FROGS



Lesson Plan – Frogs

Whole group introduction

What is an amphibian? The word amphibian means "double life." Amphibians live the first part of their life in water and the second part mostly on land. They are cold-blooded and have smooth skin.

- Difference between a frog and a toad – Toads have dry skin with warts. They live on land. They walk rather than hop. Frogs live in or near water and have no warts.
- Life-cycle of a frog – egg, tadpole, froglet, frog.
- Where do frogs live? In or near water on every continent except Antarctica.
- What do frogs eat? Typically bugs or worms.

Chart of Frog Facts
4500 species in the world. 180 in the U.S. And Canada.
Frogs drink and breath through their skin
They have big, round ears on the side of their head
Bullfrogs leave tracks with their bellies as well as their toes
Frogs live on all continents except Antarctica and Iceland
The largest frog is the Goliath frog. He has a 1 foot long body and is 2.5 feet long with his legs stretched.
Some tree frogs live their entire lives in a tree
Some frogs have webbed toes. Some do not!

Activity: Frog hands

Materials:

Plastic sandwich bags

Procedure:

1. Have the children spread their fingers out and run them through a sink/bowl full of water.

2. Now have them place a small sandwich bags on their hand.

3. Have them spread their fingers out inside the bag and run them through the water again.

Questioning:

What did the children notice?
How do webbed feet help the frog?



Activity: Metamorphosis

Materials:

Paper plates
Construction paper
Hole punch
Paper fasteners

Procedure:

Help students to trace and cut an oval shape on the paper plate. This will serve as the tad pole/frog body. Cut two (2) front legs, a tail, and two (2) back legs from the construction paper.

Explain that tad poles change and that change is a good thing.

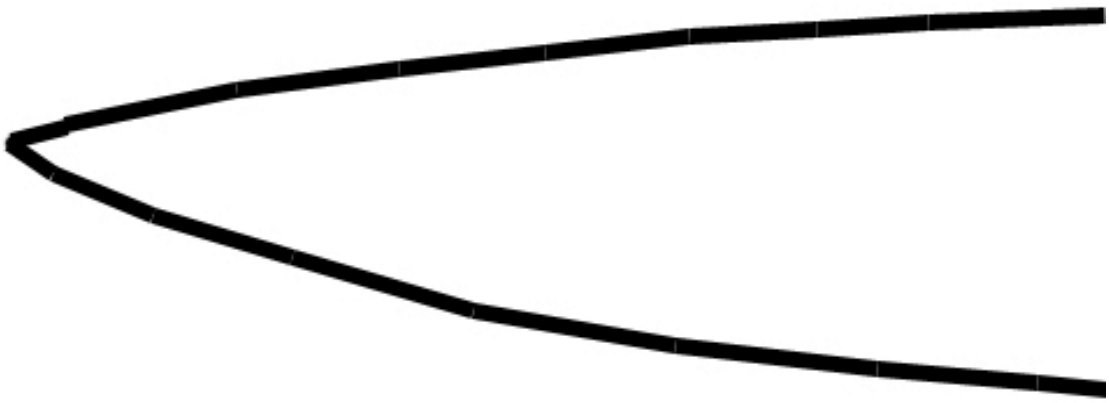
1. Start by attaching the tail to the tad pole body with a paper fastener.

2. Explain that as the tad pole gets older, he grows hind legs and becomes a froglet (attach the hind legs and front legs with fasteners).

