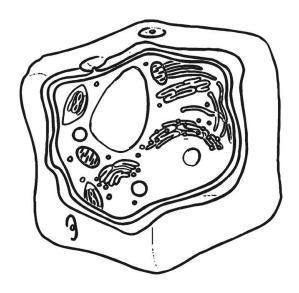
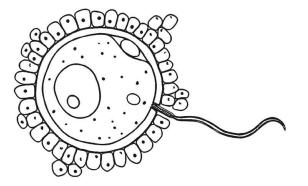




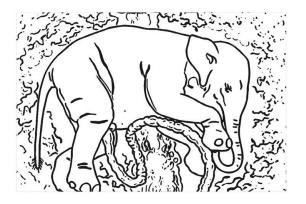
www.regentstudies.com





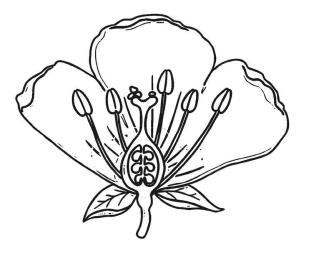




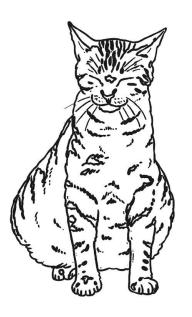




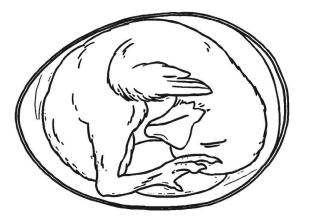
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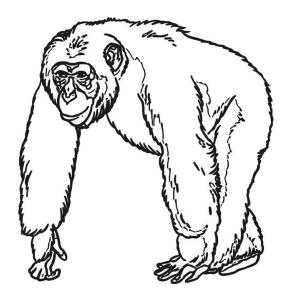










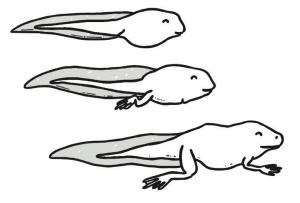




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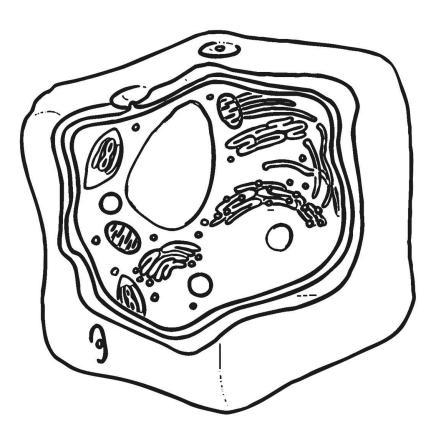




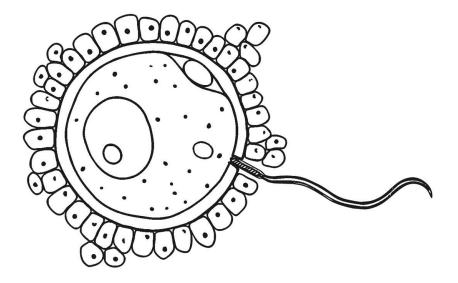


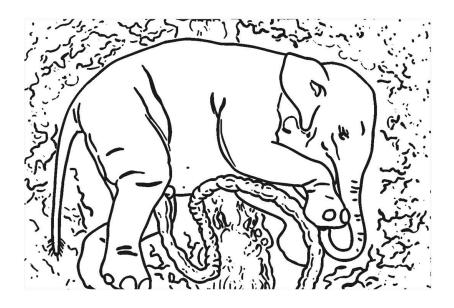




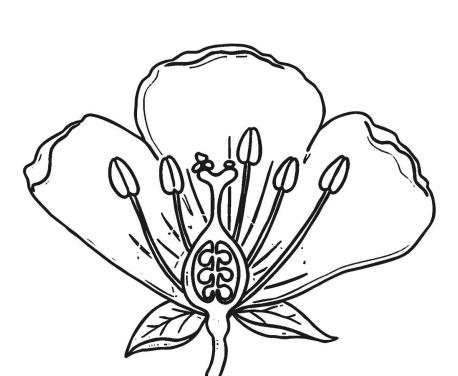




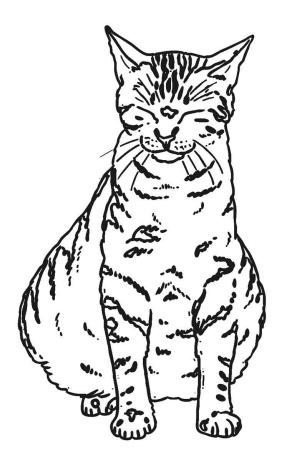




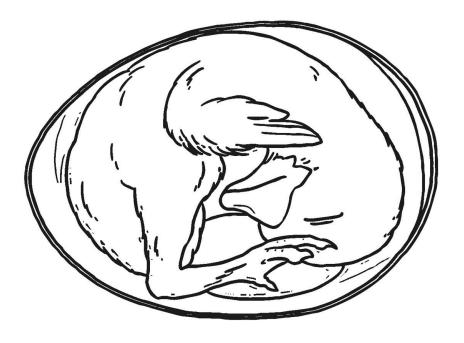




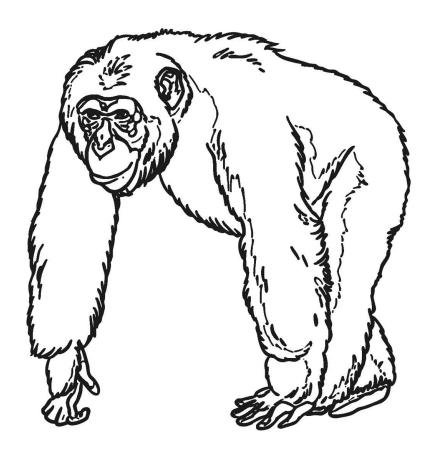








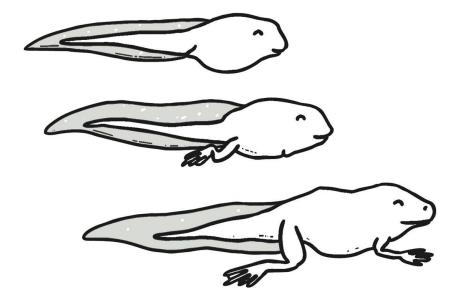








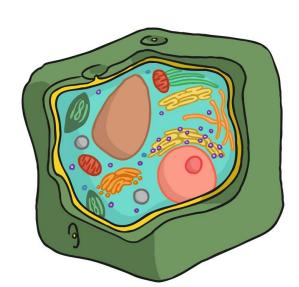




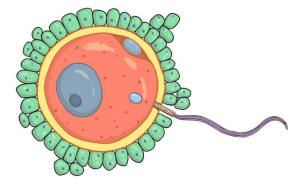




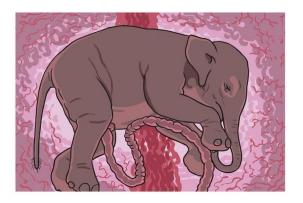




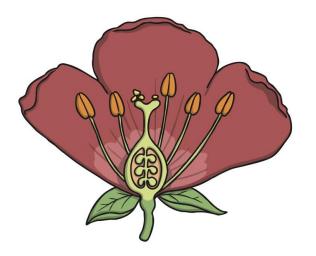




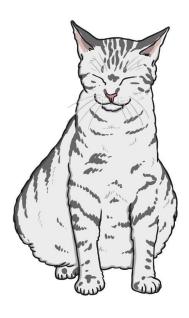




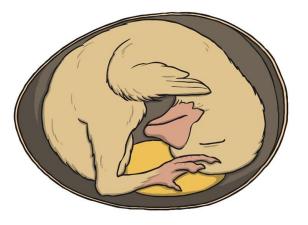




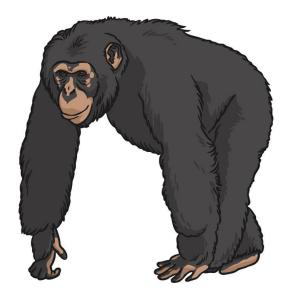








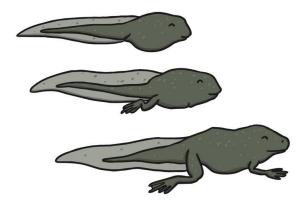






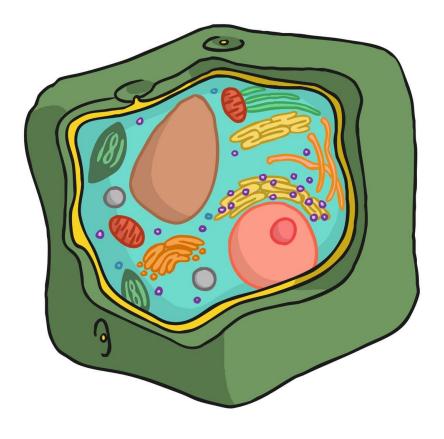




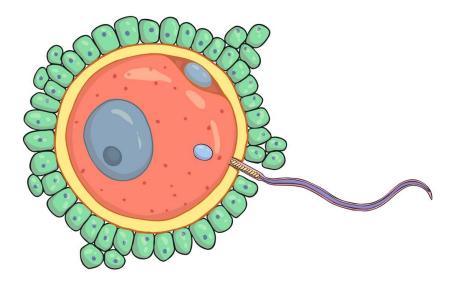


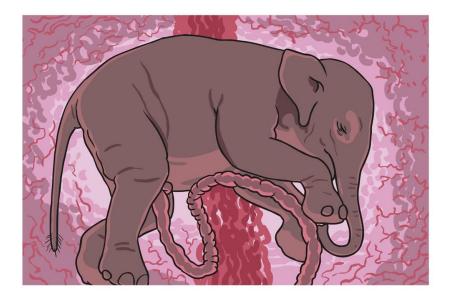




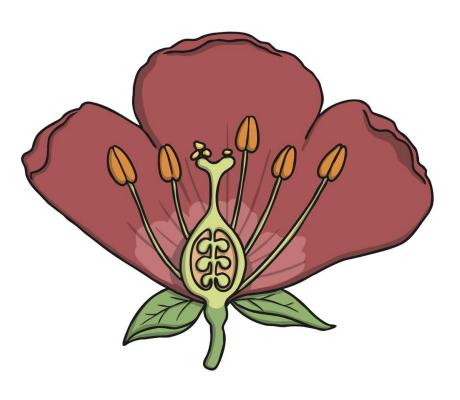




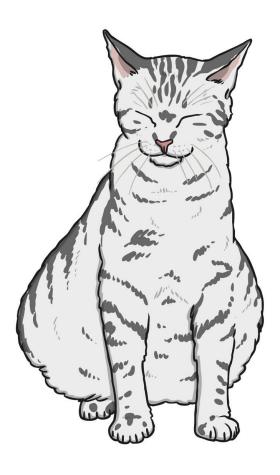


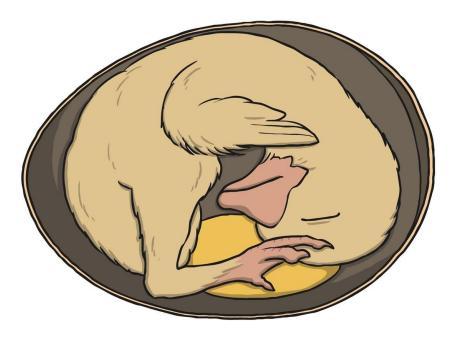


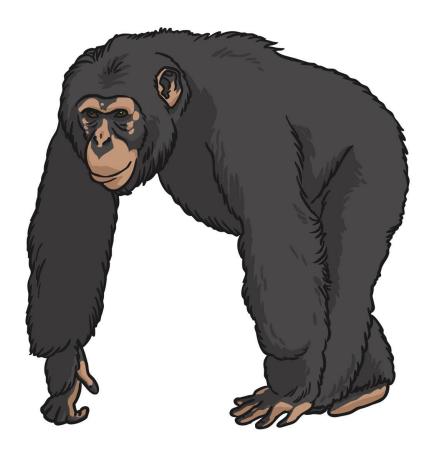




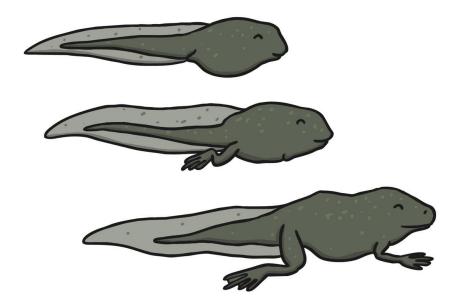






















Can you rearrange the letters in this anagram to make a word that describes a type of mammal?

lipasamru

What is special about this type of mammal?

Can you create an A-Z of life cycles? Is it possible to think of a sentence, phrase or word for every letter?

A = asexual reproduction
B = birds lay eggs containing their young
C = caterpillars transform into butterflies
D = daffodils reproduce asexually

Can you rearrange the letters in this anagram to make a word to do with the life cycles of certain animals?

shopmimsortea

Which animals experience this?

What is reproduction?

Can you give 4 examples of different ways plants and animals produce offspring?



Can you describe two features of monotremes?

Are these statements true or false?

- · All mammals give birth to fully developed young.
- Amphibians are the only animals that undergo metamorphosis.
- · All birds lay eggs that contain their young.
- Jane Goodall observed chimpanzees and their behaviour.
- Plants that reproduce sexually can be pollinated by insects or the wind.
- · Asexual reproduction requires only one parent.

Can you describe how each of these plants produces its offspring?

Strawberry plant
Cherry tree
Rose
Spider plant
Potato plant

Match these features of plants to show whether they are pollinated by insects or the wind.

Long dangling anthers

Brightly coloured

Sticky pollen

Small pollen grains

Wind

Insect





Į.



hings and Holbitots.

















