

Fantastic Frog Anchor Chart Directions

Directions: Work in your assigned frog group. Read about your assigned frog. Record any important adaptations for survival in your science notebook or on a piece of paper. Discuss your findings with your group. Create a rough draft of your anchor chart on notebook paper or in your science journal. Be sure to show your teacher the draft and get approval to move on.

Group Challenge:

Work with your team to create an anchor chart for your assigned frog. Your poster must include:

- 1) A list of adaptations that helps your frog survive.
- 2) A drawing of your frog with these adaptations labeled.
- 3) A map showing where the frog's habitat is located. (Use the maps provided and markers to color in its habitat.)

Possible Group Roles

(Roles can be combined if there are only a few people in your group.)

- 1) Text Reader
- 2) Map Maker
- 3) Group Illustrator
- 4) Scribe (might want to take turns)
- 5) Accuracy Checker
- 6) Rubric Checker

Frog Adaptations Anchor Chart Rubric

	4	3	2	1	Self Score	Teacher Score
Requirement	Awesome Job!	Great Job!	So So Job!	Could Do Better!		
Title	Title is large, printed clearly and is quite creative	Title is large, printed clearly and describes content	Title is printed clearly but small and describes content well	The title is too small and/or doesn't describe the content of the poster well		
Written Content and Accuracy	At least 5 accurate adaptations or facts are written on the poster	4 accurate adaptations or facts are written on the poster	3 accurate adaptations or facts are written on the poster	Less than 3 accurate adaptations or facts are written on the poster		
Diagram	Diagram of frog is accurate, colored, with all adaptations labeled.	Diagram of frog is accurate, colored, with most adaptations labeled.	Diagram of frog is somewhat accurate, colored, with some adaptations labeled.	Diagram of frog is not accurate, or not colored, or few adaptations labeled.		
Map	Map is accurately colored to show frog's habitat and has a key	Map is somewhat accurately colored to show frog's habitat and has a key	Map is accurately colored to show frog's habitat but has no key	Map is not accurately colored and does not have a key		
Neatness	The anchor chart is exceptionally attractive in terms of design, layout, and neatness	The anchor chart is attractive in terms of design, layout, and neatness	The anchor chart is acceptably attractive though it may be a bit messy.	The poster is distractingly messy or very poorly designed. Not attractive.		
				Total		

Frog Skin

Frogs have special skin they use to survive. Not only do they drink water through their mouth but they also absorb or take in moisture through their skin. They also get moisture from the food they eat. Frogs don't just use their mouth to breathe air into their lungs. They also use their skin to get extra oxygen or air from the water. Since they can only absorb oxygen through their skin when it's wet, they need to protect or take care of their skin. Most frogs secrete or give out mucus that makes their skin slimy. This mucus keeps them from drying out. If a frog's skin dries out, they can't use it to breathe and absorb moisture. Frogs also keep their skin healthy by constantly shedding their top layer of skin. They twist around to loosen their skin. Then they pull it off and eat it.

“Super Skin.” *Everything You Need to Know about Frogs: and Other Slippery Creatures*, DK Publishing, 2011, pp. 12–13.

Glass Frog

The glass frog gets its name because its skin is transparent, or see through. This helps the frog blend in with its environment. They are so transparent that if you look at them from underneath, you can see their hearts beating in their chests. Most glass frogs live high in the trees in the rainforest of Central and South America. Since the rainforest canopy is high up in the clouds, the glass frog's skin is kept moist and wet. The glass frog has round-ended toes that help them hang onto the leaves of the trees. When it's time for the female glass frog to lay her eggs, she will come down from the trees and lay her eggs on leaves that hang over running water. The male glass frog watches over the eggs and keeps them safe. When the eggs hatch, the tadpoles, or baby frogs, drop into the water. The tadpoles have a strong tail that helps them survive in fast-moving water.