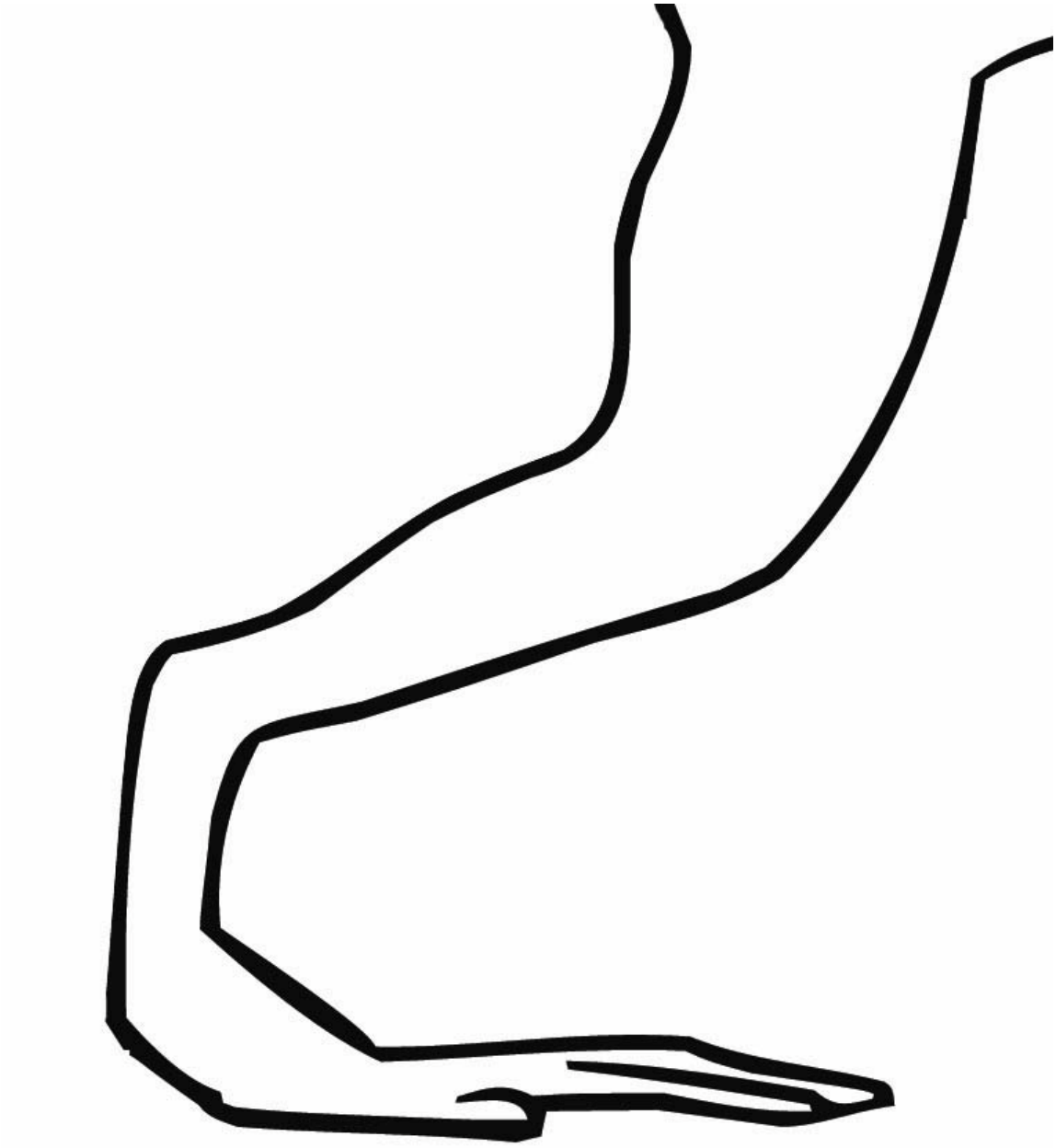
3. When he matures, he loses his tail and is now a frog.

