

### 1: Reading Discovery | Awards | LibraryThing

*Frogs (Reading Discovery) [Carolyn MacLulich] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Since she was very young, Carolyn MacLulich has been interested in museums. She is now Head of Education at the Australian Museum and looks after all the programs for schools.*

Posted Thu Jun 29 Help students learn about the development of frogs, understand the basic needs of living things Rationale This is a mini unit of frogs. It introduces the life cycle of the frog. The terms amphibian, froglet, and habitat will be introduced to the students. The main emphasis of this mini unit will be to help children broaden their concepts of living things as they learn more about the development of frogs. In addition, to help children develop an understanding of the basic needs of animals through the study and care of tadpoles as they grow into frogs. The students will be participating in a number of various activities in which they will actually raise some tadpoles into frogs in our classroom. The children will be keeping an journal throughout the frogs developmental stages and also will be conducting a search using the Internet on a specific frog. More specifically the learner will be able to: List the different developmental stages of the life cycle of the frog Will be able to recognize the differences between a frog and a toad Will demonstrate the ability to responsibly care for tadpoles and frogs Will responsibly keep an active journal of the developmental stages Explain what a amphibian is Lesson Activities Day 1: I will begin the lesson by asking the students some introduction questions about frogs. Today we will be learning tadpoles, frogs, what a froglet is, what an amphibian is, the life cycle of a frog and how to care for them in our classroom. Power point presentation on tadpoles, froglets, and frogs. Pictures of the life cycle of a frog is and different kinds of frogs. Also, how to care for a frog in the various stages of its development, what are some differences between frogs and toads are, what an amphibian is, and various different kinds of frogs that are in our world today. Building an suitable aquarium to grow tadpoles into frogs in our classroom. Also, this time will be spent teaching the children how to care for the frogs and the appropriate way to handle them. Let them know that we will be going to a nearby pond tomorrow and have them dress in appropriate clothes for the conditions. Review with the students how they feel about frogs. What they hope to learn from the experience and answer any questions that they might have. Review the information that we discussed the previous day. Ask the students some questions concerning going to the pond to make sure they are ready to go. Review the rules with them on how to behave when we go on field trips and review how to work well in their groups. Hand out appropriate supplies to the students. Get the students to the pond. Demonstrate how to look and catch the tadpoles. Have students split into their groups and observe what their behaviors are and how they are working together. Ask them questions about what else they might observe in nature while looking for the tadpoles. When everyone has successfully caught some tadpoles, gather them all together and have a small review session about what they just had observed. Also, get some ideas from the students about what else they had discovered and would like to learn more about, for future lessons. Get the students back into the classroom and place the tadpoles in the aquarium. Review with class what they will be observing in the weeks to come. Pass out frog journals to the students and explain to them that they will be keeping a record of what they observe. They can use pictures or words to describe what they observe. You want to start the lesson by making sure that everyone knows how to conduct a search on the computer using the Internet, if not, teach the ones who do not know how. Explain the activity to the students and split them up into groups. Give each group a frog and a worksheet. On the worksheet will be questions that the students must find on the Internet about their specific frog. Next you would want to list helpful web sites on the chalk board of where the students might find the information. Have them take turns in using the computer and writing the information down. Red eyed tree frog Group 2: Dart Poison frog Group 4: Green frog Group 5: Goliath frog Group 7: Glass Large Eyed frog 30 min: Have the students working with the computers and also any resource materials you might have on frogs. Help students as needed with the computers. Have each group find a picture of there frog and print it out. Give them enough time to finish the worksheet. When finished, have them gather all there materials together in a way that they could present it to the class. They will be discussing their frogs with the class tomorrow, if they need more time to prepare, they

can finish with their research tomorrow. Ask the students questions concerning their research. Ask the students if they had any problems with the computers or finding out information. Then ask what they liked and disliked about working with the computers. Then teach the students how to properly shut down a computer if they do not already know how. Observe any changes with the tadpoles. Have them write in their journals if there is any changes. Ask the students if they are ready to present their frog to the class. If so, follow through with the lesson. If not, give them another day to work on there research. Have each group share with the class there frog. Have them give the class some characteristics of there specific frog. Have the students show the picture of there frog to the class. Also, have the students discuss the questions on the worksheet with the class. Then have the students ask if there are any questions. Then have each group go until they are all finished. Ask the class some questions about the different frogs. Ask them if they had realized that there were so many different frogs out there. Then read to the class the book Fantastic Frogs. This will give them an idea of some other frogs that we did not discuss in class. This book have a detailed picture of different frogs and the students will be able to notice the different characteristics of the frogs. Review the material from Day 4. Ask the students if they have any questions. Read the book Frog and Toad are Friends to the entire class. After reading the book discuss with the class some differences between frogs and toads. Ask them specific questions pertaining to the book and what their opinion is of the book. Then ask if anyone would like to share a story with the class about their best friend and why they are the students best friend. Wrap up the mini unit by giving each child a frog certificate. Have the students watch an eye witness video about frogs and discuss what the saw after the educational video is over. Also remind the students that there learning about frogs is just beginning because they will be keeping a record of there observations over weeks to come. Learner will complete daily projects with the class 2. Learner will complete picture and description journal upon completion of the developmental stages of the frog.

