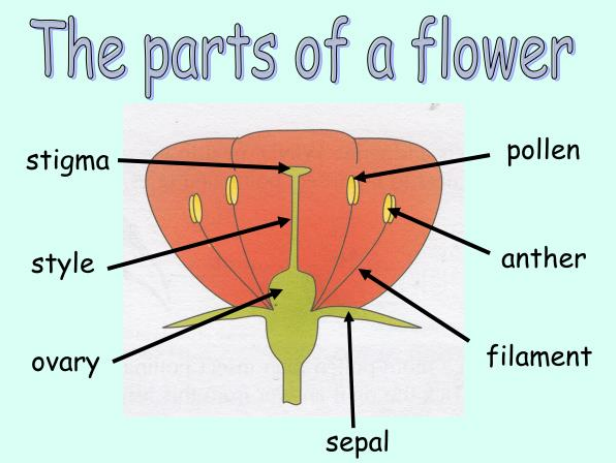
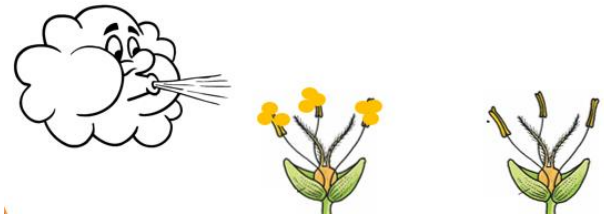
Science: Do all animals and plants start as an egg?

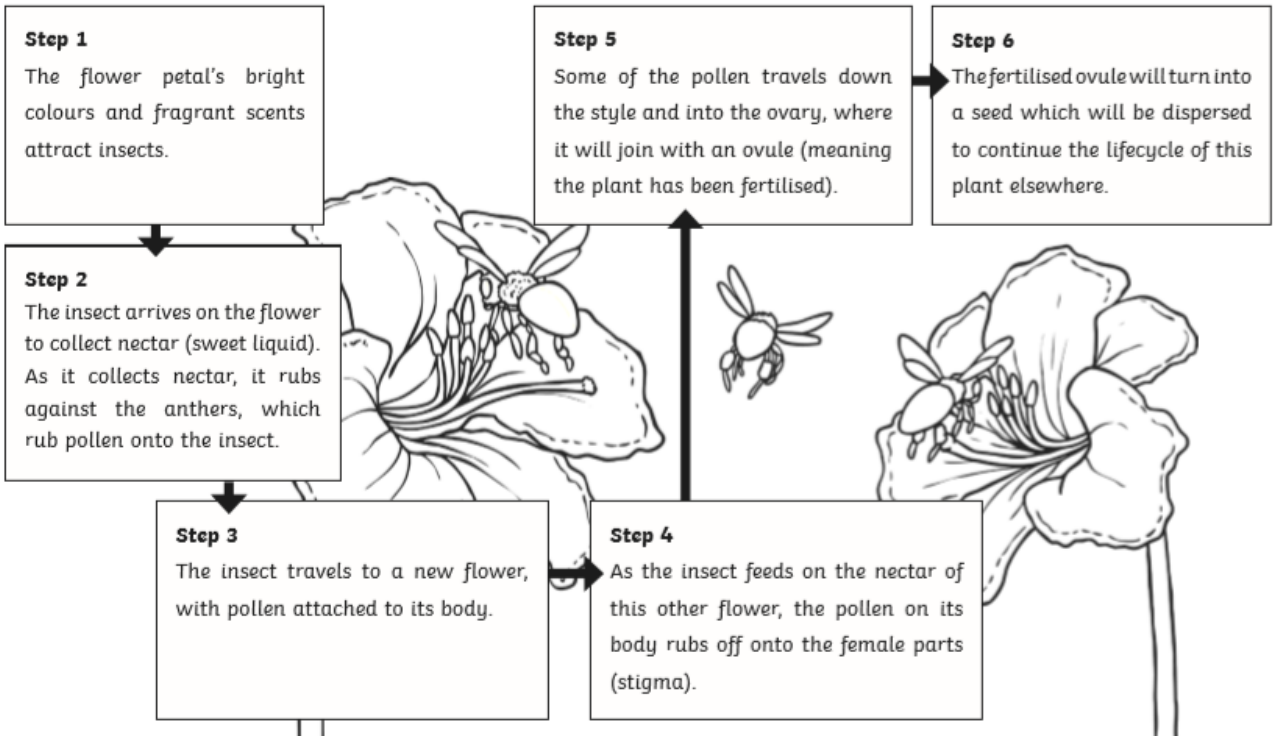
Key Vocabulary	
Pollination	Process which allows plants to reproduce.
Insect pollination	Pollen is transferred using insects.
Wind pollination	Pollen is transferred using the wind.
Sexual reproduction	Requires two parents to make one offspring.
Asexual reproduction	Requires only one parent which creates offspring that are exact copies of the parent.
Carpel	Female part of the flower (stigma, style, ovary).
Stamen	Male part of the flower (anther, filament, pollen).



