

GRADES 2–3

READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

FROG LIFE CYCLE

ANIMAL RESEARCH

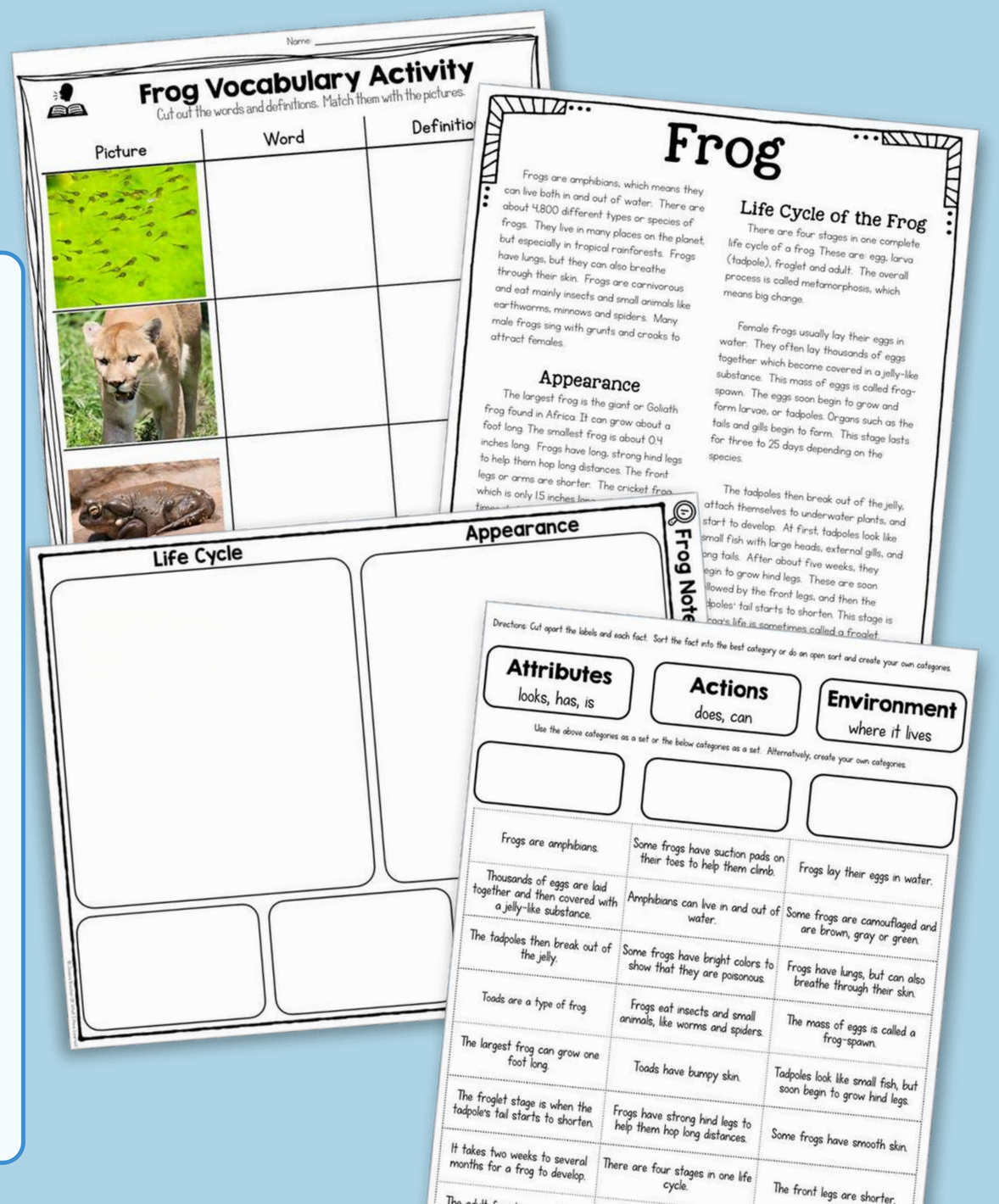
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

