



Educational Resource L01
What are animals for?

Teacher resource

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<http://www.olsenverlag.com/en/lionopera>

LO1 Resource: What are animals for?

Overall learning objectives:

1. Explain the different ways animals are used by people and identify appropriate animals for each activity.
2. Be able to outline some good and bad aspects of our different uses of animals.
3. Explain why some animals might be more suitable as pets and why some would not be suitable at all.
4. Outline and explain the basic needs of animals, in particular lions and donkeys.
5. Be able to link knowledge about animal needs and the needs of humans.

Slide	Focus and learning objectives	Sequence of activities and content	Resources, links and ideas
2	Learning objectives of the unit: Big question: What are animals for?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the different ways animals are used by people and identify appropriate animals for each activity.2. Be able to outline some good and bad aspects of our different uses of animals.3. Explain why some animals might be more suitable as pets and why some would not be suitable at all.4. Outline and explain the basic needs of animals, in particular lions and donkeys.5. Be able to link knowledge about animal needs and the needs of humans.	
3	Why do animals exist?	Brainstorm ideas from group and perhaps explore what the students mean by their statements.	
4	Why do animals exist?	Standard answers to the question; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To look at: animals are attractive and good to look at. Watching them makes us feel good	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To eat: animals are there for us to eat and for other animals to eat, so we / they can live and survive. They are part of the food chain. • To help us: animals are there to help us do things like pull heavy weights and loads, travel more quickly and more distance. Their senses can also be useful; police sniffer dogs, blind helping dogs and canaries down mines to detect gas. • For us to use: animals are here for us to use as we please. We control what they are used for and why. • For their own sake / they just do: animals are here because they just are, just like humans. They do not need another purpose apart from just living. 	
5	What do people use animals for?	As humans we use animals a great deal, but we use them for different purposes. What do you think these animals are used for? Identify, brainstorm their uses and record ideas.	
6	What do people use animals for?	The animals are being used in different ways; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheep: farmed animals for meat, milk, wool, skins and other industrial uses. Many other animals are farmed too. • Rabbit: laboratory animals for testing products on, research and experimentation. Many drugs, cosmetics and chemicals are tested on animals, along with research into human conditions. A wide range of different animals are used in laboratories such as dogs, cats, rats, mice and monkeys. • Beach donkeys: some animals are used for our enjoyment and entertainment. • Horse racing: some animals are used in sports, which can also be said to be entertainment too. Many animals are used for racing and some animals are the focus of sports, such as fishing. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog: many people keep pets or companion animals which are looked after in our own homes. There are a wide range of pets kept by people. • Police dog: some animals are used to work for us such as this police dog. Other working animals include horses, therapy animals, donkeys, mules and camels. • Lion: some animals are kept by humans, but have a more complex role. This lion is in a zoo, which aims to entertain, conserve and educate people about a wide range of animals from other places and habitats. 	
7	<p>Animals in the UK</p> <p>What are some uses of animals in the UK?</p>	<p>Pets: it is estimated that 12 million households (44%) in the UK have pets, with about 54 million pets being kept. A very large majority of these are indoor and outdoor fish; about 30 – 40 million. Apart from this, the most popular were 8.5 million dogs and 8 million cats, along with nearly a million rabbits. https://www.pfma.org.uk/pet-population-2017</p> <p>Working animals: we use some animals for working with and for us. This would probably include all racing animals (horses, greyhounds), those used in farming, police / MOD horses, dogs and others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOD police have about 200 working dogs, with over 2000 dogs in normal police forces. • Around 14,000 race horses in training • Around 15,000 greyhounds actively racing in 2016 • Around 5,000 guide dogs <p>Farmed animals: some animals are farmed for meat, milk, eggs, wool / fur, skins and many other uses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9.8 million cattle • 33.9 million sheep • 4.5 million pigs • 172 million poultry 	<p>What other main uses could you research;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory animals; in 2016 the BBC reported that there were 4.14 million procedures conducted in 2015 in the UK. Mostly on mice, fish and rats. 1% or 3,600 procedures involved primates. http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-36843587 <p>http://www.telegraph.co.uk/pets/news-features/greyhound-racing-an-industry-interminal-decline/</p> <p>http://animalsmart.org/feeding-the-world/products-from-animals</p> <p>https://www.ciwf.org.uk/farm-animals/</p>

