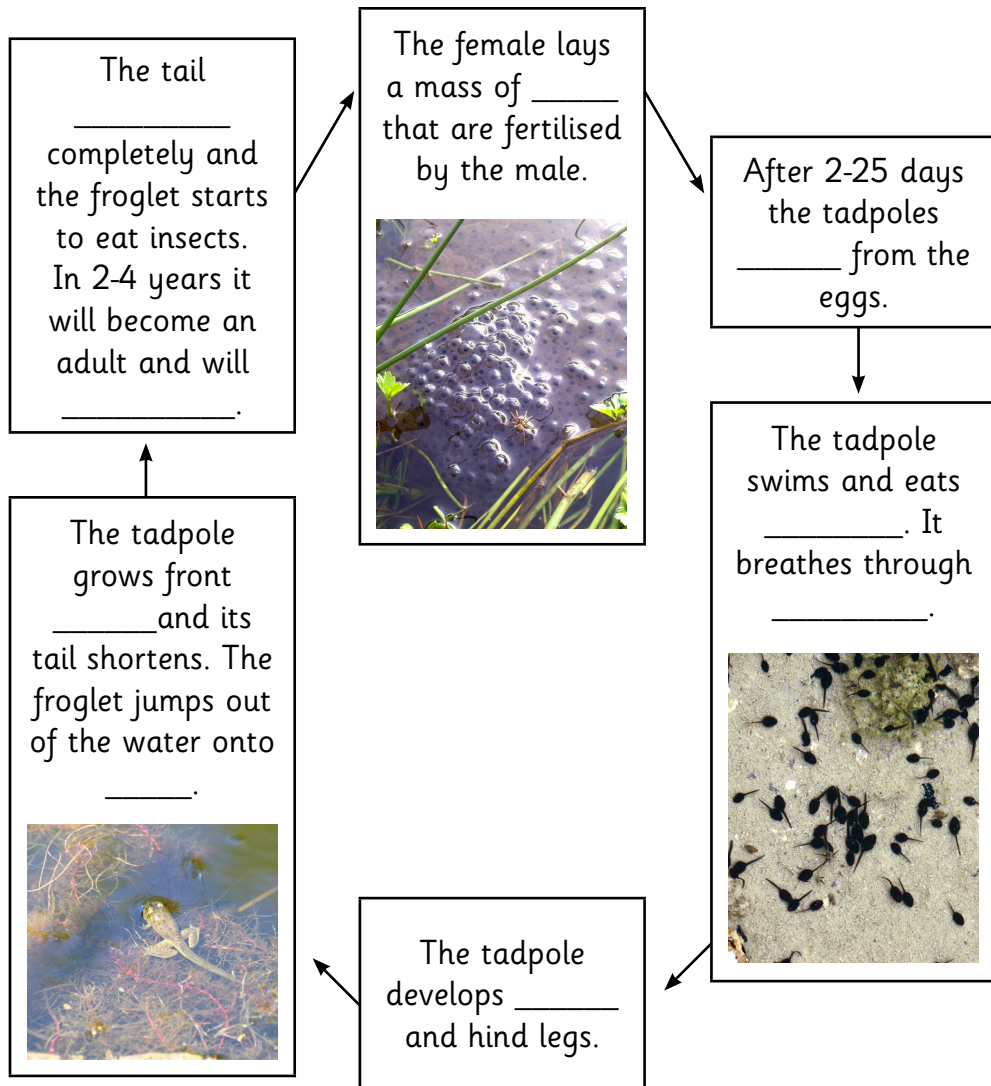
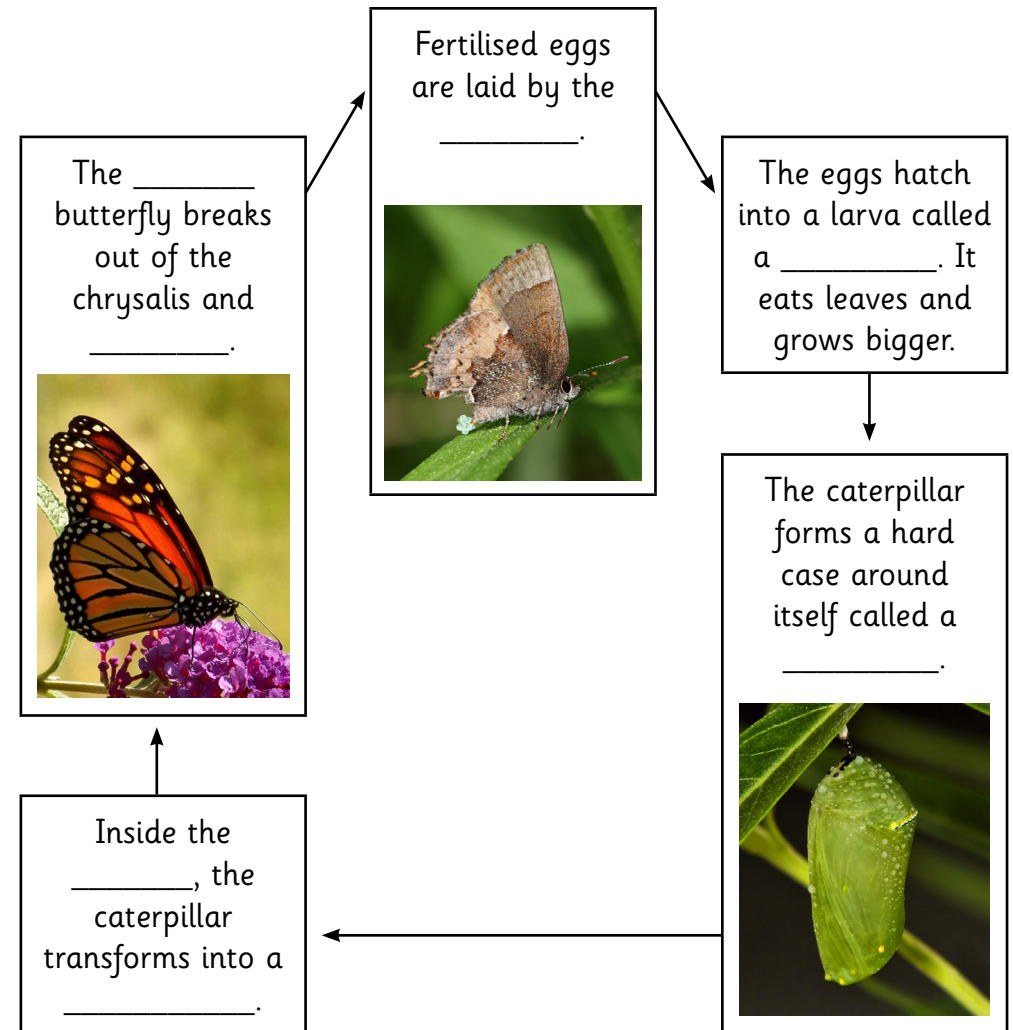


Amphibians and Insects

frog



butterfly



dragonfly

The female lays fertilised eggs in or near _____.



The fully grown nymph crawls out of the _____ up the stem of a plant. It sheds its _____ and emerges as a dragonfly. It will find a mate and _____.



The eggs hatch into _____. These look like small adults without _____. The nymph lives in water for up to 4 years.



newt

The female lays _____ eggs in water.

The young newts leave the _____ after about 10 weeks. After three years, they will be _____ and will reproduce.



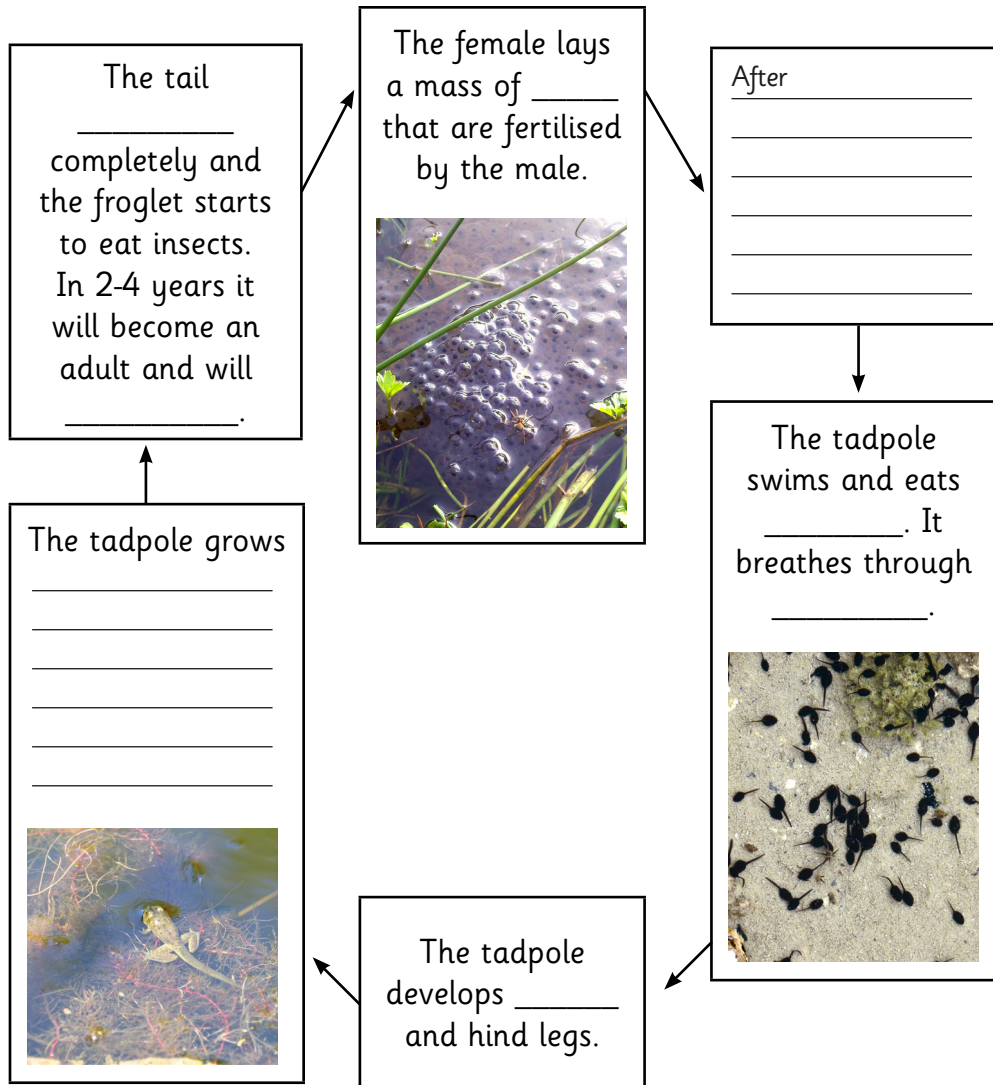
After 2 or 3 weeks, tadpoles hatch from the eggs. They eat _____ and small insects and _____ through gills.



