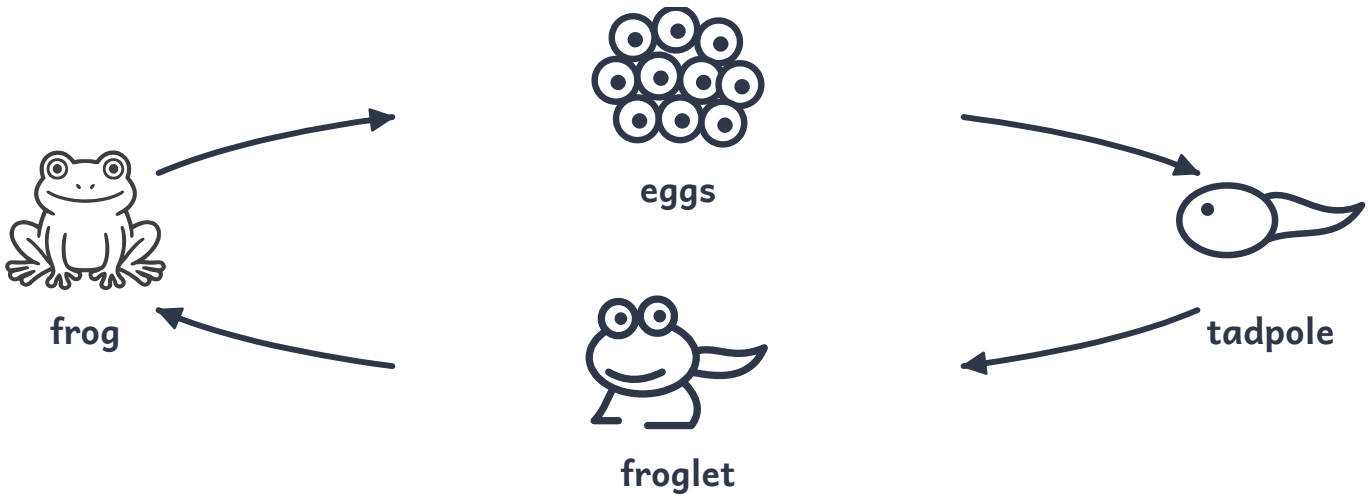
Name _____ Date _____

Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

A Frog's Life Cycle

A mother frog lays her eggs in the water. A tiny **tadpole** hatches from each egg. It breathes with gills and swims with its tail. Soon it grows back legs, then front legs, and it becomes a **froglet**. Its tail gets shorter and shorter. At last it is a grown frog. When it is grown, it can have young of its own, and the cycle starts again.



1. What hatches from a frog's egg?
   a fish a tadpole a froglet
2. Which legs does a tadpole grow first?
   back legs front legs
3. Why is this called a life cycle?

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Name _____ Date _____

Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

A Butterfly's Life Cycle

A butterfly's life has four stages. First, a mother butterfly lays tiny eggs on a leaf. A **caterpillar** hatches from each egg. It eats leaves and grows fast. As it grows, it sheds its skin several times. This is called **molting**. When it is big enough, the caterpillar sheds its skin one last time. Under it is a hard case called a **chrysalis**. Inside, its body changes. At last, a butterfly comes out. It dries its wings and flies away.



1. What hatches from a butterfly's egg?

a chrysalis a butterfly a caterpillar

2. What happens inside the chrysalis?

Its body changes. It lays eggs. It eats leaves.

