



Any Age

Frogs

Express Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Coloring Sheets, Crafts, and Games



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

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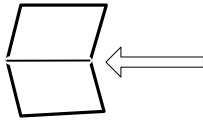
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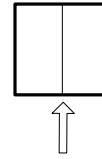
SAMPLE PAGE

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

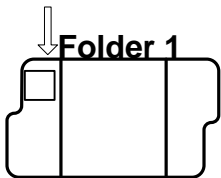


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

How do I know where to place each template in the folder?

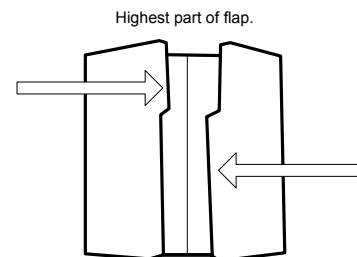
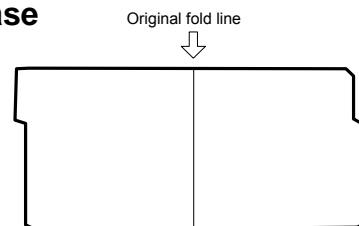


This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

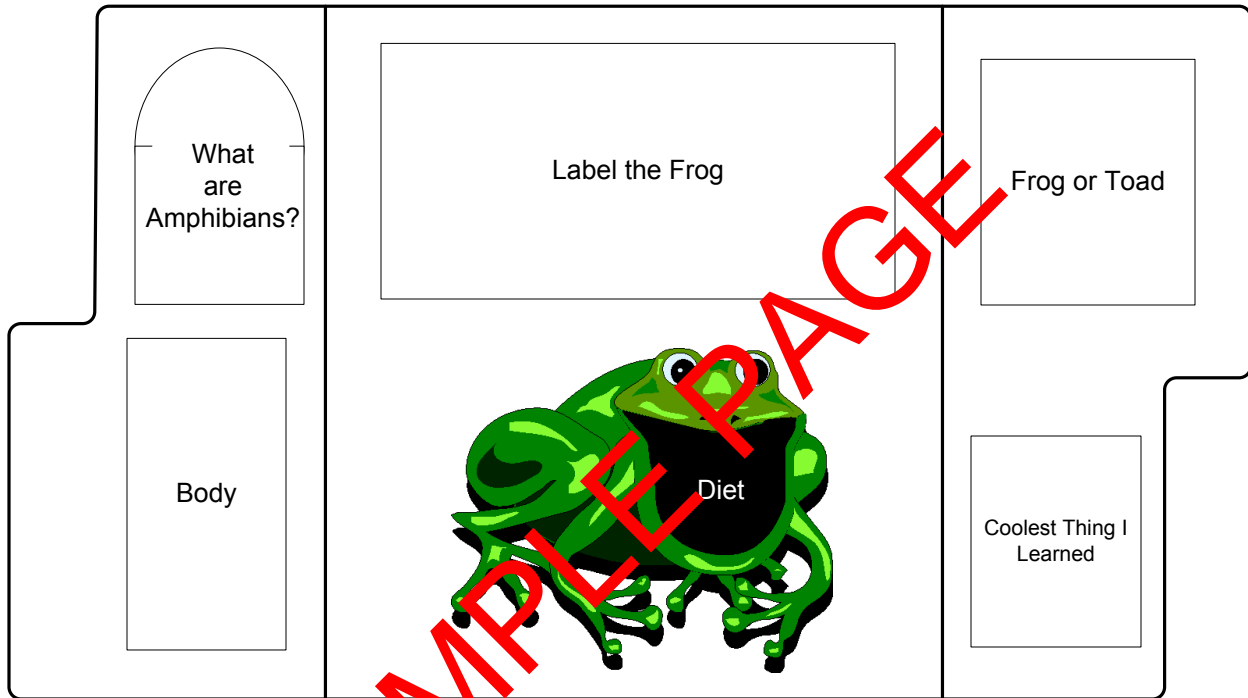
Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.

