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# What is a Lifecycle?

- What is a life cycle?
- What life cycles do you know about?
- Can you describe the life cycle of an animal or plant?

Share your ideas as a group and then as a class.





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# Mammals

LO: To understand the lifecycle of a mammal.

The lifecycle of a mammal involves 3 main stages:

Start

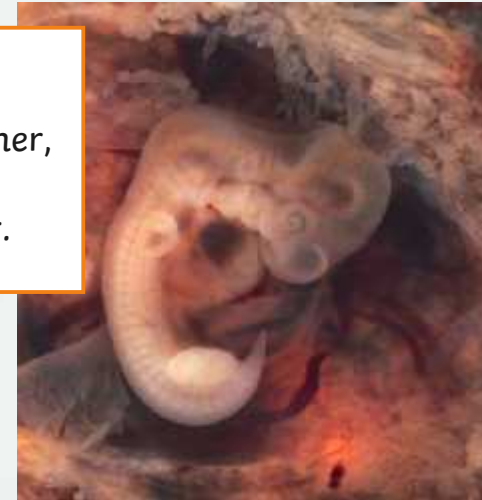


Independent adult usually seeks company from the opposite sex and mates. Adult female nurses their young.

## Mammals:

- have hair or fur
- warm-blooded
- feed babies milk
- give live birth

**Gestation:** Embryo growing inside the mother, where it is completely reliant upon the mother.



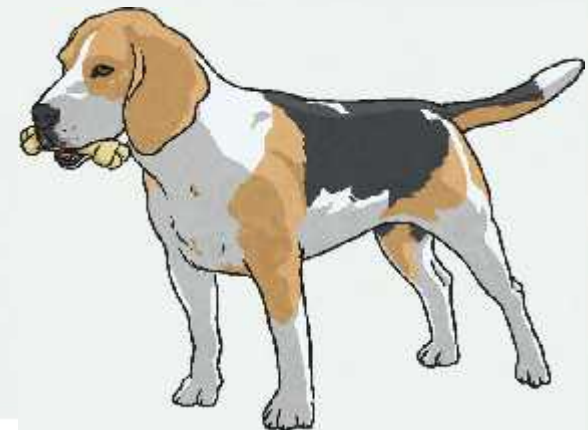
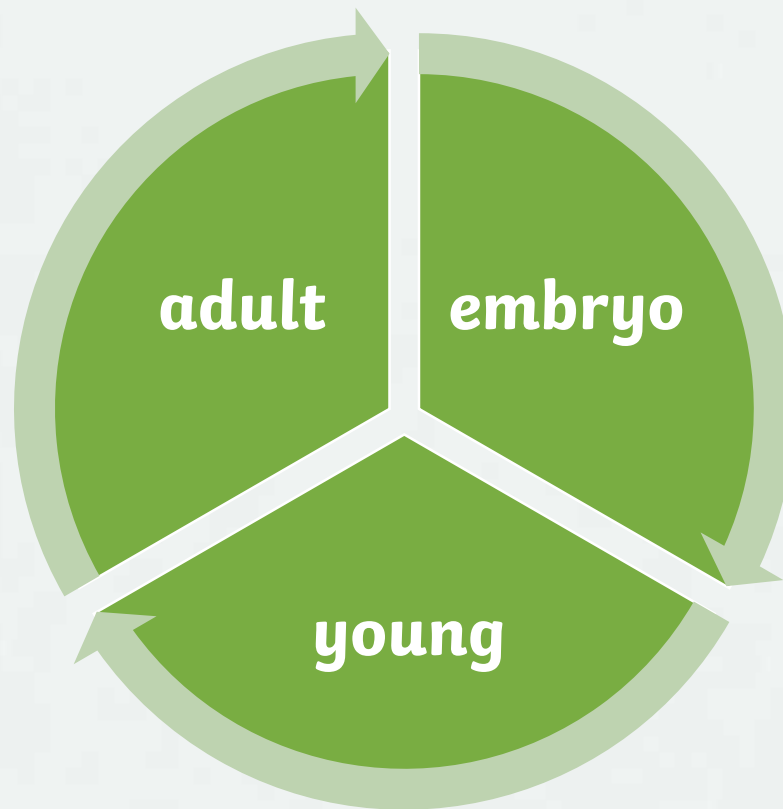
**Young:** Main period of growth and developing independence from the parents.

