

Animal Offspring

Aim

- To match, sort and group young animals and their adults.

Success Criteria

- I can explain that different animals have different types of offspring.
- I can match a young animal to its adult and sort the animals into different groups.
- I can explain the similarities and differences between these groups.



Remember It

To start off this topic, let's find out what you can remember about animals. Try to answer each of these questions. Click on the **Check** button next to each question if you need a bit of help.

What are animals?

CHECK

Can you name any animal groups and think of some examples of animals in each one?

CHECK

**Which animal group do humans belong to?
How do you know?**

CHECK



Animals at Home



Now think about the animals that you or somebody you know have at home.

Which type of animal(s) do you or they have?

Is the animal a baby or is it older?

What did the animal look like when you or they first got them?

Have they changed? How?

Tell your friend all about this pet.





Animal Offspring

We are going to find out more about this section of your **Knowledge Organisers**. Click the magnifying glass to look closer.

Animals Including Humans

Year 2

Key Vocabulary	
adult	A fully grown animal or plant.
develop	To grow bigger and become stronger.
life cycle	The changes living things go through to become an adult.
offspring	The child of an animal.
young	Offspring that has not reached adulthood.
live young	Offspring that has not hatched from an egg.

All young animals change as they go through the different stages of their life cycle and grow into adults.

Some animals give birth to **live young**.



Some animals lay eggs which the **young** hatch from.



Both of these types of **young** then develop into **adults**.

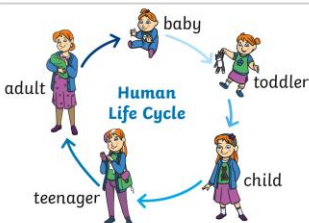
Some **offspring** look like their **adult** when they are born.



Some **offspring** do not look like their **adult** when they are born.

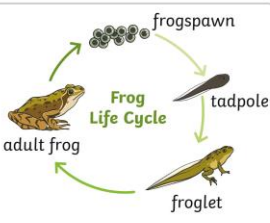


Human Life Cycle



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graph TD; adult --> baby; baby --> toddler; toddler --> child; child --> teenager; teenager --> adult
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Frog Life Cycle



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graph TD; frogspawn --> tadpole; tadpole --> froglet; froglet --> adult_frog[adult frog]; adult_frog --> frogspawn
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Animal Offspring



These are animal **offspring**.

Offspring are baby animals. Do you know what the adults of any of these animals are?

lamb

kitten

tadpoles

x

Do all animal offspring look like their adult when they are born?





Grouping Animals

Can we sort the adult and their offspring into the correct group?
Click on the cards to see the answers.

✓ Offspring that **do** look like
their adult when they are born.

✗ Offspring that **do not** look like
their adult when they are born.



Can we think of a different way we could sort these animals?



Grouping Animals



Where do you think these adults and their offspring should go?
Click on the cards to see the answers.

Bird	Reptile	Mammal	Amphibian	Fish

These birds, reptiles and mammals have offspring that look like their adult when they're born (they may be a different colour to their adult but they do look similar if you look closely), but these amphibians and fish don't.

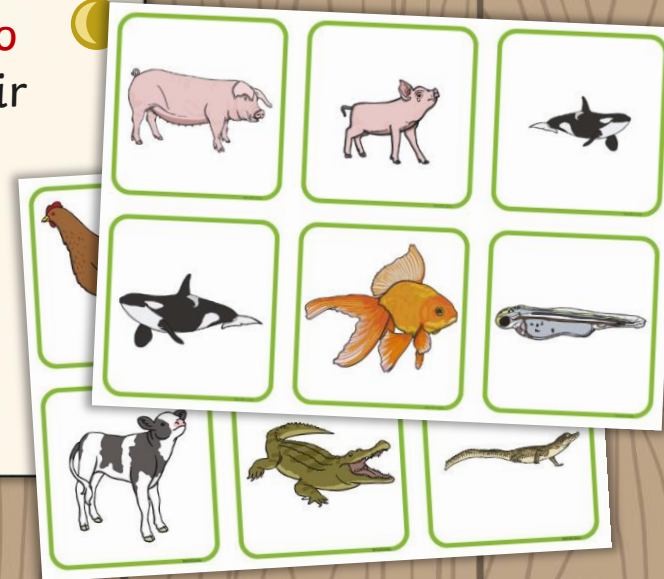


Sorting Animal Offspring

Use the **Animal Offspring Picture Cards** to first match the young with its adult. Then, sort these pairs into two groups:

☀️ Offspring that **do** ☀️
✔️ look like their
adult when they
are born.

