

Life Cycles of Humans, Animals and Plants

Humans, animals, and plants have **life cycles**. All living things have life cycles.

Look at the picture. The once tiny baby grew!



Over time babies will grow into adults. Adults have babies.

The life cycle goes on.

Babies might look like their parents. But babies will not grow up to look **exactly** like their parents.

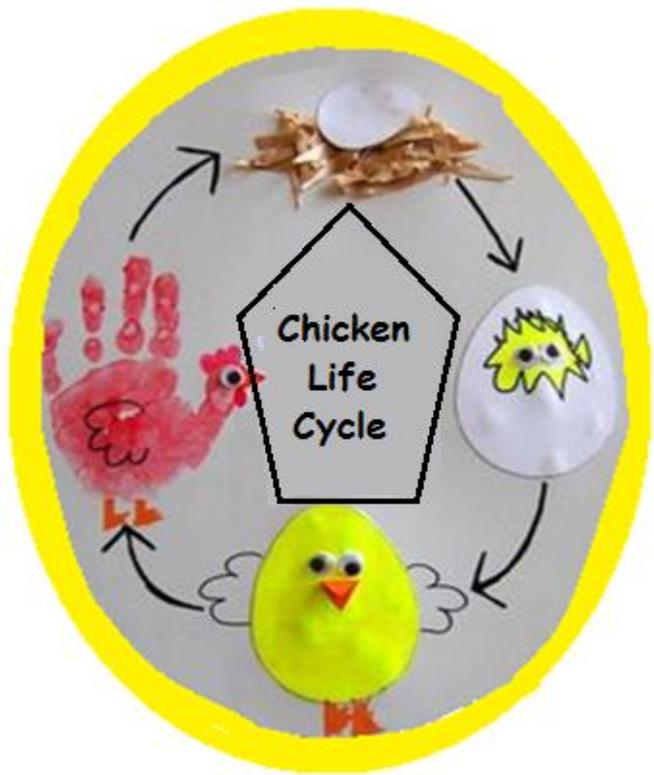
- ✓ Young animals change size and shape as they grow.
- ✓ Humans, animals, and plants have babies like themselves.
- ✓ Some animals have live births. Some animals lay eggs.

Life Cycle Activity 1

How can we show the life cycle of a chicken? **Investigate!**

Student Instructions:

1. Cut oval shape egg from poster board or paper.
2. Cut three eggs from white paper.
3. Cut yarn for grass for the egg to lie on. Glue egg to yarn.
4. Glue eyes into second egg.
5. Glue onto poster board in second position.
6. Color last paper egg yellow and glue on eyes. Draw orange feet and beak.
7. Glue onto poster board.
8. Using a brush, paint students left hand and press in 4th position on poster board.
9. Add eyes, feet, and the beak.
10. Draw the direction of the life cycle.



Life Cycle True or False

Answer questions true or false.

1. Only humans have life cycles.

2. All animals have live births.

3. Living things were created to reproduce.

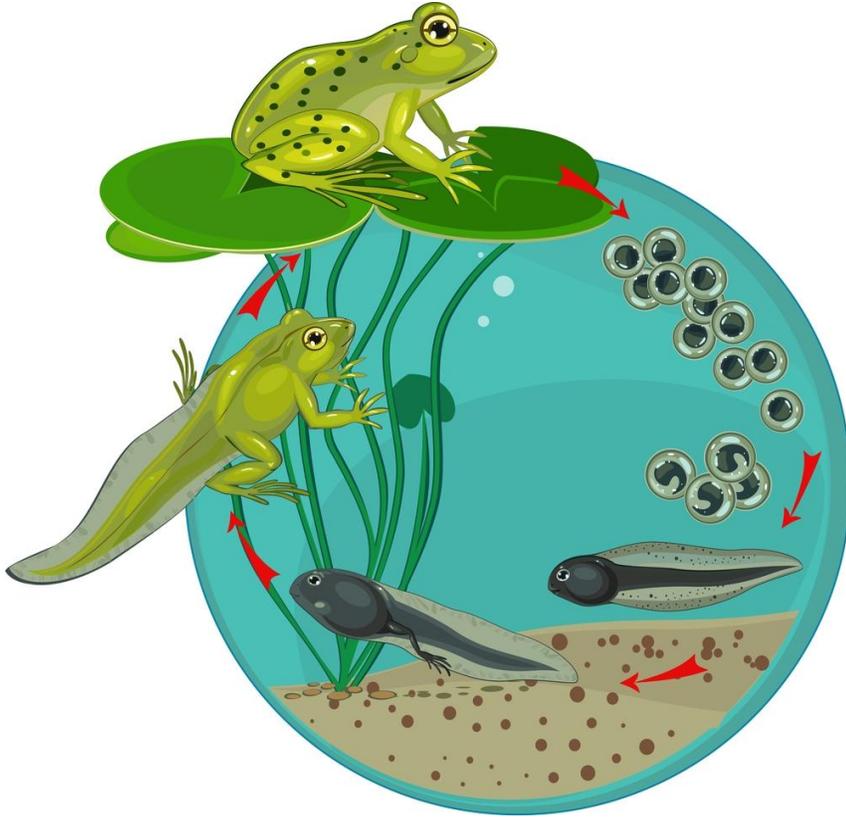
4. Babies have babies.