### 2: Frogs – Leveled Books – Guided Reading Books – Books for Kids

*Find helpful customer reviews and review ratings for Frogs (Reading Discovery) at [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Read honest and unbiased product reviews from our users.*

Frogs are a kind of small animal belonging to a group called vertebrates animals with backbones known as amphibians. This means that they live part of their life in water and the other part of it on land. Amphibians are cold-blooded animals. This means that their body temperature is the same as the surrounding temperature. Their skin absorbs water into their body so they do not have to drink water to survive. Examples of other amphibians are salamanders and caecilians. Frogs have strong hind legs to enable them to leap forward at a great distance. The front legs or arms are short. They are used to prop the frog up when it sits. The Cricket frog 4cm or 1. How big is the biggest and how small is the smallest? The largest frog is the giant or Goliath frog of West Central Africa. It can grow up to more than 1 ft long 30 cm. The largest frog in America is the Bullfrog. It can grow up to more than 6 inches long. They measure about 9. Recently , Scientists have discovered a frog the size of a pea on the South-east Asian island of Borneo. The adult males range in size from This newly discovered amphibian has been named *Microhyla Nepenthicola*. It is a name of a plant in Borneo on which it lives. They can breathe by means of the lungs and also through their skin. This is because of the way their heart is formed. It has 3 chambers instead of the normal 4. Where do frogs live? Frogs can be found almost anywhere except the Antarctica. However, most species are found in tropical regions. More frogs are found in warmer countries. You can find frogs in water or near places that have water like ponds and streams. However, some frogs will never enter the water. They live mainly on land and go to the water only to mate. Then, there are some kinds that live in trees. These frogs have tiny sticky pads on their fingers and toes to help them cling to the tree trunk as they climb. Some frogs are burrowers. Burrower frogs live on land and have short hind legs and cannot hop. Frogs that live in cold winter places, hibernate during this time. They hibernate either in burrows or buried in mud bottom of ponds. Frogs also have webbed feet for swimming. Some have suction disks on the tip of their toes to help them climb. The back feet of the Spade-Foot toad has a special hard spur to make it easier for burrowing. Some have large webs to assist them in gliding in the air, almost like flying. How does a frog catch an insect? Most frogs have a sticky tongue. To catch an insect, the frog flips out its tongue rapidly, get the insect and retracts its tongue. Frogs will swallow their prey in one piece because they only have teeth in the upper jaw. Frogs hunt mostly at night. Make A Frog Mask to show the children how a frog catches its prey with its tongue. Print out the template. Use a party blower for the tongue. Do you know that some frogs do not have a tongue? Find out more here – tongueless frogs How does the frog protect itself from the enemy? The frog has enemies that will eat them. They are bats, heron, fish, racoons, turtles, snakes and even human beings. Human beings eat them and also destroy their natural habitat and prevent them from breeding. Different species of frogs have different kinds of protection. Some have poison glands in their skin, like a chemical warfare tactic!. The skin will secret and cover the body with the poison and this will deter the enemy from eating them. Some use colors to protect themselves. Some will be a very brightly colored body especially red and yellow to warn enemies that it taste bad or are poisonous, so stay away! An example of this is the Poison Arrow Frog Poison-dart. The American Native Indians used their poison for their arrows. The Malaysian Leap Frog will show bright colors to confuse its enemy. Others will use their color as camouflage to blend into the environment to hide from their enemies. The Red-Eyed Tree Frog does this pretty well. Frogs also have bulging eyes. This is to enable them to have a panoramic view can view in all directions and avoid the enemy. Some will try to fool the enemy by puffing themselves up with air to make it look too big to be swallowed. Then there is this False-Eyed frog which hunches over to show its two false eye spots at the back. The spots also ooze out a foul smelling liquid. The eye spots are to scare the enemy away and if that does not work, it hopes to deter the enemy from eating it by the foul smell. The Leopard Frog will play dead by keeping very still and holding its breath to avoid being eaten. Some will give out a loud scream to startle the enemy to drop them. Some will urinate as it jumps away to give it a bad taste and also to cover their scent. The male frogs are the ones that sing. Different species sing different songs.

