

3rd Grade

ELA

HYP

Module 2 Unit 3
**“Adaptation and the wide
world of frogs”**

Wednesday December 9th

Module 2 Unit 3 Lesson 1

Learning Target: I can gather information and take notes about frogs.

Poison Dart Frog

Humans and Poison Dart Frogs

In the tropical forests of Colombia, native people traditionally hunt using blowguns. These blowguns are made of a hollow piece of palm wood and shoot poison darts. The native people make these poison darts with the help of a special frog, the poison dart frog. The skin of poison dart frogs is so poisonous that it can paralyze and sometimes even kill anyone who touches them. To make their poison darts, hunters use a stick to hold the poison dart frog in place and then carefully roll the tip of a dart across the frog's back.

Predator and Prey

The poison dart frog's only predator is the frog-eating snake. Somehow the frog-eating snake is able to eat the frogs and not die. Poison dart frogs are so poisonous that their poison can even paralyze a human. But don't worry; poison dart frogs that live in captivity aren't poisonous. Scientists believe that this is because the frogs develop their poison from eating ants and mites that carry poisons. As the poison dart frog eats more bugs, it becomes more poisonous.

A Visual Warning

There are many different types of poison dart frogs that live throughout Central and South America. The frogs come in many different bright colors. For example, the strawberry poison dart frog is bright red, and the *Phyllobates terribilis* is bright yellow. Neither of these poison dart frogs worry about being seen by predators. Instead, they make sure that predators see them, because their bright coloring is a warning sign not to touch.

Protecting the Young

Poison dart frogs do a lot to keep themselves and their babies safe. Unlike some frogs that leave their eggs after they are laid, the poison dart frog stays and is very protective of its young. First the eggs are laid in a leaf; then, when the eggs hatch, the tadpole climbs onto its parent's back and is carried to a tiny pool of water. The parents often stay and continue to care for their tadpoles, protecting them and bringing them food.

The poison dart frog has many methods for keeping itself and its young safe!

Category	Facts, Definitions, Details
Habitat	
What It Looks Like	
Predators	
Prey	

Proof Paragraph

Facts and Details

What is my frog's unique adaptation?

Elaboration

How does this help the frog survive?

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<p>Concluding Statement</p> <p>Restate your focus statement from the introduction.</p>	<p>Vocabulary from my research to be used:</p>
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Learning Target: I can write an informational paragraph

Amazon Horned Frog Teacher Model

As you might guess, the Amazon horned frog gets its name from the two big, fleshy horns that pop up out of its head! This creature is known for its big appetite, its bad temper, and its impressive horns. There's a lot to know about this predatory frog.

Hiding on the forest floor of the Amazon, this frog is ready to sneak up on its prey and attack. The frog uses its horns to disguise itself within its environment. This adaptation helps it blend into the leaves and lets it wait for its prey. With the largest horns of any horned frog species, the Amazon horned frog is a ferocious predator that uses its body to attack and defend.

Its large horns are not the only thing that makes the Amazon horned frog unique. The frog has a mouth that is wider than the length of its body. Its enormous mouth allows it to gobble up prey that is almost as big as itself. But what does the Amazon horned frog eat? Almost anything they can! From ants and other insects to mice and rats, this frog isn't afraid to try and eat whatever comes its way. While the Amazon horned frog might not be the prettiest one to look at, it is most definitely a fascinating one to learn about. With a big mouth, big horns, and a big appetite, this frog is much more than a cute amphibian that hops.







Monday December 14th

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Module 2 Unit 3 Lesson 4

Learning Target: I can use a checklist to peer edit and respectfully give feedback

Peer Editing Checklist

What they need to have in their paragraph	Do they have it? Check the box if they do		
What the frog is called			
Where it lives			
What it looks like			
What its predators are			
What its prey is			
3 facts and elaborations			
Closing- restating the focus			
Overall rating	/ 5		

Learning Target: I can use a website to gather and organize information

Website Analysis

Name of Website: National Geographic	Text Features Used:
Important Vocabulary	
Fact #1	
Fact #2	
Fact #3	
Fact #4	

Name of Website:	Text Features Used:
Important Vocabulary	
Paragraph 1 Fact	
Paragraph 2 Fact	
Paragraph 3 Fact	
Paragraph 4 Fact	
Paragraph 5 Fact	

