LO: To compare and group animals by their diet

Steps to Success:

- I can recognise the difference between, herbivores, omnivores and carnivores.
- I can describe the foods different animals eat.
- I can explain that animals' food is dependent on their habitat.

Key vocabulary
- ✓ herbivore, carnivore, omnivore,
- ✓ predator, prey
- ✓ nutrition
- ✓ habitat

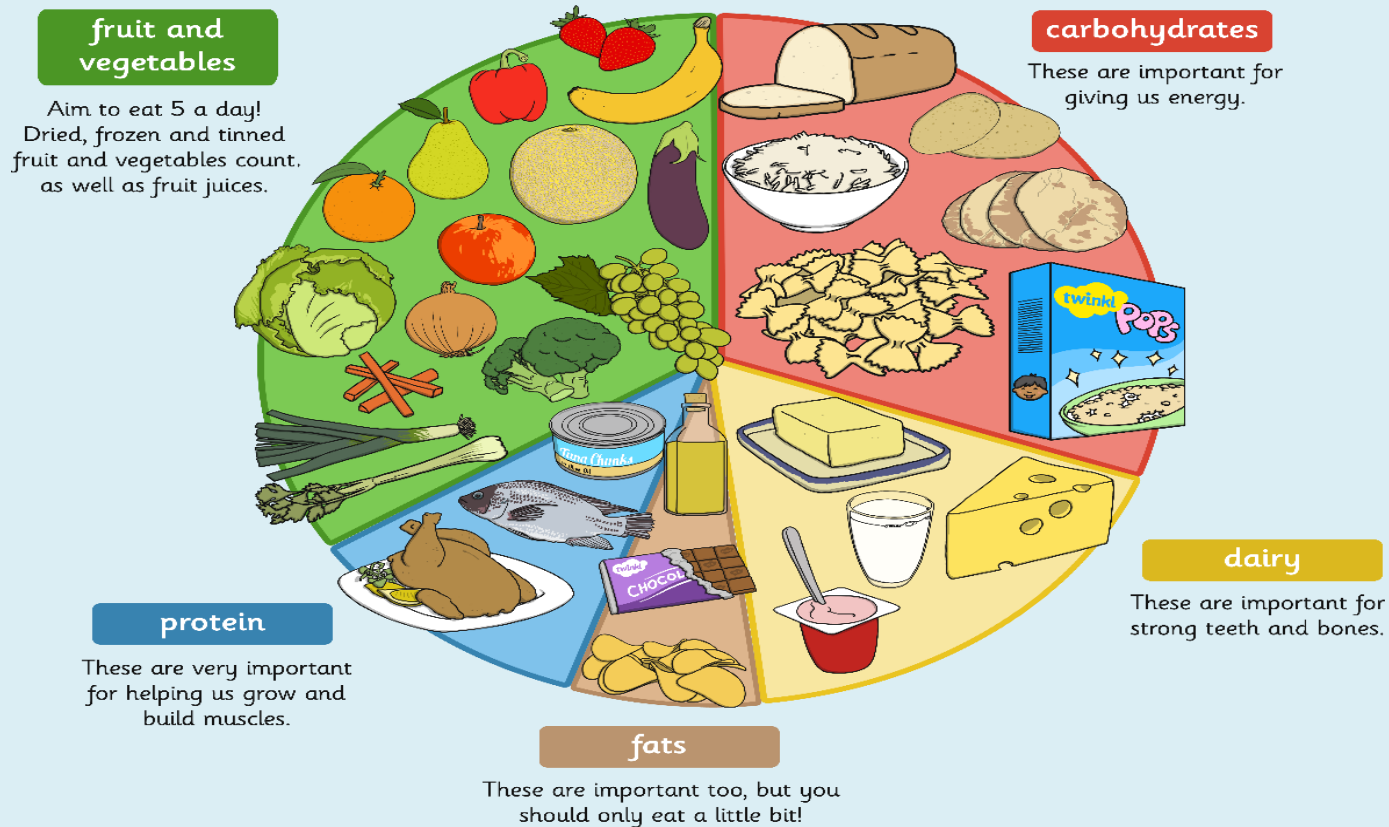What are the main differences between an animals food and a humans food?

vs

Do you remember what types of foods are most important for humans?
What foods should we eat less of?