3. What does molting mean? Use the text to help you.

_____

_____

_____

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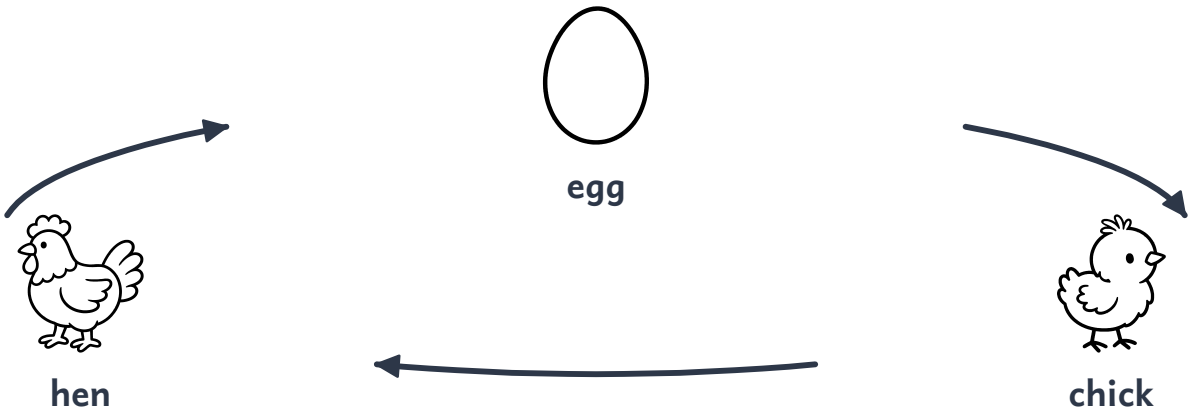
Name _____ Date _____

Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

A Chicken's Life Cycle

A hen lays an egg in her nest. If the egg can grow into a chick, the hen sits on it to keep it warm. After about three weeks, the chick pecks a hole in the shell and hatches. A new chick is covered in soft, fluffy feathers called **down**. In a day it can walk and peck for food. Over the next weeks, it grows grown-up feathers. In about five months, a young hen can lay eggs of her own.



1. How long does the hen keep the egg warm before it hatches?

about three days about three weeks about three months

2. What is down? Use the text to help you.

_____

_____

_____

3. What happens after a young hen is grown?

_____

_____

_____

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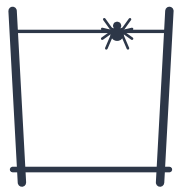
Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

How a Spider Spins a Web

Many spiders spin round webs to catch food. The spider makes its **silk** inside its body. The silk comes out of the back end of its body as a thin thread. Here is how a spider spins a round web.

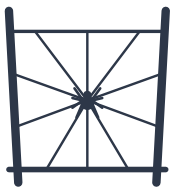
1



The spider lets out a silk line. The wind carries it to another twig, and it sticks.

→

2



The spider adds more lines. They meet in the middle like the spokes of a wheel.

→

3



It walks round and round, spinning a sticky line.

→

4



The web is done. A bug that flies into it gets stuck!

1. What does the spider make first?

a sticky line a line from twig to twig the middle

2. What helps the first line get across?

a bird the wind the rain

3. Why does the spider spin a sticky line?

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Name _____ Date _____

Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

How to Make a Pinecone Bird Feeder

You can make a feeder for the birds near your home. You need a pinecone, string, a spoon and birdseed. You also need a spread, such as sunflower seed butter.

1. 
Tie a long piece of string around the top of the pinecone.

2. 
Use the spoon to spread seed butter all over the pinecone.

3. 
Roll the pinecone in birdseed until it is covered.

4. 
Hang it from a tree branch. Then watch for birds!

1. What do you do right after you tie on the string?

hang it up roll it in birdseed spread on the seed butter

2. Why do you spread on the seed butter before you roll it in birdseed?

3. What would happen if you skipped step 1?

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Name _____ Date _____

Life Cycles and Steps

Draw a line from each word to what it means. The texts can help you.