5. Some animals lay eggs.



❖ Frog Life Cycle

How do frogs grow?



The female frog lays eggs in or near water.

In time, tiny tadpoles hatch from the eggs. Tadpoles are baby frogs. Tadpoles breathe with gills, like fish. They swim in water. Color the tadpole.



A body which had no limbs or bones grows legs.

When the front legs begin to show, the metamorphosis is beginning! Color the tadpole. Be sure to show the new legs.



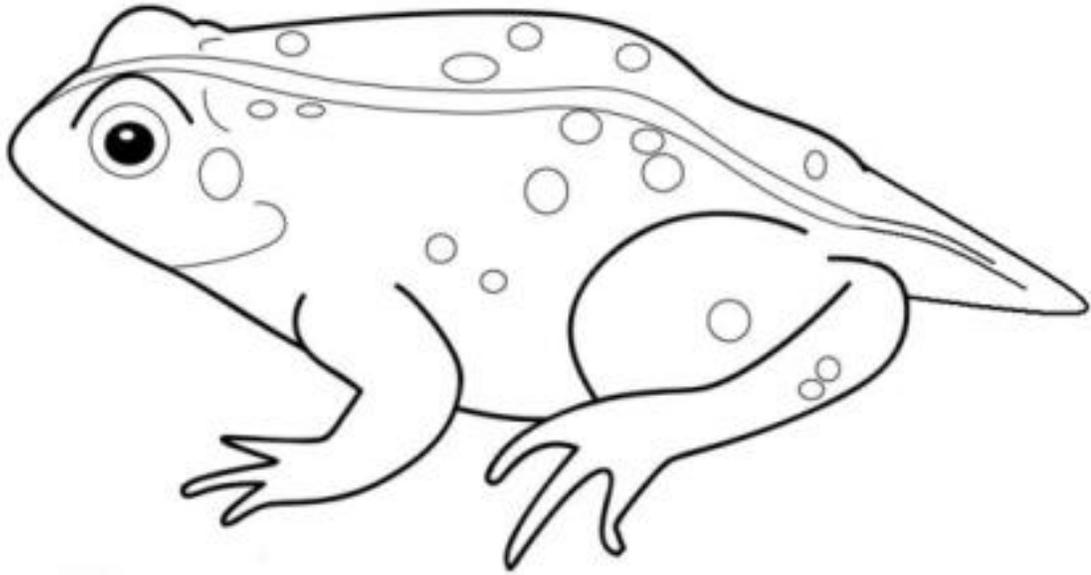
Tadpole's skin will change from smooth and slimy to bumpy. The new skin allows air and water to enter.

Gills will stop working. Lungs begin to develop.

A tadpole's mouth will change. It will stop eating plants. It begins to eat proteins like insects and worms.

A tadpole's back legs develop. The tail is absorbed by the body. Now the frog has 4 legs.

