

Metamorphosis of a Frog



1) Schau das Video aufmerksam und notiere die Fachbegriffe.

Wie nennt man die Eier der Frösche? _____

Wie nennt man die Larve der Frösche? _____

Womit atmet eine Kaulquappe? _____

Welche Beine wachsen zuerst? _____

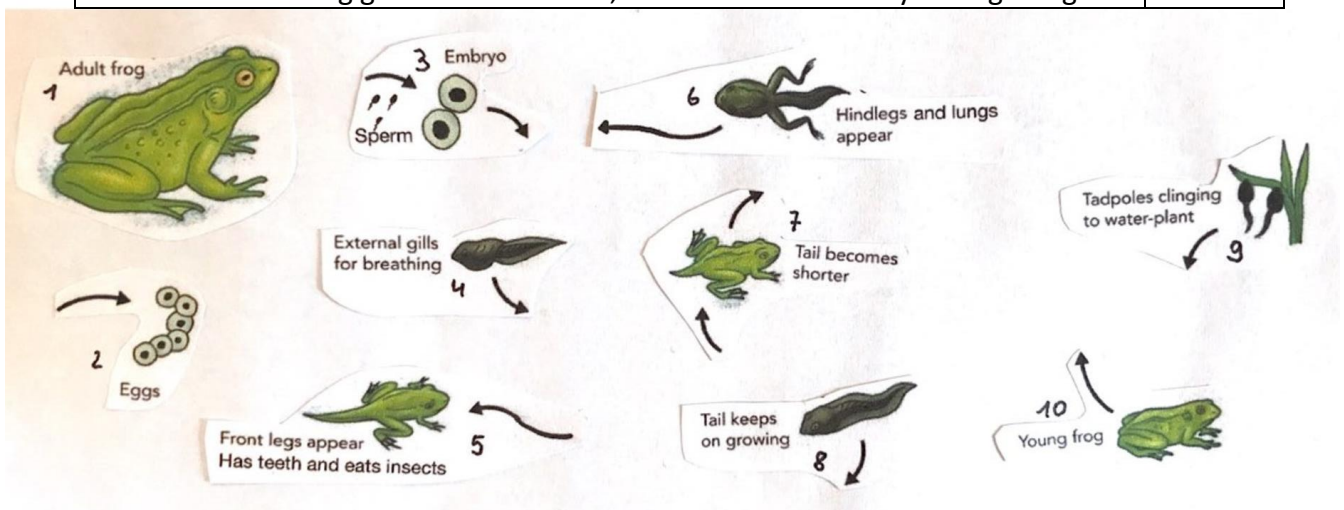
Wie atmet der Frosch? _____

Have you seen frog eggs or tadpoles¹ in real life? _____



2) Read the text and match the image numbers with the right paragraph. Cut out the images and put them in the right order to form a circle.

Steps of the Metamorphosis of a Frog	Number
Frogs start as eggs.	
The eggs get fertilized ² by the sperm and are called embryo.	
The eggs hatch ³ and grow into tadpoles. After a week or more, they begin to swim and feed on algae.	
The respiratory ⁴ organs of tadpoles are external gills.	
They have a long tail and swim with fish-like movements.	
At around four weeks, the body of the tadpole looks a bit like a frog it has hind ⁵ legs. They lose their gills and use their new lungs for respiration ⁶ .	
By six to nine weeks, the forelimbs ⁵ appear. The organism starts to consume insects.	
The tail shortens over time. Is not much more than a stub ⁷ around twelve weeks, and in the end, it disappears.	
The small frog now lives mainly on land.	
When the small frog grows into an adult, it will mate and the cycle begins again.	



Important and tricky words:

¹ tadpole = die Kaulquappe; ² to fertilize = befruchten; ³ to hatch = schlüpfen; ⁴ respiratory organ = Atmungsorgan;

⁶ respiration = die Atmung; ⁵ hind = hinter vs. forelimbs = Vorderbeine; ⁷ stub = der Stummel, ⁸ gills = Kiemen

Metamorphosis of a Frog - Erwartungsbild

1) Schau das Video aufmerksam und notiere die Fachbegriffe.

