

DOWNLOAD FREE WORK SHEETS AND ACTIVITIES

www.livingworldeducation.com/biology

written and illustrated by Colin Marshall Copyright Living World Education, 2023

Frogs are **amphibians**. Their life cycle begins in water because they lay eggs without shells.

On land, the jelly-like spawn would dry out.

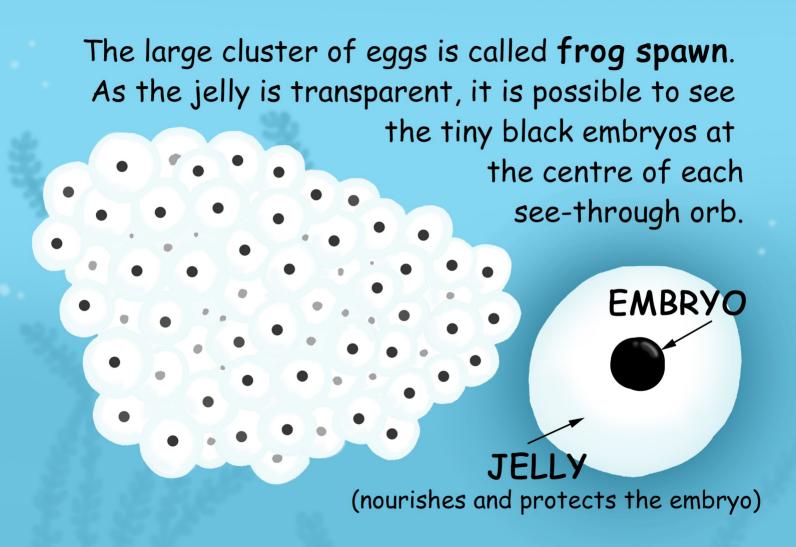
All amphibians have a stage of transformation from larvae to adults called metamorphosis.



Adult frogs couple up with the male attracting a mate with a **croaking** call.

The male gives the female a squeeze and she releases her eggs.





As the embryo develops, it is easy to see the forming of a head and a tail.

The tadpole soon emerges, and continues to eat the jelly.

Oxygen from the water is absorbed by delicate, feathery gills (like a fish) which can be seen on either side of the body.

HEAD



After a short while, the tadpoles become more defined with a glossy, dark body. It uses a wiggly tail to swim as it feeds on tiny creatures and plants called algae.

Now the tadpole has speckled skin, well developed eyes and a sucker mouth.

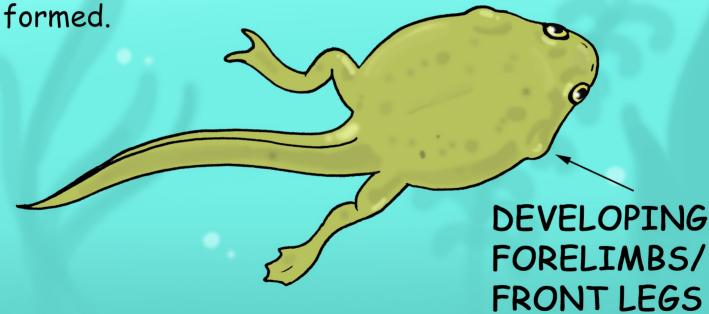
Bumps appear by the tail, indicating where legs will soon appear.

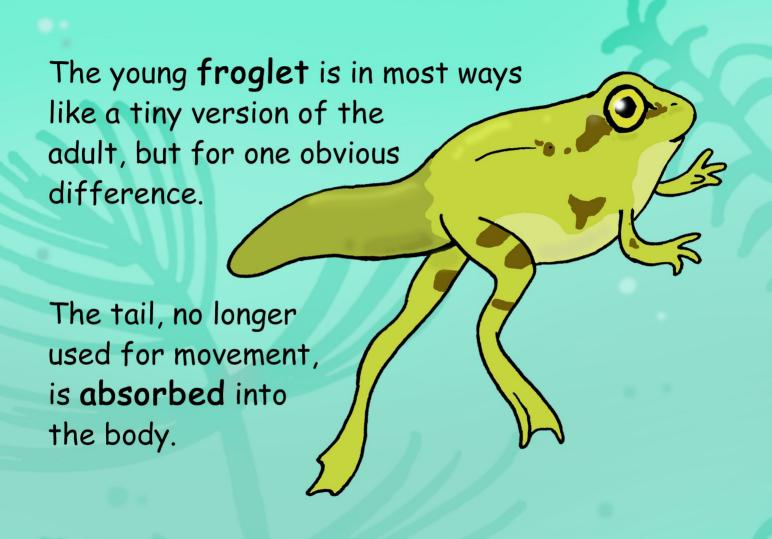


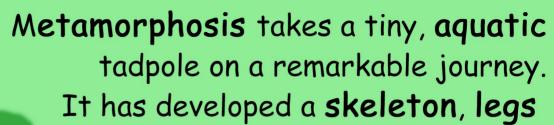
SIGNS OF HIND LEG GROWTH

Shortly after the development of back legs, it is possible to see bumps where forelimbs will soon emerge.

The head is starting to become more clearly formed







and a totally different way of **breathing**!

