



### **Last Lesson Recap**

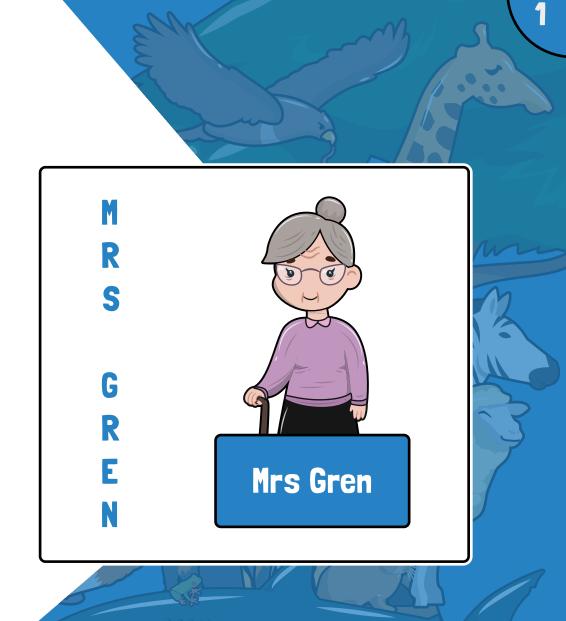
Last lesson, we looked at the 7 life processes.

Can you remember what each of the letters meant?

Tell your partner!

#### Challenge

Can you explain what life processes are?





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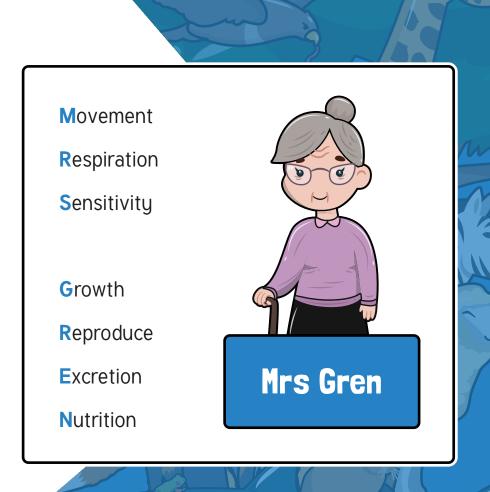
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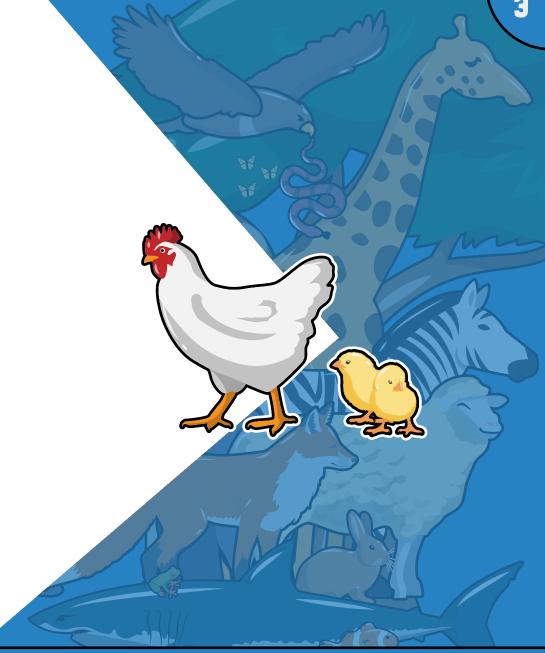
The 7 things that all living things do.



### Reproduction

Reproduction is the process in which living things create offspring.

All animals including humans reproduce and have offspring. This means they make another one of the same species. Offspring is another word for having children or babies. When they are born, some babies need caring for by their parent or parents.





## Reproduction

We can group animals into **five groups.** 

Mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds and fish.

What are the characteristics of animals in each of these groups?





#### We can group animals into five groups.

Mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds and fish.



#### **Mammals**

- Hair on body
- Mother produces milk for offspring



#### Reptiles

- Scaly skin
- Born on land
- Cold-blooded



#### **Amphibians**

- Born in the water
- As the grow older, they develop lungs so they can live on land.