Different Diets

What kinds of food do these animals eat? Do they eat foods from many groups, or just one or two?
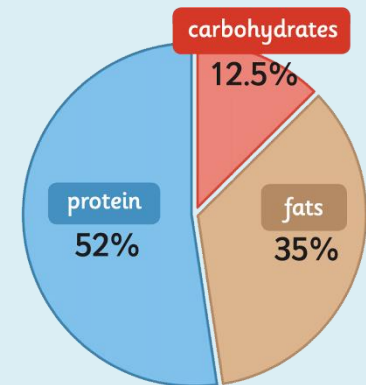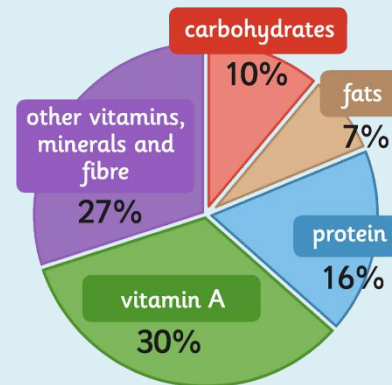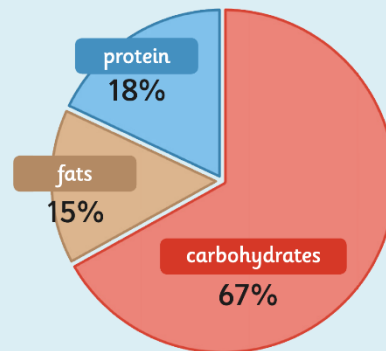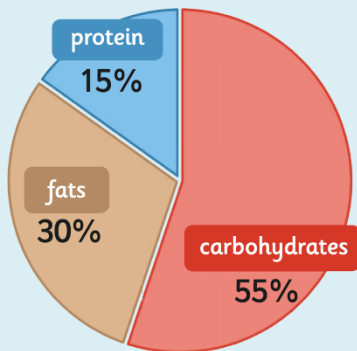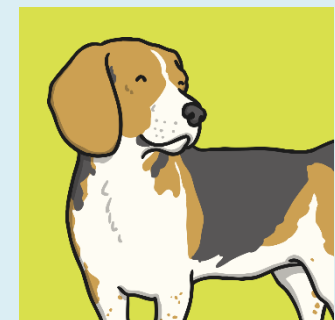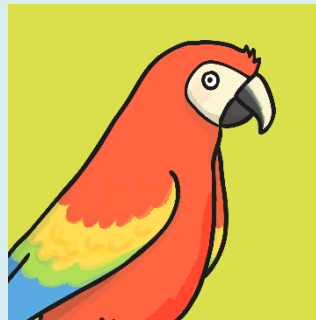

Dairy

Carbohydrates

Fats

Protein

Fruits and Vegetables

Same or Different Amounts of Nutrients

Match the animal with the pie chart showing the right amount of nutrients they need.

Pie chart 1:
- protein 15%
- fats 30%
- carbohydrates 55%

Pie chart 2:
- protein 18%
- fats 15%
- carbohydrates 67%

Pie chart 3:
- carbohydrates 10%
- fats 7%
- protein 16%
- vitamin A 30%
- other vitamins, minerals and fibre 27%

Pie chart 4:
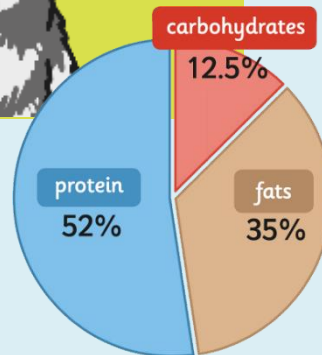- carbohydrates 12.5%
- fats 35%
- protein 52%

Cats

Cats need a high percentage of protein because otherwise they can suffer health issues like blindness and heart problems. Cats' bodies break down protein quicker than other animals, so they need more in their diet.

Fat is necessary for healthy fur and skin, and to help their wounds heal quickly.

carbohydrates
12.5%

protein
52%

fats
35%

Dogs

Dogs need food with a fairly high percentage of carbohydrates because they have an energetic lifestyle. Carbohydrates also break down into sugars, which helps with brain function.

Protein helps with the development of skin, hair, nails and muscles, and protects dogs from some illnesses.

Fats prevent dogs getting dry, itchy skin and a dull coat, and prevent them getting heart disease and diabetes.