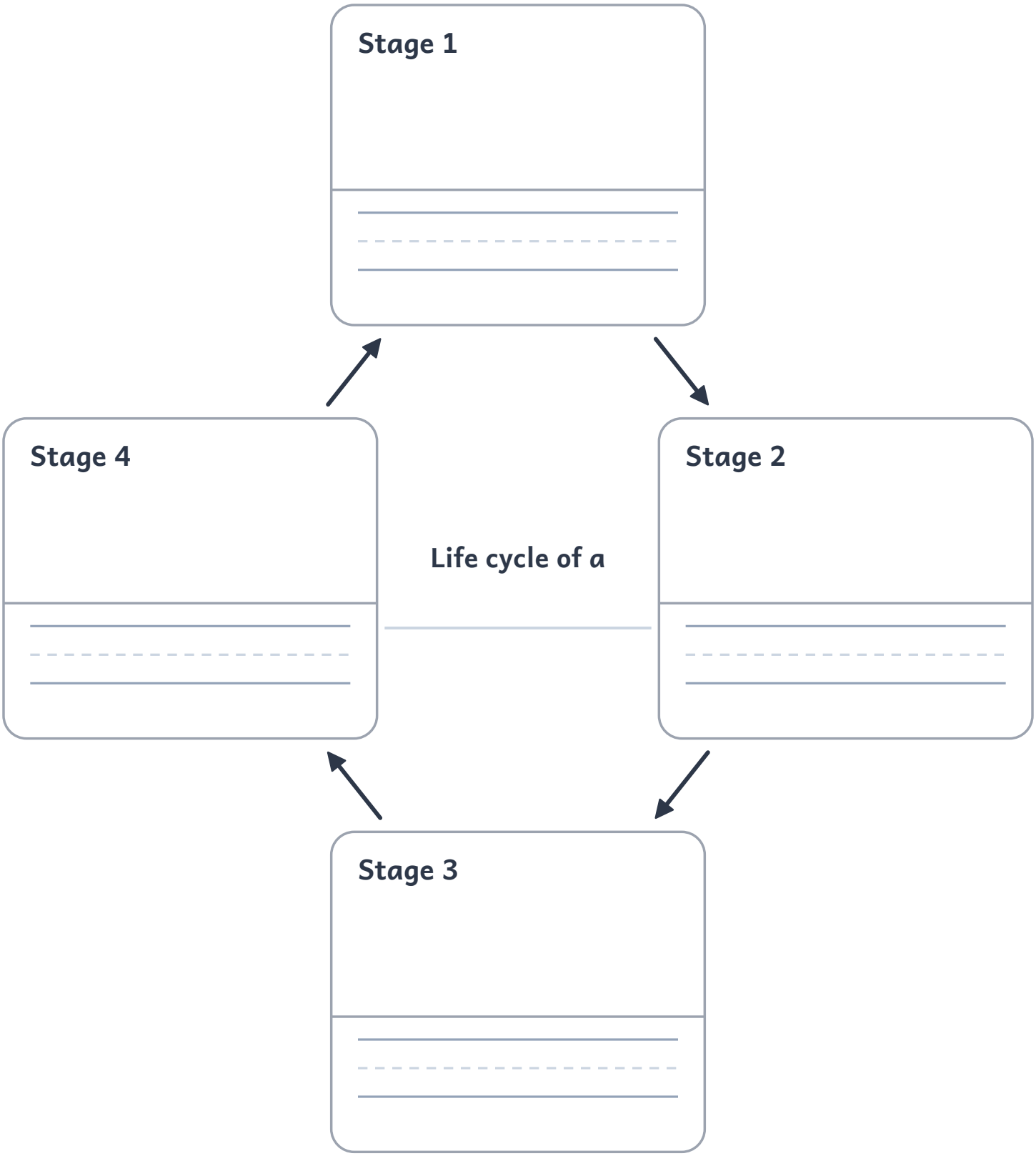
tadpole	soft, fluffy feathers on a new chick
caterpillar	a hard case where a caterpillar changes
chrysalis	shedding skin while growing
molting	the thin thread a spider spins
down	to come out of an egg
silk	a young frog that lives in water and has a tail
hatch	a young butterfly that eats leaves

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Name _____ Date _____

Life Cycles and Steps

Pick an animal. Draw and write each stage of its life cycle.



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Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

A Frog's Life Cycle

A mother frog lays her eggs in the water. A tiny **tadpole** hatches from each egg. It breathes with gills and swims with its tail. Soon it grows back legs, then front legs, and it becomes a **froglet**. Its tail gets shorter and shorter. At last it is a grown frog. When it is grown, it can have young of its own, and the cycle starts again.



1. What hatches from a frog's egg?

   a fish (a tadpole) a froglet

2. Which legs does a tadpole grow first?

   (back legs) front legs

3. Why is this called a life cycle?

   It goes around in a circle. A grown frog has young, and it starts again.

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Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

A Butterfly's Life Cycle

A butterfly's life has four stages. First, a mother butterfly lays tiny eggs on a leaf. A **caterpillar** hatches from each egg. It eats leaves and grows fast. As it grows, it sheds its skin several times. This is called **molting**. When it is big enough, the caterpillar sheds its skin one last time. Under it is a hard case called a **chrysalis**. Inside, its body changes. At last, a butterfly comes out. It dries its wings and flies away.



