

An illustration of a mother rabbit and two baby rabbits in a field of grass. The mother rabbit is white with black spots and large black ears, lying on her side. Two smaller white baby rabbits are positioned in front of her. The background is a warm yellow-orange color with stylized grass blades. The word "Mammals" is written in large orange letters across the middle of the image. A small "twinkl" logo is visible on the back of one of the baby rabbits.

Mammals

twinkl

Aim

- I can describe the life cycles of different mammals.

Success Criteria

- I can describe the process of reproduction in mammals.
- I can describe different types of mammals.
- I can describe and compare the life cycles of different mammals.

Life Cycle of a Mammal

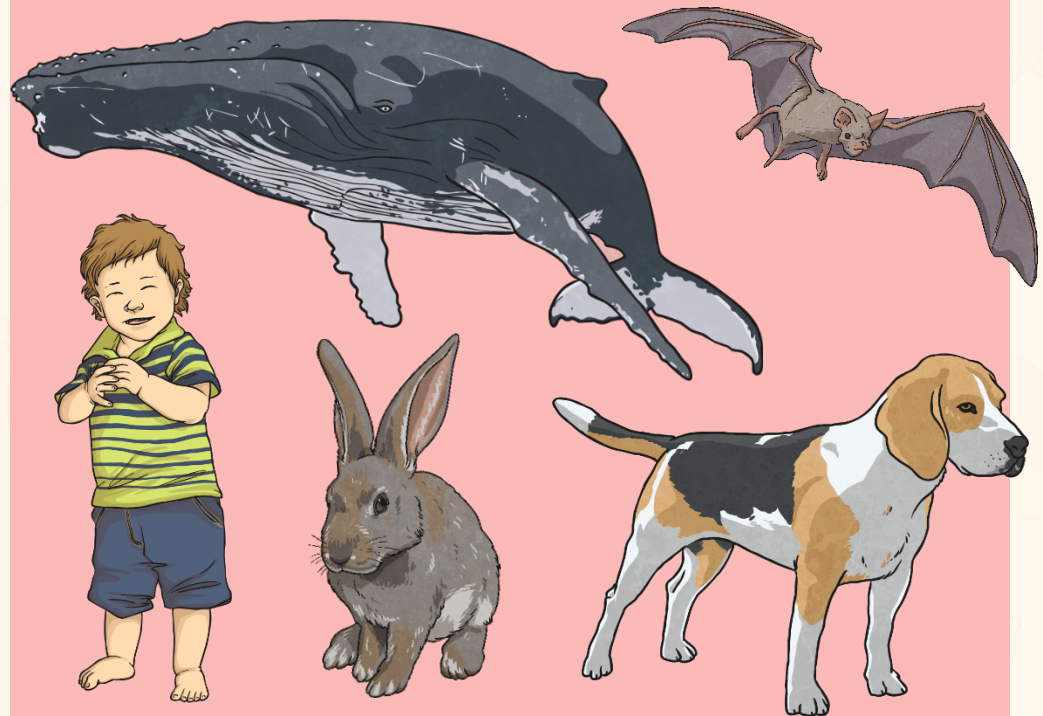


A mammal is a particular type of animal. There are two things that make mammals special:

Mammals make milk to feed their babies.

They are all warm blooded. This means they can maintain a constant body temperature, independent of the temperature of their environment.

These creatures are all mammals:

