

Frogs KS2 Answers

Page 1

A frog's biggest muscles are in its long back legs. Why do you think this is?

When on land, common frogs mainly move by hopping and jumping. This is why their back legs need such strong muscles. Frogs can jump 6 or 7 times their own body length. That's like a 1.8 metre tall human jumping 11 metres!

Why does the common frog have green-brown blotchy skin?

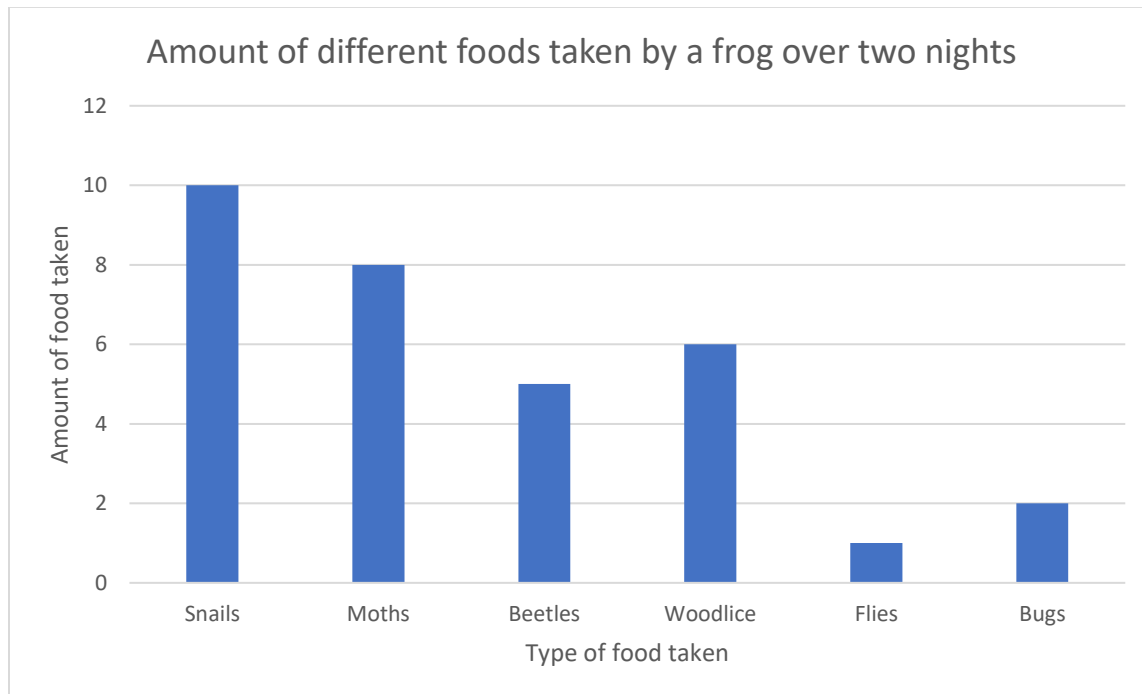
Common frogs tend to live in damp places where lots of plants grow, like reeds, rushes, water lilies, pondweed and mosses. The colour of their skin makes them camouflaged, helping them to blend in with their surroundings and making it much harder for predators to spot them.

Page 2

Food Chain: each gap has the right number of dashes for each word

Sun → Leaf → SNAIL → FROG

Page 3



Page 4

- Hibernate: pile of stones (left) or bottom of pond (mentioned on Page 3)
- Lay eggs: in the pond
- Hunt for food: pile of stones (left) or grassy lawn (right)

What does cold-blooded mean?

A cold-blooded animal does not create its own body heat, instead it uses the warmth around it. Many animals are cold-blooded, such as amphibians, reptiles, fishes and insects. This is why you are more likely to see these types of animal in the summer or in countries that are warm all year. A warm-blooded animal makes its own body heat, using its food as fuel. Mammals and birds are warm-blooded. This is very costly in terms of energy, but it means that warm-blooded animals can be active where cold-bloods cannot survive, such as tall mountains, near the North Pole and the South Pole, high in the sky and the middle of winter. To avoid losing heat, warm-blooded animals usually have their bodies covered in a thick coat, with mammals using fur and birds having feathers.

Page 6

- Cross: 1 and 2
- Tick: 3, 4, 5 and 6

Page 8

All the right answers are hidden in the text throughout the booklet

- 1) Spawn or frogspawn (Page 5)
- 2) Snails and slugs (Page 3)
- 3) Carnivores (Page 3)
- 4) Froglets (Page 10)
- 5) Under an old log, in stone walls, compost heaps or sometimes at the bottom of a pond (Page 3 and 4)

Page 10

Why does frog spawn have a jelly layer surrounding it?

To protect the tadpoles. The jelly both feels and tastes unpleasant, which means predatory animals won't eat the tadpoles as they develop. In addition, the jelly is a food source for the tadpoles themselves which they eat as they develop from black dots to comma-shapes. Finally, because the jelly is soft and has no hard



shell surrounding it, it allows water in so the tadpole can drink but also lets waste products drain out into the pond.

Page 11

Each gap has the right number of dashes for each word

- A young frog - FROGLET
- A baby frog that lives in water ALL the time - TADPOLE
- Frog eggs - SPAWN
- A tadpole's home - POND
- When animals sleep for the winter - HIBERNATE
- How frogs move on land - JUMP
- Their back feet are this - WEBBED
- How frogs move in water - SWIM
- The noise a frog makes - CROAK
- An animal that only eats meat - CARNIVORE
- Animals that live on land as adults but in the water as babies - AMPHIBIANS
- A tadpole's favourite food - ALGAE
- A frog has a long sticky one that it uses to catch its food - TONGUE
- A frog's favourite foods - SLUG, SNAIL and INSECT
- All kinds of frogs that you can find in Britain! - MARSH, COMMON, POOL and BULLFROG