Wind Pollination



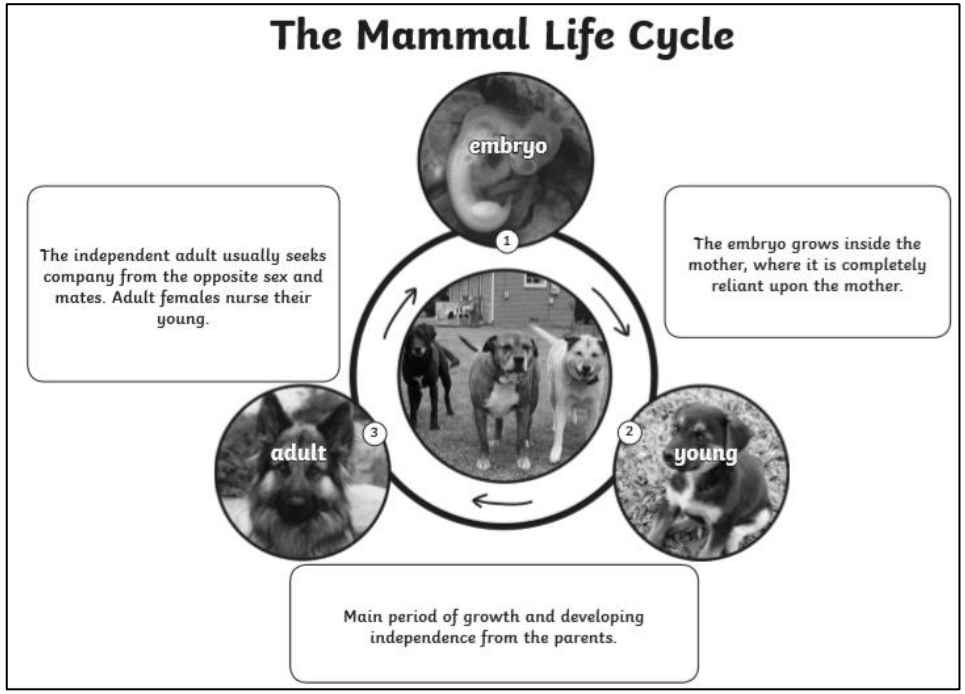
The Pollination Process (insect pollination)

