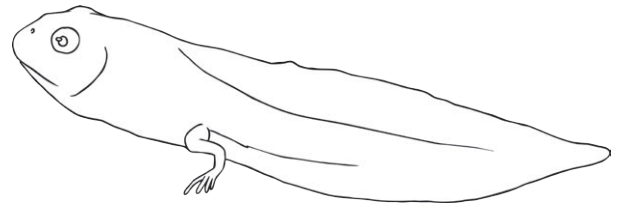
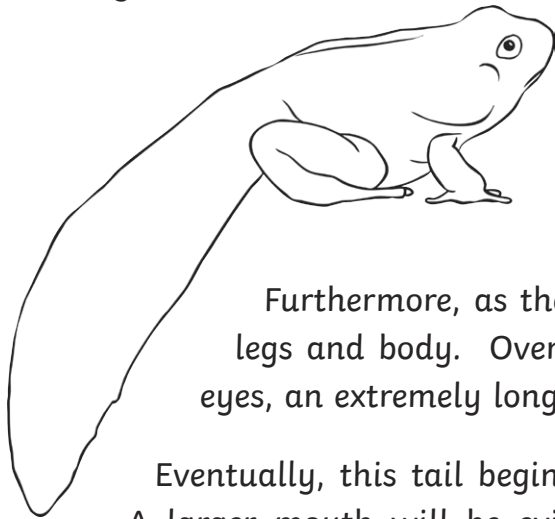


The Development of a Frog

A frog is a tailless, leaping four-legged amphibian with webbed feet. It would appear that the life cycle of a frog is very complex and complicated.

Initially, after mating, a mother frog will lay a shoal of egg cells in which a miniscule tadpole will grow. In time, the egg will hatch and a newborn tadpole will emerge. Directly after this, the amphibian will begin to become more obese and will grow temporarily insignificant hind legs.



Furthermore, as the tadpole ages, its tail will become thicker along with its legs and body. Over time, the tadpole will grow large webbed flippers, huge eyes, an extremely long body and a much thinner tail.

Eventually, this tail begins to disappear as the near fully-developed frog emerges. A larger mouth will be evident, and the frog's eyes will substantially separate to either side of its grossly large head. At this stage, the frog's defense system will also develop quickly.

Once the cycle is complete, the frog will be able to grip onto both dry and slippery surfaces. In addition, the frog will have completely lost its tail and the squatting position will be a lifelong stance. Frequently, the frog will be covered in spots, dimples and will turn muddy brown in colour.

