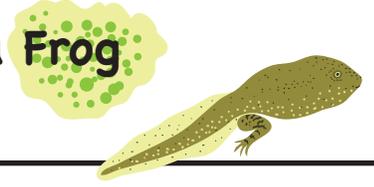


## Point of View Practice: Life Cycle of a Frog



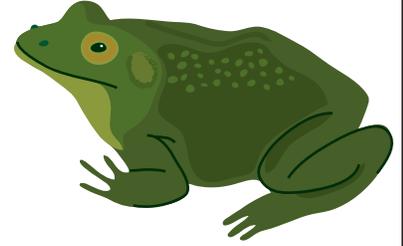
**Directions:** Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

★ In an informational text, the author shares his or her point of view.

The **point of view** is also known as the author's personal attitude, feelings, or opinion on the subject.

When you read, ask yourself:

- What point is the author trying to make?
- What does he or she believe about the topic?
- What evidence does the author give to support his point of view?



### Life Cycle of a Frog

All living things have life cycles. It is incredible to learn about the different types of life cycles. Butterflies, humans, frogs, and all other animals go through life cycles. Even plants have a life cycle. Some life cycles are simple. Some life cycles are more complicated, like the frog's.

A frog has a more complicated life cycle than most animals. Frogs undergo metamorphosis, which is the series of physical changes it must go through in order to become an adult. Metamorphosis is a big change.

A frog is a type of amphibian. Amphibians are born with tails and gills for their life in the water. As they grow, they fully develop lungs and legs for their life on land.

The first stage in the life cycle of a frog happens when a tadpole hatches from an egg. Tadpoles do not have legs, because this part of their childhood is spent underwater. Tadpoles breathe with gills and they move with tails.

The next stage in the frog's life cycle is when it becomes a tadpole with legs. At this stage, its home is still found underneath the water.

Then a tadpole moves to land and begins breathing with lungs. It becomes a froglet, or a young frog. This is a stage when the amphibian looks like a fully grown frog with arms and legs, but is just smaller. It is fascinating to see these tiny frogs and know they just grew their arms and legs. Another major physical change is that the frog does not have the tail anymore.

The adult frog is fully developed. At this stage, a frog can reproduce and lay more eggs. This is where the life cycle will start over again. New frogs can live and grow even after the frog grows old and dies.

1. What is the author's viewpoint on the frog's life cycle?

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Text Evidence:

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2. How does the author feel about the frog's life cycle based on the information in paragraph 6?

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3. How do you feel about the frog's cycle? How does your viewpoint compare to the author's viewpoint?

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