Paragraph 6 Fact

Paragraph 7 Fact

Paragraph 8 Fact

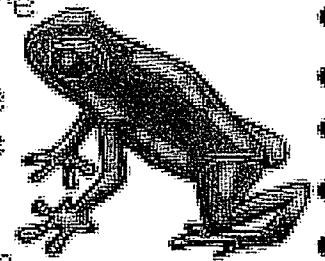
Paragraph 9 Fact

Paragraph 10 Fact

Name _____

POISON DART FROGS

Poison dart frogs are **amphibians** that live mostly in the forests of Central and South America. They come in many colors and sizes. Their bright skin color warns **predators** to stay away. Some frogs live near tropical streams and ponds. Others stay in the **canopy**, the top level of the rain forest. Their sticky **feet** help them climb. Poison dart frogs can be deadly. Their skin releases **poison** when they are in danger. Poison dart frogs **croak** loudly to communicate. This helps them find **mates**, or partners. Rain forest predators are everywhere. Poison dart frogs must keep **eggs and tadpoles**, young frogs, safe. Parents carry their young on their backs to keep them away from danger. The rain forest is a wet place. Poison dart frogs can go almost anywhere when they are thirsty. They drink water through their skin. They eat beetles and other insects. These make the frogs **poisonous**. Poison dart frogs have long sticky **tongues** they use to grab passing bugs.



IDENTIFY: Use the word bank to identify each description.

tadpoles	canopy	mate	predators
poison	tongue	croak	forests
	1. The uppermost level of the rain forest		
	2. Partner		
	3. Young frogs		
	4. Animals that hunt other animals		
	5. Released when in danger		
	6. Used to grab passing bugs		
	7. Noise made by poison dart frogs		
	8. Where poison dart frogs live		

Learning Target: I can answer questions using information from a video.

72 Most Dangerous Animals: Asia- Episode 3 Chemical Warfare

1. Where can you find the slow loris?

2. Slow loris has the face of a _____, the hands of a _____, and the moves of a _____.

3. True or False: The slow loris is the only venomous primate on Earth.

True False

4. How is the slow loris toxic?

5. How many cases of a rat borne illness are there every year?

6. There are about _____ rats in the world.

How many diseases do rats carry?

- a. 40 b. 1,000 c. 70 d. 10

19. True or False: You can get warts from touching the poisonous toad.

True

False

20. One thing that the toad will eat is its own

_____.

21. The rove beetle has _____ times more venom than the cobra.

22. The rove beetle usually prefers to live in...

A. dry deserts B. underground C. wet, swampy areas D. the mall

23. The stingray lives in _____ waters

throughout the oceans.

24. A giant stingray can get up to the size of a _____.

25. The giant stingray's poison comes out of its _____ and

has one or more _____.

What is your favorite fact that you learned from the show?

Friday December 17th

Warning: Poison Dart Frogs Ahead



Understanding Key Ideas and Details

What is this article mostly about?

Key Vocabulary

What is the meaning of toxic?	What clues support your inference?

Multiple Choice

How does the last illustration help readers better understand the poison dart frog?

- a. shows readers the markings on a dart frog
- b. communicates that not all poison dart frogs are deadly
- c. illustrates how to hold a dart frog
- d. compares the size of a poison dart frog to a human's thumb

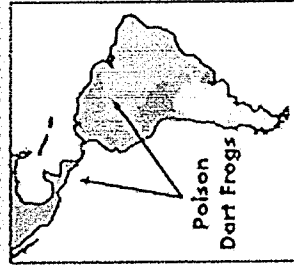
Apply It!

What effect does the poison dart frog's color have on its predators?

Cause	Effect



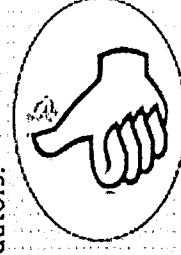
What beautiful creature comes in all the colors of the rainbow, yet is covered in poison from head to toe? The poison dart frog! Located only in the rainforests of Central and South America, the poison dart frog is one of the most toxic living things on Earth.



These stunning creatures use their beautiful colors as a serious warning to potential predators. Don't come any closer! Just a tiny drop can kill small animals like birds and mice. If the poison doesn't kill their predators, the pain will have them avoiding the frog in the future. Few poison dart frogs are actually deadly. The most poisonous species is the Golden Poison Frog. At two inches in length, its poison can kill ten adult humans.



Poison dart frogs have bright patterns with shades of red, blue, green, yellow, and orange. Most frogs are nocturnal and sleep during the day. The poison dart frog is just the opposite: they sleep at night and are active during the day, when their bright colors are most visible to predators.

