

Life Cycles

Sticky Knowledge

Mammals

1.) Gestation - An embryo grows inside the mother, reliant on her for everything it needs.



2.) Young - Growth and development is independent from parents.



3.) Independent Adult - Seeks company in order to mate and now nurses their young.



- have hair or fur
- are warm- blooded
- feed babies milk
- give live birth

BIRDS



- Live in water and on land
- Lays eggs
- Moist, slimy skin
- Babies different from adults

- hatch from eggs
- some look like parents, shed skin and grow (the young are called *nymphs*)
- some go through *metamorphosis* where young and adult look different.

Amphibians

1.) Eggs - Female lays eggs which are fertilised by the male.

2.) Tadpole - After 2-25 days the tadpole hatches from the egg and swims.

3.) Jumps on Land - Grows front legs and uses nutrients in its tail as food.

4.) Grows fins and hind legs - Develops lungs and stringer tail.

5.) Adult Frog - Eats insects instead of plants and after 2-4 years it becomes an adult frog and can lay eggs.



The **sepals** protect the flower when it is growing.



The **female** part of the flower (the stigma, style and ovary) is called the **carpel**.

Did you think of these?

The **male** part of the flower (the anther and filament) is called the **stamen**.



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Subject Specific Vocabulary

Anther	The part of the stamen which contains pollen
Carpel	the female part of the flower.
Dispersal	the means by which a seed is carried away from the parent plant
Embryo	a young plant inside a seed.
Fertilisation	the joining together of the male and the female parts of the flower.
Naturalist	A person with an interest in the behaviour and protection of animals.
Photosynthesis	the process by which plants create energy directly from sunlight.
Reproduction	The creation of offspring through sexual or asexual process.
Stamen	the male part of the flower.
Stigma	the sticky tip of the carpel.
Style	the female reproductive organ of the plant.

Interesting Books