Wie nennt man die Eier der Frösche? *Laich*

Wie nennt man die Larve der Frösche? *Kaulquappe*

Womit atmet eine Kaulquappe? *mit Kiemen*

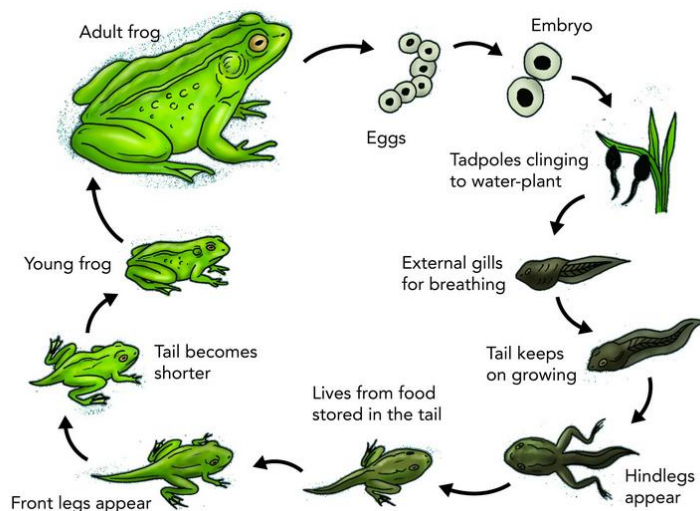
Welche Beine wachsen zuerst? *die Hinterbeine*

Wie atmet der Frosch? *mit Lungen*

Have you seen frog eggs or tadpoles¹ in real life? *Yes, I see tadpoles in the pond in the park. / No.*

2) Read the text and match the image numbers with the right paragraph. Cut out the images and put them in the right order to form a circle.

Steps of the Metamorphosis of a Frog	Number
Frogs start as eggs.	2
The eggs get fertilized ² by the sperm and are called embryo.	3
The eggs hatch ³ and grow into tadpoles. After a week or more, they begin to swim and feed on algae.	9
The respiratory ⁴ organ of tadpoles are external gills ⁸ .	4
They have a long tail and swim with fish-like movements.	8
At around four weeks, the body of the tadpole looks a bit like a frog it has hind ⁵ legs. They lose their gills and use their new lungs for respiration ⁶ .	6
By six to nine weeks, the forelimbs ⁵ appear. The organism starts to consume insects.	5
The tail shortens over time. It's not much more than a stub ⁷ around twelve weeks, and in the end, it disappears.	7
The small frog now lives mainly on land.	10
When the small frog grows into an adult, it will mate and the cycle begins again.	1



Important and tricky words:

¹ tadpole = die Kaulquappe; ² to fertilize = befruchten; ³ to hatch = schlüpfen; ⁴ respiratory organ = Atmungsorgan;

⁶ respiration = die Atmung; ⁵ hind = hinter vs. forelimbs = Vorderbeine; ⁷ stub = der Stummel, ⁸ gills = Kiemen

Zur Klasse:

- geringes Vorwissen zur Arbeit im Fach Biologie, nur Thema Fische behandelt
- Einführung Lurche in vorangegangenen Unterricht besprochen
- 1) Video auf Deutsch → EA, Sicherung im Plenum
- 2) Think-Pair-Share → jeder liest in seinem Tempo, nummeriert mit Bleistift, sortiert Bilder ohne zu kleben, Absprache mit Partner über Reihenfolge und Anordnung, Vergleich im Plenum

Quellen :

Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rH7gx2vYq1U>

Information: <https://socratic.org/questions/what-does-the-metamorphosis-of-a-frog-involve>

original Text von Webseite:

Frogs are amphibians, meaning they live in the water for part of their life and on land for another part of their life. Frog metamorphosis involves a fish-like organism that has gills and a tail transforming into a semi-aquatic frog. Frogs start as eggs which hatch and grow into tadpoles. After a week or more, the tadpole begins swimming and feeding on algae. Tadpoles feed on vegetation and have a long, coiled intestines to digest algae. They have fish-like movements with tail and undulating body movements. The respiratory organs of tadpoles are external gills. At around four weeks, tadpoles lose their gills and rely on the lungs for respiration. By six to nine weeks, hind limbs appear and then forelimbs. The organism may start consuming insects and other plant material and the length of the intestine is reduced. The tail shortens over time, is not much more than a stub around twelve weeks, and eventually, it disappears altogether. In short, the fish form is changed into a land-dwelling form.

Important and tricky words:

¹ tadpole = die Kaulquappe; ² to fertilize = befruchten; ³ to hatch = schlüpfen; ⁴ respiratory organ = Atmungsorgan;

⁶ respiration = die Atmung; ⁵ hind = hinter vs. forelimbs = Vorderbeine; ⁷ stub = der Stummel, ⁸ gills = Kiemen