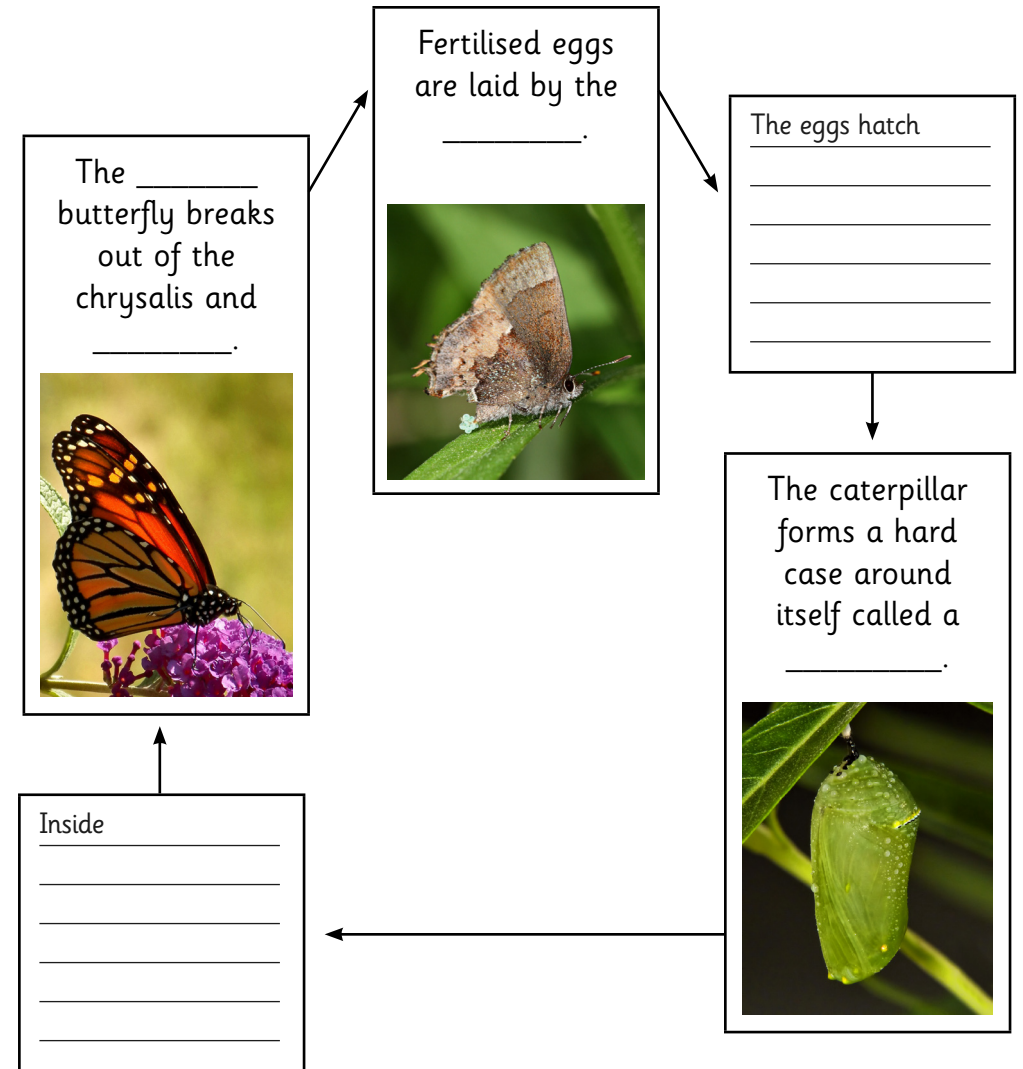
The tadpoles grow _____ legs, then back legs. They develop lungs to breathe. They look like small _____.

Amphibians and Insects

frog



butterfly



dragonfly

The female lays fertilised eggs in or near _____.



The fully grown nymph crawls out of the _____ up the stem of a plant. It sheds its _____ and emerges as a dragonfly. It will find a mate and _____.



The eggs _____



newt

The female lays _____ eggs in water.

The young newts _____



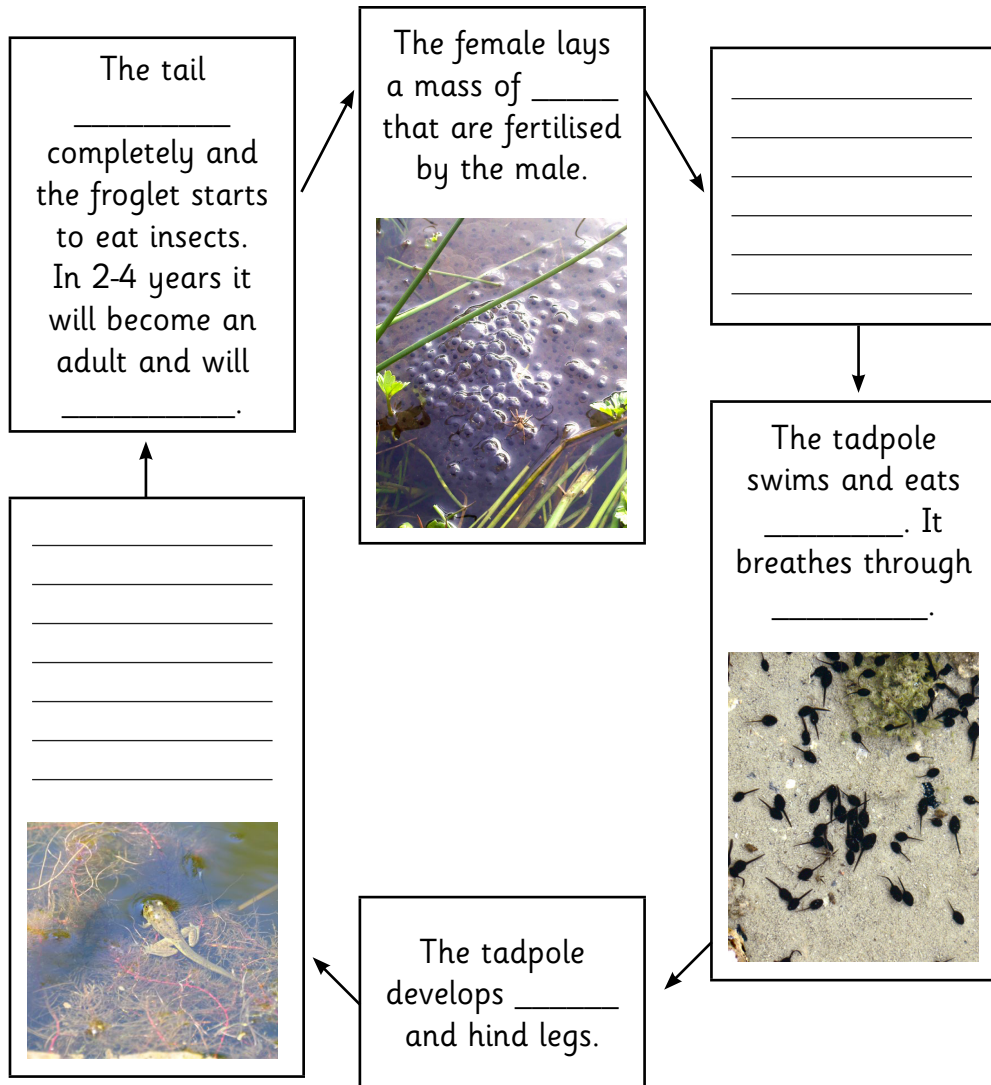
After 2 or 3 weeks, tadpoles hatch from the eggs. They eat _____ and small insects and _____ through gills.



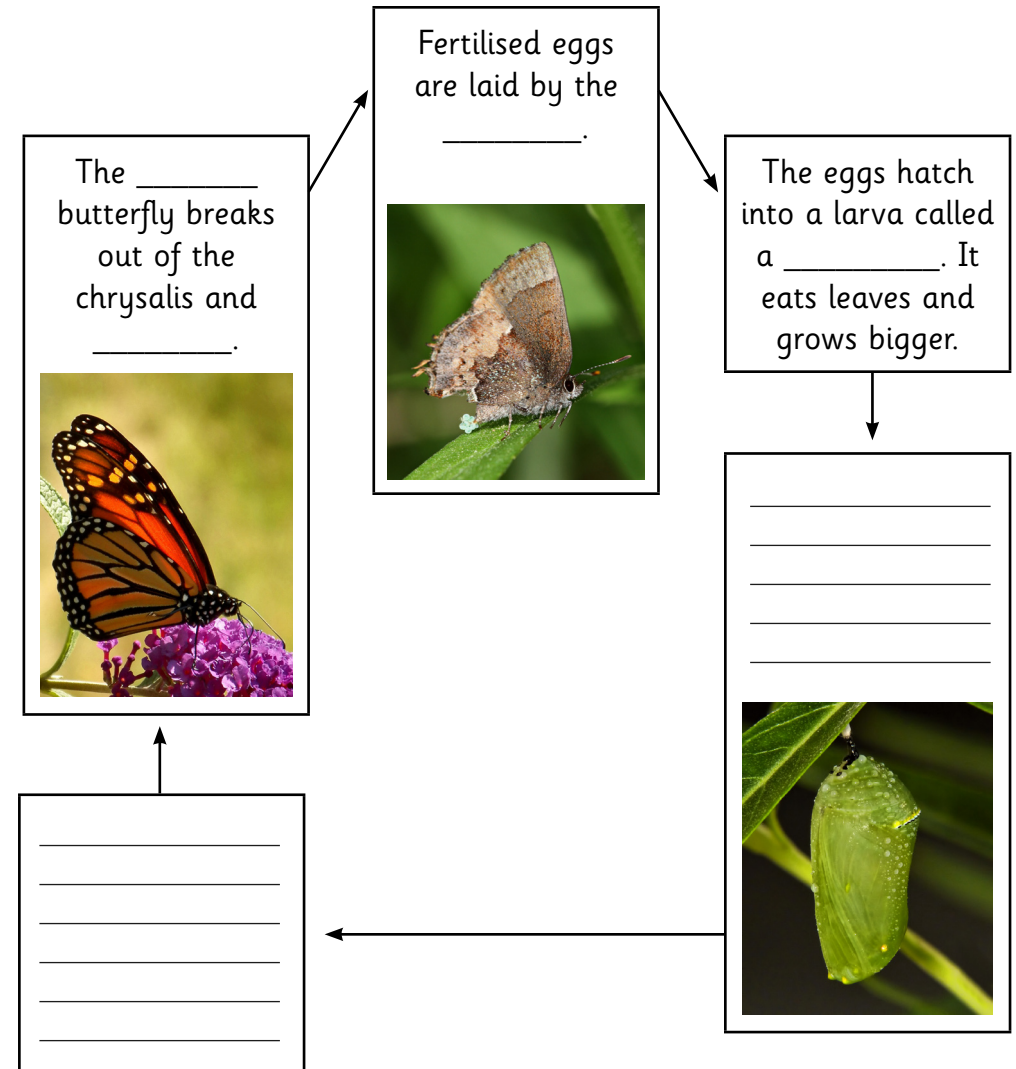
The tadpoles grow _____ legs, then back legs. They develop lungs to breathe. They look like small _____.

Amphibians and Insects

frog



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newt

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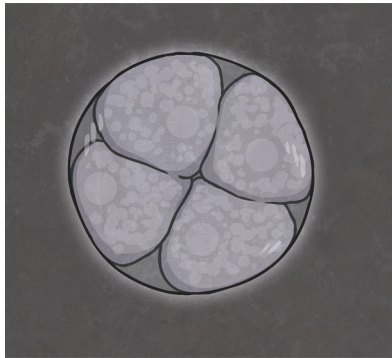




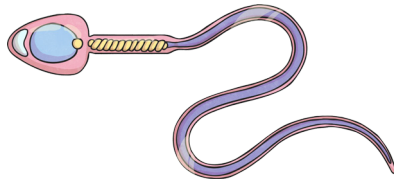
Describing Reproduction

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Cut out these pictures with their captions and place them in the correct order in the boxes above.