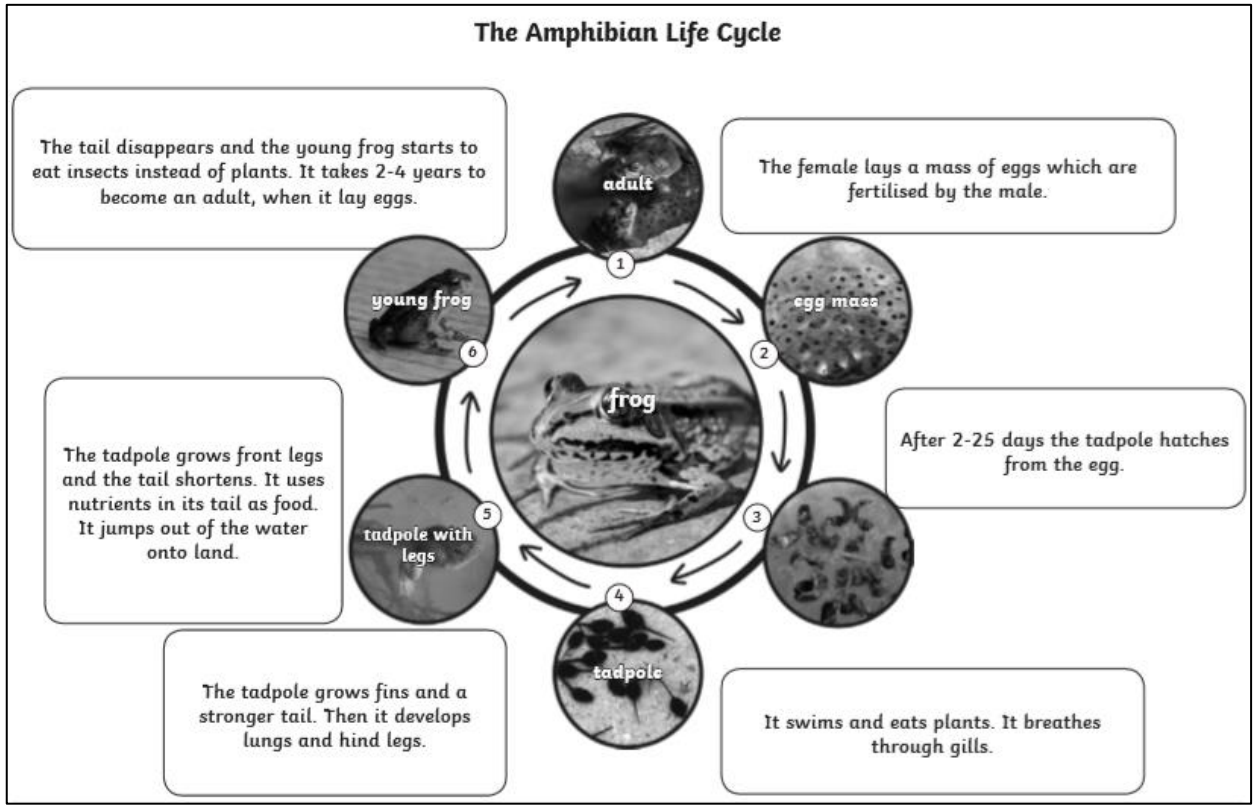


The Seven Life Processes

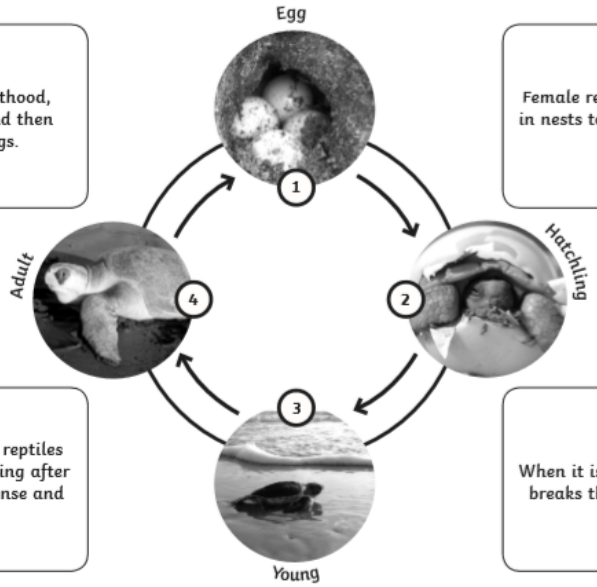
Movement
Reproduction
Sensitivity
Growth
Respiration
Excretion
Nutrition

Key Vocabulary	
Vertebrate	Animals with backbones/spinal column.
Invertebrate	Animals without a backbone.
Cold-blooded	Body temperature depends on whether it's hot or cold outside.
Warm-blooded	Body temperature stays the same when it's cold or hot outside.
Amphibian	Cold-blooded vertebrates. Lives on land and water. Lay their eggs in water. Frogs, toads, newts, salamanders.
Reptile	Cold-blooded vertebrates. Lives in water and on land. They have scales. Lay their eggs on land. Snakes, lizards, crocodiles.
Mammal	Warm-blooded vertebrate. Usually have hair or fur. Mothers give birth to live babies and feed them milk. Zebras, bears, lions, dolphins.
Fish	Live in water. Have fins instead of legs and gills instead of lungs. Lay eggs in water. Clown fish.
Insect	Have 6 legs. Their bodies are made up of 3 parts. Some have wings. They lay eggs. Butterfly, ladybird, beetle.
Bird	Warm-blooded. They have a beak, wings, feathers and 2 legs. They lay eggs. Typically, able to fly but not always. Ducks, penguins, robins.
Life-cycle	The series of changes in the life of an organism including reproduction.