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# Mammals

LO: To understand the lifecycle of a mammal.

Choose a mammal and draw the lifecycle stages.



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# Amphibian

LO: To understand the lifecycle of an amphibian.

The lifecycle of a frog involves 5 main stages:

Start



The tail disappears and it starts to eat insects instead of plants. It takes 2-4 years to become an **adult frog**, when it can lay eggs.

## Amphibians:

- live in water and on land
- moist slimy skin
- lays eggs
- babies different from adults

The tadpole grows fins and a stronger tail. Then it develops lungs and hind legs.



The tadpole grows front legs and tail shortens. Uses nutrients in tail as food. It jumps out of water onto land.



The female lays mass of **eggs** which are fertilised by the male.



After 2-25 days the **tadpole** hatches from the egg. It swims and eats plants. It breathes through gills.





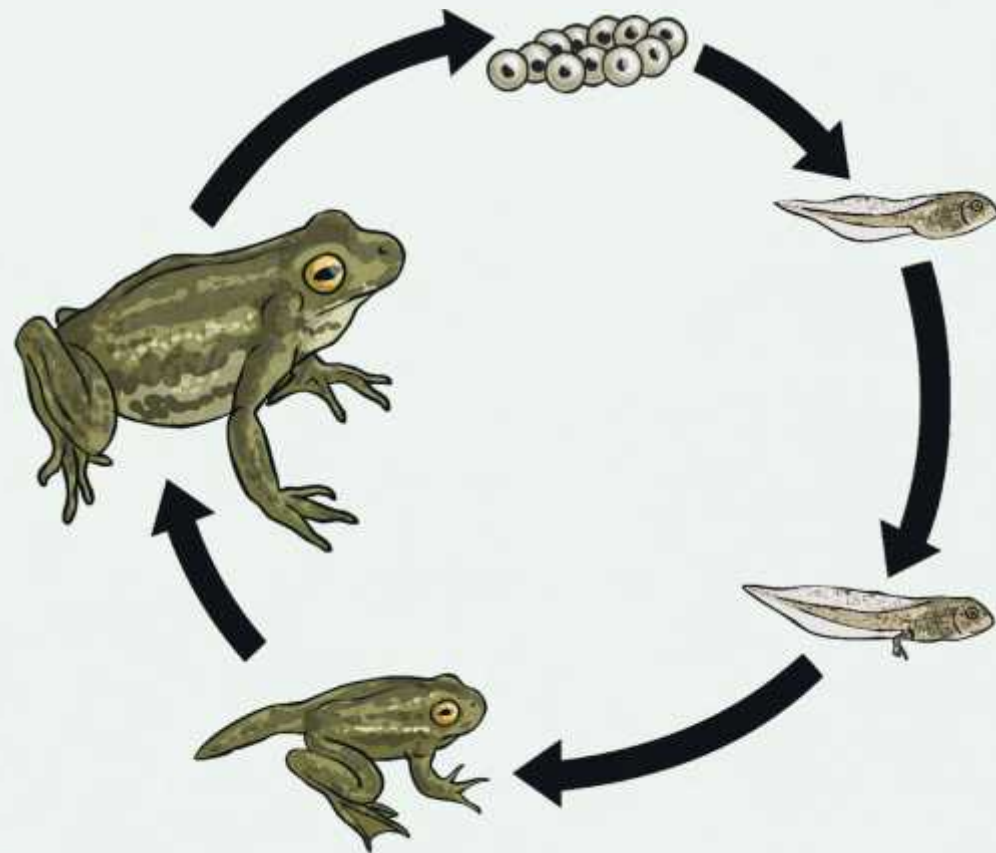
# Amphibian

LO: To understand the lifecycle of an amphibian.

