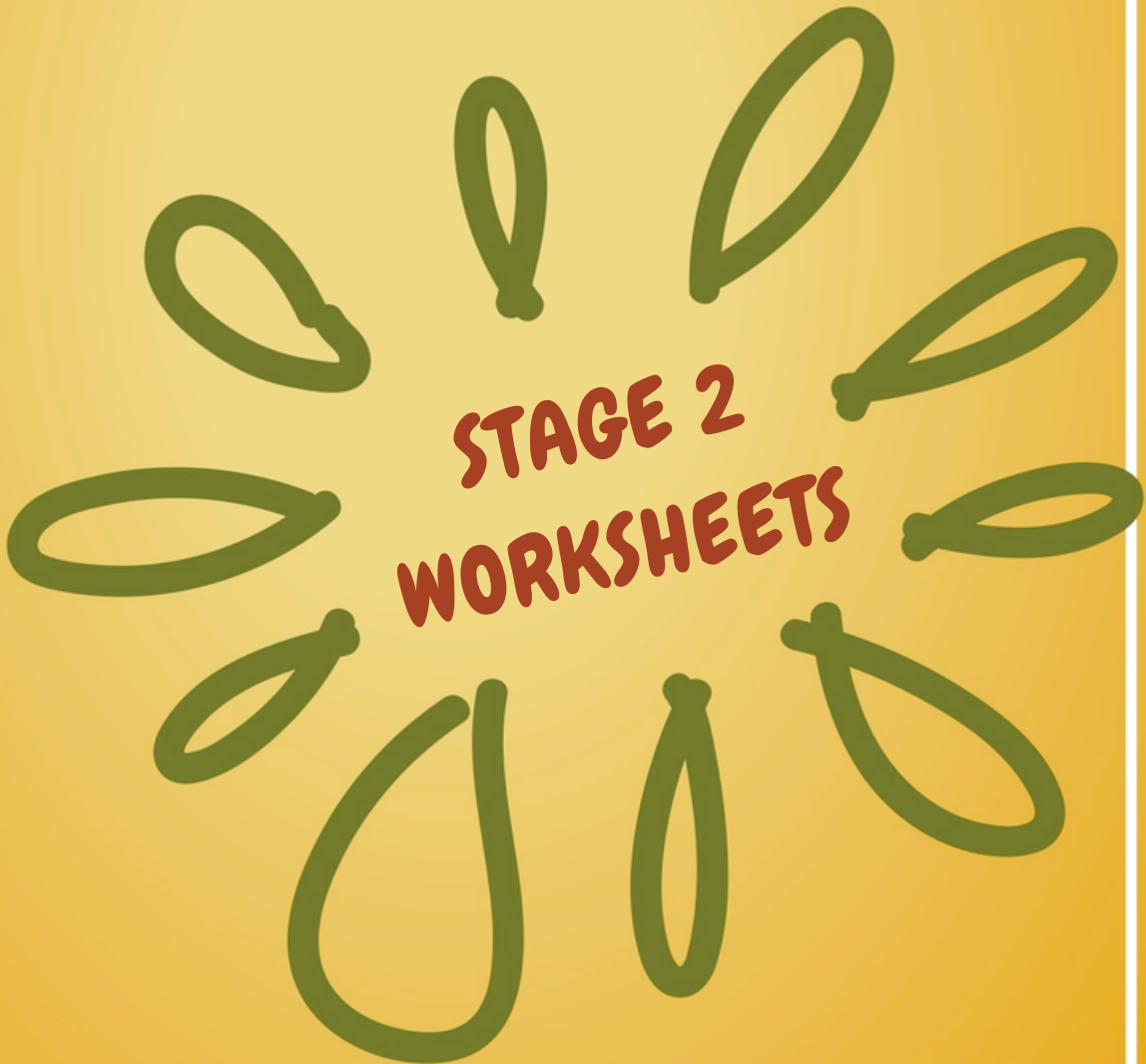




# LIFE CYCLES

## CURRICULUM LINKS:

- ST2-SCI-01 – describes how living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves
- ST2-SCI-02 – explains how living things depend on each other and the environment to survive
- ST2-PQU-01 – poses testable questions and uses observations and evidence to investigate scientific phenomena
- ST2-DAT-01 – gathers, records and interprets data to identify patterns and make predictions
- ST2-4LW-S – examines and describes the life cycles of living things, including growth, development and reproduction
- ST2-5LW-T – explains how structural and behavioural features help living things survive in their environments



**STAGE 2  
WORKSHEETS**

# WILD KIDS

## SECTION 1

### Baby animal names

Just like humans, all animals start as babies, too! Some look like their parents when they are born, while others look completely different and change as they grow into adults.

- a) Match the following baby to the correct parent.  
b) Using the word bank, write the correct baby name under the correct baby picture.

WORD BANK: Joey, Hatchling, Chick, Puggle



☐ Adult ☐ Baby

Name



☐ Adult ☐ Baby

Name



☐ Adult ☐ Baby

Name



☐ Adult ☐ Baby

Name



☐ Adult ☐ Baby

Name



☐ Adult ☐ Baby

Name



☐ Adult ☐ Baby

Name



☐ Adult ☐ Baby

Name



# WILD KIDS

## SECTION 2

### Frog life cycle

Frogs go through an amazing transformation called metamorphosis. Frogs begin life as eggs and gradually change into adult frogs through several stages.

Place a number next to each stage to show the order of the frog life cycle.

Stage

#### Tadpole

The egg hatches, and a tadpole emerges. Tadpoles live in water and use their tails to swim. At first, they breathe through gills and feed on plants and algae.



Stage

#### Froglet

As the tadpole grows, it develops back legs and then front legs. Its tail becomes shorter and its lungs develop, allowing it to spend more time out of the water.