"The Glass Frog." *Everything You Need to Know about Frogs: and Other Slippery Creatures*, DK Publishing, 2011, pp. 32–33.

Amazon Horned Frog

The Amazon Horned Frog has large, plump horns above its eyes. These spiky horns help the frog look like another leaf on the forest floor. The frog will sit quietly on the ground waiting for its prey. When an animal or insect gets close, the Amazon Horned Frog will strike with a quick snap of its mouth. Amazon Horned Frogs have a huge mouth that is wider than the length of their body. Because of their enormous mouth, Amazon Horned Frogs can swallow prey that is almost as big as itself. They will eat almost anything but prefer ants, insects, mice, and sometimes rats. This makes them carnivores because they eat meat. A female Amazon Horned Frog will lay up to 1,000 eggs, which increases their chance to survive. These frogs live in the Amazon Basin of Columbia, Equador, the Guianas, Southern Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil.

Amazon Horned Frog.” *Everything You Need to Know about Frogs: and Other Slippery Creatures*, DK Publishing, 2011, pp. 20–21.

Lake Titicaca Frog

The Lake Titicaca frog uses its large flaps of skin to survive. Since it lives 12,500 feet above sea level, its environment is very cold. The frog survives the freezing cold and thin air by living at the bottom of the lake. Water at the bottom of the lake never goes over 50°F. Since it's too cold to rise to the surface to breathe, the Lake Titicaca frog or flapping frog uses its large skin flaps to help it breathe underwater. The Lake Titicaca frog will do push-ups to keep the water moving around its body. This exercise keeps its skin flaps moving against the oxygen in the water helping it breathe underwater. The Lake Titicaca frog must swim to the surface to breed where it lays close to 500 eggs. This frog is the largest aquatic or water frog in the world. It lives in Lake Titicaca that is located South America on the borders of Bolivia and Peru.

"In Search of the Flapping Frog." Everything You Need to Know about Frogs: and Other Slippery Creatures, DK Publishing, 2011, pp. 56–57.

Wallace's Flying Frog

The Wallace's flying frog uses its special toes and loose skin to help it survive. Another name for Wallace's flying frog is parachute frog because it can glide or float through the air. This makes the Wallace's flying frog one of the few airborne amphibians. The Wallace flying frog can't really fly, but it can soar through the air for short distances, which make it look like it's flying. This frog has a special membrane or skin between its toes. It also has loose skin on its sides. When the Wallace flying frog is ready to go airborne, it jumps into the air and spreads his toes really wide catching the air between its toes. The extra skin on its sides spreads out like a big parachute. These two adaptations help the Wallace flying frog float safely to his target. The Wallace flying frog lives in Malaysia and Borneo.

"Is it a bird? Is it a plane?" *Everything You Need to Know about Frogs: and Other Slippery Creatures*, DK Publishing, 2011, pp. 64.

Water-Holding Frog

To survive during the dry months of Australia, the water-holding frog will absorb about half its weight in water. This makes the frog almost double in size! To hold onto this water when the weather is hot and dry, the water-holding frog will burrow or dig, a hole more than 3 feet down in the mud. This hole becomes the water-holding frog's new home during the summer. Once inside the muddy hole, it enters a deep sleep known as summer hibernation. The water-holding frog will stay underground until it senses rain, wakes up and digs its way above ground. During the rainy season the water-holding frog lives in puddles, pools of water, and streams. The water-holding frog eats tadpoles, frogs, and little insects. A female water-holding frog lays about 500 eggs, and then will go into hibernation to protect her from heat and dryness. Earlier inhabitants of Australia (the Aborigines) used to dig up the water-holding frog and use them as a "living water bottle" by squeezing the water out of the frogs.

"The Water-Holding Frog." *Everything You Need to Know about Frogs: and Other Slippery Creatures*, DK Publishing, 2011, pp. 36–37.