The lifecycle of a frog involves 5 main stages:

Present your learning about the life cycle of a frog (or a different amphibian) in one of these ways or in your own way:

- Create a computer based presentation like PowerPoint or Scratch
- Use drama
- Make a small book
- Your own idea



# Reptiles

LO: To understand the life cycle of a reptile.

Start



When fully grown the adult reptile will begin to mate.

The female and male mate, then the female reptiles lays fertilised eggs. An embryo starts to grow within the egg. Most reptiles bury their eggs and leave them to hatch alone.



The hatchling begins to grow and becomes a juvenile. The juvenile looks just like the adult reptile. The juvenile grows slowly over a long period before reaching adulthood.



### Interesting Fact

Although most reptiles lay eggs, a few species give birth to living offspring.



### Reptiles:

- most hatch from eggs.
- are cold blooded.
- have dry, scaly skin

### Interesting Fact

Due to the Mother burying her eggs and leaving them to hatch, the hatchlings have to fend for themselves from the moment they leave their egg.

When the embryo is fully formed, it is called a hatchling. It uses an egg tooth to break out of the egg or 'hatch'.



# Reptiles

To understand the life cycle of a reptile.

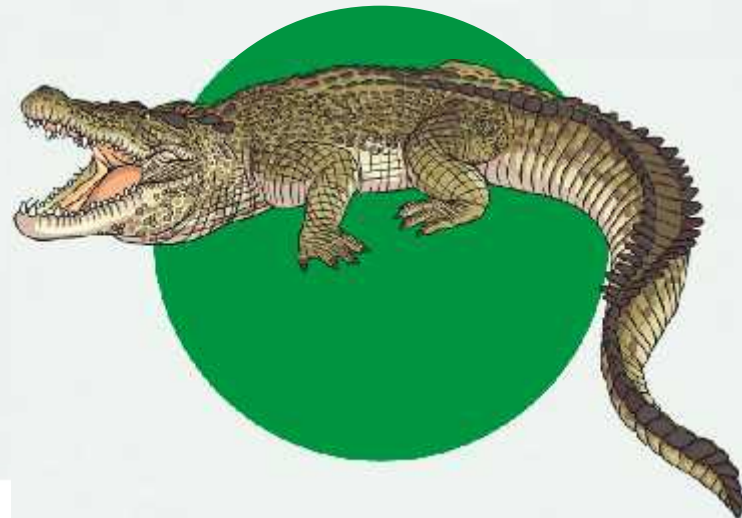
Although they are all classed as reptiles, the life cycles of some of these creatures can be very different from what we have learned so far.

Make a leaflet to showcase the differences between the life cycles of these two reptiles:

**Garter Snake**



**Crocodile**



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# Insects

LO: To understand the lifecycle of an insect (**complete** metamorphosis).  
Most insects undergo complete metamorphosis. This involves 4 main stages:



The **adult** breaks out of the pupa and matures.

The **pupa** is formed when the larva moults for the last time. Pupa have a hard protective coating and are often camouflaged. The larva transforms completely inside the pupa.



Start

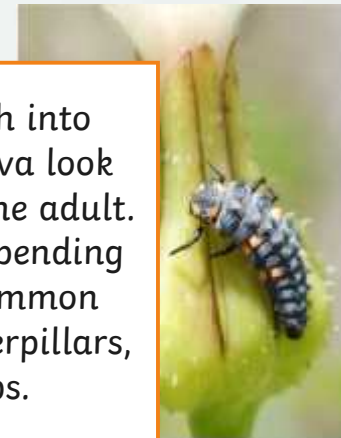
**Eggs** are laid by the female insect.

## Insects:

- hatch from eggs
- some look like parents and shed skin as grow
- some go through metamorphosis young and adult are different.



