**Lesson - 2**

**It’s all a cycle**

# Word focus

* 1. Reproduction
  2. Offspring
  3. Reptiles
  4. Incubation
  5. Gestation
  6. Foetus
  7. Marsupials
  8. Infant
  9. Toddler
  10. Adolescent
  11. Teenager
  12. Adult
  13. Metamorphosis
  14. Fragmentation
  15. Monotreme
  16. Features

# KWL Chart

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **K**  **What I know** | **W**  **What I want to know** | **L**  **What I have learnt** |
| * All living things reproduce. * Some animals lay eggs and some give birth. | * What happens inside a egg? * Lifecycle of various animals | * Exceptions in egg laying and live bearing animals. * Mammals * Marsupials * Monotremes * Lifecycle of human |

# Answer the following

# Define reproduction

The process by which living things produce young ones of their own kind is called reproduction.

* 1. Why kangaroos and koalas are called marsupials?
     + Kangaroos and koalas are called marsupials as they give birth to babies before they are fully developed.
     + Mothers carry the young ones in their pouch till they grow completely.

# Differentiate between egg laying animals and live bearing animals.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Egg laying animals** | **Live bearing animals** |
| They reproduce by laying eggs. | They reproduce by giving birth. |
| The chances of survival of the young ones is less. | The chances of survival of the young ones is more. |
| These animals incubate their eggs by sitting on them. | In these animals the eggs are developed into young one inside  the mother’s body. |
| Eg: birds, insects, reptiles – snake, lizard | Eg: Mammals – dog, lion, rat, human |

* 1. Label the life cycle of human. Differentiate between adolescent and adulthood.

| **Adolescent** | **Adult** |
| --- | --- |
| Age: 13 – 19 years | Age: 20 years and above |
| The body is still growing, and many changes happen during this stage. | Fully grown with developed adult features. |
| Also called teenagers. | Known as adults. |
| Cannot produce young ones yet. | Able to produce young ones and continue the cycle of life. |

(Picture given to students)

* 1. Describe the life cycle of frog.

(Picture given to students)

* **Egg** – Frogs lay their eggs in water.
* **Tadpole** – The eggs hatch into tadpoles that have tails and live in water.
* **Tadpole with Legs** – Over time, tadpoles grow legs and lose their tails.
* **Adult Frog** – The frog becomes fully grown and can live both in water and on land.