The fertilised cell starts to divide, doubling each time.



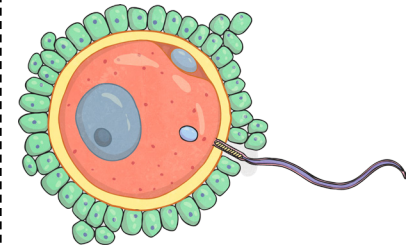
Sperm cells are passed from the male to the female.



The cells develop into a baby and the heart starts beating.



The baby continues to grow and is born at the end of the pregnancy.

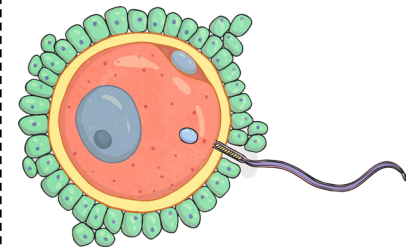
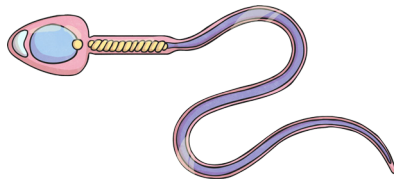
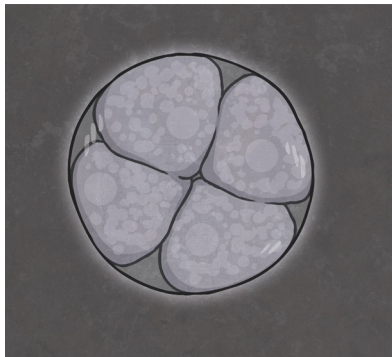


A sperm cell fuses with the ovum, fertilising it.



Describing Reproduction

Cut out these pictures and place them in the correct order in the boxes above. Add a caption beneath each picture to explain what is happening.





Kangaroo Life Cycle



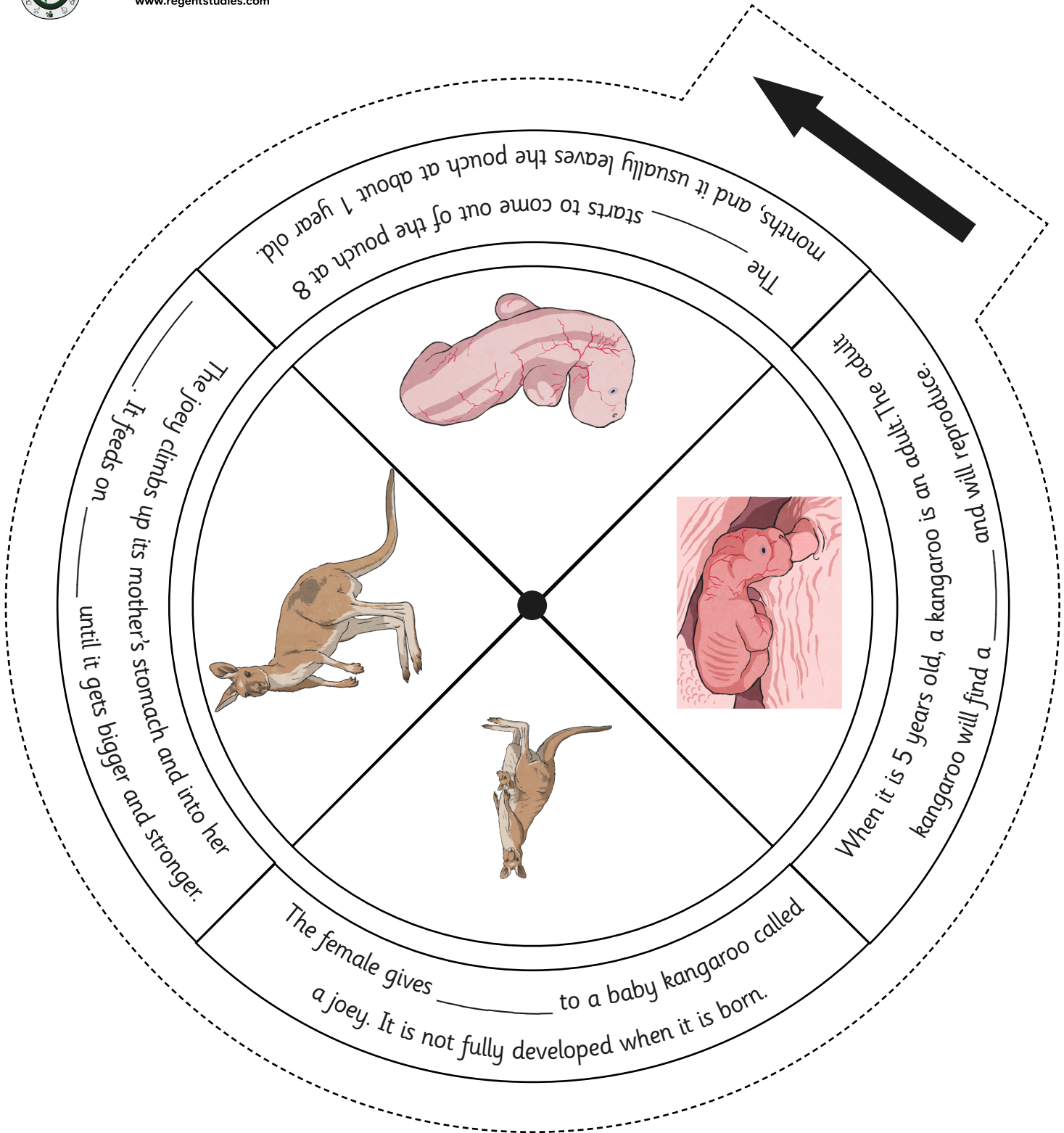
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Kangaroo Life Cycle



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Fill in the gaps in each box with one of these words.

joey mate birth pouch milk



Kangaroo Life Cycle



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Kangaroo
Life Cycle
Wheel

cut out

cut out

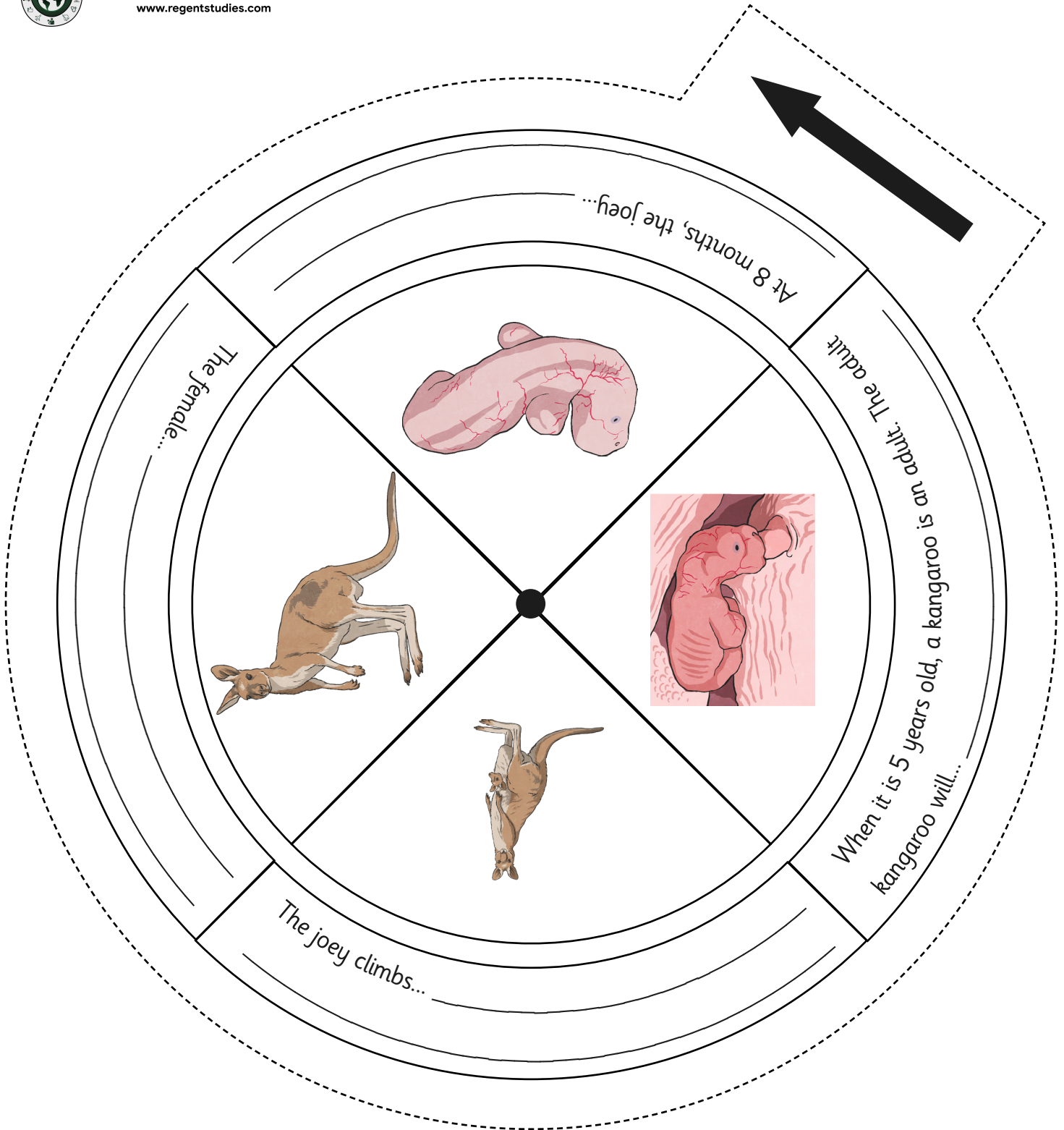


Kangaroo Life Cycle



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Complete the description of each stage.

