

 MONGABAY


A FROG'S LIFE

Leveled Reader



Triona Gogarty

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A bright yellow frog is perched on a large, vibrant red flower petal. The frog is facing right and has a small blue spot on its back. The flower has several other petals and a white, textured center. The background is dark and out of focus.

How are frogs born?
Where do they come from?



A male frog croaks or sings to call the female. It uses vocal sacs to make the noise. The vocal sac looks like a balloon.



The smaller male frog sits on the female frog as she lays her eggs. She can lay one egg or hundreds of eggs.



The male frog releases his sperm onto the eggs so that new frogs will grow. This is called fertilizing the eggs.



The eggs are laid in a pond or a puddle in the rainforest. Each egg has one baby frog in it.



These eggs were laid in a pond.



Some eggs are laid on a leaf.
Tadpoles hatch out of the eggs.



Tadpoles do not look like frogs yet. They have a short round body and a long tail. They swim in the water and breath through gills like fish.



They do not have legs. They eat all the time.
Sometimes they eat plants they find in the water.



These tadpoles are eating a dead frog.



Some frog mothers and fathers take care of their tadpoles. This frog is carrying a tadpole on his back.



He will carry the tadpole up the tree and leave it safely inside a flower. There is a little pool of water in the flower.



The mother frog visits the tadpole in the flower. She brings it food. The food helps the tadpole to grow.



The tadpole grows legs. The tail shortens.
The tail is absorbed by the tadpole as food.




Now the froglet can breathe through its skin.
It leaves water. It looks more like its parents.



Here is a mother frog and her froglet. They do not look the same. The green and black coloring can help the froglet hide in the forest.



Now the frog has to find its own food.

A close-up photograph of two tree frogs perched on a large, vibrant green leaf. The frog on the left is a bright green color, while the one on the right is a pale blue-green. Both frogs have prominent, light-colored eyes and are looking towards the camera. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the plant's structure.

Here are two frogs in a plant. Maybe they are hiding. Maybe they are resting. Maybe they are looking for bugs to eat.

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Correlations

First Grade

High frequency words a, are, can, come, do, from, has, have, her, his, how, in, is, it, like, little, look, not, now, of, on, one, or, out, she, some, that, the, there, they, this, to, were, where, will, with

Story words absorbed, breathe, camouflage, female, fertilizing, releases, sperm, vocal sac

Reading Recovery 15–16

DRA 16 Guided Reading I

First Grade Science Standards 1-LS1-2, LS1.B, 1- LS3-1

Guiding questions:

- How do frog parents help their babies?
- Why do some frog parents put their tadpoles in trees?
- Where do frogs lay eggs?
- How are tadpoles different from their parents?
- How are tadpoles the same as their parents?

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