☀️ Offspring that **do** ☀️
❌ **not** look like their
adult when they
are born.



After you have sorted them this way, can you sort them further into their animal groups? Can you think of any other ways to sort them?



Do All Animal Offspring Look like Their Adult When They Are Born?

Let's try to answer this question.

What did you notice about the adults and their offspring in each animal group?

Some animals, such as most amphibians, look completely different to their adult when they are born and go through a big change to become an adult, called **metamorphosis**.



Grouping Animals – Be Careful!



Some animals do not seem to belong in their animal group at first.

Dolphins and whales live in water and have fins and a tail.

They breathe air through a **blowhole**.
They have to come to the surface to do this.

They also give birth to live young instead of laying eggs.

So, dolphins and whales are actually **mammals**, not fish!



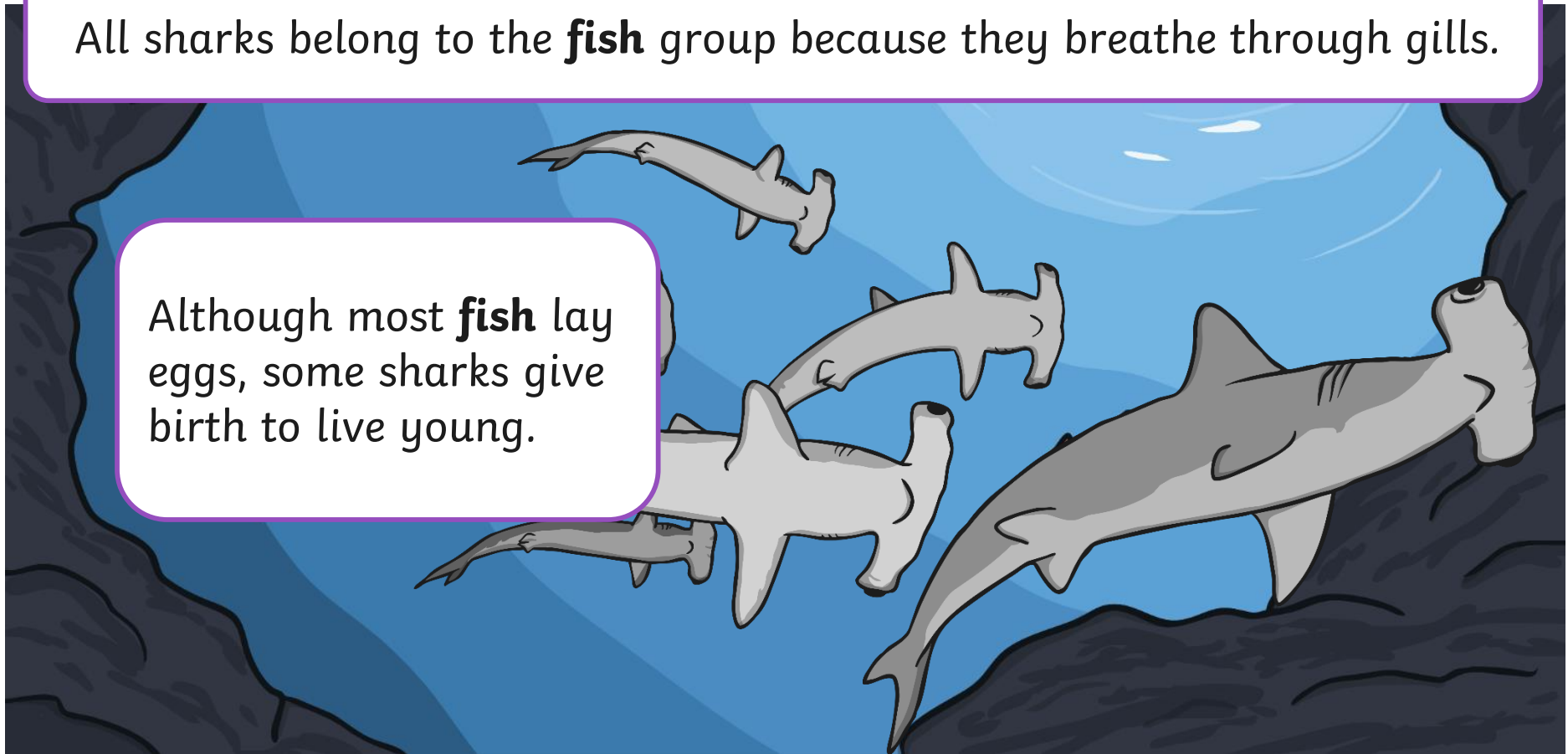
Grouping Animals – Be Careful!