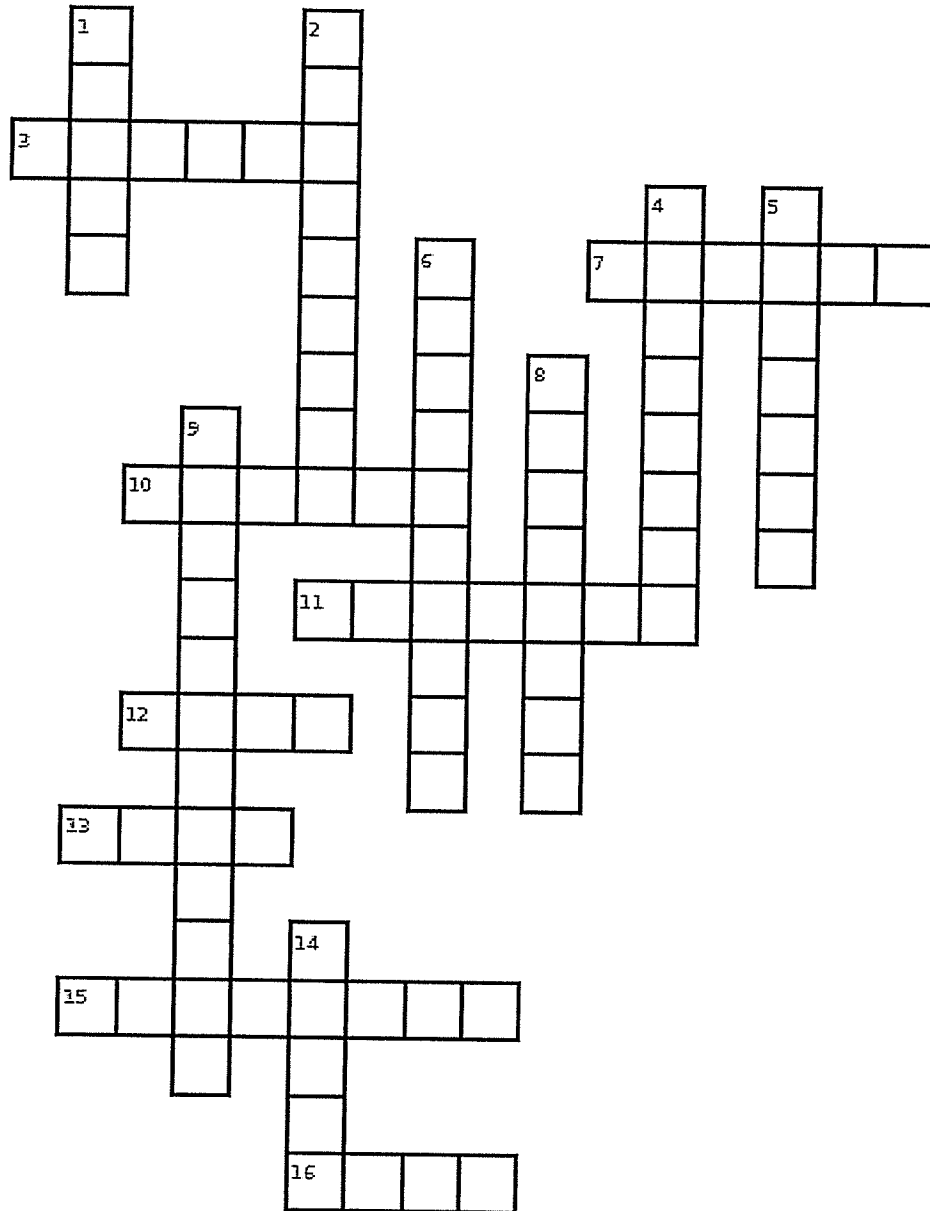


These tiny amphibians are carnivores. The smallest frog is about the size of a thumbnail and can be as large as 2.5 inches. They eat flies, ants, beetles, and other insects. Poison dart frogs spend more time on land than in the water, hunting for food during the day. Even though the frogs are small, they need room to live. Like many animals in the rainforest, they are endangered due to habitat loss from deforestation.

Did you know?

There are almost 200 species of poison dart frogs.