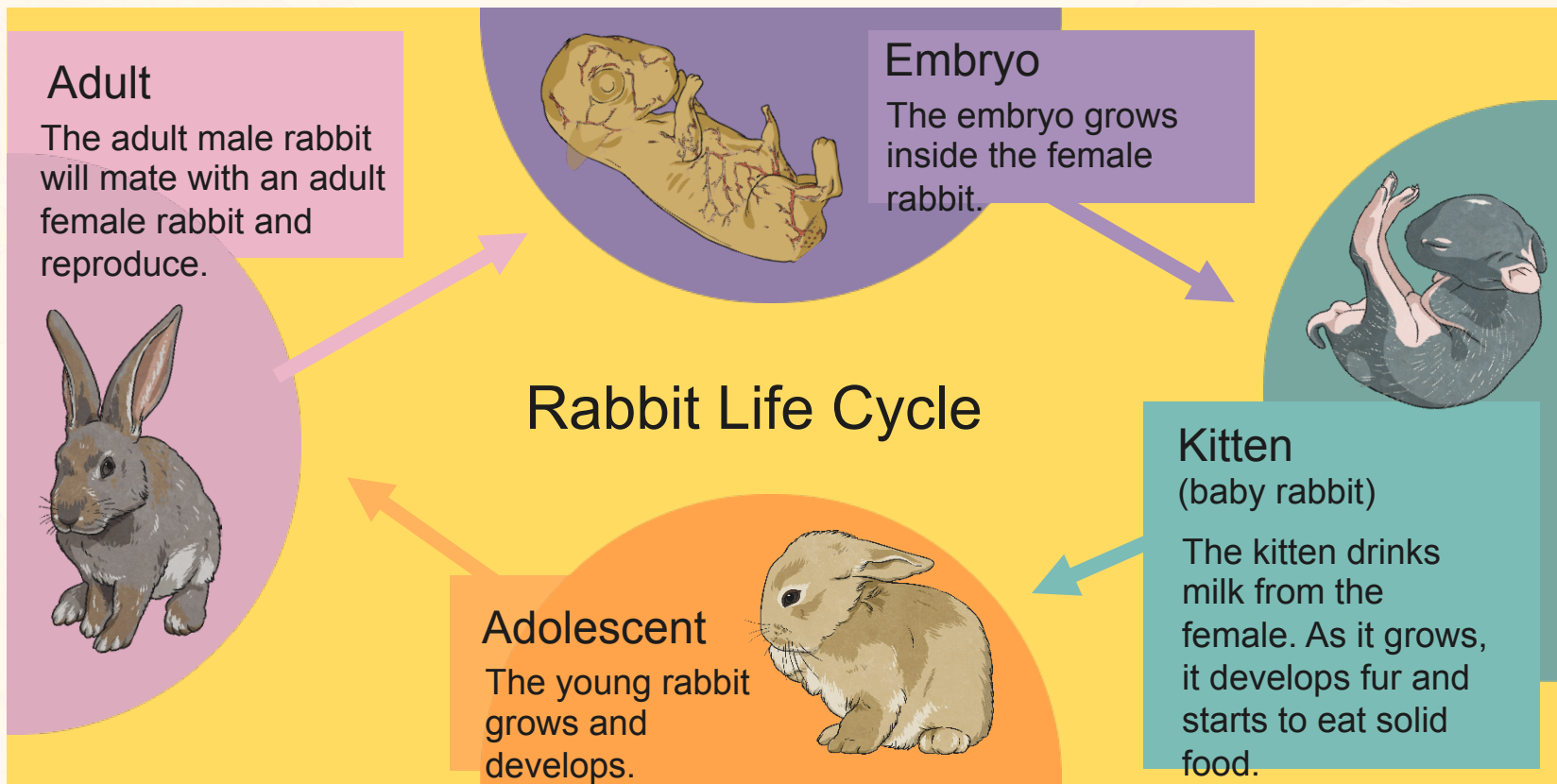


Talk to your partner about any other animals that are mammals.

Life Cycle of a Mammal



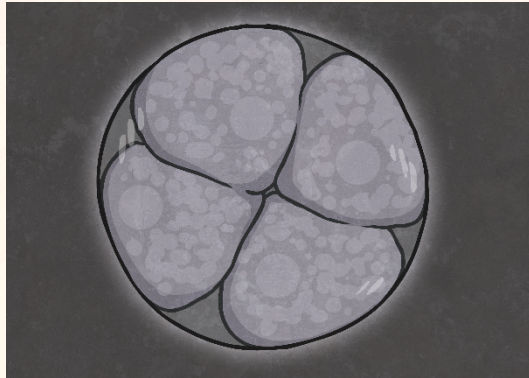
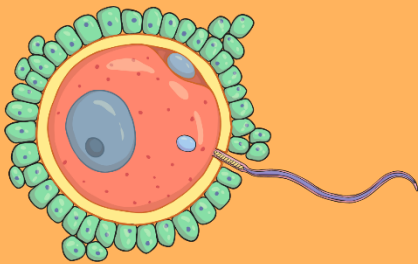
Here are the stages of the life cycle of a rabbit, a mammal. Talk to your partner about how you know the stages are in the correct order.



