Name:

Let's jump right in and meet an amazing little creature, the tree frog! These small, often brightly colored amphibians are quite a sight to behold. They have sticky pads on their toes which help them to climb trees and other surfaces. Some of them can even change colors to blend in with their surroundings, isn't that cool?

Speaking of surroundings, tree frogs can be found all over the world, from the jungles of Central and South America to the forests of Asia and Australia. They love damp, humid places where they can easily find food. Being carnivorous, they munch on insects, spiders, and sometimes even small invertebrates. In fact, they're great pals to us humans because they help control the insect population!



From being insect munchers, let's hop over to their life cycle. Tree frogs undergo a process called metamorphosis which starts from an egg, then a tadpole, and eventually transforms into a fully grown frog. During this process, they undergo incredible changes in their body, like developing lungs to breathe air and legs to hop around. Unlike some other animals, tree frogs spend their entire life cycle in or near their home trees.



Now, you might be wondering how tree frogs keep themselves safe in the wild, right? Well, they have quite a few tricks up their sleeve! Some tree frogs secrete a toxic substance from their skin as a defense mechanism against predators. So, while they might look cute and harmless, tree frogs are hardy little survivors in the wild, each one leaping and thriving in its own unique way.



Tree Frog Solve each problem. Use the article to answer the question. 1) Where can tree frogs be found? A. Only in Africa B. Only in the desert C. All over the world D. Only on islands 2) What do tree frogs eat? A. Birds, lemurs, and mice B. Leaves, fruits, and nuts C. Insects, spiders, and small D. Grass, seeds, and dirt invertebrates 3) How do some tree frogs keep themselves safe in the wild? A. They make a high pitched croak B. They play dead C. They pretend to be a leaf D. They secrete a toxic substance 4) Can all tree frogs change colors? A. All of them can B. Some of them can C. Only the males can D. None of them can 5) What helps tree frogs to climb trees and other surfaces? A. Their toes have tiny sharp hairs B. They have sharp claws on each toe C. They have a strong grip D. Sticky pads on their toes 6) What is the process called when a tree frog transforms from an egg to a fully grown frog? A. Metastasis B. Metabolism C. Mutation D. Metamorphosis 7) What type of diet do tree frogs follow? A. Frugivorous B. Carnivorous C. Omnivorous D. Herbivorous 8) Why are tree frogs considered helpful to humans? A. They help control the insect B. They help spread seeds population C. They make good pets D. They sing melodious songs 9) Are tree frogs strong swimmers? A. Some can swim, some can't B. No, they can't swim at all C. They prefer not to swim D. Yes, tree frogs are great swimmers **10**) What type of places do tree frogs love? A. Cold, icy places B. Dry, hot places C. Damp, humid places D. Open, windy places

Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).

11) "Our skin contains unique chemicals that are not only colorful but also helps us to stay safe from predators by tasting or smelling bad."

1-10										
11-20	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0

	Tree Frog Name:
12)	"You wouldn't believe how sticky my toes are, they help me cling onto slippery surfaces!"
13)	"My colorful skin helps me blend in with my surroundings, it's like having a built-in camouflage!"
14)	"I'm a strict vegetarian. Bugs? No, thank you!"
15)	"You'll always find me in damp, humid places with lots of insects, they are my favorite food source!"
16)	"I like to eat fruits and vegetables."
17)	"I'm a carnivore, which means my diet consists mostly of insects, spiders, and sometimes even other small creatures!"
18)	"Metamorphosis, what's that? We are born as fully grown frogs."
19)	"We prefer to live in dry, desert places because we can find the best food there."
20)	"I don't have any defense mechanism. If a threat comes, I just hope for the best."
Dete	ermine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.
21)	Some tree frogs produce a toxic substance from their skin as a defense mechanism.
22)	The way tree frogs secrete a toxic substance from their skin as a defense is very scary.
23)	Tree frogs eat insects, spiders, and sometimes small invertebrates.
24)	Tree frogs are the cutest creatures with their tiny bodies and big eyes.
25)	Tree frogs are found in various parts across the world, like Asia and Australia.
26)	Tree frogs are amazing because they have the ability to climb up trees unlike many other frogs.
27)	Tree frogs have toes that have sticky pads which help them to climb trees and other surfaces.
28)	Tree frogs prefer living in moist and humid places.
29)	It's interesting that some tree frogs can live in such different habitats, from the jungles to the forests.
30)	Watching a tree frog catch and eat an insect is really cool.
Dete	ermine if the statement is true or false.
31)	Tree frogs are carnivorous.
32)	Tree frogs like to spend their time in dry habitats.
33)	Tree frogs are found in forests as well as jungles.
34)	Tree frogs eat only plants and seeds.
35)	Tree frogs in some cases can change their colors.
36)	Tree frogs are not capable of changing colors.
37)	Tree frogs can only be found in North America.
38)	Tree frogs spend most of their life at the bottom of lakes and rivers.
39)	Tree frogs survive by secreting a toxic substance from their skin.
40)	Tree frogs have sticky pads on their toes.
Dete	ermine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.