Poison Dart Frog



Down:

1. noise made by poison dart frogs
2. animals that hunt other animals
4. young frogs
5. where poison dart frogs live
6. in danger of dying out
8. another word for tadpole
9. continent where poison dart frogs can be found
14. thick and soft and slippery matter

Across:

3. used to grab passing bugs
7. the uppermost level of the rainforest
10. released when a poison dart frog feels they are in danger
11. a group of animals that are all of the same kind
12. partner
13. what animals eat
15. skin on the throat that can blow up like a balloon
16. about 5-40 of these are laid in a little puddle of water

Monday December 21th

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Module 2 Unit 3 Lesson 5

Learning Target: I can use prior knowledge to create my own frog

Your final task of Module 2 is to create your own frog. Pretend you are a scientist that just discovered a new species of frog.

Fill in the charts to describe the frog that you discovered.

You will be putting together a book about your frog based off the book Poison Dart Frogs Up Close

Frog Book Title



Frog Homes

Frog Skin

Frog Legs

Frog Toes

Frog Eggs

Frog Tadpoles

Little Frog

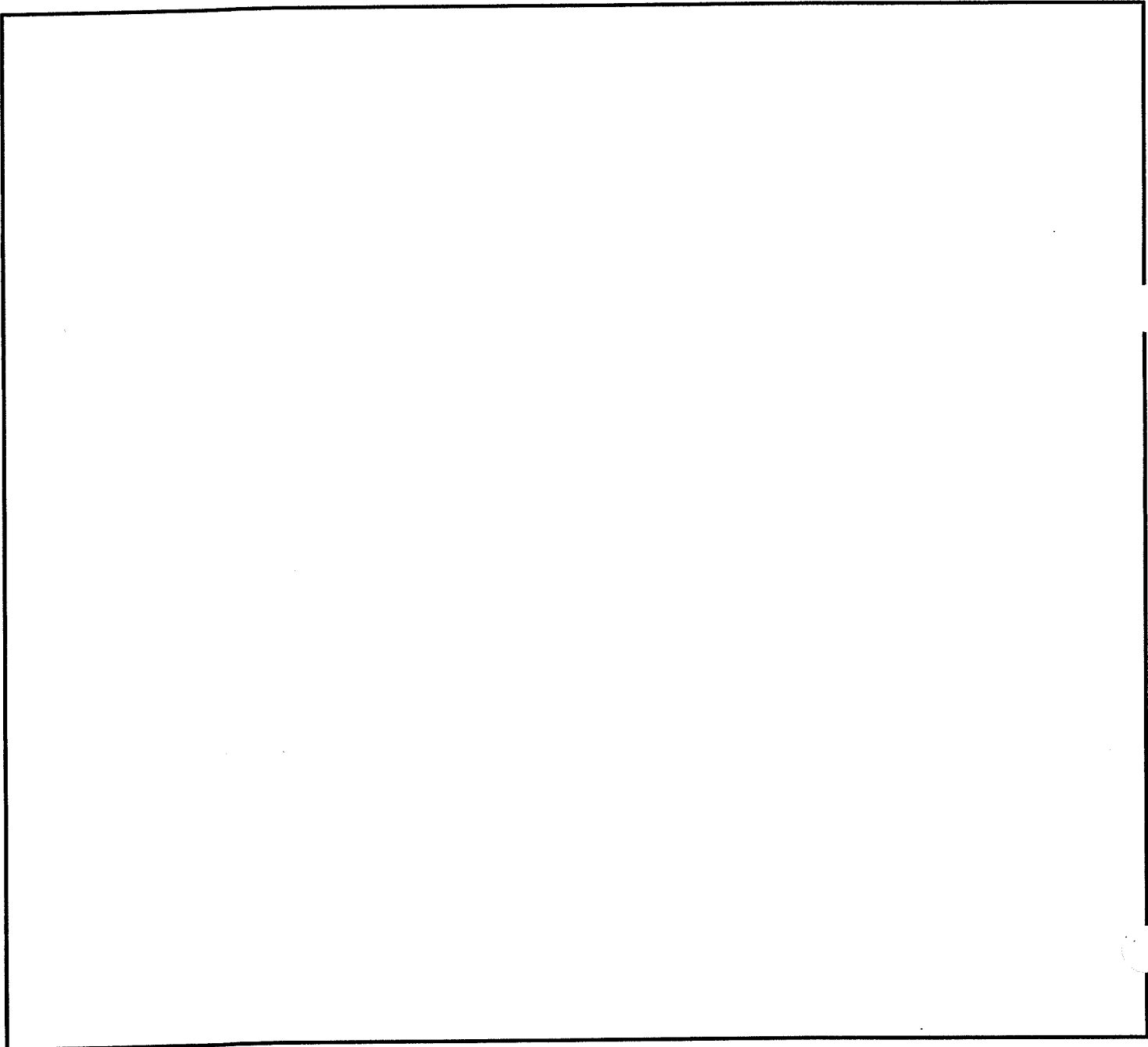
Life Cycle

Frog Food

Draft Cover Page

Name of Frog

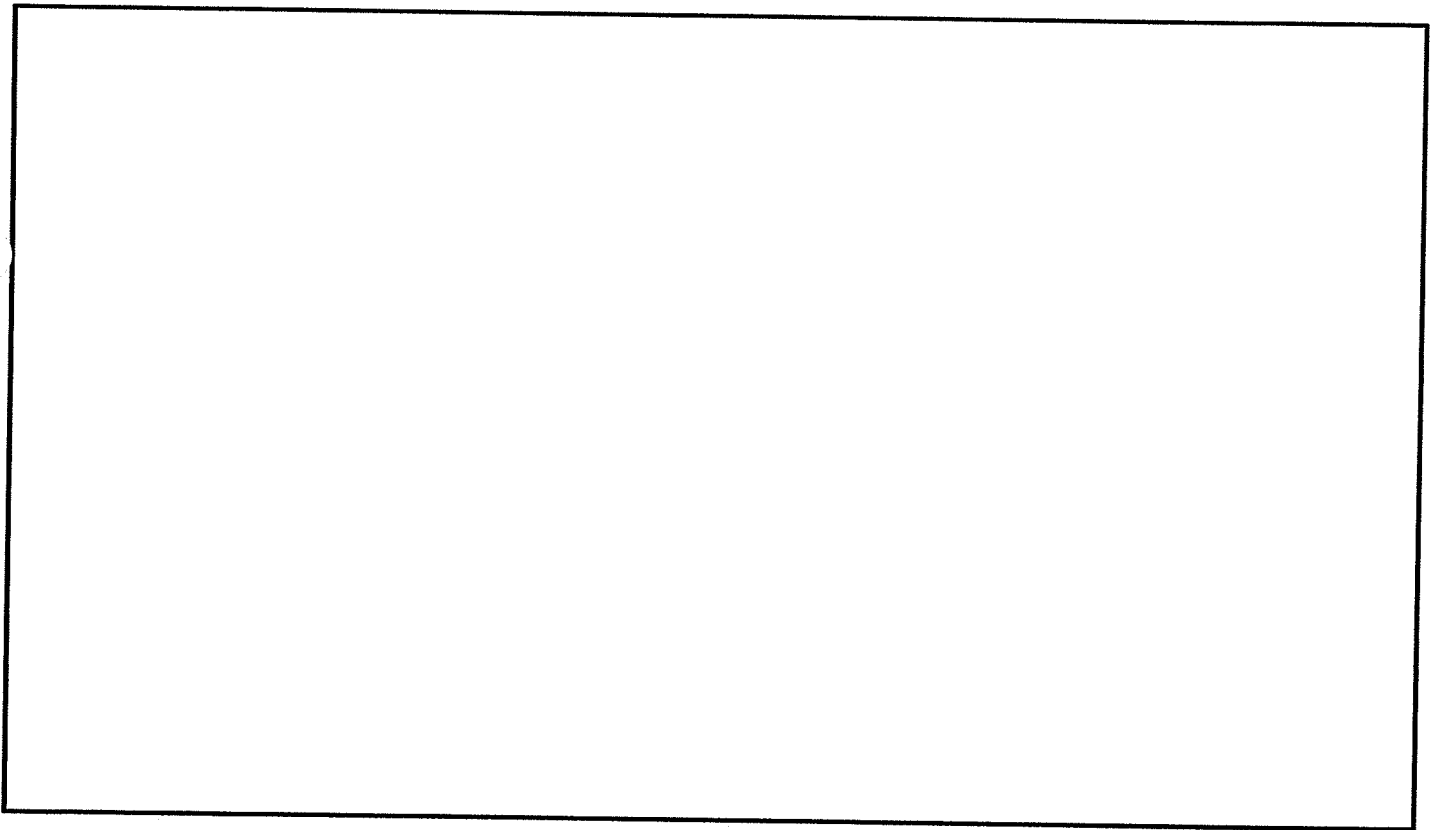
UP CLOSE



Drawing of your frog

Draft Back Cover Page

Blurb (Gist) of your book



Picture of your frog in it's habitat

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