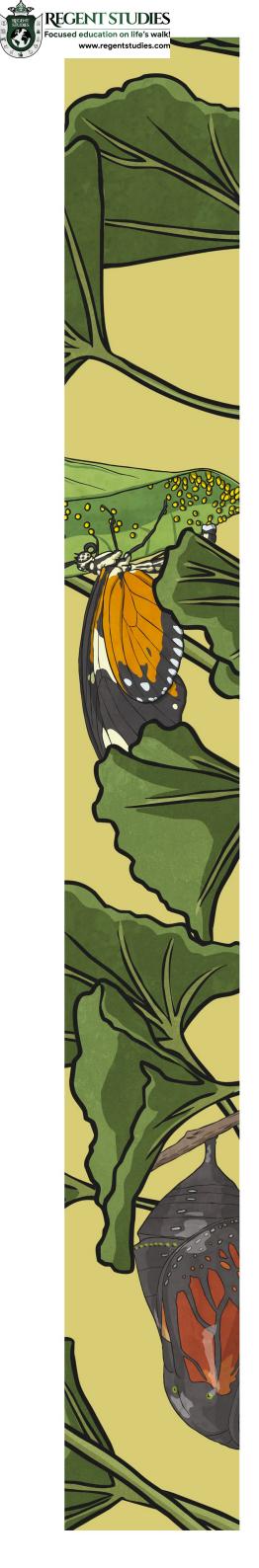
















































































































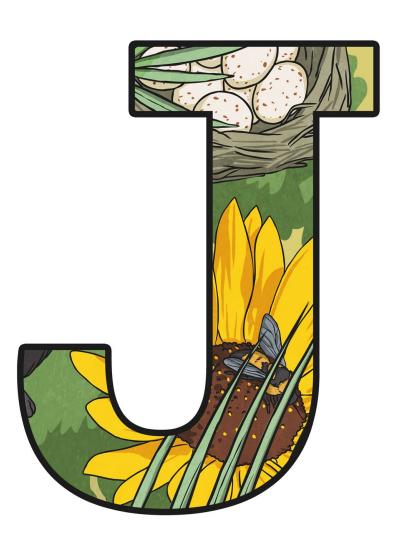
















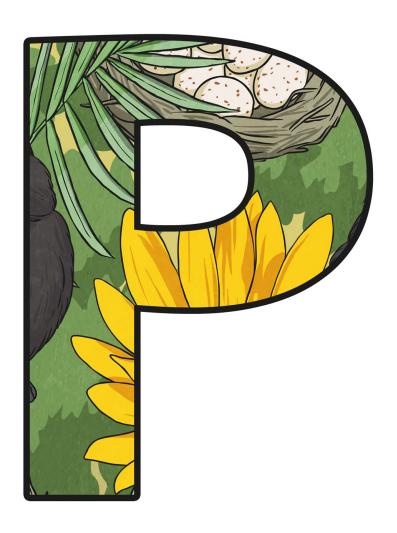










































































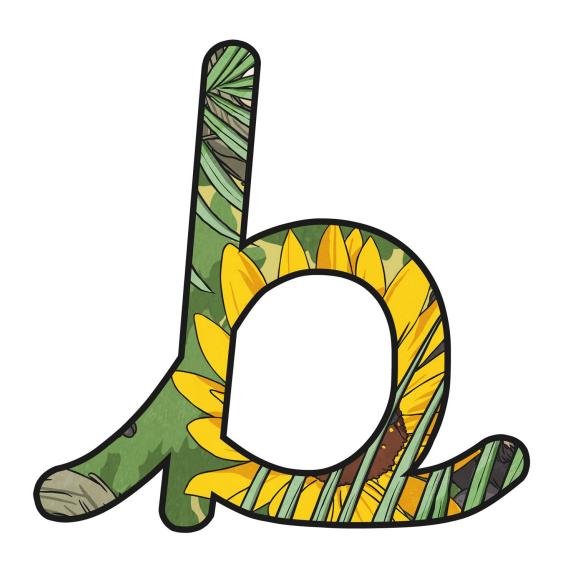












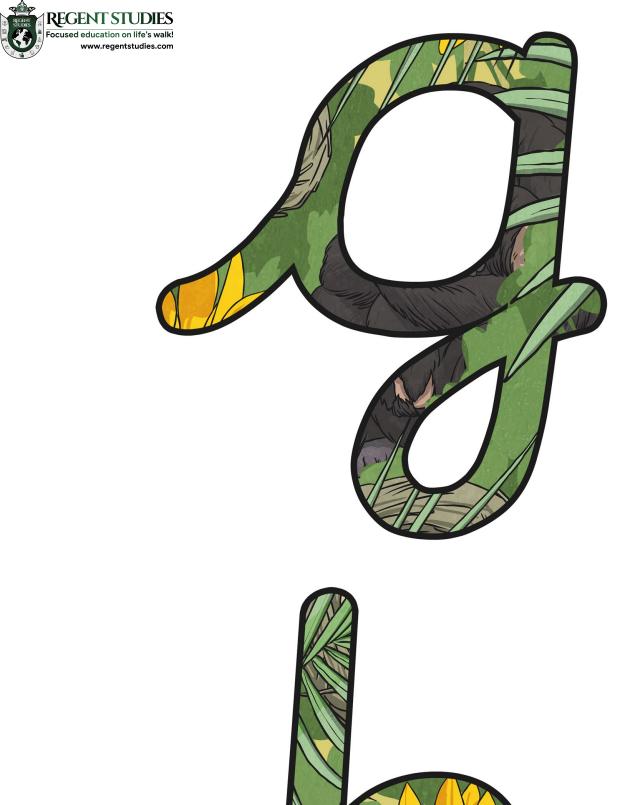


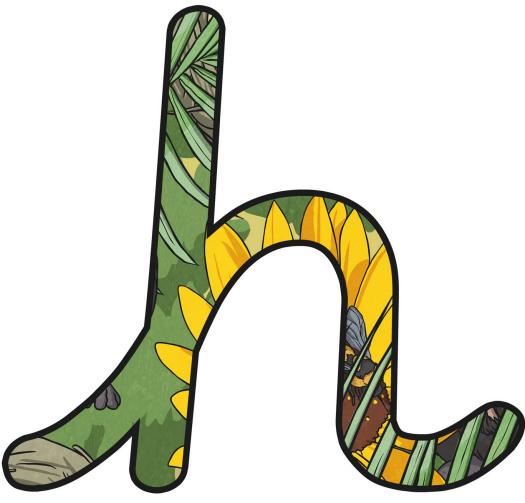






































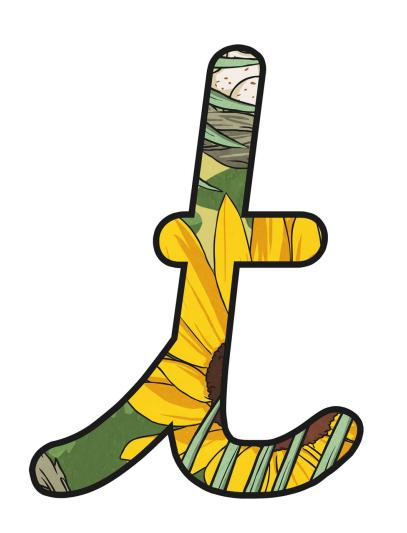






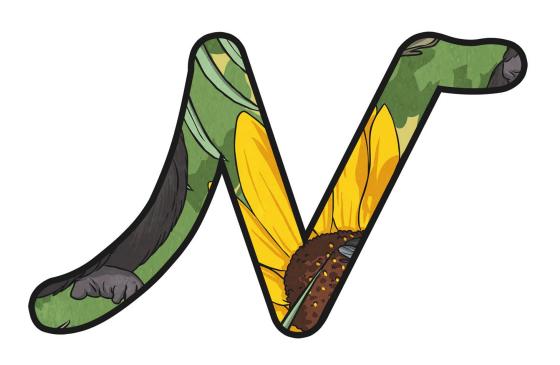




















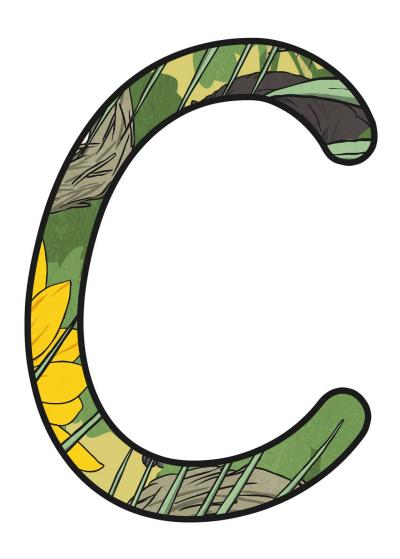


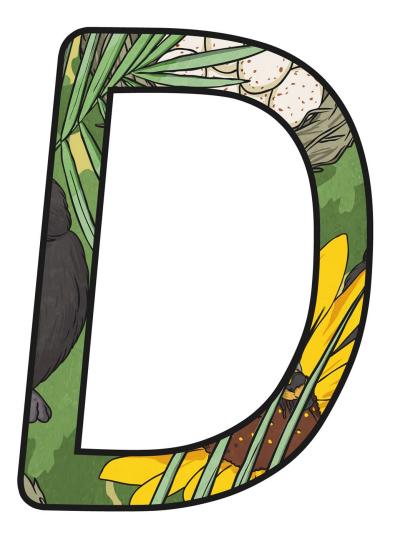






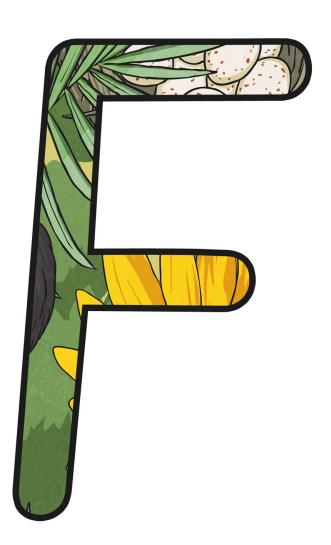
































































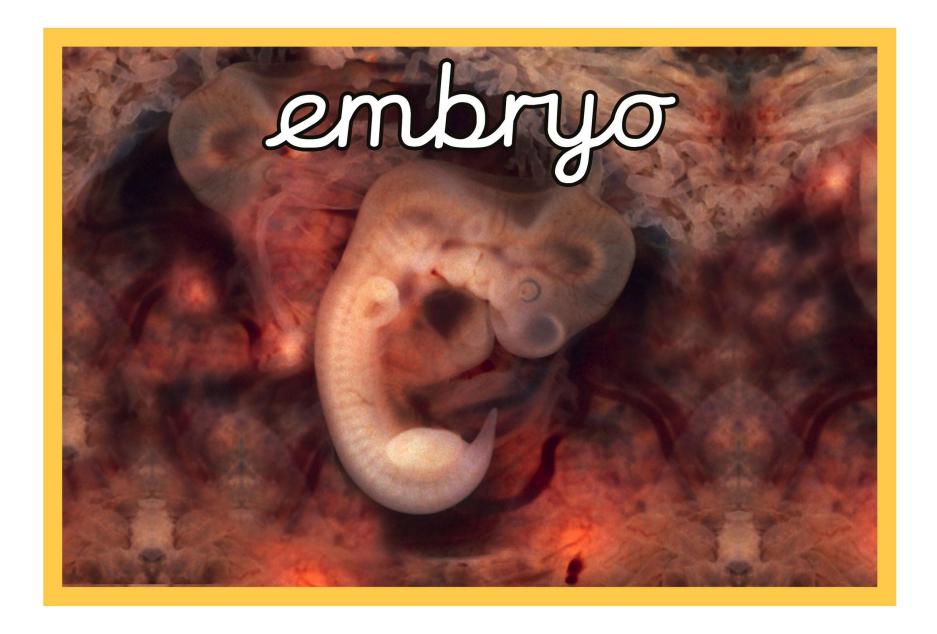
















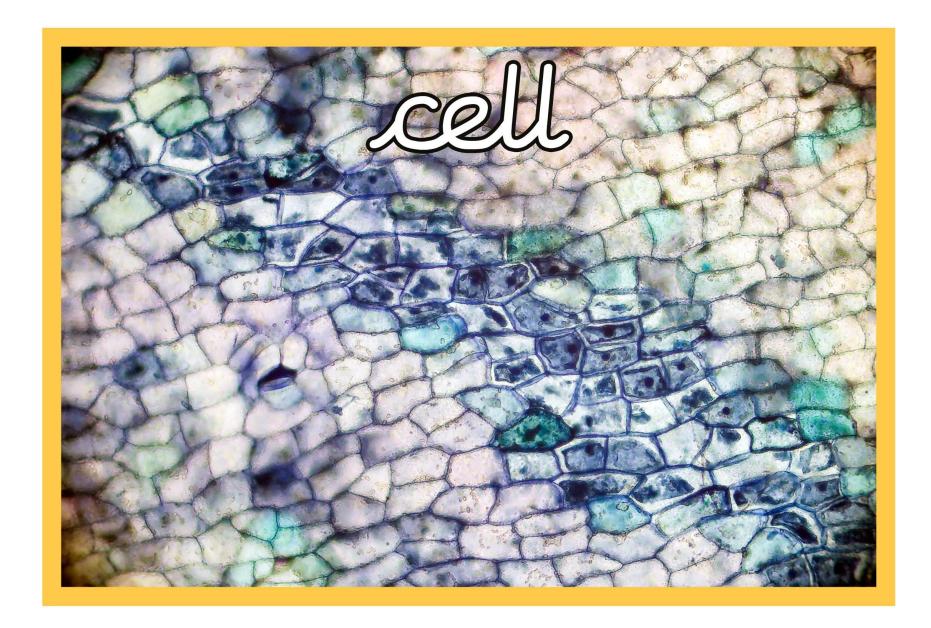




















































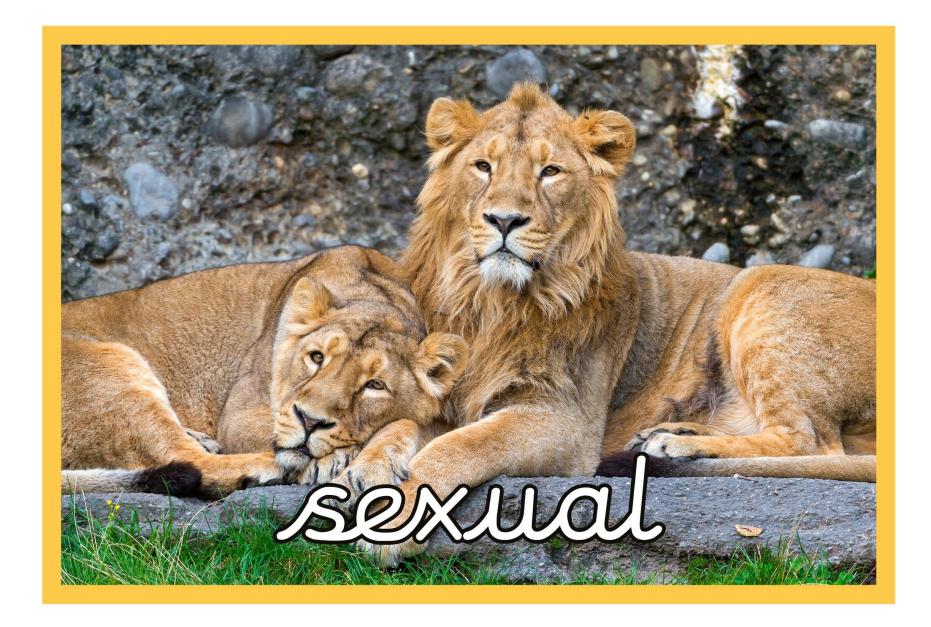
















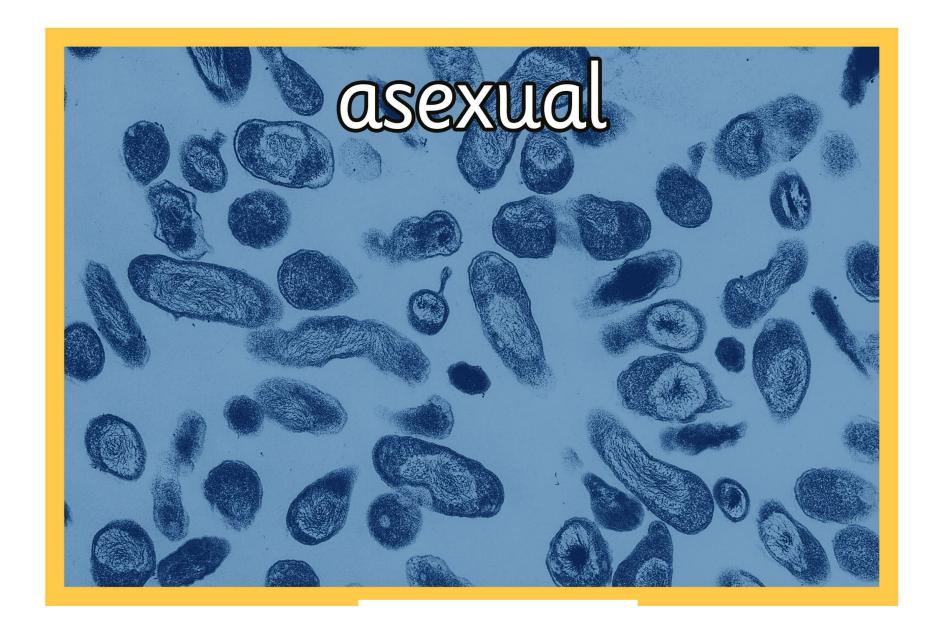








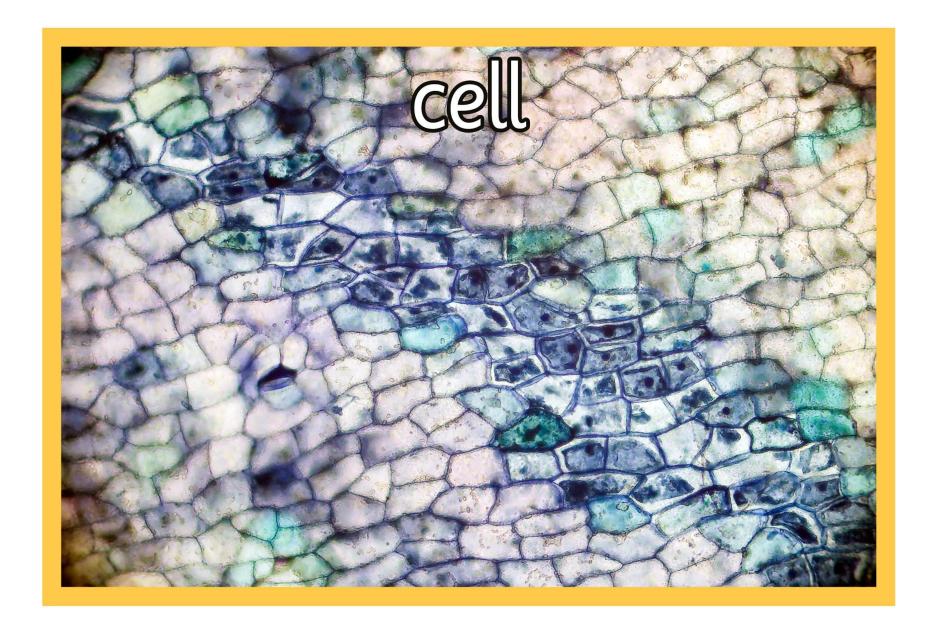




















































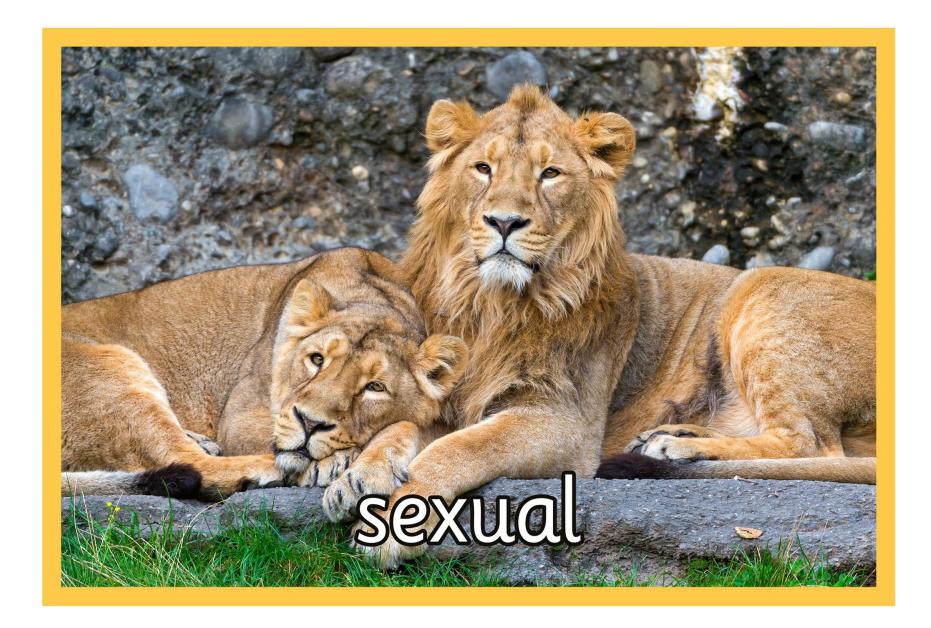










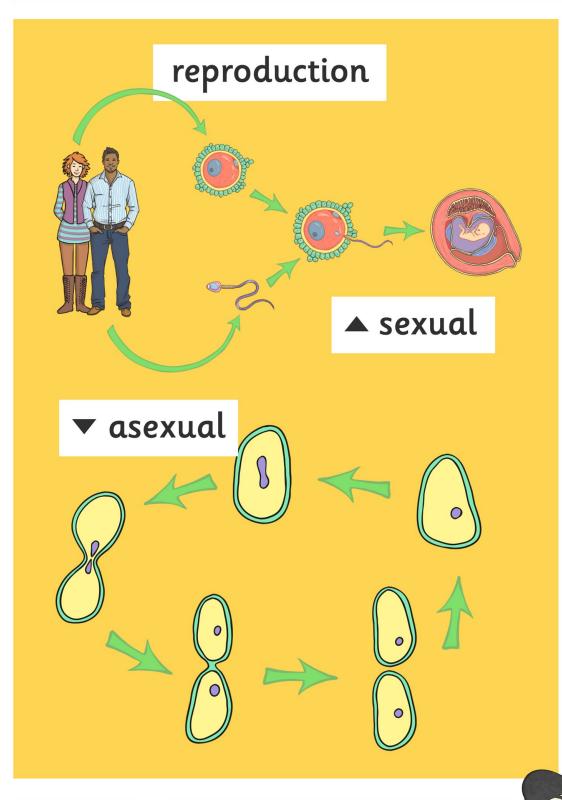


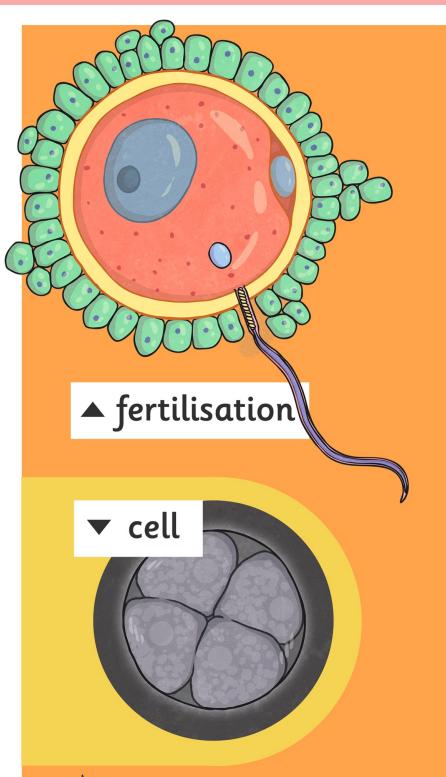


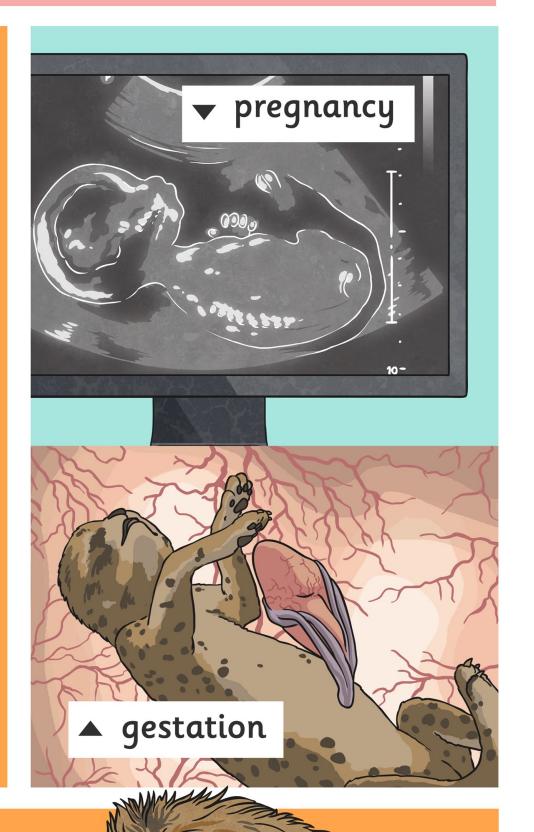




Living Things and Their Habitats





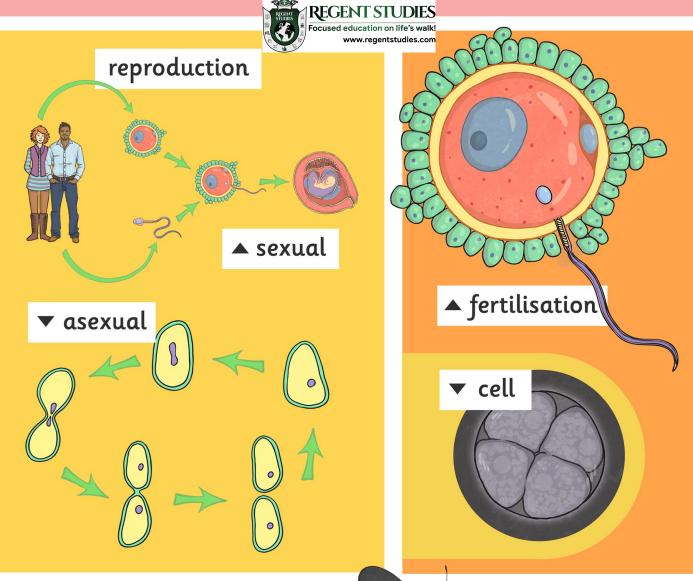


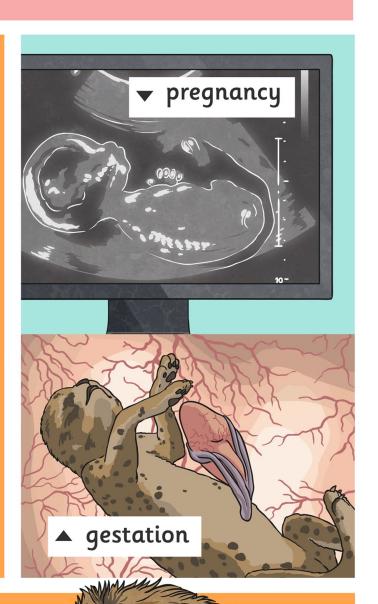




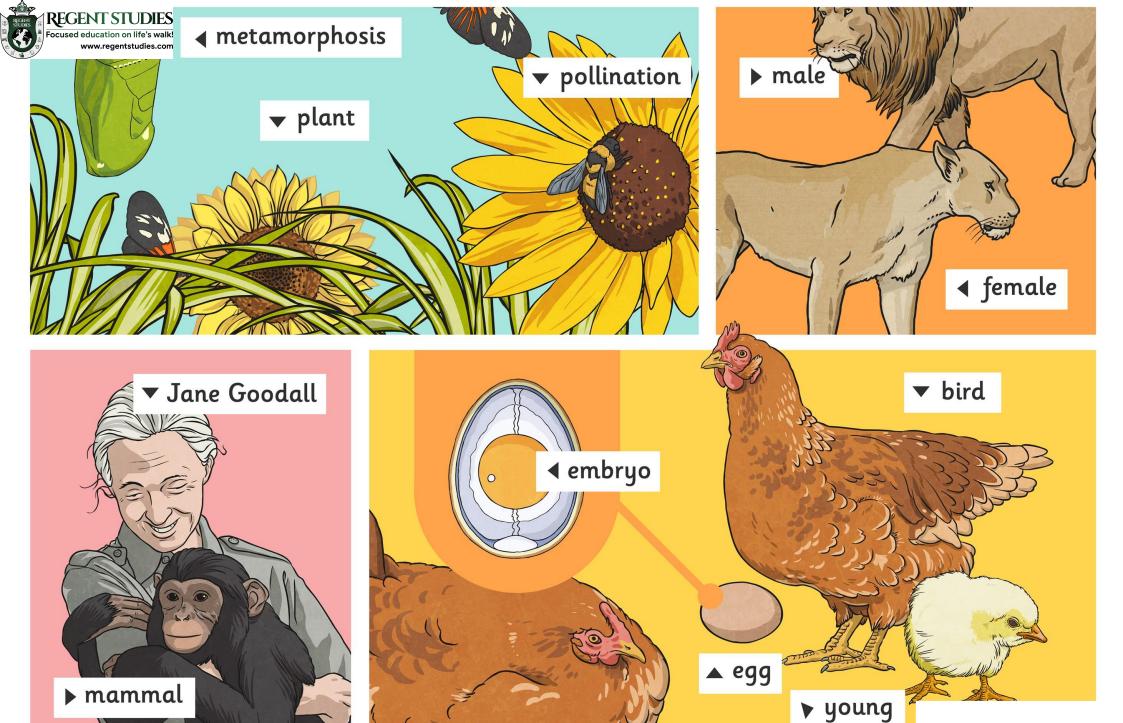
Living Things and Their Habitats

◀ insect