Frog Gallery Walk Recording Sheet

Name _____

1. Name of Frog: _____

Special Adaptations:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

2. Name of Frog: _____

Special Adaptations:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

3. Name of Frog: _____

Special Adaptations:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4. Name of Frog: _____

Special Adaptations:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

5. Name of Frog: _____

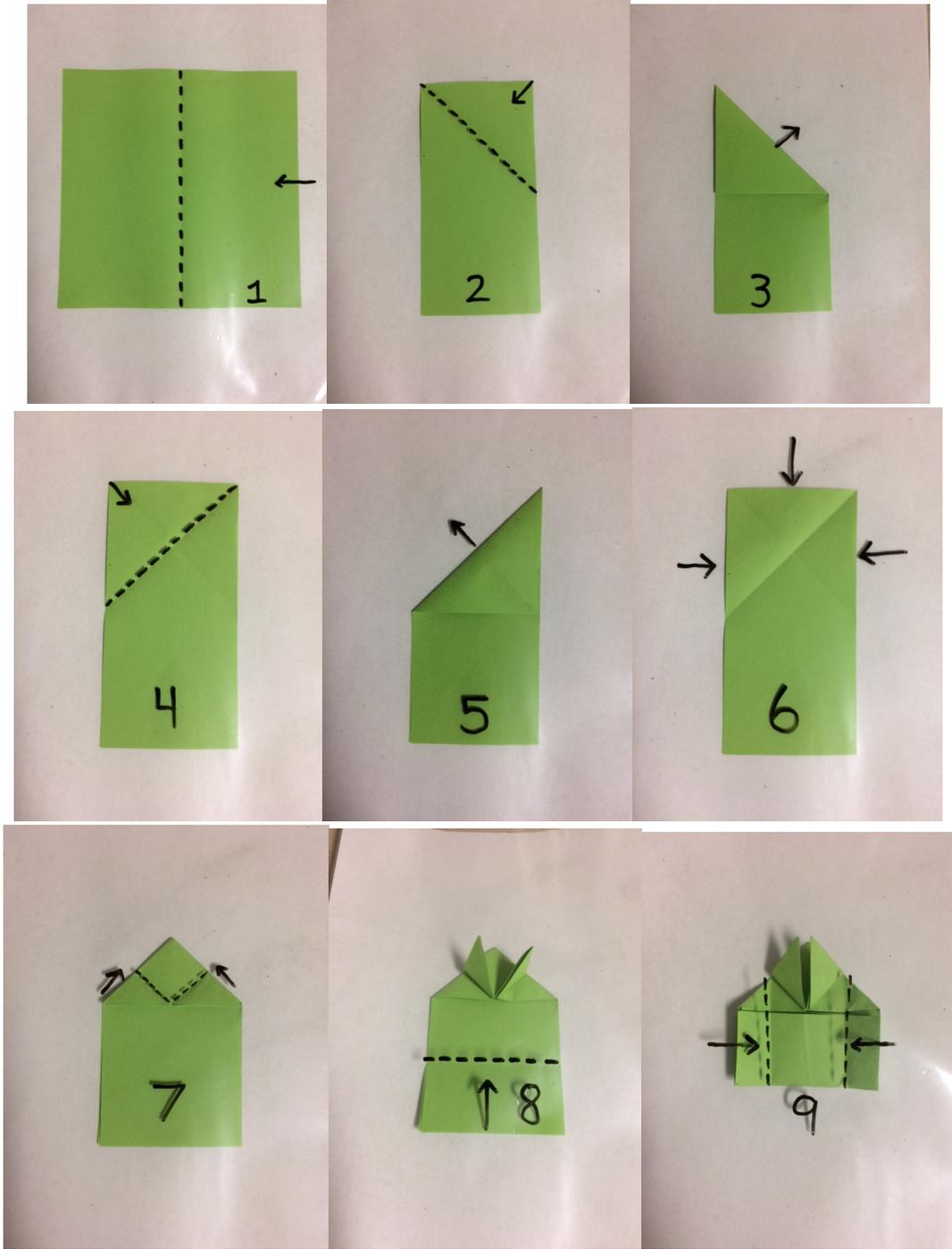
Special Adaptations:

