

# #lionopera

Educational Resource L02

# Lions, donkeys and humans

# Teacher resource

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## LO2 Resource: Lions, donkey and humans

### Overall learning objectives:

1. To be able to compare and contrast lions, donkeys and humans in a variety of ways.
2. To be able to identify similarities and also what sets the three species apart from each other.
3. To build connections with and empathy for lions and donkeys.

Slide	Focus and learning objectives	Sequence of activities and content	Resources, links and ideas
2	<b>Learning objectives of the unit:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To be able to compare and contrast lions, donkeys and humans in a variety of ways.</li> <li>2. To be able to identify similarities and also what sets the three species apart from each other.</li> <li>3. To build connections with and empathy for lions and donkeys.</li> </ol>	
3	<b>What do we need to stay alive and be happy?</b>	<p>What do humans need? Brainstorm ideas of what we need to stay alive and also to be happy.</p> <p>We have some basic needs, just to stay alive;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• food, water</li> <li>• shelter</li> <li>• air</li> </ul> <p>But there are other things that help us have a better life and add to the quality of our lives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy; being ill does not make us feel good</li> <li>• Friends, love; we are social animals and like other people around us</li> <li>• Play, exercise; to keep our bodies and minds fit</li> <li>• Rest; sleep is needed to help our bodies recover</li> <li>• Care; parents, doctors, dentist, hospitals etc.</li> </ul>	<p>What would happen if our basic needs were not met?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No food or water</li> <li>• No shelter</li> <li>• No air to breath</li> </ul> <p>What would happen if our “higher” needs were not met?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If we were ill all the time, or had a serious disease</li> <li>• If we had no other people to talk to and no friends</li> <li>• If we did not exercise or just focussed on school work / work all the time. No hobbies.</li> <li>• If we did not get enough or any sleep.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If there were no one to look after us; friends, neighbours, parents, doctors, hospitals, fire service, police, ambulance</li> </ul>
4	<p><b>What do donkeys need to stay alive and be happy?</b></p>	<p>What do donkeys need? Brainstorm ideas of what donkeys need to stay alive and also to be happy. Is it the same as humans?</p> <p>Donkeys have some basic needs, just to stay alive;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>food, water</li> <li>shelter</li> <li>air</li> </ul> <p>But there are other things that help them have a better life and add to the quality of their lives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Healthy; being ill is not good for donkeys either</li> <li>Friends; donkeys are social animals that normally live in a herd. They tend to make a bond with another donkey or animal that normally lasts for life.</li> <li>Play, exercise; donkeys need to be able to run around and play. This exercise is good for both their bodies to keep fit and for their well-being, so they don't get bored and frustrated.</li> <li>Rest; donkeys need sleep just like humans. However, donkeys can sleep lying down or standing up. The sleeping while standing is a behaviour left from when they were wild asses so they could escape predators by being able to run off more quickly.</li> <li>Love and care; donkeys benefit from the love of an owner or groom that looks after them and the care of a veterinary surgeon, dental technician and farrier, who trims their hooves.</li> </ul>	<p>Discussion about what would happen to donkeys if their needs were not met.</p> <p>Animals who are looked after by humans should be ensured the “<b>five freedoms</b>”;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Freedom from hunger and thirst;</b> easy access to fresh water and a good diet to maintain health.</li> <li><b>Freedom from discomfort;</b> provided an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.</li> <li><b>Freedom from pain, injury or disease,</b> by prevention through rapid diagnosis and treatment</li> <li><b>Freedom to express normal behaviour;</b> by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind</li> <li><b>Freedom from fear and distress;</b> by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering</li> </ol> <p>Care and welfare information for donkeys is available; <a href="https://www.thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk/health-and-care">https://www.thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk/health-and-care</a></p>