Sexual Reproduction

Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring.

The male gamete is called sperm. The sperm travels down the male's penis and enters the female's body through the vagina. A sperm cell will fuse with the ovum, the female gamete. When this happens, the ovum is



This fertilised cell splits in half, creating two cells. These cells continue to divide, so that the number of cells doubles each time. Eventually, the cells will form a baby, and the heart starts to beat.

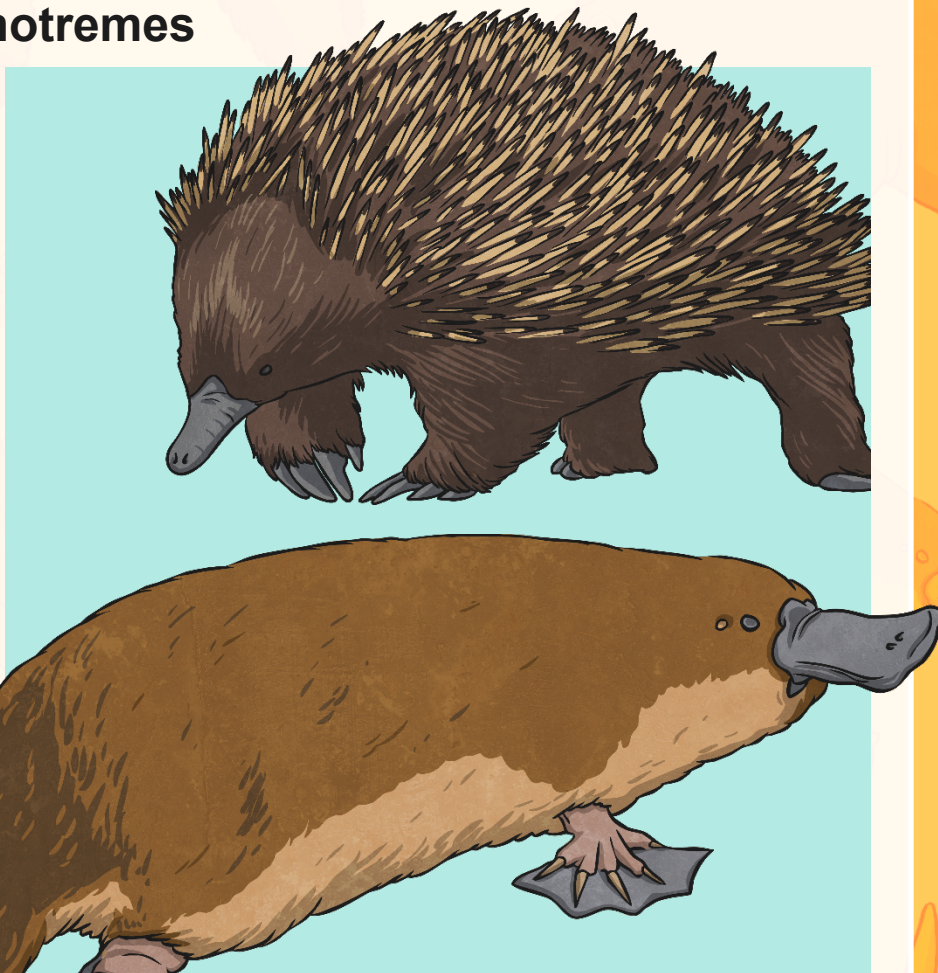
The baby will grow inside the female for the length of the pregnancy. This is known as the gestation period. At the end of the pregnancy, the baby



Sexual Reproduction

Monotremes

There is a group of mammals called monotremes that do not grow their young inside their bodies. Monotremes lay eggs instead of giving birth to live babies. The only existing monotremes are the platypus and the echidna, and they live in Australia and New Guinea. They are still classed as mammals because once their babies are hatched out they do feed them milk.