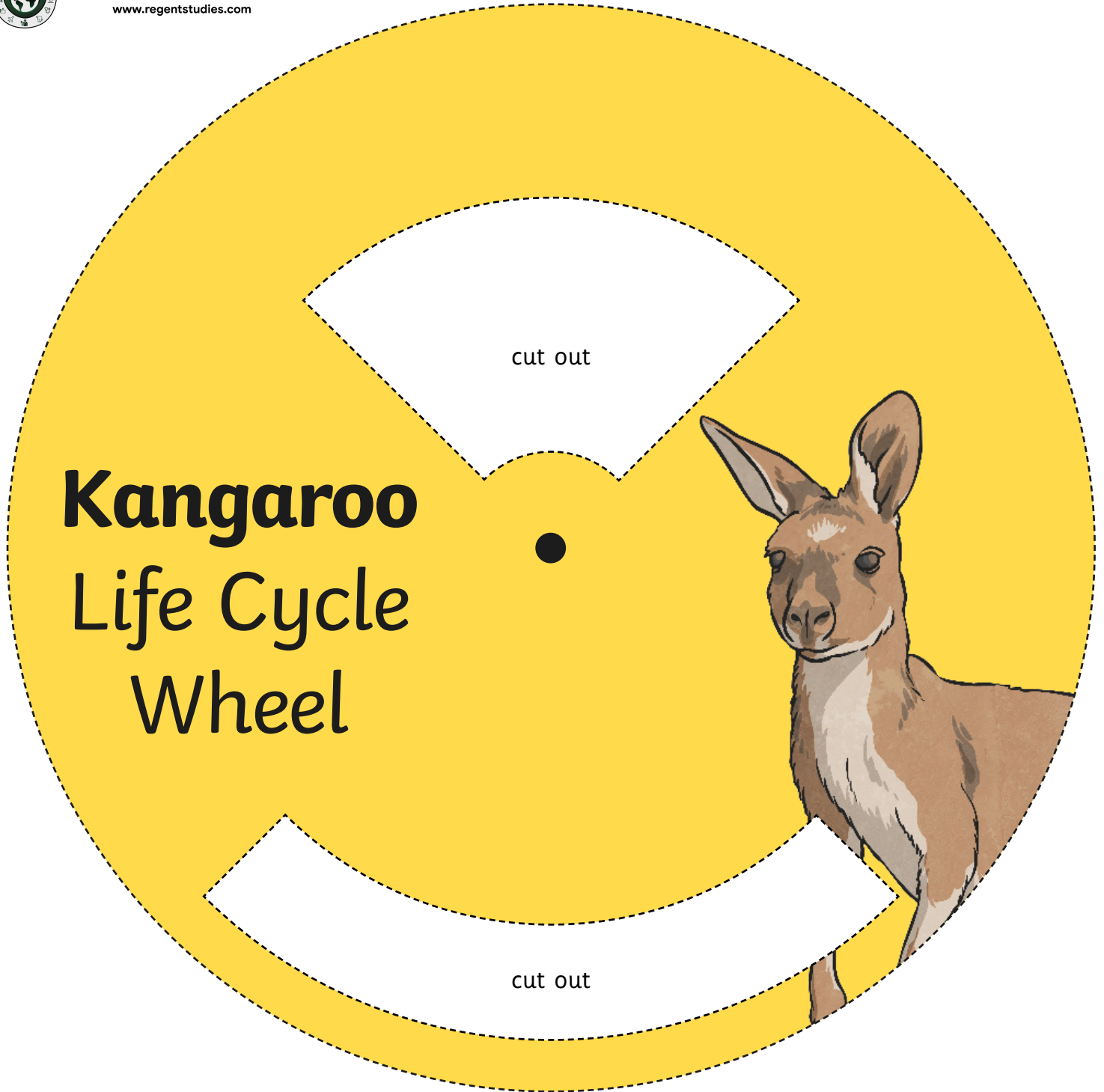


Kangaroo Life Cycle



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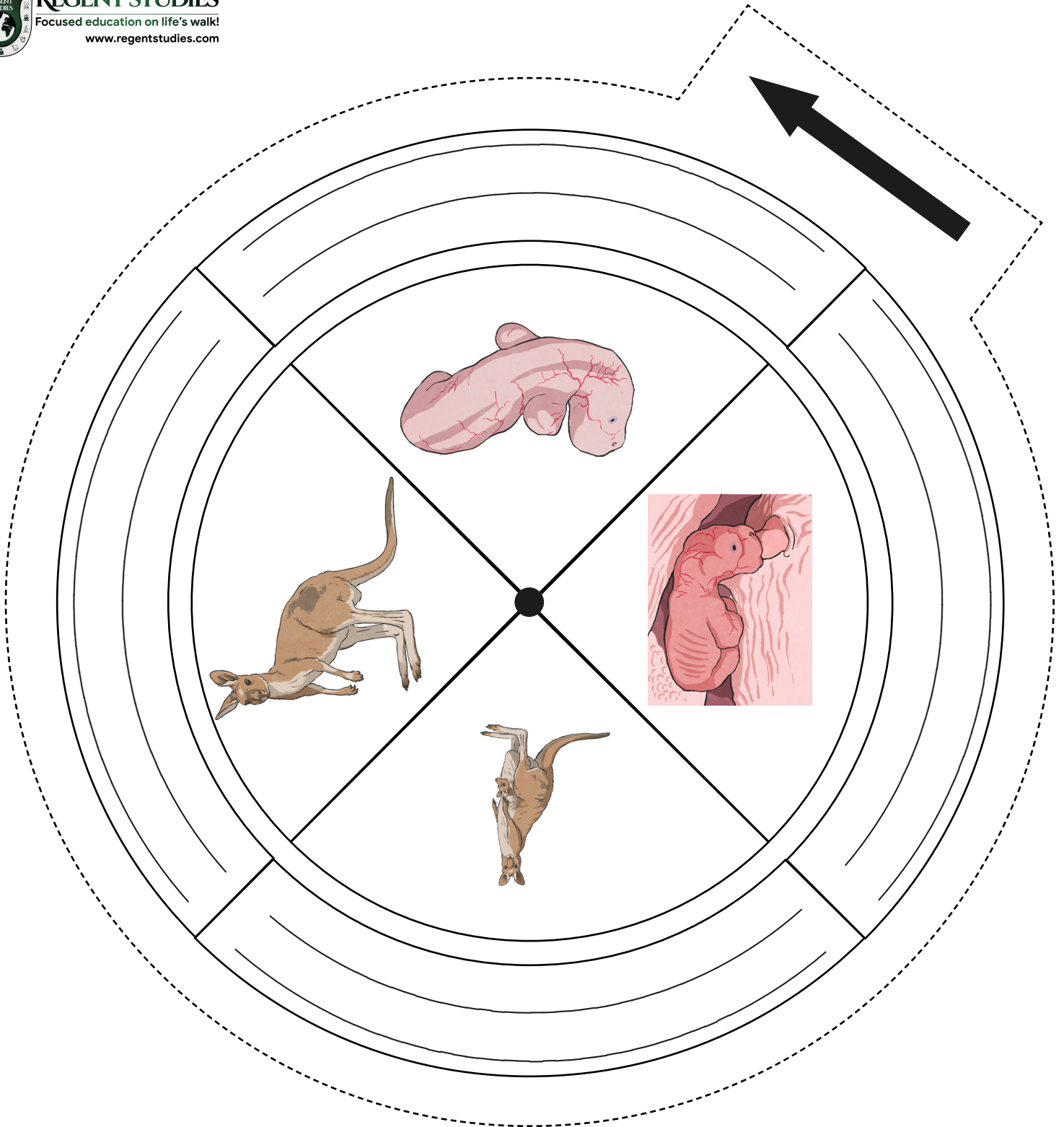




Kangaroo Life Cycle



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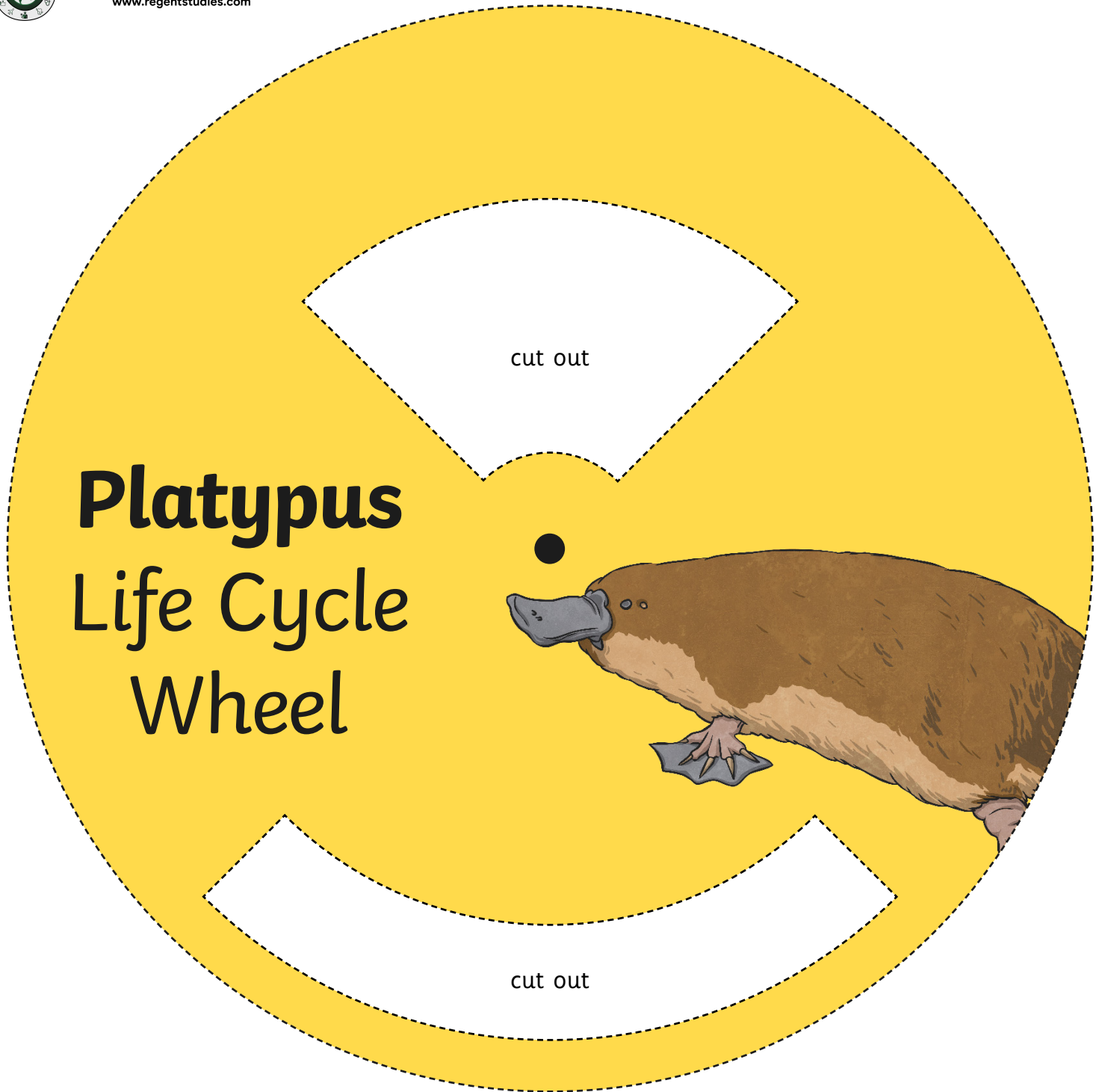


Write your own description of each stage.