For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*



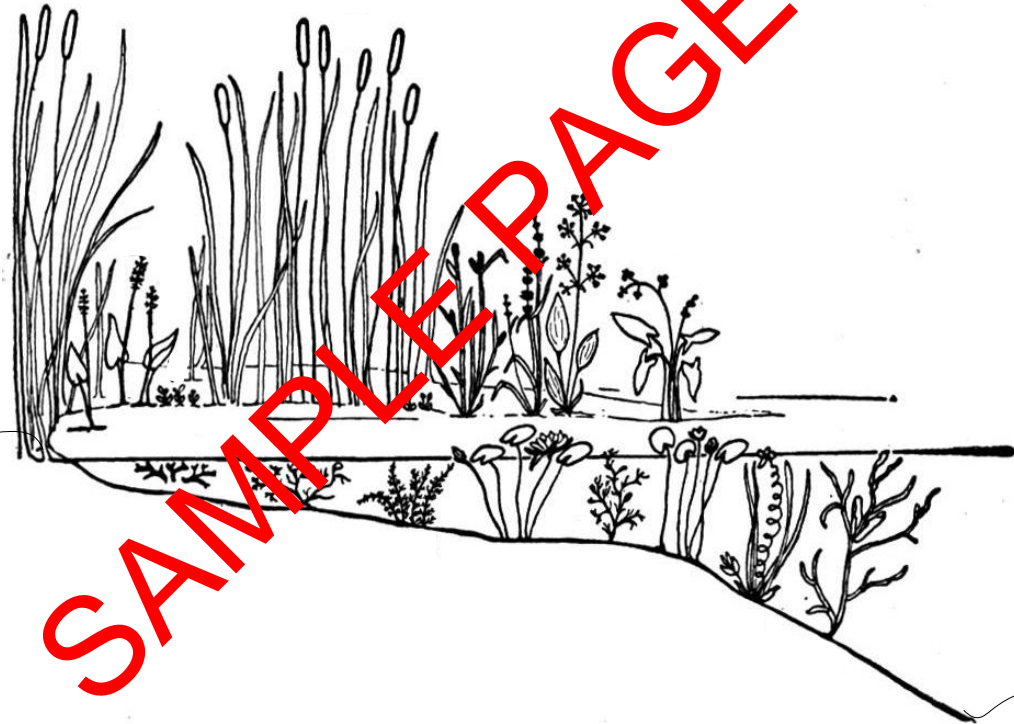
Booklet Placement Guide



Complete the Scene

Cut out the scene on the dotted line. Draw frogs in the pond and on the land. Glue on to the front of your lapbook.

Frogs Express Lapbook



Study Guide

Frogs are amphibians. Amphibians that begin life in the water and then live the rest of its life on land. The word “amphibian” means “both sides of life.” The life cycle an amphibian goes through is called “metamorphosis.” This means that it changes as it grows from a baby into an adult.

Amphibians are characterized by a glandular skin without external scales, gills during development, and by jelly-coated eggs. Most amphibians also have four limbs. Their limbs help them swim in the water, and their lungs allow them to live on land.

They have inner skeletons with a backbone. They have webbed feet and no claws. Their limbs are attached at their shoulders and hips. The frog and the toad both have shorter front legs with longer stronger rear legs.

It has a brain, a digestive system, and a nervous system. Its body temperature is the same as its surrounding environment, making it a cold-blooded animal. Oxygen is taken in through its skin and is circulated through the bloodstream.

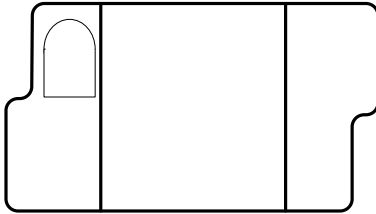
To help aid in their survival, amphibians have crafted many ways to trick their enemies. Some pretend to “play dead” by lying still on their backs. Some scream and yelp, startling their prey into dropping them. Still others can live while inside their prey’s stomach! How do they manage that? Well, they crawl up and out of the animal that has eaten them, or they wait to be become “waste” and crawl away. Coloration is a way amphibians can use the changing of their skin to distract and confuse predators. Used by frogs, toads, and some salamanders, coloration allows them to change their coloring to fit in with their surroundings.

Amphibians require both aquatic (water) and terrestrial (land) habitats to survive. Aquatic amphibians have gills that allow them to take oxygen from the water. Terrestrial amphibians have cutaneous (through the skin) breathing to survive on land. Rocks, mud, and fallen trees allow places for these small animals to burrow and hide. Water supplies should also have lots of plants and algae for feeding.

Small and medium-sized frogs live by eating insects that are usually found around water. Flies, mosquitoes, moths, and dragonflies are all insects that frogs and toad feast on. Large frogs eat larger insects like grasshoppers. They enjoy worms, as well. Frogs have even been known to eat small snakes, mice, baby turtles, and even other, smaller frogs. Frogs and toads will not eat an animal or an insect that is already dead. They will choose to starve first. All of their food must be alive!

So what is the difference in a frog and a toad? Toads have brown skin that is dry and bumpy. They are usually heavier than a frog, too. Their legs are shorter than a frog’s so they do not hop as quickly. But they do jump very well. They are more often found on dry land instead of around water. They can get really comfy down in the mud or deep grasses. Their brown color helps to camouflage them against predators. They also have a gland on their back that oozes out poison. This helps to keep predators away.

