



Mammals

- sexual reproduction
- give birth to live babies
- babies fed with mother's milk
- young grow bigger
- adolescents mature into adults

Dog

Frog

Amphibians

- sexual reproduction
- eggs laid in water
- embryos** form in eggs
- larvae** hatch with gills
- all amphibian larvae called **tadpoles**
- physically change as they mature
- grow legs and lungs
- young grow into adults

Birds

- sexual reproduction
- lay eggs
- most eggs kept warm in a nest
- an **embryo** grows from fertilised eggs
- unfertilised** eggs don't produce chicks
- chicks hatch
- young grow more feathers
- mature into adults

Chicken

Insect

- sexual reproduction
- eggs laid
- now **larvae** hatch
- larva feed and grow
- transform into a **pupa**
- a biochemical change occurs
- body of the larva broken down and reformed into an adult
- hatch from pupa as an adult

Ladybird

insects and amphibians go through a transformational change called **metamorphosis**

meta morph osis

Greek: change shape | action or state

sexual reproduction

makes a version of itself (not identical)

both **male** and **female** parents needed

flowers have the parts to combine genetic information (pollen - sex cells)

sexual reproduction
pollination

plant life cycle

Plants

asexual reproduction
(prefix a = not or without)

asexual means **not** sexual reproduction and only one plant needed

clone = identical version

tuber

thickened underground part of the stem - a store of nutrients

able to grow into an identical plant

runner

specialised stem that extends from a plant called a **stolon**

above ground and produces an identical plant

rhizome

a continuous underground stem that grows new shoots at intervals

bulb

an underground store of nutrients

can grow into new plants