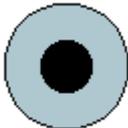
5	<p><b>What do lions in the wild need to stay alive and be happy?</b></p>	<p>What do lions need? Brainstorm ideas of what lions in the wild need to stay alive and also to be happy. Is it the same as humans and donkeys? Living in the wild is different..... why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Animals have to fend for themselves; hunt, find shelter and water, bring up their young and survive threats from other animals and humans. They are not “looked after”.</li> </ul> <p>Lions have the same basic needs, just to stay alive;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• food, water</li> <li>• shelter</li> <li>• air</li> </ul> <p>But there are other things that help lions have a better life;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy; being ill is not good for lions either and those with serious or life threatening illnesses are not normally able to get help from anyone.</li> <li>• Pride; lions are the most sociable of the big cats and they normally live in a group called a pride. They are the only species of big cat to live in groups.</li> <li>• Play; lion cubs play with each other and their environment. Studies have shown that while male lions tend to lose this sense of fun, lionesses have been observed playing with each other.</li> <li>• Rest; lions need sleep just like humans and donkeys. In fact lions tend to spend about 80% of the day resting in the shade, being more active at dawn and dusk.</li> <li>• Habitat; lions need space to live and the habitat has to be suitable for them in terms of vegetation, food source, shelter, water and physical size.</li> <li>• Protection; impact from humans has been having a negative effect on lions for the last two centuries, with the small number of lions left in the wild leading them to be classified as either vulnerable (African lion) or endangered (Asiatic lion). The loss of habitats due to farming and human civilisation growth is a major factor in this.</li> </ul>	
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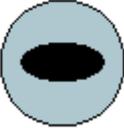
		<p>Also, due the low numbers of lions left they are vulnerable to extinction by other unpredictable events such as disease or large forest / plains fires.</p> <p>Trophy hunting, illegal poaching and poisoning also pose a threat to the ongoing existent of the lion.</p>	
6	<b>What do things that are alive need to do to stay alive?</b>	<p>Things that are alive need certain things and do certain things. Brainstorm what these might be.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Breath; apart from some tiny water based creatures things that are alive need oxygen</li> <li>• Eat food; food and nutrition is needed to acquire the energy to maintain life and grow. Animals cannot produce their own energy (like plants can), so they have to rely on consuming plants, nutrients and other animals.</li> <li>• Drink or need water to keep them hydrated so that their body systems work correctly, including digesting food and transferring oxygen around their bodies.</li> <li>• React to the world around them; animals react to stimuli; heat, cold, sun, wind, sounds, smells, touch and taste. Plants react to the stimuli too particularly heat, cold, wind and the chemical balance of the soil and air around them.</li> <li>• Move (react) (as above)</li> <li>• Breed or have offspring; living things reproduce to keep their species alive. They have babies of some form.</li> <li>• Produce waste of some kind</li> </ul>	
7	<b>Body systems; humans</b>	<p>Humans have a range of body systems that keep them alive and well;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skeleton; this is the internal framework of bone and cartilage that supports the rest of the organs and systems. It gives them shape and space.</li> <li>• Muscles; these are fibrous tissues that can contract and return to normal that maintain or move parts of the body</li> <li>• Breathing; the respiratory system enables us to breath, which is a complex process where air enters and leaves the lungs, supplying oxygen to our bodies.</li> </ul>	<p>Research the organs involved in the different body systems and describe their function.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circulatory system; involving the heart, arteries and veins transporting nutrients, oxygen, carbon dioxide, hormones and blood cells around our bodies.</li> <li>• Nervous system; the network of nerve cells and fibres which transmits nerve impulses between parts of the body, along with to and from our brains.</li> <li>• Digestive system; starting with the mouth, moving through the throat (pharynx, esophagus), stomach, intestines, rectum and anus. This system enables us to get energy from the food we eat and get rid of our waste. There are other organs involved too; liver gallbladder and pancreas. For our body fluids and liquids the kidneys and bladder are part of this system too.</li> </ul>	
8	<b>Body systems; donkeys</b>	<p>Donkeys have body systems too. Do we think they are the same or different to our own?</p> <p>In fact our body systems are very similar to the donkey's, there are a few organs / parts of the system that have different common names, but all of the systems are basically the same. This means that donkeys;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have skeletons</li> <li>• have muscles</li> <li>• need to breath</li> <li>• have a heart and pump blood around their bodies</li> <li>• can feel and react to things around them</li> <li>• Need food and water to survive and produce waste.</li> </ul>	<p>Research some differences between a human body and a donkey's;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temperature</li> <li>• Heart rate</li> <li>• Size</li> <li>• Body parts (hooves, muzzle !!)</li> </ul>
9	<b>Body systems; lions</b>	<p>Lions have body systems too. Do we think they are the same or different to our own?</p> <p>In fact our body systems are very similar to the lion's, there are a few organs / parts of the system that have different common names, but all of the systems are basically the same. This means that lions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have skeletons</li> <li>• have muscles</li> <li>• need to breath</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have a heart and pump blood around their bodies</li> <li>• can feel and react to things around them</li> <li>• need food and water to survive and produce waste.</li> </ul>	
10	<b>Vertebrates</b>	<p>As already outlined lions, donkeys and humans have skeletons. An important aspect of this skeleton is the backbone. An animal with a backbone is called a vertebrate, as opposed to an animal that doesn't have a backbone, which is called an Invertebrate, such as insects, snails, crabs, octopus and starfish. The backbone not only gives support and structure to our bodies, but also protects our spinal cord, which is a vital part of our nervous system.</p>	Research invertebrates and what they have instead of a backbone.
11	<b>Other vertebrates</b>	<p>Many other animals are vertebrates and have backbones and internal skeletons. Here are a few;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish</li> <li>• Frogs</li> <li>• Snakes</li> <li>• Dogs</li> <li>• Birds</li> </ul>	
12	<b>What kind of animal?</b>	<p>The five most well-known classes of vertebrates are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish</li> <li>• Reptiles</li> <li>• Amphibian</li> <li>• Mammals</li> <li>• Birds</li> </ul> <p>What class of animal are lions, donkeys and humans?</p>	
13	<b>What kind of animal?</b>	<p>That is correct, they are all mammals, so they are closely related. Mammals feed their young (cub, foal, baby) with milk from their bodies, have skin and are more or less covered with hair.</p>	<p>Research and define; (what makes a fish, a fish?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fish</li> <li>• reptiles</li> <li>• amphibian</li> <li>• mammals</li> <li>• birds</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/">https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/</a></p>