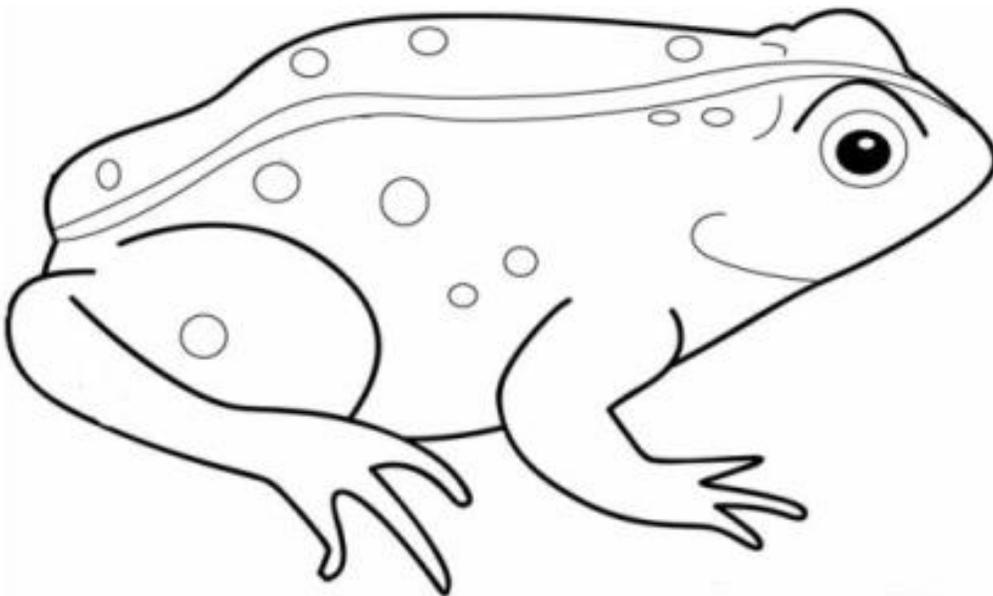
The tadpole becomes a froglet. Color the froglet.



When the froglet becomes an adult, it lives on land.

It does not have a tail and it breathes with lungs.

Adult frogs lay eggs in or around water. The life cycle begins again. Color the frog.



Grow a Frog! Tadpole Activity 1

Tadpoles need clean water and food to grow into a frog. Can we build a pond for a tadpole?



Frog Activity 2

Read each sentence. Is the sentence true or false? Write your answer.

1. Tadpoles are baby frogs.

2. Tadpoles lay eggs.

3. Adult frogs have four legs.

4. Tadpoles have lungs.

5. Frogs have gills.



Frog Activity 3

Read the sentence. Decide which word from the list makes the sentence true. Use each word only one time.

water

swim

land

baby

legs

move

gills

tail

lungs

live

eggs

Tadpoles are _____ frogs.

Tadpoles _____ in water.

Tadpoles breathe with _____ and have a tail.

The tail helps tadpoles _____.

As the tadpole grows, it develops _____ and
the _____ shrinks.

Frogs live on _____.

Legs help the frog _____ on land.

Adult frogs breathe with _____.

Adult frogs lay _____ in or near _____.

Did you know?

Tadpoles look more like fish than frogs!

Frogs use a sticky tongue to catch food!

Hummingbirds can fly backwards!

You cannot sneeze with your eyes open!

And those are science facts!

Frog Activity 4

- 1. Draw a picture of the baby tadpole.**



- 2. Draw a picture of the adult frog.**



Baby Shrimp

Shrimp continue their life cycle with eggs that cling together in clusters.



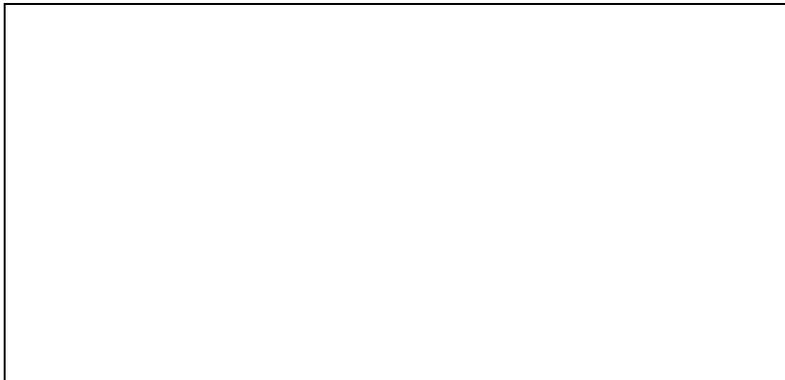
Investigate how long it takes shrimp eggs to hatch.

