

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Elementary Science
Year 6
Worksheet 2

Strand 1	Living things and the Environment
Sub Strand	Structure and Life Processes
Content Learning Outcome	Compare the life cycles of common land and water animals and recognize their similarities and differences

Lesson Notes:

FROGS

- Frogs undergo metamorphosis to reduce competition and increase survival rates.
- They move to land after they have gained their limbs and a pair of lungs.
- They return to water either for cooling themselves or for sexual reproduction.
- Eggs are laid by the female frogs in water and the males fertilize the eggs when their sperm is released.
- While tadpoles are in water, they use their gills to take in oxygen and they feed on copepods and other invertebrates.
- In the adult form they take in oxygen through their moist skin and on land they use their pair of lungs.
- Although they give birth to millions, they are likely to be harmed by predators and other competitors in the aquatic and as adults in the terrestrial environment.
- There will still be thousands or hundreds that are left behind to continue their generation due to predation before and after fertilization stages by fish and other organisms.

Questions

1. Why do frogs undergo metamorphosis?
2. When do the frogs move to land?
3. Name the respiratory organ used by tadpoles while in the aquatic environment.
4. How do the adult frogs take in oxygen when in water?
5. Name the respiratory organ used by adult frogs when on land.
6. Give a reason for toads giving birth to millions of froglets.
7. What are the diets of tadpoles?
8. What are the diets of adult frogs?