



Imagine a tiny green creature, hopping from leaf to leaf with bright red eyes that sparkle like rubies in the night. That's the red-eyed tree frog, a fascinating little amphibian that calls the rainforests of Central America home. Their vibrant green bodies are decorated with blue and yellow stripes, but the most striking feature has to be their large, round, red eyes. When they tuck in for a daytime snooze, they cover their eyes with a thin eyelid, making them look almost invisible among the green leaves.

From their leafy hideouts, these night-loving creatures leap out into the world when the sun goes down, on the hunt for a tasty meal. Red-eyed tree frogs are insectivores, meaning they love to munch on bugs, spiders, and even the occasional small crustacean. They use their long, sticky tongues to snatch up their prey, and will eat almost anything that fits in their mouth. This diet of creepy crawlies makes them a gardener's best friend, as they help keep pesky insect populations in check!

Moving from dinner to dance, did you know that red-eyed tree frogs have a pretty unique life cycle? They start their life as tiny eggs, laid by the female on the underside of leaves that hang over water. When the eggs hatch, the tadpoles drop into the water below where they continue to grow, eventually sprouting legs and climbing onto land as fully formed frogs. This amazing transformation is called metamorphosis, and it's a process that all frogs go through!



While they might look a little scary with their big, red eyes, red-eyed tree frogs are actually quite harmless to us humans. In fact, their bright colors and cute faces make them popular in the pet trade, though they're definitely happiest living in the wild. As for other animals, well, those big red eyes are part of a clever defense strategy. When a predator approaches, the frog opens its eyes wide, startling the would-be attacker and giving the frog a chance to escape, proving that sometimes, the best defense really is a good scare!



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

- 1) Where does the red-eyed tree frog live?
A. Deserts of Africa
B. Jungles of Asia
C. Rainforests of Central America
D. Mountains of North America
- 2) What is the diet of a red-eyed tree frog called?
A. Omnivores
B. Carnivores
C. Insectivores
D. Herbivores
- 3) What happens when red-eyed tree frog eggs hatch?
A. They remain on the leaf until they grow into adult frogs
B. They fly away as tiny insects
C. They instantly turn into small frogs
D. The tadpoles drop into water
- 4) When are red-eyed tree frogs most active?
A. During the day
B. At night
C. In the afternoon
D. In the morning
- 5) Where does a red-eyed tree frog cover its eyes when it sleeps?
A. With a leaf
B. With its hand
C. With a thin eyelid
D. With its tongue
- 6) What do red-eyed tree frogs eat?
A. Bugs, spiders, and small crustaceans
B. Seeds and grains
C. Fruits and vegetables
D. Fish and small mammals
- 7) What is the process of growing from tadpole to frog called?
A. Evolution
B. Adaptation
C. Metamorphosis
D. Transition
- 8) Are red-eyed tree frogs harmful to humans?
A. No, but they can cause mild skin irritation
B. Yes, they are extremely dangerous
C. No, they are quite harmless
D. Yes, but only if they are threatened
- 9) Where does a red-eyed tree frog lay its eggs?
A. In the water
B. On the ground
C. In a nest
D. On the underside of leaves
- 10) How do red-eyed tree frogs scare off predators?
A. By making a loud noise
B. By releasing a foul smell
C. By puffing up their bodies
D. By opening their eyes wide

Determine if the statements is something the animal would say (W) or it it is not something the animal would say (N).

- 11) "We are strictly vegetarian frogs, we always avoid insects."



- 12) "I love catching insects, spiders and sometimes even small shellfish for dinner!"
- 13) "My eyes change color all the time, sometimes they are blue, sometimes they are green."
- 14) "I am a day-loving creature, I sleep when the sun goes down."
- 15) "My tongue is long and sticky, perfect for snatching a tasty treat out of reach!"
- 16) "We lay our eggs in the dirt, where they grow into tiny worms before becoming frogs."
- 17) "My big, red eyes might look a bit scary, but trust me, I'm harmless and quite afraid of you humans."
- 18) "I never eat leaves or plants, give me some fresh meat instead!"
- 19) "I'm actually quite dangerous, I can hurt humans if they come too close. So, it's better to stay away!"
- 20) "I was never a tadpole, I have always been a frog."
- 21) "When I was tiny, I hatched from an egg that my mom laid on the underside of a leaf!"

Determine if the statement is a fact or opinion based on the information in the article.