1. What hatches from a butterfly's egg?

a chrysalis a butterfly a caterpillar

2. What happens inside the chrysalis?

Its body changes. It lays eggs. It eats leaves.

3. What does molting mean? Use the text to help you.

Shedding its skin as it grows.

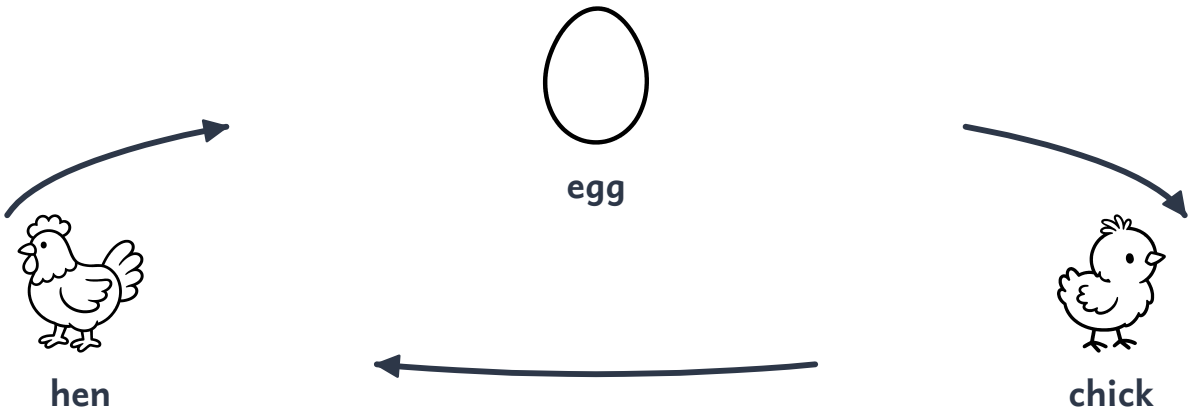
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Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

A Chicken's Life Cycle

A hen lays an egg in her nest. If the egg can grow into a chick, the hen sits on it to keep it warm. After about three weeks, the chick pecks a hole in the shell and hatches. A new chick is covered in soft, fluffy feathers called **down**. In a day it can walk and peck for food. Over the next weeks, it grows grown-up feathers. In about five months, a young hen can lay eggs of her own.



1. How long does the hen keep the egg warm before it hatches?

about three days about three weeks about three months

2. What is down? Use the text to help you.

Soft, fluffy feathers on a new chick.

3. What happens after a young hen is grown?

She lays eggs of her own, and the cycle starts again.

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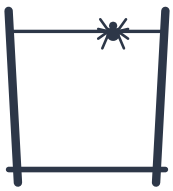
Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

How a Spider Spins a Web

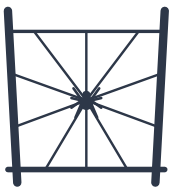
Many spiders spin round webs to catch food. The spider makes its **silk** inside its body. The silk comes out of the back end of its body as a thin thread. Here is how a spider spins a round web.

1



The spider lets out a silk line. The wind carries it to another twig, and it sticks.

2



The spider adds more lines. They meet in the middle like the spokes of a wheel.

3



It walks round and round, spinning a sticky line.

4



The web is done. A bug that flies into it gets stuck!

1. What does the spider make first?

a sticky line a line from twig to twig the middle

2. What helps the first line get across?

a bird the wind the rain

3. Why does the spider spin a sticky line?

So bugs that fly into the web get stuck, and the spider can eat them.

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Life Cycles and Steps

Read the text. Then answer the questions.

How to Make a Pinecone Bird Feeder

You can make a feeder for the birds near your home. You need a pinecone, string, a spoon and birdseed. You also need a spread, such as sunflower seed butter.

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2. 
Use the spoon to spread seed butter all over the pinecone.

3. 
Roll the pinecone in birdseed until it is covered.

4. 
Hang it from a tree branch. Then watch for birds!

1. What do you do right after you tie on the string?

hang it up roll it in birdseed spread on the seed butter

2. Why do you spread on the seed butter before you roll it in birdseed?

The seed butter is sticky, so the seeds stick to the pinecone.