14	<b>What kind of animal?</b>	<p>We can group animals by identifying what type of food they eat; Do we know what the following terms mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbivore</li> <li>• Omnivore</li> <li>• Carnivore</li> </ul> <p>Which group do lions, donkeys and humans fit in?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donkey; Herbivore; only eat plants</li> <li>• Human: Omnivore; eat plants and meat</li> <li>• Lion: Carnivore; only eat meat</li> </ul>	
15	<b>The 5 senses?</b>	<p>What are our 5 senses?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sight</li> <li>• Hearing</li> <li>• Taste</li> <li>• Smell</li> <li>• Touch</li> </ul> <p>Is this the same for lions, donkeys and humans?</p>	<p>Research and identify the parts of the eye and what they do. How are lion's eyes different to ours?</p>
16	<b>Sight?</b>	<p>Lions, donkeys and humans all have eyes and can see the world around them.</p> <p>Do you think the eyes look similar to each other?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They all have eyelids, eyelashes, pupils, iris (coloured part)</li> </ul> <p>They do differ in size:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humans: about 24mm wide</li> <li>• Lions: about 30mm wide</li> <li>• Donkeys: about 34mm wide</li> <li>• Just out of interest the largest eye of a mammal is that of the Blue Whale with an eye size of about 150mm.</li> <li>• The largest known animal eye is that of the colossal squid, which has eyes of about 2700mm in diameter.</li> </ul>	<p>The tarsier is a small mammal about the size of a squirrel with eyes that are the largest of any mammal relative to body size, and weighing more than its brain. For a human to have eyes in the same proportion to body size, our eyes would be the size of grapefruits!</p> <p>Research animals with unique or "strange" eyes.</p> <p><a href="https://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/aug/07/eye-shape-reveals-whether-an-animal-is-predator-or-prey-new-study-shows">https://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/aug/07/eye-shape-reveals-whether-an-animal-is-predator-or-prey-new-study-shows</a></p> <p>Close up animal eyes: (Ariken777 video)  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2MAOv84Od30">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2MAOv84Od30</a></p>

