

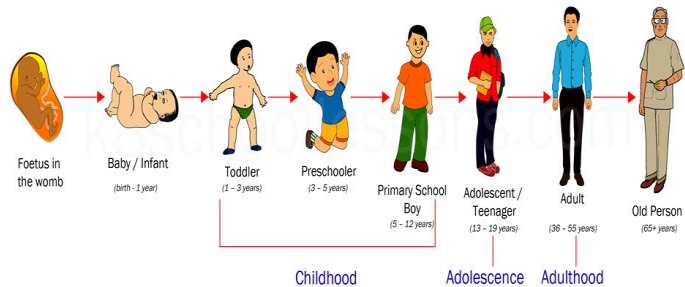
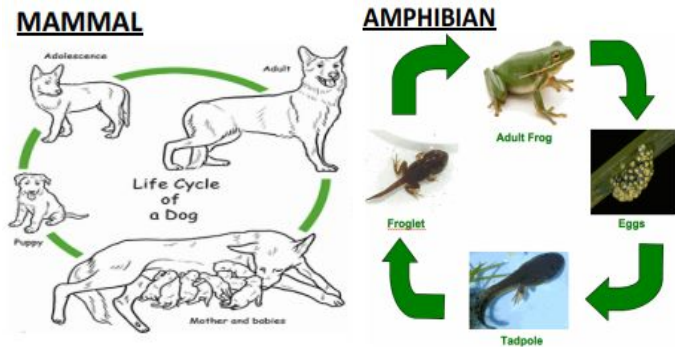
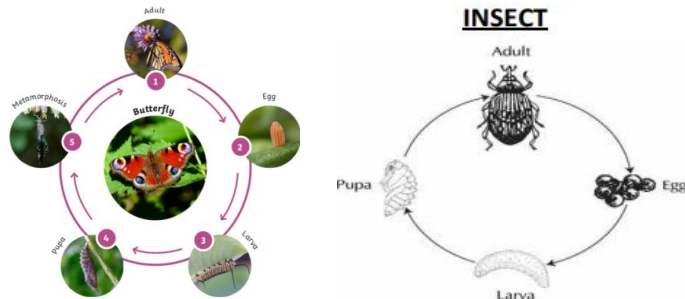
Life cycles

Significant Scientist

Eva Crane



Eva Crane studied bees and their colonies for decades, learning how they develop from eggs to larvae to adults. She explored bee reproduction, development, and behaviour, showing the full life cycle of insects. Her work also highlighted the importance of pollination and protecting habitats for survival.



Key Knowledge

New born - this is a baby that has just been born.
Infancy - this is a period of rapid change. Many toddlers learn to walk and talk at this stage.
Childhood - children learn new things as they grow. They become more independent.
Adolescence - this is when the body starts to change and prepare itself for adulthood. Hormonal changes take place over a few years. This is also known as puberty.
Early adulthood - this is when humans are usually at their fittest and strongest. Normally the time when reproduction happens.
Middle adulthood - changes such as hair loss may happen. There are also some hormonal changes again and the ability to reproduce decreases. This is called the menopause.
Late adulthood - there is a decline in fitness and strength.

Gestation is the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born. The length of this period differs between species.

Puberty is the change that happens in late childhood and adolescence where the body starts to change because of hormones. Some changes include growth in height, more sweat, hair growth on arms and legs, under the armpits and on genitals, and growth in parts of the body such as male genitals and breasts. Females begin to menstruate.

Chickens, like all birds, lay eggs. Inside an egg that has been fertilised, a chick will grow and eventually hatch.

A similarity of female birds, mammals, most reptiles and some species of fish is that their eggs are fertilised inside the female.

Frogs start off life as a mass of eggs called frogspawn. The eggs hatch into tadpoles. They then gradually grow a set of back legs, and front legs. They lose their gills, and their tail shrinks. A butterfly starts its life as an egg, which hatches into a caterpillar. Eventually, the caterpillar forms a chrysalis. Inside the chrysalis, it undergoes metamorphosis, before emerging as an adult butterfly. Both animals go through metamorphosis.

7 life processes: movement, reproduction, sensitivity, growth respiration, excretion and nutrition.

Key Vocabulary

reproduction	When an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
life cycle	The series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
puberty	The stage in a human's life when their body starts to become physically mature
fertilise	The joining of the egg and sperm
foetus	An animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born
gestation	The process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born

Enquiry Skills

- Research
- Observing closely
- Identifying, classifying and grouping

Working Scientifically Skills

- Report data – scientific diagrams using labels
- Present – conclusions, casual relationships, explanations.