- 22) The diet of red-eyed tree frogs mainly consists of insects, but they can also eat small crustaceans.
- 23) It is amazing that red-eyed tree frogs can change their color from green to blue.
- 24) Red-eyed tree frogs live in the rainforests of Central America.
- 25) It's incredible that red-eyed tree frogs can live up to five years in the wild.
- 26) Red-eyed tree frogs lay their eggs on the undersides of leaves that hang over water.
- 27) The fact that red-eyed tree frogs are able to survive in the rainforests of Central America is quite impressive.
- 28) Red-eyed tree frogs open their eyes wide to scare away predators.
- 29) Red-eyed tree frogs are small, bright green amphibians with blue and yellow shades on their bodies.
- 30) With their bright green bodies, red-eyed tree frogs are the most beautiful of all the frogs.
- 31) It is impressive that red-eyed tree frogs can eat almost anything that fits in their mouth.

Determine if the statement is true or false.

- 32) Red-eyed tree frogs are harmless to humans.
- 33) Red-eyed tree frogs use their tails to catch prey.
- 34) Red-eyed tree frogs go through a transformation called metamorphosis.
- 35) Red-eyed tree frogs have a dull brown color.
- 36) Red-eyed tree frogs lay eggs on the underside of leaves.
- 37) After hatching, the mother red-eyed tree frog takes care of their tadpoles.
- 38) Red-eyed tree frogs live in the rainforests of Africa.
- 39) Red-eyed tree frogs only eat mosquitos.
- 40) Red-eyed tree frogs eat bugs and spiders.
- 41) Red-eyed tree frogs are insectivores.

Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.



- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 26. _____ | 51. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 27. _____ | 52. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 28. _____ | |
| 4. _____ | 29. _____ | |
| 5. _____ | 30. _____ | |
| 6. _____ | 31. _____ | |
| 7. _____ | 32. _____ | |
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| 15. _____ | 40. _____ | |
| 16. _____ | 41. _____ | |
| 17. _____ | 42. _____ | |
| 18. _____ | 43. _____ | |
| 19. _____ | 44. _____ | |
| 20. _____ | 45. _____ | |
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| 23. _____ | 48. _____ | |
| 24. _____ | 49. _____ | |
| 25. _____ | 50. _____ | |



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Determine which choice is the expanded form of the underlined contraction.



- 42) Red-eyed tree frogs can't change their colors like some other frogs.
A. can B. cannot
C. will not D. do not
- 43) Red-eyed tree frogs don't generally come out during the day.
A. do not B. are not
C. does not D. are
- 44) Red-eyed tree frogs don't grow very big.
A. does not B. will not
C. did not D. do not
- 45) These frogs won't hurt people, but they help control insect populations.
A. will not B. would not
C. can not D. shall not
- 46) They're really good at hiding during the day.
A. They is B. They were
C. They are D. They have

Determine if the sentence is a declarative(d), exclamatory(e), interrogative(i) or imperative(m).

- 47) Red-eyed tree frogs are excellent climbers and jumpers.
- 48) How can you help protect red-eyed tree frogs?
- 49) Red-eyed tree frogs have bright green bodies.
- 50) Red-eyed tree frogs are found in the rainforests of Central and South America.
- 51) How do red-eyed tree frogs protect themselves from predators?
- 52) Where do red-eyed tree frogs live?



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|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>C</u> | 26. <u>fact</u> | 51. <u>interrogative</u> |
| 2. <u>C</u> | 27. <u>opinion</u> | 52. <u>interrogative</u> |
| 3. <u>D</u> | 28. <u>fact</u> | |
| 4. <u>B</u> | 29. <u>fact</u> | |
| 5. <u>C</u> | 30. <u>opinion</u> | |
| 6. <u>A</u> | 31. <u>opinion</u> | |
| 7. <u>C</u> | 32. <u>true</u> | |
| 8. <u>C</u> | 33. <u>false</u> | |
| 9. <u>D</u> | 34. <u>true</u> | |
| 10. <u>D</u> | 35. <u>false</u> | |
| 11. <u>false</u> | 36. <u>true</u> | |
| 12. <u>true</u> | 37. <u>false</u> | |
| 13. <u>false</u> | 38. <u>false</u> | |
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| 16. <u>false</u> | 41. <u>true</u> | |
| 17. <u>true</u> | 42. <u>B</u> | |
| 18. <u>true</u> | 43. <u>A</u> | |
| 19. <u>false</u> | 44. <u>D</u> | |
| 20. <u>false</u> | 45. <u>A</u> | |
| 21. <u>true</u> | 46. <u>C</u> | |
| 22. <u>fact</u> | 47. <u>declarative</u> | |
| 23. <u>opinion</u> | 48. <u>interrogative</u> | |
| 24. <u>fact</u> | 49. <u>declarative</u> | |
| 25. <u>opinion</u> | 50. <u>declarative</u> | |



Solve each problem.

Use the article to answer the question.

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A. _____ B. Jungles of Asia
C. Rainforests of Central America D. _____
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