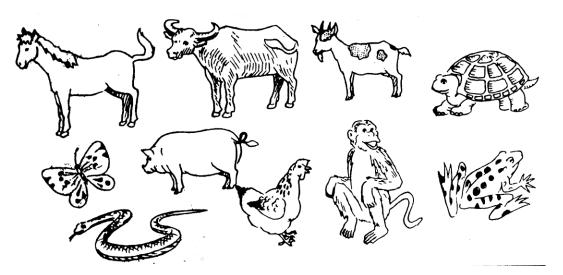
GRADE 1V LIFE CYCLE OF ANIMALS

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

• Describe the life cycle of some common animals (butterfly, mosquito, frog, fly, etc.)



- Identify the animals in the picture.
- How are these animals born?
- Write your answers in your notebook.



Name of Animal	How They Are Born
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	





You have learned that some animals are hatched from eggs or are born as baby animals. In this module, you will learn about the life cycle of some animals and the changes they undergo.



• Do the following:

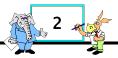
ACTIVITY 1

- Collect butterfly eggs from the leaves of some plants.
- Place it in a large plastic jar.
- Cover the jar with gauze or a piece of cloth.
- Observe the specimen daily.
- Record dates for every change that occurs and draw it in your notebook.

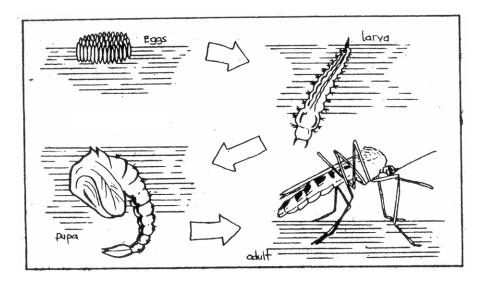
• Answer the following:

- 1. How many stages did you observe?
- 2. What animal developed from the eggs have you collected?
- 3. Can you name the different stages of this animal?

You will learn about them.



• Study the set of pictures below.

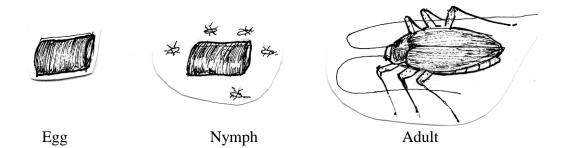


- Read and answer the questions on your notebook.
 - 1. What do you notice with the eggs? Describe the appearance.
 - 2. What comes out when the eggs are hatched? Describe the appearance.
 - 3. When a larva grows, what changes happen to its body before reaching the adult stage? Describe how it looks like.

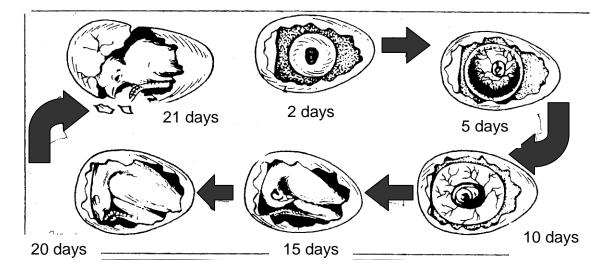
4. How would you describe an adult mosquito?

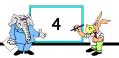


• Here are the stages in the life cycle of a cockroach.

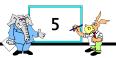


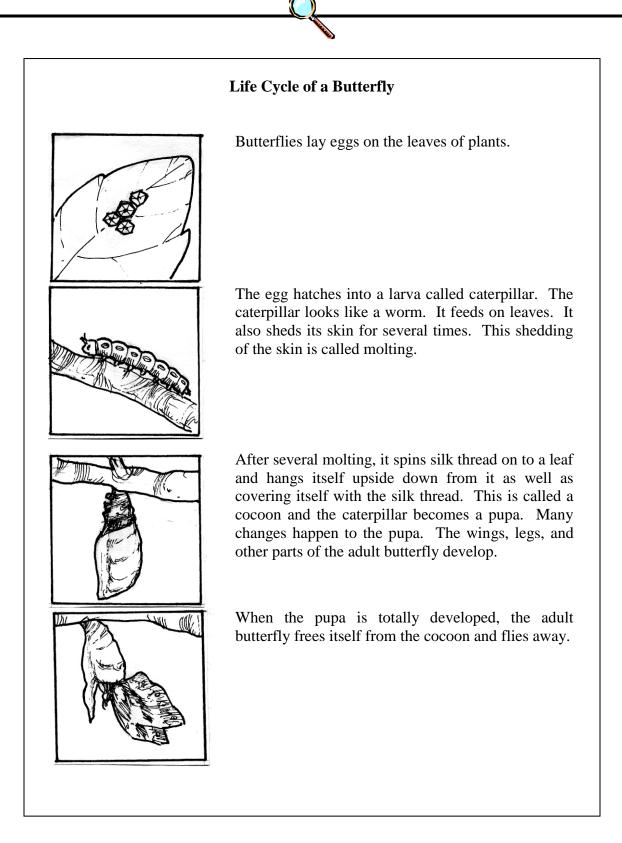
- Read and answer the questions in your notebook.
 - 1. What are the different stages in the life cycle of a cockroach?
 - 2. How does the cockroach look at each stage?
 - 3. What is the difference between the life cycle of the cockroach and the butterfly?
- Try another animal.

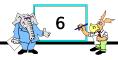




- Read and answer the questions in your notebook.
 - 1. From what part of the egg does the chick grow?
 - 2. What happens to the egg yolk as the chick grows?
 - 3. What happens to the egg white?
 - 4. On what day do feathers appear?
 - 5. After how many days does a chick hatch from its egg?