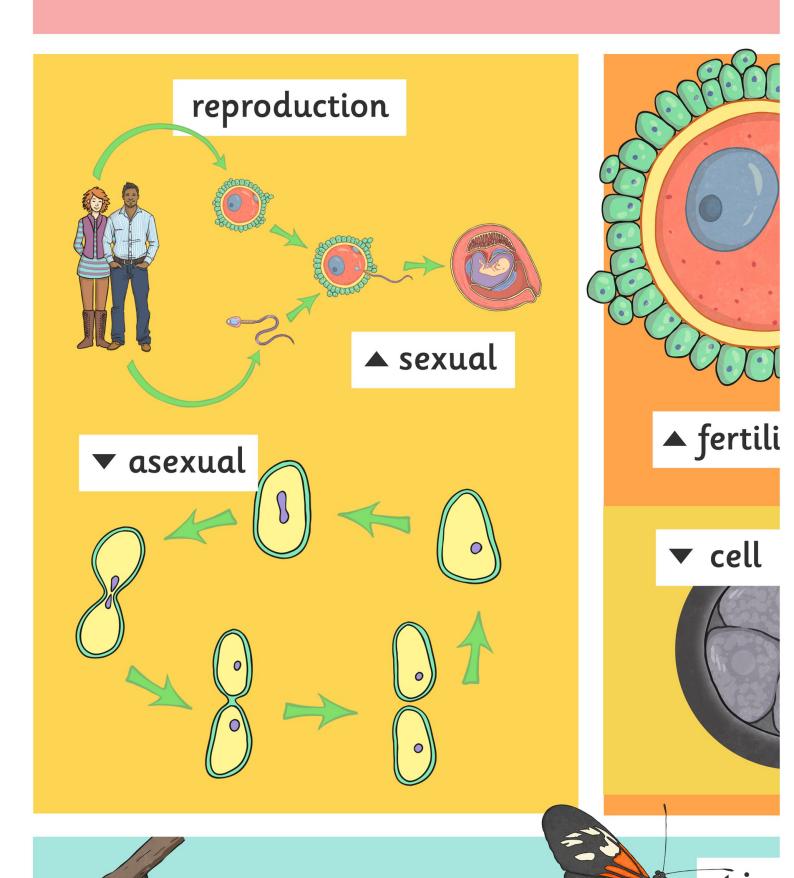








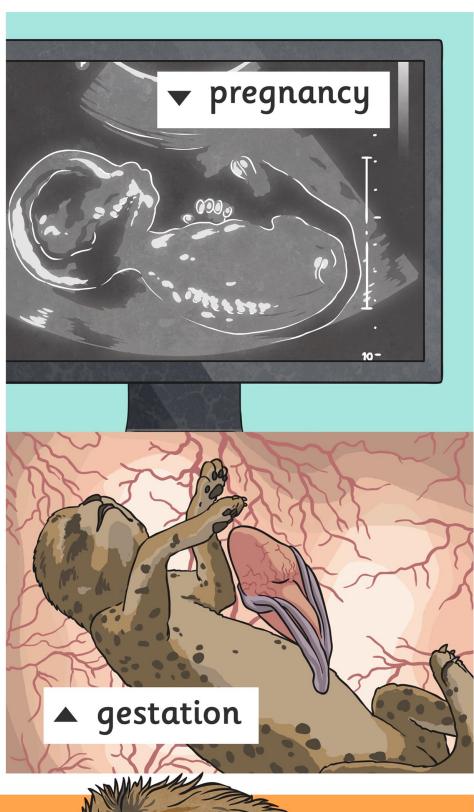
Living Things an

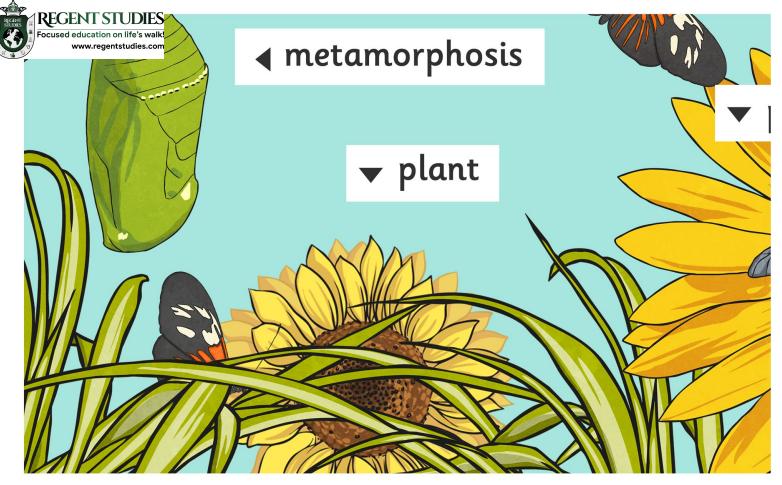


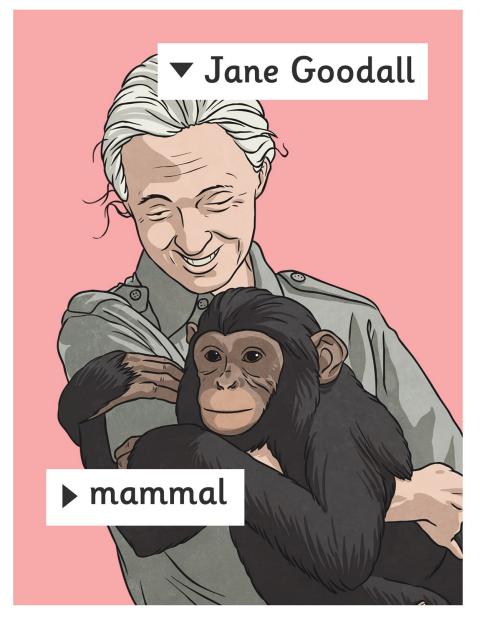


d Their Habitats

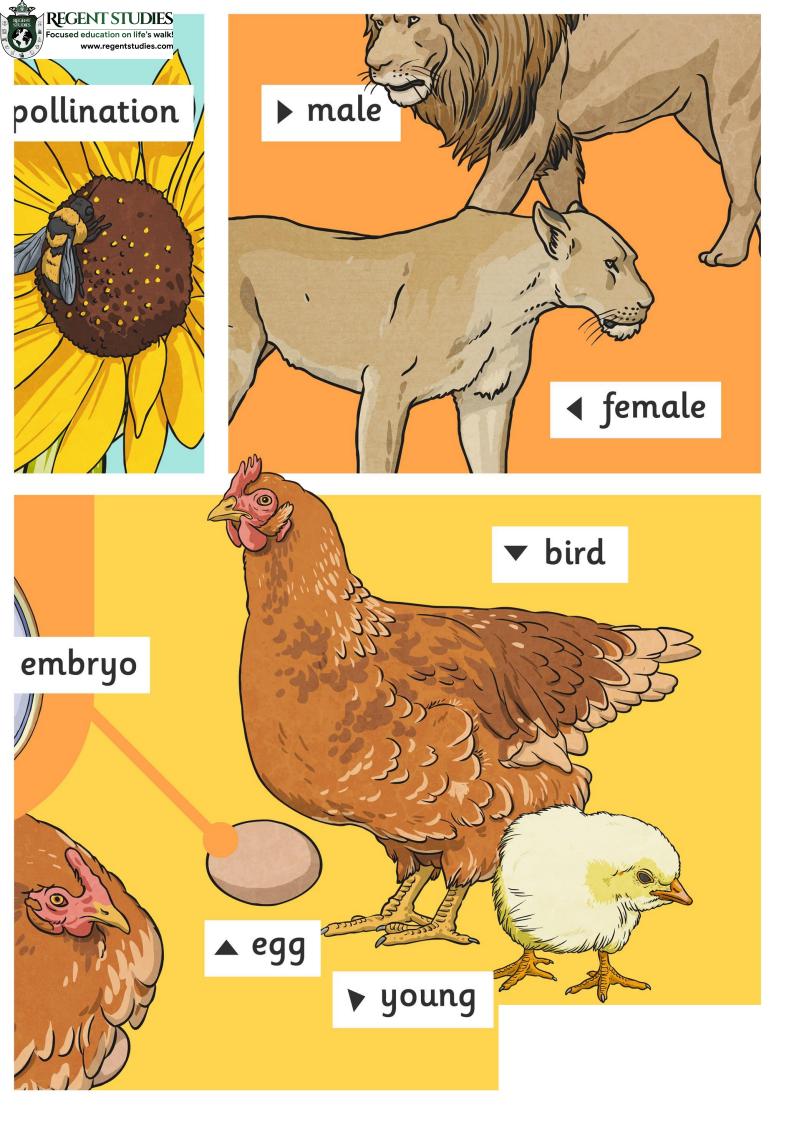








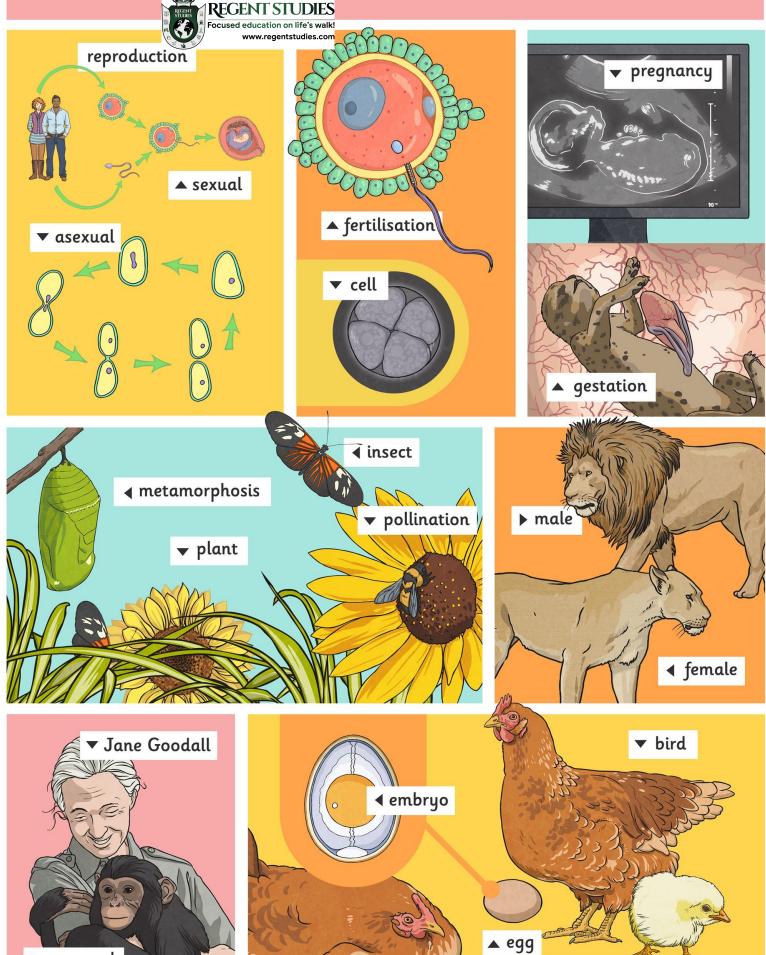




Living Things and Their Habitats



Living Things and Their Habitats REGENT STUDIES

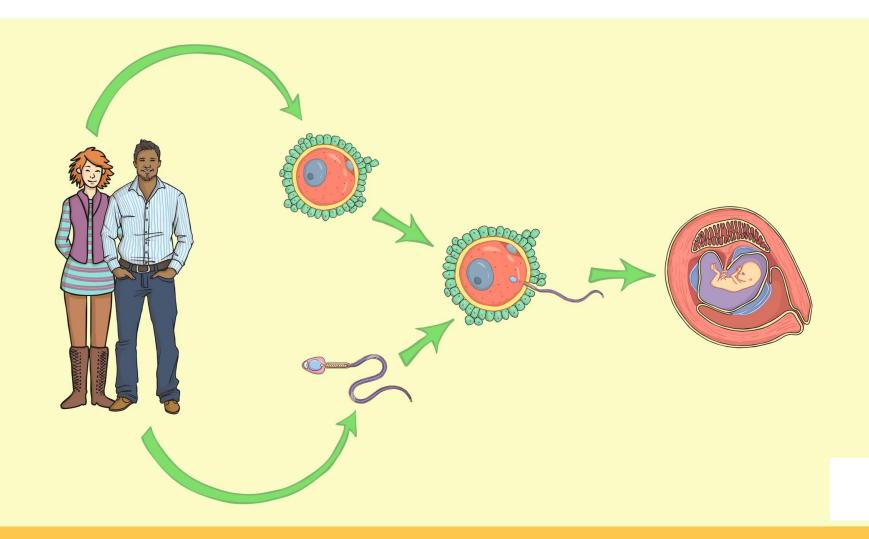


young

▶ mammal

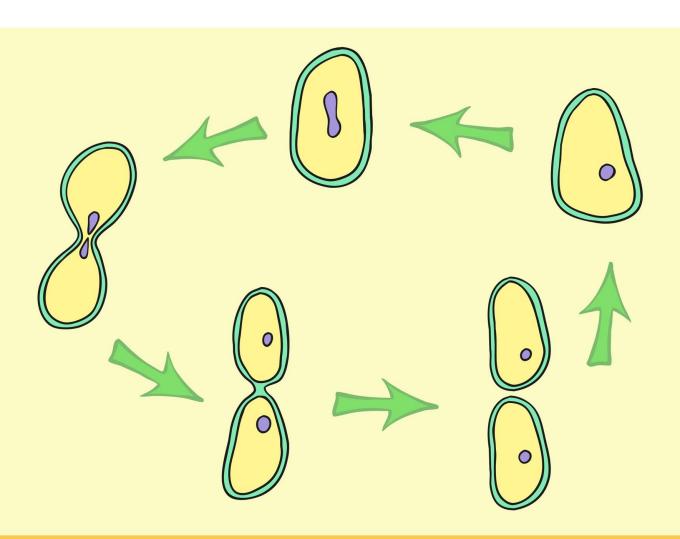


sexual





asexual



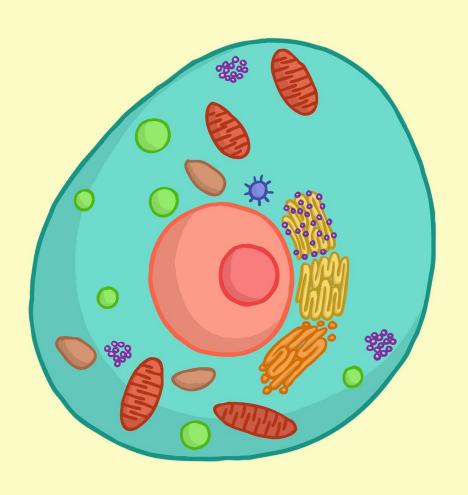


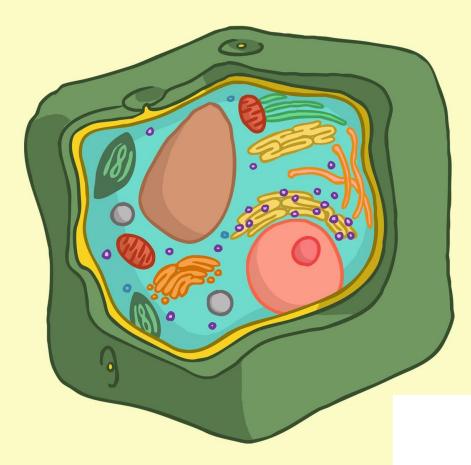
reproduction





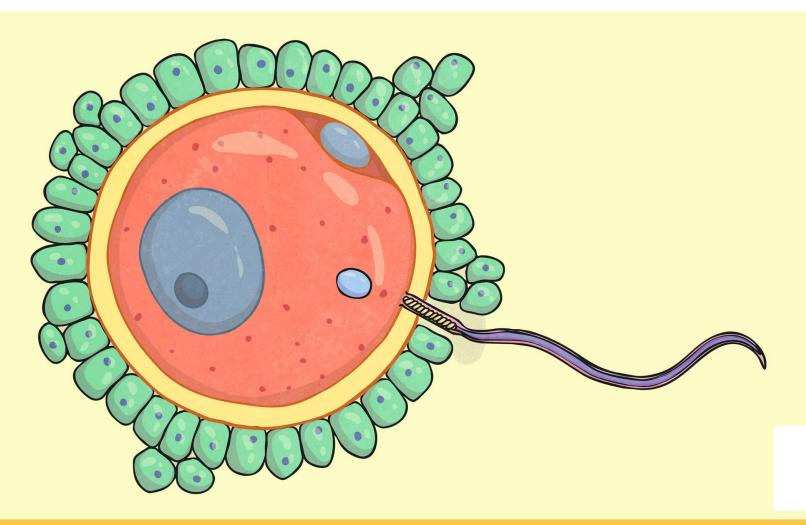
cell







fertilisation





pollination





male



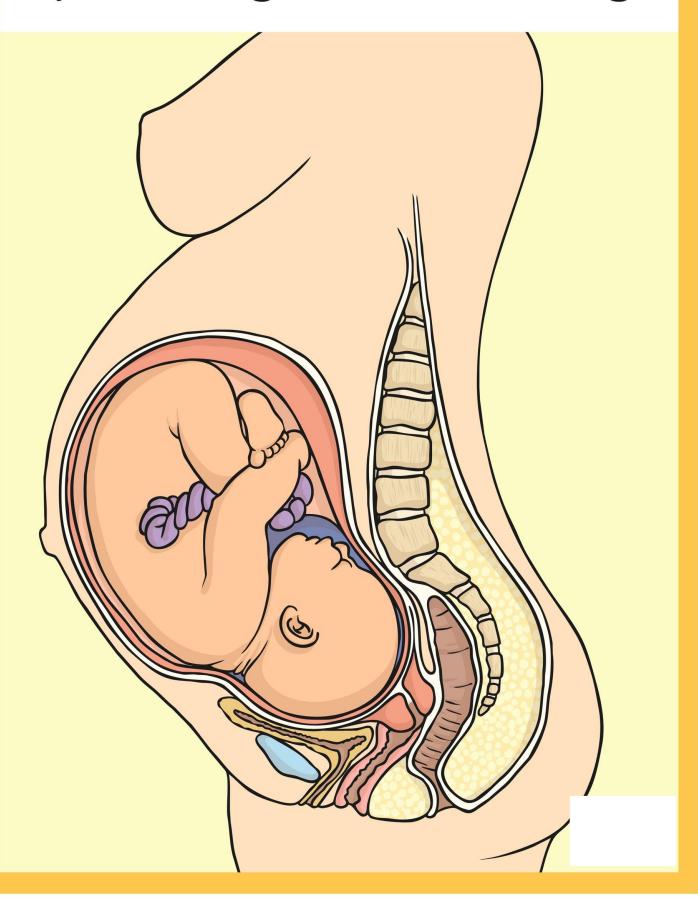


female



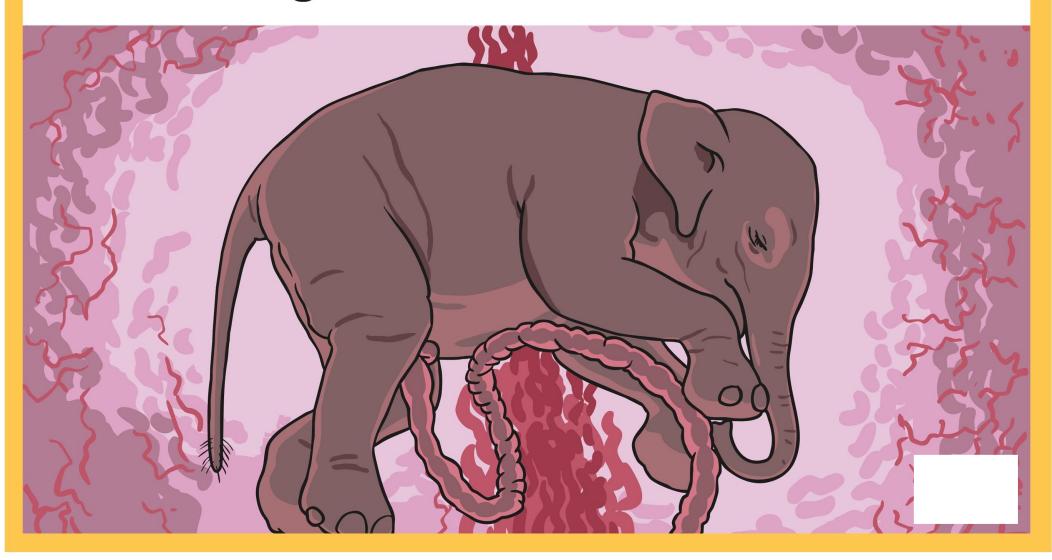


pregnancy



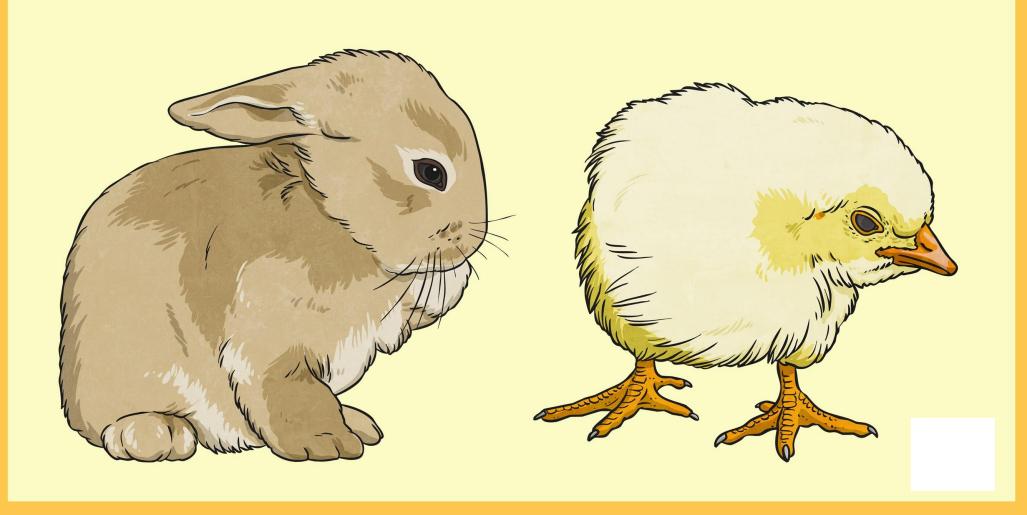


gestation





young





Jane Goodall





mammal



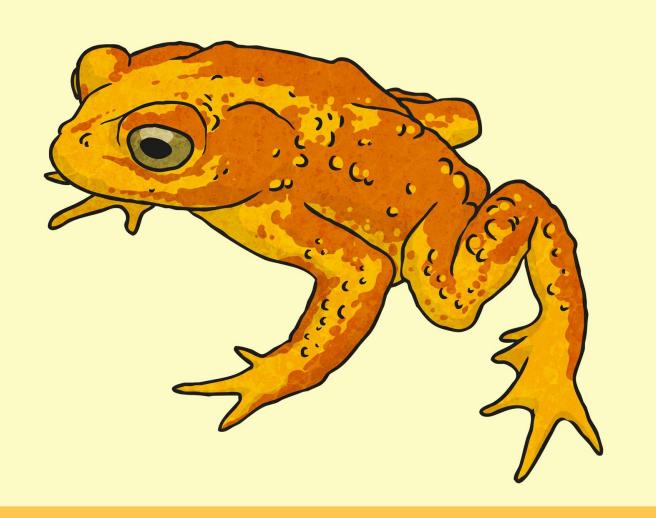


metamorphosis



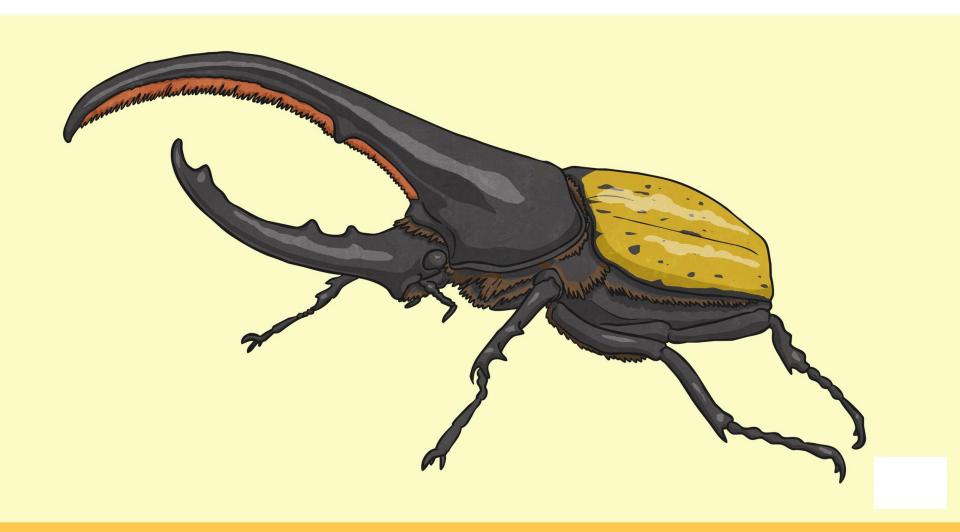


amphibian



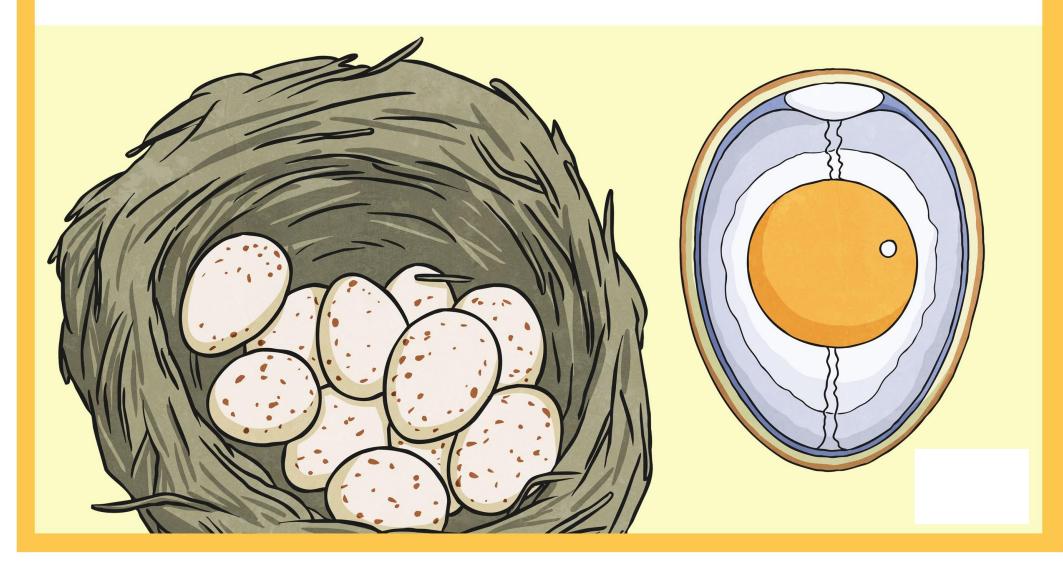


insect





egg



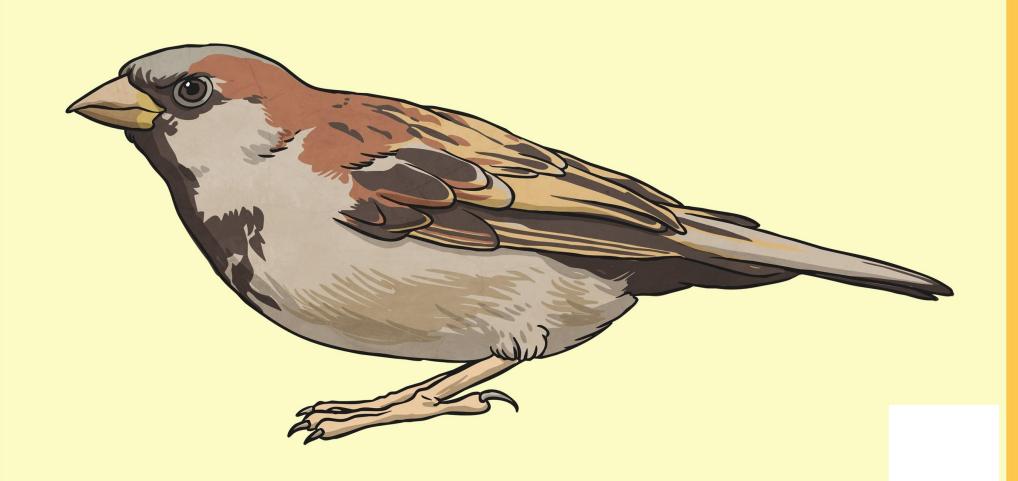


embryo



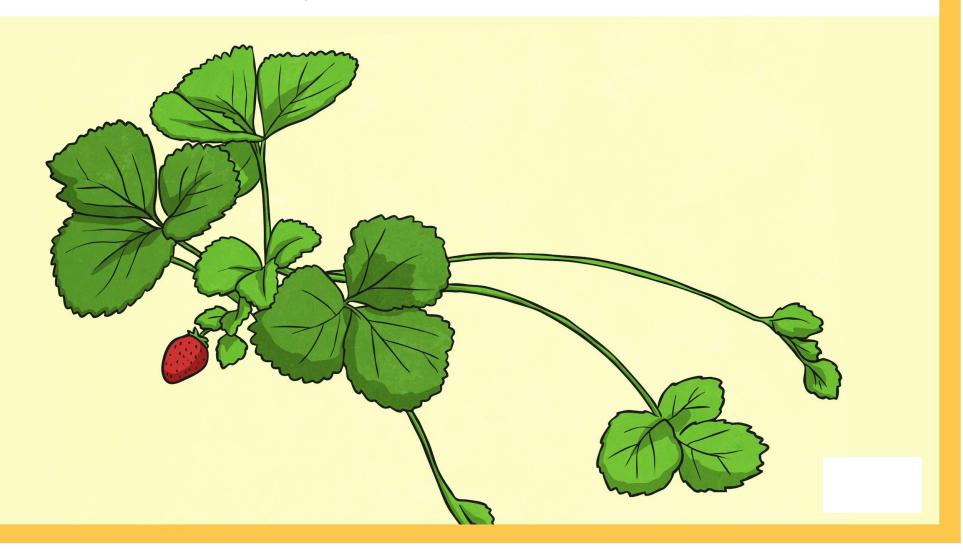


bird



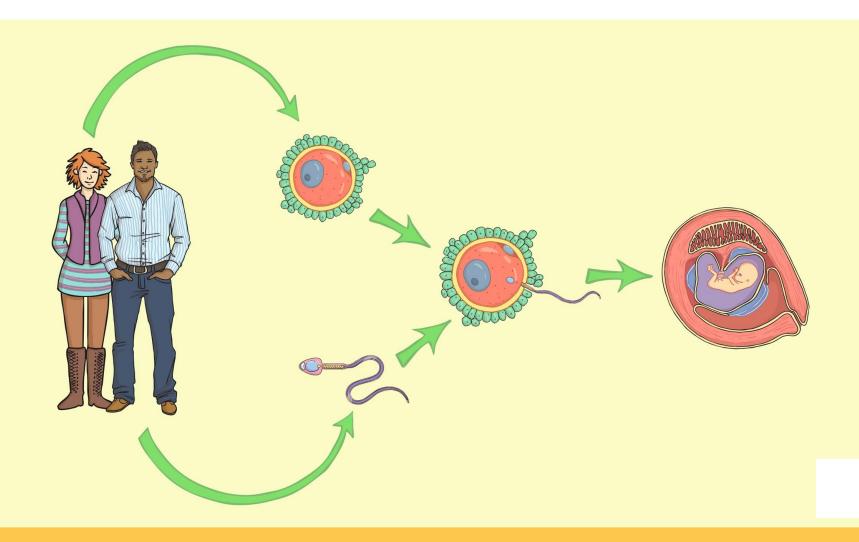


plant



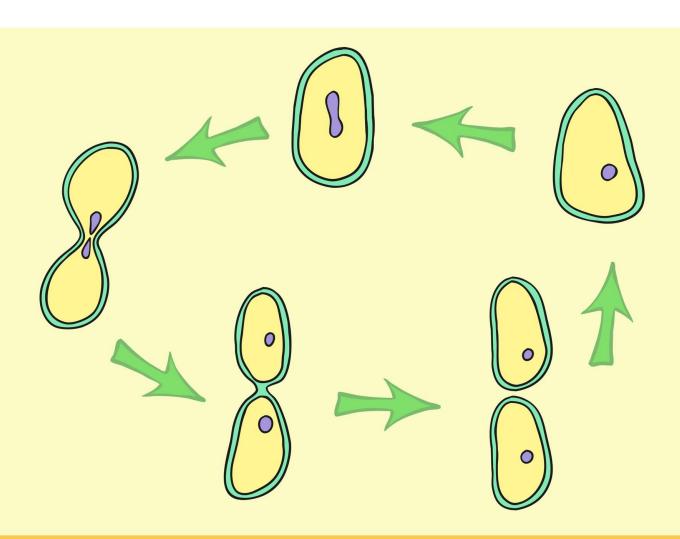


sexual





asexual



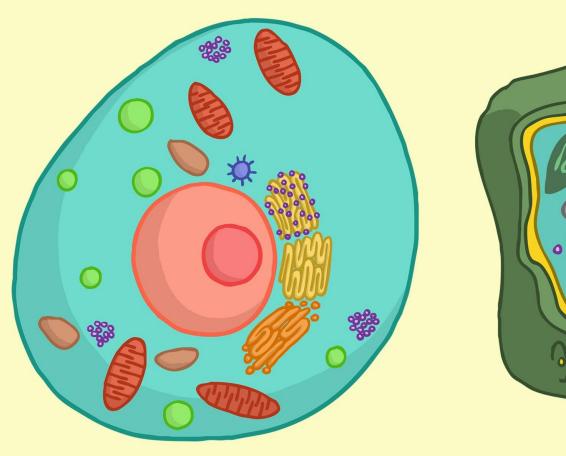


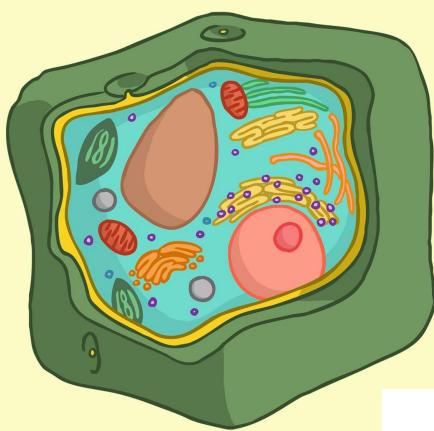
reproduction





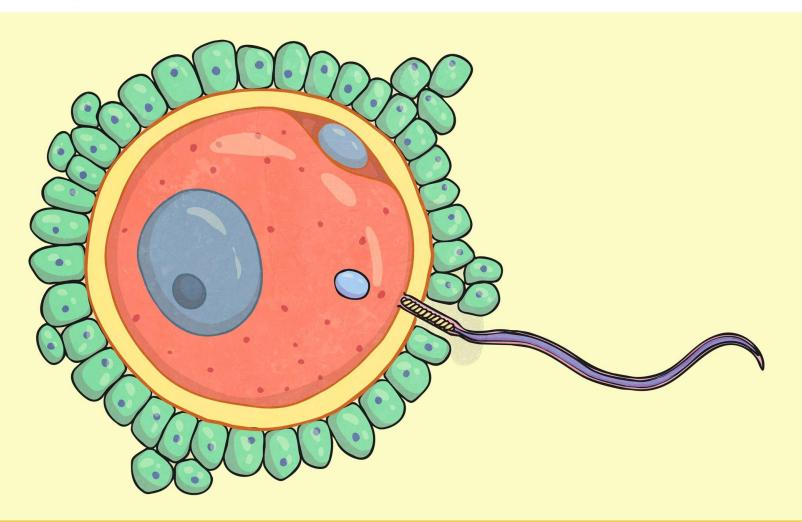
cell





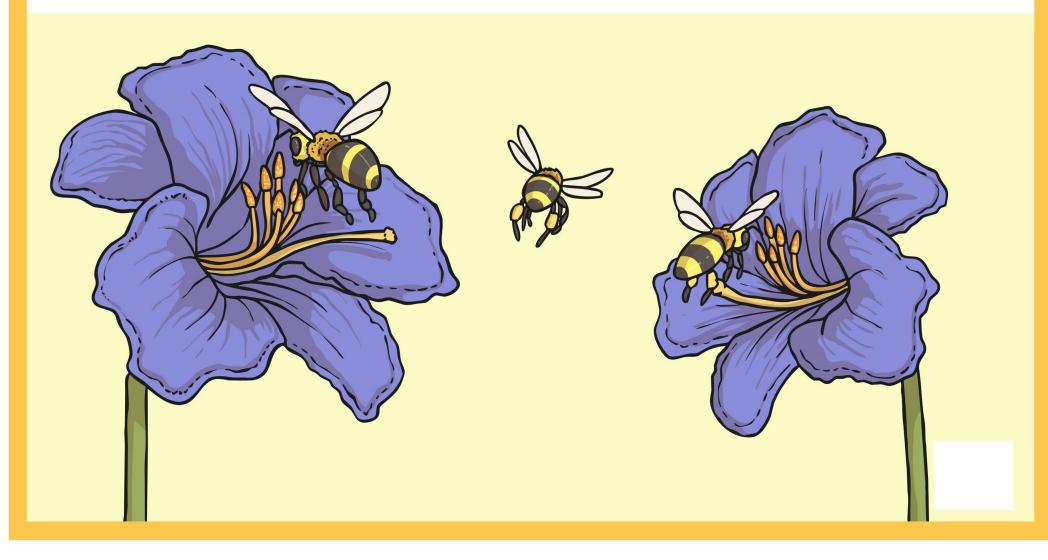


fertilisation





