

“Frog Life Cycle” lesson plan

Duration: 20-30 minutes

Objectives:

- Students will illustrate the stages in the life cycle of a frog
- Students will describe the life cycle of a variety of animals, including insects, amphibians, birds, and mammals
- Students will compare changes in the appearance and behaviour of various animals as they go through a complete life cycle
- Students will compare physical characteristics of various animals, including characteristics that are constant and those that change

Background:

The stages of an animal's life are called a life cycle. Female frogs lay thousands of tiny eggs in water. Tadpoles hatch from these eggs and look more like fish in appearance than frogs because they have long tails and no legs in this life cycle stage. Through a series of changes, tadpoles grow back and front legs and their tails shorten. Eventually, the young froglets' tails disappear and they become adult frogs. The adult frogs mate and the female frogs produce more eggs, and the cycle continues. This activity will help students identify the stages in the life cycle of a frog and compare changes in the appearance and behaviour of frogs as they go through a complete life cycle.

Materials:

- One “Frog Life Cycle Activity” handout per student
- Colouring utensils
- Scissors
- One brad (metal fastener) per student

Procedure:

1. Give each student a “Frog Life Cycle Activity” handout. Have students colour each stage in the life cycle of a frog before going to the next step.
2. Have students cut out both pieces from the handout. Then have them attach the pieces together with a brad (metal fastener) through the centre dot, making sure the “Frog Life Cycle” piece sits on top of the other piece of paper.
3. Spin and see the life cycle of a frog! Ask students how the look and behaviour of a frog changes as it goes through a complete life cycle. In what ways does a tadpole appear more like a fish than a frog? How is a life cycle like a circle?