Fats provide energy for dogs too!

protein
18%

fats
15%

carbohydrates
67%
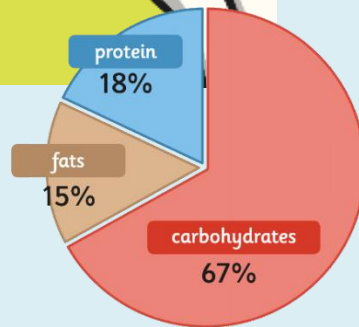
Parrots

Parrots need high levels of Vitamin A because it helps the growth and repair of their bodies, feathers and claws. It is also vital for the healthy function of their eyes, hearing, skin and bones. It is found in fruit and vegetables, not seeds, so they need a varied diet.

They need low levels of fat because otherwise they can suffer from malnutrition and low amounts of the nutrients that they actually need.

carbohydrates 10%

fats 7%

other vitamins, minerals and fibre 27%

protein 16%

vitamin A 30%
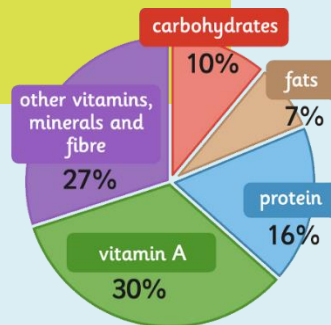
Match the diet to the definition. Can you think of an example animal for each?