pollination





male



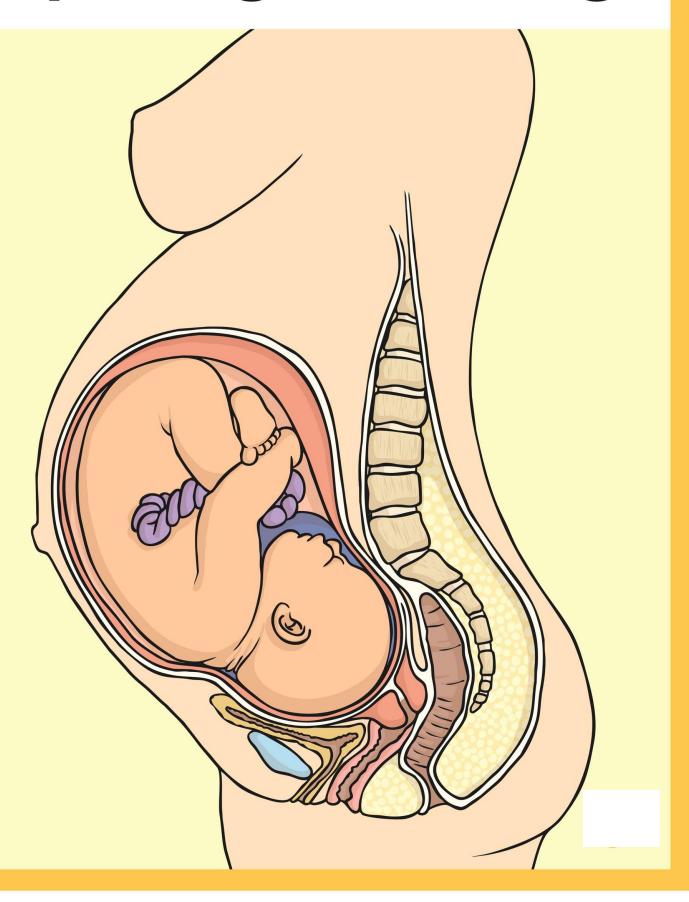


female



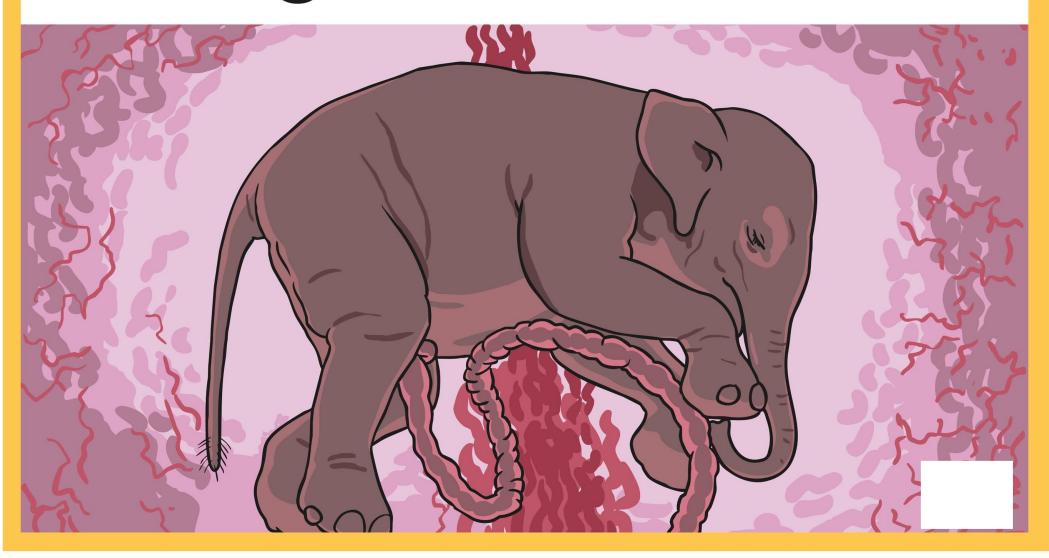


pregnancy



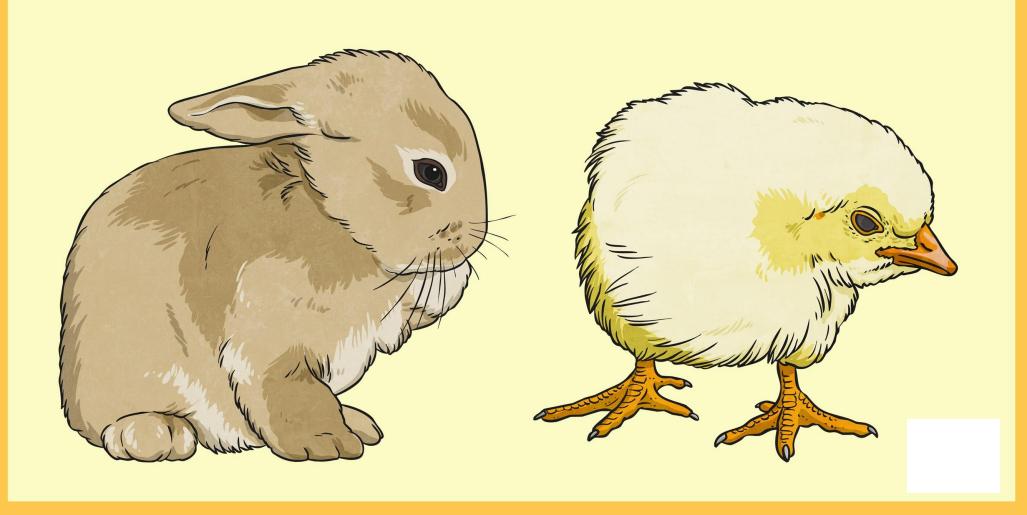


gestation



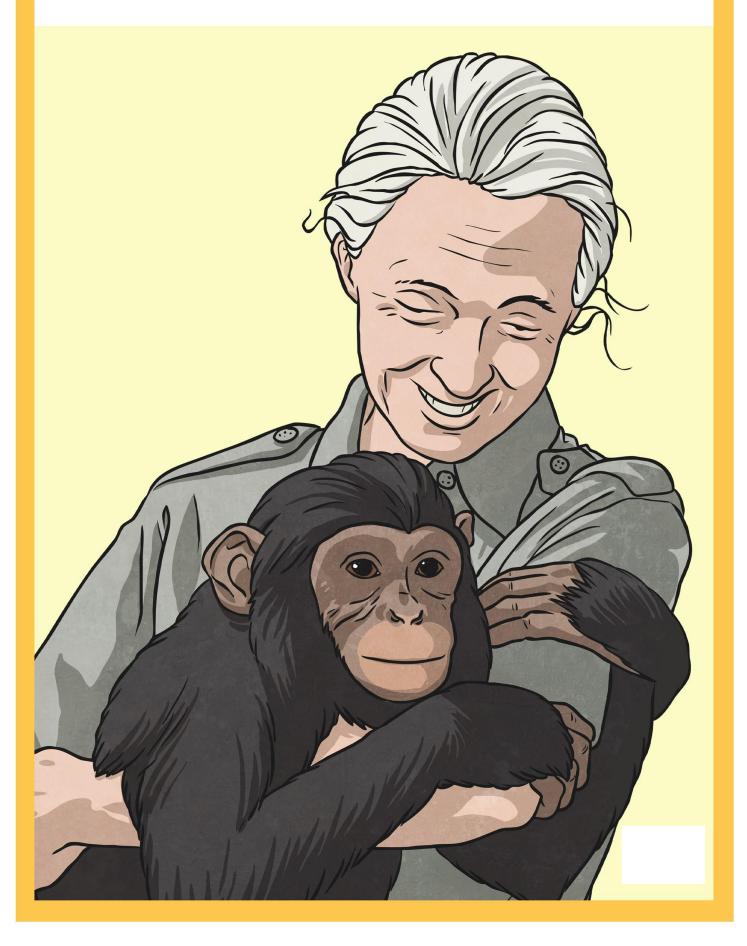


young





Jane Goodall





mammal



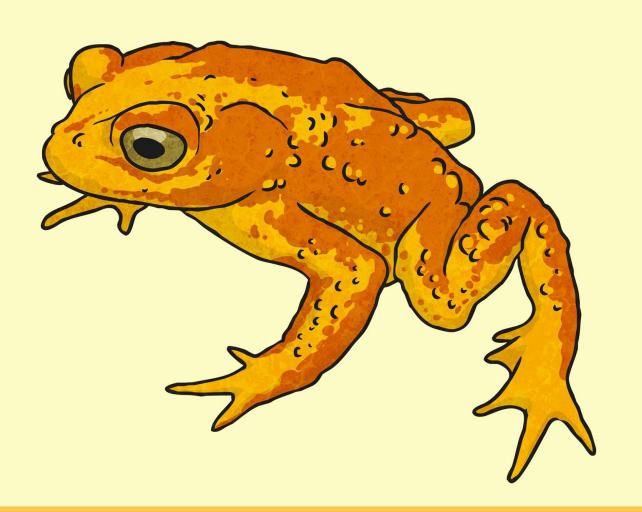


metamorphosis



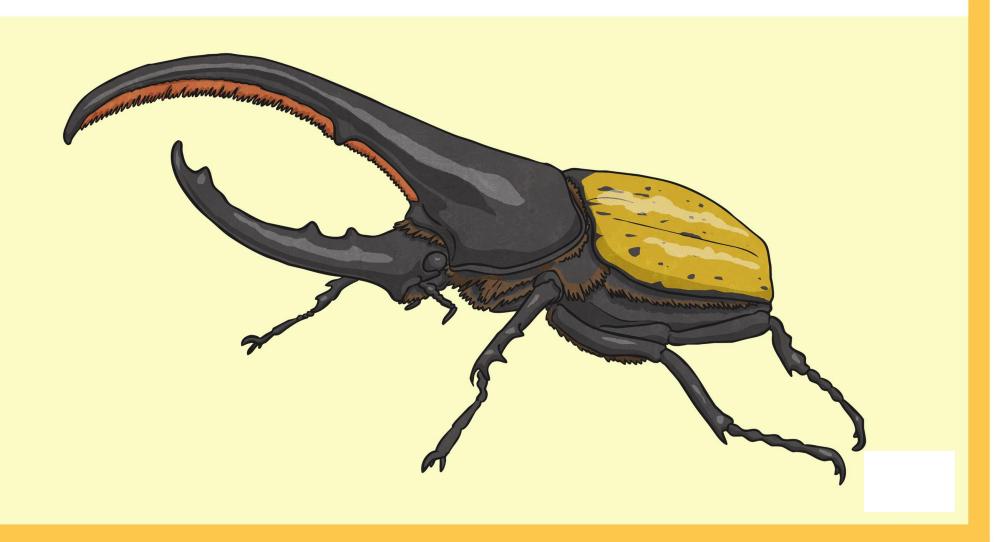


amphibian



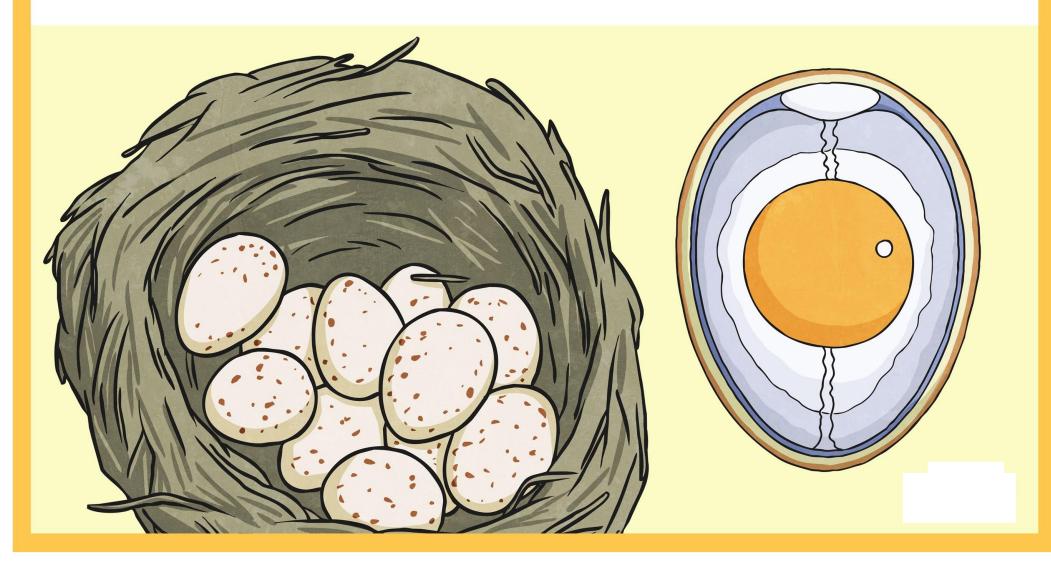


insect





egg



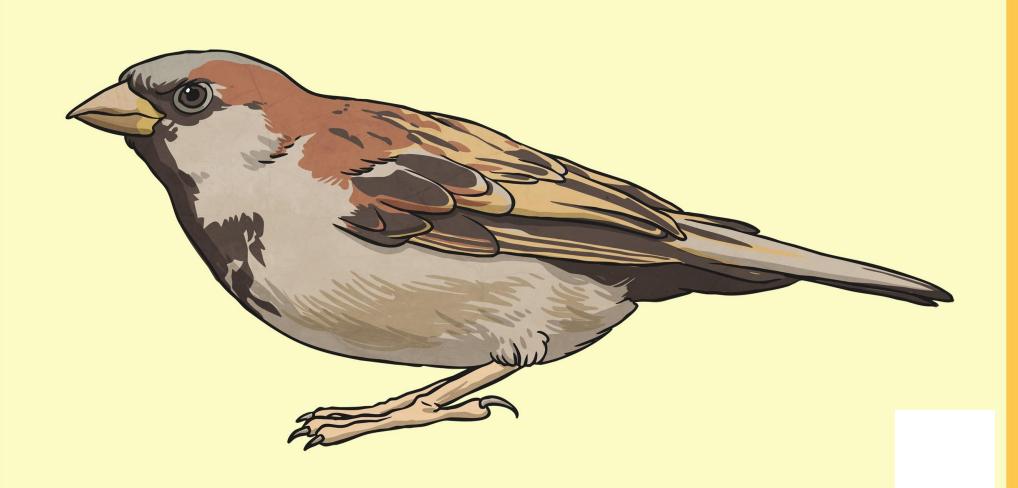


embryo



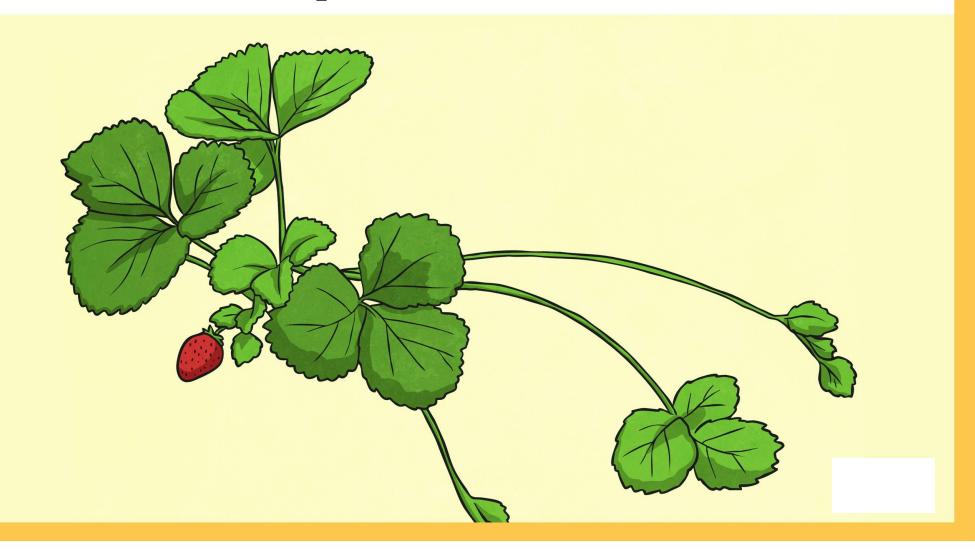


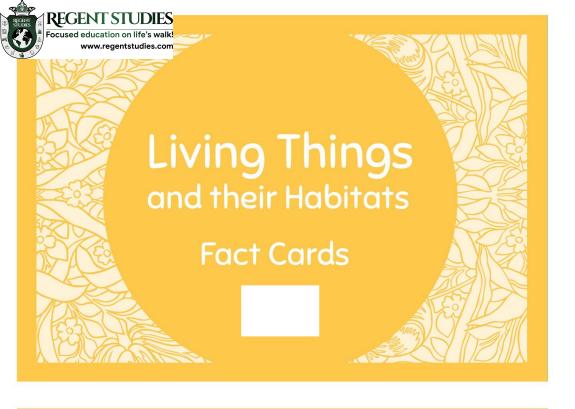
bird





plant













Kats breed so quickly that two rats could create a family tree of over 1 million new rats in just 18 months.

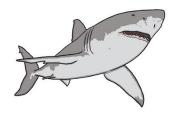


Seahorses are unusual in that the male carries the eggs in a pouch on his abdomen. When the eggs hatch, he releases the fully formed baby seahorses into the water.

The ostrich lays the biggest eggs of any land animal.



In some species of sharks, the female keeps the fertilised eggs inside her body and incubates them there. The baby sharks come out of the eggs inside her body so she gives birth to live young.

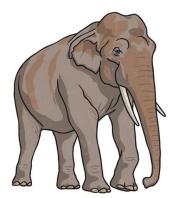






Some plants have developed flowers that attract birds to pollinate them. The flowers of the New Zealand tree fuchsia are a greenish colour to attract birds, and contain lots of nectar. After they have been pollinated, they turn red and stop producing nectar so birds do not continue to visit them.

