

Compare and Contrast

Directions Read the article. Then answer the questions below.

The vast majority of frogs eat a diet of insects and worms. A frog's long tongue can strike out at a passing fly in a split second, scooping up its prey and pulling it back into its mouth faster than the human eye can see. This diet partly explains why so many species of frogs live near water. There are always plenty of insects to be found in and around a water source.

But some frogs eat more than insects and worms. Some frogs eat other frogs, mice, snakes, and even turtles! This is only seen among very large frogs, such as the North American bullfrog. They still use their lightning-fast, sticky tongues to grab their prey. However, the bullfrog's large size gives it the power to capture and eat such large meals.

1. What do the majority of frogs eat?

2. What does a North American bullfrog sometimes eat that most frogs do not?

3. Why do you think a North American bullfrog would need to eat a mouse?

4. What do both small and large frogs use to catch their prey?

5. On a separate sheet of paper, compare what you eat during a meal to what an older relative eats. What is the same and what is different?



Home Activity Your child has compared and contrasted information about frogs in a nonfiction passage. Discuss with your child the differences and similarities of two kinds of animals; such as birds and fish. How are they alike? How are they different?