PRIMARY 3 SCIENCE

Growing, changing, repeating

NAME: _____

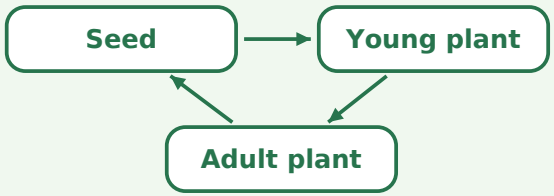
Observe • Compare • Explain

CYCLES

Repeated patterns of change as living things grow and reproduce.

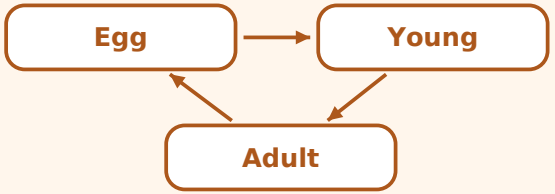
FLOWERING PLANTS

3 stages



The adult produces flowers and fruits.
Fruits contain seeds.
Examples: mango, soybean.

ANIMALS: 3 STAGES

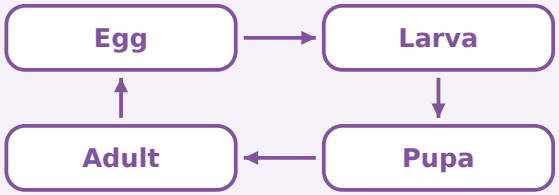


Chicken: young = chick.
Frog: young = tadpole.
Grasshopper: young = nymph.
There is **no pupa stage**.

WHY CYCLES MATTER

Reproduction allows living things of the same kind to continue to exist.
The cycle repeats across generations.
There is no fixed first or last stage.

ANIMALS: 4 STAGES



Examples: butterfly, mosquito, mealworm beetle.
Larva: feeds and grows; moults (sheds its outer covering).
Pupa: does not eat; develops into an adult.
The larva looks **unlike the adult**.

COMPARE LIFE CYCLES

Ask these questions:
1. How many stages are there?
2. What are the stages called?
3. Does the young look like the adult?
4. Where do the young and adult live?

Frog and grasshopper:
Both have **3 stages**.
A tadpole looks unlike an adult frog.
A nymph resembles an adult grasshopper.

NOTICE THE CHANGES

Chicken: chick resembles the adult; both live on land.

Frog: tadpole has a tail and lives in water. Adult lives on land and in water.

Mosquito: eggs, larvae and pupae are in water; adults fly.

Butterfly larva = caterpillar.
Mosquito larva = wriggler.

Follow the arrows: an adult produces a new generation; it does not turn back into an egg or seed.

Based on Inspiring Science Primary 3, Cycles (pp. 74–98). Summary of key ideas.