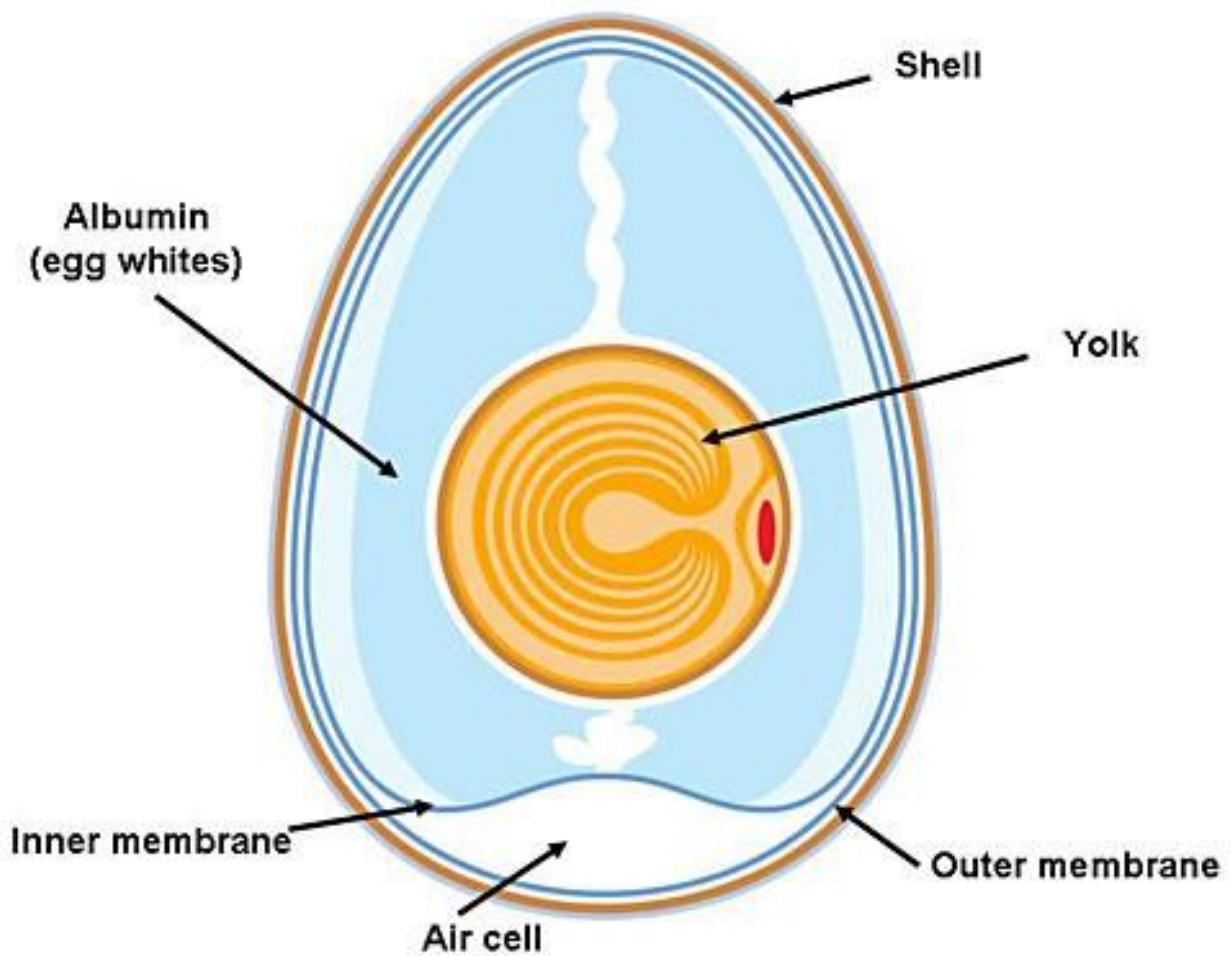
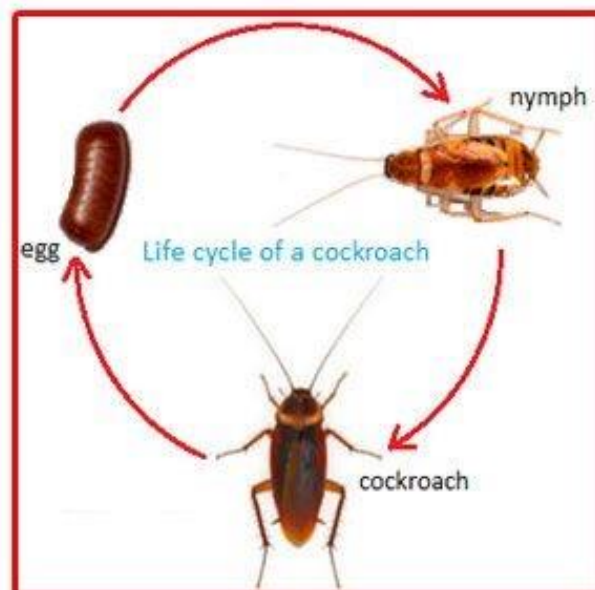