• Read and learn more:

How Animals Develop

Some animals are born looking like their parent. There are also some animals that look very different from their parents. They undergo changes before they would look like their parent. The change in form of some animals after birth is called metamorphosis. These period where they undergo changes till they reach maturity is called their life cycle.

Different animals undergo different stages of development or life cycle. They change their appearance as they grow and develop.

Some animals have incomplete metamorphosis like the butterfly, the fly, and mosquito. They start as eggs, then they hatch into larvae after a few days. After a few days more, they drop their body covering and a new body covering develops. When this happens, the larvae develops into a pupa. Finally, it becomes an adult. The process in which the butterfly develops from egg to caterpillar to pupa and then to the adult is called *metamorphosis*.

Like the cockroach some animals have incomplete metamorphosis. They start as eggs then hatch into nymphs. The nymphs do not look like their parent yet. After some time, they would develop into an adult fully resembling their parents. Animals that undergo only three stages of their life cycle is called incomplete metamorphosis.

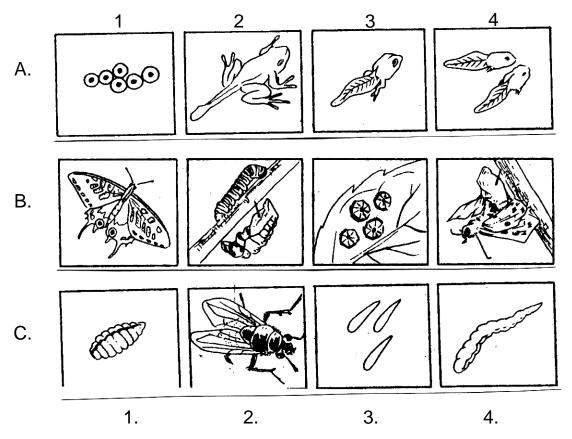
Another example is the frog. They are laid as eggs. In 5 days, the eggs hatch into tiny tadpoles. After 8-10 weeks, the tadpole undergoes metamorphosis and will look like an adult frog.

I learned that:

- ☑ Metamorphosis refers to the changes in form and structure during the development of some animals from egg to adult stage.
- Animals undergo different stages of development.
- ☑ Butterflies and mosquitoes have 4 stages namely: egg, larvae, pupa, adult.
- ☑ Cockroaches have 3 stages of development, namely: egg, nymph, adult.
- \square As they go through their life cycle, the animals' appearance body form and structure changes.



1. These are jumbled pictures of animals. Arrange them in their proper stages of development. Describe the changes of body parts. Answer in your notebook.



- 2. Cockroaches and flies carry germs that can cause diseases. Mosquitoes carry germs that can cause malaria, dengue fever, and H-fever. Therefore, these insects are harmful. Knowing their life stages, when do you think is the best time to kill them? Explain your answer.
- 3. Look for stagnant pools of water in your yard. Do you notice the wrigglers or the larva of the mosquitoes? What will you do? Why?



A. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Many animals develop from ______.
 - A. eggs
 - B. bones
 - C. shells
 - D. none of these

2) The stage after the egg of a mosquito are hatched is the _____.

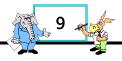
- A. larva
- B. pupa
- C. nymph
- D. adult

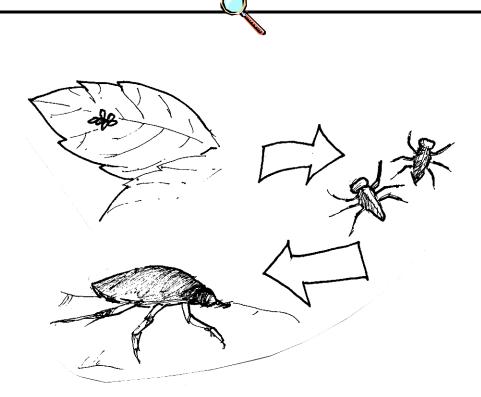
3) The second stage in the life cycle of a frog is the _____.

- A. young adult
- B. egg
- C. tadpole
- D. adult

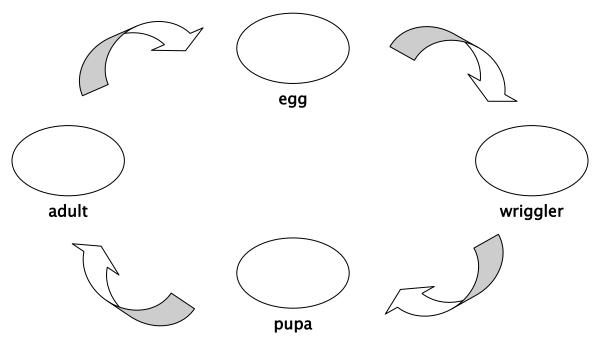
4) A caterpillar is the ______ stage in the life cycle of a butterfly.

- A. 1st
- B. 2^{nd}
- C. 3rd
- D. 4^{th}
- 5) This is the stage wherein the butterfly starts to develop their wings.
 - A. egg
 - B. pupa
 - C. caterpillar
 - D. adult
- **B.** Name the stages in the life cycle of a ladybug. Use these words: eggs, grubs, adult. Describe each stage.





C. Outside each circle is a word corresponding to a stage of development of a mosquito. Draw how the mosquito looks like in each stage. Copy and answer in your notebook.



D. Describe each of the stages in the life cycle of a fly. Do it in your notebook.