Shrimp Activity 1

Student Materials:

- **Magnifying glass**

1. Examine shrimp eggs with the magnifying glass. Draw a picture of them.



2. Observe the changes to the eggs with a magnifying glass. Draw a picture of the changes every day.

Changes in Shrimp Eggs

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5



Teacher Text Book

Life Cycles of Humans, Animals and Plants

Humans, animals, and plants have life cycles.

All living things have **life cycles**.

Look at the picture. The once tiny baby grew!

Over time babies will grow into adults.

Adults have babies.

The life cycle goes on.



Babies might look like their parents. But babies will not grow up to look exactly like their parents.

- ✓ Young animals change size and shape as they grow.
- ✓ Humans, animals, and plants have babies like themselves.
- ✓ Some animals have live births. Some animals lay eggs.

TEACHER NOTES: Read *5 Little Chicks* by Nancy Tafuri or *The Perfect Nest* by Catherine Friend before the next activity. Both books are available from the library.

Teacher Materials:

- Paper
- Paint
- Construction Paper
- Brown Yarn
- Glue
- Google Eyes

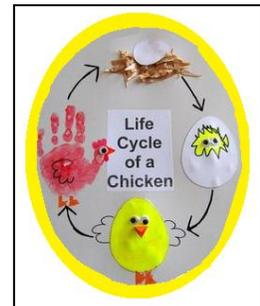
Life Cycle Activity 1

Student Workbook Page 49

How can we show the life cycle of a chicken? **Investigate!**

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14. Glue eyes into second egg.
15. Glue onto poster board in second position.
16. Color last paper egg yellow, and glue on eyes. Draw orange feet and beak.
17. Glue onto poster board.
18. Using a brush, paint students left hand and press in 4th position on poster board.
19. Add eyes, feet, and the beak.
20. Draw the direction of the life cycle.



Life Cycle True or False
Student Workbook Page 50

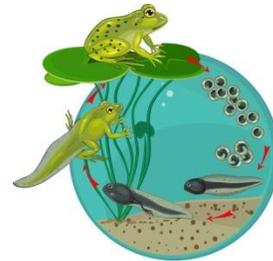
Answer questions true or false.

6. Only humans have life cycles.
7. All animals have live births.
8. Living things were created to reproduce.
9. Babies have babies.
10. Some animals lay eggs.

FALSE
FALSE
TRUE
FALSE
TRUE



❖ **Frog Life Cycle**



Teacher Materials:

- **Magnetic Frog Life Cycle**

TEACHER NOTE: Model the life cycle of a frog (from egg to tadpole to adult frog) on the magnetic whiteboard. Largest magnet (adult frog) measures 8"L x 8"H and includes 9 write & wipe pieces and Activity Guide.

How do frogs grow?

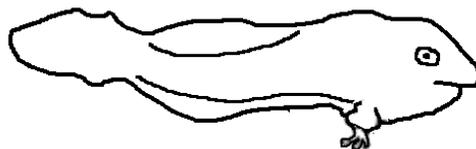
The female frog lays eggs in or near water.

In time, tiny tadpoles hatch from the eggs. Tadpoles are baby frogs. Tadpoles breathe with gills, like fish. They swim in water. Color the tadpole.



A body which had no limbs or bones grows legs.

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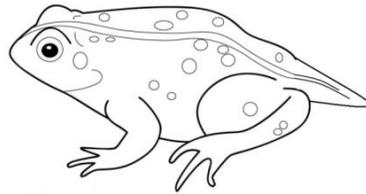
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A tadpole's back legs develop. The tail is absorbed by the body. Now the frog has four legs.

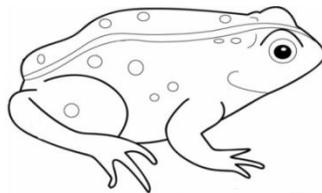
The tadpole becomes a froglet. Color the froglet.



When the froglet becomes an adult, it lives on land.

It does not have a tail and it breathes with lungs.

Adult frogs lay eggs in or around water. The life cycle begins again. Color the frog.



Grow a Frog! Tadpole Activity 1 Student Workbook Page 54

Tadpoles need clean water and food to grow into a frog. Can we build a pond for a tadpole?

