



Life Cycles

Statutory Requirements:

- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.

Working Scientifically:

- Use relevant scientific language and illustrations to discuss, communicate and justify their scientific ideas' (non-statutory).
- Recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations.

Vocabulary:

- monotreme
- offspring
- mammary gland
- mammal
- life cycle
- amphibian
- frogspawn
- tadpole
- froglet
- metamorphosis
- larva
- pupa
- chrysalis
- insect
- bird's egg
- hatchling
- nestling
- fledgling
- adult bird

Key Learning Steps:

1. Life cycle of mammals
2. Life cycles of amphibians (frogs)
3. Life cycles of insects
4. Life cycles of birds

Key Scientists:



Classic

Maria Sibylla Merian (1647 - 1717) specialised in studying butterflies. She was one of the first people to include both eggs and the plants that butterflies lived on in her study of butterfly life cycles.