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Males are the ones that have the loud voice. Some females have voices too but they are softer. The males sing grunts, croaks to attract the females for mating. Some frogs even have a vocal sac which fills with air and swells up to make the voice even louder, like an amplifier refer to picture. Some males use their voice as a territorial call to warn other males of the same species that this is their territory. Mating Before frogs mate, their bodies go through some changes. These changes are caused by chemicals called hormones. They produce sex cells and changes in the appearance of the frogs like having brighter colors. The chemical changes are brought on by changes in the environment – warmer weather, more hours of sunlight or more rainfall. Once the male frog attracts a female to mate. As the eggs are released into the water, the male will release sperm over them to fertilize them and then they will leave. Some species do it in a different way though. The male Midwife toad will wind the eggs around their hind legs and carry them about until they hatch see picture. Certain tropical frogs will lay their eggs among leaves or holes in trees where there is rain water. Some will attach their eggs under leaves which are hanging over the water. When the tadpoles hatch, they fall into the water. An example of this is the Red-Eyed Tree frog. There are some which will lay their eggs on land, under logs and dead leaves. There are even a stranger ones like the Gastric Brooding Frog which give birth to their young via their mouths! The male Surinam toad collects the eggs laid by the female and puts them on her back. Her skin swells up into a pocket-like thing and covers the eggs. Frogs that live in tropical and semi-tropical regions, breed during the rainy season. This is because tadpoles need water to survive. Others, breed in spring or early summer. Life Cycle of frogs The life cycle of a frog is very interesting.

### 3: [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com): Customer reviews: Frogs (Reading Discovery)

*Frogs has 7 ratings and 2 reviews. A colorful book full of easy to read sentences about frogs. Has many full color photographs of many different frogs.*

### 4: Lesson Plans: All About Frogs (Elementary, Science)

*One Frog, One Fly (Reading Discovery) by Wendy Blaxland Robert and the rocket (Reading discovery) by Leesa Waldron Sharks (Reading Discovery) by Carolyn MacLulich.*

### 5: Leap Frog Discovery Ball | eBay

*Frog and Friends Party at the Pond by Eve Bunting, leveled books J-K From acclaimed author Eve Bunting, comes a beginning reader series featuring the delightful Frog and his friends Rabbit, Possum, Ra.*

### 6: From Tadpole to Frog by Wendy Pfeffer | Scholastic

*Frogs has 12 ratings and 2 reviews. Chris said: Not as good as Turtles and Snails but an interesting read. The book shows the frog skeleton. Toads are in.*

### 7: Frogs by Carolyn MacLulich

*Learn the differences between frogs and toads in this photo-filled text, including the sounds they make, where they live, and how they hatch and grow.*

### 8: Frogs (First Discovery Books) by Daniel Moignot

*This colorful and well-designed book describes the amazing metamorphosis of the frog from tiny, jellylike egg, to little fishy tadpole, to great big bullfrog.*

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### 9: Discovery Toys | Educational, Kid-powered learning products

*The Manã Biosphere Reserve is a hot spot for frogs and other species, he says, and this discovery underscores just how little we know about the region. He believes many poison frog species remain.*

*Bible Characters A to Z (Child Sockology) Samuel (Early success) Nelson commemorated in glass pictures Mercy, Pity, Peace Love Mapping applied linguistics a guide for students and practitioners Deacon ordination day The Crystal Masque Slovakia Ecology Nature Protection Handbook The first Europe, briefly Nice guys finish second Why there must be a revolution in Quebec The Peter Rabbit Theatre 91 /t Brief Bibliography of Florida History The heroes of the Arctic and their adventures Pictorial history of Paisley Planning nutritious vegetarian diets Cheryl Sullivan Local economic development definition Energy for developed and developing countries A political junkie is born Libro el placer de leer y escribir Jim Cairns M.H.R. The public use of private interest Seoul (Times Travel Library) Sign a ument with javascript The Visions of Tondal : text and miniatures excerpted from a translation by Madeleine McDermott and Roger Principles of polymer chemistry New trends in employment practices Oil production in western Europe Class 2 . Transferases IX Kid Canadian becomes Mr. MVP V. 2 An annotated selection of historic and contemporary writings. Sbi annual report 2017 Satire as colonial protest literature, by S. Kluth. 3. Midnight Dream An arm and four legs The assassination of Benazir Bhutto Beginners Guide to Mosaic Political process and the development of Black insurgency, 1930-1970 Cambridge Student Guide to Coriolanus (Cambridge Student Guides) To my friends throughout the Union [letter from John Tyler, Aug. 20, 1844]*