Stage

#### Eggs

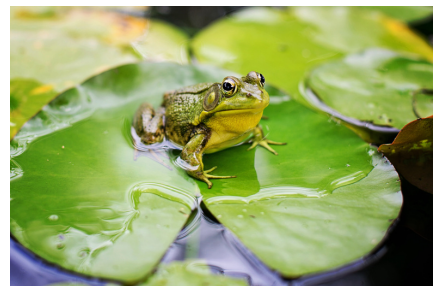
A female frog lays hundreds of eggs in water. The eggs are surrounded by a jelly-like coating that helps protect them. Inside each egg, a tiny tadpole begins to grow.



Stage

#### Frog

The froglet grows into an adult frog. It no longer has a tail and can live both on land and in water. Adult frogs reproduce by laying eggs, and the life cycle begins again.



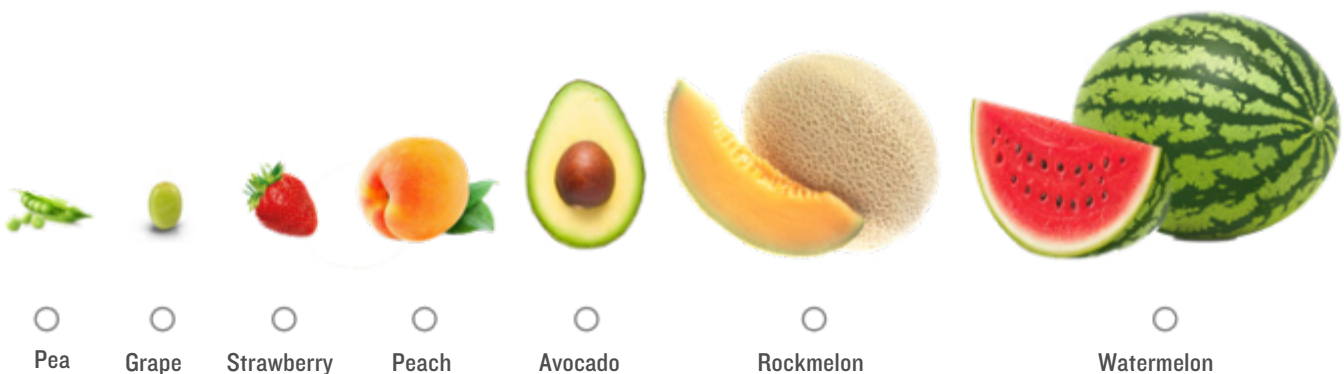
# WILD KIDS

## SECTION 3

### How big is my baby?

Guess the size of the Tasmanian devil's babies when they are born. Tick the answer you think is correct.

A Tasmanian devil is born the same size as a...



## SECTION 4

### Koala Joey

When koala joeys are born at WILD LIFE Sydney Zoo, they undergo a health check to make sure they are fit and healthy.

Complete the following health check card for the baby joey pictured below.



## KOALA JOEY HEALTH CARD

Name:  Gender:   
Date of Birth:  Height:   
Weight:   
Appearance:   
Health concerns:   
Completed by:  Date:

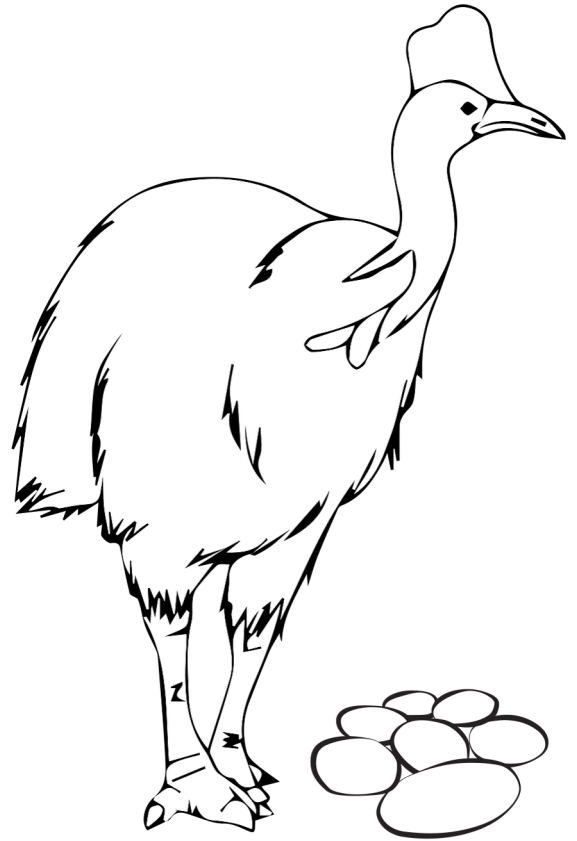
# WILD KIDS

## SECTION 5

### Cassowary

Female cassowaries lay large green eggs in the nest, while the male cassowaries sit and incubate the eggs until they are ready to hatch.

Colour in the following picture of the daddy cassowary looking after his eggs. Make sure to colour the eggs in green!



## SECTION 6

### I live in a pouch!

Kangaroos are marsupials that belong to the Macropod family. This means that kangaroos have pouches in which their babies grow until they are strong enough to survive outside the pouch.

Trace over the lines to complete your picture of the joey living inside the kangaroo's pouch.



# WILD KIDS

## SECTION 7

### Vocabulary List

When you return to school, look up the meaning of the following words you learnt today at WILD LIFE Sydney Zoo.

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Incubate      |  |
| Pupa          |  |
| Eggs          |  |
| Nests         |  |
| Life Cycles   |  |
| Hatchling     |  |
| Marsupials    |  |
| Pouch         |  |
| Metamorphosis |  |
| Joey          |  |