CHAPTER 4
ANIMAL AND THEIR BABIES

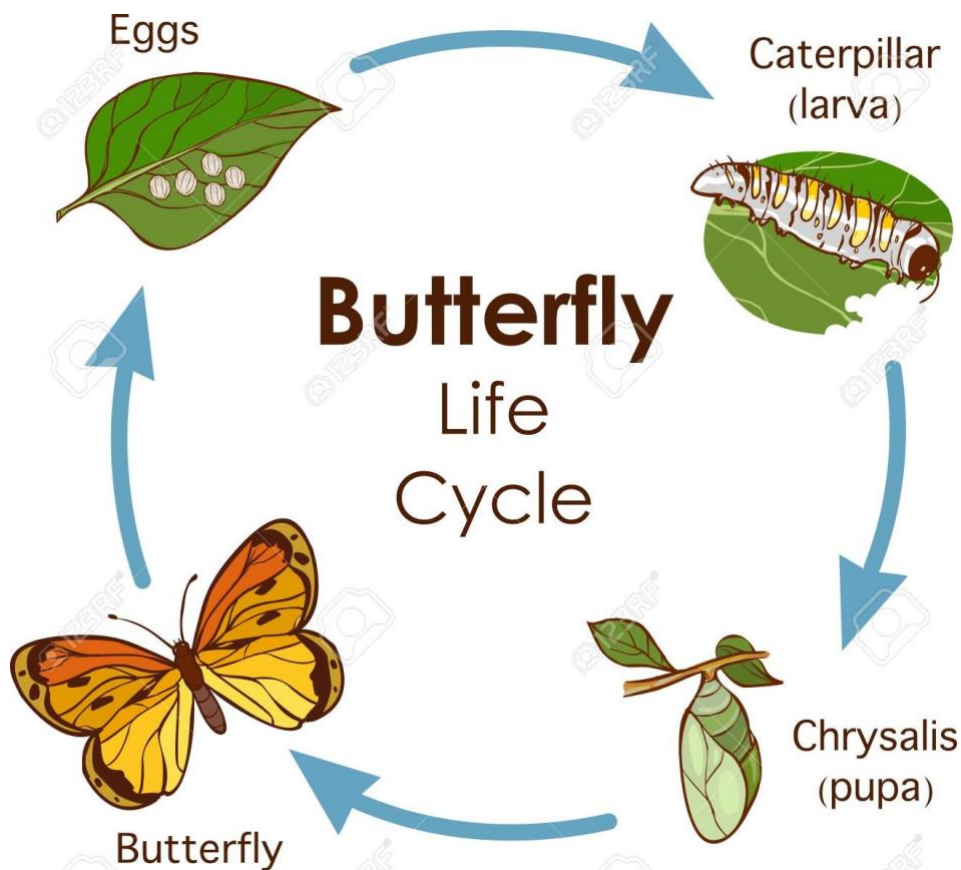
- The period of time for which a living organism lives is called **lifespan**.
- **Reproduction** is the process by which living things produce more of their own kind.
- Animals reproduce in two ways:
 1. Some animals reproduce by giving birth to their young ones.
 2. Some animals produce their young ones through eggs.
- **Viviparous Animal** : The animals which give birth to their young ones are called Viviparous animals. Eg, deer, lion and cow. The young babies of these animals feed on their mothers milk till they learn to eat other food. Such animals are called **mammals**.
- **Oviparous Animal**: The animals which give birth to their young ones through eggs are called oviparous animal.Eg, fishes and frogs.
- According to habitat, we can divide oviparous animals into three categories:
 - Aerial Oviparous animals - Birds
 - Terrestrial Oviparous animals - Insects and snakes
 - Aquatic Oviparous animals- Fishes and frogs.
- **Aerial Oviparous animals**
 - The birds such as hen, crow and parrot lay eggs. They bear their young ones in hard shelled eggs which hatch after some time. Adult birds sit on the eggs for a few days to keep them warm till they hatch. This is called as **Incubation**.
- **Parts of an Egg**



- **Terrestrial Oviparous animals : Insects reproduce by laying eggs. Insect eggs are deposited by adult insects in a safe location.**



- **Life Cycle of butterfly**



Stage 1: The egg : It all starts when a female butterfly lays her eggs, usually on leaves or stems of plants. Inside these tiny eggs, caterpillars grow.