		Obviously these figures go up and down throughout the year due to meat, egg and skin production.	https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-livestock-industry-in-england-at-december#history https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/poultry-and-poultry-meat-statistics https://www.worldanimalprotection.org.uk/blogs/10-facts-why-we-need-change-for-chickens?
8	Why do people keep pets?	Brainstorm ideas and record. Why would we want animals in our houses to look after?	
9	Why do people keep pets?	A range of ideas of why people keep pets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have as a friend or companion • They are fun to have around • As part of a hobby, breeding, showing or studying the animals • They provide company so people are not lonely • They show affection and love to people • People feel safer with a pet around 	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pet
10	Why do people use animals to work with them?	Brainstorm ideas and record. Why have animals been useful to us in working environment?	
11	Why do people use animals to work with them?	A range of ideas of why people use animals to work with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By using an animal people can do more and earn more money • The animal can be a reliable companion when we are at work • The animal is stronger than we are and can carry more or pull more • The animal is faster than we are and can carry out tasks much more quickly • The animal has better senses and can see, smell, hear or taste better than humans can 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The animals just help us do more than we could do on our own, or help us do things we couldn't do on our own 			
12	Why do we farm animals?	Brainstorm ideas and record. Why do we need to farm animals?			
13	Why do we farm animals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We farm animals for food to eat We farm animals because we enjoy their company We farm animals because it helps us look after the land To earn money It provides jobs for people and income Farming animals is part of our culture, we have done it for thousands of years To breed more animals To provide ingredients for other products that we make 			
14	How many can you name?	How many animals of each type can you name? Are there any animals in more than one category? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pets / companion animals Working animals Farmed animals 			
15	How many can you name?	PETS Dogs Cats Horses Guinea pigs Donkeys Budgies	WORKING Police dogs Sheepdogs Cart horses Police horses Beach donkeys Customs dogs Race horses Greyhounds Helping animals	FARMED Cows Sheep Chickens Pigs Turkeys Ducks Geese Bees	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pet https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Working_animal https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Livestock
16	Pet animals in the UK	Student task with Pet Sort cards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sort the animals into those that would make better pets 		Pet Sort cards in student resource booklet	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss why would they make a good pet? • Why would the others not be suitable? <p>Suitable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog: dogs are domesticated animals who are used to being and living around people. Dogs appear to enjoy interacting with people. • Guinea pig: guinea pigs in the UK are usually domesticated animals who are used to being around people. Most of them appear to enjoy interacting with people. • Budgie: budgies are domesticated animals who are used to being and living around people. Many budgies appear to enjoy interacting with people. • Horse: horses are domesticated animals who are used to being and living around people. They appear to enjoy interacting with people. • Chicken: not really a pet, but a domesticated animal kept for egg laying and possibly showing. <p>Not suitable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starfish, butterfly, crab, penguin, elephant <p>These are usually a wild animals and should remain in their particular habitat. They are not normally particularly accepting of people. Best left in the wild.</p>	
17	Donkeys as pets	Would donkeys make good pets? Can you think of any problems?	
18	Donkeys as pets	What would donkeys need to be healthy, happy and fit? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group brainstorm, record and feedback. 	Student resource sheet: Animal needs brainstorm(donkey)
19	Donkeys as pets	The needs of a donkey are similar to our own: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food, water, shelter, correct environment / habitat, care, love and input, donkey friends, able to behave like donkeys 	

20	What do donkeys eat and drink?	<p>What are the items on the slide? They are in order of size for how much they should eaten / drunk by donkeys;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest is straw (barley straw). High in fibre, but low in energy, that enables donkeys to freely graze on it. • Fresh water is needed and donkeys drink quite a lot • Grazing on grass is fine, but needs to be controlled so the donkeys do not get overweight. • Hay / haylage is fine, but again needs to be controlled as it contains a lot of calories. • Treats such as carrots and apples are fine but not too often. These are commonly grated and put in with the donkey's normal feed. 	<p>Possible research task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the difference between, straw, grass, hay and haylage?
21	Care of donkeys	<p>Can you spot any problems with the donkey on the left?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overgrown hoofs, normally a farrier would trim them about every 2 months. • Not groomed or cared for, tatty and dirty looking coat. Probably full of parasites too. • This donkey is very thin and underweight. <p>This is Laurel who was part of a rescue case with friend Hardy. They had been neglected for months before the public had alerted The Donkey Sanctuary and the Police.</p> <p>Care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grooming and brushing important • Cleaning out under the hoofs stops infections • Dental care is important too, they should see a dental technician at least once a year <p>Body condition scoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple scale 1 – 5 to record the general body condition of a donkey 	

22	Care of donkeys	<p>Slide show a typical set up to meet the basic needs of the donkey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter • Bedding • Food • Water <p>Donkey hospital;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important that donkeys get proper veterinary care and that they are not just treated as small horses or ponies. They are different. 	<p>Possible research task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why is a donkey, not a small horse? • What are the similarities and differences?
23	Working donkeys	<p>If we owned a donkey in the UK, it would probably be a pet or companion animal, but donkeys in other countries are used mainly as working animals, carrying goods, people and resources such as water. These donkeys are working hard;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick kiln donkeys: Photograph shows Arjun, a 12 year old boy working a donkey driver in the MA Ambabpur brick kiln near Ahmedbad in Gujarat, India. 2015. It is still very common for young children to work alongside their parents in the brick kilns. The donkeys work very hard too. • Water donkeys carrying water uphill in Xochimilco, Mexico City, 2016. • Donkey pulling a heavy cart in Ethiopia, 2016. 	<p>Possible research task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research the areas of the world where donkeys are used as working animals. • How many are there in each country and which country has the most?
24	Other animals?	<p>We have looked at animals that humans use, what other types of animals do we have in the UK? Here are some examples; grey squirrel, frog, owl. What type of animals are these?</p>	
25	Wild animals	<p>That's correct, WILD ANIMALS ! All these animals live in the wild.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do we mean by "wild animals"? Animals that have not been domesticated or tamed and are usually living in a natural environment. 	<p>http://www.bornfree.org.uk/give/a-future-for-wildlife/ http://www.bornfree.org.uk/animals/</p>