Sexual Reproduction

Watch this clip to see how the sperm and the ovum meet and join, and then grow into a baby.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zpmqxn timer>



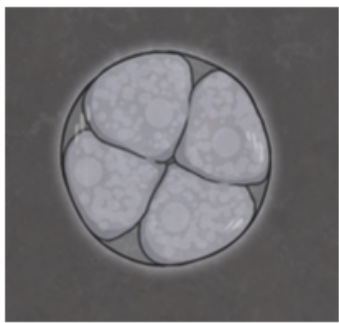
Can you put the pictures and captions in the right order?



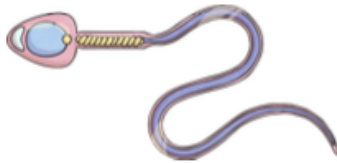
Describing Reproduction

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Cut out these pictures with their captions and place them in the correct order in the boxes above.



The fertilised cell starts to divide, doubling each time.



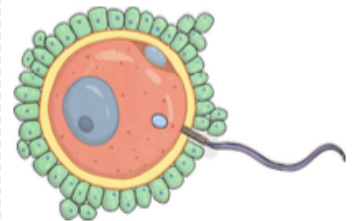
Sperm cells are passed from the male to the female.



The cells develop into a baby and the heart starts beating.



The baby continues to grow and is born at the end of the pregnancy.



A sperm cell fuses with the ovum, fertilising it.

Different Mammals

There are three different groups of mammals:

Placentals: their young grow inside the female's body and are born fully developed.



Monotremes: their young hatch from eggs.

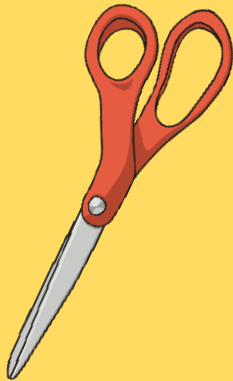
Marsupials: their young are born incompletely developed. They are then carried and fed in a pouch on the female's stomach until they are fully developed.



Life Cycles of Mammals



Make a Life Cycle Wheel to describe the stages of a mammal's life cycle using your Life Cycle Activity Sheet.



Rabbit Life Cycle

The diagram is a circular wheel divided into four quadrants by a central dot. Each quadrant contains an illustration of a rabbit at a different stage of its life cycle. Clockwise from the top, the stages are: 'The young rabbit' (a small, light-colored rabbit), 'The adult rabbit' (a dark-colored adult rabbit), 'The adult drinks...' (a dark-colored adult rabbit drinking from a bowl), and 'The rabbit embryo...' (a small, light-colored rabbit embryo). An arrow on the right side of the wheel points upwards, indicating the direction of the cycle. The wheel has concentric circles around it, and a dashed line indicates where to cut out the wheel.

Complete the description of each stage.

Rabbit Life Cycle

This is a cut-out template of the rabbit life cycle wheel. It features a large yellow arrow shape pointing upwards, with a dashed line indicating where to cut out the wheel. The text 'cut out' is written twice, once on each side of the arrow. A small black dot is located at the center of the arrow. At the bottom of the arrow, there is a small illustration of a grey rabbit's head.