#### **Birds**

- All have feathers
- Most can fly and have wings.



#### Fish

- Live in water
- Have fins and scales
- Use gills to take in gas

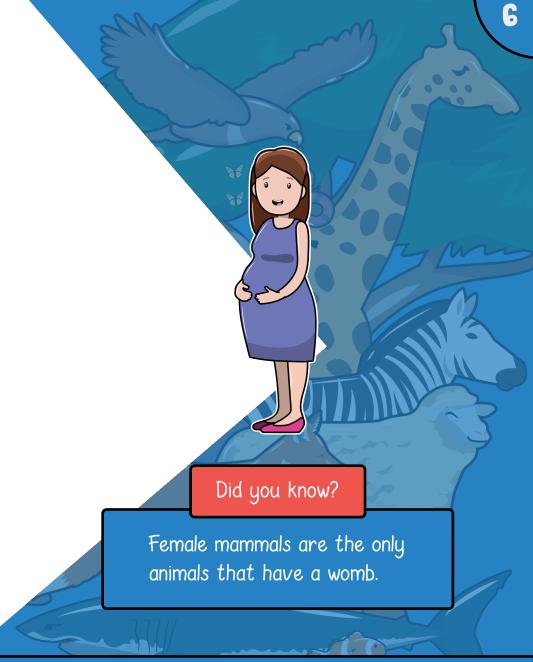


Are the any other differences between the five groups?



### **Reproduction in Mammals**

**Another difference** between the five groups is the way they reproduce and create offspring. Today, we will be looking at mammals. When mammals have offspring, they grow inside the mother's womb. The womb is an pear **shaped sack** inside the mother's abdomen. It protects the foetus. The mother provides nutrients and oxygen to the foetus through an umbilical cord which is connected to the foetus through an opening in their stomach. When a mammal is carrying a foetus, we say they are pregnant.



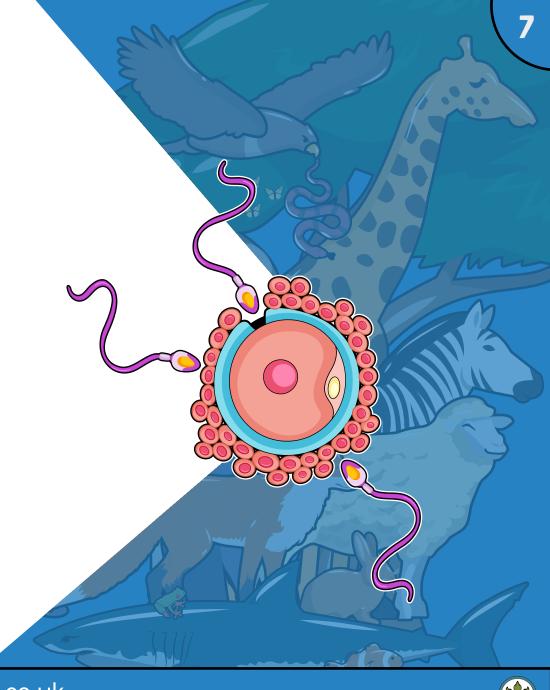


#### **Fertilisation**

In order to create a baby, **two mammal parents** are needed (a male and a female). A male sex cell (**sperm**) **fertilises** the female sex cell (**egg**). This begins the growth of the **foetus**. When the **baby** is born, it **will have DNA from both parents** so will have characteristics of both. This is called **fertilisation or conception**.

New Word Alert

Foetus — this is what we call a baby that has not been born yet that is still in the mother's womb.





## **Partner Activity**

Can you match the mammals to their offspring?



