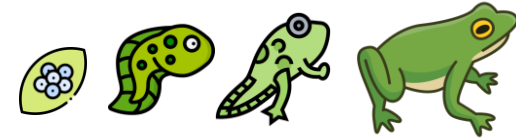


# Life Cycles

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



ESSENTIAL LIFE CYCLES VOCABULARY	
<b>Life cycle</b>	The series of changes in the life of a living thing.
<b>germinate</b>	When a seed begins to grow and put out shoots.
<b>pollinate</b>	When pollen is deposited to allow fertilisation.
<b>disperse</b>	To distribute over a wide area.
<b>reproduce</b>	To produce offspring through sexual or asexual reproduction.
<b>organism</b>	An individual animal, plant or single-celled life form.
<b>adolescent</b>	The process of developing from a child to an adult.
<b>fertilise</b>	To cause an egg, female or plant to grow a new individual.
<b>bird</b>	A warm-blooded, egg-laying vertebrate with feathers, wings and a beak.
<b>reptile</b>	A vertebrate animal including snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and tortoises.
<b>amphibian</b>	A cold-blooded vertebrate animal that lives on the ground and in water.
<b>prehistoric</b>	Relating to the period before written records.
<b>offspring</b>	The young animals or plants that are produced through reproduction.
<b>mammal</b>	A warm-blooded vertebrate that typically gives birth to live young.
<b>insect</b>	A small animal that has 6 legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.

### Life Cycle of Mammals

Most mammals give birth to live offspring. They look similar to their parents. Female mammals feed their babies milk from their body.

Over time, the young mammal grows and develops independence from its parents. The adult mammal then often mates with a member of the opposite sex to create their own offspring.

### Life Cycle of Amphibians

The female amphibian lays a mass of eggs which are fertilised by male. Between 2-25 days later, tadpoles hatch.

The tadpoles can swim and eat, and they breathe through gills. They then grow fins and a tail and develop lungs and back legs. After a while, they grow front legs and use the nutrients in the tail for food. They can then live on land and they start to eat insects.

### Life Cycle of Insects

The female lays eggs on a leaf, which a larva grows inside. The larva then eats a lot in preparation for the chrysalis stage. When it is ready, the insect seals itself in a protective case (a chrysalis). This is called the pupa stage. After a while, it emerges as a fully grown adult, often with wings.

Not all insects have a pupa stage. Some have a nymph stage where they look similar to adults, but don't have wings.

### Life Cycle of Plants

Seeds are planted in the soil. They need sun and water to grow. They then begin to sprout (germinate) and grow

roots and a stem. The plant grows leaves and reaches towards the sun. The sun helps the plant to produce food. The full grown plant produces flowers that are then pollinated by animals or the wind. These flowers will then produce more seeds.

### MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

<b>Dinosaurs</b>	Dinosaurs existed in the <b>prehistoric</b> times.
<b>Evolution</b>	Darwin noticed that offspring <b>inherited</b> characters.
<b>Animals including humans</b>	Humans are classified as <b>mammals</b> .
<b>Invertebrates</b>	<b>Insects</b> are types of invertebrates.

### Life Cycle of Birds

Baby chicks grow inside eggs, where they get their nutrition from the yolk. The parents sit on the egg to keep it warm (known as incubation). The chicks hatch from the egg by breaking through using their beaks. The chick then grows into an adult.