

Photo Description



This image shows a gray tree frog sitting on a white surface with two smaller frogs nearby. You can see the frog's bumpy, warty skin, four short legs with special sticky toe pads, and its large eyes. Frogs are amphibians—animals that live both in water and on land.

Scientific Phenomena

Anchoring Phenomenon: Why do frogs have bumpy skin and sticky toe pads?

Frogs have developed special adaptations over millions of years that help them survive in their environments. The bumpy, warty texture on their skin helps them blend in with tree bark and rocks (camouflage), which keeps them safe from predators. Their sticky toe pads have tiny ridges that create suction, allowing them to climb smooth surfaces like leaves, branches, and even walls. These adaptations are examples of how animals' bodies are perfectly designed for where and how they live.

Core Science Concepts

- * Adaptations: Special body parts or behaviors that help animals survive in their homes. Frogs' sticky feet and bumpy skin are adaptations.
- * Life Cycles: Frogs go through big changes as they grow—from tiny eggs to tadpoles (with tails!) to adult frogs. This is called metamorphosis.
- * Habitats: Frogs need both water (ponds, streams) and land (trees, bushes, grass) to live. These places give frogs food, water, and shelter.
- * Animal Classification: Frogs are amphibians, which means they live part of their life in water and part on land—different from fish, reptiles, mammals, and birds.

Pedagogical Tip:

For First Graders, use direct sensory language when discussing frog characteristics: "Feel this bumpy texture—that's like frog skin!" or "Look at those sticky toe pads—they're like tiny suction cups!" Concrete, touchable comparisons help young learners connect abstract concepts to their real-world experiences. If possible, let students gently touch a frog (with clean, wet hands) or handle a model frog to build tactile understanding.

UDL Suggestions:

Multiple Means of Representation: Provide images, videos, and real specimens (if accessible) to show frog characteristics. Use labeled diagrams highlighting the sticky toe pads and bumpy skin. Some students may benefit from enlarged close-up photos of frog feet.

Multiple Means of Action & Expression: Allow students to demonstrate their learning by drawing frogs, acting out a frog's jumping motion, creating clay frog models, or arranging picture cards to show a frog's life cycle instead of writing.

Multiple Means of Engagement: Invite students to share personal frog experiences (sounds they've heard, frogs they've seen). Play frog call recordings to build emotional connection and curiosity.

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Zoom In / Zoom Out

Zoom In: Tiny Sticky Toe Pads

If we could zoom in way down with a super-powerful microscope, we'd see that frog toe pads aren't just sticky like glue. They have teeny-tiny ridges and bumps on them that are smaller than anything we can see with our eyes! These microscopic ridges create something called suction—like when you stick a wet finger on glass. The ridges trap a thin layer of water between the frog's toe and the surface, which helps the frog hold on tight. Scientists study these toe pads to learn how to make better climbing robots!

Zoom Out: Frogs in the Whole Ecosystem

When we zoom way out, we see that frogs are an important part of nature's big web. Frogs eat lots of insects (like mosquitoes!), which helps keep insect populations in balance. Baby tadpoles eat plants and algae in ponds, which keeps the water clean. Then, grown-up frogs become food for bigger animals like herons, snakes, and turtles. If frogs disappeared, insects would multiply too much, ponds would get too dirty, and the animals that eat frogs would go hungry. Frogs help keep nature in balance!

Discussion Questions

1. What body parts do you see on this frog that help it survive? (Bloom's: Remember | DOK: 1)
2. Why do you think the frog's skin is bumpy instead of smooth like a human's skin? (Bloom's: Analyze | DOK: 2)
3. Where do you think this frog lives, and why would it need both water and land? (Bloom's: Evaluate | DOK: 3)
4. If a frog's sticky toe pads didn't work, what problems might the frog have? (Bloom's: Analyze | DOK: 2)

Potential Student Misconceptions

Misconception 1: "Frogs are slimy and yucky."

Clarification: While frog skin does feel moist, it's not yucky—it serves an important purpose! Frogs need moist, smooth skin to breathe through their skin (frogs can absorb oxygen from water through their skin, not just through their lungs like humans). The moisture also helps them stick to surfaces and keeps them from drying out. Moist skin is actually amazing and helpful!

Misconception 2: "All frogs look the same and live in the same place."

Clarification: There are thousands of different types of frogs all around the world! Some are bright green, some are brown, some are even bright blue or red. Some live in trees, some live in ponds, and some even live in deserts. Each type of frog has adapted to live in its own special home. The frog in our picture is a tree frog, which is why it has sticky toe pads for climbing—different frogs have different body parts because they live in different places.

Misconception 3: "Frogs turn into other animals when they grow up."

Clarification: When a tadpole changes into a frog, it's not becoming a different animal—it's the same animal going through big changes! This is called metamorphosis, and it's still a frog the whole time. It's like how a caterpillar becomes a butterfly—they're two different-looking forms of the same creature. The tadpole loses its tail, grows legs, and develops lungs so it can breathe air, but it's still a frog!