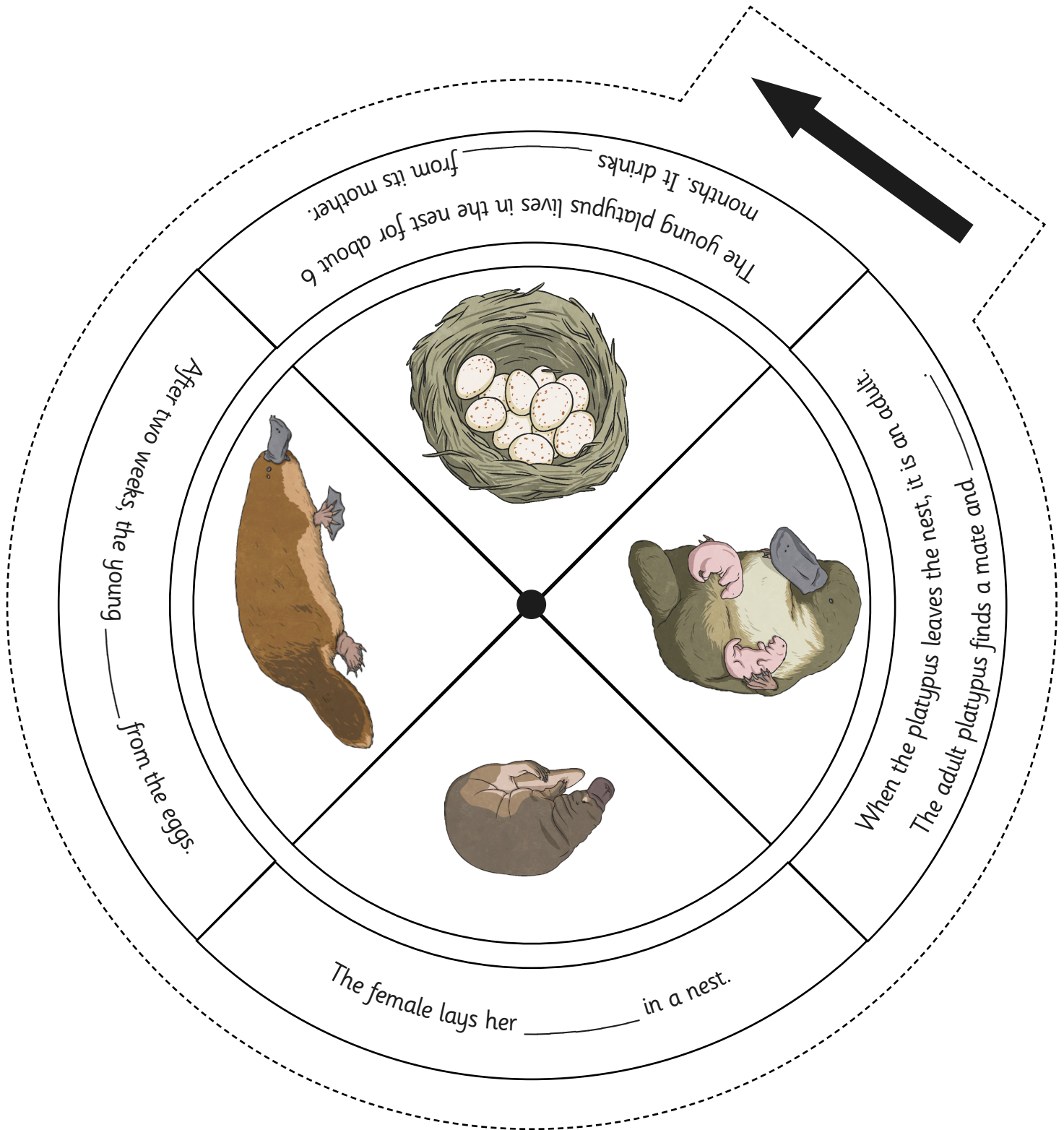
Platypus Life Cycle



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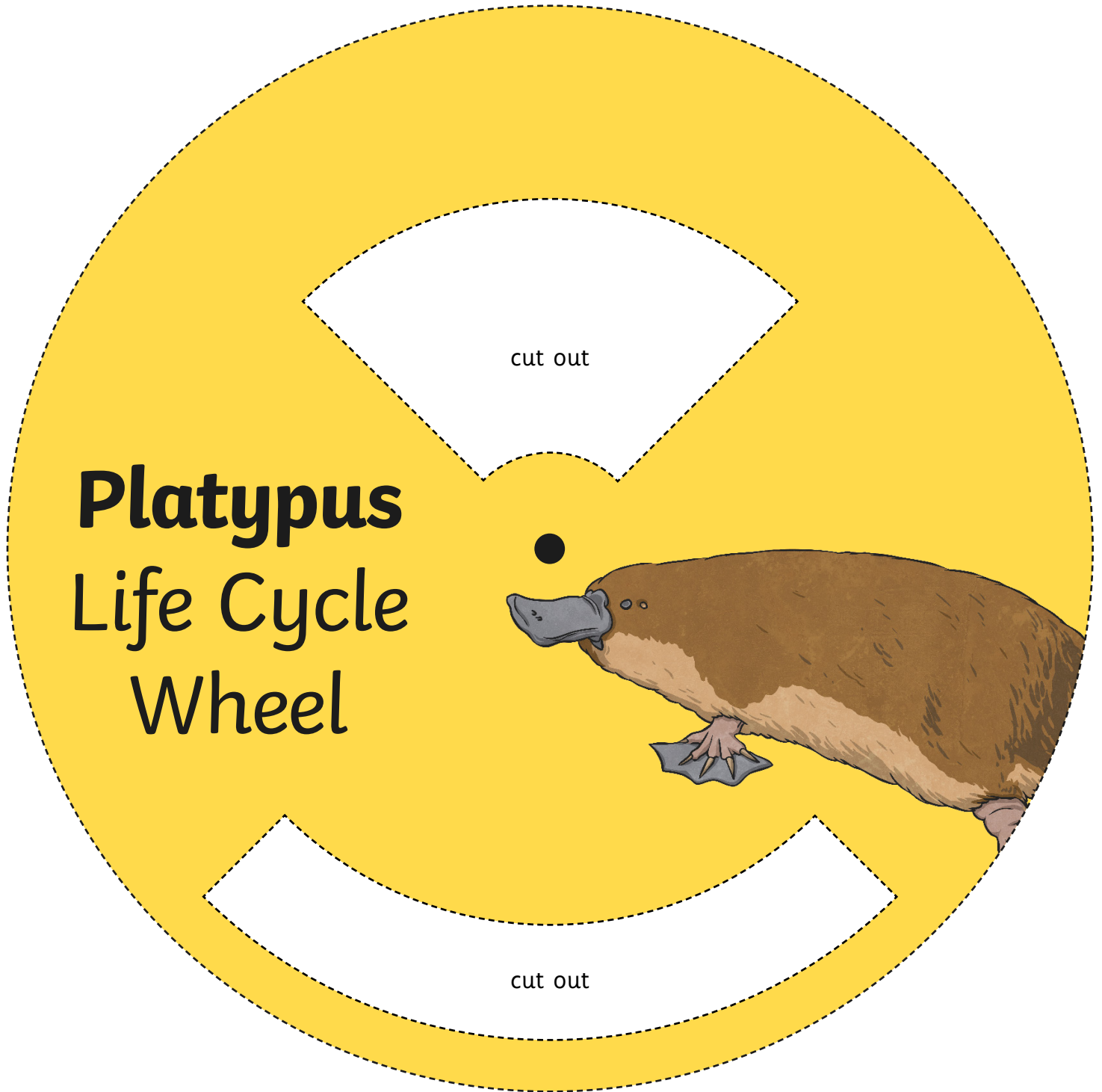
Platypus Life Cycle



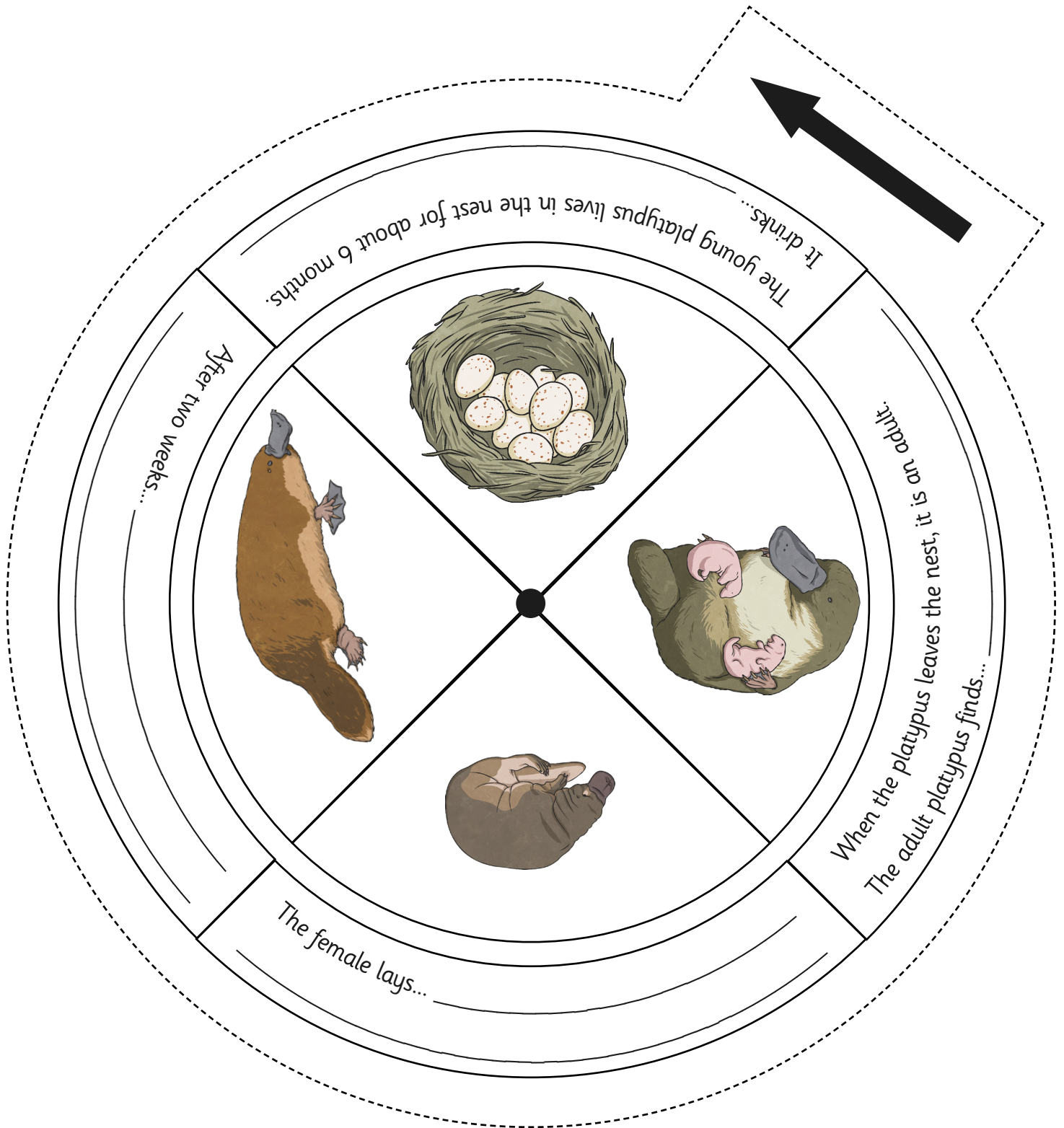
Fill in the gaps in each box with one of these words.

