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 nestled near her. The background is a warm yellow-orange color with stylized grass blades. The word "Mammals" is written in large orange letters across the mother rabbit's body. A small "twinkl" logo is on the baby rabbit in the foreground.

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:

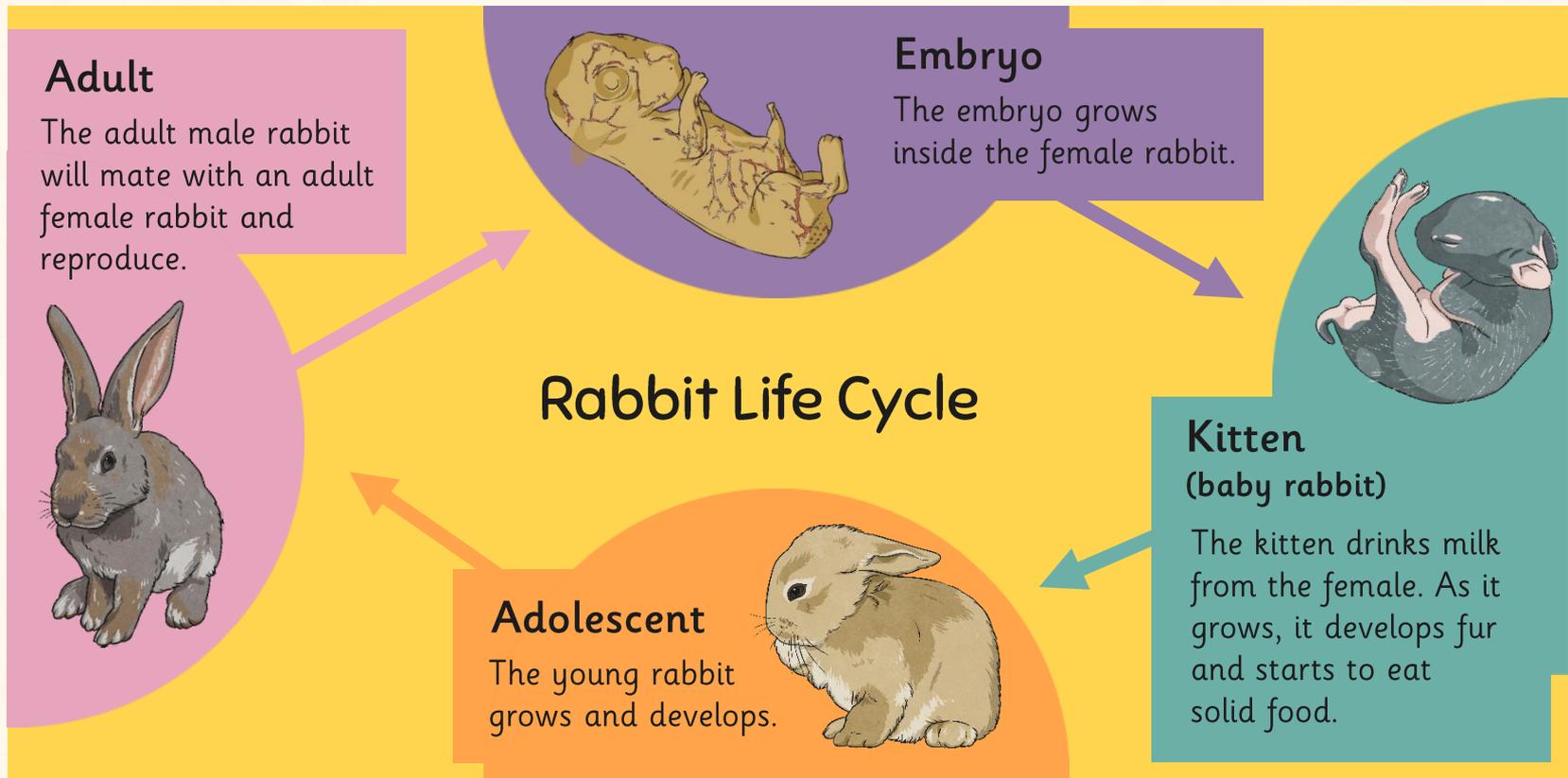


Can you think of other animals that are mammals?

Life Cycle of a Mammal



Here are the stages of the life cycle of a rabbit, a mammal.