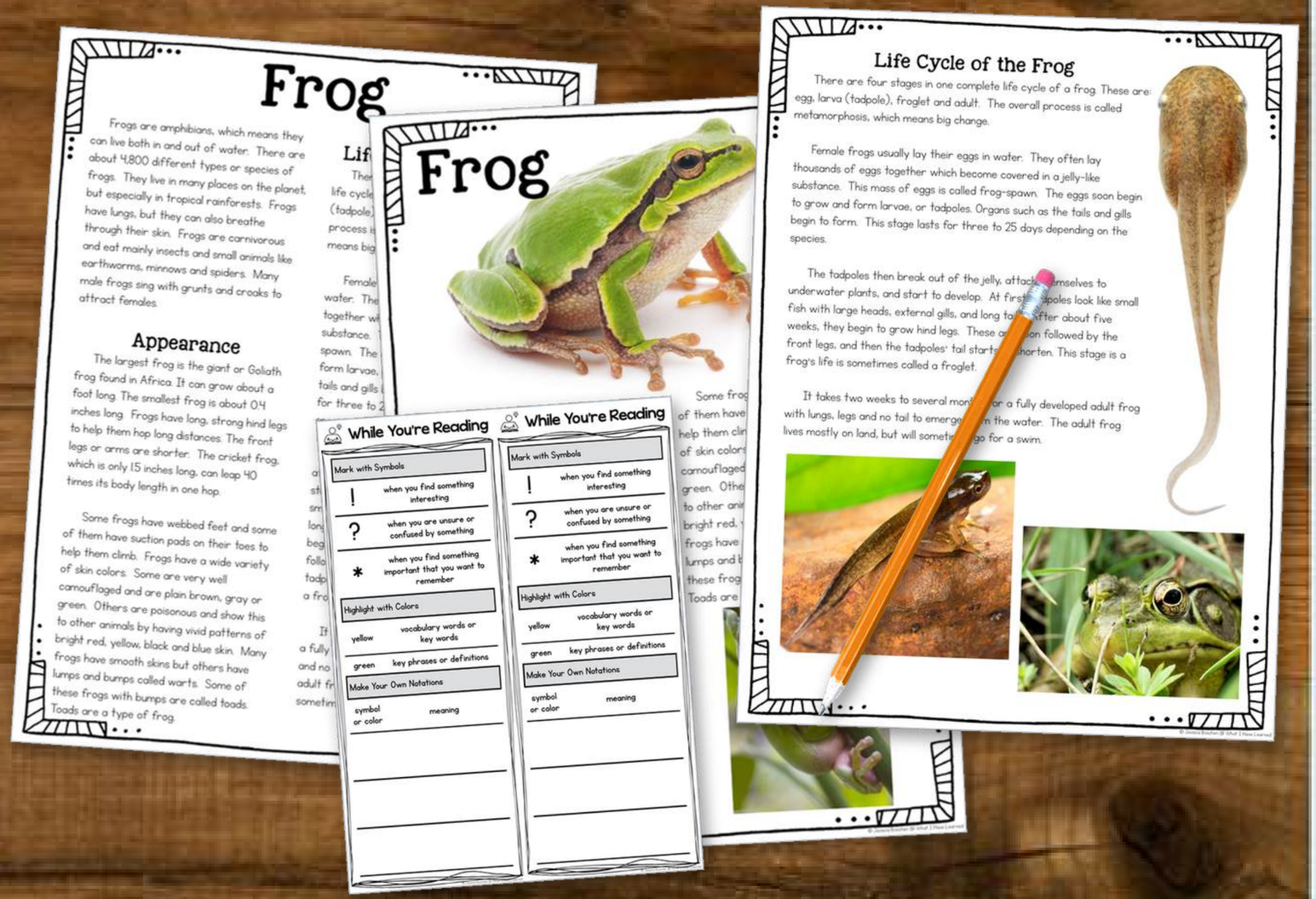
WHAT'S INCLUDED

Read, research, and write

- 1-page and 2-page informational articles
- Vocabulary cards and cut-and-paste activities
- Note-taking organizers and comprehension questions
- Fact sort activities
- Informational writing pages
- Answer keys included
- QR codes for safe video research



READ



Article comes in two formats.