Elephants have the longest gestation period of all mammals, carrying their young for almost two years!



The largest seed in the world is produced by the Lodoicea, also known as the double coconut or sea coconut. The seed can weigh as much as 18 kg, and the tree grows to be about 30 m tall with 7 m long leaves!

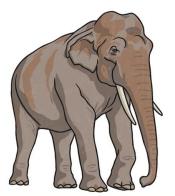
The emperor penguin has the longest uninterrupted incubation period of any bird. The male penguin incubates the egg for about 64 days before it hatches.





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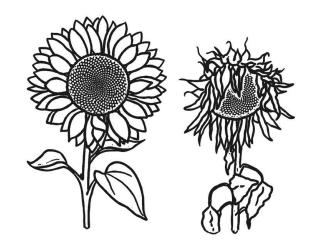


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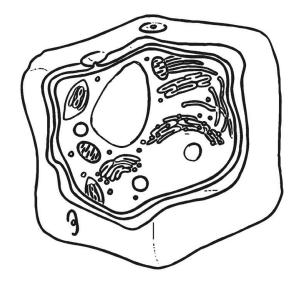
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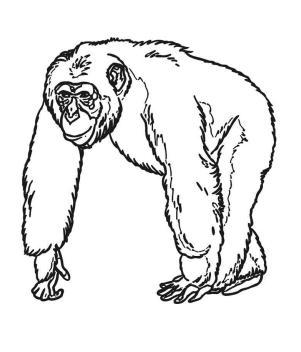
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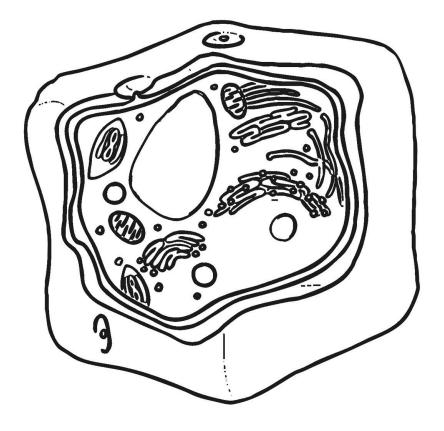






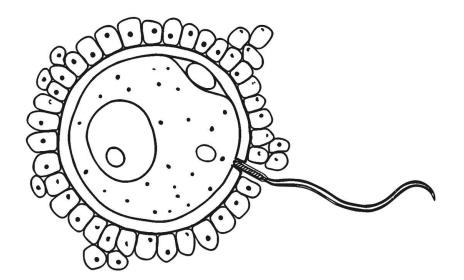
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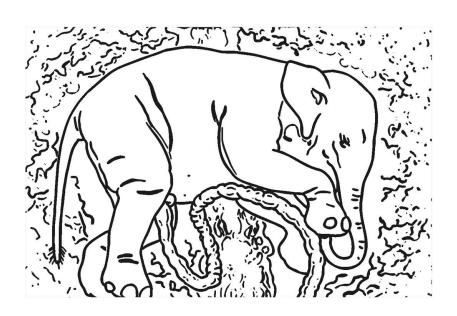


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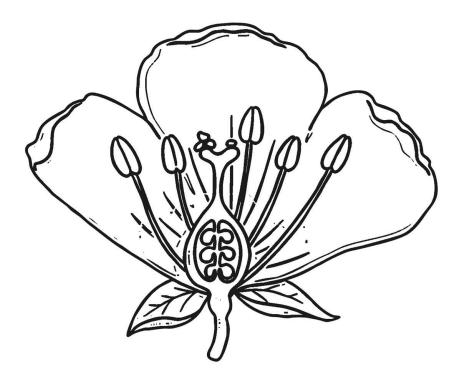




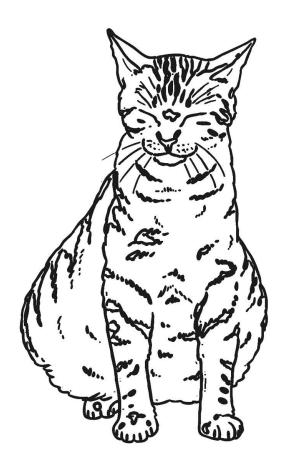






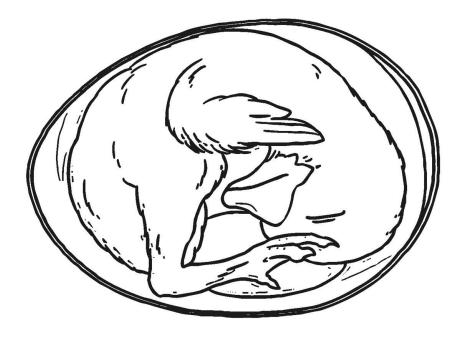




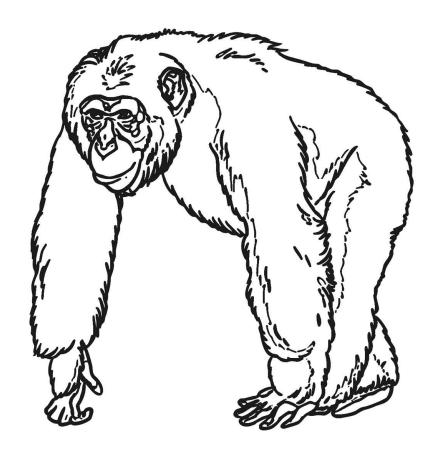


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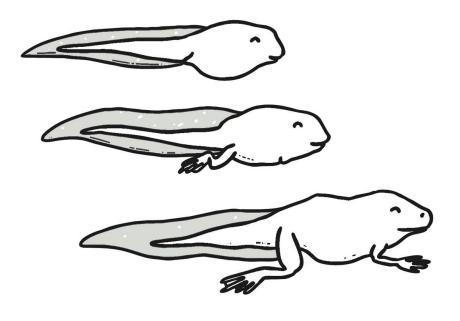






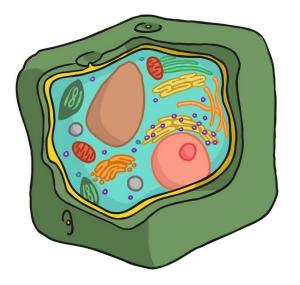










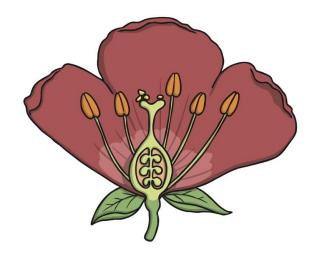




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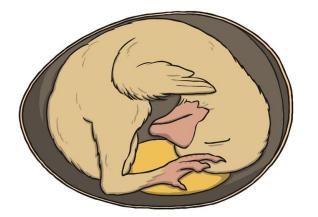