reproduces eggs hatch milk

Platypus Life Cycle

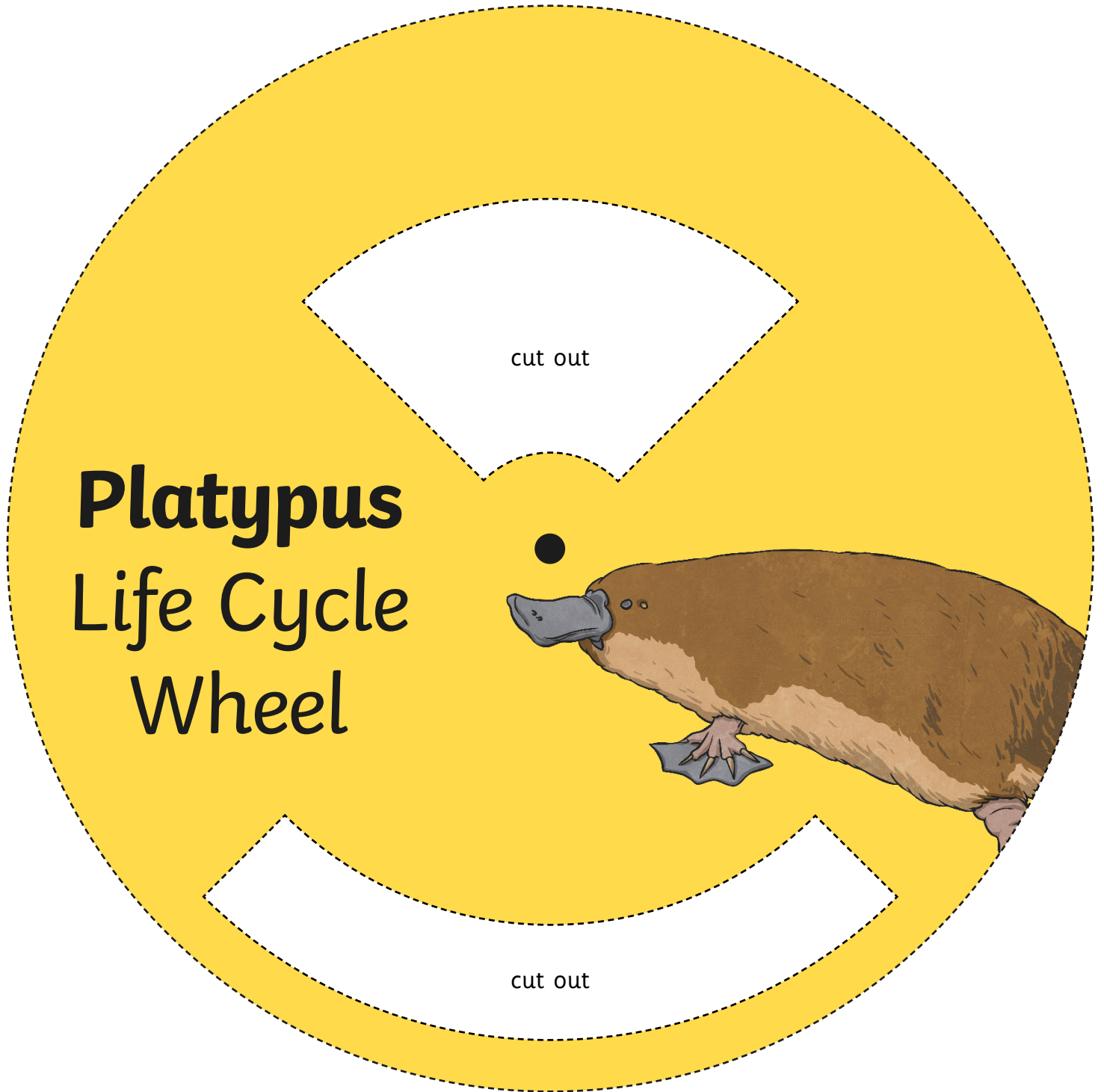


Platypus Life Cycle

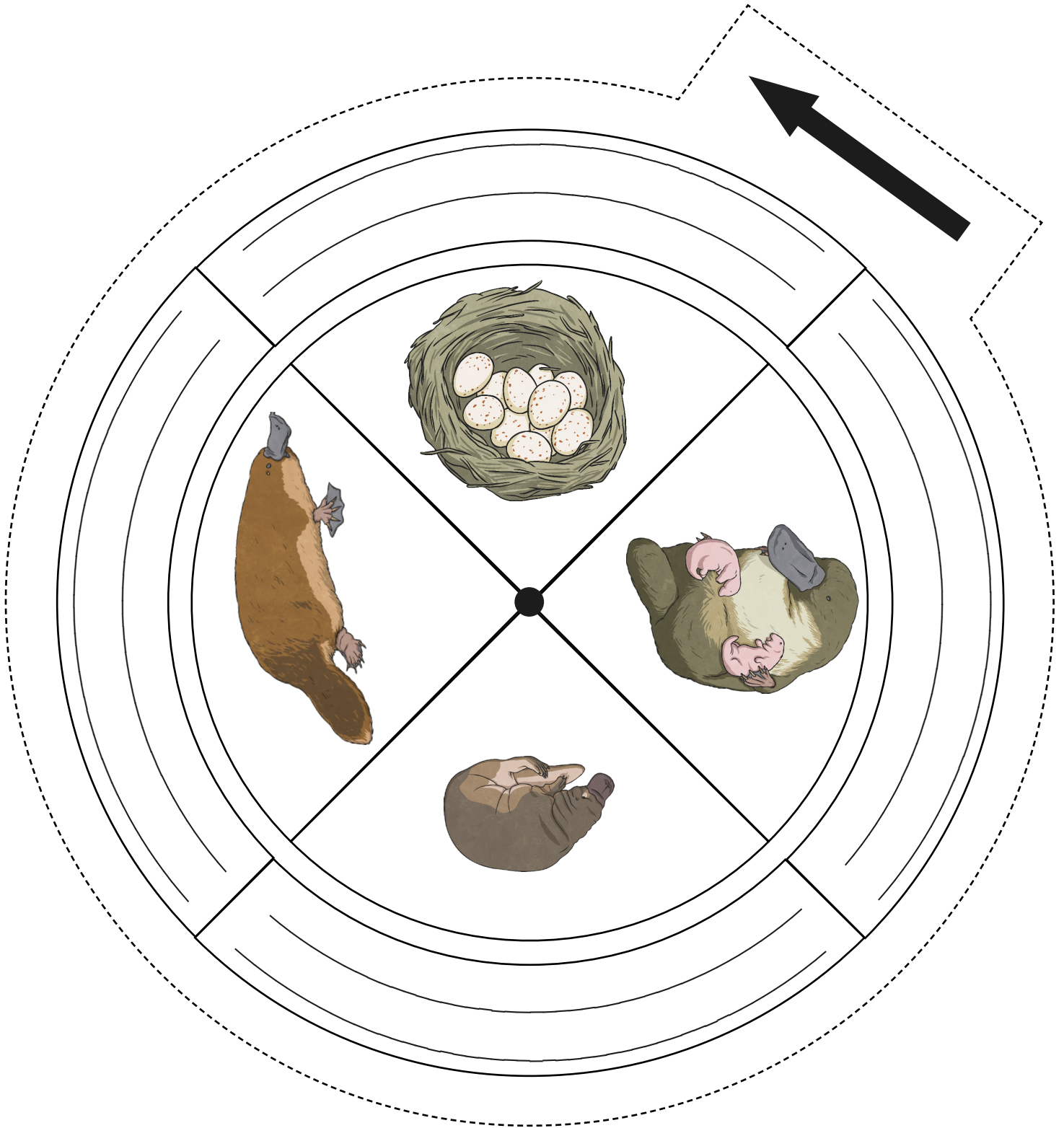


Complete the description of each stage.

Platypus Life Cycle



Platypus Life Cycle



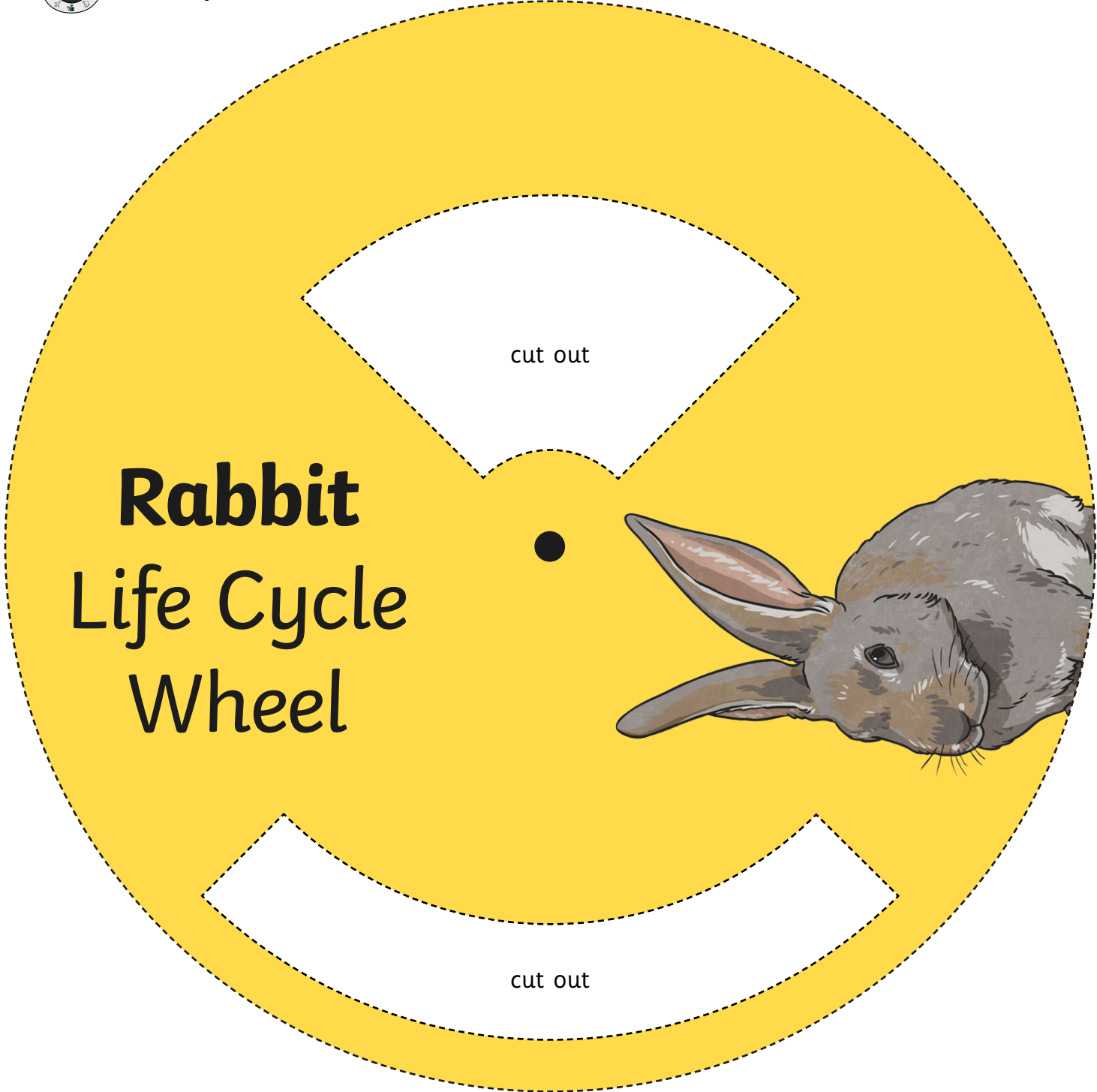
Write your own description of each stage.



