



Dive into the world of the northern leopard frog, a fascinating creature with a coat as spotted as the big cats of the jungle! These cool critters are medium-sized frogs, ranging from 2 to 4.5 inches long and come in shades of green and brown with distinctive, circular dark spots. Northern leopard frogs have white bellies and a white stripe that runs from their upper lip down to their shoulder. They have long legs, perfect for jumping and a small pointy snout that gives them a playful appearance.



Carrying on from their joyful appearance, these frogs also like to play in different environments. Northern leopard frogs are found all over North America, from Canada down to Mexico, living in marshes, grasslands, and even your neighborhood pond. During the winter, they hibernate under the water, breathing through their skin. In the warmer months, they come out to sunbathe and enjoy the weather.

When they're not sunbathing or hibernating, northern leopard frogs lead quite the adventurous life. Their diet includes a buffet of beetles, ants, spiders, and even smaller frogs and birds. But life isn't always a feast for them, as they have to be careful of predators like snakes, birds, and even people who catch them for use in laboratories and classrooms. Their main form of defense is their quick and long jumps, which can confuse predators and give them a chance to escape.



Unlike some other frogs, northern leopard frogs have a unique way of growing up. Their life cycle starts as eggs laid in water, which then hatch into tadpoles. In about three months, these tadpoles transform into tiny frogs and by the end of the summer, they are fully grown. So there you have it, a peek into the life of northern leopard frogs - a truly interesting creature with a life as colorful as its skin.

**Solve each problem.****Use the article to answer the question.**

- 1) What do northern leopard frogs eat?
 - A. Beetles, ants, spiders, frogs, and birds
 - B. Seaweed, plankton, and algae
 - C. Grass, leaves, and fruits
 - D. Fish, shrimps, and crabs
- 2) What is the main form of defense for northern leopard frogs?
 - A. Spitting poison
 - B. Camouflaging with the environment
 - C. Quick and long jumps
 - D. Playing dead
- 3) Who are some of the predators of the northern leopard frog?
 - A. Eagles, hawks, and vultures
 - B. Snakes, birds, and people
 - C. Sharks, dolphins, and whales
 - D. Lions, tigers, and bears
- 4) What color are the bellies of northern leopard frogs?
 - A. Green
 - B. White
 - C. Black
 - D. Brown
- 5) How do northern leopard frogs breathe underwater?
 - A. Through their mouths
 - B. Through their skin
 - C. They don't breathe underwater
 - D. Through special gills
- 6) What part of North America do northern leopard frogs live in?
 - A. From Canada down to Mexico
 - B. Southern United States only
 - C. Western United States only
 - D. Northeastern United States only
- 7) How long does it take for a tadpole to transform into a tiny frog?
 - A. One month
 - B. Six months
 - C. One year
 - D. About three months
- 8) Where do northern leopard frogs lay their eggs?
 - A. Underground
 - B. In water
 - C. On the ground
 - D. In trees
- 9) How do northern leopard frogs hibernate?
 - A. They don't hibernate
 - B. In tree trunks
 - C. In underground burrows
 - D. Underwater
- 10) Are northern leopard frogs typically active during winter months?
 - A. Only during warm spells
 - B. No
 - C. Yes
 - D. They are active year-round
- 11) What is distinctive about the skin of northern leopard frogs?
 - A. They have circular dark spots
 - B. Their skin has stripes
 - C. Their skin has no pattern
 - D. Their skin is smooth and shiny

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



- 12) "You know, a meal for us northern leopard frogs varies, from small insects and spiders to even smaller frogs and birds."
- 13) "My diet strictly comprises of plants, not insects or frogs."
- 14) "I am not found in North America, only in Asia."
- 15) "Our legs? Oh they're short and stubby, not meant for jumping."
- 16) "Northern leopard frogs like me can be found in many places across North America, from Canada to Mexico."
- 17) "In winter, when it's too cold outside, I hibernate under the water!"
- 18) "My belly is dark green!"
- 19) "We survive the cold winter by climbing trees and hibernating there."
- 20) "We're born as fully formed little frogs, no tadpoles in our life cycle."
- 21) "We have white bellies with a white stripe that runs from our upper lip down to our shoulder."
- 22) "It takes us several years to transition from tadpoles into full grown frogs."
- 23) "I start life as a little egg in water, then grow into a tadpole before becoming a frog."
- 24) "I'm completely black with no spots at all."

Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

- 25) Predators of the northern leopard frog primarily include snakes, birds, and humans.
- 26) It is weird that northern leopard frogs can breathe through their skin.
- 27) Northern leopard frogs mostly consume other smaller forms of life like beetles, ants, spiders, and at times even smaller frogs.
- 28) Northern leopard frogs look much more interesting than ordinary frogs because of their unique color patterns.
- 29) Northern leopard frogs have circular dark spots all over their body.
- 30) It is amazing how quickly a northern leopard frog can transform from a tadpole to a frog in just three months.
- 31) Northern leopard frog tadpoles take around three months to transform into miniature frogs.
- 32) Northern leopard frogs have the ability to breathe through their skin.
- 33) The way northern leopard frogs will eat other frogs is creepy.
- 34) Marshes and grasslands, where northern leopard frogs live, are the best places to explore.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 35) Northern leopard frog eggs hatch into tadpoles.
- 36) Northern leopard frogs have a diet which consist only of mosquitoes.
- 37) Northern leopard frogs transform into tiny frogs in about 3 months.
- 38) Northern leopard frogs are found only in Canada.
- 39) Northern leopard frogs lay their eggs in the water.
- 40) Northern leopard frogs are the largest type of frog in North America.
- 41) Snakes and birds avoid northern leopard frogs.



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____
- 14. _____
- 15. _____
- 16. _____
- 17. _____
- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____
- 21. _____
- 22. _____
- 23. _____
- 24. _____
- 25. _____

- 26. _____
- 27. _____
- 28. _____
- 29. _____
- 30. _____
- 31. _____
- 32. _____
- 33. _____
- 34. _____
- 35. _____
- 36. _____
- 37. _____
- 38. _____
- 39. _____
- 40. _____
- 41. _____
- 42. _____
- 43. _____
- 44. _____
- 45. _____
- 46. _____
- 47. _____
- 48. _____
- 49. _____
- 50. _____

- 51. _____
- 52. _____
- 53. _____
- 54. _____
- 55. _____



Dive into the world of the northern leopard frog, a fascinating creature with a coat as spotted as the big cats of the jungle! These cool critters are medium-sized frogs, ranging from 2 to 4.5 inches long and come in shades of green and brown with distinctive, circular dark spots. Northern leopard frogs have white bellies and a white stripe that runs from their upper lip down to their shoulder. They have long legs, perfect for jumping and a small pointy snout that gives them a playful appearance.



Carrying on from their joyful appearance, these frogs also like to play in different environments. Northern leopard frogs are found all over North America, from Canada down to Mexico, living in marshes, grasslands, and even your neighborhood pond. During the winter, they hibernate under the water, breathing through their skin. In the warmer months, they come out to sunbathe and enjoy the weather.

When they're not sunbathing or hibernating, northern leopard frogs lead quite the adventurous life. Their diet includes a buffet of beetles, ants, spiders, and even smaller frogs and birds. But life isn't always a feast for them, as they have to be careful of predators like snakes, birds, and even people who catch them for use in laboratories and classrooms. Their main form of defense is their quick and long jumps, which can confuse predators and give them a chance to escape.

Unlike some other frogs, northern leopard frogs have a unique way of growing up. Their life cycle starts as eggs laid in water, which then hatch into tadpoles. In about three months, these tadpoles transform into tiny frogs and by the end of the summer, they are fully grown. So there you have it, a peek into the life of northern leopard frogs - a truly interesting creature with a life as colorful as its skin.





Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What do northern leopard frogs eat?
 - A. Beetles, ants, spiders, frogs, and birds
 - B. Seaweed, plankton, and algae
 - C. Grass, leaves, and fruits
 - D. Fish, shrimps, and crabs
- 2) What is the main form of defense for northern leopard frogs?
 - A. Spitting poison
 - B. Camouflaging with the environment
 - C. Quick and long jumps
 - D. Playing dead
- 3) Who are some of the predators of the northern leopard frog?
 - A. Eagles, hawks, and vultures
 - B. Snakes, birds, and people
 - C. Sharks, dolphins, and whales
 - D. Lions, tigers, and bears
- 4) What color are the bellies of northern leopard frogs?
 - A. Green
 - B. White
 - C. Black
 - D. Brown
- 5) How do northern leopard frogs breathe underwater?
 - A. Through their mouths
 - B. Through their skin
 - C. They don't breathe underwater
 - D. Through special gills
- 6) What part of North America do northern leopard frogs live in?
 - A. From Canada down to Mexico
 - B. Southern United States only
 - C. Western United States only
 - D. Northeastern United States only
- 7) How long does it take for a tadpole to transform into a tiny frog?
 - A. One month
 - B. Six months
 - C. One year
 - D. About three months
- 8) Where do northern leopard frogs lay their eggs?
 - A. Underground
 - B. In water
 - C. On the ground
 - D. In trees
- 9) How do northern leopard frogs hibernate?
 - A. They don't hibernate
 - B. In tree trunks
 - C. In underground burrows
 - D. Underwater
- 10) Are northern leopard frogs typically active during winter months?
 - A. Only during warm spells
 - B. No
 - C. Yes
 - D. They are active year-round
- 11) What is distinctive about the skin of northern leopard frogs?
 - A. They have circular dark spots
 - B. Their skin has stripes
 - C. Their skin has no pattern
 - D. Their skin is smooth and shiny

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



- 12) "You know, a meal for us northern leopard frogs varies, from small insects and spiders to even smaller frogs and birds."
- 13) "My diet strictly comprises of plants, not insects or frogs."
- 14) "I am not found in North America, only in Asia."
- 15) "Our legs? Oh they're short and stubby, not meant for jumping."
- 16) "Northern leopard frogs like me can be found in many places across North America, from Canada to Mexico."
- 17) "In winter, when it's too cold outside, I hibernate under the water!"
- 18) "My belly is dark green!"
- 19) "We survive the cold winter by climbing trees and hibernating there."
- 20) "We're born as fully formed little frogs, no tadpoles in our life cycle."
- 21) "We have white bellies with a white stripe that runs from our upper lip down to our shoulder."
- 22) "It takes us several years to transition from tadpoles into full grown frogs."
- 23) "I start life as a little egg in water, then grow into a tadpole before becoming a frog."
- 24) "I'm completely black with no spots at all."

Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

- 25) Predators of the northern leopard frog primarily include snakes, birds, and humans.
- 26) It is weird that northern leopard frogs can breathe through their skin.
- 27) Northern leopard frogs mostly consume other smaller forms of life like beetles, ants, spiders, and at times even smaller frogs.
- 28) Northern leopard frogs look much more interesting than ordinary frogs because of their unique color patterns.
- 29) Northern leopard frogs have circular dark spots all over their body.
- 30) It is amazing how quickly a northern leopard frog can transform from a tadpole to a frog in just three months.
- 31) Northern leopard frog tadpoles take around three months to transform into miniature frogs.
- 32) Northern leopard frogs have the ability to breathe through their skin.
- 33) The way northern leopard frogs will eat other frogs is creepy.
- 34) Marshes and grasslands, where northern leopard frogs live, are the best places to explore.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 35) Northern leopard frog eggs hatch into tadpoles.
- 36) Northern leopard frogs have a diet which consist only of mosquitoes.
- 37) Northern leopard frogs transform into tiny frogs in about 3 months.
- 38) Northern leopard frogs are found only in Canada.
- 39) Northern leopard frogs lay their eggs in the water.
- 40) Northern leopard frogs are the largest type of frog in North America.
- 41) Snakes and birds avoid northern leopard frogs.



- 42) Northern leopard frogs hibernate in the summer months.
- 43) Northern leopard frogs hibernate during the winter.
- 44) Northern leopard frog's diet includes smaller frogs and birds.

