

WELCOME TO MISS MCKINNEY'S ZOOM CLASSROOM

We will wait for the majority to arrive before taking the register.

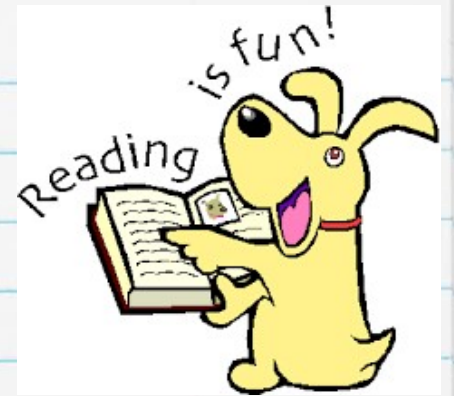
Please ensure your mic is turned off, unless you are replying to a question.

Thank you 😊



4.2.21

GOOD MORNING CLASS 4



Your 8.45am task is...

*Read from where you are up to in your
reading book and complete the daily
challenge...*

ZOOM BEHAVIOUR CHARTER

- Mic on mute unless Miss McKinney unmutes
- Use hand up icon to ask questions
- Listen to your teacher
- Listen to your friends
- Remember your best learning behaviour and our class charter
- Do you best 😊

TODAY'S LEARNING OBJECTIVES...

- *Be able to describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird*
- *Be able to describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals*

BREAKOUT ROOMS —

MATCH THE OFFSPRING NAMES TO THE MAMMALIAN ADULTS

UKS2_Science_Yr_5_Summer_1_Art_of_Living_Session_4_Resource.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

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	Badger	Cub
	Deer	Fawn
	Fox	Cub Kit Pup
	Hare	Leveret

	Hedgehog	Piglet Hoglet Pup
	Mole	Pup
	Mouse	Pup Pinkie Kitten
	Otter	Whelp Pup

	Rabbit	Kitten
	Rat	Pup Pinkie Kitten
	Squirrel	Pup Kit Kitten
	Weasel	Kit

14:39 18/01/2021

WHAT IS A MAMMAL?

- An animal that has mammary glands, which in the female develop and produce milk for feeding the young
- Mammals are warm-blooded and normally have hair (fur) on their bodies
- They have live births (not eggs, in general – exceptions will be explored next week)

- Explain that mammals have a fairly simple life cycle and reproduce using sexual reproduction - once male (sperm) and female (egg) gametes come together through internal fertilisation, a foetus forms which remains in the mother's uterus for a gestation period (note that this varies from less than a month for a mouse to almost 2 years for an elephant).

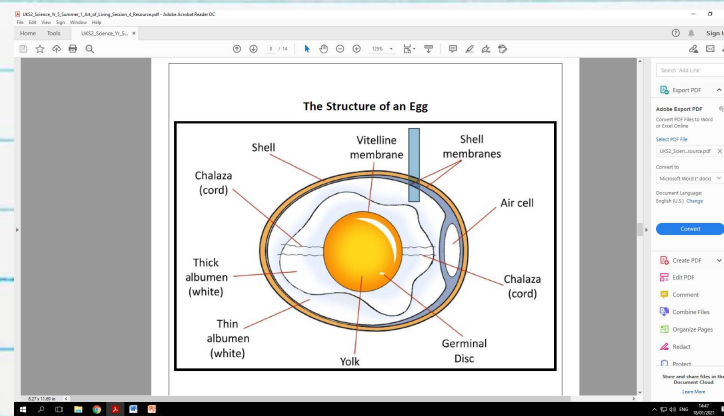
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zpmqxn6>

- Young are born live and look like the adult, just smaller and less developed. The young then develop and grow into adults.

Watch a horse giving birth clip

What do you notice about the foal? Breakout room...

- If the egg has been fertilised before it was laid (internal fertilisation) the germinal disc gradually grows into the chick using the nutrients stored in the yolk.

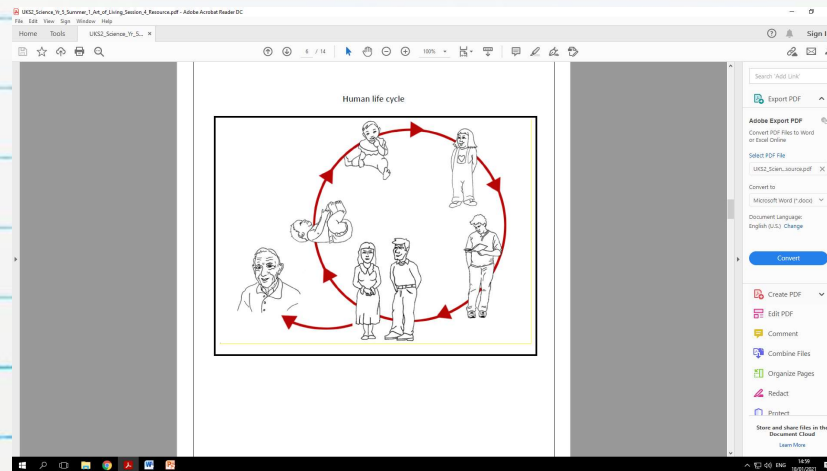


- The white protects the egg and the cords hold the yolk in place.
- The air cell/sac allows the bird to breathe just before it breaks out of its shell. There are tiny pores in the egg shell which allow air to enter.

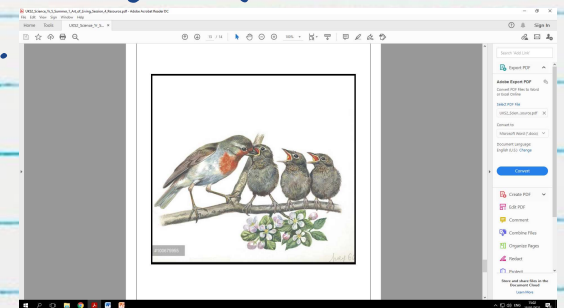
- Now watch the BBC reproduction video
- What is the most obvious difference between birds and the large majority of mammals?
- Look at the BBC bird clip
- Discuss the life cycle of a swallow - they breed in the northern hemisphere (including Britain) and fly south in winter to South Africa crossing the dangerous Sahara, then return to their breeding grounds the following spring. Other birds might migrate only within Britain, e.g. thrushes from Scotland migrating down to southern England.
- Migration is usually driven by the non-availability of food, which is often the result of climate & habitat changes during different seasons. Birds usually migrate in flocks.

LIFE CYCLE OF A NATIVE MAMMAL

- You will need to work together – both partners to record.



- Choose a life cycle and map it - add texture, labels anything else? Think about how to create feather and fur textures...



Guidelines for illustrations

Things to incorporate into your illustrations:

- *The life cycle of the mammal or bird, including reproduction*
- *Specific stages of development (e.g. egg or foetus)*
- *Any specialist names for the mammal or bird at specific stages (e.g. chick)*
- *Gestation period and the age at which the mammal or bird leaves its parents*
- *The age that the mammal or bird becomes adult and how long they live on average*
- *Focus on accuracy and texture in your drawings and consider carefully how you lay out the drawings so that you can annotate them.*

THUMBS UP: HAVE WE ACHIEVED OUR OBJECTIVES?

- *Be able to describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird*
- *Be able to describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals*

Next week...

Do you know where to find your maths lesson @ 11am?

Please send your science to me on Class DOJO – there will be lots of points up for grabs today!

Last messages - break time for everyone next 😊

GOODBYE
— FOR NOW