The eggs hatch into **larva**. The larva look nothing like the adult. This varies depending on species. Common forms are caterpillars, maggots, grubs.



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# Insects

LO: To understand the lifecycle of an insect (**incomplete** metamorphosis).  
The lifecycles of insects that don't complete metamorphosis involve 3 main stages:



The nymph grows into the **adult** form, sometimes shedding skin. In winged insects fully functional wings mark the adult stage. Adult females lay eggs.



**Eggs** are laid by the female insect.

Eggs hatch into **nymphs**. Appearance varies depending on species. Nymphs look like a smaller adult insect and usually share the same habitat and food as the adult.

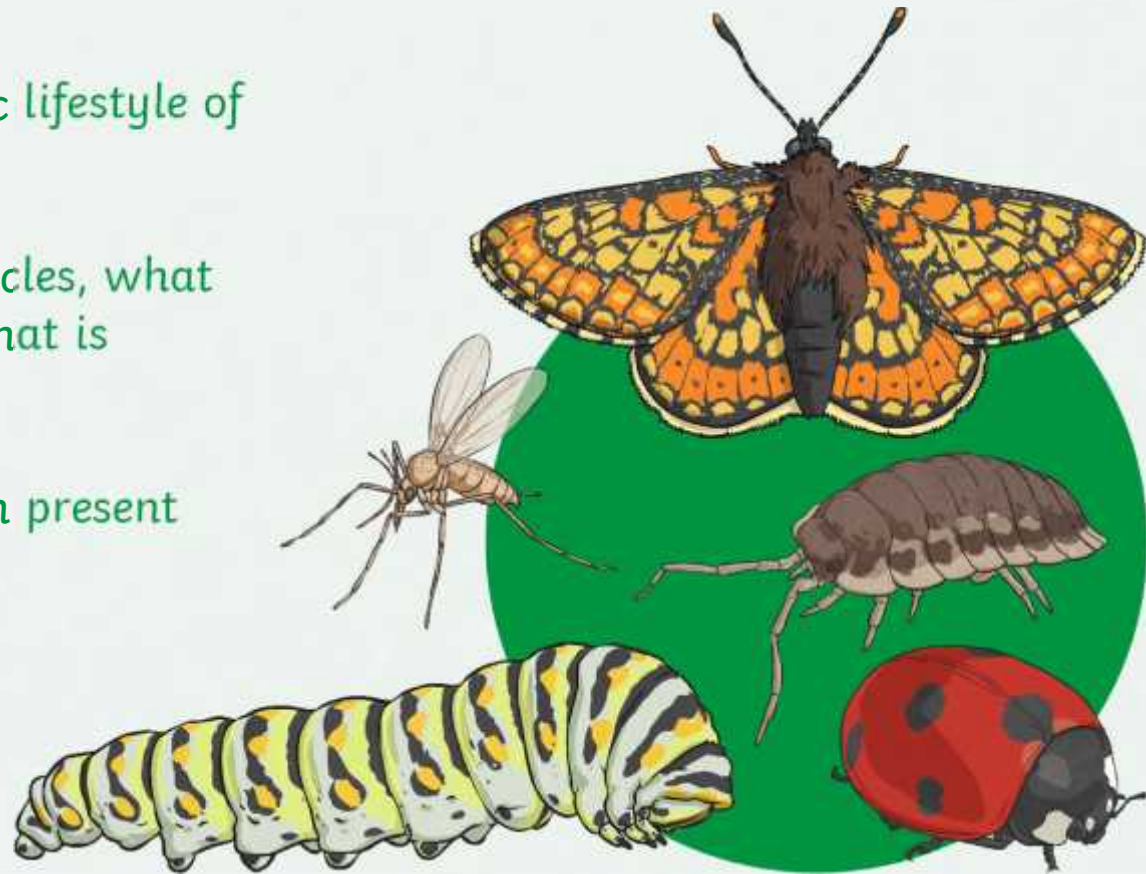


# Insects

The lifecycle of an insect.

