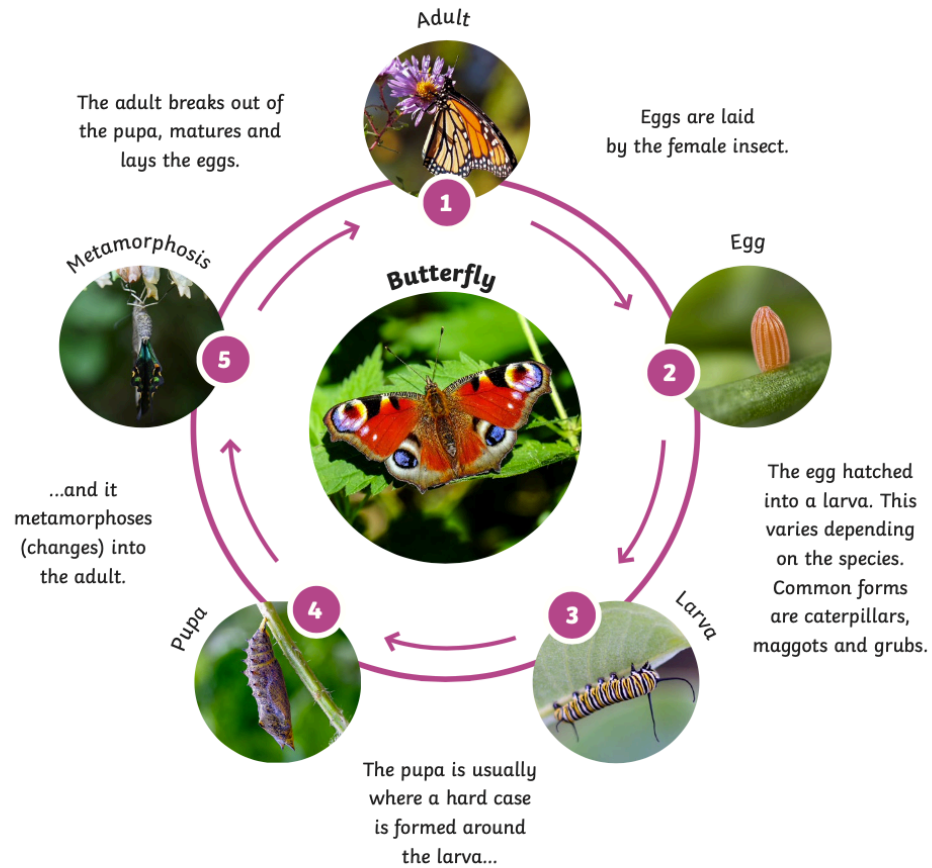


# The Insect Life Cycle

## Complete Metamorphosis



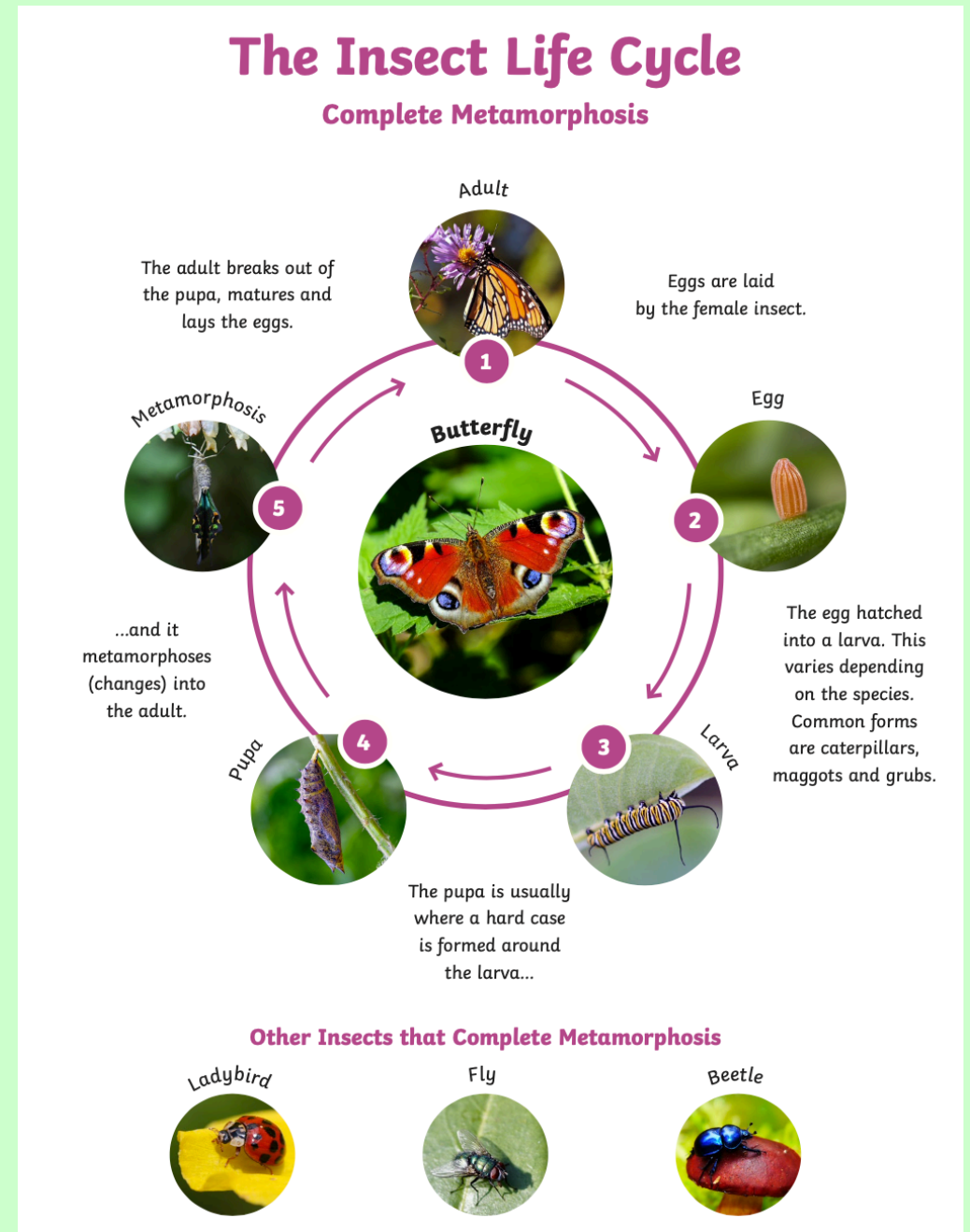
### Other Insects that Complete Metamorphosis



# Life