Teacher Materials

- GROW A FROG KIT

TEACHER NOTE: Grow a Frog Kit includes: observation aquarium, food, gravel, Fun and Facts booklet, and tadpole certificate that you mail in to receive your tadpoles. Teacher will also need:

- ✓ Water that has no chlorine, as even a little is deadly to tadpoles. Tadpoles depend on clean fresh water. If using tap water, let it stand in full sunlight for five to seven days and keep de-chlorinated water on hand. Take out dirty water and add fresh from the supply of de-chlorinated water every couple of days. However, tadpoles need calcium. Two drops of liquid calcium should be added when the tank water has had a water change of 10%.
- ✓ Wash organic spinach, drain, cut thinly, and freeze for food. Depending on the number of tadpoles, not more than two in a 1L tank, pinch off and feed every few days. Too much however, and the water will dirty too fast. Too little, and the tadpoles will not thrive. Tadpoles eat small amounts frequently.

- ✓ Provide rocks on the bottom and built up on one side so the tadpole can swim under and climb upon when legs develop.
- ✓ A plant such as Elodea purchased at any fish store will provide oxygen. Do not allow the plant to cover more than 25% of surface. Another option to provide good oxygen is using an aquarium aerator w/ air stone at night.
- ✓ To produce oxygen, Elodea will need one to two hours of sunlight, but no more. Too much sun makes the water too hot!
- ✓ Tadpoles will take about six to nine weeks to develop into frogs depending on type and temperature.
- ✓ As soon as their front limbs have popped out, the tadpole may safely leave the water if you tilt the tank by propping it up at one end. Allow the water to reach only about 3/4 of the way up along the tilted floor. Be sure and leave the Elodea plant for oxygen. Tadpoles will not be eating much after this point so only a very tiny amount of food needs to be put in the tilt tank. Once in the tilt tank, the developing frog will simply walk out of the water when ready and sit in the dry section. Drape a towel over the dry end of the tank so that he will have shelter.
- ✓ When the frog leaves the water it should be returned to its place of origin or put in a pond setting. Once the frog breaths, the gills quit working, and if the frog fell into the water, it could drown.
- ✓ Frogs will not eat until the tail is absorbed. If keeping in another container, trap flies or other insects for food.

Frog Activity 2
Student Workbook Page 54

Read each sentence. Is the sentence true or false? Write your answer.

6. Tadpoles are baby frogs.
7. Tadpoles lay eggs.
8. Adult frogs have four legs.
9. Tadpoles have lungs.
10. Frogs have gills.

TRUE
FALSE
TRUE
FALSE
FALSE



Frog Activity 3
Student Workbook Page 56

Read the sentence. Decide which word from the list makes the sentence true. Use each word only one time.

water
baby
gills
live

swim
legs
tail
eggs

land
move
lungs

Tadpoles are **baby** frogs. Adult frogs lay **eggs** in or near **water**. Tadpoles breathe with **gills** and have tails. Tadpoles **live** in water. The tail helps tadpoles **swim**. As the tadpole grows, it develops **legs** and the **tail** shrinks. Adult frogs breathe with **lungs**. Frogs live on **land**. Legs help the frog **move** on land.

Frog Activity 4
Student Workbook Page 58

1. Draw a picture of the baby tadpole.

2. Draw a picture of the adult frog.

Baby Shrimp

Shrimp continue their life cycle with eggs that cling together in clusters.

Investigate how long it takes shrimp eggs to hatch.



Shrimp Activity 1

Student Workbook Page 59

TEACHER'S NOTE: Allow water to sit twenty-four hours to remove chlorine before adding salt. Allow students to examine the eggs with magnifying glass. Add a pinch of the brine eggs to about 100ml of salt water. Keep in a warm place. Always instruct students in safety procedure and instruct them to wash their hands after any experiments. At the end of experiment, have students tell what they saw. Ask how they learned shrimp must need salt water to live. (The shrimp began to hatch and move.) If desired, shrimp may be raised to maturity demonstrating the life cycle. After about a week, move to a larger container. Water must be allowed to sit as before: 4L of water, 30ml of Epsom Salt, 250ml of rock salt. For food, a pinch of yeast once a week should be added. Picture box is not included in Teacher Book.

Teacher Materials:	Student Materials:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SHRIMP EGGS• LAB SPOON• BEAKER, POLY 250ml• SALT WATER: 3TSP TO 1QT RATIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MAGNIFYING GLASS

1. Examine shrimp eggs with magnifying glass. Draw a picture of them.
2. Observe the changes to the eggs with a magnifying glass. Draw a picture of the changes every day.