Meet an animal in its habitat

1 ARTICLE

Students read a clear informational article about frog life cycle.

2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the frog life cycle's appearance, habitat, diet, and behavior.

3 DIFFERENT FORMATS

Teachers choose the article format that fits students' reading needs.

RESEARCH



Research pages make independent fact gathering manageable

Gather facts about frog life cycle

1 WATCH AND RESEARCH

Students use one QR-code page to find a safe video source for research about frog life cycle.

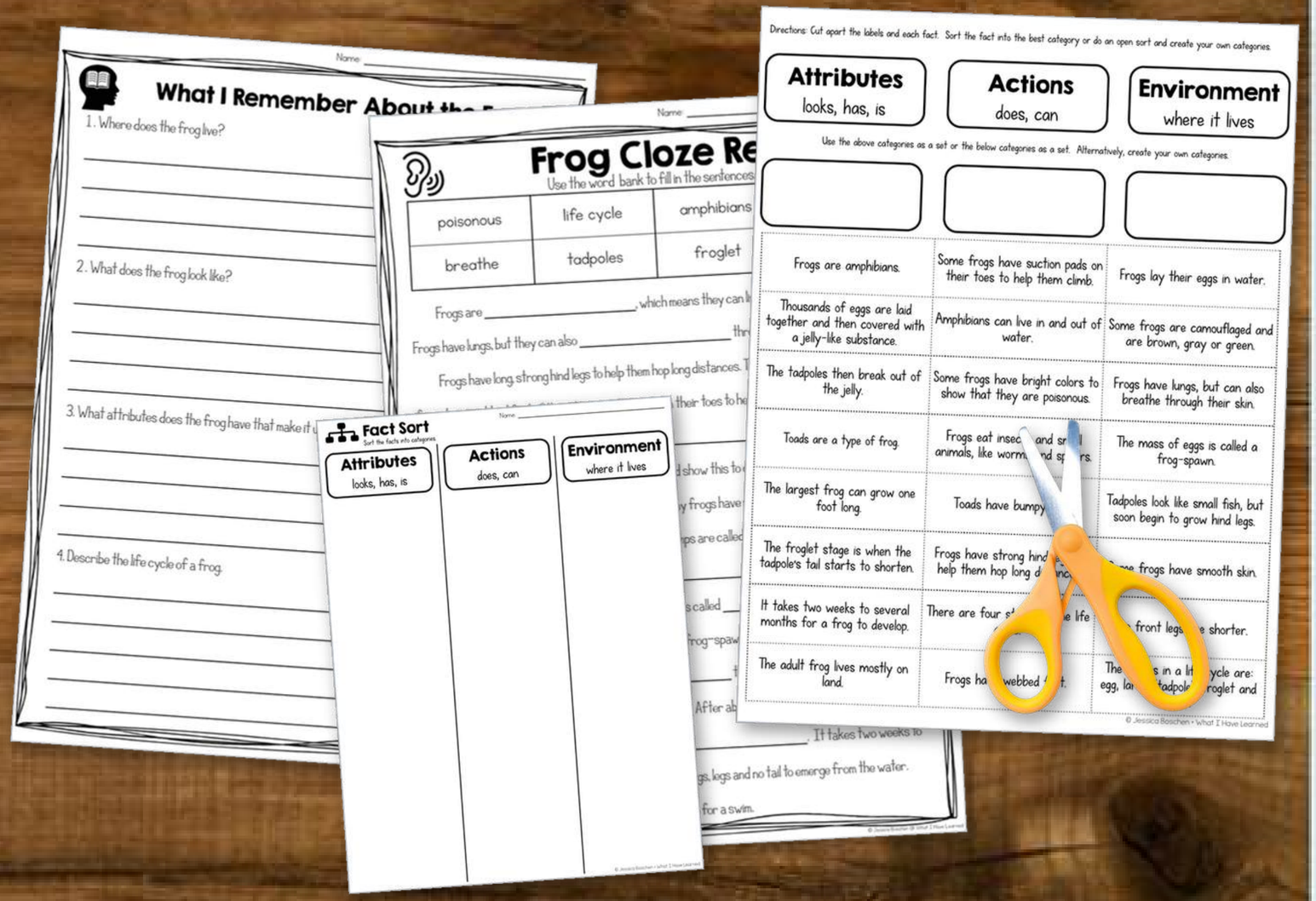
2 TAKE NOTES

Students record facts about the frog life cycle's body, habitat, behavior, and life cycle.

3 BUILD VOCABULARY

Students use picture cards and activities to practice important animal words.

ORGANIZE



Comprehension and sorting pages prepare students to write

Sort facts about frog life cycle

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about frog life cycle.

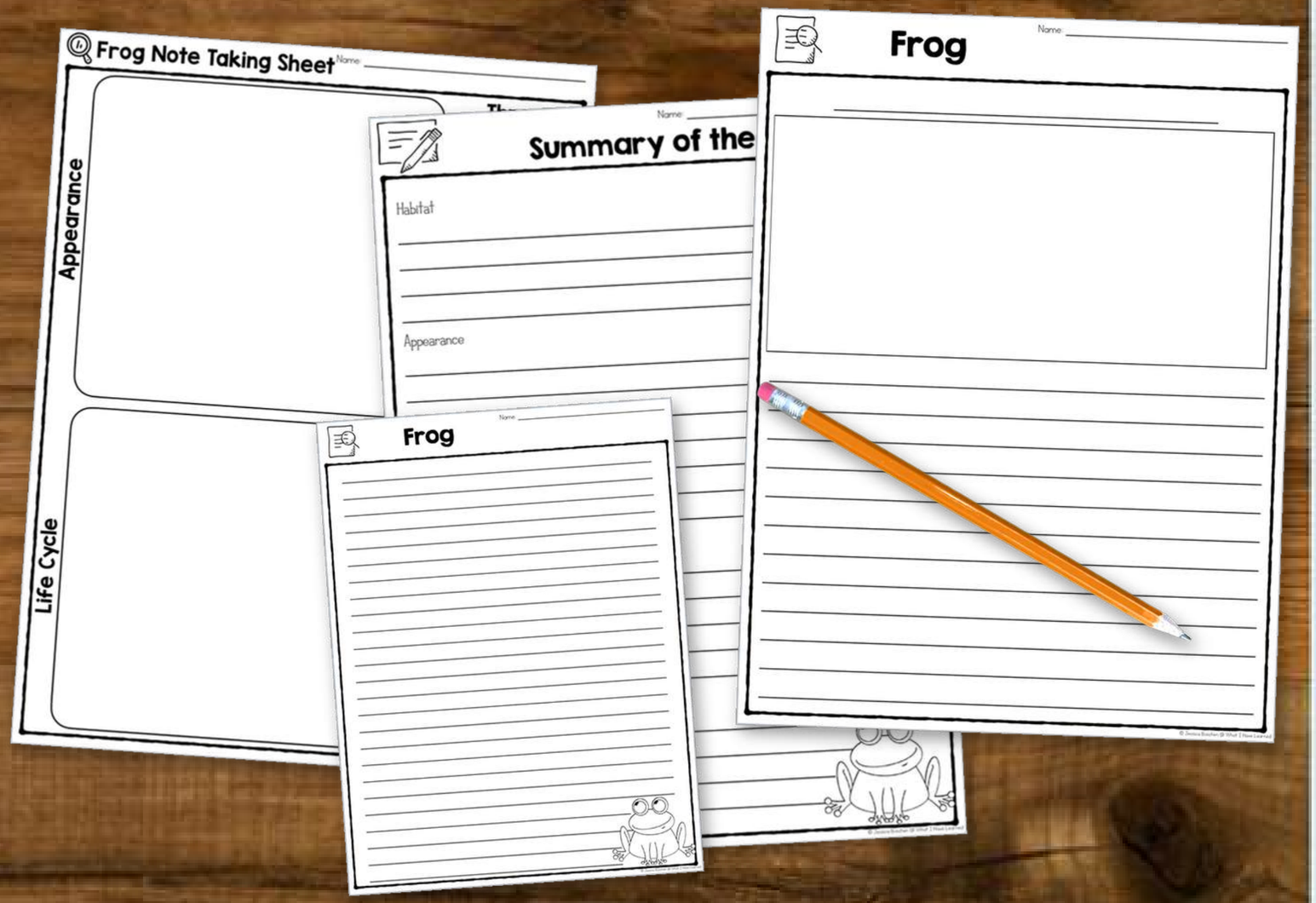
2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING

Students complete a cloze activity using key vocabulary and facts.

3 SORT FACTS

Students organize information into clear categories before writing.

WRITE



From organized notes to a finished informational report

Turn notes into an frog life cycle report

1 PLAN

Students use note-taking pages to collect and organize research.

2 SUMMARIZE

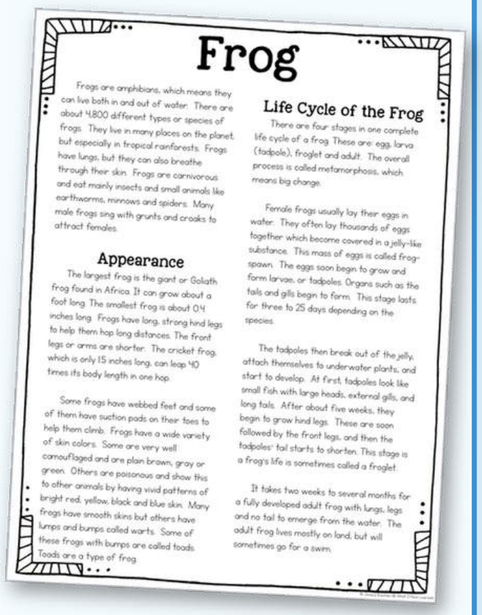
Students turn facts into a focused summary about frog life cycle.

3 WRITE

Students use report pages to explain what they learned.

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Frog

Frogs are amphibians, which means they can live both in and out of water. There are about 4,800 different types or species of frogs. They live in many places on the planet, but especially in tropical rainforests. Frogs have lungs, but they can also breathe through their skin. Frogs are carnivorous and eat mainly insects and small animals like earthworms, minnows and spiders. Many male frogs sing with grunts and croaks to attract females.

Appearance

The largest frog is the giant or Goliath frog found in Africa. It can grow about a foot long. The smallest frog is about 0.4 inches long. Frogs have long, strong hind legs to help them hop long distances. The front legs or arms are shorter. The cricket frog, which is only 1.5 inches long, can leap 40 times its body length in one hop.

Some frogs have webbed feet and some of them have suction pads on their toes to help them climb. Frogs have a wide variety of skin colors. Some are very well camouflaged and are plain brown, gray or green. Others are poisonous and show this to other animals by having vivid patterns of bright red, yellow, black and blue skin. Many frogs have smooth skins but others have lumps and bumps called warts. Some of these frogs with bumps are called toads. Toads are a type of frog.

Life Cycle of the Frog

There are four stages in one complete life cycle of a frog. These are: egg, larva (tadpole), froglet and adult. The overall process is called metamorphosis, which means big change.