omnivores

carnivores
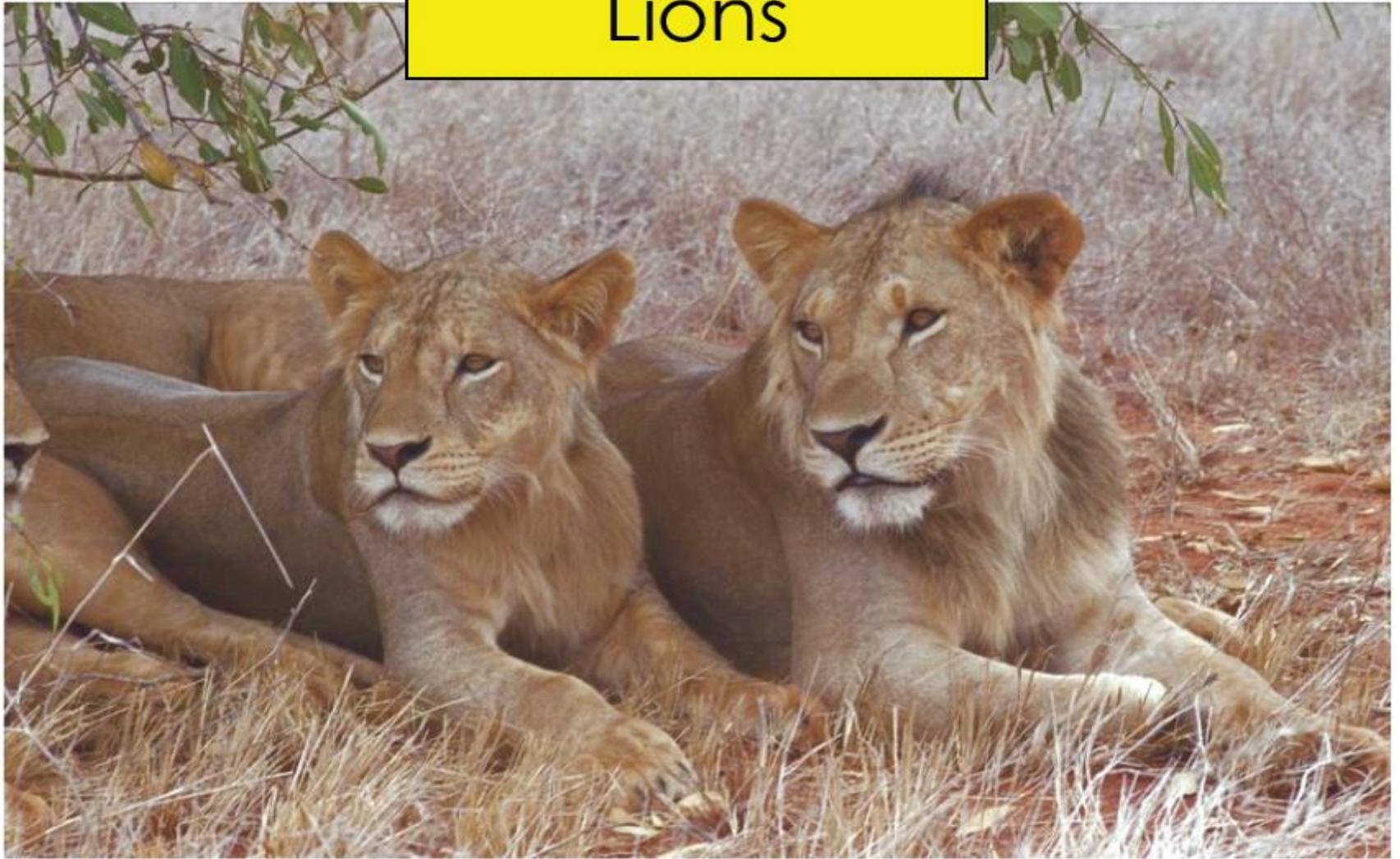
herbivores

Only eats meat
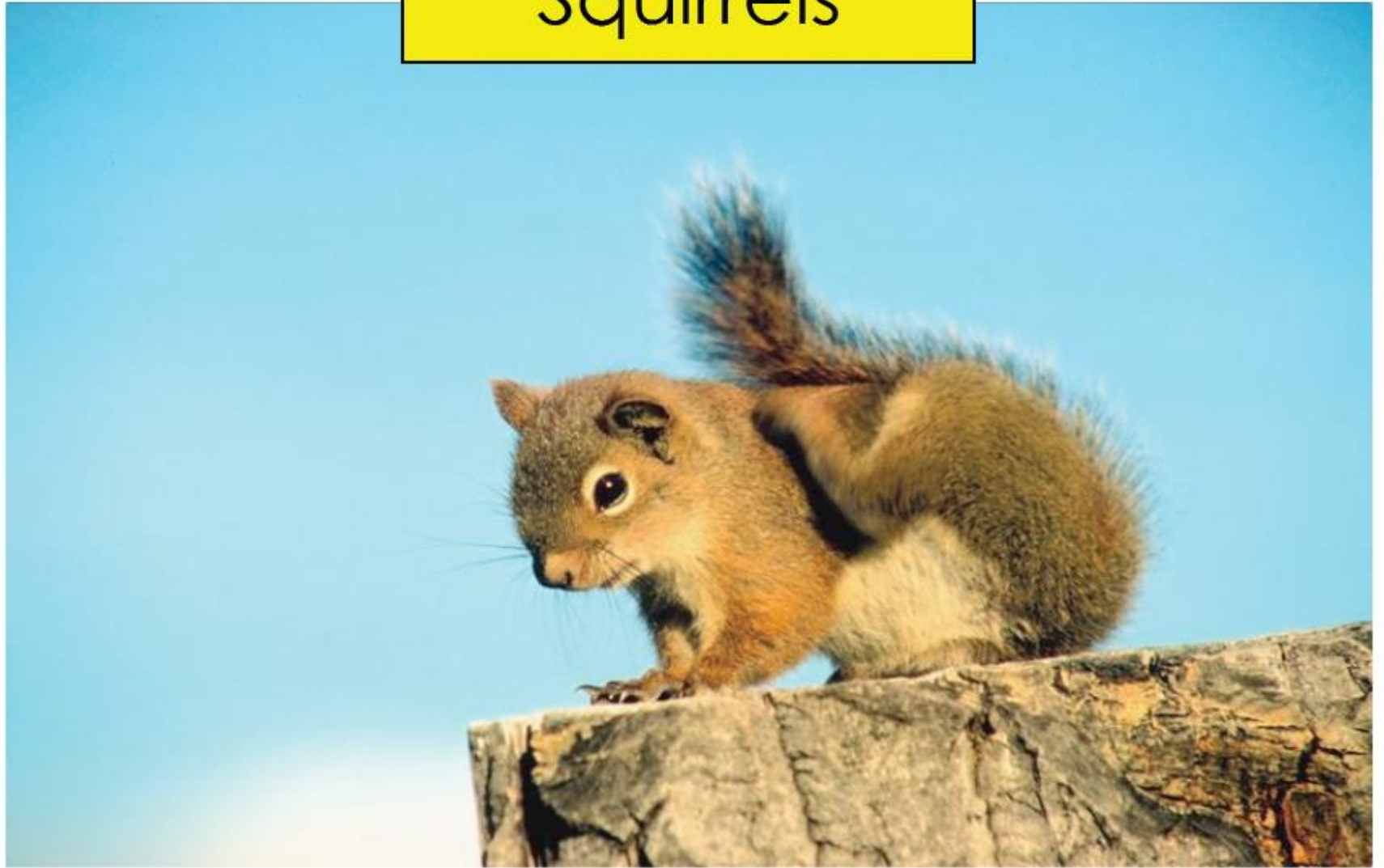
Only eats plants

Eats meat and plants

Animals need to eat to get their nutrition, just like humans do. However, animals do not have supermarkets to buy their foods. Have a look at the animals on the next slides. What kinds of foods do you think each of these animals eat? Where do they get food from?