Cycle - Phase 2 Day 1

# RECALL:

Using your plan from Friday, what features are we going to need in our life cycle?



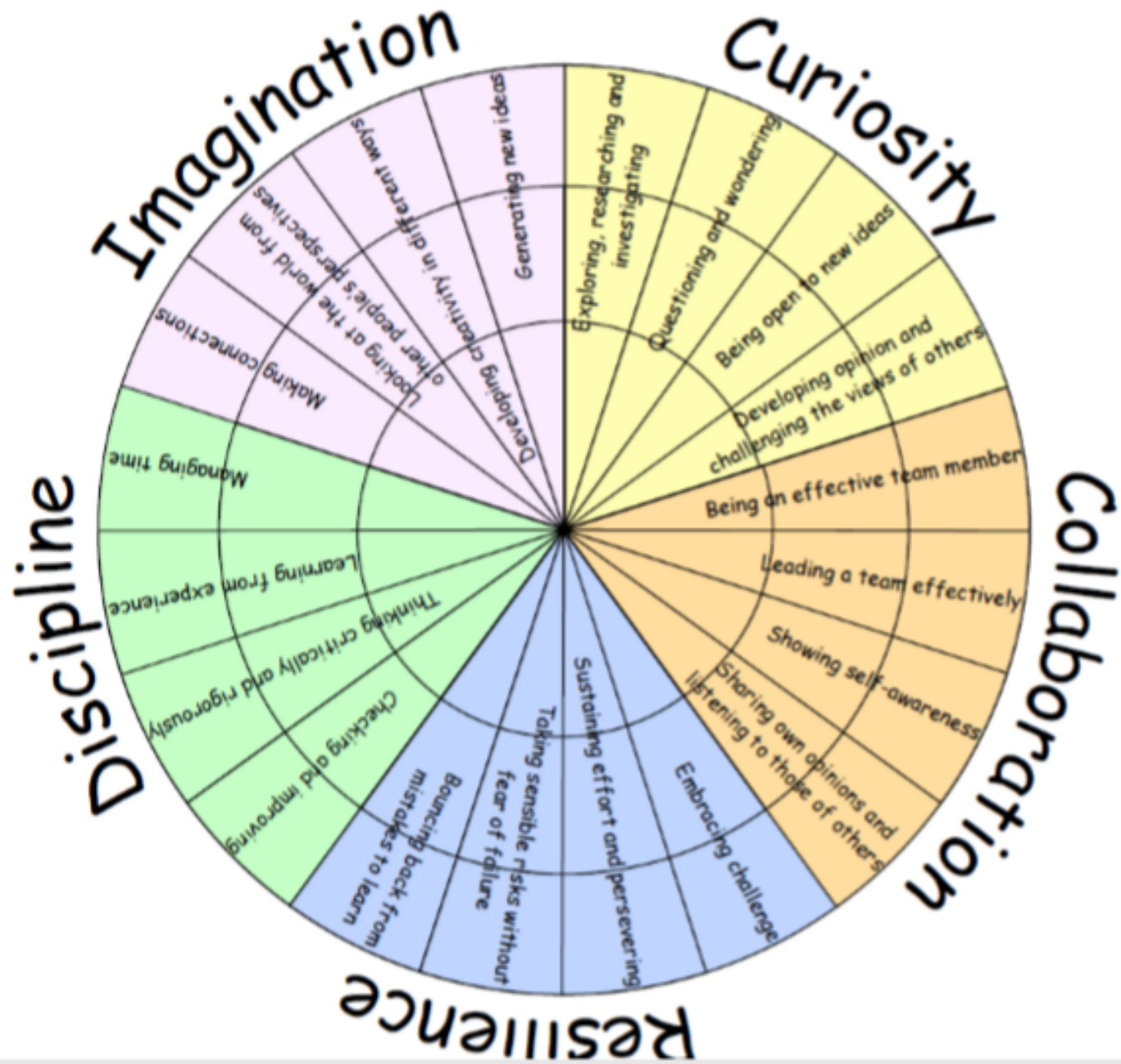
## LEARNING LADDERS AND KEY FEATURES:

