

Unit#2: Reproduction in living things

Answer the following questions. (Book Pg. 26)

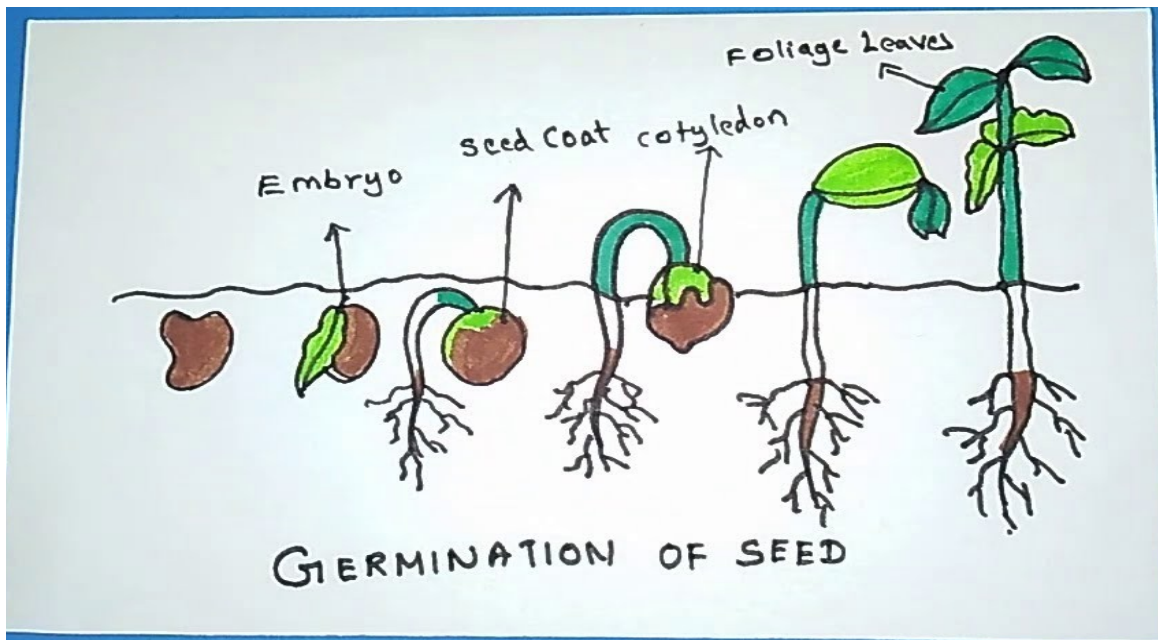
1. (a) Bringing new living things of one's own kind into this world is called reproduction.
- (b) (i) The life cycle of a butterfly has four stages. The female lays eggs. An egg hatches into a caterpillar. The caterpillar produces a fine thread and forms a shell, called a cocoon, around its body. Inside the cocoon the insect becomes a pupa. A complete butterfly forms inside the pupa. The pupa splits and the newly-formed butterfly emerges from it.
- (ii) The life cycle of a cockroach has three stages. The female lays eggs. A tiny nymph hatches from each egg. The nymph grows to form a complete insect.
- (iii) The female frog lays eggs. A tiny tadpole comes out of each egg. The tadpole grows to form a complete frog.
- (c) Fish, frog, birds can lay eggs.
- (d) The female stickleback fish lays eggs in a nest. The male fish looks after the eggs for 10 days. When the fry hatch, they are kept in the nest for a month. Then they leave the nest and begin to feed themselves.
- (e) Baby birds are covered with small feathers and their eyes are closed. Therefore, their parents have to look after them until they become strong enough to fly.
- (f) A mammal is an animal that gives birth to babies. It feeds its babies on the mother's milk.
- (g) Flowers are important because they produce fruits and seeds from which new plants grow.
- (h) Sepals protect the flower before it opens. Petals attract insects for pollination.
- (i) A stamen has a stalk. At the tip of the stalk, there is an anther, which contains pollen.

- (j) The parts of a carpel are stigma, style, and ovary.
- (k) When pollen of a flower is taken to the stigma, we call it pollination.
- (l) The joining of the male and female cells is called fertilization.
- (m) The ovary of the flower makes the fruit and seeds.
- (n) Seeds are scattered by wind, water, and animals. Some fruits burst open and scatter their seeds.

2. Label the parts of the flower.

Refer to Pg. 20 (Amazing Science).

3. Draw the stages of germination of bean seed.



4. Draw life cycle of butterfly and fish.

Refer to Pg. 17 & 18. (Amazing Science).

5. Fill in the blanks. (Book: Pg. 27).

- (a) ovary (b) whorls (c) nectar (d) pollen (e) ovule
- (f) fruit (g) testa (h) cotyledons (i) germ