The Reptile Life Cycle



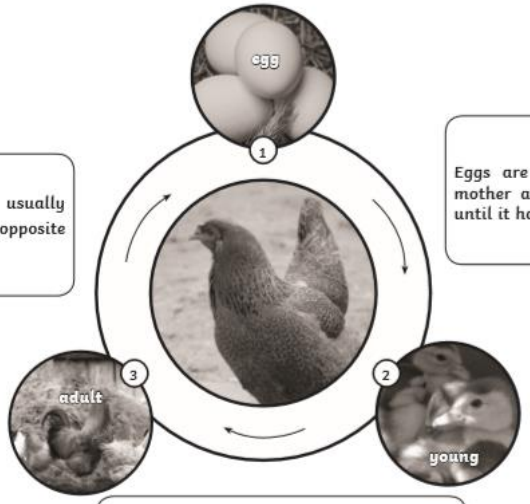
Once a reptile reaches adulthood, it will look for a partner and then reproduce their own eggs.

Female reptiles usually lay their eggs in nests to protect them until they are ready to hatch.

Unlike human babies, infant reptiles are born fully capable of looking after themselves. They can even sense and avoid danger.

When it is ready to hatch, the embryo breaks through the egg and is born.

The Bird Life Cycle

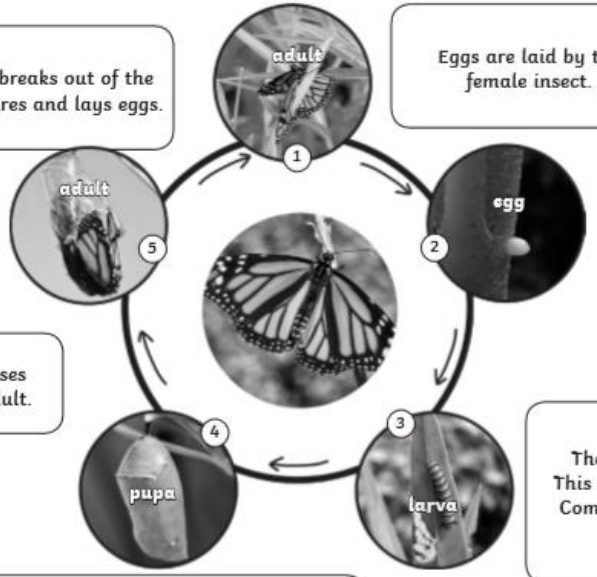


An independent adult usually seeks company from the opposite sex and mate.

Eggs are laid by the mother. The mother and father care for the egg until it hatches.

Mother and father feed the young bird until it is old enough to fly and find its own food.

The Insect Life Cycle



The adult breaks out of the pupa, matures and lays eggs.

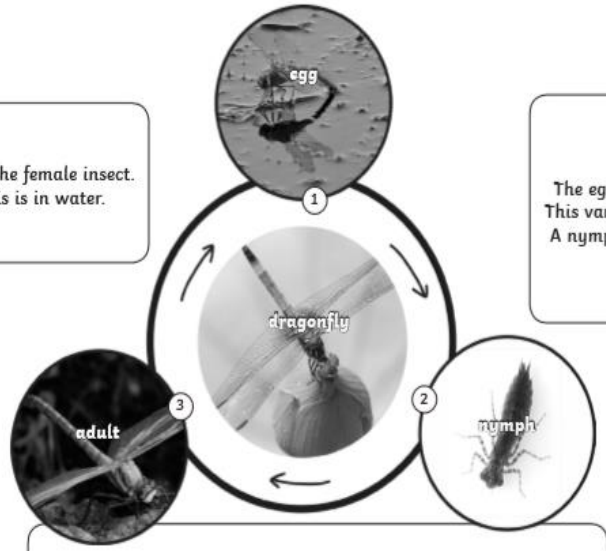
Eggs are laid by the female insect.

...and it metamorphoses (changes) into the adult.

The egg hatches into a larva. This varies depending on species. Common forms are caterpillars, maggots, grubs.

The pupa is usually where a hard case is formed around the larva...

The Insect Life Cycle (incomplete metamorphosis)



Eggs are laid by the female insect. Sometimes this is in water.

The egg hatches into a nymph. This varies depending on species. A nymph looks like small adult.

The nymph grows into the adult form, sometimes shedding skin. Adults sometimes fly. Adult females lay eggs.