Folder 1

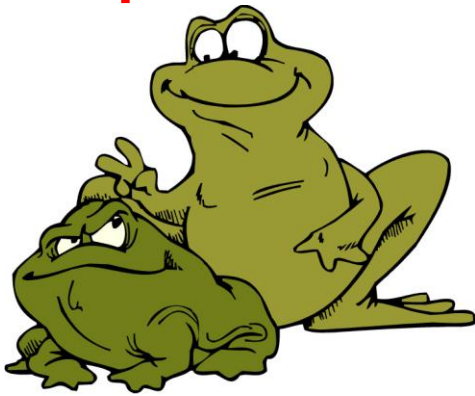


Cut out each booklet. Stack on top of each other. Fasten with a brad. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: On each booklet, write what you have learned.

x

What are Amphibians?

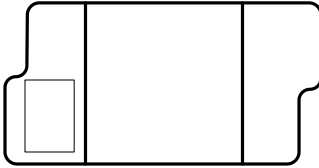


What does *amphibian* mean?

SAMPLE PAGE

What does *metamorphosis* mean?

Folder 1



Cut out each booklet. Stack together in order. Staple. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: On each booklet, tell something you have learned.

A large rectangular box with eight horizontal lines for writing.

Outside

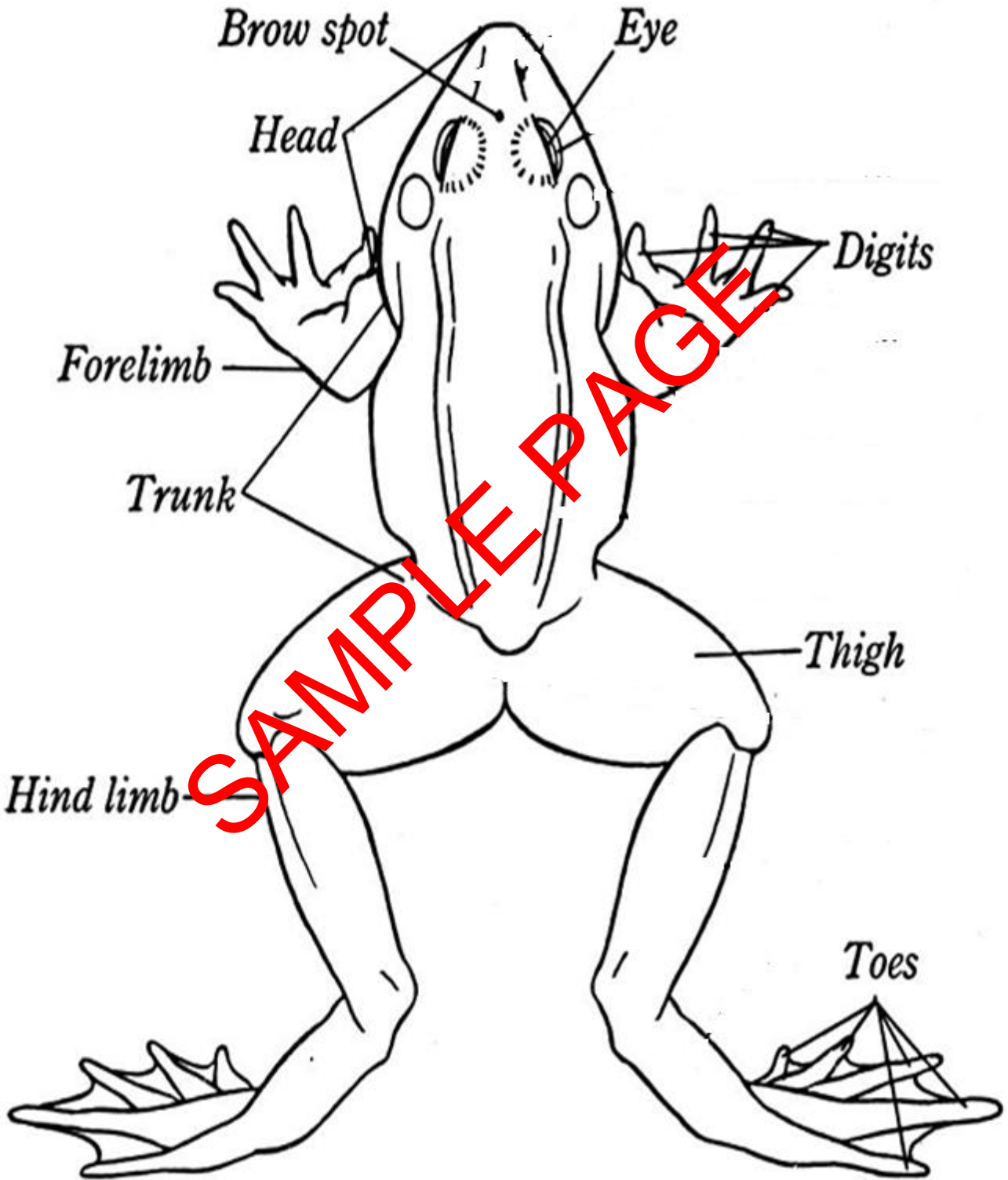


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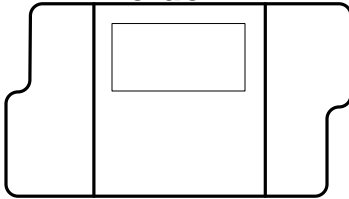
Inside

A large rectangular box divided into ten vertical columns for writing.