	Tree Fro	١đ		Name:
<u>41</u>)	Tree frogs won't just eat insects, they'll also ea	0	niders too	Name.
41)			will not	
	C. did not	D.	can not	
42)	Many tree frogs can't survive in cold temperat	ure	s.	
	A. cannot	B.	would not	
	C. should not	D.	can not	
43)	Tree frogs <u>don't</u> make much noise during the d	lay		
	A. cannot	B.	does not	
	C. will not	D.	do not	
44)	Tree frogs <u>haven't</u> got teeth to chew their food	•		
	A. have not	B.	cannot	
	C. are not	D.	do not	
45)	Tree frogs shouldn't be handled too much beca	aus	e it might stress them out.	
	A. ought not	B.	cannot	
	C. should not	D.	will not	
D -4	uning if the contourse is a declaration (d) and	1	·····	

Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

- **46**) Tree frogs are active at night and sleep during the day.
- **47)** How do tree frogs protect themselves from predators?
- **48)** Tree frogs come in many different colors, such as green, blue, red, and yellow.
- **49**) Tree frogs have special sticky pads on their feet that help them climb trees.
- **50**) Do tree frogs have any predators?
- 51) How do tree frogs catch their food?

	Tree Frog	Name:
1	26	51.
2.	27	
3.	28	
4	29.	
5.	30.	
6	31	
7.	32.	
8.	33.	
9.	34	
10.	35.	
11	36	
12.	37	
13.	38.	
14.	39.	
15	40.	
16.	41.	
17	42.	
18.	43.	
19.	44.	
20.	45.	
21.	46	
22 23.		
23	48	
25.	50.	
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Now, you might be wondering how tree frogs keep themselves safe in the wild, right? Well, they have quite a few tricks up their sleeve! Some tree frogs secrete a toxic substance from their skin as a defense mechanism against predators. So, while they might look cute and harmless, tree frogs are hardy little survivors in the wild, each one leaping and thriving in its own unique way.



Tree Frog

Name: **Answer Key**

Solve	each	prob	lem.
~ ~ ~ ~		P-0~	

Solv	e each problem.		
Use	the article to answer the question.		
1)	Where can tree frogs be found?		
	A. Only in Africa	В.	Only in the desert
	C. All over the world	D.	Only on islands
2)	What do tree frogs eat?		
	A. Birds, lemurs, and mice	B.	Leaves, fruits, and nuts
	C. Insects, spiders, and small	D.	Grass, seeds, and dirt
	invertebrates		
3)	How do some tree frogs keep themselves safe	e in	the wild?
,	A. They make a high pitched croak		They play dead
	C. They pretend to be a leaf	D.	They secrete a toxic substance
4)	Can all tree frogs change colors?		
,	A. All of them can	B.	Some of them can
	C. Only the males can	D.	None of them can
5)	What helps tree frogs to climb trees and othe	r s111	faces?
C)	A. Their toes have tiny sharp hairs		They have sharp claws on each toe
	C. They have a strong grip		Sticky pads on their toes
6)	What is the process called when a tree frog tr	anst	forms from an egg to a fully grown frog?
0)	A. Metastasis		Metabolism
	C. Mutation		Metamorphosis
7)	What type of diet do tree frogs follow?		
')	A. Frugivorous	B	Carnivorous
	C. Omnivorous		Herbivorous
0			
8)	Why are tree frogs considered helpful to hum A. They help control the insect		
	population	D.	They help spread seeds
	C. They make good pets	D.	They sing melodious songs
0)	Are tree frogs strong swimmers?		
)	A. Some can swim, some can't	B	No, they can't swim at all
	C. They prefer not to swim		Yes, tree frogs are great swimmers
10)	What type of places do tree frogs love?		
10)	A. Cold, icy places	B	Dry, hot places
	C. Damp, humid places		Open, windy places
	c. Dump, numita places	υ.	open, and places
Dot	orming if the statements is compthing the a	aime	al would say (W) or it it is not something

Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).

