

**SECTIONS: 4A,B,C,D,E**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>HOMEWORK/CLASSWORK</b>	<b>PARENT SIGNATURE</b>
Wednesday 4/1	→ Complete “u Investigate Lab- How does a sea turtle change in its Life Cycle”	
Thursday 4/2	→ Complete “Life Cycle of a Salamander”	
Friday 4/3	→ Complete “Vocabulary and Writing Activity”	
Monday 4/6	→ Complete all work in this packet → Homework/Classwork packet due via Archie	

**Reminders**

- Don't forget to initial your child's work daily.
- All work must be submitted through Archie
- Due, Monday, April 6th (by end of day)

**Science VOCABULARY**

- Pollination:** occurs when pollen is transferred from the stamen (male part) of a flower to the pistil (female part) of same flower or of another flower
- Stamen:** where the pollen is made
- Pollen:** fine dust like powder containing male reproductive cells
- Petals:** plant parts that help reproduce by attracting pollinators
- Fertilization:** occurs when the pollen from the same kind of flower is transferred to the ovary of the pistil and joins with the egg cell
- Seed Dispersal:** the spreading of seeds by wind, water, and animals
- Germination:** the process whereby the tiny plant inside of a seed puts out a small root
- Complete metamorphosis:** a specific type of insect development involving four life cycle stages including: embryo, larvae, pupa, and adult stages
- Incomplete metamorphosis:** a type of life cycle where there is no pupal stage between immature and adult stages

# How does a sea turtle change in its life cycle?

Some scientists, called herpetologists, study the life cycles of reptiles and amphibians. How can you compare a leatherback sea turtle in different stages of its life cycle?

## Science Practice

Scientists attempt **reasonable answers** to scientific questions.

## Procedure

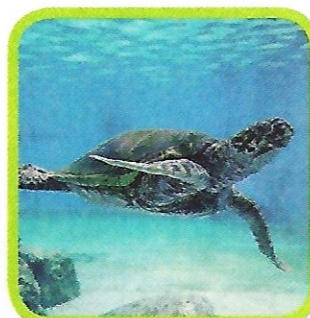
- ☐ 1. Observe the photos of the leatherback sea turtles in different stages of their life cycle. Choose one feature of the sea turtle to compare at each stage.
- ☐ 2. Record your observations about each life stage in the table.

Body feature being compared \_\_\_\_\_

Life stage	Observation
Egg	
Hatchling	
Young adult	
Adult	

## Analyze and Interpret Data

3. **Describe** How does the sea turtle change during its life cycle?







# Life Cycle of a Salamander

Marbled salamanders live in the wetlands of northern Florida. They dig burrows under rocks or logs near riverbanks. They are amphibians. Unlike most amphibians, marbled salamanders mate on land instead of water. A female salamander digs out a hiding place under a log, leaves, or a rock and lays her eggs. The eggs need water to hatch. So, the mother stays with the eggs in her nest until it rains. Once the nest fills with water, the hatchlings are on their own.

A hatchling salamander is called a larva. The larval salamander has feathery gills to breathe underwater. The larva grows quickly. Within a few weeks, its legs begin to grow, and its gills begin to disappear. It breathes air near the water's surface. After a few months, the young salamander leaves the water and enters the forest. The adult salamander can reproduce when it is between 17 and 26 months old. This starts the cycle all over again.

1. **Explain** Why is the marbled salamander a good animal to include in your wetland exhibit? Explain your reasoning.

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2. **Describe** How could you design an exhibit to include a salamander and a water lily?

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# Vocabulary

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Use these words to fill in the blanks next to the sentences below.

Words	complete metamorphosis	seed	amphibians	tadpole	life cycle
	flowers	germination	larval	mammals	metamorphosis

- \_\_\_\_\_ The stages a living thing goes through during the course of its life.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The structure from which a plant sprouts.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The process of a seed beginning to sprout.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The reproductive structures on plants that are responsible for producing seeds.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The process of an animal changing form.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In this worm-like stage, some insects are referred to as grubs, caterpillars, or maggots.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The type of metamorphosis that involves the following stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A group of living things that live in water as young and can live on land as adults.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The larval stage of a frog.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The group of animals that are usually born live and are cared for by one or both parents.

# Writing Activity

Name \_\_\_\_\_

mammals	tadpole	flowers	metamorphosis	growth
incomplete	land	complete	life cycle	seed

**Use the correct word from above to complete the sentences in the following paragraph.**

Most living things go through a series of changes in their lives referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_. While every living thing has its own particular life cycle, most living things follow the same pattern of birth, \_\_\_\_\_, reproduction, and death. The life cycle of flowering plants begins with the germination of a \_\_\_\_\_. A mature flowering plant develops reproductive structures called \_\_\_\_\_. Other living things, such as insects, go through changes in form called \_\_\_\_\_. In \_\_\_\_\_ metamorphosis, an insect, such as a butterfly, goes through four primary stages — as an egg, a larva, a pupa, and an adult. \_\_\_\_\_ metamorphosis has fewer stages than complete metamorphosis. Many amphibians also go through metamorphosis. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the larval form of a frog. Tadpoles live in water, but adult frogs can live on \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ are highly developed animals with relatively simple life cycles. Mammals are born live and are nourished by milk from the mother.

## In Your Own Words

1. What is a life cycle?

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2. Briefly describe the life cycle of a frog.

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3. What does metamorphosis involve? Use an example of a living thing in your explanation.

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