




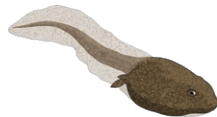

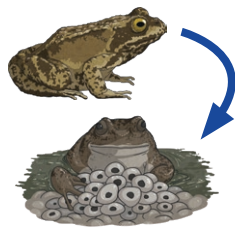






Key Vocabulary Overview	
mammal	a group of animals that usually give birth to live young
life cycle	a series of events that occur during the life of an organism
offspring	the young produced by a living thing
mammary gland	an organ used to produce milk
monotreme	a type of mammal that lays eggs
marsupial	a type of mammal that is born before foetal development is complete
uterus	an organ in which offspring develop and grow before birth
amphibian	to keep something from harm




frogspawn	clusters of eggs produced by frogs
tadpole	a juvenile frog
froglet	an adolescent frog
metamorphosis	the process by which something changes its physical structure
juvenile	a living thing that has not yet reached maturity or adulthood
larva	a juvenile insect
pupa	the adolescent form for many types of insect
chrysalis	a butterfly pupa
insect	animals with antennae, six legs, a body split into three sections and exoskeletons
egg	usually contains a foetus

hatchling	an animal that has recently emerged from its egg
nestling	a bird that is too young to leave its nest and is reliant on its parents
fledgeling	a bird that has developed feathers and can leave the nest but is still reliant on its parents
adult bird	a bird that has reached maturity and is fully grown
incubate	to keep an egg warm until it hatches
incubation period	the time taken for a foetus to develop inside the egg before hatching

Mammalian Life Cycles	
Mammalian life cycles usually contain four main stages.	
<p>The Foetal Stage</p> <p>Foetuses stay within the uterus to grow and develop before they are born.</p>	
<p>Childhood</p> <p>Young mammals usually rely on their parents for food and safety. They learn new skills through play or copying others.</p>	
<p>Adolescence</p> <p>A mammal's body changes to become ready to have children. They may become more independent.</p>	
<p>Adulthood</p> <p>Mammals in adulthood are fully developed and are usually able to produce offspring.</p>	

Amphibian Life Cycles	
Amphibian life cycles usually contain four main stages.	
<p>Spawn</p> <p>Most amphibians do not give birth to live young. Instead, they lay spawn.</p>	
<p>Juvenile Stage</p> <p>Juvenile amphibians hatch from spawn.</p>	
<p>Adolescence</p> <p>During adolescence, most amphibians go through metamorphosis. The structure of their body changes.</p>	
<p>Adulthood</p> <p>Adult amphibians look very different to juveniles.</p> <p>Amphibians can reproduce once they reach adulthood.</p>	

Insect Life Cycles	
Most insects go through four main stages in their life cycles .	
<p>Egg</p> <p>Most insects lay eggs.</p>	
<p>Larva</p> <p>Once insect eggs hatch, the babies are known as larvae.</p>	
<p>Pupa</p> <p>During the pupal stage, many insects form a protective casing around themselves and undergo metamorphosis.</p>	
Not all insects undergo complete metamorphosis . Some insects undergo a process known as incomplete metamorphosis .	
<p>Adult</p> <p>After the pupae have undergone metamorphosis, they emerge in their adult form and can reproduce.</p>	

Bird Life Cycles	
Bird life cycles usually contain five main stages.	
<p>Egg</p> <p>Birds begin life within an egg. Most, but not all, birds care for their eggs in a nest.</p>	
<p>Hatchling</p> <p>Hatchlings hatch from eggs. They are mostly bald or have soft, fluffy feathers.</p>	
<p>Nestling</p> <p>Young birds that are not developed enough to leave the nest are known as nestlings.</p>	
<p>Fledgling</p> <p>Once young birds are old enough to leave the nest for short periods of time, they are known as fledglings.</p>	