

RECALL

Answer the questions:

1. What interesting things have you learnt about the frog's lifecycle?
2. What are the strangest things about frog's lifecycle?
3. Are there any facts you would like to add to your explanation text that were not included in the list?

LO: TO WRITE FIRST THREE PARAGRAPHS OF
YOUR EXPLANATION TEXT.

GUIDED PRACTICE

Today you will write the first half of your explanation text.

Remember that your text needs to start with a paragraph telling the reader how you became interested in the topic of frog's lifecycle. The next 6 paragraphs will be explaining the stages of frog's lifecycle. The last paragraph will be telling the reader why you think the topic of your explanation is special.

LIFECYCLE OF THE FROG – STAGES.

- Frogs lay single eggs that all stick together to make a big mass. It is called spawn.
- Some frogs stay to watch their eggs. Others leave the eggs.
- Frogs tend to lay many eggs because there are many hazards between being laid and full grown frogness. The eggs that die tend to turn white or opaque.
- There are a lot of dangers waiting for the eggs.
- Life starts right as the central yolk splits in two. It then divides into four, then eight, etc. until it looks a bit like a raspberry inside a jelly!
- the embryo starts to look more and more like a tadpole, getting longer
- About 6-21 days after being laid, the egg will hatch.
- Most eggs are found in calm or static waters, to prevent getting too rumbled about in infancy!
- After hatching, the tadpole feeds on the remaining yolk..
- Tadpoles are really fragile at this point.
- They stick themselves to floating weeds or grasses in the water using little sticky organs between their mouth and belly area.
- 7 to 10 days after hatching, tadpoles will begin to swim around and feed on algae.
- At this point the tadpoles have gills fully developed and can only breathe under water.
- 4 weeks after hatching, the gills start getting grown over by skin and disappear.
- Tadpoles breath with normal air.
- They teeny tiny teeth which help them grate food.
- By the fourth week, tadpoles are quite social creatures. Some even interact and school like fish!
- After 6 to 9 weeks, little tiny legs start to sprout. The gets more visible and the body gets longer.
- Now they can eat bigger food like dead insects and even plants.
- The arms will begin to bulge where they will eventually pop out, elbow first.
- After about 9 weeks, it is like a teeny frog with a long tail. It is now well on its way to being almost full-grown!
- By 12 weeks, the tadpole has a small tail and looks like a miniature version of the adult frog. It is now called a froglet or a young frog.
- Soon, it will leave the water, only to return again to lay more eggs and start the process all over again!
- Between 12 to 16 weeks, if the water is warm and there is good food supply, the frog has completed the full growth cycle.

EDIT YOUR INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH

Edit the introductory paragraph you wrote yesterday.

INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH - EXAMPLE

Every day, after a few days of rain, there would be a big puddle of rainwater in my garden. One day, when it finally stopped raining, I went out to the garden. I looked into the puddle and to my surprise, I saw a strange creature with two tiny legs swimming in the puddle. I was so interested in the creature that I watched it every day as it was getting bigger and bigger. After a week this lost its legs and began to remind a frog...It was amazing. I decided to learn more about this creature and started studying frogs and their lifecycle. Have you ever wondered how amazing frog's life can be?

PARAGRAPH 1,2 AND 3.

Look at your planning. Look at the facts you are going to include in each paragraph. Start writing your paragraphs. Remember to include 1.CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS, 2.BRACKETS and 3.TECHNICAL/FORMAL VOCABULARY

Title of your paragraph	Your paragraph

PARAGRAPH 1,2 AND 3. – MY EXAMPLE.

Look at your planning. Look at the facts you are going to include in each paragraph. Start writing your paragraphs. Remember to include 1.CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS, 2.BRACKETS and 3.TECHNICAL/FORMAL VOCABULARY

Title of your paragraph	Your paragraph
What is a spawn?	Frogs lay single eggs that all stick together to make a spawn (egg-mass). Some frogs leave once they have laid their eggs. Therefore, these eggs are unattended and might be in danger. Others stick around to watch over the little ones and keep them safe.
Frog's eggs.	<p>There are many hazards (dangers) between being laid and full grown frogness (a young frog). Consequently, frogs tend to lay many eggs. The lucky ones that actually manage to hatch still start out on a journey of many perils (dangers).</p> <p>Life starts right as the central yolk splits in two. It then divides into four, then eight, etc. until it looks a bit like a raspberry inside a jelly. Soon, the embryo starts to look more and more like a tadpole, getting longer and moving about in its egg. Usually, about 6-21 days after being laid, the egg will hatch.</p>
What is tadpole?	A baby frog that hatched from an egg is called a tadpole. Due to the fact that the tadpole is unable to find food shortly after hatching, it still feeds on the remaining yolk. The tadpole at this point consists of poorly developed gills (breathing organs), a mouth, and a tail. It's really fragile at this point (it can be eaten or hurt by other animals). When tadpoles are ready to get their own food, they usually stick themselves to floating weeds or grasses in the water using little sticky organs between their mouth and belly area. Then, 7 to 10 days after the tadpole has hatched, it will begin to swim around and feed on algae (a very simple plant without stems or leaves that grows in or near water). At this point, tadpoles have fully developed gills. As a result, they can only breath underwater. After 4 weeks the gills disappear. For this reason, tadpoles breath with normal air.

ACTIVITY

Look at your paragraphs and *CIRCLE* the brackets, *UNDERLINE* causal conjunctions, *HIHLIGHT* technical and formal vocabulary.