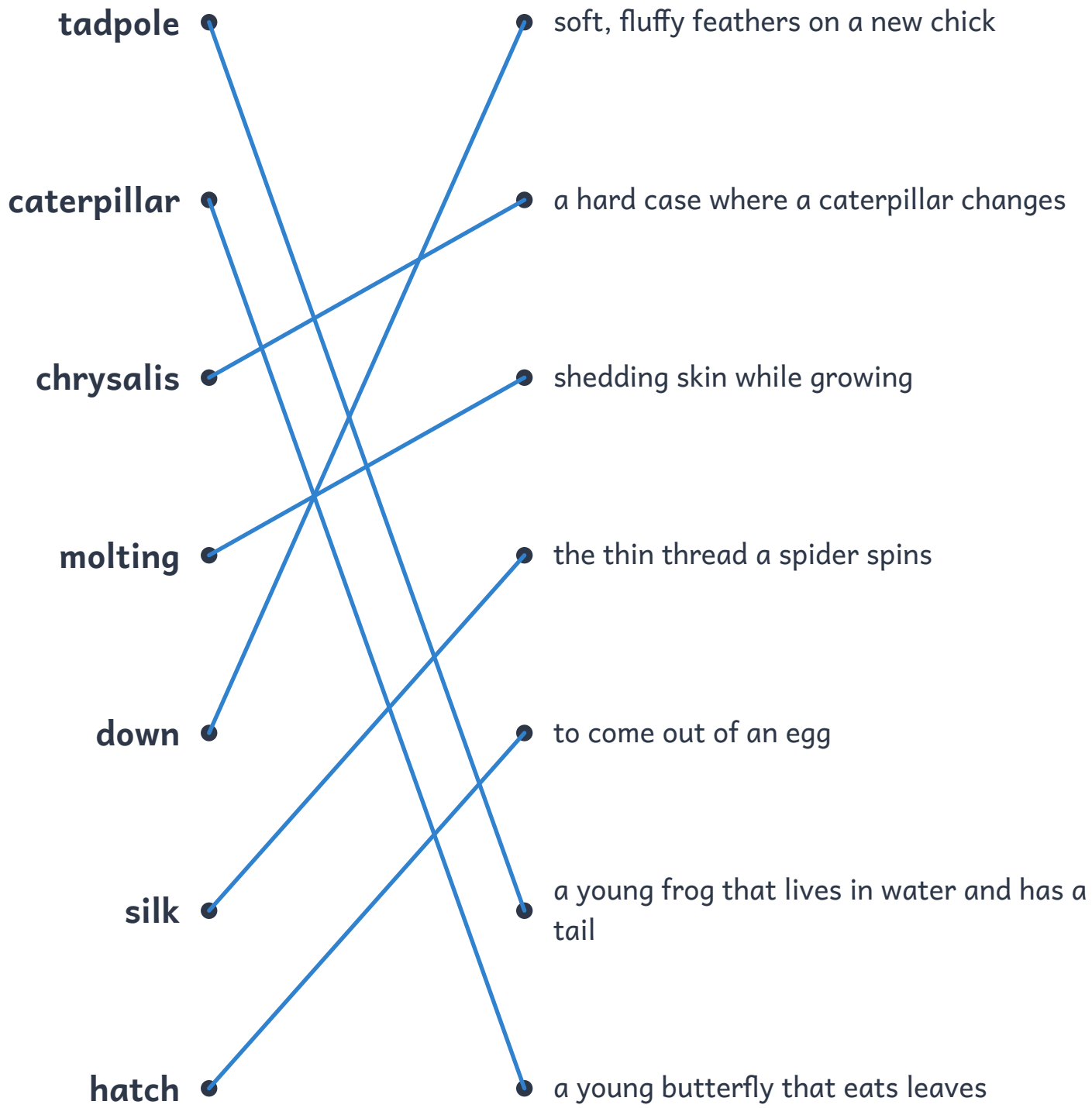
3. What would happen if you skipped step 1?

You could not hang the feeder from a branch.

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Life Cycles and Steps

Draw a line from each word to what it means. The texts can help you.



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