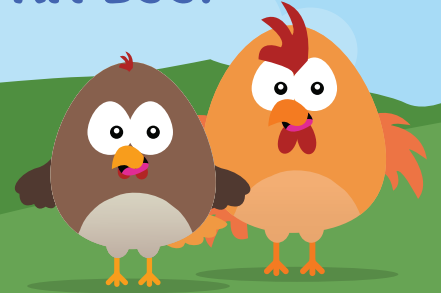


# IT'S GOOEY

## BUT WHAT IS ACTUALLY INSIDE AN EGG?

**Subject Area:**  
Science



### Teacher Notes

#### Resources and Materials:

- Interactive whiteboard
- [www.allabouteggs.com.au](http://www.allabouteggs.com.au)
- A dozen eggs
- Gloves and a plate

#### Higher Order Thinking Skills (Bloom's Taxonomy):

- Knowledge
- Comprehension
- Application
- Analysis

#### Extension/Open-Ended Questions:

Look further into the different organs of the body e.g. the liver, the brain, the heart etc. and research how consuming eggs as part of your diet provides many benefits.

#### Language/Vocabulary:

- Egg, shell, yolk, chicken, hen, laying, growth, change, offspring, produce, lifecycle, living things, nutrients, vitamins, and minerals.

### Overview

In this lesson students will identify the parts of an egg and the nutrients it contains. They will explore the different life stages of animals, such as the process of egg laying. Students will learn about how hens grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves. They will be able to determine the difference between unfertilised and fertilised eggs.

### Aims & Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson students will demonstrate a basic understanding of:

- The parts of an egg and their functions
- The different life stages of a hen and how they compare to other animal's life cycles
- The difference between fertilised and unfertilised eggs
- The nutrients found inside an egg

### Australian Curriculum

#### Key Learning Area:

Science

- Biological sciences  
Living things grow, change and have offspring similar to themselves ([ACSSU030](#))

Cross-Curriculum Priorities:

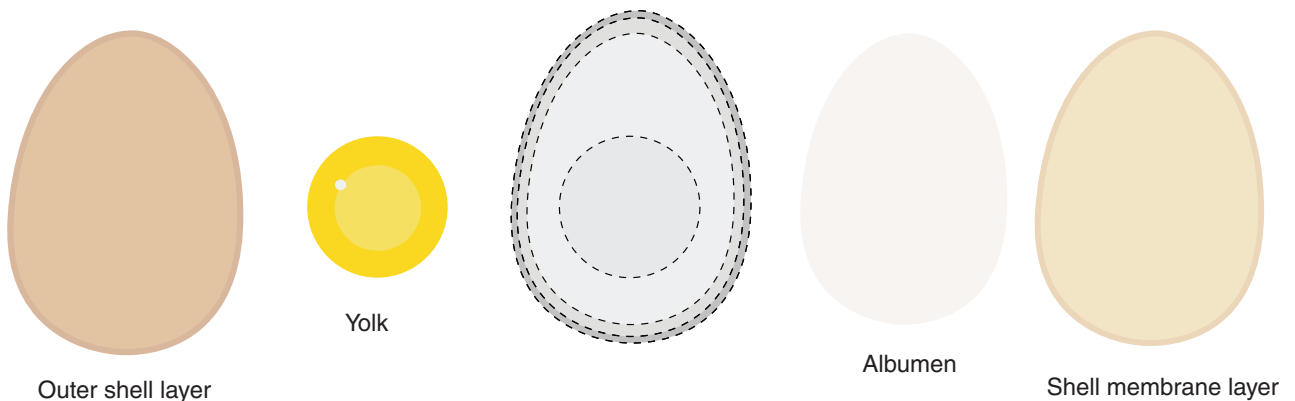
- Sustainability

General Capabilities:

- Literacy
- Critical and Creative Thinking
- Personal and Social Capability

## Lesson Introduction

1. Conduct the pre-test [Pop Quiz](#).
2. Introduce the concept of eggs by brainstorming with the students to share what they believe is found inside an egg. Ask the students if they can identify any scientific terms such as yolk, albumen, shell, air cell etc.
3. Use the interactive whiteboard to complete the [Egg Layers Matching Activity](#). Students can see the four main parts of an egg; namely the outer shell, the shell membrane, the albumen and the yolk. Ask the class to decide in which order the pieces need to be placed to form a whole egg. Use the drag and drop tool to place each piece on the outline of the egg to create an overlapping effect. Students name each part and discuss possible functions.
4. Watch the online video, [Parts of an Egg](#), to learn about the different parts of an egg and their functions.
5. Ensuring there are no egg allergies and in groups of 3, students use gloves to crack open an egg on a plate and identify the varying parts.