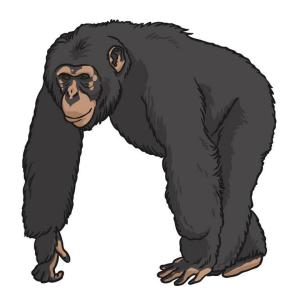


















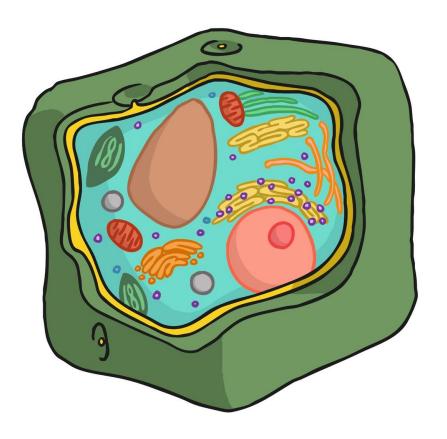
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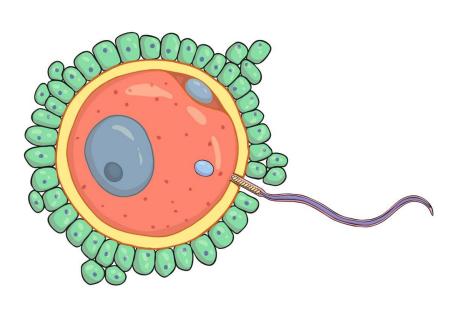
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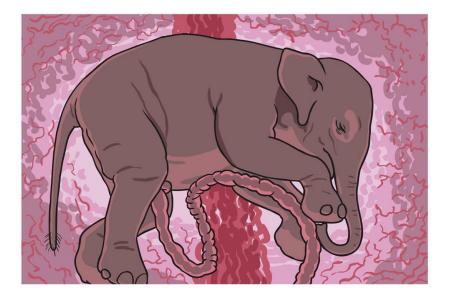


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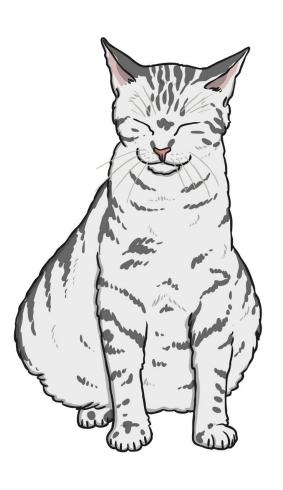




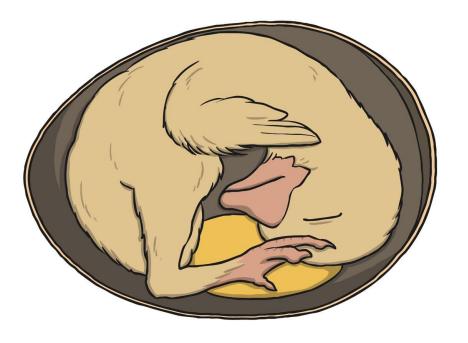


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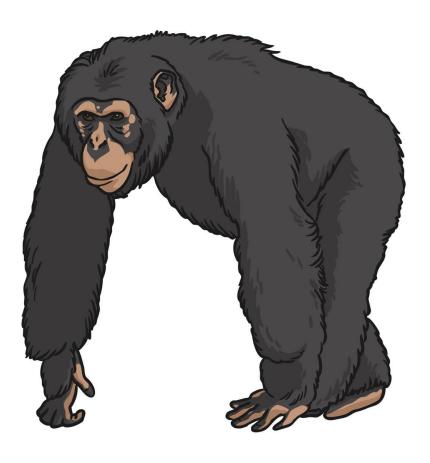










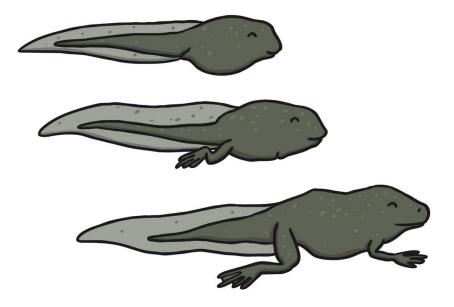


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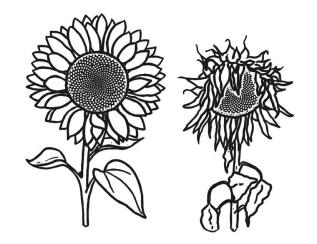


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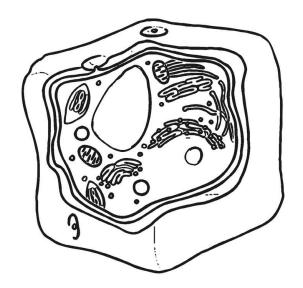


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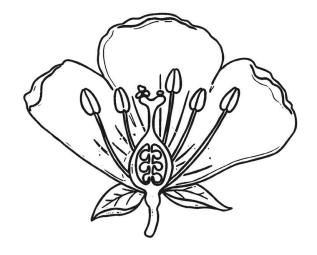
















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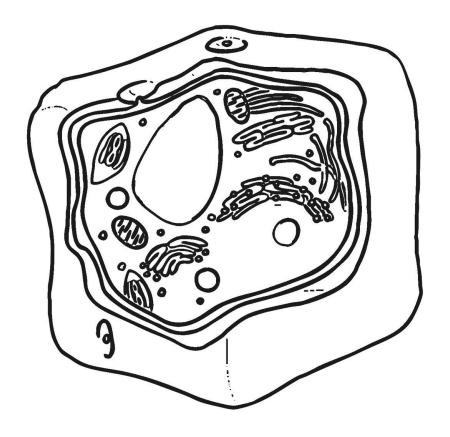






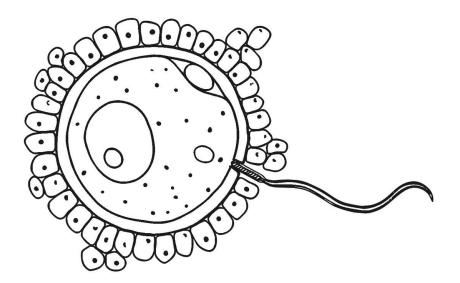
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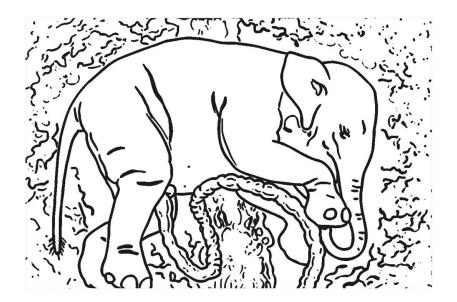
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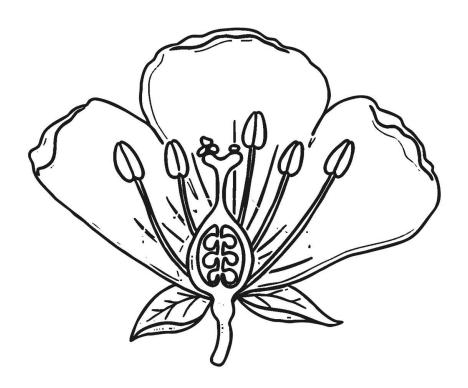


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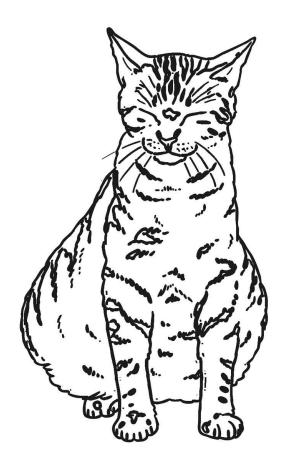






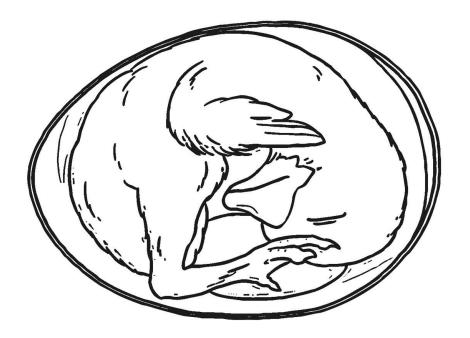
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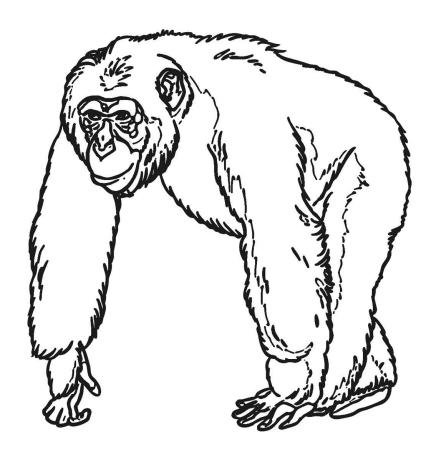
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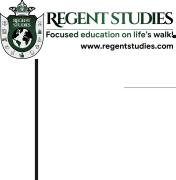


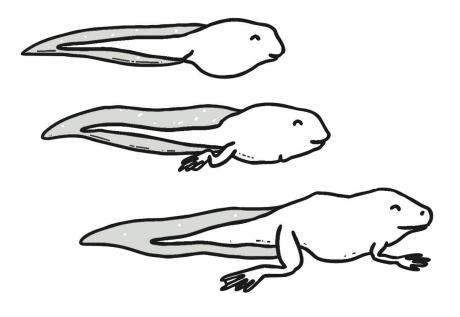
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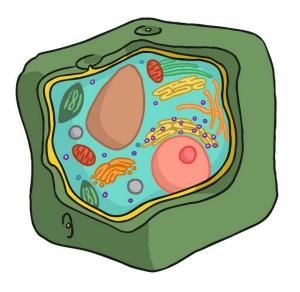


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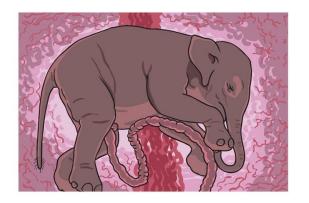




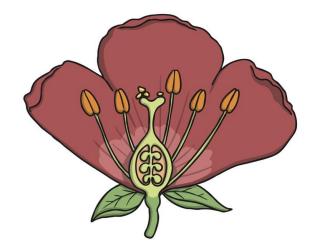






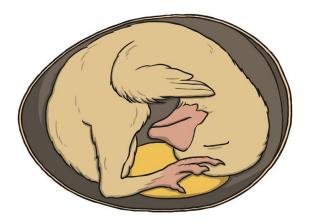




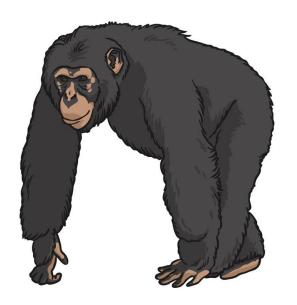
















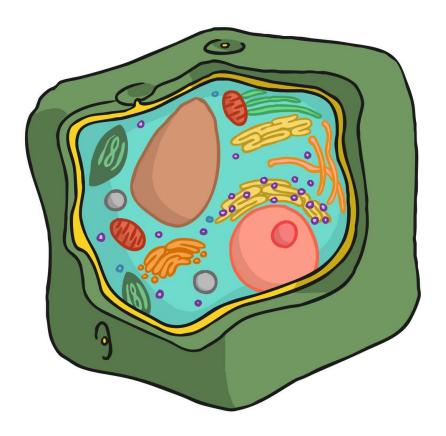


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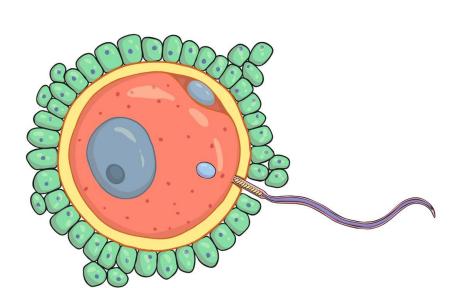






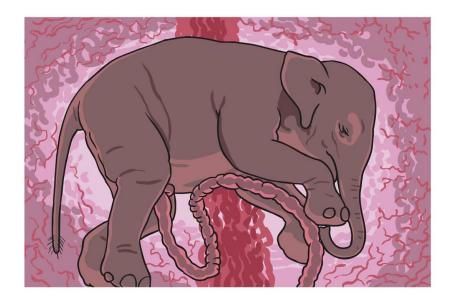
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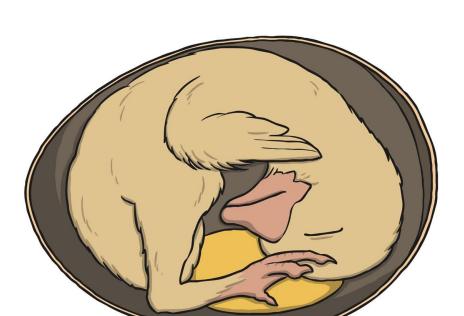






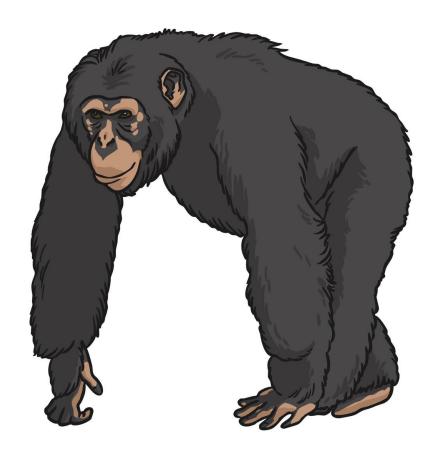
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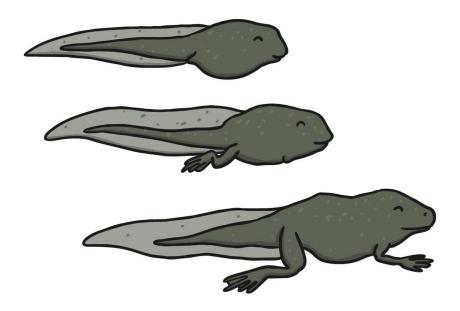






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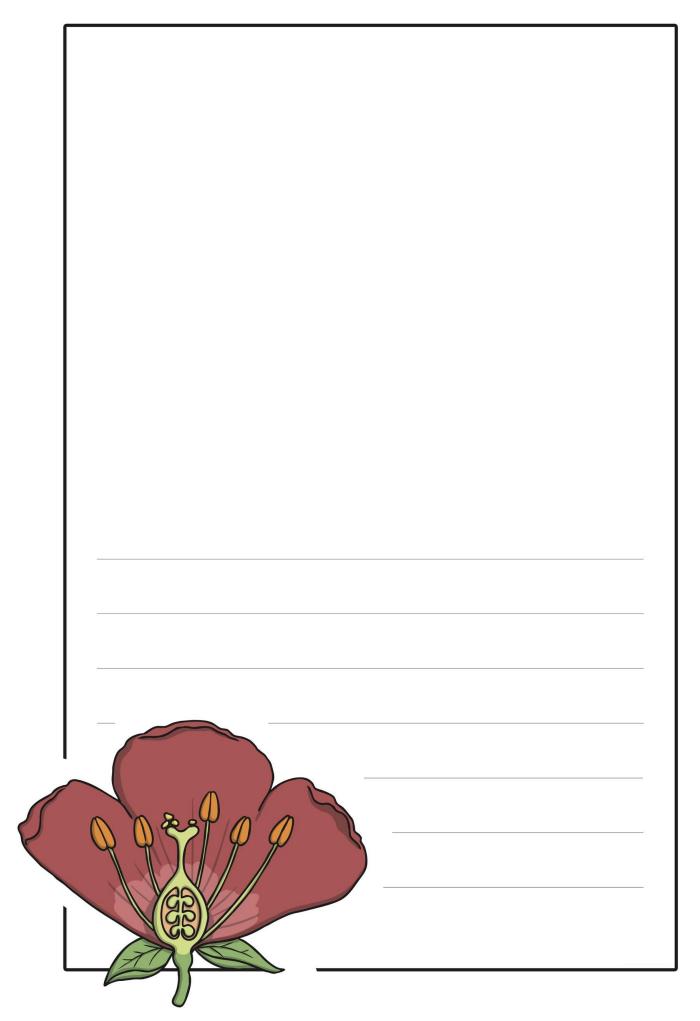


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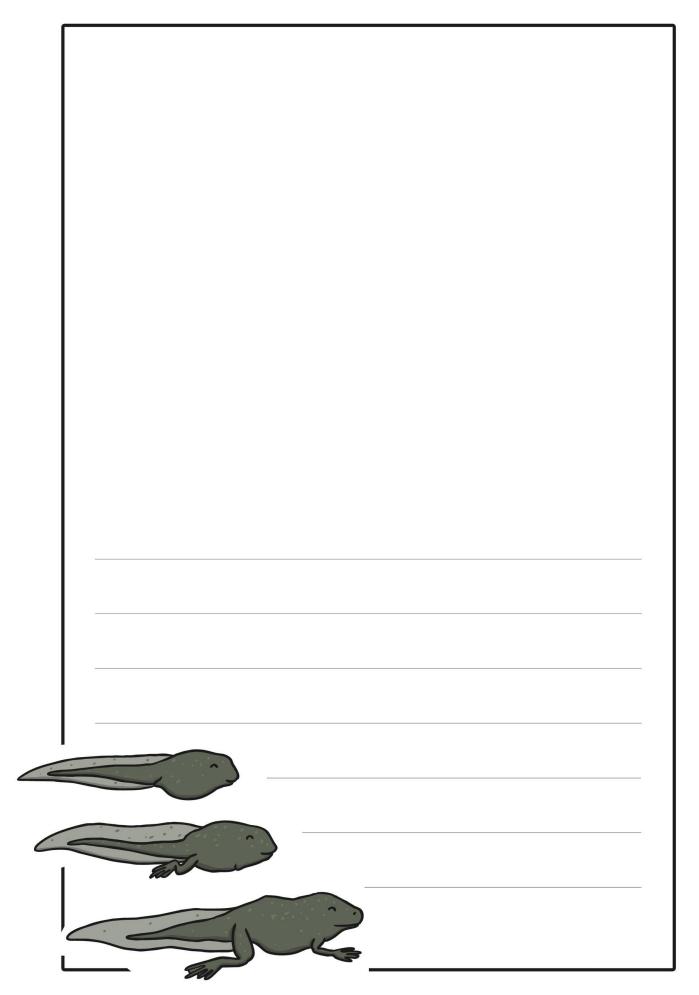


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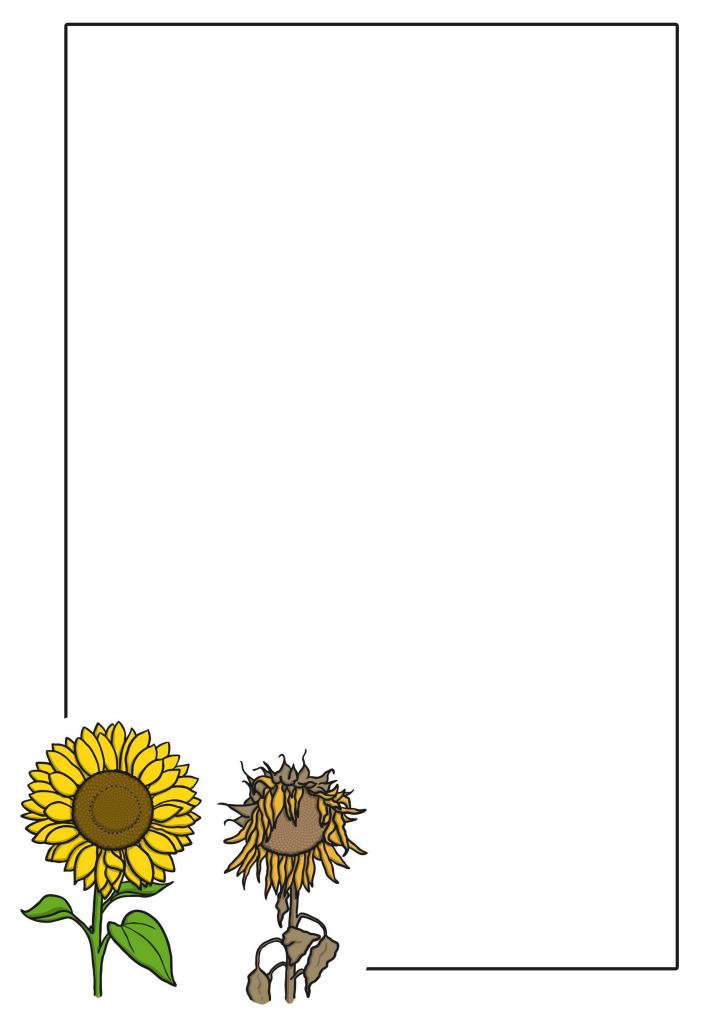


