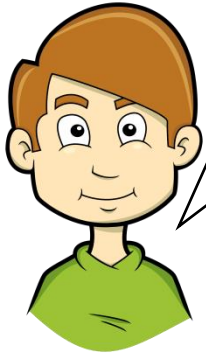




Who is right?

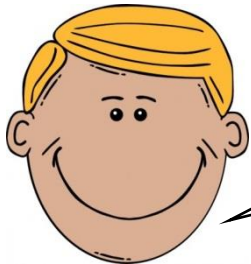


Young animals just look like smaller versions of adult animals.

Some animals change in to different animals as they get older

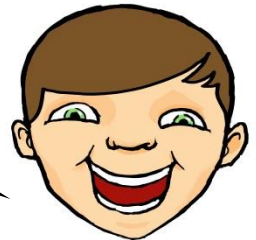


How do animals grow?



Animals change and have different features when they get older.

Different groups of animals change in different ways

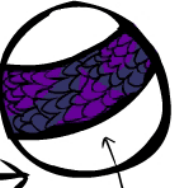


Vertebrates

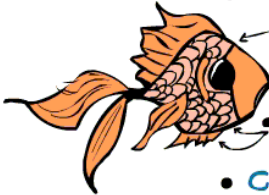
MAMMALS

- give birth to live young? 
- have hair or fur 
- mammal mothers nurse their young with milk.
- warm-blooded

REPTILES

- have scales, not fur. 
- they have dry skin. 
- usually lay eggs, sometimes live young 
- cold-blooded.

FISH

- breathe underwater using gills. 
- have scales and fins.
- cold-blooded.
- lay eggs.

BIRDS

- have feathers & wings 
- lay eggs
- warm-blooded 

AMPHIBIANS

- live on land & in water.
- cold-blooded.
- lay eggs.
- moist skin.
- webbed feet. 

Invertebrates



Arachnid



Crustacean



Insect



Miscellaneous

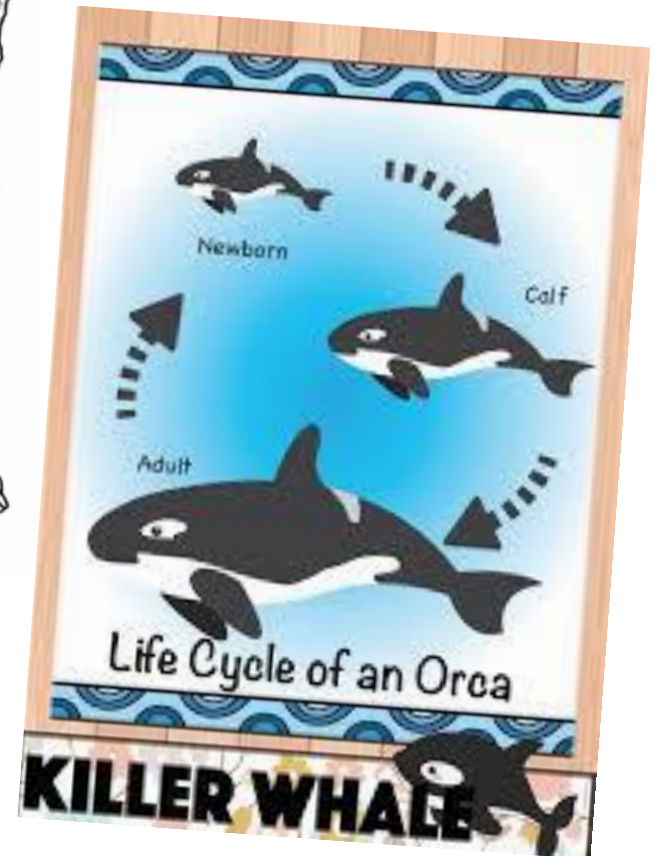
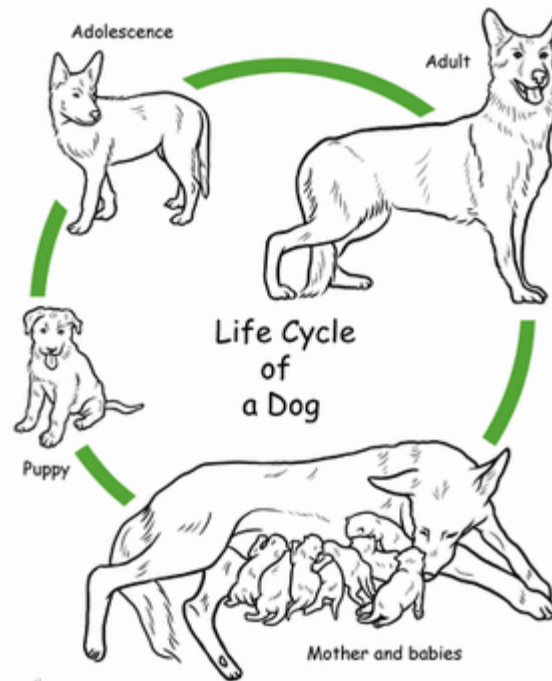
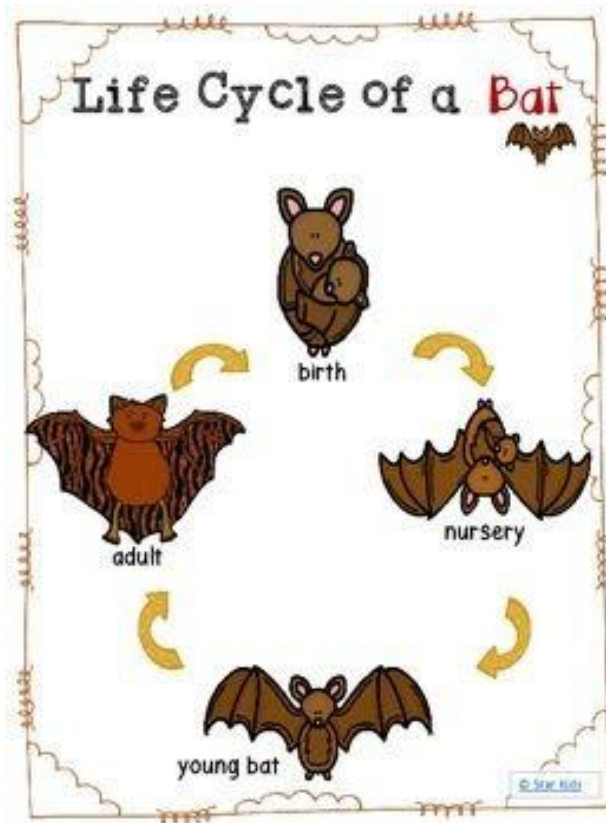


Mollusk



Worm

Lifecycle of a mammal



What is the point of a lifecycle?

Watch the video @

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/science-ks2--ks3-the-life-cycles-of-different-organisms/zvh8qp3>

What can you find out about the life cycles of different animals?

In pairs, research the life cycle of a mammal (bats, dogs, whales).

Make notes on

- The names of the stages and key vocabulary (spelt correctly)
- The features of the mammal at this stage
- The point of this stage of their lifecycle
- Gestation period, average life span, and ages at each stage

Your notes must be clearly laid out and legible