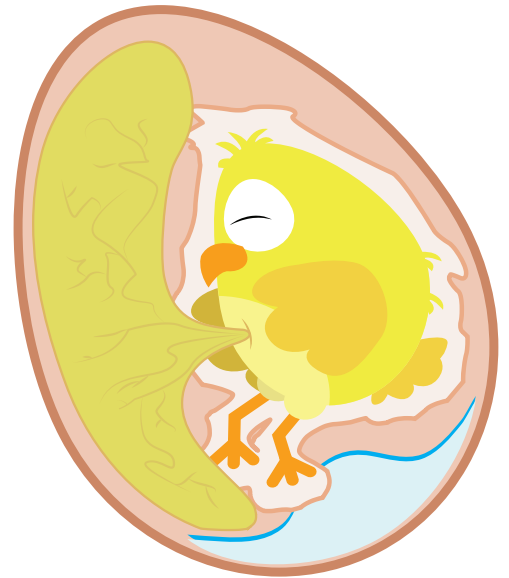


## Pre-Lesson Q&A

1. All living things grow, change and have young. **True**
2. An egg is made up of only two parts: The white and the yolk. **False**
3. Some eggs contain chicks while others are only for eating. **True**
4. Eggs do not contain any nutrients useful for growing bodies. **False**
5. Only fertilised eggs become chickens. **True**

## Main Body of Teaching

1. Pose the question 'Why do some hen eggs contain chicks whilst others are for eating?' Discuss possible answers.
2. Students watch the online video, [How an Egg Forms](#), to visually demonstrate egg formation inside the hen, discuss as a class. Students learn that the parts of an egg are formed as the egg travels through the hen and grows. They also discover that a hen lays an egg every 24-26 hours (6 eggs are laid on average every week).
3. Students view the online video animation, [Development of a Chick](#), showing the growth of a chick inside a h egg. Students then view the online video, [How a Baby Chick Grows](#), which shows how the baby chick changes in both appearance and size as it grows into an adult. This process takes about 4 months. Once hens are between 16-22 weeks old they themselves begin to lay eggs and the cycle continues.
4. Using the interactive whiteboard, students complete the, [Lifecycle of a Hen](#), interactive by dragging and dropping to illustrate how a fertilised egg produces a chick which (may) grow into a hen that lay eggs.
5. Students begin to understand how living things grow, change and have offspring (young) by drawing comparisons to the lifecycle of a human. Discuss how a baby grows into a toddler, a pre-schooler, a teenager and an adult only to give birth to a baby and the cycle continues. Students investigate the lifecycles of other animals such as a butterfly or frog as well as the hen. Create a database of similarities. For example, all living things grow in height and weight; change in appearance and behaviour; produce offspring whether by laying eggs or by giving birth to live offspring etc.



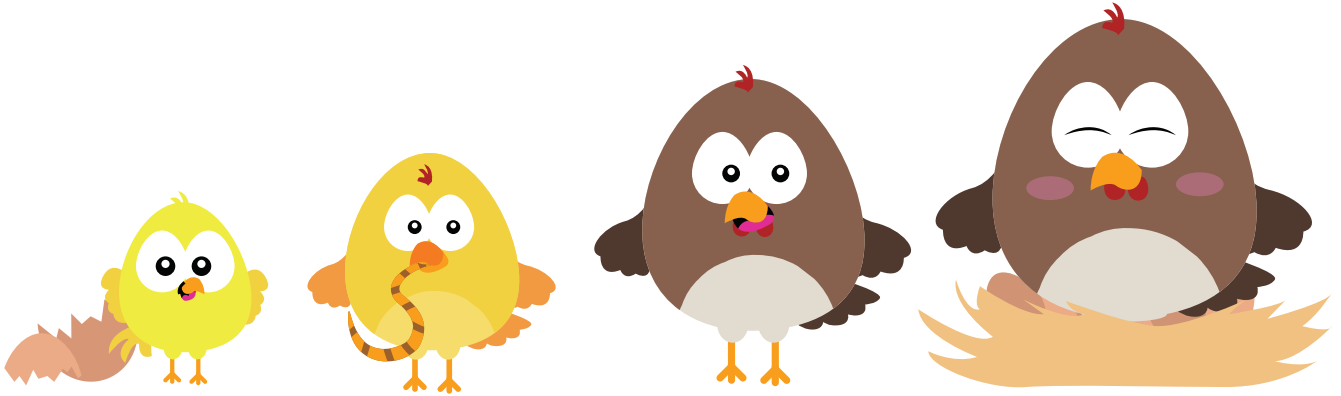
## Conclusion

1. Inform the students that all living things need food to grow and develop. The only way that animals and plants grow and stay healthy is if they receive the right amounts of nutrients. Explain to the students that eggs are highly nutritious and provide an excellent source of protein, vitamins and minerals.
2. Using the interactive whiteboard conduct the activity, [Eggs – Great for Growing Bodies](#), where an outline of a body is displayed. Students click on different parts of the body which provide information about how eggs help our bodies to function properly.
3. Conduct the post-test [Pop Quiz](#).



## Homework

1. With the help of a parent/caregiver, find photographs showing how you have grown from a baby to a 7-8 year old child.
2. Arrange the photos to resemble a lifecycle and draw pictures to show how you will continue to grow into an adult.
3. Write about the changes (physical appearance, growth etc.) that have occurred so far in your life.



## Post-Lesson Q&A

1. An egg is made up of four parts: the outer shell, shell membrane, albumen and the yolk. **True**
2. A hen lays an egg every 2 weeks. **False**
3. If an egg is not fertilised we can cook and eat it. **True**
4. If an egg is fertilised a baby chicken may grow. **True**
5. Baby chickens will grow and change until they are ready to produce young of their own. This is called a lifecycle. **True**
6. A hen can lay eggs 7 days after it is born. **False**
7. All living things grow, change and have offspring whether they are hens, butterflies, frogs or people. **True**
8. Eggs are a very nutritious food. **True**
9. Eggs contain protein which helps our muscles grow strong. **True**
10. Eggs contain many nutrients, vitamins and minerals that benefit the skin, hair, nails, teeth, bones, eyes and blood. **True**

Based on Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) materials downloaded from the Australian Curriculum website on March 2018. ACARA does not endorse any changes that have been made to the Australian Curriculum.

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