			How animals see the world: (Brightside video) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ss-nmT7oAA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-ss-nmT7oAA</a>
17	<b>Sight; humans and lions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Like most predators the eyes of the lion and the human are set on the front of their heads.</li> <li>• They can see forward with quite a wide binocular vision (both eyes seeing the same thing).</li> <li>• Humans have good vision and our ability to see well close up and also things at a distance is good when compared to most animals.</li> <li>• Humans can see a much wider range of tones and colours, but that we didn't have as good peripheral vision as lions or donkeys. We have more cones than rods, so our night vision is not as good.</li> <li>• Lions have a wider field of vision than humans, but both suffer from a lack of focus at the edge of their vision.</li> <li>• This binocular vision is very important for them to be able to have a good depth of vision (how far things are away from them).</li> </ul>  <p>Both lions and humans have round pupils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lions have excellent vision.</li> <li>• They have colour vision, but not as good as ours – especially in the “red” range.</li> <li>• Lion pupils can expand from very small (daylight, bright sun) to very large (night, low light) so they can hunt under many light conditions. They can open 3x wider than a humans.</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In addition, lions have a membrane behind the eye (tapetum lucidum) that bounces low light back again onto the retina for a “second chance to see”.</li> <li>• Lions have far more rods (the light sensors of the eye) than cones (the colour sensors of the eye) in their eyes compared to humans.</li> <li>• Lions also have a band of light fur just under the eye that also reflects low light back into the eye.</li> <li>• Combined together, all these features allow lions to see very well under low light conditions – useful because lions mainly hunt after dusk and before dawn. It is estimated that lions see 8 times better than humans at night.</li> <li>• A second eyelid, called a <i>nictitating membrane</i>, helps to clean and protect the eye.</li> <li>• Lions can’t move their eyes from side to side very well, so have to move their whole head when they want to look in different directions.</li> </ul>	
18	Sight; donkeys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A donkeys eyes are located on the side of its head like many other non-predator / “flight” animals.</li> <li>• Donkeys, along with most other hooved animals, have horizontal oval pupils. These pupils combined with the eye position give them a field of vision of around 320 degrees, but only with one eye at a time (monocular vision). They can see a long way behind them.</li> </ul>  <p>Horizontal pupils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The theory is that their eyes developed this way so that they could spot potential predators more easily.</li> <li>• Donkeys have binocular vision (both eyes together) directly in front of them, but also have a blind spot below the head and in</li> </ul>	