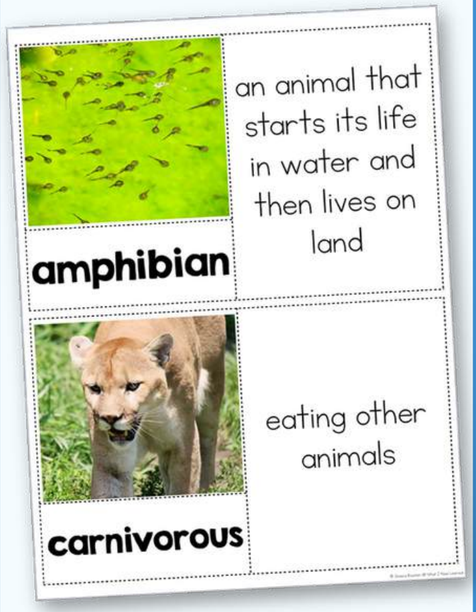
Female frogs usually lay their eggs in water. They often lay thousands of eggs together which become covered in a jelly-like substance. This mass of eggs is called frog-spawn. The eggs soon begin to grow and form larvae, or tadpoles. Organs such as the tails and gills begin to form. This stage lasts for three to 25 days depending on the species.

The tadpoles then break out of the jelly, attach themselves to underwater plants, and start to develop. At first, tadpoles look like small fish with large heads, external gills, and long tails. After about five weeks, they begin to grow hind legs. These are soon followed by the front legs, and then the tadpoles' tail starts to shorten. This stage is a frog's life is sometimes called a froglet.

It takes two weeks to several months for a fully developed adult frog with lungs, legs and no tail to emerge from the water. The adult frog lives mostly on land, but will sometimes go for a swim.

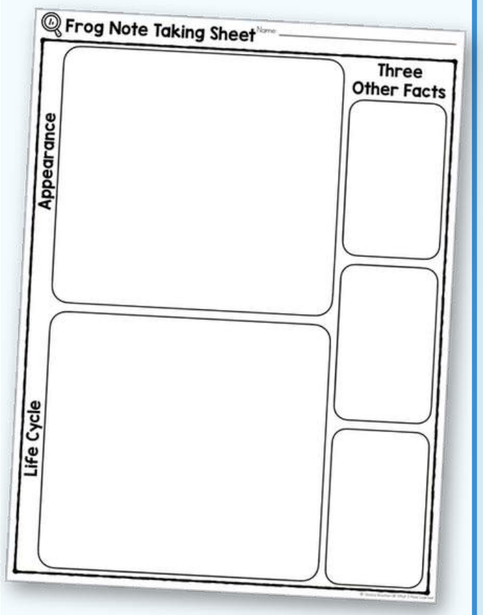
Read an informational article about frog life cycle in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



Build vocabulary with picture cards and activities about frog life cycle features and habitats.

RESEARCH


Frog Note Taking Sheet

Name:

Appearance

Life Cycle

Three Other Facts

Gather facts about the frog life cycle's appearance, habitat, diet, and behavior.

ORGANIZE


Directions: Cut apart the labels and each fact. Sort the fact into the best category or do an open sort and create your own categories.

Attributes looks, has, is

Actions does, can

Environment where it lives

Use the above categories as a set or the below categories as a set. Alternatively, create your own categories.

Frogs are amphibians.	Some frogs have suction pads on their toes to help them climb.	Frogs lay their eggs in water.
Thousands of eggs are laid together and then covered with a jelly-like substance.	Amphibians can live in and out of water.	Some frogs are camouflaged and are brown, gray or green.
The tadpoles then break out of the jelly.	Some frogs have bright colors to show that they are poisonous.	Frogs have lungs, but can also breathe through their skin.
Toads are a type of frog.	Frogs eat insects and small animals, like worms and spiders.	The mass of eggs is called a frog-spawn.
The largest frog can grow one foot long.	Toads have bumpy skin.	Tadpoles look like small fish, but soon begin to grow hind legs.
The froglet stage is when the tadpole's tail starts to shorten.	Frogs have strong hind legs to help them hop long distances.	Some frogs have smooth skin.
It takes two weeks to several months for a frog to develop.	There are four stages in one life cycle.	The front legs are shorter.
The adult frog lives mostly on land.	Frogs have webbed feet.	The stages in a life cycle are: egg, larva (tadpole), froglet and adult.

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Sort facts into appearance, habitat, behavior, and life cycle categories.