Some animals do not seem to belong in their animal group at first.

All sharks belong to the **fish** group because they breathe through gills.

Although most **fish** lay eggs, some sharks give birth to live young.



Grouping Animals – Be Careful!



Some animals do not seem to belong in their animal group at first.

Echidnas and platypus are found in countries such as New Zealand and Australia.

They are **mammals** but they lay eggs rather than giving birth to live young.



Awesome Animals

What do all animals have in common?

Animals, and all living things, do certain things to stay alive. These are called life processes.

All living things:

grow

breathe

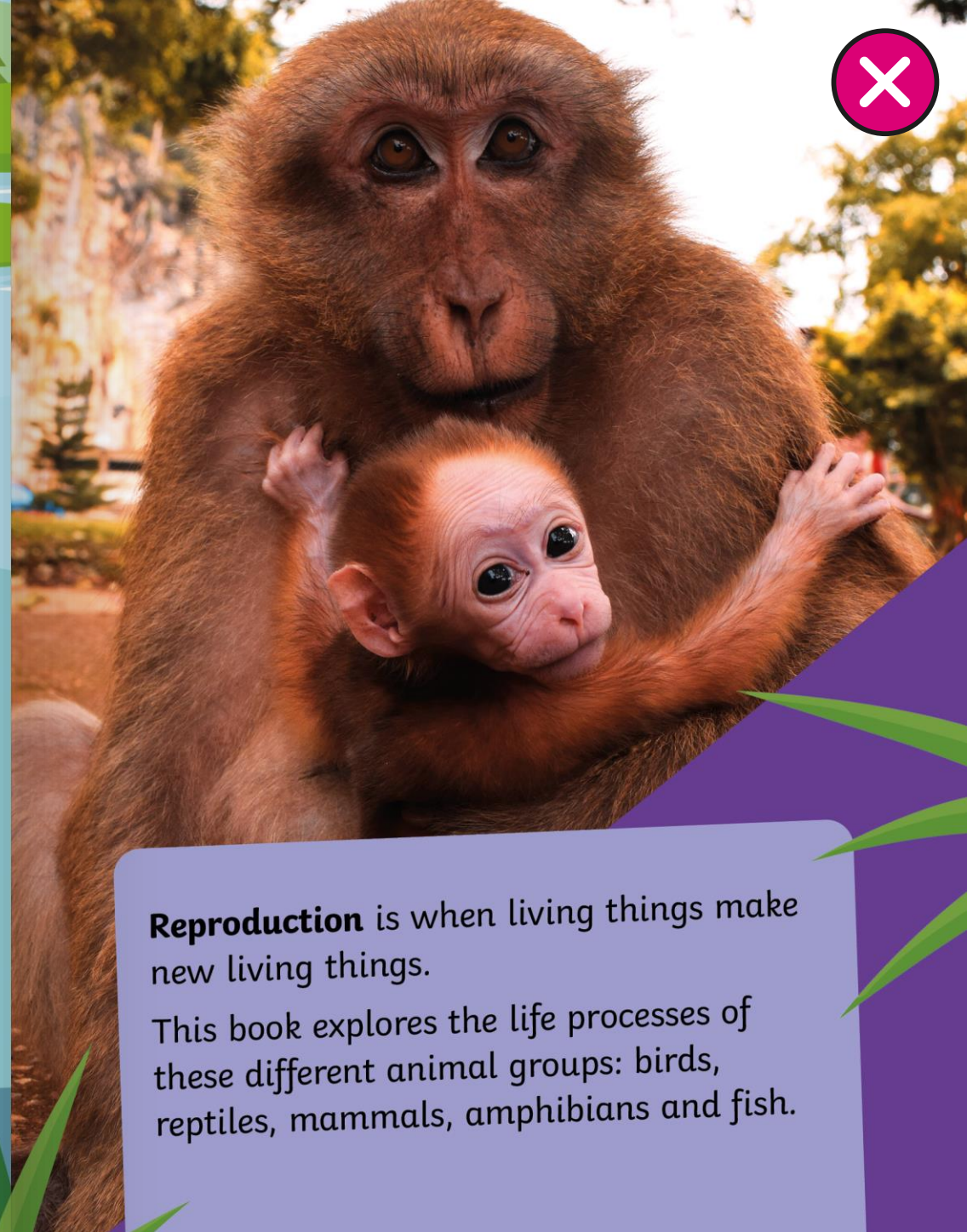
move

sense changes
around them

take in
nutrients

reproduce

1



Reproduction is when living things make new living things.

This book explores the life processes of these different animal groups: birds, reptiles, mammals, amphibians and fish.

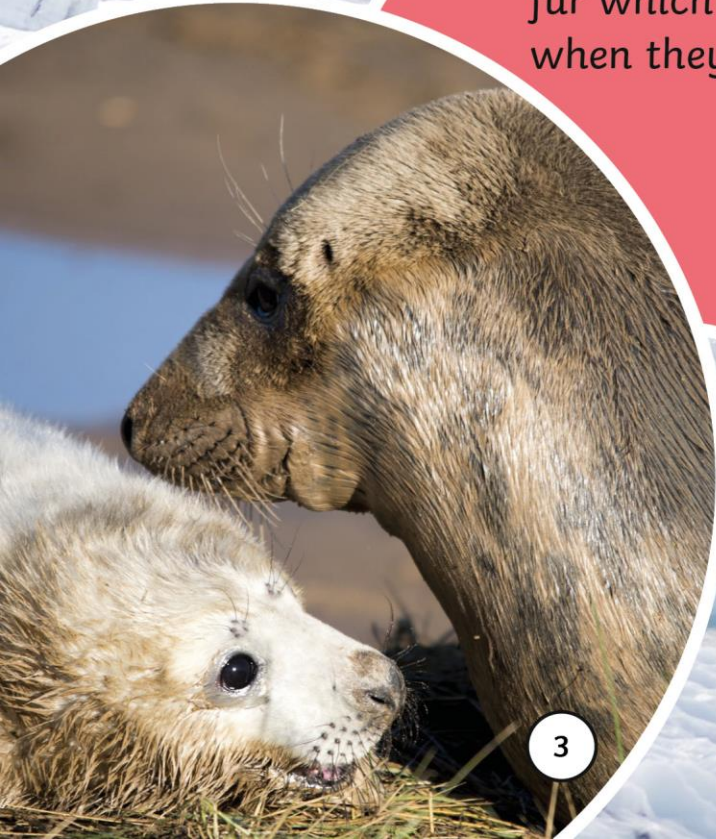
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Beautiful Babies

Do all animal offspring look like their adult when they are born?

Some **offspring** look like their parent when they are born, but some look very different.

Grey seals have a brown-grey coat of fur which is white when they are born.