Rabbit Life Cycle



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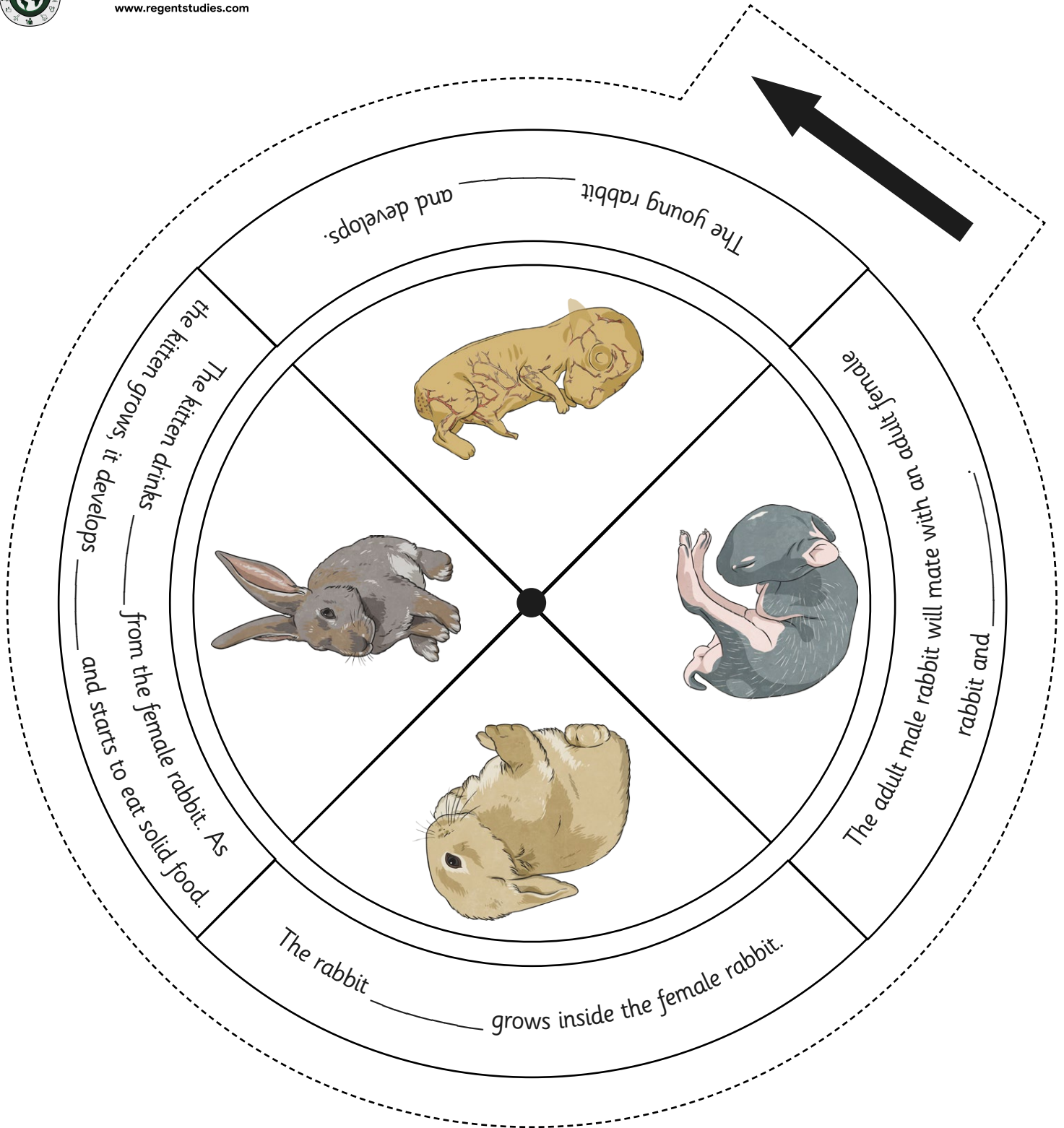
**Rabbit
Life Cycle
Wheel**

cut out

cut out



Rabbit Life Cycle



Fill in the gaps in each box with one of these words.

- embryo reproduce grows fur milk

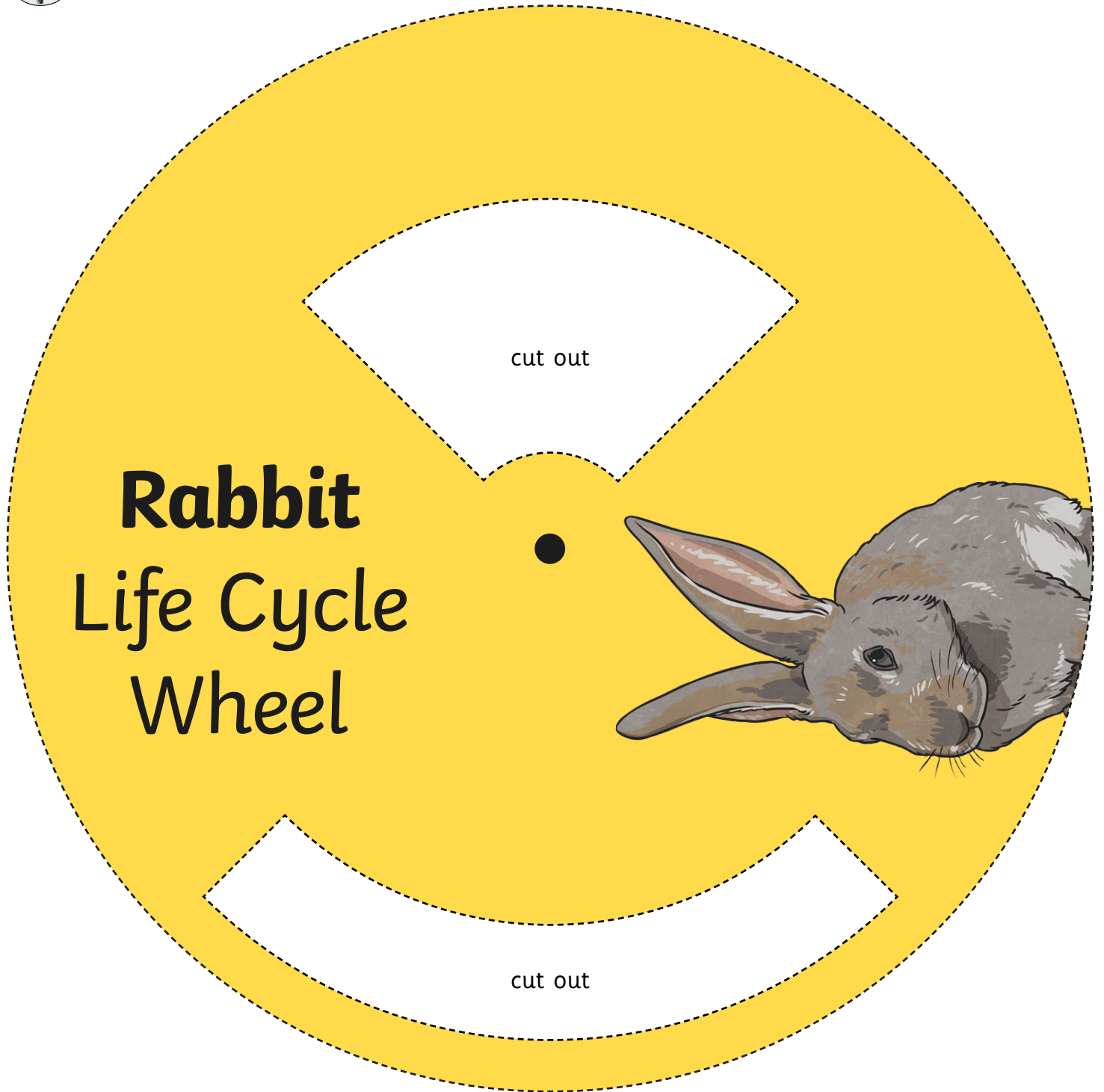


Rabbit Life Cycle



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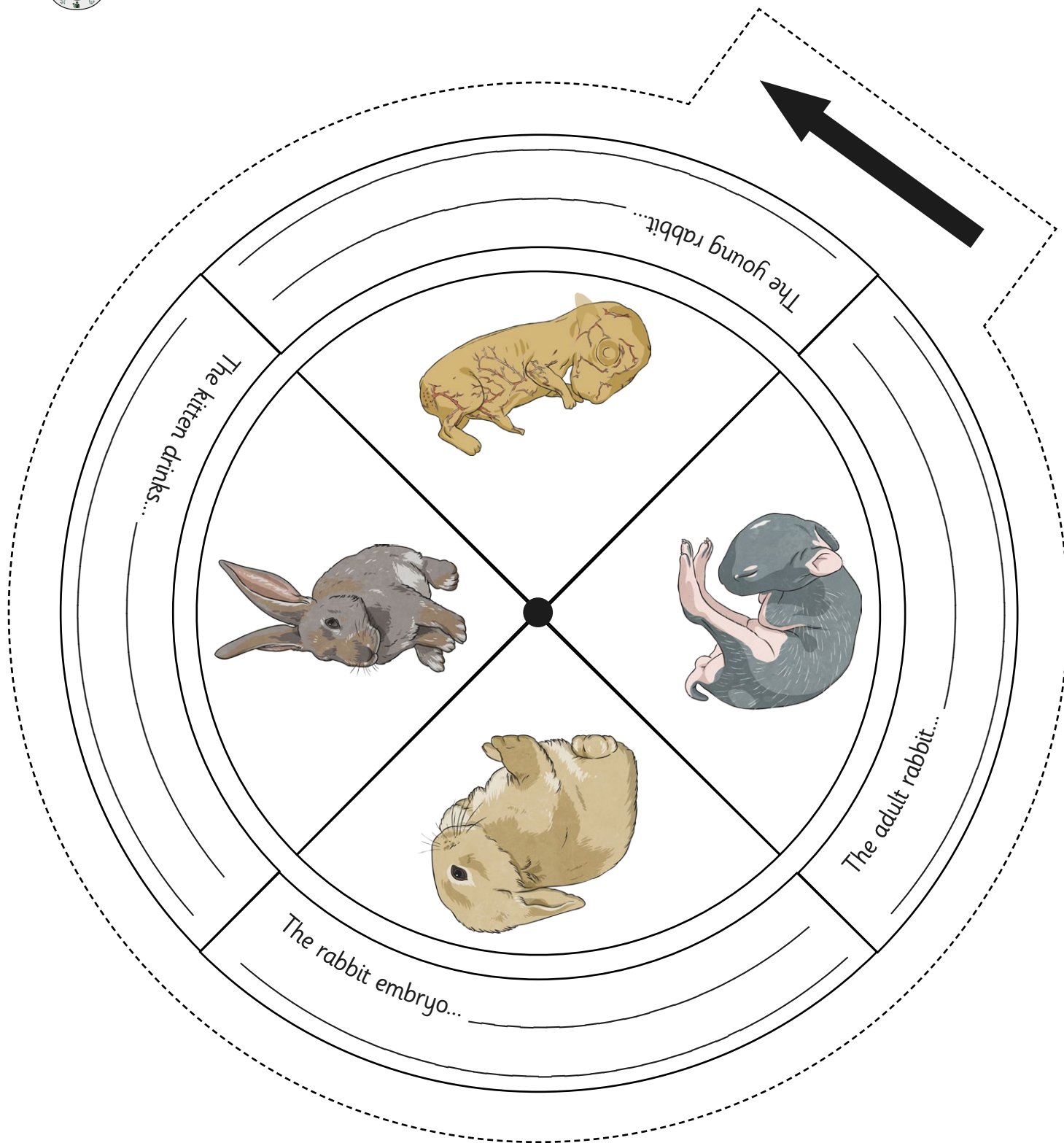