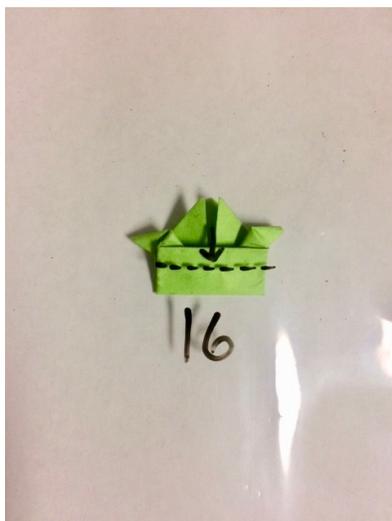
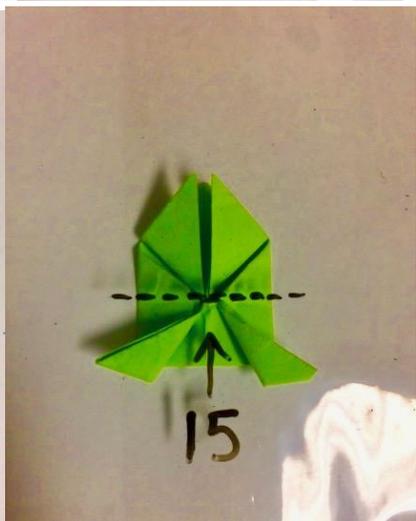
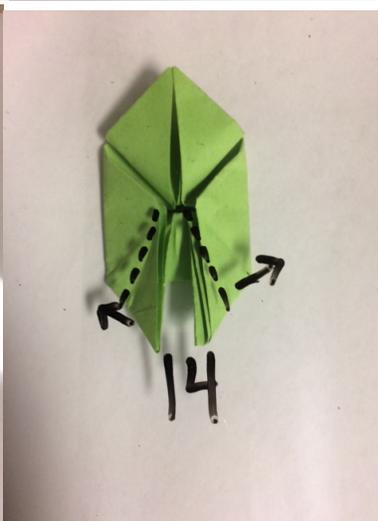
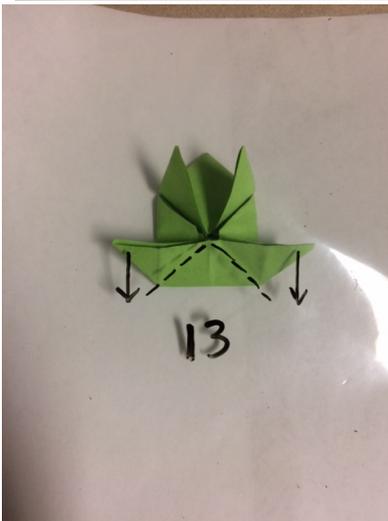
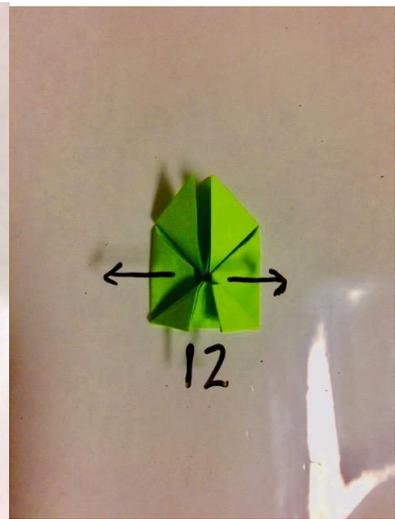
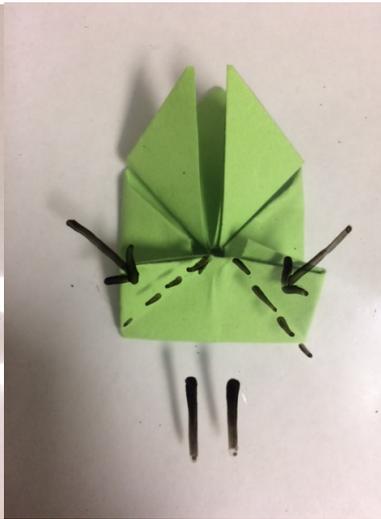
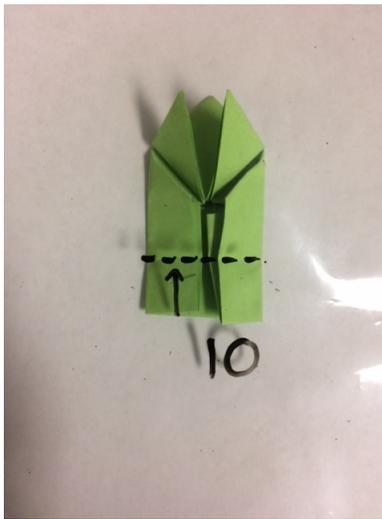
1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Origami Jumping Frog Directions