Research the lifecycles of 2 different insects.

- Explain the specific lifestyle of each insect.
- Compare the lifecycles, what is the same and what is different?
- Think how you can present your ideas.



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# Insects

LO: To compare life cycles of insects.

The lifecycle of insects that complete metamorphosis involves **4** main stages:

## complete metamorphosis



## incomplete metamorphosis



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# Birds

LO: To understand the lifecycle of a bird.

The lifecycle of a bird involves 3 main stages:

Start



Independent adult usually seeks company from the opposite sex and mates.

## Birds:

- have feathers and wings
- warm-blooded
- lays eggs

Eggs are laid by the mother and the mother and father care for the egg until it hatches.



Mother and father feed the young bird until it is old enough to fly and find its own food.

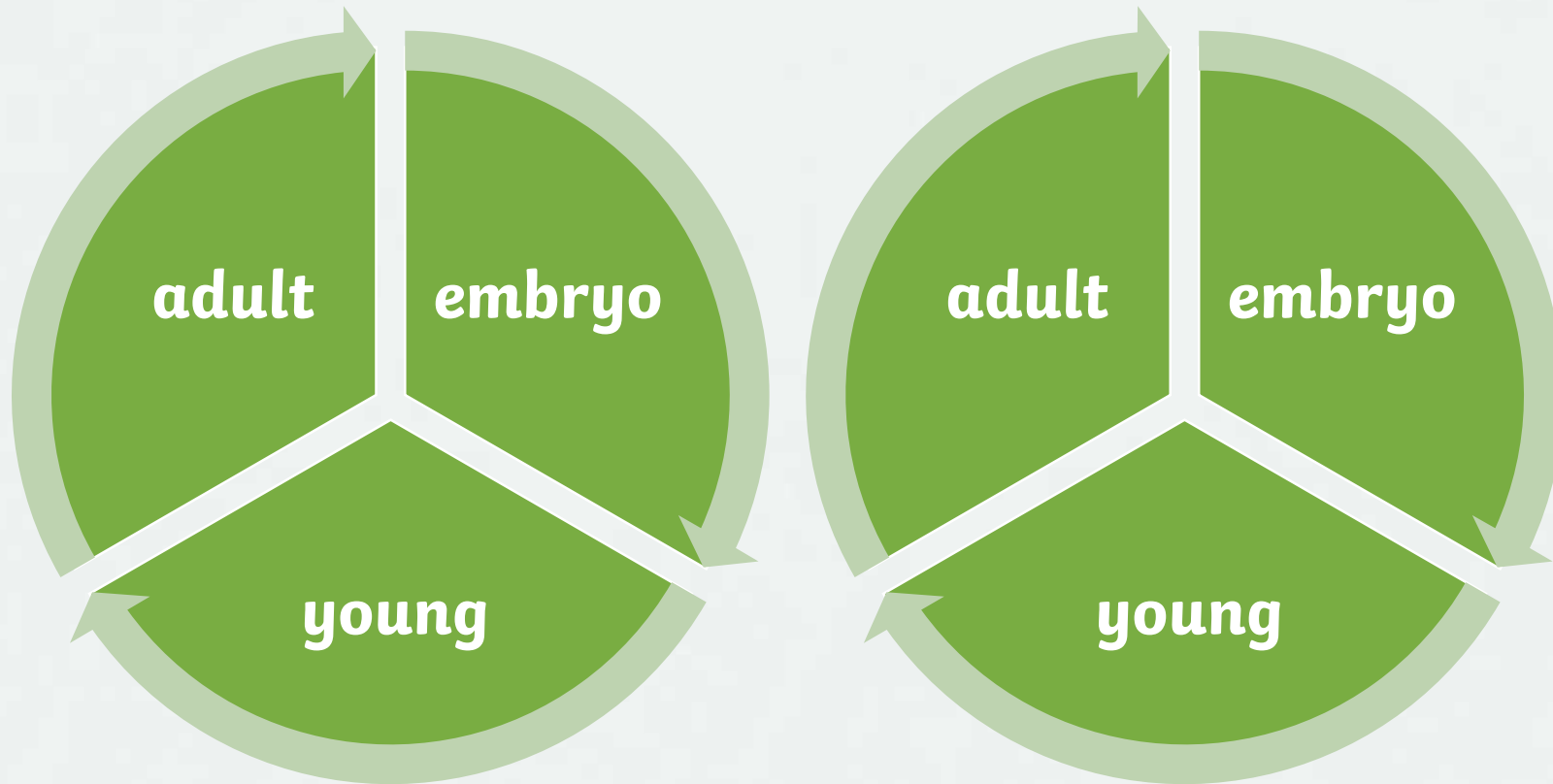




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# Life Cycles

LO: To compare different life cycles.



# Life Cycles

Compare the life cycles of mammals and birds.

## Similarities

- 3 main stages
- First stage is where embryo forms and grows
- Second stage is where young is supported by parents.
- Third stage is adult stage where reproduction takes place.

## Differences

- Mammals give birth to live young
- Birds lay eggs
- Mammal usually nursed by mother
- Young birds usually fed by adult male and female.

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# Life Cycles – Mammals and Birds