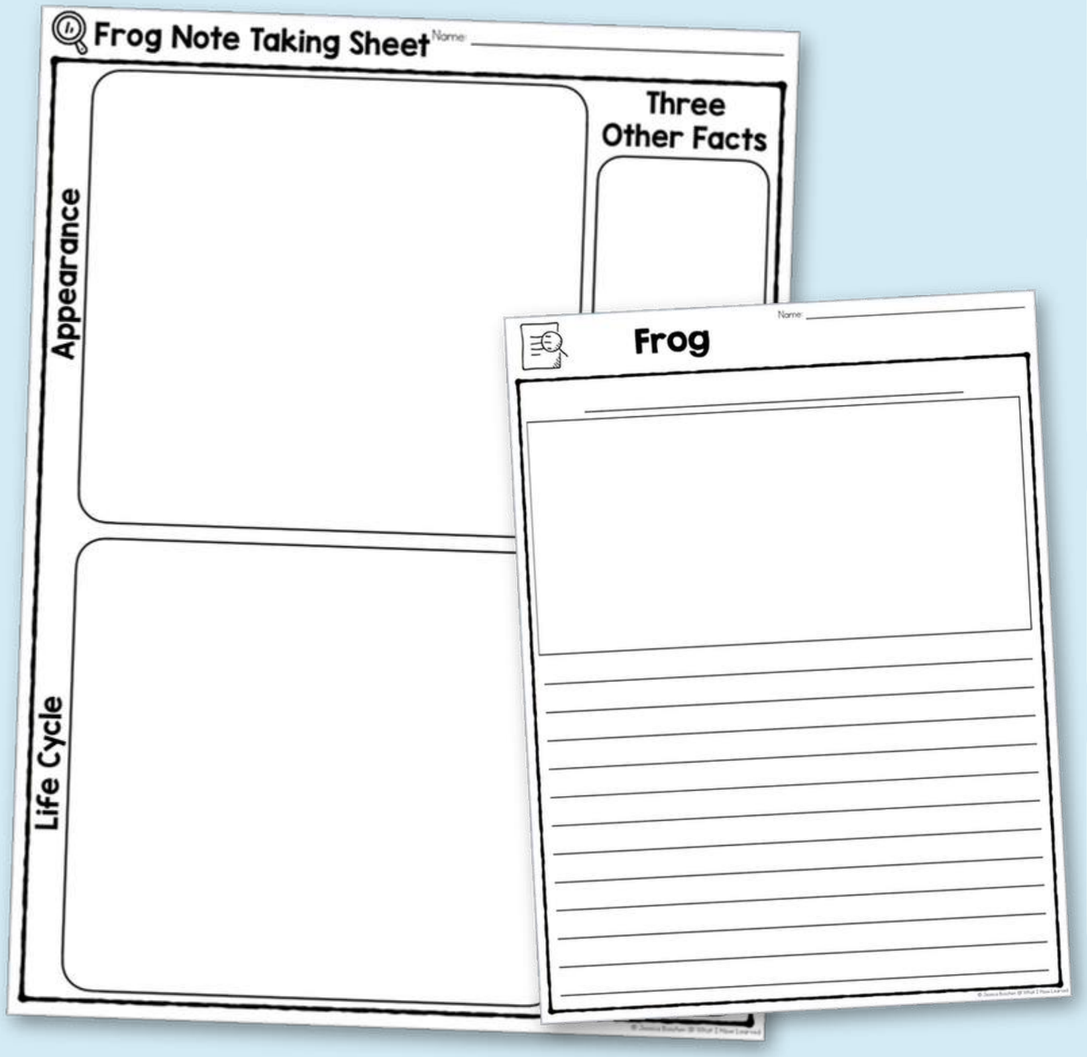
WRITE


Frog

Name:

Use the writing pages to turn notes into an animal research report about frog life cycle.

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

Use the articles and vocabulary pages during a science or nonfiction unit about frog life cycle.

2

GUIDED READING

Choose the article format and comprehension pages that fit your readers.

