

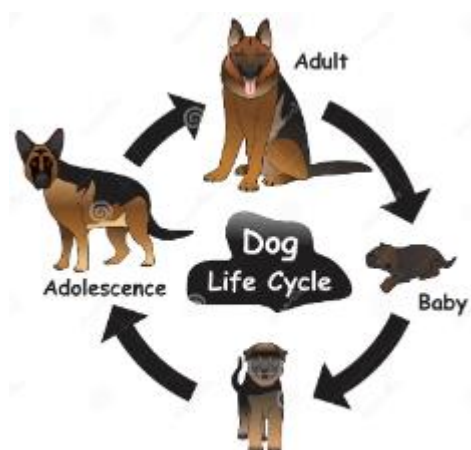
Key Vocabulary

life cycle, birth, growth, reproduction, metamorphosis, aging, death, animal, mammal, amphibian, insect, bird, elephant, toad, bumblebee, blue tit, hedgehog, bat, polar bear, mountain gorilla, cubs, pups, migration, navigate, genetic, endangered, threatened, extinct, extinction,

Working Scientifically

- frequently use secondary sources of information, as they carry out their own investigations to answer a variety of science questions,
- use of quality non-fiction books, web-based material, Apps, etc. and might include a visit to a local zoo, wildlife park or animal collection to gather information.
- report and present findings from their enquiries in a variety of ways, both orally and in written forms

Diagram: life cycle of a mammal



Must – know knowledge

Different types of animals have different life cycles. Mammals give birth to live young, birds lay eggs, amphibians undergo metamorphosis, and insects can have either complete or incomplete metamorphosis.

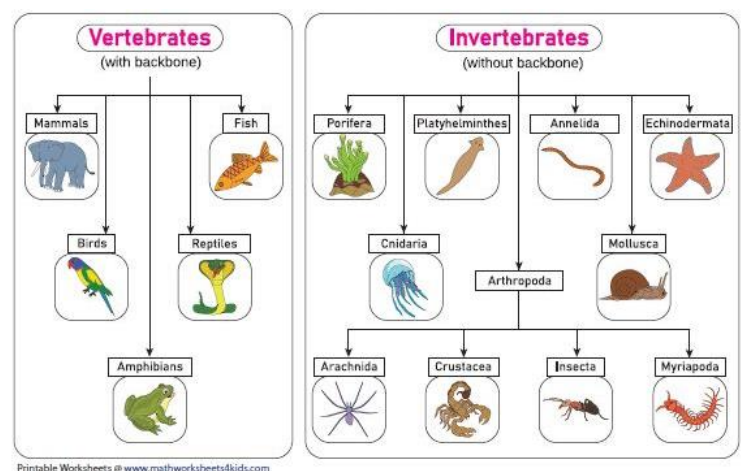
Some animals, like butterflies and frogs, go through metamorphosis. This means they change dramatically from one stage to another, such as a caterpillar turning into a butterfly or a tadpole becoming a frog.

Animals reproduce to continue their species. Most mammals and birds reproduce through sexual reproduction, which requires both a male and a female. Some plants and animals can also reproduce asexually.

Some animals are at risk of extinction due to habitat loss, hunting, and climate change. Scientists help by protecting habitats, breeding endangered animals in captivity, and reintroducing them into the wild.

Like other animals, humans grow, develop, and reproduce. Our life cycle includes infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. Proper nutrition, exercise, and healthcare are important for a healthy life.

Diagram: Classification of animals



Experiment: How Does Exercise Affect Breathing Rate?