Life cycle: egg => tad pole => froglet => frog

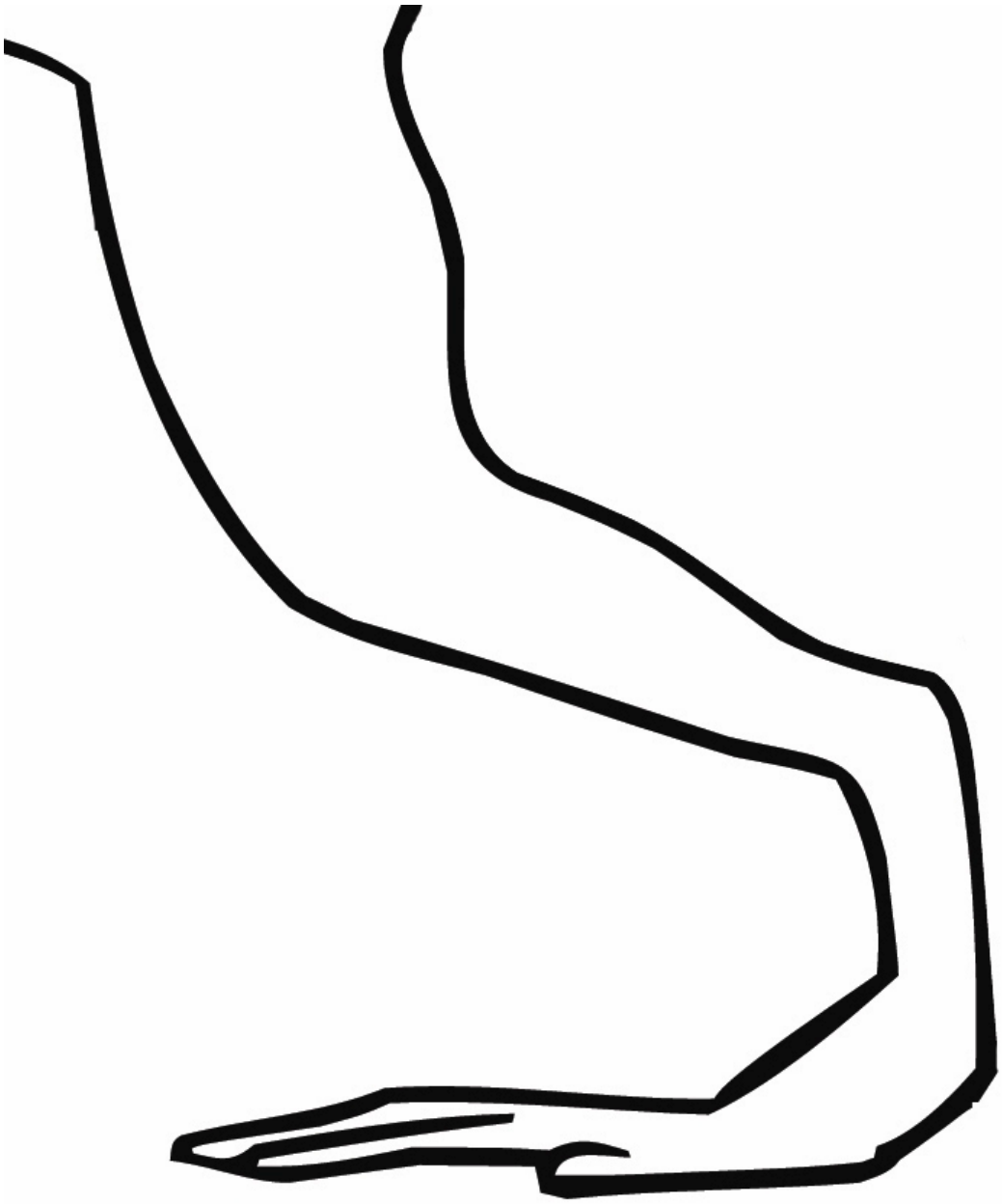
The following templates can be traced to make the frog's body parts.



Tail



Leg



Leg



Arm



Arm

Game: How do frogs eat?

Materials:

Paper party blowers
Velcro
Plastic flies/bugs

Procedure:

1. Attach a small piece of Velcro to each bug
2. Attach the complementary piece of Velcro to the end of a party blower
3. Give each child a party blower
4. Children aim the party blower at the bugs and catch them by blowing
5. Add music for "musical bugs".

This demonstrates how frogs catch bugs with their tongues.

How Frogs Eat



Game: How do frogs move?