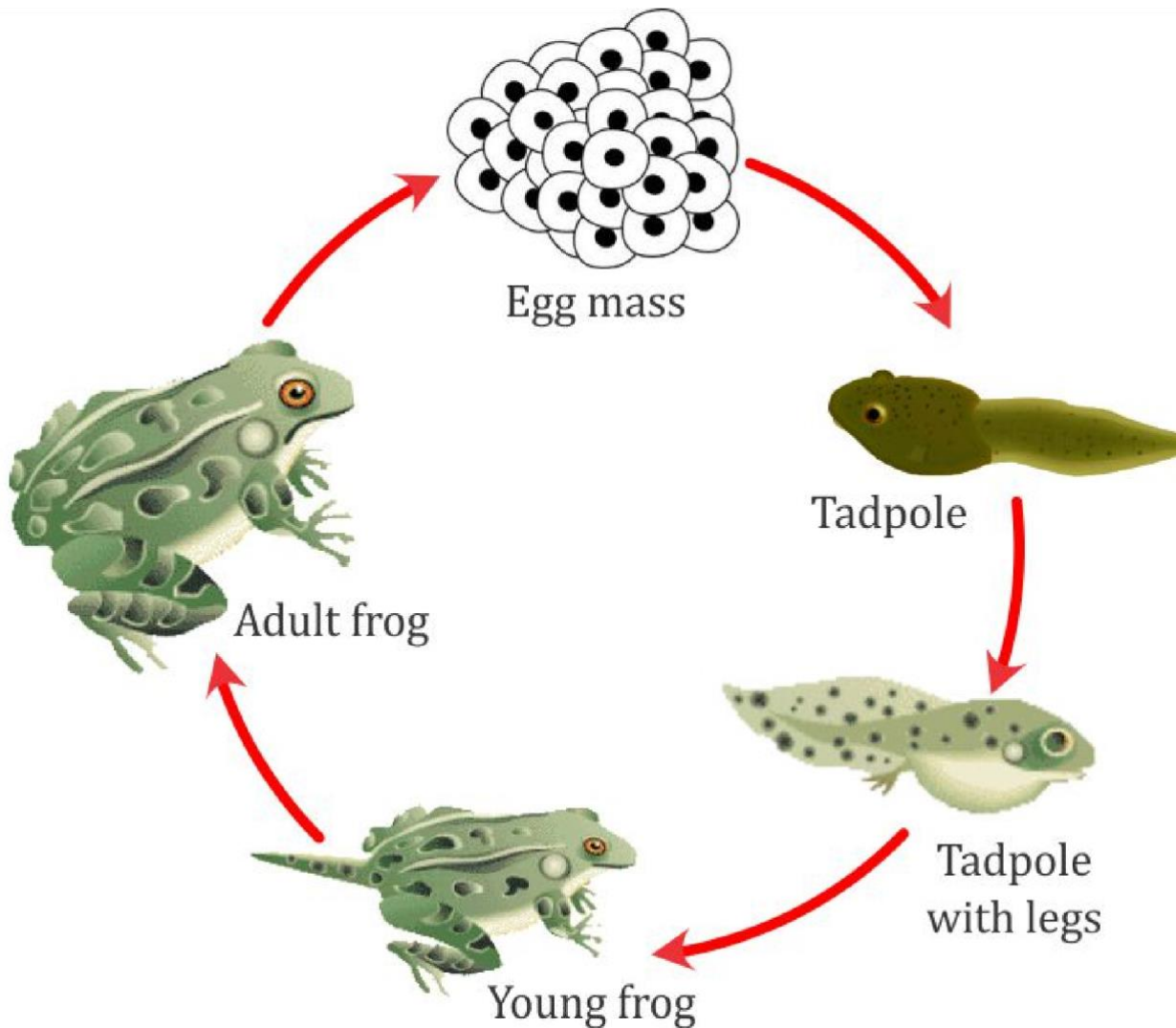
Stage 2: The caterpillar: the caterpillar leaves its egg home and enters the big outside world.

Stage 3: The pupa : The caterpillar forms itself into a “pupa” (or chrysalis) – a kind of vessel in which the caterpillar changes into a butterfly.

Stage 4: The butterfly: Once the butterfly is ready to emerge, the case around the pupa splits open.

• **Aquatic Oviparous** animals are the animals that live in water. Eg, fish and frog.

- **Fish:** breed in a number of ways. Most **fish** release thousands of **eggs**, scattering them in the water where the male **fish** fertilize them. The **eggs** develop and hatch into larvae (baby **fish**) without any help from the parents. Most larvae are eaten by other creatures, but a few survive to become adults. • **Life cycle of Frog**



Metamorphosis in frog

Eggs: This is an egg mass laid by a frog. Each of those black dots is made up of a bunch of cells that will eventually grow into a tadpole.

Tadpole: Within a few days, the eggs develop into tadpoles. Tadpoles live completely underwater.

Tadpole with legs : After the hind legs have started to form, a pair of front legs will begin to develop and the tail will start to disappear. You might also notice that the tadpole has started to form a frog-like face.

Young frog : When the tadpole reaches the froglet stage, it is almost a full adult. At this point, the tadpole's gills have disappeared, and its lungs have enlarged.

Adult : This is a fully grown frog. As you have just read, frogs go through a lot to get to this phase.