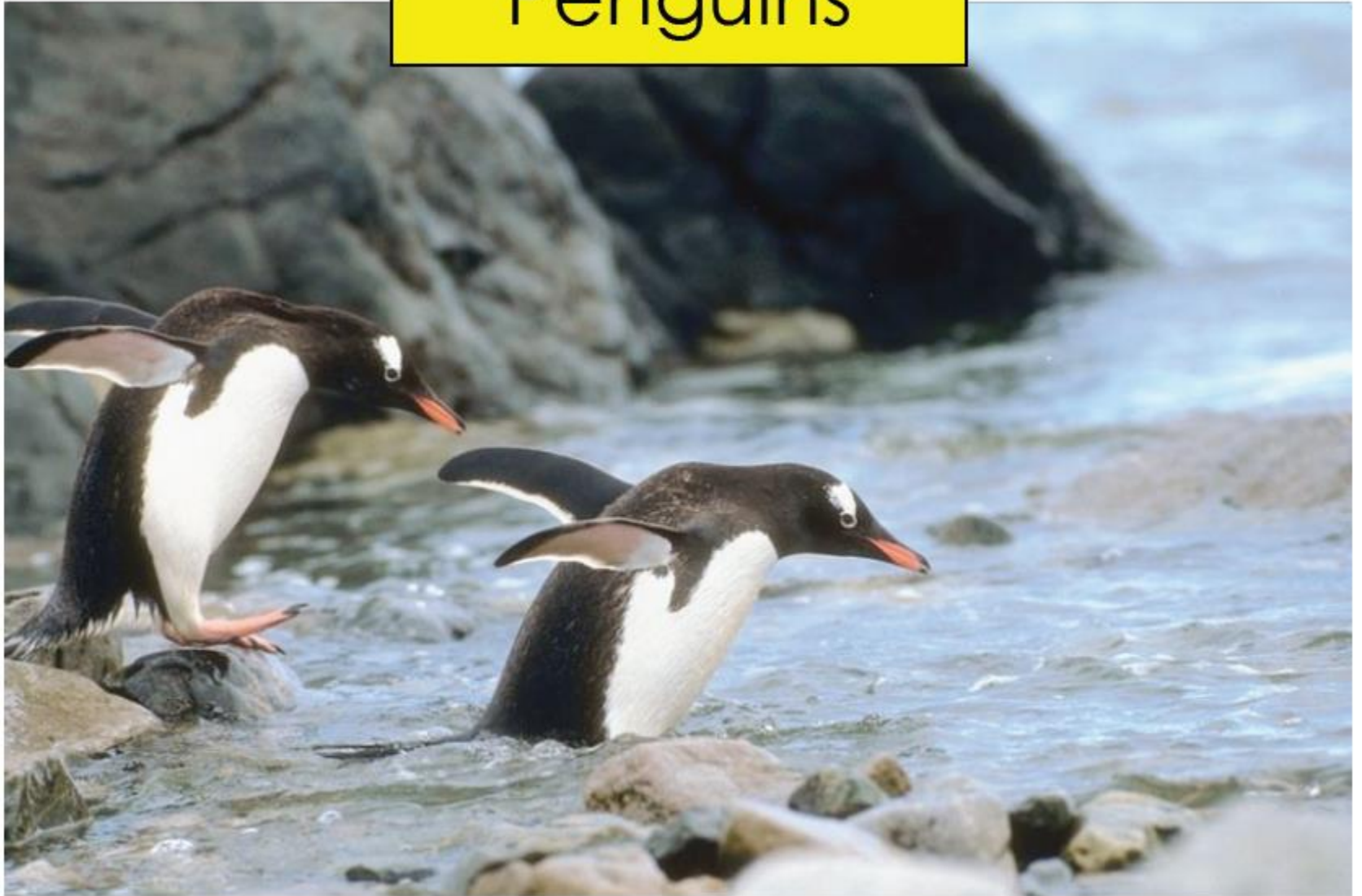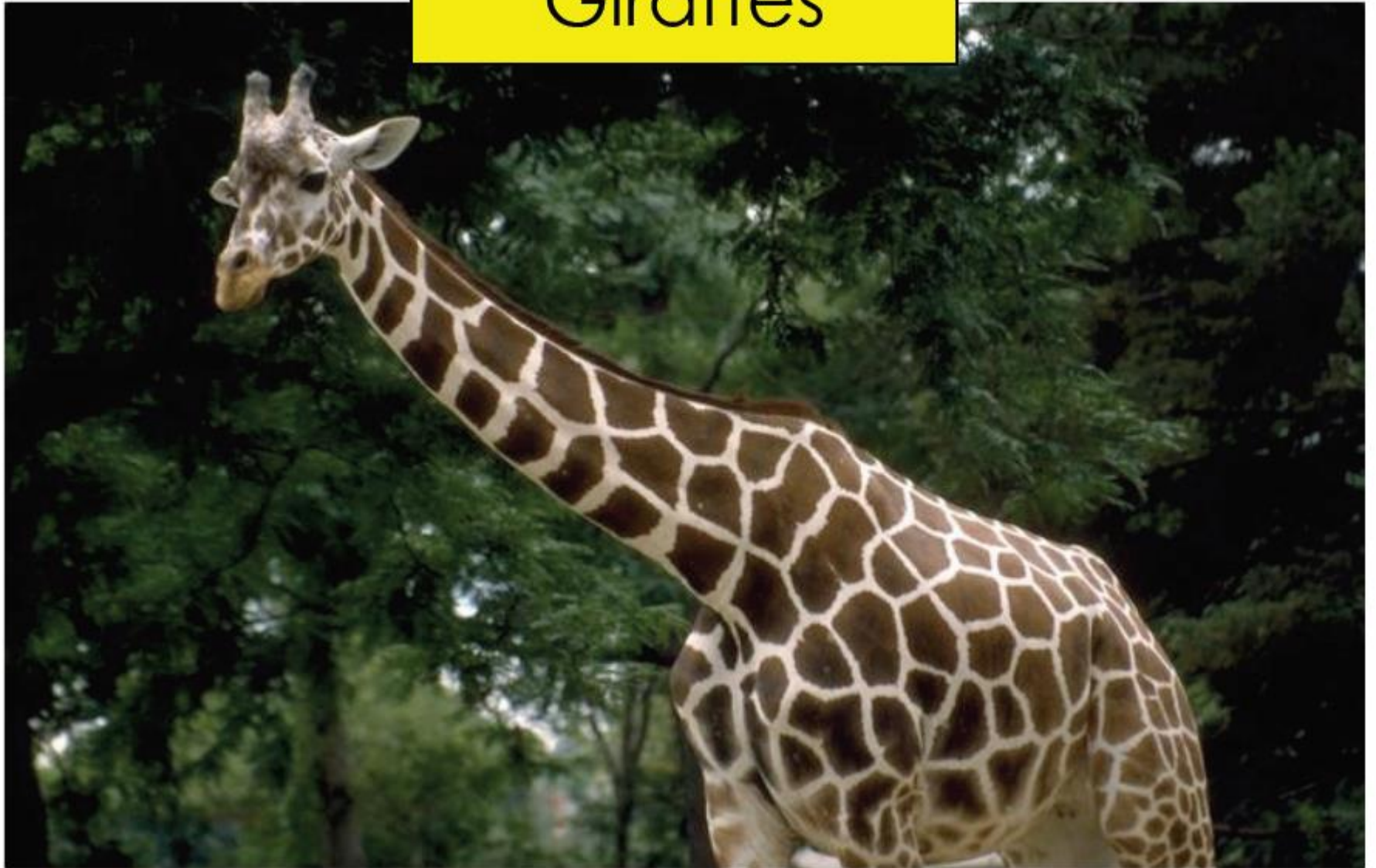Why is this kind of food important to the animal?

