cycle

To compare the stages of the human life cycle

## With your partner:

- ▶ Cut out the different activities humans might do from the **Human Life Cycle Cut-Outs**.
- ▶ Decide at which stage of the life cycle a human might **start** to do the activity.
- ▶ Stick the activity next to the correct stage on the human life cycle.



# Human Life Cycle? Example Answer

Examples of the human life cycle.



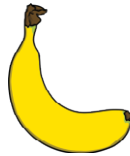
drink milk



learn to crawl



eat solid food



build a tower of blocks



Baby

learn to walk and run



Human Cycle

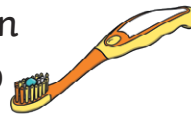
Toddler

communicate, e.g. by talking or signing



Child

brush their own teeth with help



play with friends



go to school

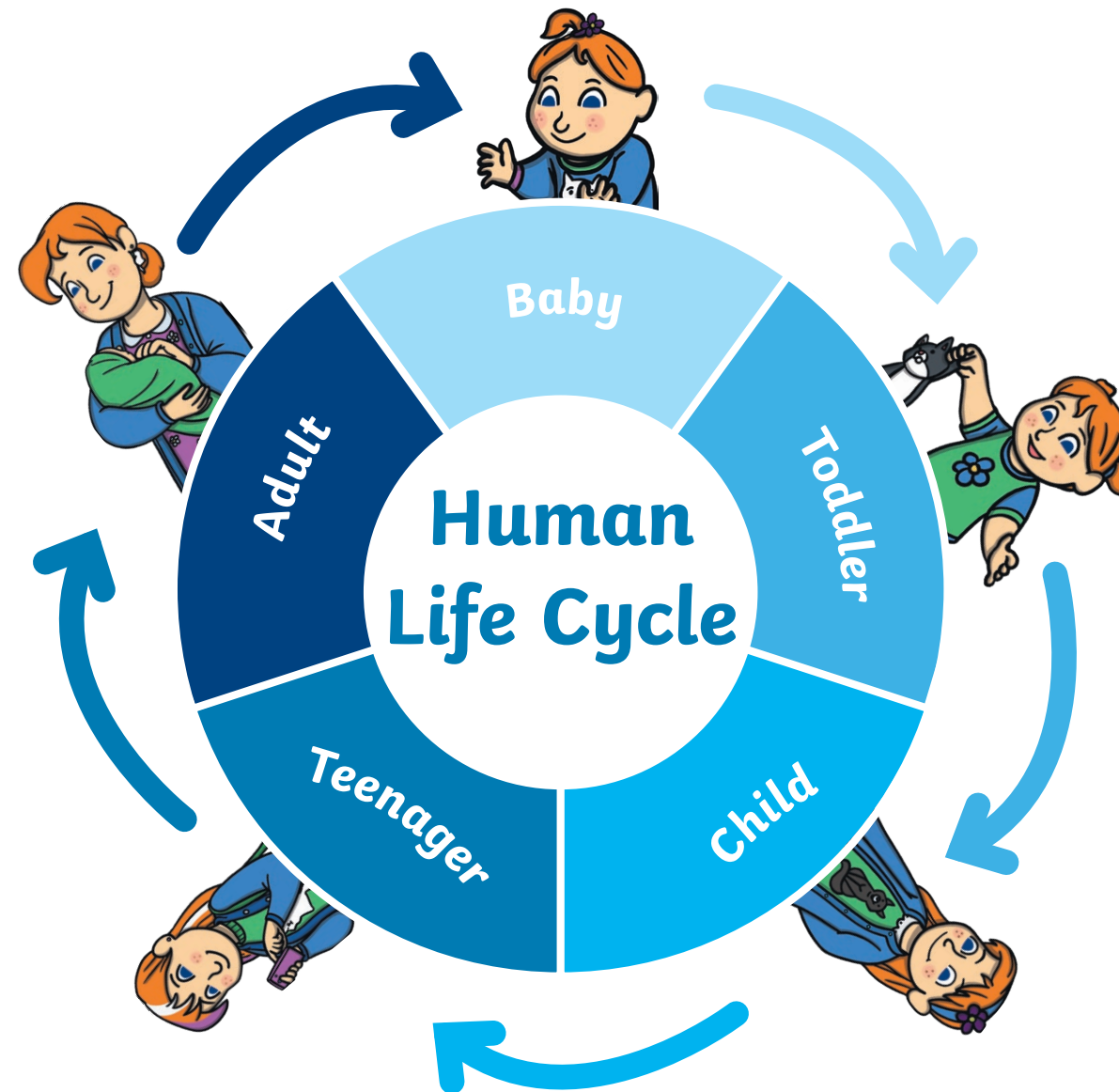


# Which Stage of the Human Life Cycle?

To compare the stages of the human life cycle.

## With your partner:

- ▶ Cut out the different activities humans might do from the **Human Life Cycle Cut-Outs**.
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# Which Stage of the Human Life Cycle? Example Answer

To compare the stages of the human life cycle.



## With your partner:

- ▶ Cut out the different activities humans might do from the **Human Life Cycle Cut-Outs**.
- ▶ Decide at which stage of the life cycle a human might **start** to do the activity.
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