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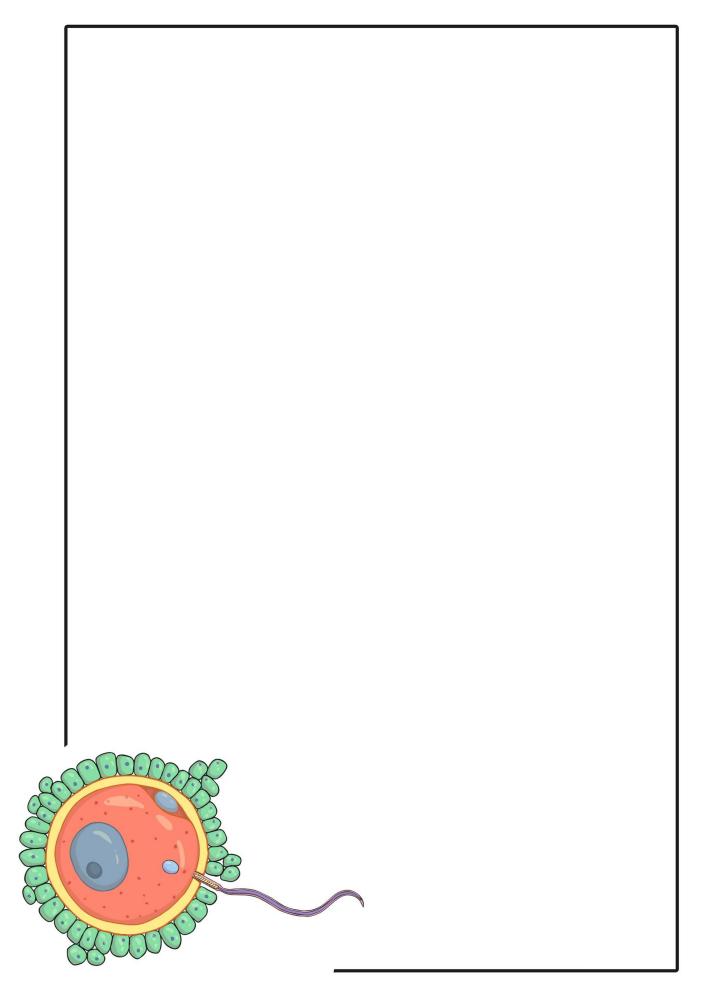


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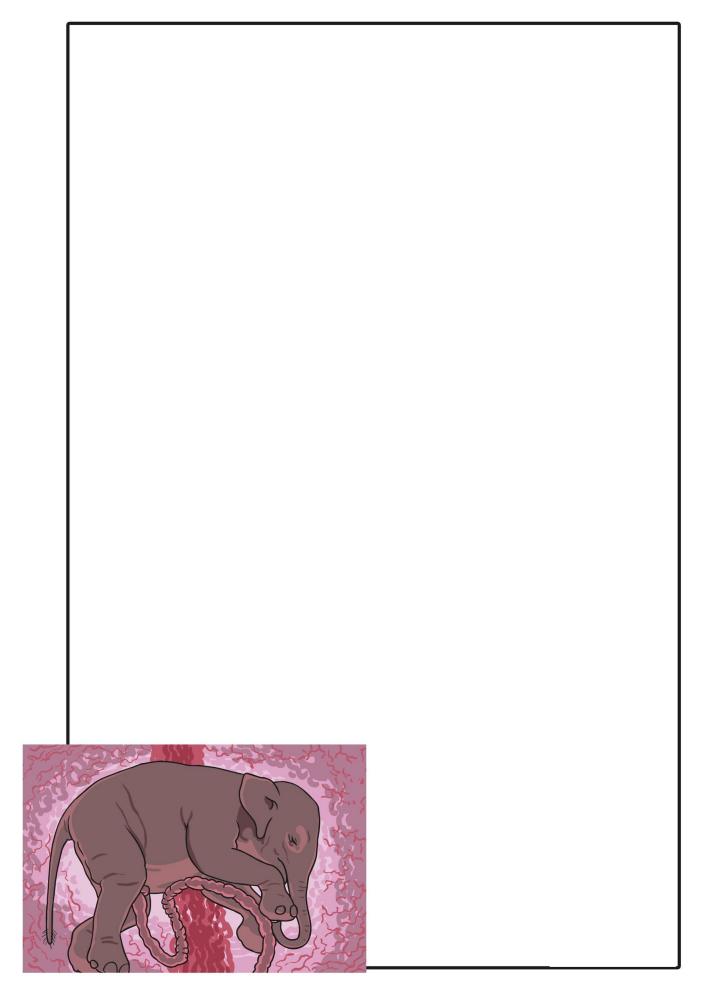




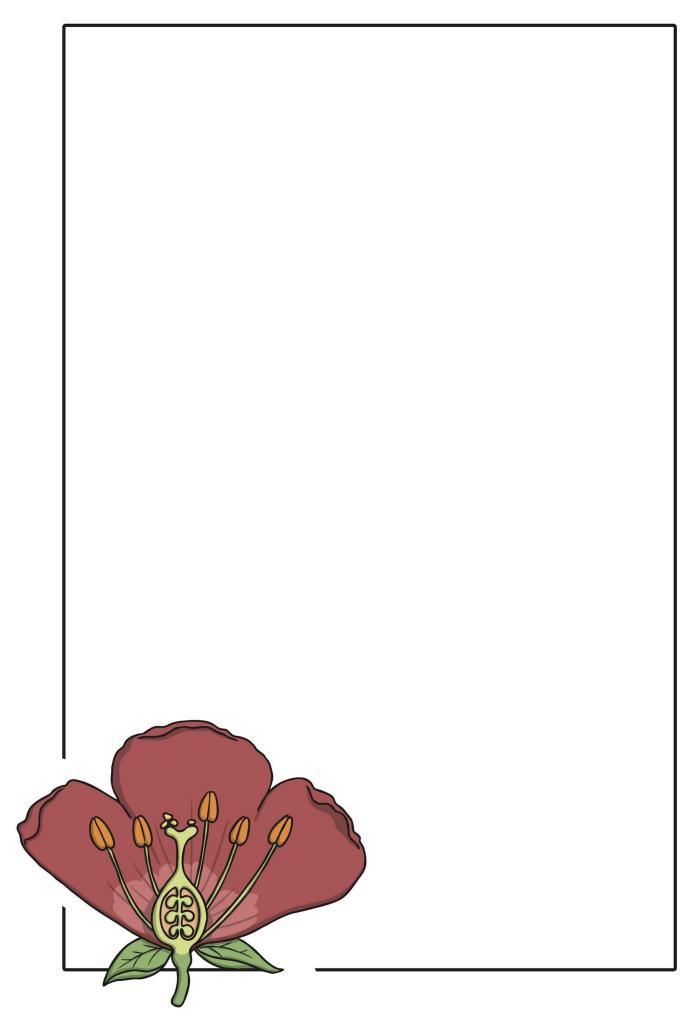




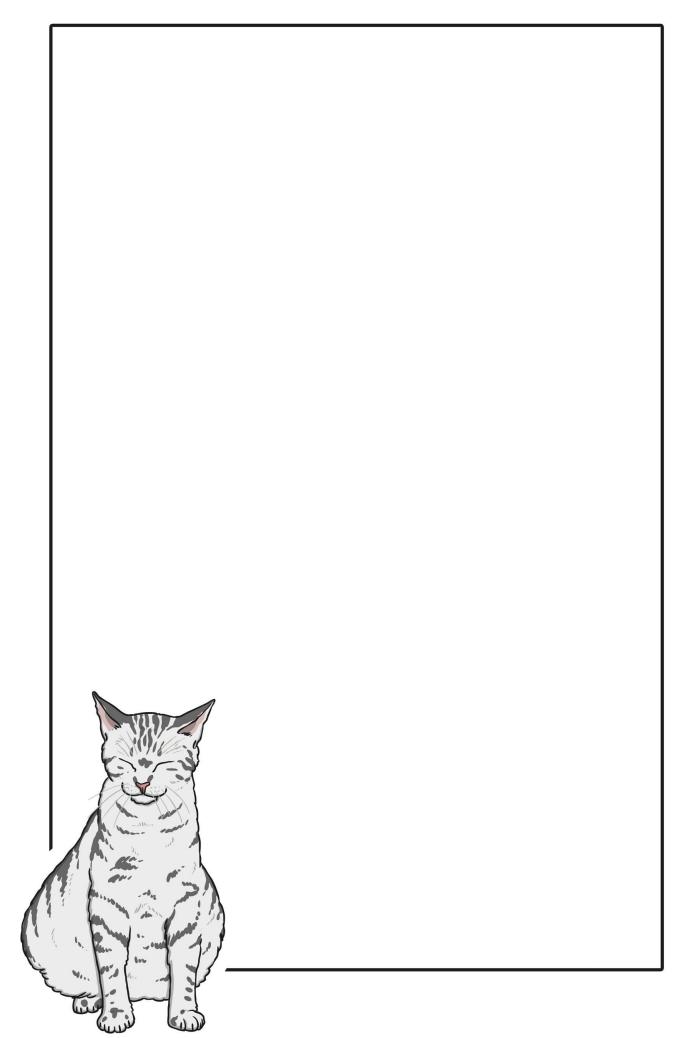




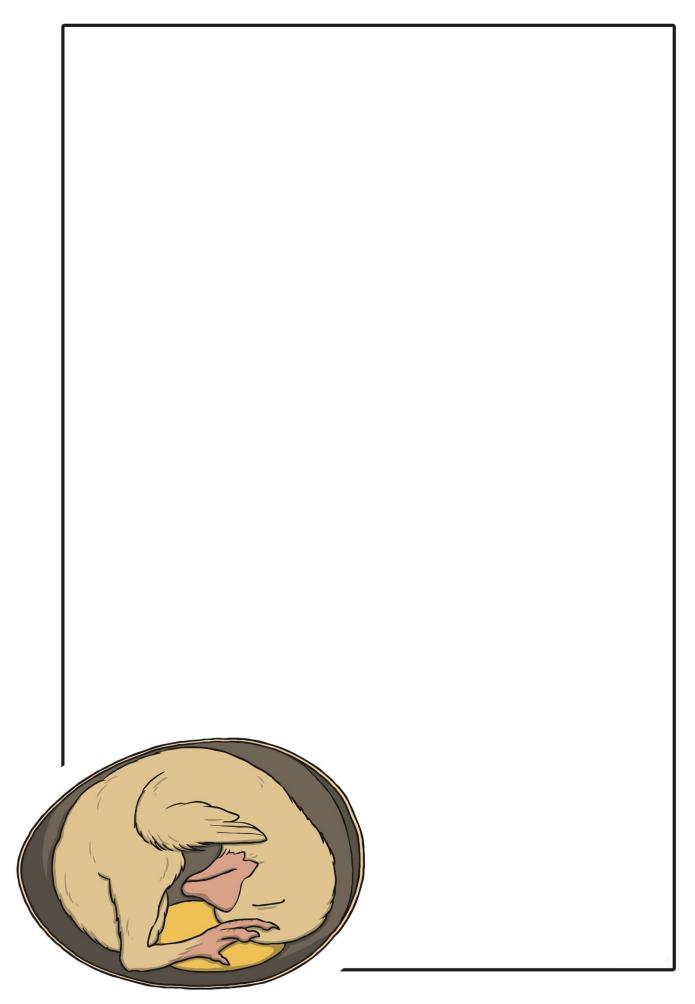




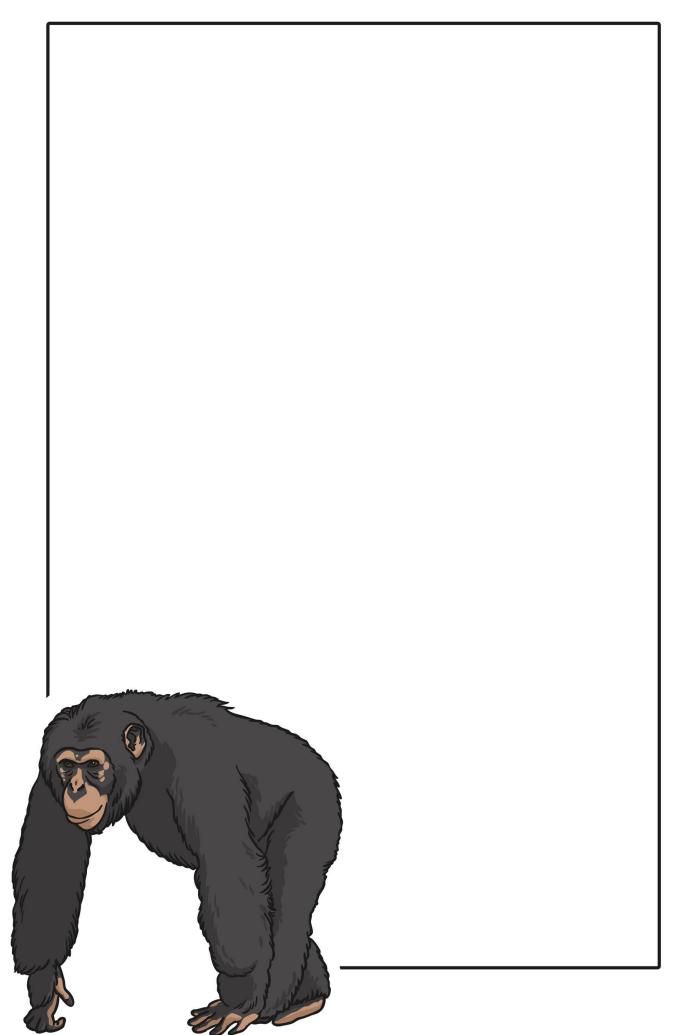




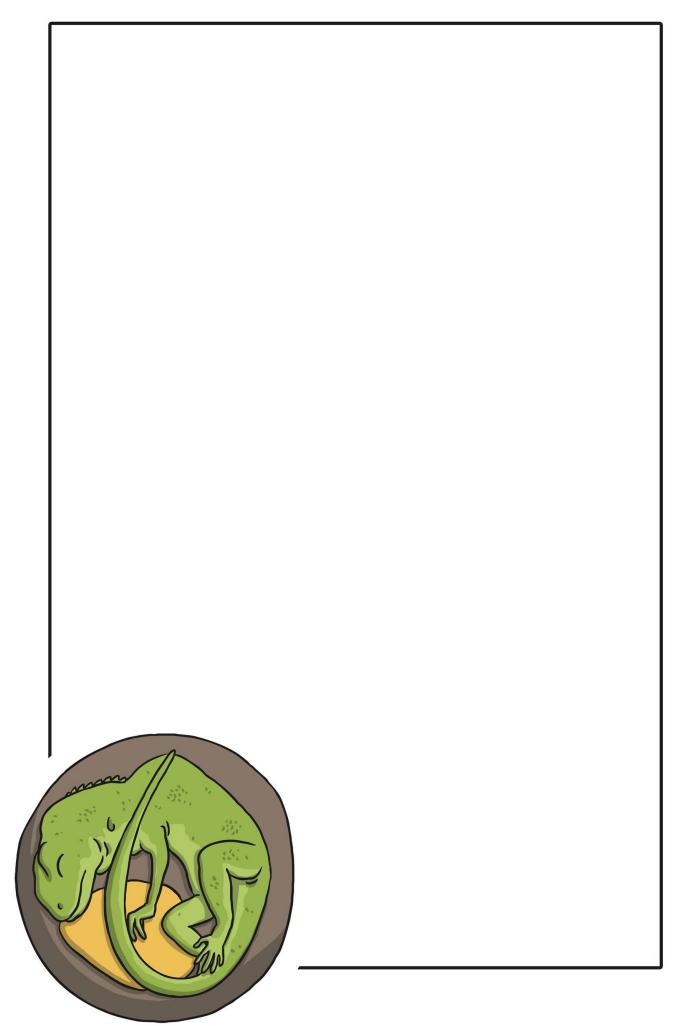




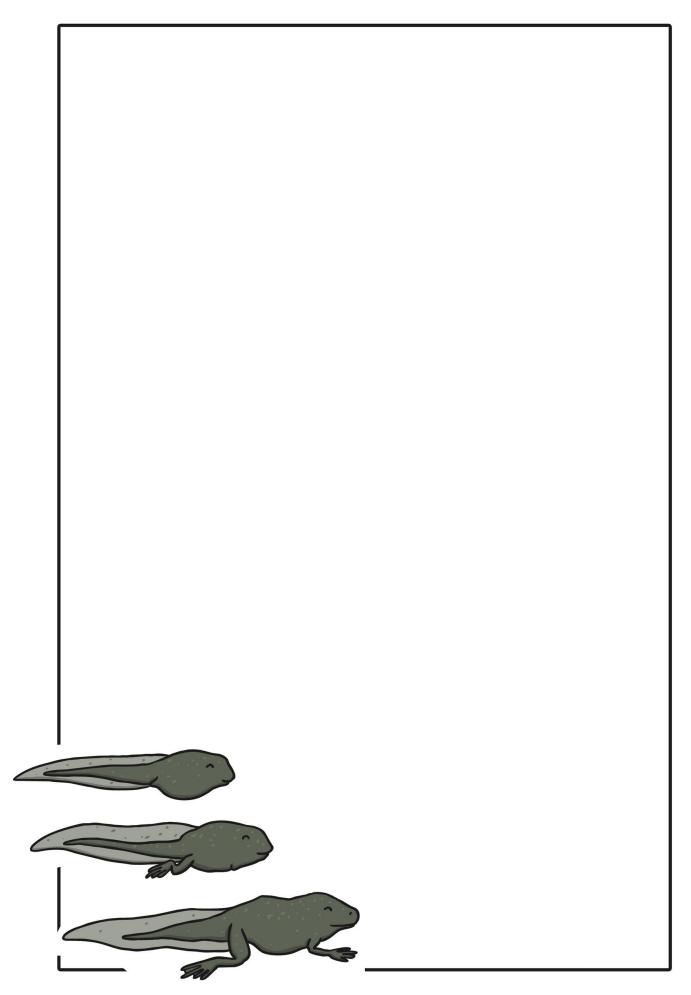




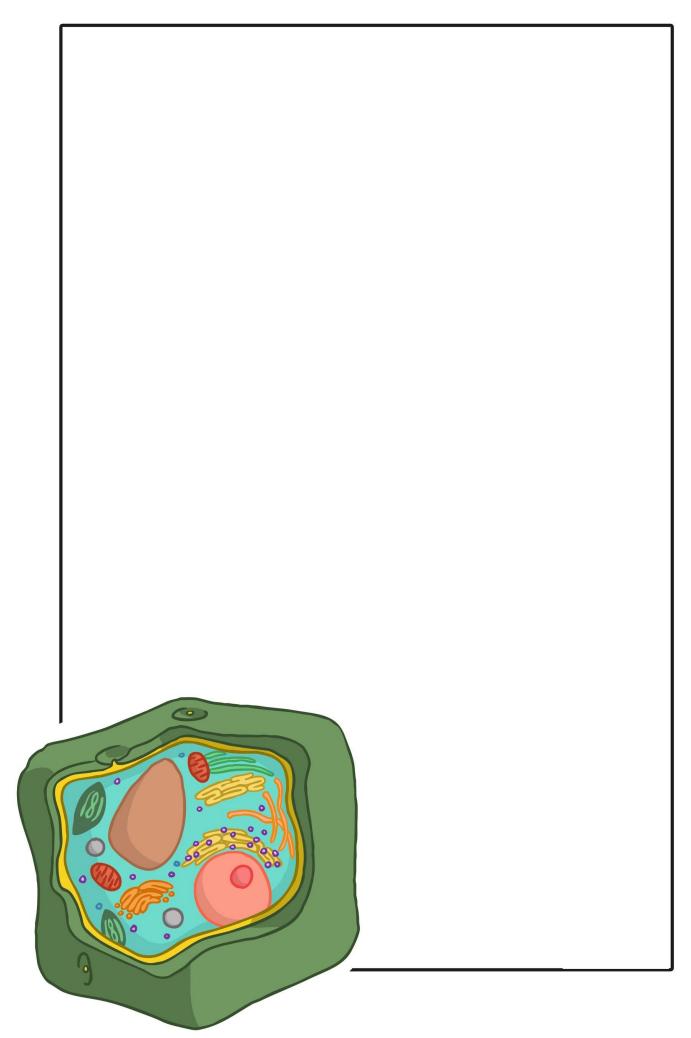




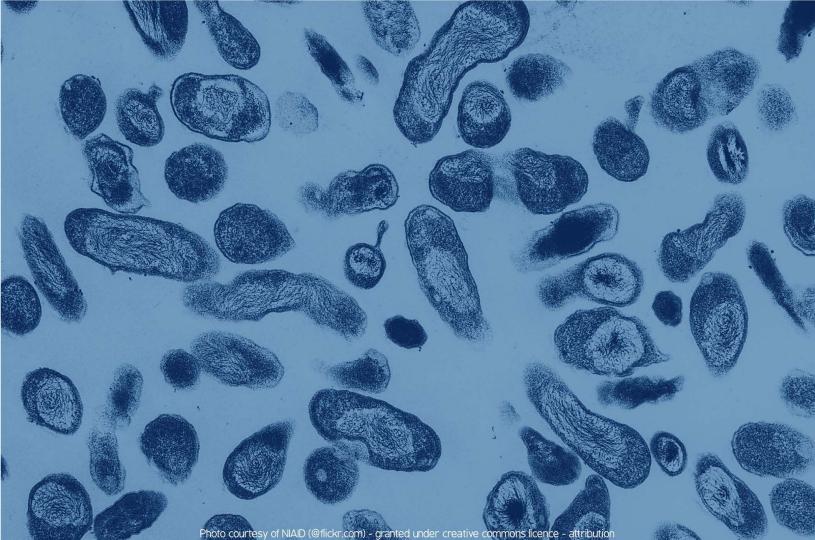




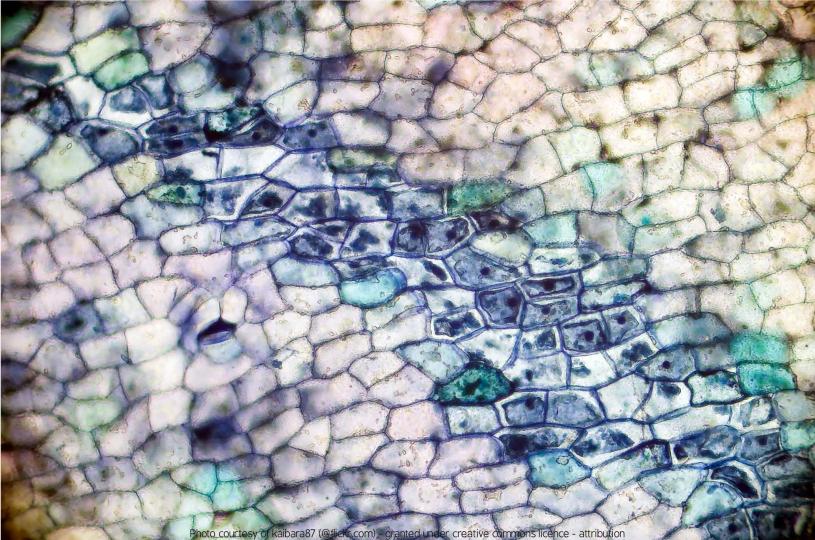




































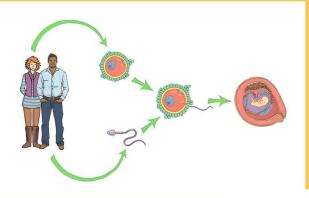




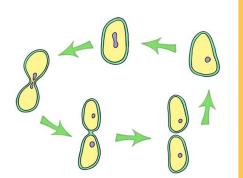




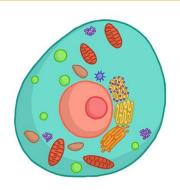
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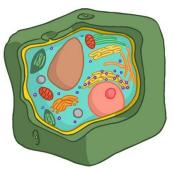