GRAMMAR GIANT: p 12 steps 4

I can research information about a chosen topic, decide how useful it is and apply it to my writing.

## FEATURES:

- Identify a feature
- Examine the new feature
- Practise the new feature
- Apply the new feature in our writing

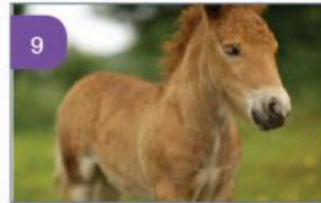


## LEARNING HABITS:

Which learning habits do you think we will need to use today?

Today, we are going to decide which animal we are going to do a life cycle for.

Here are some ideas of animals that we have already looked at.



What is research?

How do we do it?

How can we ensure we find the right information?



What information is important?

What information is relevant?

How can I pick out the key information in a text?



I have found this information about a frog's life cycle. What information is important?

## The Life Cycle of a Frog

Frogs are amphibians, which means that they can live in water or on land. They go through several stages of life before they become adult frogs and during those stages, they live only in water.

### Stage 1: Egg

A frog begins life as a fertilized *egg*. A female frog lays a lot of eggs at one time in a pond. The eggs float on water in a jelly mass or cluster. The eggs will soon hatch into tadpoles!



### Stage 2: Tadpole

When the tadpole hatches, it looks more like a fish than a frog. It doesn't have any legs! It has *gills* that allow it to breathe underwater. The tadpole swims, eats plants and algae from the water, and grows for several weeks.

During this time, the tadpole starts to develop lungs so it will be able to breathe out of the water when it becomes a frog. The tadpole also starts to grow two hind legs. Now it can leap around

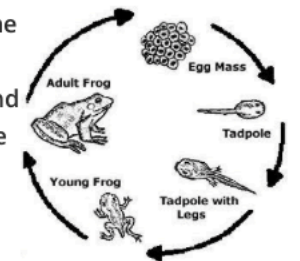
instead of only swimming. Although the tadpole is starting to look a little more like a frog, it still has a very long tail!

### Stage 3: Young Frog

The tadpole grows two front legs and its long tail becomes shorter and shorter. The tadpole uses the nutrients stored in its tail as food, so until its tail is completely gone, it doesn't need anything else to eat! Then just a little stub of its tail is left, and the tadpole is a young frog. It hops right out of the water and onto dry land for the first time! The frog is still very small.

### Stage 4: Adult Frog

The frog's tail will eventually disappear completely and it will start to eat insects instead of plants from the water. The young frog will grow for about 2-4 years to become an adult. The adult frogs then lay their eggs and more tadpoles hatch and begin the cycle again!





APPLY THE FEATURE:  
Now, you are going to research your own animal to find further information.

How are we going to find this?

How will we organise it?

Make sure you take the relevant facts, don't just copy.

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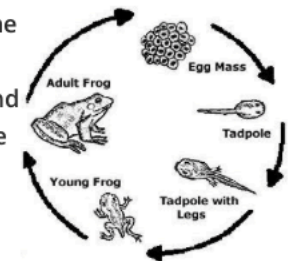
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