Materials:

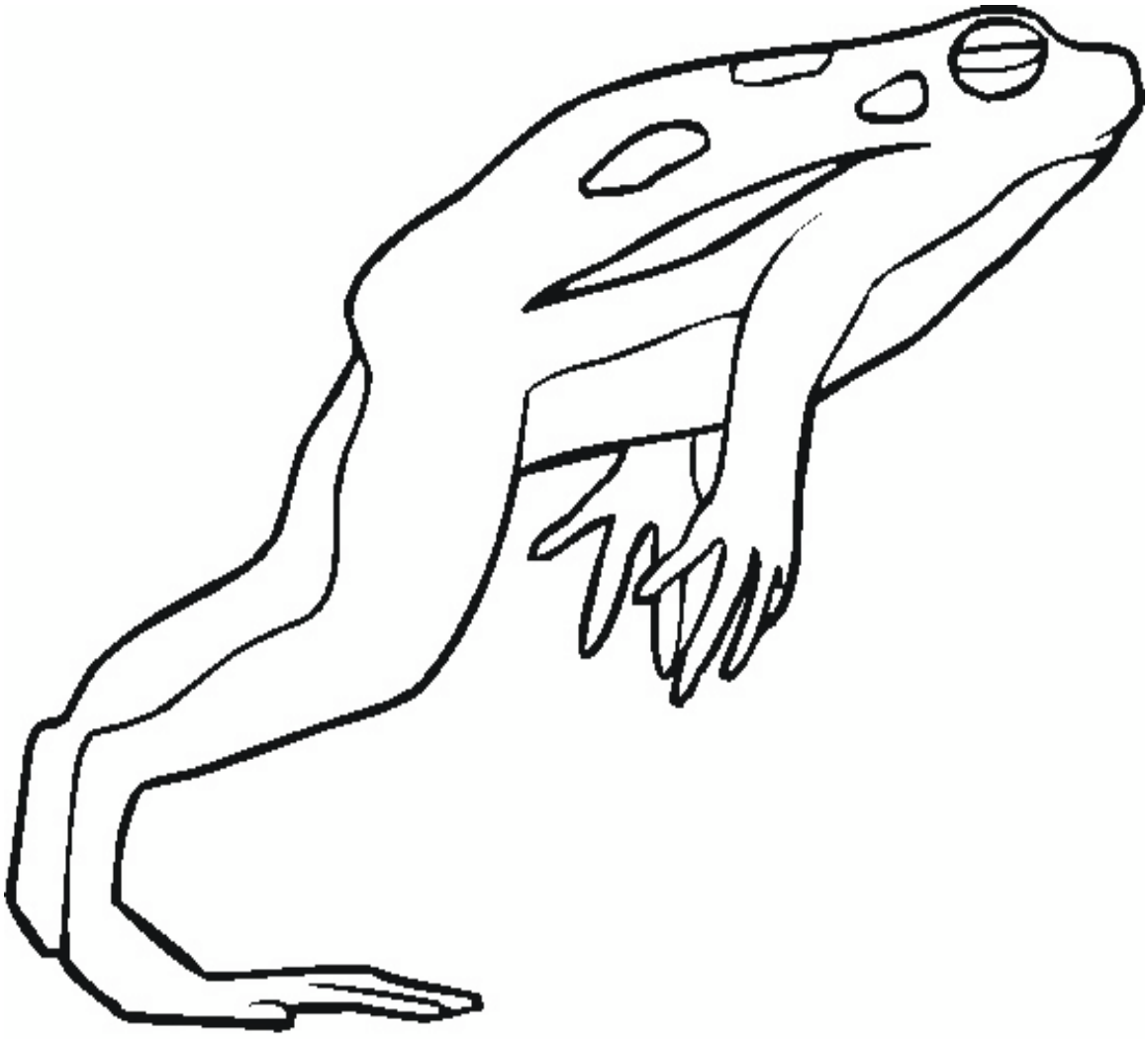
Hula Hoops (lily pads)
Construction paper

1. Cut frog feet from construction paper

2. Cut a hole in the frog foot big enough to put the student's foot through (frog foot rests on shoe)

3. Make another for hands

Lay the "lily pad" Hula Hoops out on the floor. Ask the children to crouch down and hop forward using only their feet. They may use their hands for balance. Split the children into groups and have a race to the end of the pond (classroom) and back.



