

## Objective

By the end of this lesson, you will have a better understanding of frogs and their biology. You will learn about their anatomy, life cycle, and adaptations.

## Materials and Prep

- A notebook or paper
- A pencil or pen
- A computer or tablet with internet access
- Optional: A magnifying glass or microscope (if available)

No prior knowledge or preparation is required for this lesson.

## Activities

- **Activity 1: Frog Anatomy** - Research and draw the different parts of a frog's body, such as the eyes, legs, skin, and internal organs. Label each part and write a brief description of its function.
- **Activity 2: Frog Life Cycle** - Create a visual representation of the frog life cycle using drawings or diagrams. Include the stages of egg, tadpole, froglet, and adult frog. Write a short paragraph describing each stage.
- **Activity 3: Frog Adaptations** - Choose one specific frog species and research its unique adaptations. Write a short report highlighting its adaptations for survival, such as camouflage, webbed feet, or poison glands.

## Talking Points

- **Frog Anatomy:** "Frogs have unique features that help them survive in their environment. They have long hind legs for jumping and swimming, webbed feet for efficient movement in water, and a sticky tongue for catching prey."
- **Frog Life Cycle:** "Frogs go through a fascinating life cycle. They start as eggs laid in water, hatch into tadpoles with gills, undergo metamorphosis to develop lungs and legs, and eventually become adult frogs capable of reproducing."
- **Frog Adaptations:** "Frogs have evolved various adaptations to thrive in different habitats. Some frogs have bright colors to warn predators about their toxicity, while others have the ability to change their skin color to blend in with their surroundings."