

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:

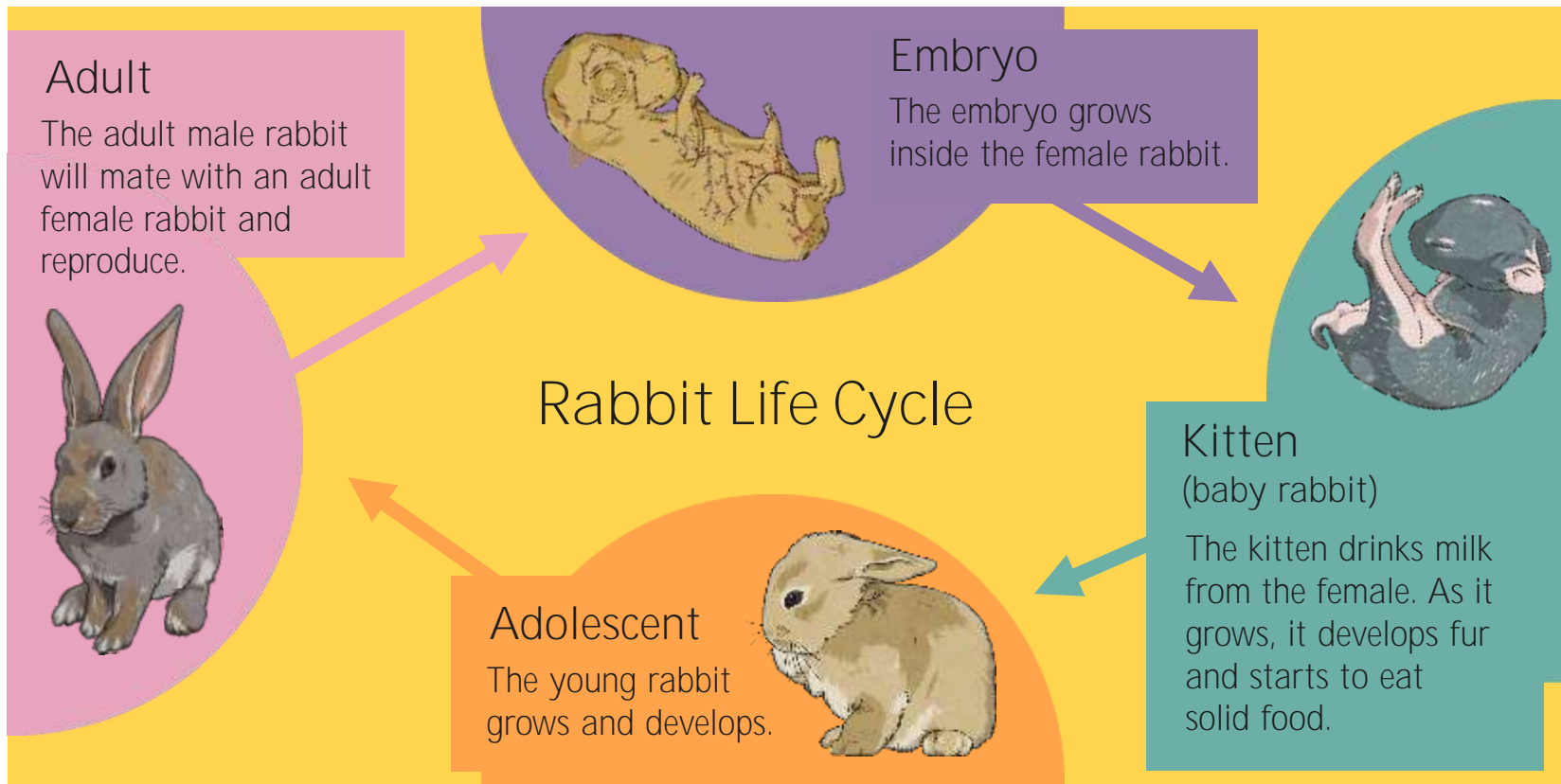


Talk to your partner about any other animals that are mammals.

Life Cycle of a Mammal



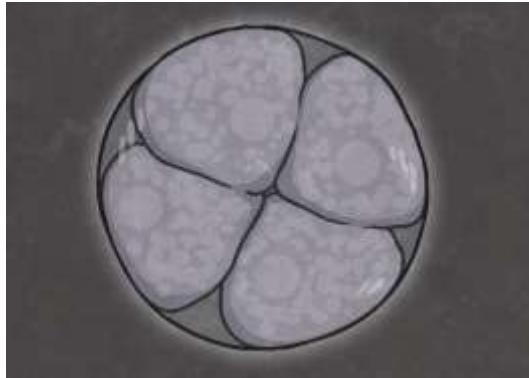
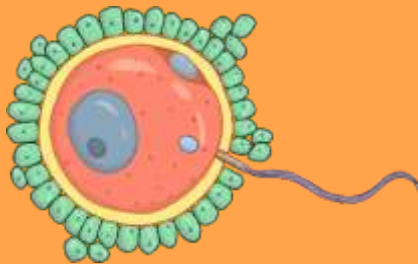
Here are the stages of the life cycle of a rabbit, a mammal. Talk to your partner about how you know the stages are in the correct order.