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

- 45) Northern leopard frogs don't live in the desert.
 - A. do n't
 - B. do not
 - C. did not
 - D. does not
- 46) Northern leopard frogs can't survive in freezing temperatures.
 - A. cannot
 - B. could not
 - C. ca n't
 - D. can not
- 47) Northern leopard frogs don't live in just one type of habitat.
 - A. does not
 - B. cannot
 - C. did not
 - D. do not
- 48) Leopard frogs can't change the color of their skin.
 - A. cannot
 - B. can
 - C. do not
 - D. will not
- 49) They're known for their unique dark spots.
 - A. They do
 - B. They were
 - C. They are
 - D. They have

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

- 50) During winter, northern leopard frogs hibernate and bury themselves in mud or leaves.
- 51) Can northern leopard frogs live outside of water?
- 52) Northern leopard frogs eat insects, worms, and small invertebrates.
- 53) Northern leopard frogs are found in North America.
- 54) What are the physical features of northern leopard frogs?
- 55) Do northern leopard frogs hibernate during the winter?



- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u> A </u> | 26. <u> opinion </u> | 51. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 2. <u> C </u> | 27. <u> fact </u> | 52. <u> declarative </u> |
| 3. <u> B </u> | 28. <u> opinion </u> | 53. <u> declarative </u> |
| 4. <u> B </u> | 29. <u> fact </u> | 54. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 5. <u> B </u> | 30. <u> opinion </u> | 55. <u> interrogative </u> |
| 6. <u> A </u> | 31. <u> fact </u> | |
| 7. <u> D </u> | 32. <u> fact </u> | |
| 8. <u> B </u> | 33. <u> opinion </u> | |
| 9. <u> D </u> | 34. <u> opinion </u> | |
| 10. <u> B </u> | 35. <u> true </u> | |
| 11. <u> A </u> | 36. <u> false </u> | |
| 12. <u> true </u> | 37. <u> true </u> | |
| 13. <u> false </u> | 38. <u> false </u> | |
| 14. <u> false </u> | 39. <u> true </u> | |
| 15. <u> false </u> | 40. <u> false </u> | |
| 16. <u> true </u> | 41. <u> false </u> | |
| 17. <u> true </u> | 42. <u> false </u> | |
| 18. <u> false </u> | 43. <u> true </u> | |
| 19. <u> false </u> | 44. <u> true </u> | |
| 20. <u> false </u> | 45. <u> B </u> | |
| 21. <u> true </u> | 46. <u> A </u> | |
| 22. <u> false </u> | 47. <u> D </u> | |
| 23. <u> true </u> | 48. <u> A </u> | |
| 24. <u> false </u> | 49. <u> C </u> | |
| 25. <u> fact </u> | 50. <u> declarative </u> | |



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) What do northern leopard frogs eat? (paragraph 3)
A. Beetles, ants, spiders, frogs, and birds B.
C. D.

- 2) What is the main form of defense for northern leopard frogs? (paragraph 3)
A. Spitting poison B.
C. Quick and long jumps D.

- 3) Who are some of the predators of the northern leopard frog? (paragraph 3)
A. B. Snakes, birds, and people
C. D.

- 4) What color are the bellies of northern leopard frogs? (paragraph 1)
A. Green B. White
C. D.

- 5) How do northern leopard frogs breathe underwater? (paragraph 2)
A. Through their mouths B. Through their skin
C. D.

- 6) What part of North America do northern leopard frogs live in? (paragraph 2)
A. From Canada down to Mexico B. Southern United States only
C. D.

- 7) How long does it take for a tadpole to transform into a tiny frog? (paragraph 4)
A. One month B. Six months
C. D. About three months

- 8) Where do northern leopard frogs lay their eggs? (paragraph 4)
A. B. In water
C. D.

- 9) How do northern leopard frogs hibernate? (paragraph 2)
A. They don't hibernate B.
C. D. Underwater

- 10) Are northern leopard frogs typically active during winter months? (paragraph 2)
A. Only during warm spells B. No
C. D.

- 11) What is distinctive about the skin of northern leopard frogs? (paragraph 1)
A. They have circular dark spots B. Their skin has stripes
C. D.

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



- 12) "You know, a meal for us northern leopard frogs varies, from small insects and spiders to even smaller frogs and birds." (paragraph 3)