Lions
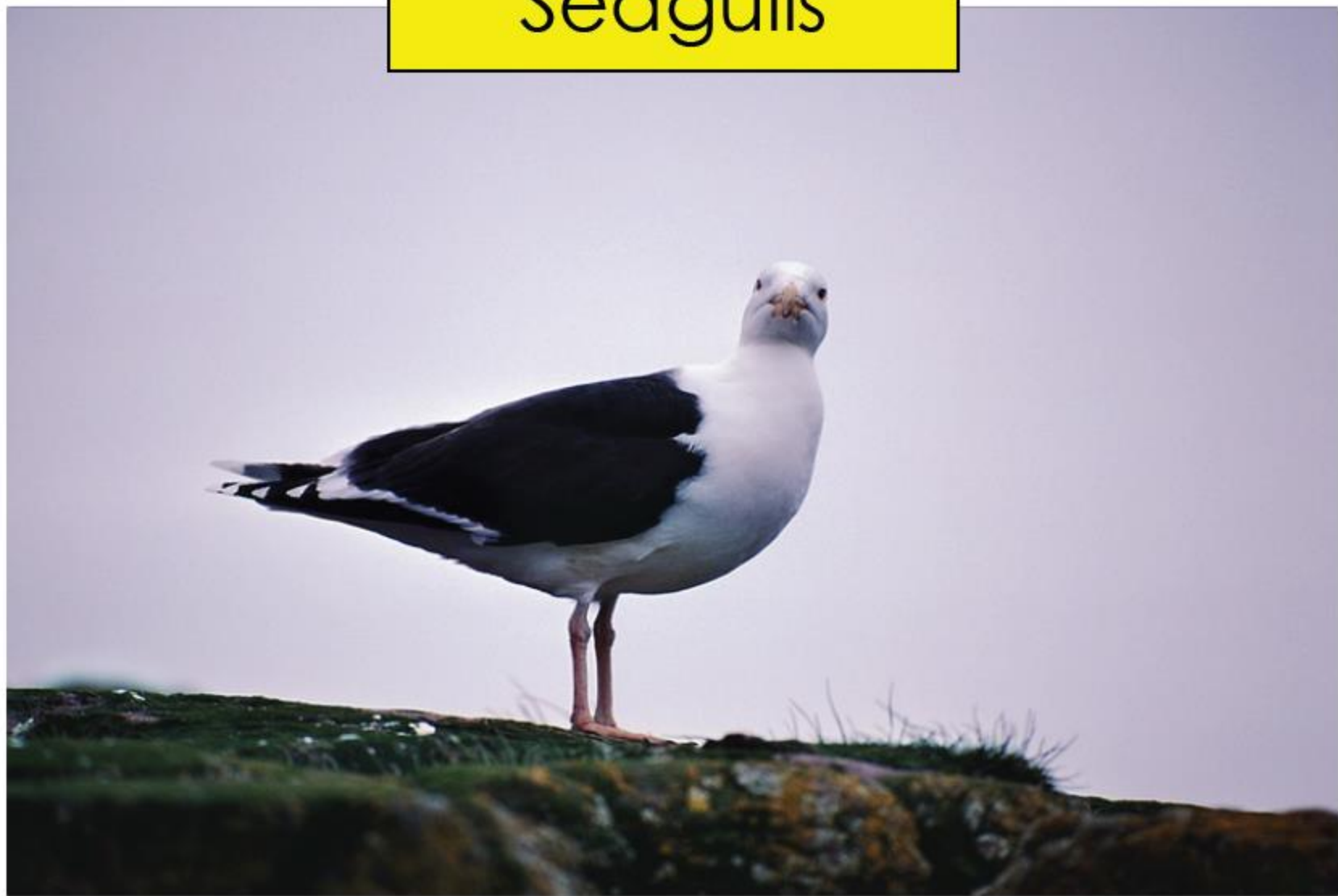
Squirrels

Penguins

Giraffes

Seagulls

What animal is this?   What do you think it eats?