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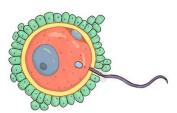
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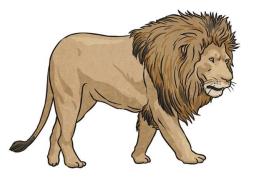
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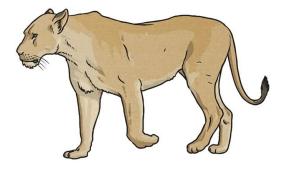
pollination



male

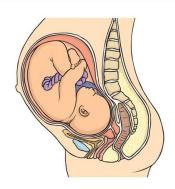


female

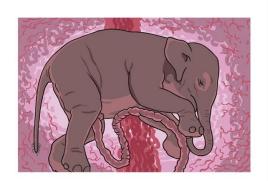




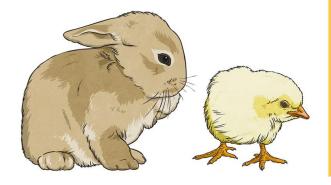
pregnancy



gestation



young



Jane Goodall





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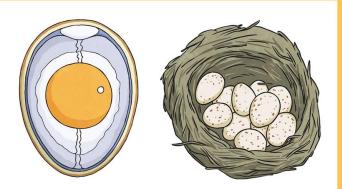
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egg



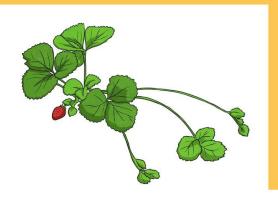
embryo



bird

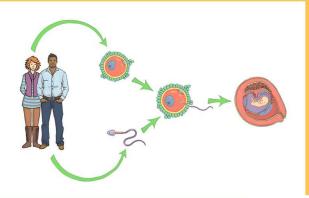


plant

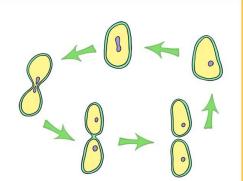




sexual

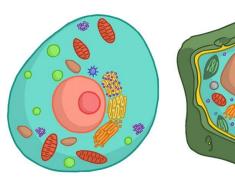


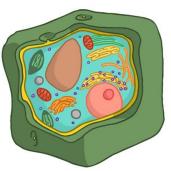
asexual



reproduction

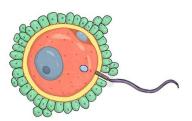
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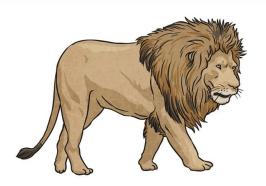
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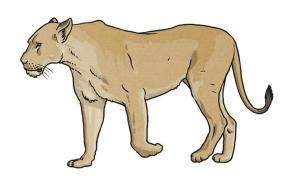
pollination



male

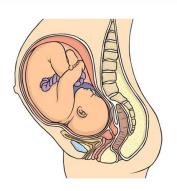


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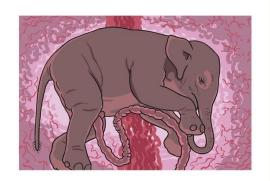




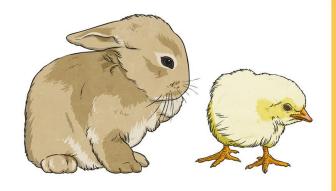
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gestation



young



Jane Goodall





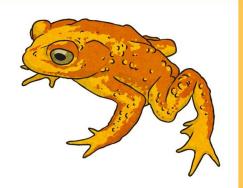
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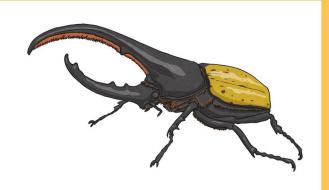
metamorphosis 2 1



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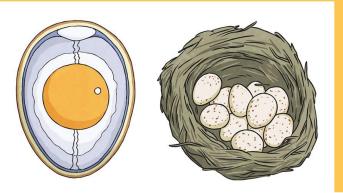


insect





egg



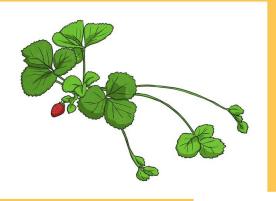
embryo



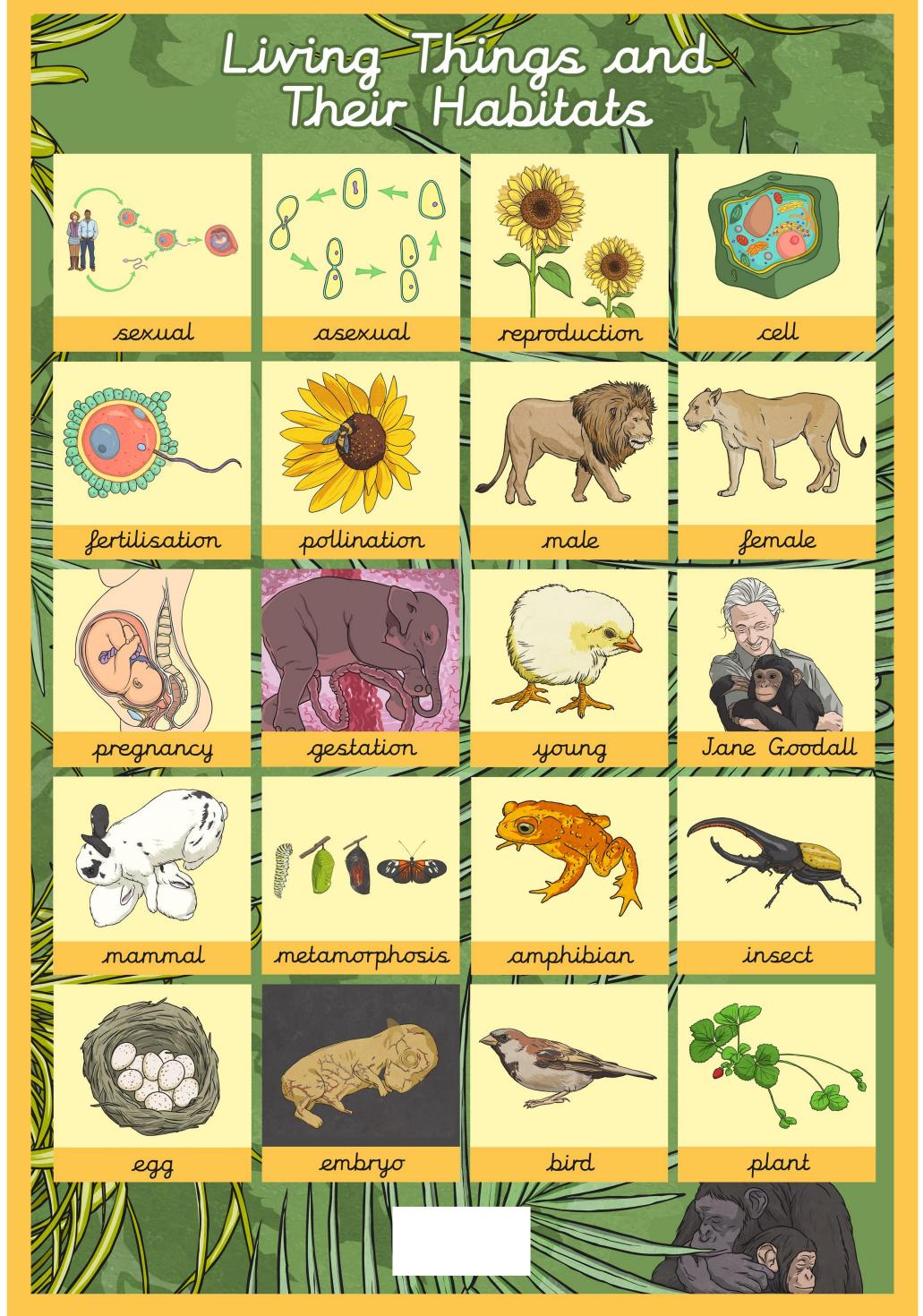
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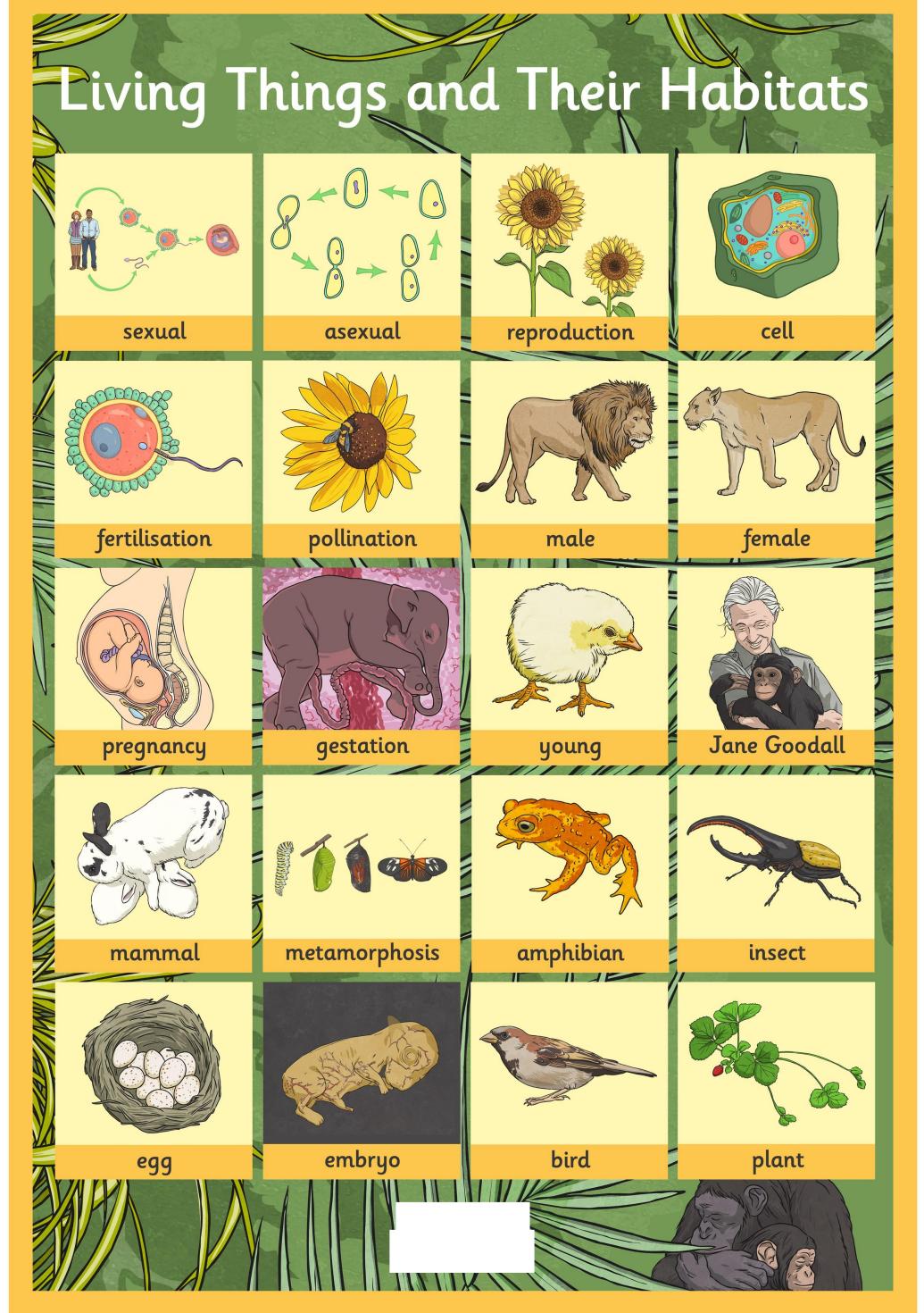
plant







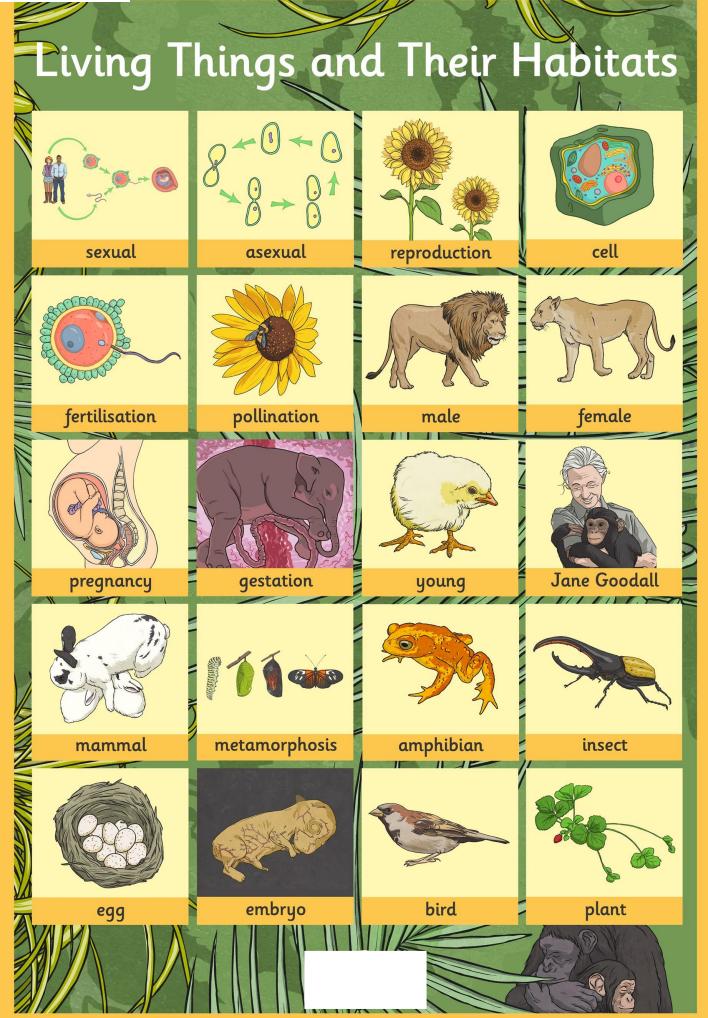






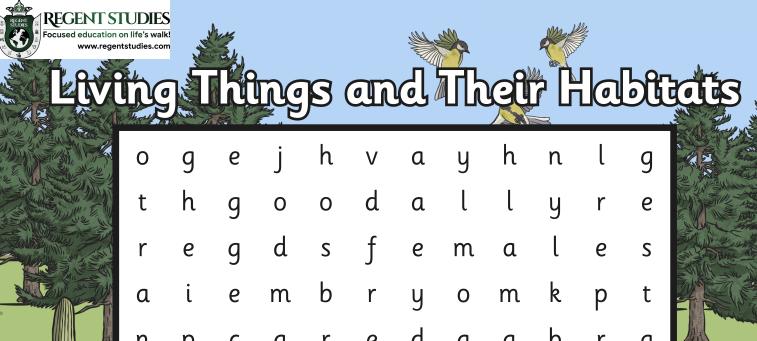








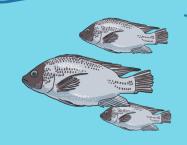




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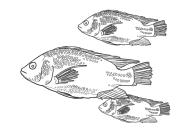




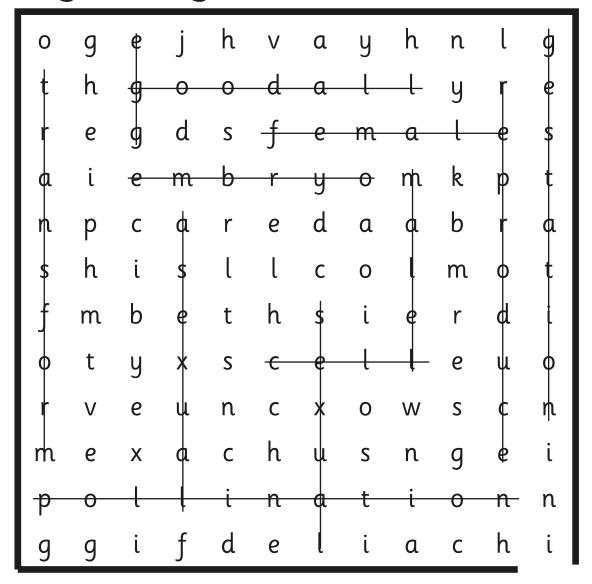
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male embryo

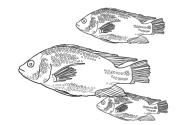




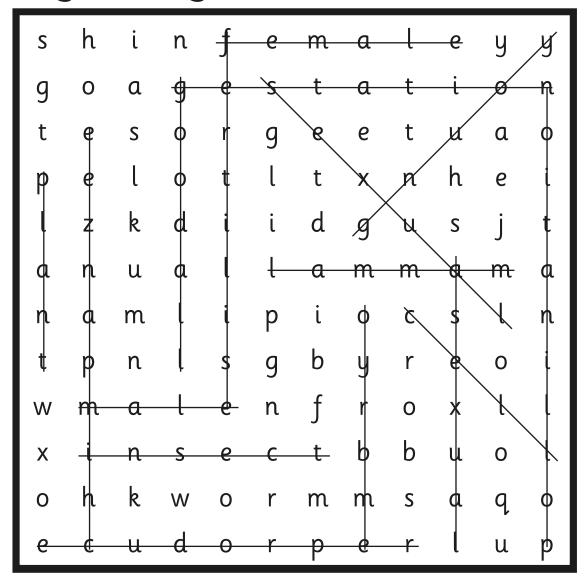
S	h	i	n	f	е	m	a	l	е	y	y
g	0	а	g	е	S	t	a	t	i	0	n
t	е	S	0	r	9	е	е	t	u	а	0
p	е	l	Ο	t	l	t	X	n	h	е	i
l	Z	k	d	i	i	d	g	u	S	j	t
a	n	u	а	l	l	a	m	m	a	m	a
n	a	m	l	i	p	i	0	С	S	l	n
t	p	n	l	S	g	b	y	r	е	0	i
W	m	a	l	е	n	f	r	0	Χ	l	l
X	i	n	S	е	С	t	b	b	u	0	l
0	h	k	W	0	r	m	m	S	a	q	0
е	С	u	d	0	r	p	е	r	l	u	p

sexual
asexual
reproduce
cell
fertilise
pollination
gestation
young

Goodall
chimpanzee
embryo
male
female
plant
insect
mammal







sexual	Goodall				
asexual	chimpanzee				
reproduce	embryo				
cell	male				
fertilise	female				
pollination	plant				
gestation	insect				
young	mammal				