twinkl planit

Science | Year 5 | Living Things and Their Habitats | Mammals | Lesson 3

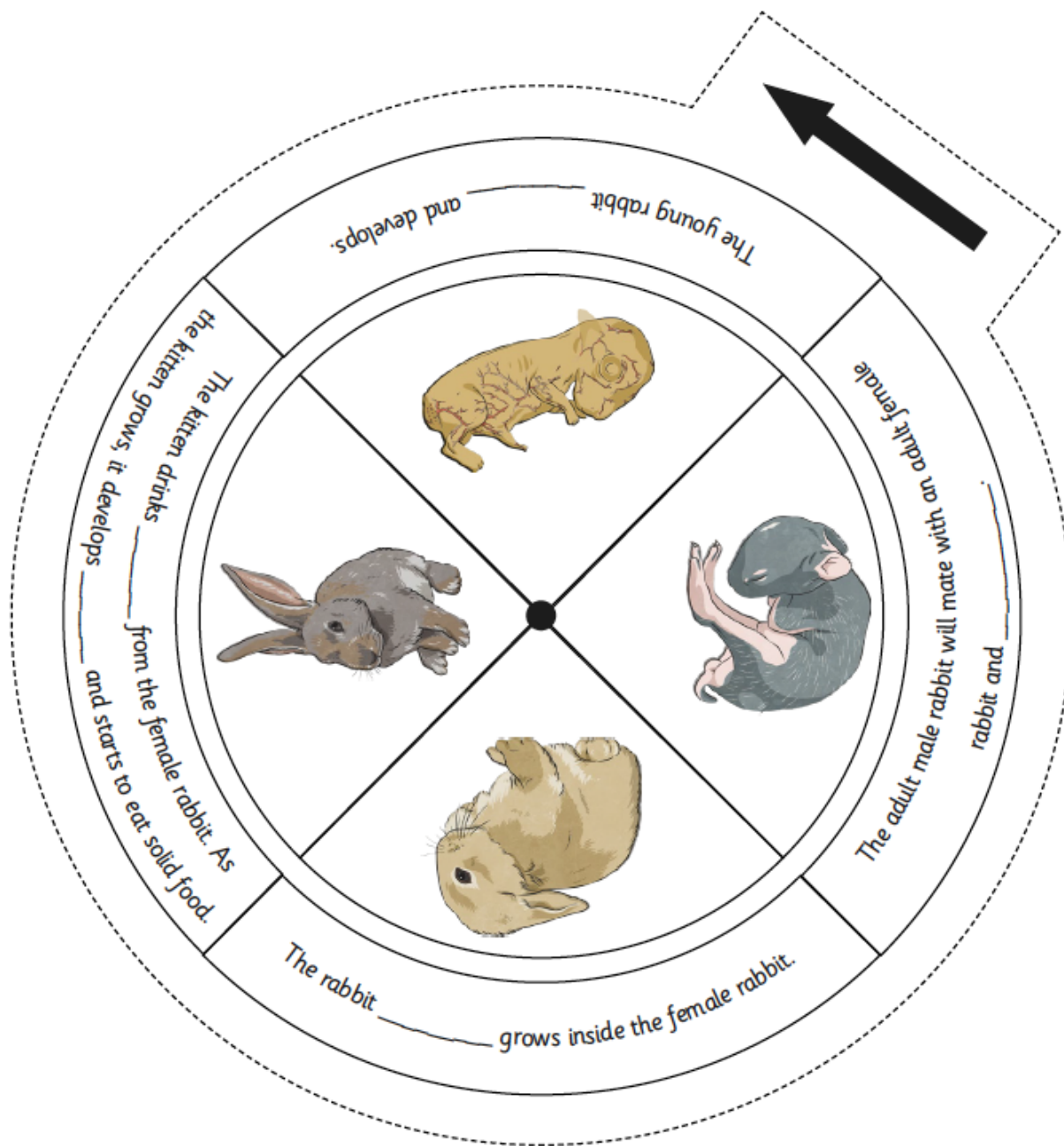


**Rabbit
Life Cycle
Wheel**

cut out

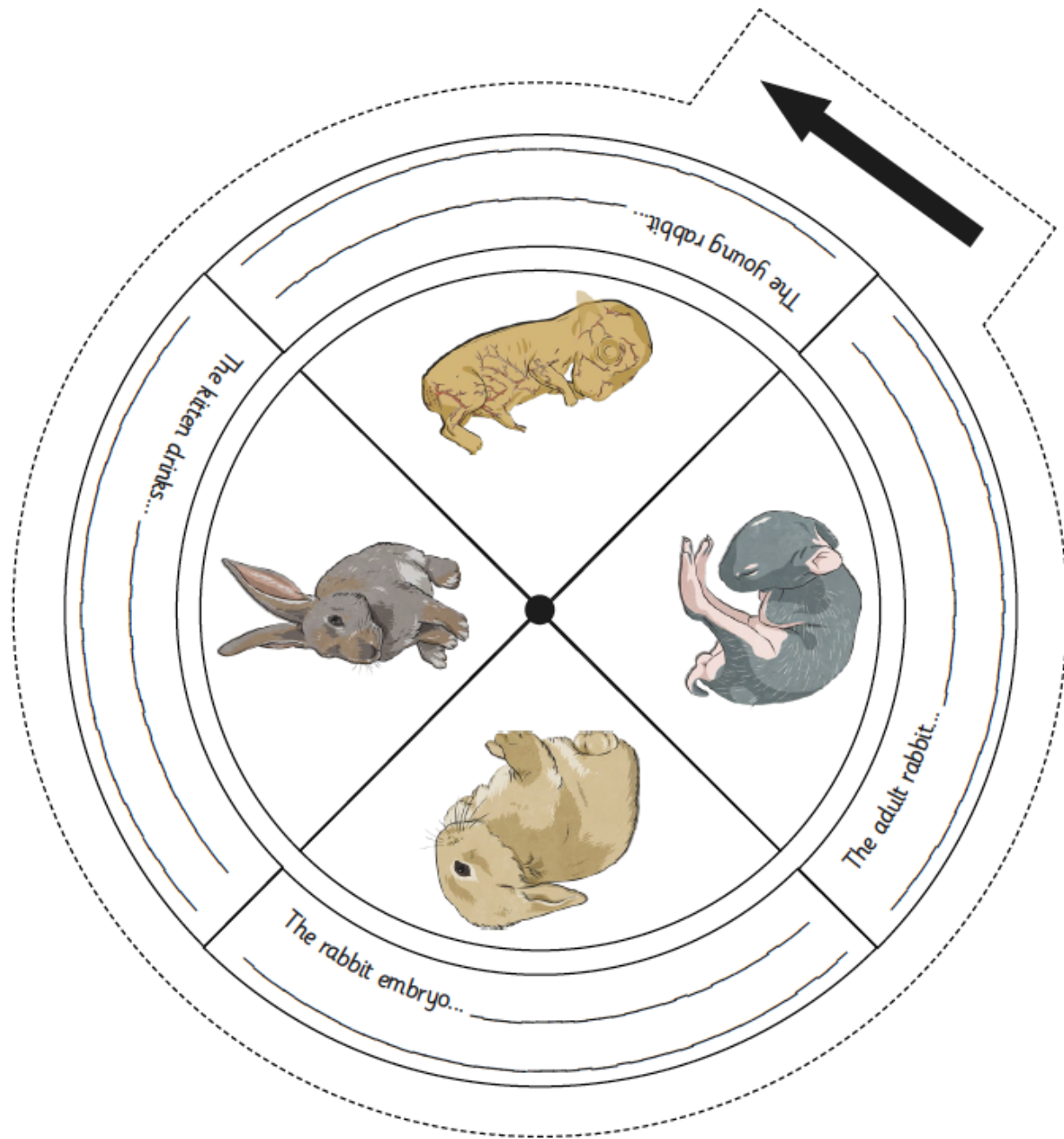
cut out



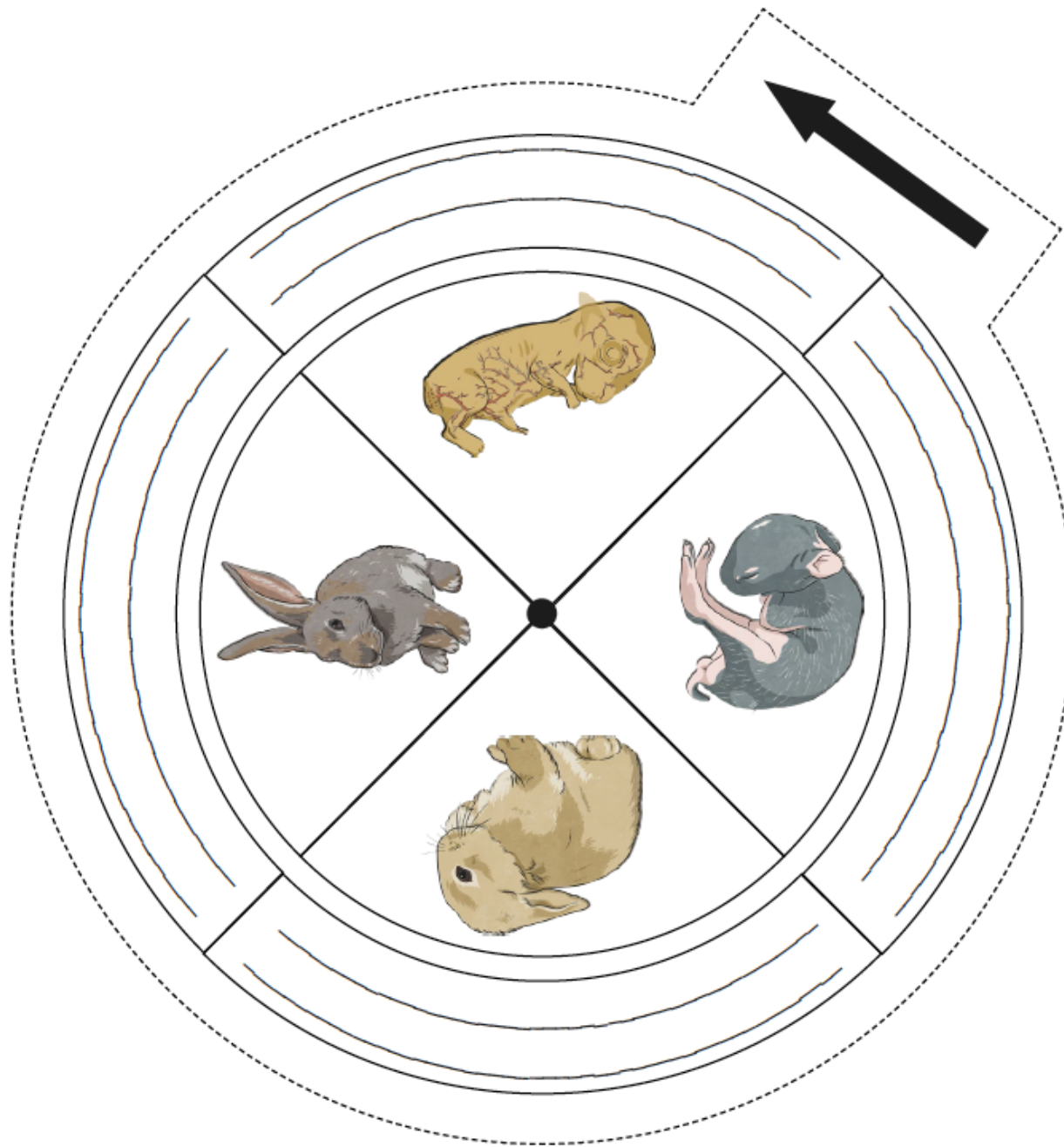


Fill in the gaps in each box with one of these words.

embryo reproduce grows fur milk



Complete the description of each stage.



Write your own description of each stage.

Comparing Life Cycles



Work as a group to compare the life cycles of the different mammals.

Share your life cycle wheel and describe the different stages. Listen as your group members share their life cycle wheels.

How are the life cycles similar? How are they different?

Think of 2 things that are the same about each life cycle, and 2 differences between them.