3

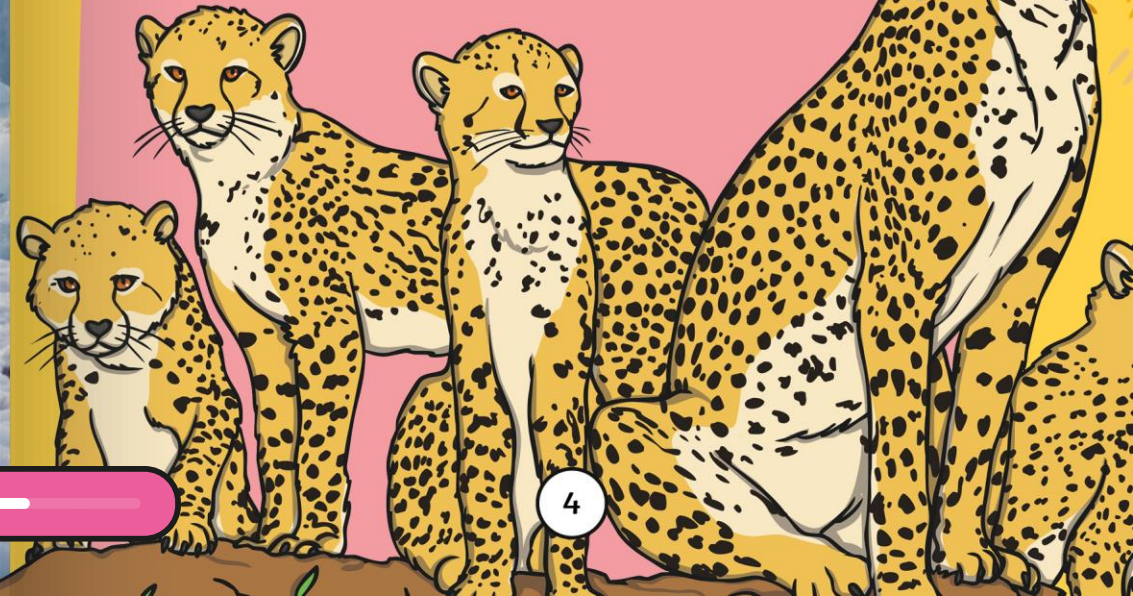
When tapirs are born, they have unusual markings which they lose as they grow up.



Live Young

Some animals give birth to **live young**. These babies are much smaller than the parent.

Although they may be a different colour, or have a different **body covering** when they are first born, often **live young** do look like the **adult** animal.



4

Some animals lay eggs which hatch into **offspring**. Some of these babies look like their **adult** when they hatch but some look very different.



Tiny bog turtle **young** are only about 2.5cm long when they hatch from their eggs. **Adults** can grow to about 10cm long.



Swans are white but baby swans (cygnets) are a greyish colour when they are born.

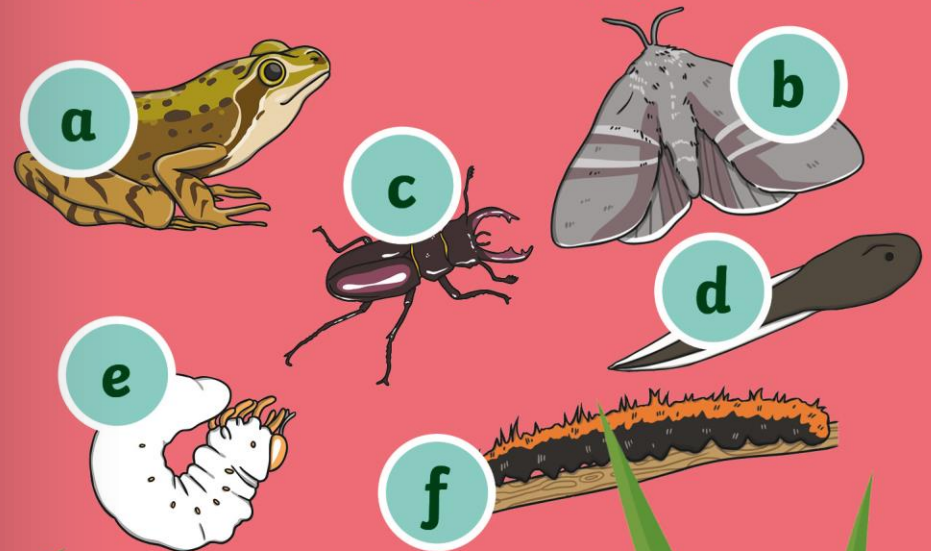
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Offspring That Do Not Look Like Their Adult

Some animals look totally different to their **adult** when they are born and must go through many big changes to finally look like the grown-up animal. This process is called **metamorphosis**.

Find out more about this in the section called 'Life Cycles'.

Here are the **adults** and **offspring** of a frog, a moth and a stag beetle. Can you match the **adults** to the correct **offspring**? The answers are found at the side of this page.



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Excellent Egg Facts

The African driver ant can lay between three and four million eggs every 25 days! This little insect is thought to lay more eggs than any other animal in the world.



Research It!

Use the internet and non-fiction books to discover more excellent egg facts for yourself. Can you find out which animal lays the world's smallest egg or how many eggs a rattlesnake lays? What else can you discover?



Did you
know
?

The world's biggest egg was laid by an ostrich in Sweden in 2008. It weighed 2.5kg. This is the same weight as about 50 chicken eggs!