Fantastic Frogs: Origami Jumping Frog Contest Directions

Directions: Get into groups of three. Each person in the group picks out a different size of origami folding paper (6X6, 8X8, 9 ¾ X9 ¾). Follow the origami folding directions to make your origami jumping frog.

Group Challenge

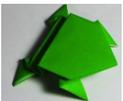
Work with your team to answer the question: Which size origami folding paper makes the best jumping frog?

You will need the following materials:

- An origami frog made from 6X6 paper
- An origami frog made from 8X8 paper
- An origami frog made from 9 ¾ X9 ¾ paper
- Measuring tape
- Origami jumping frog recording paper
- Origami jumping frog graph

Create a Fair Test

- 1) Start your frog with feet on the line (beginning of the tape measure).
- 2) Flip your frog from the back (no pushing, flicking, throwing or blowing).
- 3) Frog must land on feet to count. If not, redo the jump.
- 4) Round up to the nearest inch from the nose.
- 5) If frog is turned backward but on its feet, measurement must be taken from the starting point to its front feet or tip of mouth. Do not turn.



Take turns jumping your frogs five times and record your data. Work together with your team to create a scale for your frog graph and then color in your bar graph.

Conclusion: Did the size of an origami frog affect how far it jumped? Why do you think that size worked better?

Origami Jumping Frog Recording Sheet

Name: _____

Size of origami paper: _____

Record the distance of each jump in inches. Round up to the nearest inch.

1st Jump: _____ inches

2nd Jump: _____ inches

3rd Jump: _____ inches

4th Jump: _____ inches

5th Jump: _____ inches

Find the median distance of your jumps by listing the distances in numerical order (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Numbers of the same value must be included as well. So 5, 8, 7, 5, 5 would be listed as 5, 5, 5, 7, 8. 5 is the median or middle number.

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____
Median

The number in the middle is the median. The median is the value in the middle of your set of data. Use the median when creating your bar graph.

Name: _____

Writing about Adaptations

Directions: Pick one of the two prompts about adaptations to write about. You are being graded using the Informative-Explanatory Essay writing rubric so introduce your topic and support your main idea with a minimum of three ideas and supporting details and examples for each. Your response should include evidence, supportive examples, and vocabulary words from the word wall. Vary your sentence structure and end with a strong, concluding sentence.

Prompt Number 1

You discover a new creature! Describe its environment and the many adaptations this mysterious creature has made to survive. You can title your written response: Adaptations of the Mysterious _____ Creature.

Prompt Number 2

Think about another animal besides a frog. Tell about the special adaptations this animal has and how they help this animal survive in its environment. Some possible animals to write about are seals, polar bears, monkeys, cats, giraffes, bats, rattlesnake, chameleons, humming birds, penguins, skunks, and scorpions.