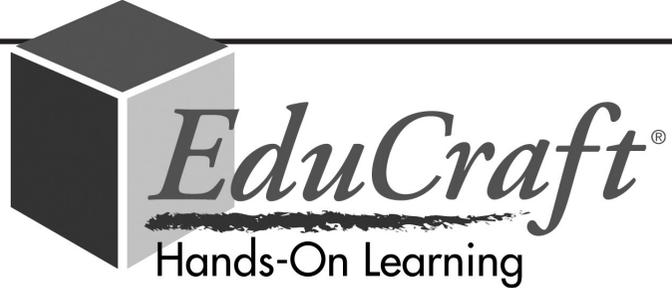


Week #	Gills	Legs	Tail	Arms
Week 1	yes	no	yes	no
Week 2				
Week 3				
Week 4				
Week 5				
Week 6				
Week 7				
Week 8				



**GP-1930**

**EduCraft<sup>®</sup>**  
Hands-On Learning

*Project Ideas • Cross Curricular Links • Activity Sheets*

**Dramatic Play:**

Lily Pad Hop: Play it like cooperative musical chairs. Set lily pad shapes out on the floor that were cut from green paper of any material, and secured to the floor. Instruct the children to "swim" around them until the music stops. When the music stops, they need to hop on a lily pad. Remove the lily pads one a time and instruct the children to share the remaining lily pads. They have to work together to find a way to get everyone to be at least touching the last lily pad in the end.

# Jumbo Learn 'N Grow™ Frog Life Cycle

PACKAGE OF 12



Please read all directions before starting.

**Your package contains:**

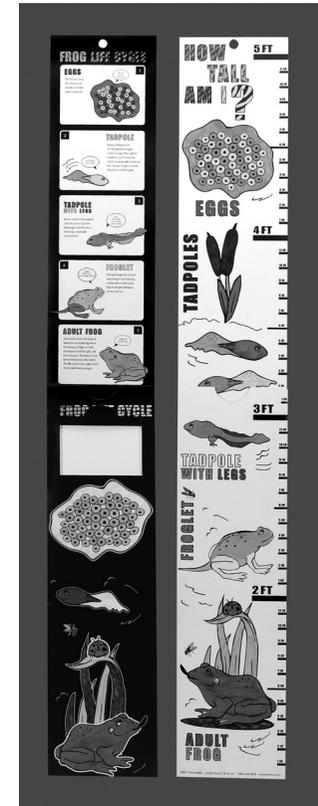
- Growth Charts
- Markers
- Tablecloth

**Additional Materials You will Need:**

- Tape, Tacks or Nails to mount Growth Chart
- Crayons (optional)

**Instructions:**

Both the outside and inner slide may be colored, as you are reviewing the different stages of a frog. After completing the growth chart, secure it by using the hook and tab. Place it one foot above the floor and mount with tape, tack or nail.



**Customer Appreciation Special**

SAVE MORE! SAVE!

\$10 OFF

Your Next Order of  
only \$39.00 or more.

Please mention Offer Code: **M2467**

Minimum order \$39 excludes shipping and taxes. Limit one per order.  
May not be combined with other offers or bid or contract pricing.  
See current S&S® catalog or Help at [ssw.com](http://www.ssw.com) for Offer Terms and Conditions.  
We reserve the right to terminate this offer at any time without notice.

SAVE MORE! SAVE!

**CALL TOLL-FREE 1-800-243-9232**

or **Mail Your Order** to: S&S Worldwide  
PO Box 513 Colchester, CT 06415-0513  
FAX #: 1-800-566-6678

Customer Service: 1-800-937-3482

Internet home page address: <http://www.ssw.com>

Email address: [service @ssww.com](mailto:service@ssww.com)



**Teaching Activities Inside**

## Teaching Activities:

### Arts/Writing:

Fun with Frog Faces: Having the children draw a simple frog face can be used to teach a variety of skills. All you need is scissors, glue, paper plates, green paint, cotton balls, wiggle eyes and construction paper. This craft has lots of nice large circles to cut out, which is good scissors practice.