Compare the life cycles of:

## Similarities

- Text here

## Differences

- Text here



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# Flowering Plant

LO: To understand the lifecycle of a **flowering** plant.

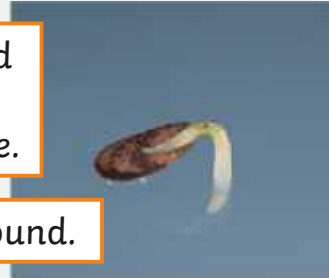
The lifecycle of a bean involves 5 main stages.

Start



Seeds are spread out so they can grow where they are not fighting for space with the parent plant.

**Germination:** The seed starts to grow when conditions are suitable.



Roots grow, usually underground.

## Flowering Plants:

- have flowers
- flowers produce seeds
- seeds in fruit



The pollen in the flowers is used to make seeds.



A stem and leaves form, and the plant makes its own food (photosynthesis).

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# Flowering Plant

LO: To understand the lifecycle of a **non-flowering** plant.  
The lifecycle of a fern involves 5 main stages.

Start



Seeds are spread out so they can grow where they are not fighting for space with the parent plant.

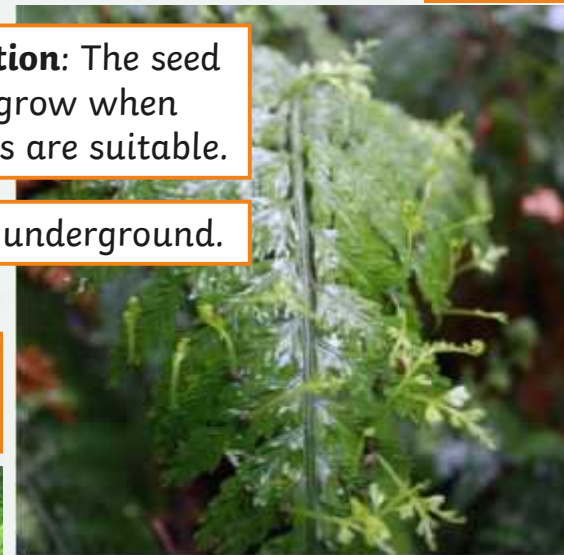
## Non-flowering Plants:

- have no flowers
- seeds or spores are produced by pollen being spread (e.g. by wind)

**Germination:** The seed starts to grow when conditions are suitable.

Roots grow, usually underground.

Seeds are produced (without flowers)



A stem and leaves form, and the plant makes its own food (photosynthesis).



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# Life Cycles

LO: To compare different life cycles.