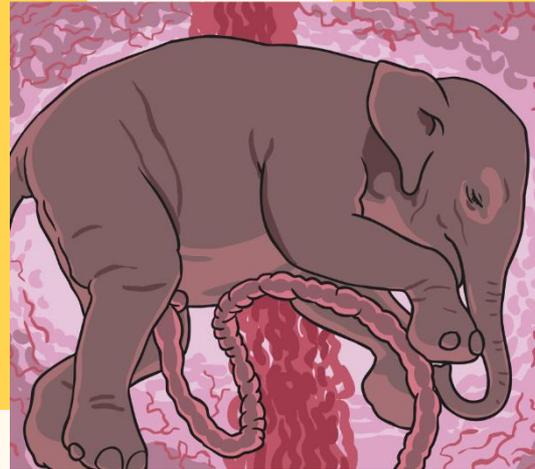
Sexual Reproduction

Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring.

The baby will grow inside the female for the length of the pregnancy.

This is known as the gestation period.

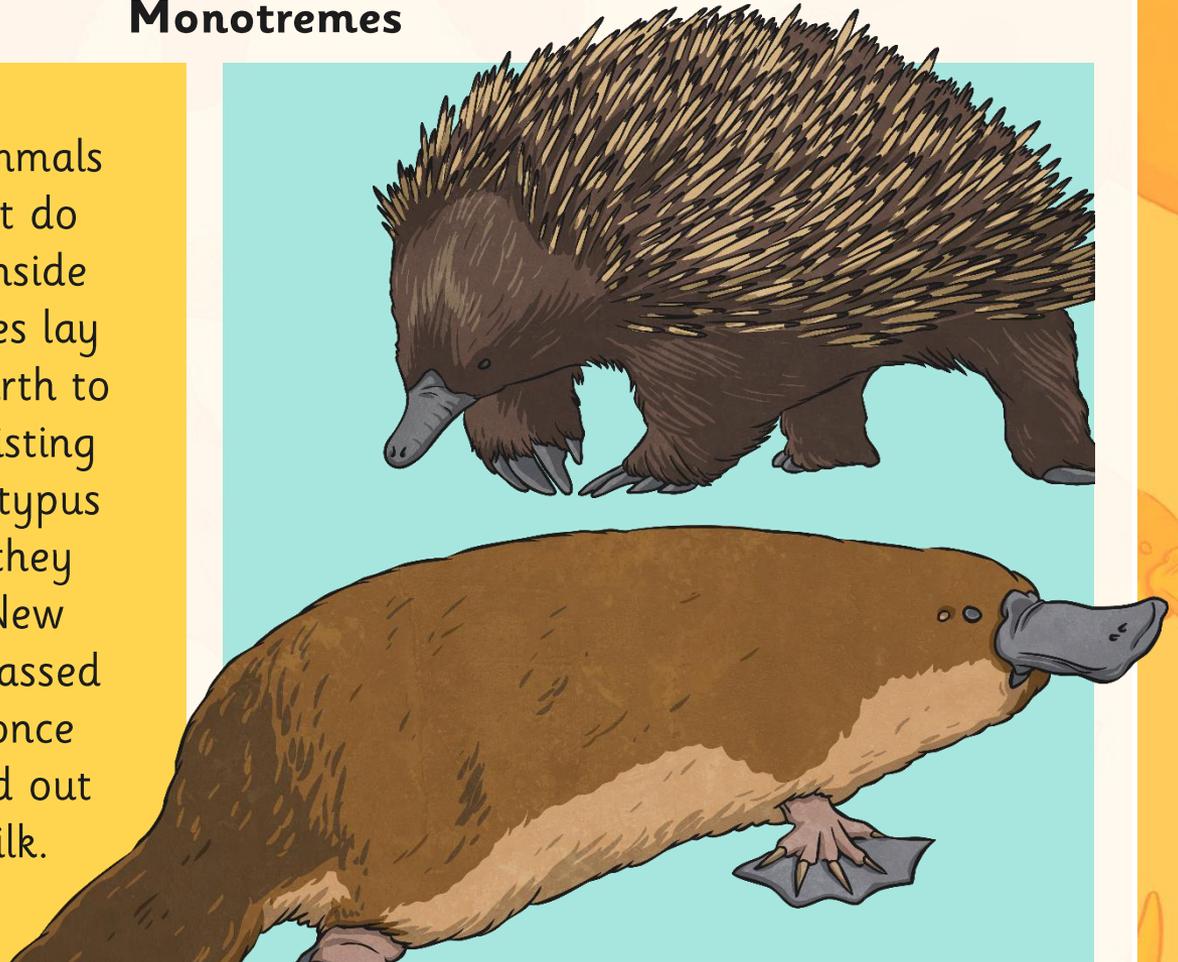
At the end of the pregnancy, the baby is born.



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.



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.



Your TASK is to draw the life cycle of the kangaroo, *using Page 2 of the activity sheet provided* OR you can research and draw a mammal of your choice.

Remember to label your diagrams, using the correct scientific vocabulary and email your teacher a photo. Here is an example of a life cycle of a mammal – the rabbit life cycle.

