## Frogs

1 Match and number.

| little tadpole | eggs | little frog | big | big |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| in the water |  | with a tail | frog | tadpole | | little tadpole |
| :---: |
| in the egg |



2 Read and complete.

## 3. The tadpole eats

 and swims in the 2. The little

$\qquad$ grows


1. Female frogs lay tiny eggs

2. Frogs live
3. Frogs eat
4. Frogs can
5. Frogs lay
6. Frogs are
7. The big tadpole has got two $\qquad$ . has still got has still
a tail.
8. The adult frog hasn't got a
$\qquad$ .
9. The little



## MMLD ANMMMAS



## Aims

- To study the main characteristics of amphibians.
- To introduce the life cycle of frogs.


## Materials

- Flashcards/pictures of frogs and their life cycle. Alternatively, you can enlarge the pictures on the worksheet.
- Wordcards for: eggs, little tadpole in the egg, little tadpole in the water, big tadpole, little frog with a tail and big frog.
- Pictures/flashcards of animals the children are familiar with, eg, tiger, snake, crocodile.
- Worksheet.
- Coloured pencils.


## Duration

30 minutes.
Language focus

- Present simple including have got and can.


## Cross-curricular content

- Natural science.
- Amphibians.
- The life cycle of frogs.


## Warm-up

- Explain that you are going to describe an animal and that the children have to guess what it is (a frog). To do this, give them some information about frogs, progressing from general to more specific information, eg, They're little. They live in water and on land. They've got two back legs to jump. They're green. They've got very long tongues. They eat insects. They can jump (demonstrate how frogs jump). They make noises (make a frog noise). Start drawing a frog on the board if necessary.


## Completing the Worksheet

## Activity 1

- Show the children the pictures of the 6 stages in the life cycle of a frog (in random order). Ask them What can you see in this picture? Teach eggs, little tadpole, big tadpole, little frog and big frog.
- Once the students are familiar with the words, put the pictures on the board in the same order they appear in Activity 1. Ask Which
picture is number 1? (eggs) Write the number 1 next to the picture of the eggs. Continue with the other 5 pictures. (Leave the pictures on the board.)
- Ask the children to match the words with the pictures in Activity 1.
- Ask the children to number the pictures in Activity 1 (they write the numbers next to the words). Check answers.
Answers: 1-eggs; 2-little tadpole in the egg; 3-little tadpole in the water; 4-big tadpole; 5-little frog with a tail; 6-big frog.


## Activity 2

- Put the pictures on the board in the right order. Explain and elicit from the children the changes that frogs go through before they become adults. First, (pause for the children to say what happens first) ... Yes, female frogs lay tiny eggs. Continue with the other 5 stages. Use mime and gesture to help comprehension. Number 2: The little tadpole grows in the egg. Number 3: The tadpole eats and swims in the water. Number 4: The big tadpole has got two legs. Number 5: The little frog has still got a tail. Number 6: The big frog hasn't got a tail.
- Ask the children to write the words in Activity 2.
Answers: 1-eggs; 2-tadpole; 3-water; 4-legs; 5 -frog; 6-tail
- Now ask the children to draw pictures to illustrate the changes (they can use the back of the worksheet or a separate piece of paper). They can colour in the pictures. Say What colour are frogs? They're green. Continue with eggs and tadpoles. Eggs are black in the middle. Tadpoles are black or brown.


## Activity 3

- Show a picture of an animal the children are familiar with, eg, a tiger. Elicit information about tigers from the children and let them talk about them. Then encourage them to finish your sentences about tigers: Tigers live ... (in the jungle). Tigers eat ... (meat). Tigers have got ... (fur). Tigers have ... (babies). Tigers are ... (mammals). Other answers are possible.
- What about frogs? Elicit similar information, eg, Frogs live ... (in water and on land).
- Explain that frogs are amphibians. Amphibians live in water and on land.
- Ask the children to do Activity 3.

Answers: Frogs live in water and on land. Frogs
eat insects and other small animals. Frogs can jump. Frogs lay eggs. Frogs are amphibians.

## Extra activity

Test your memory. Complete my sentence. One child says Frogs live in ... and his/her partner says water and on land! Demonstrate the activity and let the children continue taking turns.