		The animals that we have looked at being used by people are domesticated or tamed animals, they do not live in their natural environment.	
26	UK wild animals	How many UK wild animals can you name?	
27	UK wild animals	How many UK wild animals can you name? A short list of common UK wild animals is given. How many of the students have seen some of these in real life and where?	
28	African wild animals	How many wild animals can you name from Africa?	
29	African wild animals	How many wild animals can you name from Africa? A short list of common African wild animals is given. How many of the students have seen some of these in real life and where?	
30	Grouping and classifying animals	How could we group these animals? Just a brief look back at how we can group animals.	https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/animals-and-their-habitats-ks1-11013716 https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/animals-plants-and-their-habitats-ks2-11058586
31	Grouping and classifying animals	How could we group these animals? Just a brief look back at how we can group animals. Brainstorm and then get the students to sort the animals into a variety of groups. Bird, mammal, reptile, insect, amphibians No legs, two legs, four legs, more legs Can fly, cannot fly Carnivore, herbivore, omnivore Size, length, height, weight Lives in water, lives on land	
32	What do wild animals need to stay healthy and safe?	What would any wild animal need to be able to live a healthy and safe life alongside other wild animals? Brainstorm ideas.	
33	What do wild animals need to stay healthy and safe?	Wild animal needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food to eat, available and appropriate • Water to drink, available and not polluted • Shelter to hide, live and shelter from the elements and predators 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space to move around and act naturally • Correct habitat to live in • To be able to behave like typical wild animals of that species • Space, resources and environment to bring up their young • Clean, unpolluted air and environment • Protection from abuse and exploitation 	
34	What does that mean for lions?	<p>Now we have an idea of what wild animals need to be healthy and safe, but what are the most important elements from these for lions living in the wild. What do lions need? Brainstorm and discuss.</p>	
35	What does that mean for lions?	<p>What do lions need?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat • Food • Shelter • Behave like animals • Protection 	
36	What does that mean for lions?	<p>Habitat;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not the king of the jungle really, they need; • Trees, grassland, bushes, flat land • Space to move around and for a pride “territory” • Near water • Dry, hot 	
37	What does that mean for lions?	<p>Food;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carnivore, meat eater • Prey depends on specific habitat, but usually; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Buffalo, zebra, antelope, smaller animals 	
38	What does that mean for lions?	<p>Shelter;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shade • Trees, bushes and grasslands • Camouflage, colour, long grass • Need more shelter when having cubs. 	

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39	What does that mean for lions?	Behave like animals; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunt for food • Eat wild and not supplied with food • Rest for large amounts of time during the day • Be with other lions • Maintain a pride and territory • Patrolling behaviour around territory • Care for their young and enable them to mature properly in the wild 	
40	What does that mean for lions?	Protection against; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killing by people, a lion's only real predator is man • Illegal poaching by people • Illegal poisoning by people • Habitat loss and a reduction of the space and suitable habitat available • Disease and illness in the wild populations • Effects of climate change on their habitat, food source and living conditions 	
41	Wild donkeys?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donkeys are domesticated, but their ancestors were wild animals. • The African Wild Ass (Somali and Nubian ass) are critically endangered species, living in East Africa. • African Wild Ass can be found in the rocky deserts of east Africa where the ground temperatures exceed 50°C (122°F). They are crepuscular (more active at dawn and dusk), which can continue into the night. They seek shade during the day in the rocky hills. • African wild asses have been captured for domestication for centuries, and this, along with interbreeding between wild and domestic animals, has caused a decline in population numbers. There are now only a few hundred individuals left in the wild. These animals are also hunted for food and 	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_wild_ass https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Somali_wild_ass https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nubian_wild_ass

		for traditional medicine in both Ethiopia and Somalia.	
42	Animal needs task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut out the animals and potential needs cards • Sort the cards for each animal, showing what each animal would need • Why do they need certain things? • Why are some of the items not needed? • Discuss what are the core needs for animals? 	
43	Evaluation: Why do animals exist?	<p>Discussion around the themes explored in the teaching pack:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why are animals here? • Types of use and what we mean by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pet / companion animal; suitable pets ○ Farmed animals: care and welfare ○ Working animals: care and welfare ○ Laboratory animals: why and alternatives ○ Their use in sport, entertainment and conservation? • Why we use them? • Wild animals and their needs and ongoing threats • Similarities and differences between the needs of various types of animal and people's needs 	

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