Rabbit Life Cycle



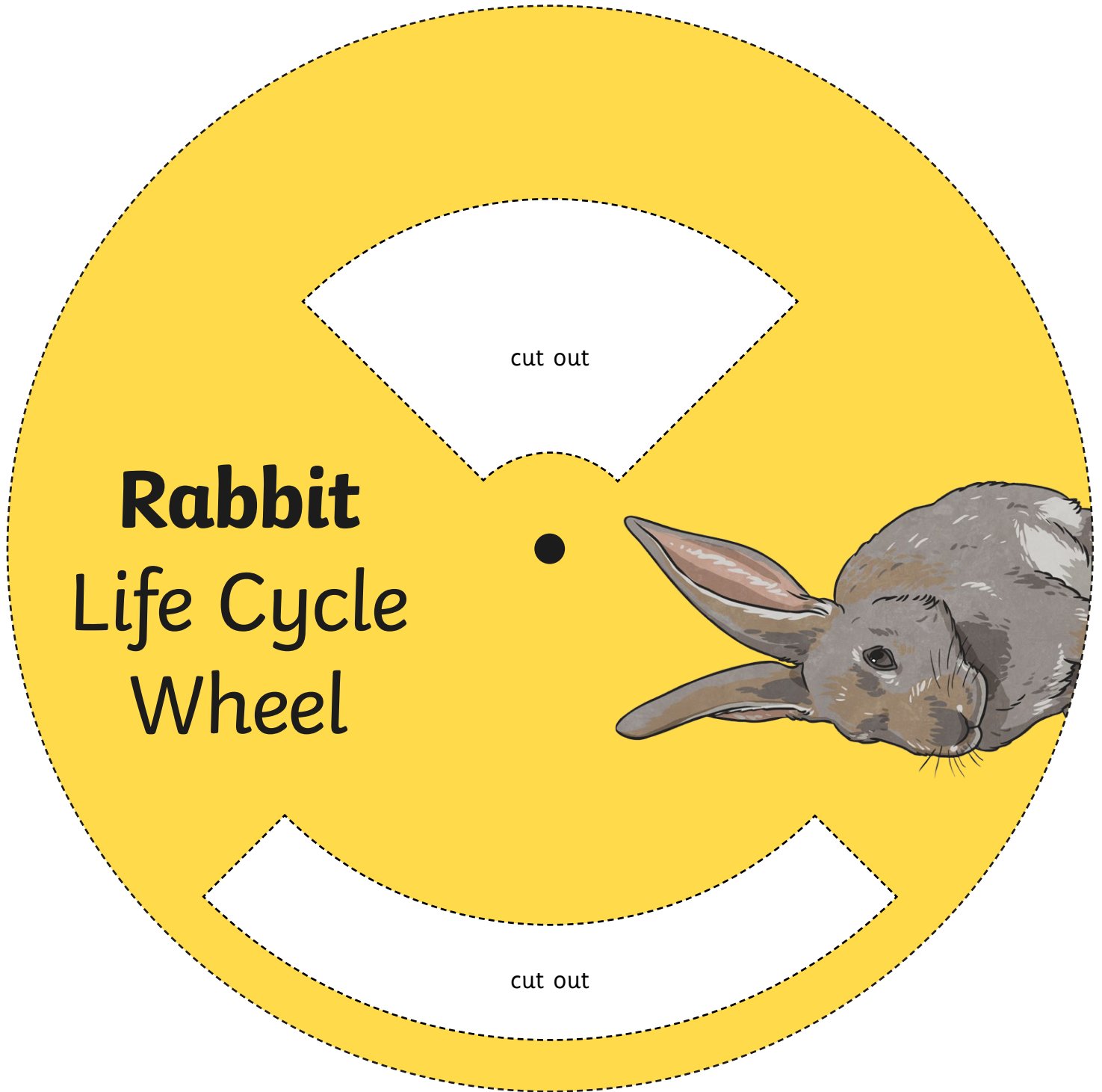
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Complete the description of each stage.



Rabbit Life Cycle



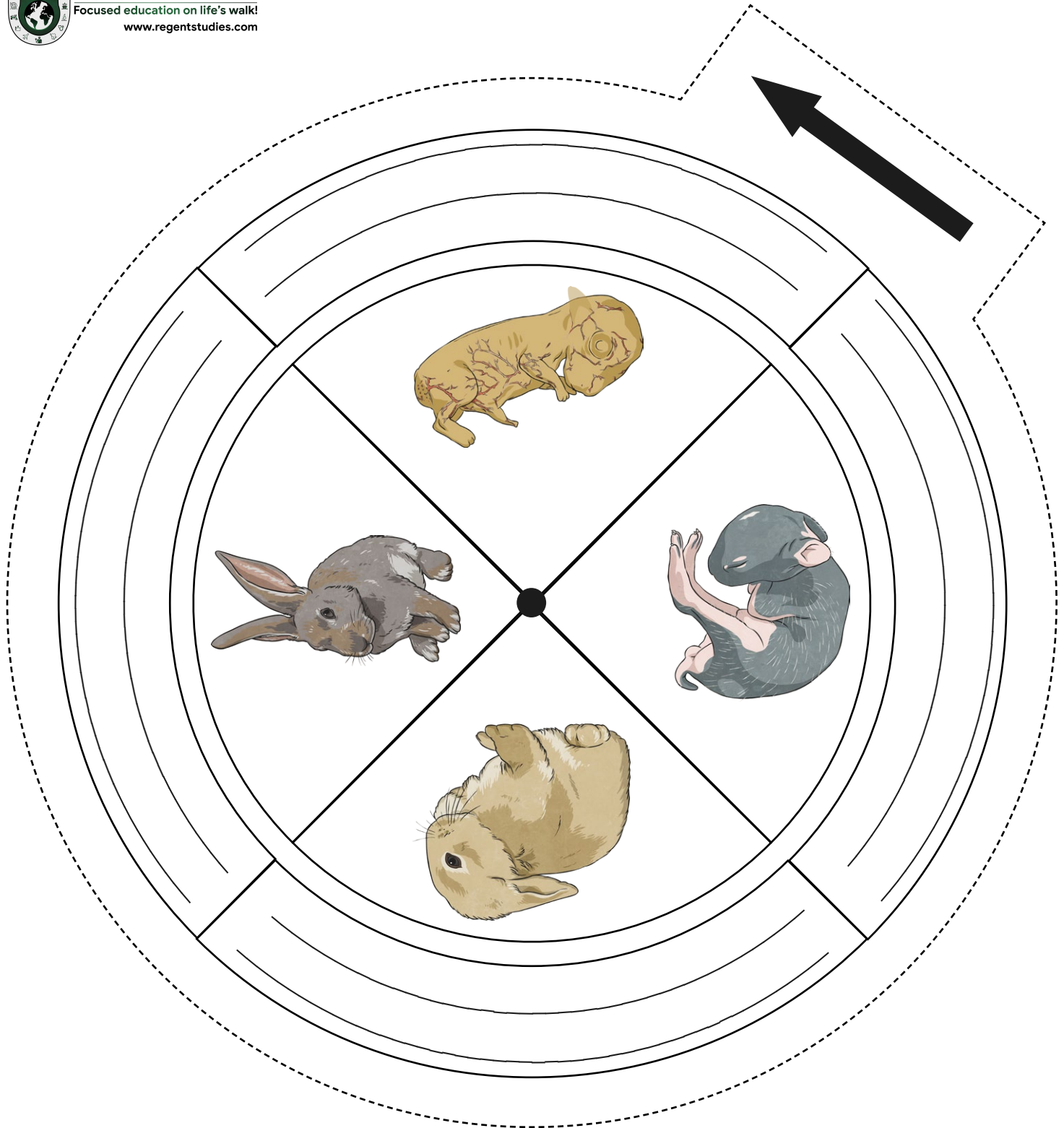


Rabbit Life Cycle



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Write your own description of each stage.



Clue Cards

Cut out each clue card and mix them up. Stick them up around the classroom.

The female lays a mass of eggs that are fertilised by the male.



After 2-25 days the tadpoles hatch from the eggs.



The tadpole swims and eats plants. It breathes through gills.



The tadpole develops lungs and hind legs.



The tadpole grows front legs and its tail shortens. The froglet jumps out of the water onto land.



The tail disappears completely and the froglet starts to eat insects. In 2-4 years it will become an adult and will reproduce.



Fertilised eggs are laid by the female.



The eggs hatch into larvae called caterpillars. The caterpillar eats leaves and grows bigger.



The caterpillar forms a hard case around itself called a chrysalis.





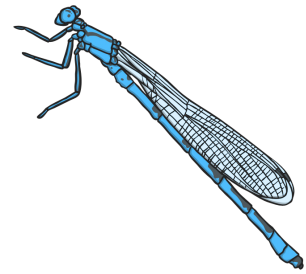
Inside the chrysalis, the caterpillar transforms into a butterfly.



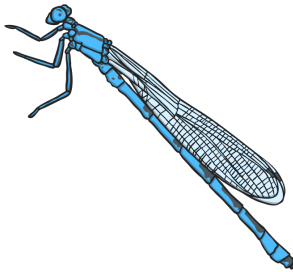
The adult butterfly breaks out of the chrysalis and reproduces.



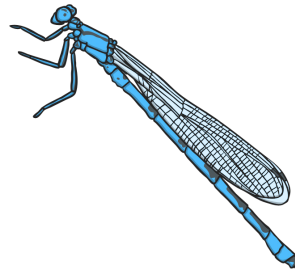
The female lays fertilised eggs in or near water.



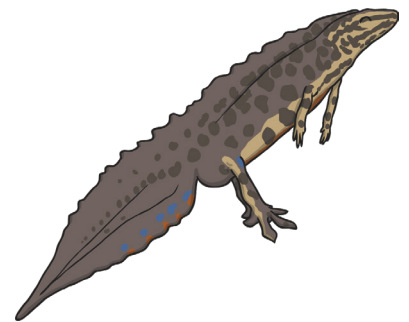
The eggs hatch into nymphs. These look like small adults without wings. The nymph lives in water for up to 4 years.



The fully grown nymph crawls out of the water up the stem of a plant. It sheds its skin and emerges as a dragonfly. It will find a mate and reproduce.



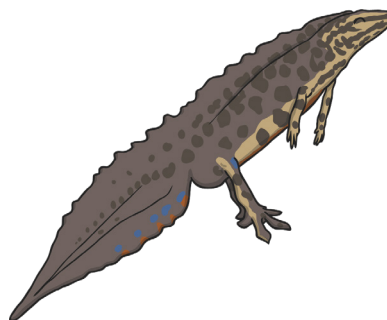
The female lays fertilised eggs in water.



After 2 or 3 weeks, tadpoles hatch from the eggs. They eat plankton and small insects and breathe through gills.



The tadpoles grow front legs, then back legs. They develop lungs to breathe. They look like small newts.



The young newts leave the water after about 10 weeks. After three years, they will be adults and will reproduce.

