



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.





Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) Where can tree frogs be found?
A. Only on islands
B. All over the world
C. Only in the desert
D. Only in Africa

- 2) What do tree frogs eat?
A. Leaves, fruits, and nuts
B. Birds, lemurs, and mice
C. Insects, spiders, and small invertebrates
D. Grass, seeds, and dirt

- 3) How do some tree frogs keep themselves safe in the wild?
A. They pretend to be a leaf
B. They play dead
C. They make a high pitched croak
D. They secrete a toxic substance

- 4) Can all tree frogs change colors?
A. None of them can
B. Only the males can
C. All of them can
D. Some 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. Sticky pads on their toes
D. They have a strong grip

- 6) What is the process called when a tree frog transforms from an egg to a fully grown frog?
A. Metabolism
B. Metamorphosis
C. Metastasis
D. Mutation

- 7) What type of diet do tree frogs follow?
A. Herbivorous
B. Omnivorous
C. Frugivorous
D. Carnivorous

- 8) Why are tree frogs considered helpful to humans?
A. They sing melodious songs
B. They help control the insect population
C. They make good pets
D. They help spread seeds

- 9) Are tree frogs strong swimmers?
A. No, they can't swim at all
B. They prefer not to swim
C. Some can swim, some can't
D. Yes, tree frogs are great swimmers

- 10) What type of places do tree frogs love?
A. Open, windy places
B. Dry, hot places
C. Damp, humid places
D. Cold, icy 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."



- 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."

Determine 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.

Determine 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.

Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.

- 41) Tree frogs won't just eat insects, they'll also eat spiders too.

 - A. do not
 - B. will not
 - C. did not
 - D. can not



Tree Frog

Name: _____

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. _____
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22. _____ 47. _____
23. _____ 48. _____
24. _____ 49. _____
25. _____ 50. _____



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1. **B** 26. **opinion** 51. **interrogative**
2. **C** 27. **fact**
3. **D** 28. **fact**
4. **D** 29. **opinion**
5. **C** 30. **opinion**
6. **B** 31. **true**
7. **D** 32. **false**
8. **B** 33. **true**
9. **D** 34. **false**
10. **C** 35. **true**
11. **Would** 36. **false**
12. **Would** 37. **false**
13. **Would** 38. **false**
14. **Not** 39. **true**
15. **Would** 40. **true**
16. **Not** 41. **B**
17. **Would** 42. **A**
18. **Not** 43. **D**
19. **Not** 44. **A**
20. **Not** 45. **C**
21. **fact** 46. **declarative**
22. **opinion** 47. **interrogative**
23. **fact** 48. **declarative**
24. **opinion** 49. **declarative**
25. **fact** 50. **interrogative**



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) Where can tree frogs be found? (paragraph 2)
A. Only on islands B. All over the world
C. D.
- 2) What do tree frogs eat? (paragraph 2)
A. Leaves, fruits, and nuts B. Birds, lemurs, and mice
C. Insects, spiders, and small invertebrates D.
- 3) How do some tree frogs keep themselves safe in the wild? (paragraph 4)
A. They pretend to be a leaf B. They play dead
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C. Sticky pads on their toes D.
- 6) What is the process called when a tree frog transforms from an egg to a fully grown frog? (paragraph 3)
A. Metabolism B. Metamorphosis
C. D.
- 7) What type of diet do tree frogs follow? (paragraph 2)
A. Herbivorous B.
C. D. Carnivorous
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A. They sing melodious songs B. They help control the insect population
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A. No, they can't swim at all B.
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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)



Tree Frog

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