3

ANIMAL RESEARCH

Use QR-code research and note-taking sheets to collect facts from multiple sources.

4

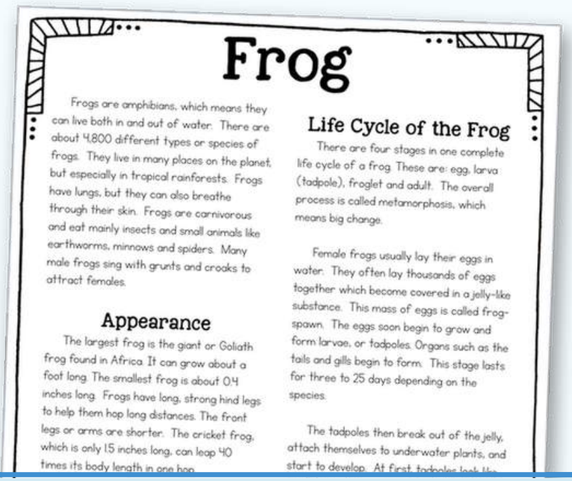
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about frog life cycle.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

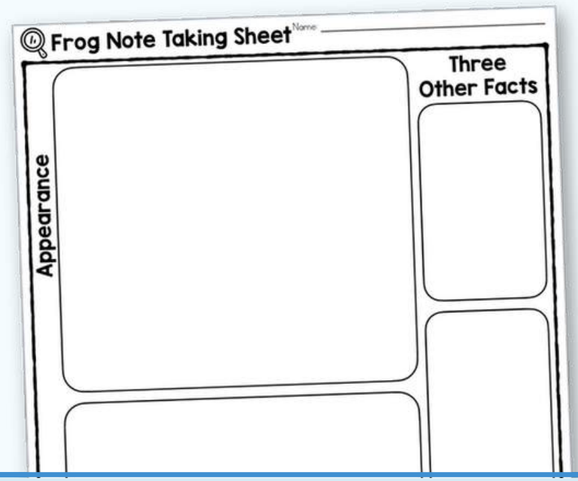
PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

Students read, write, sort, and research while learning about frog life cycle adaptations and habitats.



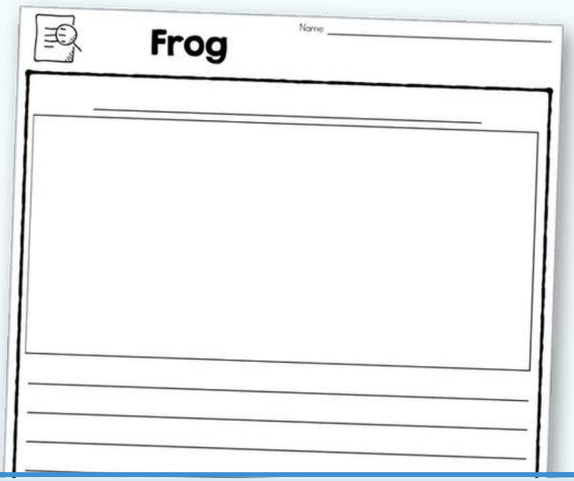
SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

Clear article, activity, and writing pages make planning simple and support independent work.



SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

Vocabulary cards, fact sorts, and note-taking organizers help students prepare an informational report.



TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

We used this as a supplemental activity for students after reading about the life cycle of a frog. Very useful for early finishers and for reinforcing concepts.

Megan O.

★★★★★

Enjoyable resource to reference when researching our frog topic.

Melanie B.

★★★★★

great resource to have on hand. interesting for the children to read and then use for thinking maps and informational writings.

Griffin B.





READY FOR YOUR CLASSROOM

- **Informational articles in two formats**
- **Vocabulary, comprehension, and research activities**
- **Note-taking and informational writing pages**



My passion is making learning accessible to all students. I love scaffolding learning, breaking down the concepts and building them up so that students can see the connections. I love figuring out the small components that build up to the big ideas and helping students see it all.



teach MATH | teach SCIENCE | teach READING | teach WRITING

What I have LEARNED