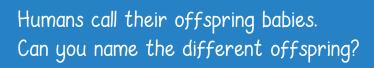


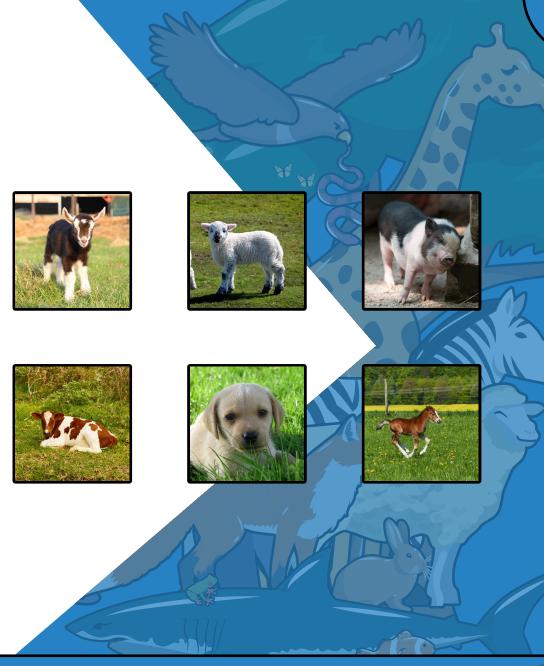








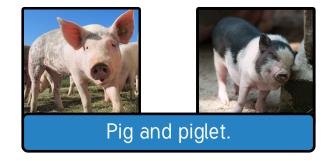






## **Partner Activity Answers**

Can you match the mammals to their offspring?







Horse and foal.

Dog and puppy.







### **Independent Activity**

Humans are pregnant for 9 months or 40 weeks.

It takes this long for a human foetus to develop fully. We call this time the 'gestation period'.

Your task today is to research on the internet or in books to find the answer to this question.

Are all mammals pregnant for the same amount of time?



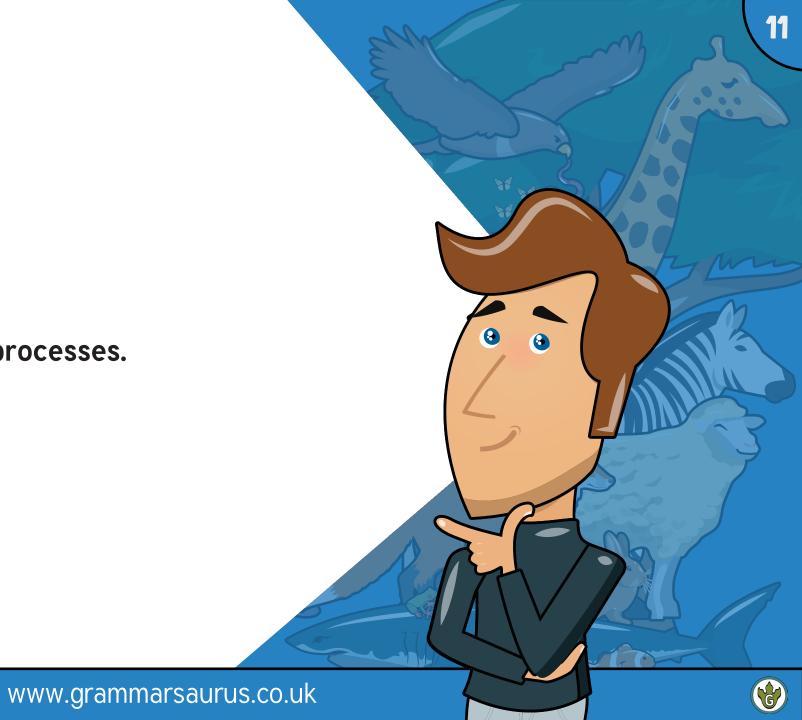
#### **Activity**

Are all mammals pregnant for the same amount of time?

Mammal	Gestation Time
Humans	
African elephant	
Orca	
Giraffe	
Hippopotamus	
Sheep	
Meercat	
Dog	
Mouse	
Lion	

onclusion		

Name the 7 life processes.



Name the 7 life processes.

Movement

Respiration

Sensitivity

Growth

Reproduce

Excretion

**N**utrition





Mame the 5 groups that we can use to sort animals.

**Mammals** 

**Reptiles** 

**Amphibians** 

**Birds** 

**Fish** 



True or false?

All mammals have a womb.



True or false?

All mammals have a womb.

False — only female mammals have a womb. But female mammals are the only animals to have a womb.