Extension Activities

Activity 1: Frog Jumping Competition

Students create paper frogs using origami or paper folding. Then they decorate them and race their frogs by gently flicking them to make them "hop" across the classroom floor. This kinesthetic activity helps students understand how frogs move and build excitement around the topic.

Activity 2: Tadpole to Frog Life Cycle Sequencing

Provide picture cards showing the frog life cycle (eggs !' tadpole !' tadpole with legs !' froglet !' adult frog). Students arrange the cards in order and discuss what changes happen at each stage. You can add a painting or drawing component where students illustrate one stage of the cycle.

Activity 3: Five Senses Frog Exploration Station

Set up a sensory station with frog-related items: bumpy rocks (to feel like frog skin), pictures of frogs in different habitats, frog call recordings to listen to, toy frogs in water and on land. Students rotate through the station and discuss what they observe using their senses.

Cross-Curricular Ideas

Math Connection: Measuring and Comparing

Have students measure the lengths of toy frogs or frog pictures using non-standard units (paper clips, blocks, hand spans). Create a simple bar graph showing "How many paper clips long is each frog?" This builds measurement skills while reinforcing frog anatomy. Students can also count frog legs, eyes, and toes to practice basic arithmetic in a fun, animal-focused context.

ELA Connection: Frog Storytelling and Sequencing

Read aloud *Frog and Toad Are Friends* by Arnold Lobel and discuss the friendship between the characters. Have students draw pictures of their favorite part of the story and arrange them in sequence on a classroom timeline. Students can dictate or write simple sentences like "First, Frog went to find Toad. Then, Toad was happy to see Frog." This develops sequencing skills and narrative understanding.

Art Connection: Camouflage Collage

Show students pictures of frogs in different habitats (tree bark, green leaves, rocks). Discuss how their colors help them hide. Students create their own "camouflage frog" by drawing or painting a frog on textured paper (wrinkled, bumpy, or patterned) so the frog blends in with its background. Display the artwork and play a "spot the frog" game where students find hidden frogs in the artwork.

Social Studies Connection: Habitats Around the World

Introduce students to different places where frogs live (rainforests, ponds, deserts, mountains). Use a simple world map to show where different frog habitats are located. Discuss how people in different parts of the world share their communities with frogs. This builds geography awareness and helps students understand that frogs live almost everywhere on Earth (except Antarctica!).

STEM Career Connection

Herpetologist (Frog Scientist)

A herpetologist is a scientist who studies frogs, snakes, lizards, and other reptiles and amphibians. These scientists go out into nature to watch frogs, count how many are in a habitat, and learn about frog behavior. They might work in rainforests, swamps, or universities to help protect frogs from disappearing. Some herpetologists discover brand-new frog species that no one has ever seen before! Average Salary: \$45,000–\$70,000 per year

Biomedical Engineer

Biomedical engineers study how animals' bodies work and use that knowledge to help humans. Some biomedical engineers study frog toe pads and use what they learn to design special sticky materials or climbing robots! They might create new bandages or tools based on how frog skin works. These engineers combine biology (studying nature) with engineering (building things). Average Salary: \$65,000–\$95,000 per year

Environmental Conservationist

An environmental conservationist works to protect animals and their habitats. These scientists care for frogs and their homes by keeping ponds clean, protecting wetlands from pollution, and teaching people why frogs are important. Conservationists might work in parks, nature centers, or wildlife organizations. They help make sure there are healthy places for frogs to live and raise their tadpoles. Average Salary: \$45,000–\$65,000 per year

NGSS Connections

Performance Expectation: K-LS1-1 Use observations to describe patterns of what plants and animals (including humans) need to survive.

Disciplinary Core Ideas:

- K-LS1.A All organisms have basic needs (food, water, air, shelter). Frogs need ponds/water and plants/insects for survival.
- 3-LS2.D Being part of a community means an organism may serve a role (predator, prey, decomposer). Frogs eat insects and are eaten by snakes.

Crosscutting Concepts:

- Structure and Function The frog's sticky toe pads (structure) allow it to climb and stick to surfaces (function).
- Patterns Frogs show patterns: they lay eggs in water, tadpoles swim, then adults hop on land.

Science Vocabulary

- * Amphibian: An animal that lives part of its life in water and part on land, like a frog.
- * Adaptation: A special body part or behavior that helps an animal survive in its home.
- * Camouflage: Colors or patterns on an animal's body that help it blend in and hide from danger.
- * Tadpole: A young frog that lives in water and has a tail, before it turns into an adult frog.
- * Metamorphosis: The amazing change an animal goes through as it grows (like when a tadpole becomes a frog).
- * Habitat: The place where an animal lives, like a pond, forest, or garden.

External Resources

Children's Books:

- The Tadpole and the Frog by Shira Evans (explores life cycle with simple text)
- Frog and Toad Are Friends by Arnold Lobel (classic friendship stories featuring frogs)
- From Tadpole to Frog by Wendy Pfeffer (informative life cycle book with illustrations)

Teacher Note: This lesson builds foundational understanding of animal adaptations and life cycles. First Graders benefit from hands-on exploration, so incorporate real frog observations (live specimens or high-quality videos) whenever possible. The focus should remain on observable features and basic survival needs rather than complex taxonomic details.