Jumping Frog

Final closure

Discuss the physical features and abilities of a frog and ask the children if they have those features and abilities. Make a "kids" list and a "frogs" list to compare. Ask the children to explain what makes kids different from frogs.

Books to Read

"Frog and Toad Together" by Arnold Lobel (fiction)
"Christopher Webtoe and the Great Pond" - R.T. Sultzer (fiction)
"Fantastic Frogs" - Fay Robinson (introduction to frogs)
"Frogs Swallow With Their Eyes" - Gilda/Melvin Berger (odd facts about frogs)

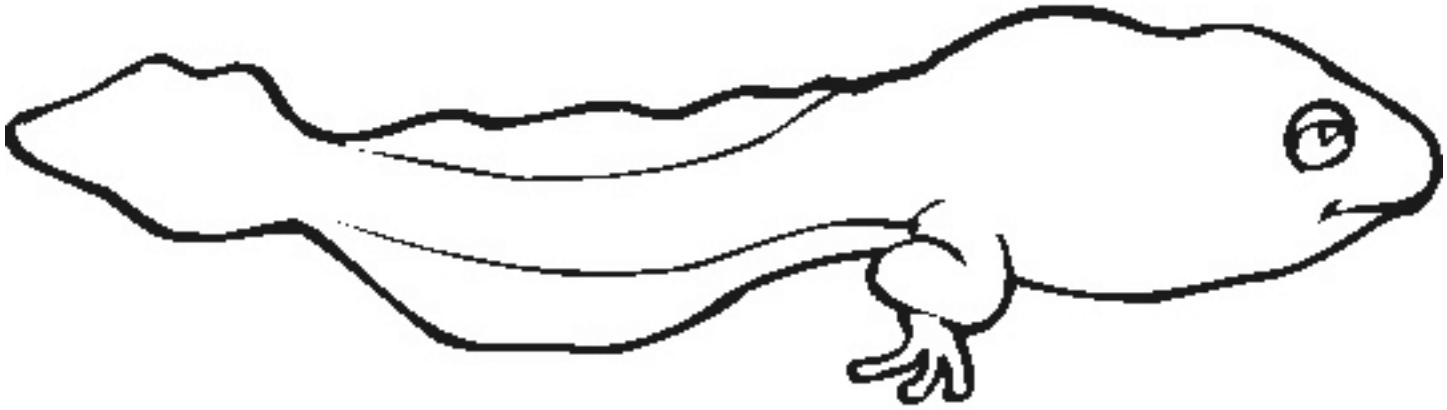
Frog Metamorphosis



Tadpole

http://ScienceForPreschoolers.com

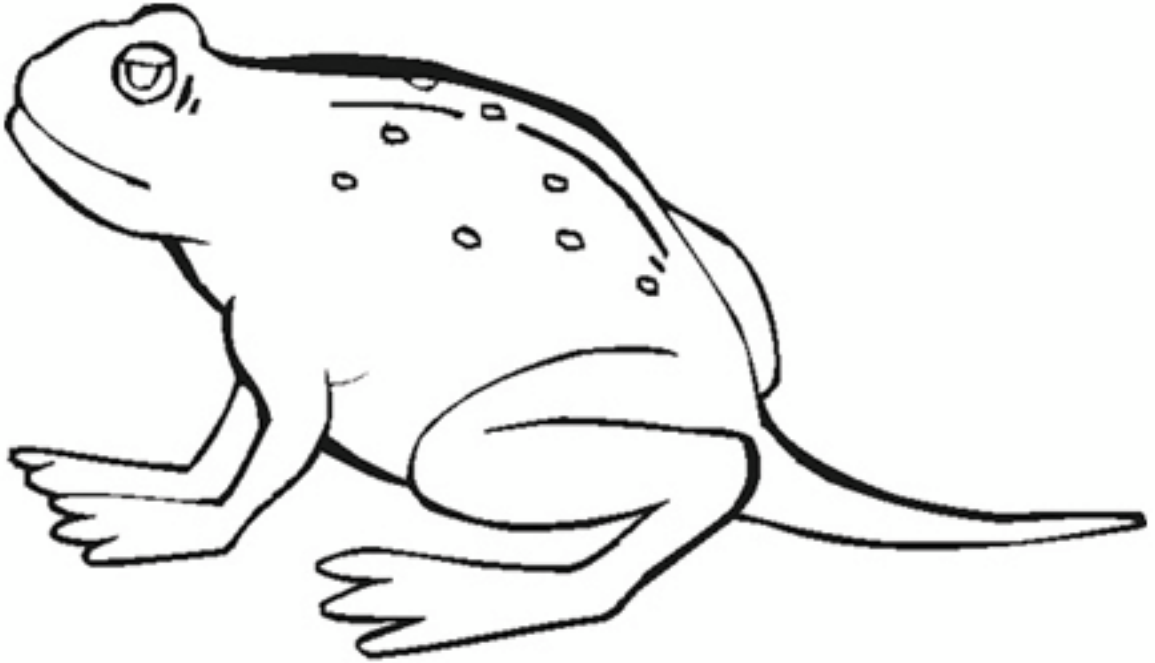
Frog Metamorphosis



Froglet

http://ScienceForPreschoolers.com

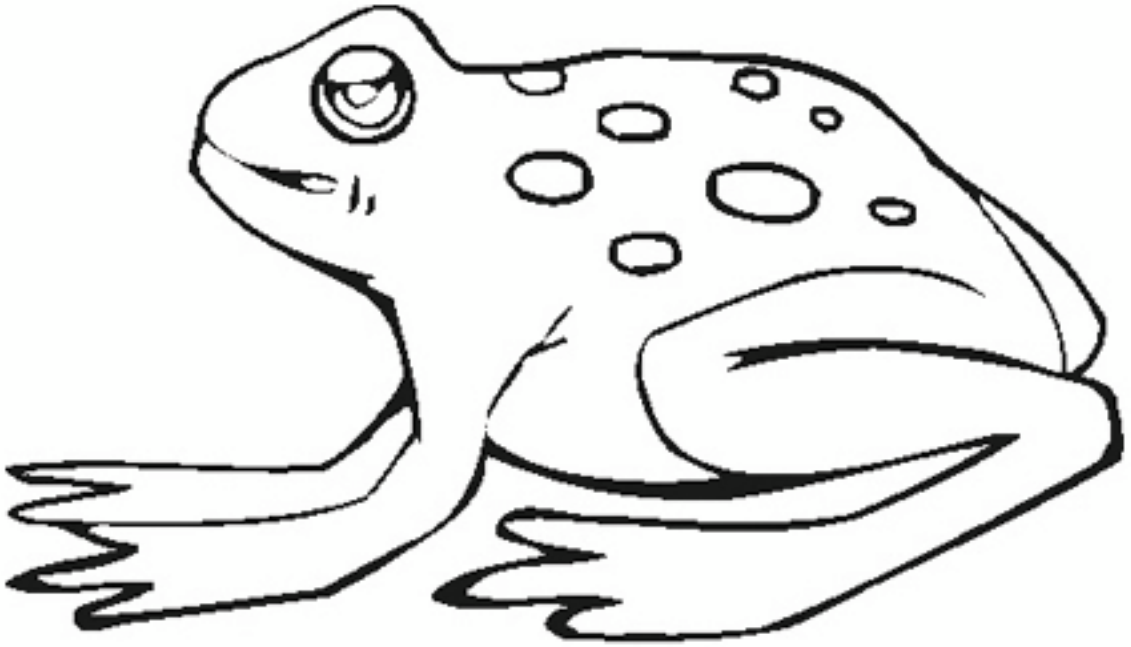
Frog Metamorphosis



Froglet

http://ScienceForPreschoolers.com

Frog Metamorphosis



Frog

http://ScienceForPreschoolers.com