Sexual Reproduction

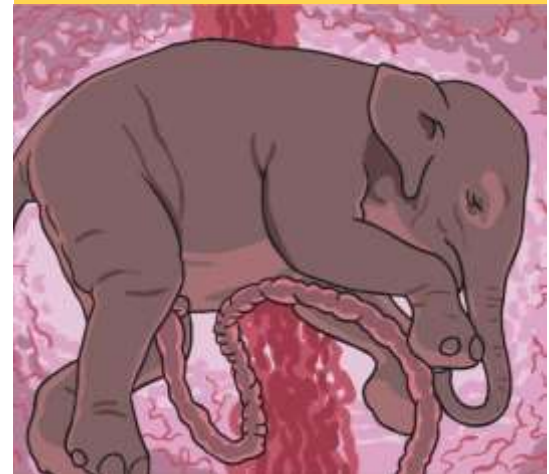
Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring.

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 fertilised.



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.

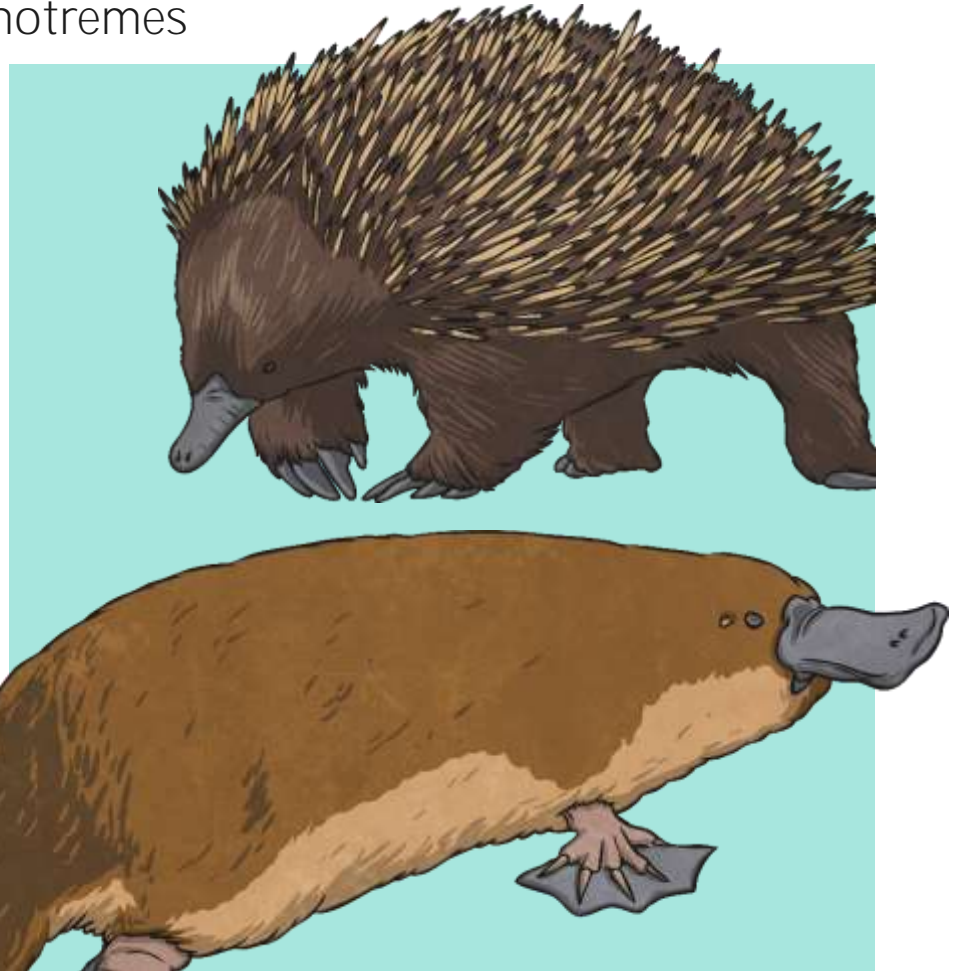
The baby will grow inside the female for the length of the pregnancy. This is known as the gestation period. At the end of the pregnancy, the baby is born.



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/zpmqxb>



Describing Reproduction



Cut out the pictures on your Describing Reproduction Activity Sheet and stick them in the correct order with their descriptions.



Describing Reproduction

Cut out these pictures and place them in the correct order in the boxes above. Add a caption beneath each picture to explain what is happening.

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Biology Year 7 - Life and Living: Part: Human Reproduction - Lesson 3

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 young rabbits die

The rabbit grows

The rabbit reproduces

The rabbit enters...

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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.

