

Year 5 Science Biology: Life Cycles

Vocabulary

Tier 1
 Life Cycle
 Mammal
 Insect
 Amphibian
 Bird
 Fertilisation
 Pregnancy

Tier 2
 Sexual reproduction
 Asexual reproduction
 Gestation
 Larva
 Pupa
 Chrysalis
 Hatchling
 Nestling
 Fledgling

Tier 3
 Metamorphosis
 Monotreme
 Mammary Gland

1. Life Cycles of mammals

An embryo grows inside the mother. It is completely reliant on the mother.

Mother gives birth to a live baby.

Baby drinks milk from the mum

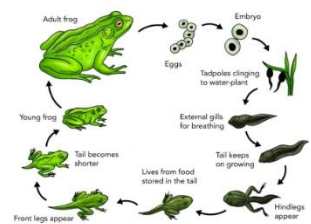
It develops fur/hair and starts to eat solid food.

During adolescent stage, growth occurs - independence from the parents develops.

An adult male and adult female will mate and reproduce.

2. Life cycles of amphibians

Amphibians are small vertebrates that need water or a moist environment to survive. The life cycle of a frog has 4 main stages: frogspawn, tadpole, froglet, adult frog.



Female lays lots of eggs which are fertilized by the male in the water. After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from the egg. It takes 2-4 years to become an adult, when it can lay eggs.

3. Life cycles of insects

Complete metamorphosis:

Eggs are laid by the female. Egg hatches into a larva. The pupa forms around the larva and it metamorphoses (changes) into an adult. Inside the pupa, the larva liquidises and reforms from the liquid. The adult breaks out of the pupa, matures. Complete metamorphosis because the adult is indistinguishable from the larva.

Incomplete Metamorphosis:

Eggs are laid by the female (sometimes in water). Egg hatches into a nymph. Nymph looks like small adult (may live in water). Nymph grows into an adult, sometimes shedding skin (adults sometimes fly). Adult females lay eggs after reproducing with a male.

4. Life cycles of birds

Life cycle of a bird:

A fertilised egg is laid by the female.

The egg hatches - adults provide food for the chick.

Chick grows and develops.

Young bird leaves the nest and continues to grow into an adult.

Adults mate and reproduce.