11) "Our skin contains unique chemicals that are not only colorful but also helps us to stay safe from predators by tasting or smelling bad."

	Tree Frog Name:	Answer	Key							
12)	"You wouldn't believe how sticky my toes are, they help me cling onto slippery surfaces	s!"								
13)	"My colorful skin helps me blend in with my surroundings, it's like having a built-in camouflage!"									
14)	"I'm a strict vegetarian. Bugs? No, thank you!"									
15)	"You'll always find me in damp, humid places with lots of insects, they are my favorite food source!"									
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Dete	ermine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.									
21)	Some tree frogs produce a toxic substance from their skin as a defense mechanism.									
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Dete	ermine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.									

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	Tree Frog	g		Name:	Answer Key				
41)) Tree frogs <u>won't</u> just eat insects, they'll also eat spiders too.								
	A. do not H	3.	will not						
	C. did not	Э.	can not						
42)	Many tree frogs <u>can't</u> survive in cold temperatu	re	s.						
	A. cannot	3.	would not						
	C. should not	Э.	can not						
43)	Tree frogs don't make much noise during the da	ay							
	A. cannot H	3.	does not						
	C. will not	Э.	do not						
44)	Tree frogs haven't got teeth to chew their food.								
	A. have not H	3.	cannot						
	C. are not	Э.	do not						
45)	Tree frogs shouldn't be handled too much becau	us	e it might stress them out.						
	A. ought not	3.	cannot						
	C. should not I	Э.	will not						
D (

Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

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- 51) How do tree frogs catch their food?

			Tree Frog			Name:	Answer k	Key
1.	С	26.	opinion	51.	interrogative	_		
2.	C	27.	fact					
3.	D	28.	fact					
4.	В	29.	opinion					
5.	D	30.	opinion					
6.	D	31.	true					
7.	<u> </u>	32.	false					
8.	A	33.	true					
9.	D	34.	false					
10.	С	35.	true					
11.	true	36.	false					
12.	true	37.	false					
13.	true	38.	false					
14.	false	39.	true					
15.	true	40.	true					
16.	false	41.	В					
17.	true	42.	Α					
18.	false	43.	D					
19.	false	44.	Α					
20.	false	45.	С					
21.	fact	46.	declarative					
22.	opinion	47.	interrogative					
23.	fact	48.	declarative					
24.	opinion	49.	declarative					
25.	fact	50.	interrogative					
		www.Commo	nCoreSheets.com	Page 4 of	4			



Tree Frog

Solve each problem.

	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	the article to answer the question. Where can tree frogs be found? (paragraph 2)		
	A.C. All over the world	B. D.	Only in the desert
2)	What do tree frogs eat? (paragraph 2)A.C. Insects, spiders, and small invertebrates	B. D.	Leaves, fruits, and nuts
•			
3)	How do some tree frogs keep themselves safe A. They make a high pitched croak		the wild? (paragraph 4) They play dead
	C.		They secrete a toxic substance
4)	Can all tree frogs change colors? (paragraph 1) A. C.	B. D.	Some of them can
5)	What helps tree frogs to climb trees and other	· sur	faces? (paragraph 1)
-)	A. Their toes have tiny sharp hairs		They have sharp claws on each toe
	С.	D.	Sticky pads on their toes
6)	What is the process called when a tree frog transformed to the process called when a tree frog transformed to the process of the process called when a tree frog transformed to the process of the process called when a tree frog transformed to the process called	ansf	forms from an egg to a fully grown frog?
	A. Metastasis	B.	Metabolism
	C.	D.	Metamorphosis
7)	What type of diet do tree frogs follow? (paragraphic paragraphic p	ph 2)	
	A. Frugivorous	B.	Carnivorous
	C.	D.	
8)	Why are tree frogs considered helpful to hum	ans	? (paragraph 2)
	A. They help control the insect population	B.	They help spread seeds
	C.	D.	
9)	Are tree frogs strong swimmers? (paragraph 4)		
	A. Some can swim, some can't	B.	No, they can't swim at all
	С.	D.	Yes, tree frogs are great swimmers
10)	What type of places do tree frogs love? (paragra	ph 2)	
	A. Cold, icy places	B.	Dry, hot places
	C. Damp, humid places	D.	

Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).



Tree Frog	,
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- **11)** "Our skin contains unique chemicals that are not only colorful but also helps us to stay safe from predators by tasting or smelling bad." (paragraph 4)
- 12) "You wouldn't believe how sticky my toes are, they help me cling onto slippery surfaces!" (paragraph 1)