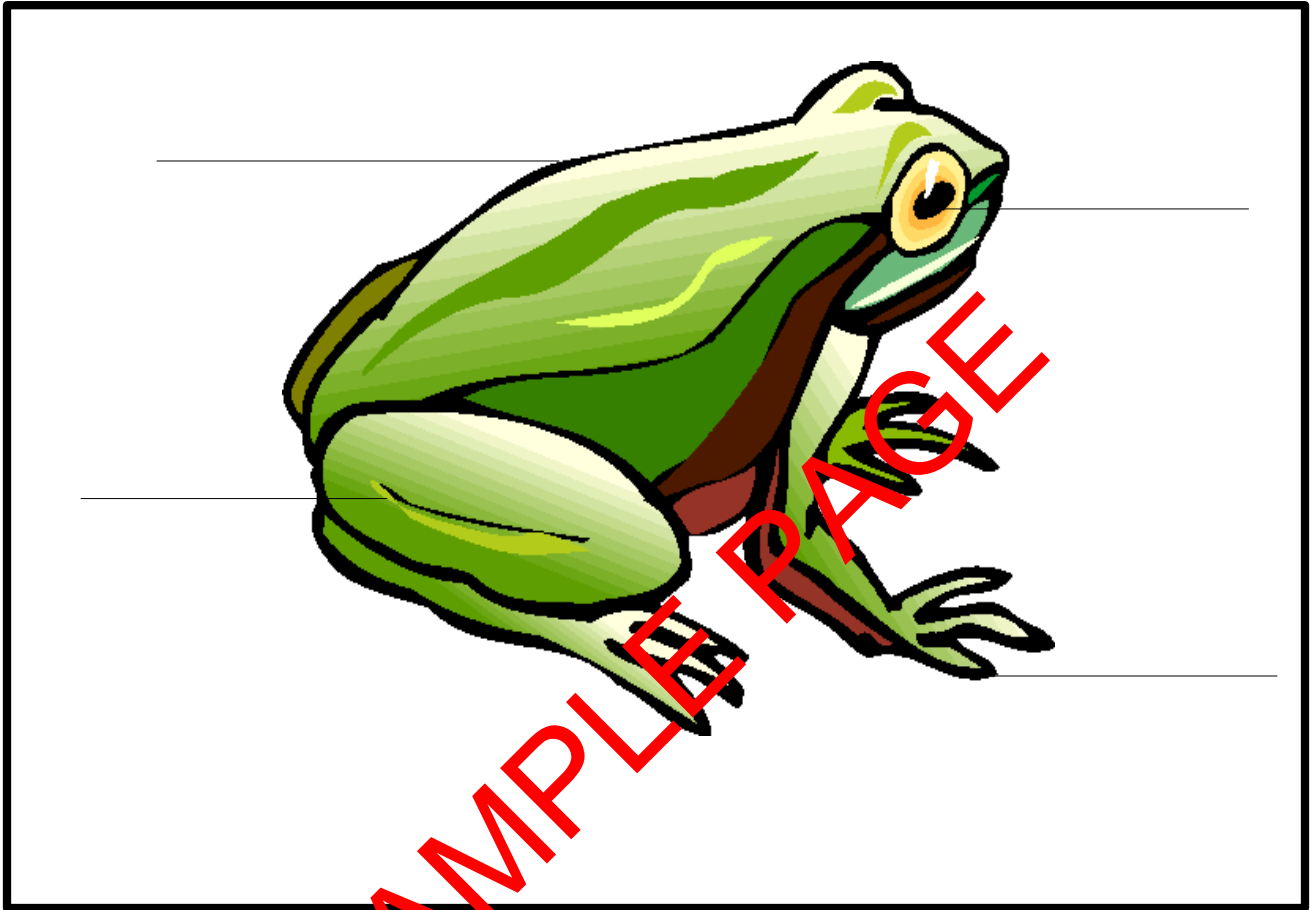
Parts of the Body



Folder 1



Cut out the booklet. Glue into lapbook. Cut out labels.
Directions: Glue each label in the correct location.



Eyes

Hind
Legs

Toes

Trunk