Have the children paint the paper plates green. Fold the plate in half. Glue a cotton ball on each side of the center fold in the middle for eyes. Glue wiggly eyes or black paper circles to the tops of the cotton balls for eyes. Fold 4 green strips of paper accordion style to make legs and arms for the frog and glue them to the plate. Show the children how to roll the red strip of paper on a pencil to make the frog tongue and glue in place for the mouth.

**Make up a Myth:** Explain to the children that myths are made up stories that tell how things came to be as they are. For example, frogs have been associated with weather in a lot of ancient cultures. This makes a lot of sense if you consider that they tend to make a lot of noise before rainstorms. Say "Some Australian aborigines and Native American groups believed that frogs were the bringers of rain. And in China, they see the "TOAD" not the man in the moon. They say that eclipses happen when the toad in the moon tries to swallow the moon itself. Another common myth is that people get

warts from touching frogs and toads". Ask the children to work with a partner to write and illustrate a myth that explains how a frog or toad first developed one of its adaptations, such as "How the frog got its sticky tongue".

### Science/Written Languages: The stages of development are as follows:

1. The Egg- Frogs lay their eggs in water and a floating clump of eggs is called frog spawn. These eventually develop into tadpoles.
2. The Tadpole is about 21 days old. It likes to swim and eat very small plants called algae. They usually stick to areas of grass in the water to hide. After about 5 weeks, it starts to change and grow legs, and begins to look like a tiny frog.
3. Froglet: After about 9 weeks, the tadpole has become more froglike and they shed their skin. The tail becomes much smaller and the lungs are fully functional at this point. So, it can leave the water at about 12 weeks.
4. The Frog: The fully developed frog has lungs, legs, and no tail. It will live mostly on land. The froglet and the frog live on a diet of bugs. Eventually the female frog will return to the water to lay eggs and the cycle is complete.

**Start a Frog Fact File:** Every day teach an interesting tid-bit about frogs and keep it in a frog file. These can later be used to play a "Fact Finding" game with the facts that had been reviewed each day.

Sample Questions:

- How many species of frogs are there

in the world? 4,740.

- How many species of frogs and toads are in America? 9.
- What is the only region in the world where frogs are not found? Antarctica.
- Why is it important that we ensure the survival of frogs? They eat insects, some that are serious pests, they are used in medical research and students dissect them to study anatomy.
- How do frogs catch their prey? Most frogs use their long, sticky tongues to grab prey.
- How do frogs move? Frogs that swim use their powerful legs and webbed feet to push them through the water. On land, frogs hop. Most frogs can jump 10 times their body length.

### Raise a Tadpole:

1. Find a suitable container, like an aquarium, fishbowl, or plastic garbage bin, or garden pond. Be sure to put it in a place that has good shade. About 60% shade is ideal.
2. Lay a layer of small rocks or gravel along the bottom of the container.
3. Fill the container with 2-3 inches of water. If you take the water from a local stream or pond, be sure it isn't polluted. If you are using tap water, let it stand exposed to full sunlight for 5-7 days. This will allow the chlorine to be removed by evaporation. To save time, you can buy de-chlorination drops at your local fish pet store. But follow the directions closely, even a little chlorine is deadly to tadpoles.
4. Situate a few aquatic plants in your container to help oxygenate the water.
5. Position sticks and a large rock in the container so that after the meta-

- morphosis, the adult frog will have away of getting out of the water.
6. Purchase the tadpole(s) from a reputable, local pet store. This will guarantee that the species of frog is native to your area and can be legally owned in your state.
  7. Break lettuce or spinach into tiny pieces and freeze in a storage bag.
  8. Thaw small amounts of lettuce or spinach for each feeding. The freezing and thawing process makes the food mushier but allows it to keep all of its nutrients.
  9. Feed the tadpoles small amounts of lettuce or spinach twice daily.
  10. Watch the tadpoles regularly to see signs of metamorphosis to frog. These will include seeing back legs and then front legs grow, followed by seeing the tail begin to disappear.
  11. Switch to feeding the tadpole small crickets and fruit flies when you notice that it is breathing out of the water and beginning to climb on the sticks and rock out of the water.
  12. Overall the metamorphosis can take from 8 weeks to over a year, depending on the species of tadpole you are raising.

### Making Observations:

If you decide to raise a frog, record the development with a simple chart like this (see back):