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Amphibians



Do you know the difference between a reptile and an amphibian? Which one has smooth skin? Which one is related to dinosaurs? They're so similar, it can be hard to tell!

Go to <http://www.worldbookonline.com>

Click on "Kids." If prompted, log on with ID and password.

Since this activity is about amphibians, you can find the answers by using the "Search" tool to search the key word ***amphibians***.

Start by reading the article and watching the videos. Both resources will help!

Read the statements below and decide if the statement about amphibians is true!

Write YES next to the statement that is TRUE. Write NO next to the statement is FALSE.

(YES) True, (NO) False

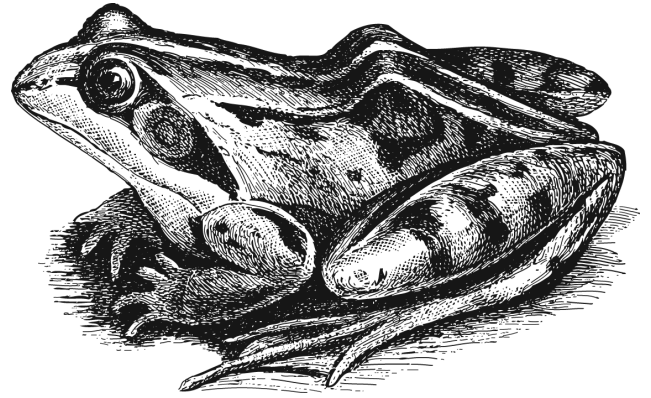
1. _____ I am cold-blooded.
2. _____ I have scales all over my body.
3. _____ My eggs need water, so they don't dry up.
4. _____ My toes have claws.
5. _____ I live on every continent, except Antarctica.
6. _____ Lizards and snakes make up the largest group of my family.
7. _____ I'm related to dinosaurs.
8. _____ My young hatch from flexible, leathery shells.
9. _____ My skin is moist and smooth.
10. _____ I went through *metamorphosis*, or change, as a baby to become the adult I am today!

Types of Amphibians:

You can find the answers by using the “Explore” tool to search key words!

Frogs and Toads:

11. What are the main physical differences between a frog and a toad?
12. Where do both frogs and toads lay their eggs?
13. A frog goes through a *metamorphosis*, or change, to become an adult. What do you call a young frog?
14. What purpose do gills serve?
15. Can a person get warts from touching a toad?
16. What do frogs and toads eat?



17. Where do both adult frogs and adult toads like to live?

18. Watch the “Cane Toad” video. How does the cane toad make calls? (Hint: it’s not with a mobile phone!)



Salamander:

19. Most salamanders go through a *metamorphosis*, or change, to become an adult.
What do you call a young salamander?

20. How are young salamanders like fish?

21. What does a salamander's skin feel like?

22. How do you know if a salamander is poisonous?



Caecilians:

23. Why is the body of a caecilian covered in grooves?

24. What do caecilians use to detect odor in the soil?

25. Caecilians taste bad to many animals. What types of animals eat caecilians?

Play It!

Now that you know some things about amphibians, let's play some games!
Go to the "More Information" tab in the "Amphibian" article.

Click on "Games" and show off your skills!

Read more by visiting World Book's eBook collection:

Amphibians. Chicago: World Book, 2013. Animal Lives. *World eBook*. Web. 15 Oct. 2015.

<<http://www.worldbookonline.com/wb/ebooks/mall/instt/catalog/urn:ISBN:978-0-7166-0419-8/detail.do>>.

Teacher Page

Answers:

1. Yes
2. No
3. Yes
4. No
5. Yes
6. No
7. No
8. No
9. Yes
10. Yes



11. Toads look a lot like frogs, but toads have broader bodies and drier skin. Also, the back legs of a toad are shorter and less powerful than the legs of most frogs.
12. Both frogs and toads lay their eggs in the water.
13. A baby frog is called a tadpole.
14. Gills help the tadpole breathe under water.
15. No, a person can not get warts from touching a toad.
16. Frogs and toads like to eat insects and other small animals.
17. Adult frogs and toads live on land, usually near water.
18. The cane toad inflates his throat to make calls.
19. A young salamander is called larvae.
20. The larvae are like fish because they can breathe underwater using gills that extend from behind the head. The young have a paddle-like tail to push them through the water.
21. Salamanders have soft, moist skin.
22. Poisonous salamanders generally have bright colored skin that warns other animals that they are not good to eat.
23. The grooves help the caecilian pull itself through the soil.
24. A special *tentacle* (feeler) on the head helps the caecilian to detect odors in the soil.
25. Birds and snakes may eat caecilians.