It's a blue Whale. The biggest animal on earth, yet it's food is Krill, 2cm long fish.
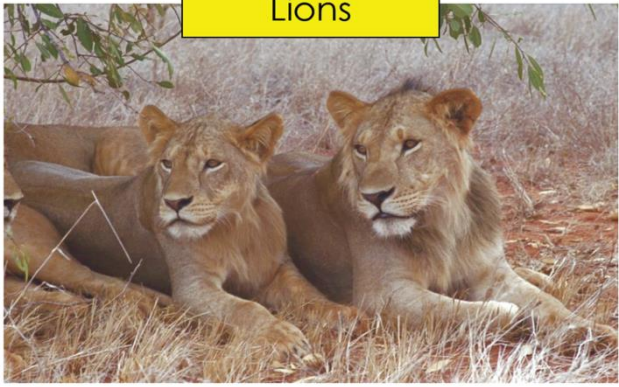
Predator vs prey?
Which is which?

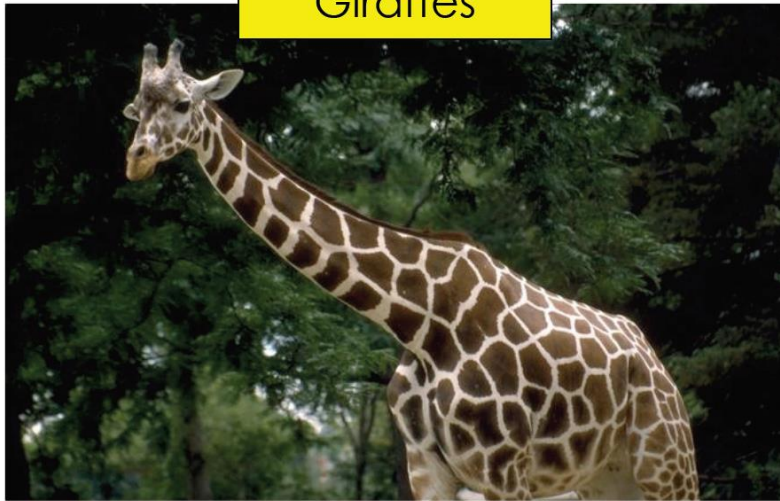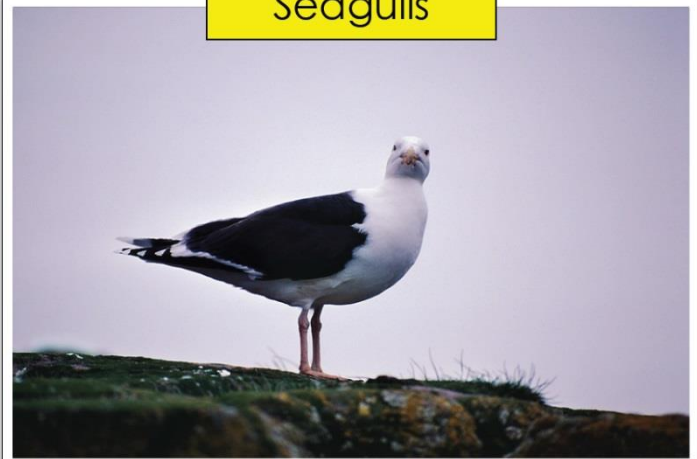- herbivores, omnivores and carnivores.

Lions

Penguins

Giraffes

Seagulls

Animal:

Where does this animal live?

What kind of food does this animal eat?

How does this animal get its food?

Research and <u>summarise</u> information to create a fact sheet about an animal that you don't know much about.
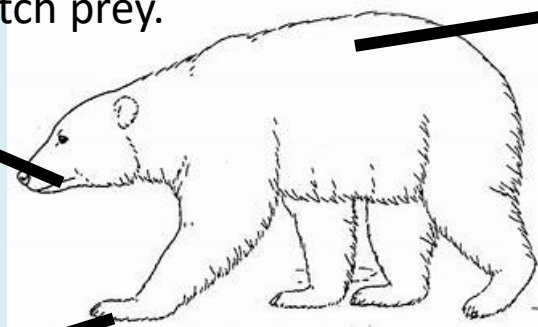
Extension

Draw your animal, and label it to explain how it has adapted to its habitat.

Think of as many adaptations as you can, including where it lives, what it eats and how it protects itself.

Thick fur to keep it warm.

Sharp teeth to help it catch prey.

Large paws to help it swim, so it can catch fish.