		<p>front on their muzzles. They like to view any threats with their binocular vision by turning their heads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donkeys can clearly differentiate between the major colours.</li> <li>• Donkeys have more rods than humans, a high proportion of rods to cones, as well as a tapetum lucidum, giving them superior night vision to humans.</li> </ul>	
19	Hearing?	<p>The three species of animal have very different looking ears. Human ears are not normally as hairy!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lions have exceptional hearing. When hunting, they often pause for a while and listen carefully before setting off again in a different direction.</li> <li>• Supposedly, lions can hear the small noises that herbivores make while grazing and moving around through the grass from a long way away.</li> <li>• Also, it has been noticed that lions sound asleep under a tree would suddenly wake and look up into the sky to search for vultures descending onto a carcass. If they can hear the noise made over the wings of a vulture rapidly descending from the sky then their hearing must be good.</li> <li>• The donkey's large ears have an added sound-gathering advantage to the other two animals.</li> <li>• The donkey, like the lion has the ability to move its ears to locate the source of the sound, whereas the human ear is fixed in place.</li> </ul>	
20	Taste?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A donkey's sense of taste is closely connected to their sense of smell. They have a well-developed sense of taste. Like people, a donkey has taste buds that help them perceive the way different things taste.</li> <li>• A donkey's taste buds can easily differentiate between bitter, sour, sweet and salty. They seem to like salty and sweet tasting foods.</li> </ul>	<p>Fish tend to have more taste buds than land animals, and the taste buds aren't just in their mouths. Many fish have taste buds on their skin. This helps them detect tastes through the water and determine which direction the taste is located. Catfish, who often swim and hunt in murky water where</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donkeys will not eat musty feed, and will not eat out of dirty containers so their ability to smell must be acute.</li> <li>• Herbivores in general have far more taste buds than carnivores and omnivores, with donkeys having around 25,000. The extra taste buds help herbivores quickly detect bitter tastes from dangerous plants that might be growing among the edible plants.</li> <li>• Very little is known about the lion's sense of taste.</li> <li>• It is thought that lions have around 470 taste buds.</li> <li>• Researchers at the Monell Chemical Senses Centre found that in addition to cats and their wild relatives like lions and tigers, other carnivores also have genetic mutations that make them unable to taste sweets flavours.</li> <li>• Humans have around 10,000 taste buds on our tongues.</li> <li>• Humans have five kinds of taste buds — sweet, salty, sour, bitter and savoury — and scientists suspect we might also be able to taste fat.</li> </ul>	<p>sight isn't very helpful, have the most known taste buds of any animal at 175,000.</p>
21	Smell?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A lion's sense of smell is about average for the animal kingdom, probably a bit less sensitive than a dog, but still better than the humans.</li> <li>• However, lions are very sensitive to scent marks (like urine) left by other lions, sometimes even days before. Male lions "spray" their urine on a bush or clump of grass and that scent seems to be able to be detected by other lions for a long time. Such scent marking is very important in telling other lions who is where and who has been passing through their territories.</li> <li>• A donkey has a good sense of smell, while being much better than a human is probably on a par with the lion's, but still less than a dogs very keen sense of smell.</li> <li>• Donkeys generally will not eat poisonous plants.</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both donkeys and lions show the 'Flehmen response'. Donkeys will curl up their top lip and expose their front teeth, while lions grimace when they smell something new or interesting. The Flehmen response helps transfer these new smells to an organ just above the roof of the mouth (called the Jacobson's organ) that processes smells.</li> <li>• Although the human sense of smell is poor compared to that of many animals, it is still very acute. We can recognise thousands of different smells, and we are able to detect odours in the air, even in very small quantities.</li> <li>• We smell using two small odour-detecting areas – made up of about five or six million yellowish cells – high up in our nasal passages.</li> </ul>	
22	Touch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lions, donkeys and humans feel using receptors in their skin.</li> <li>• These receptors send and receive signals from the brain and enable us to feel the world around us.</li> <li>• Think of a range of "feeling words" Hard, soft, squidgy, sharp, rough, smooth, lumpy, wet, dry, furry etc.</li> <li>• The simplified diagram show the range of different receptors that are just below the surface of the skin that enable us to feel the above.</li> </ul>	
23	Touch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donkeys obviously have a sense of touch; you can see them scratching and grooming each other, which they enjoy very much. They can be seen standing in the warmth of the sun and sheltering from the cold and the wind too.</li> <li>• Lions are the same, they scratch and groom too. Along with lying around in the sun and even more often, in the shade.</li> <li>• Humans obviously feel the world around them; e.g.; scratching, heat, cold, massage and as in the photograph tickling each other.</li> </ul>	
24	Touch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As in the lion - donkeys have whiskers near their eyes and on their muzzle which carry nerves and act as touch receptors.</li> </ul>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These muzzle whiskers are really important as both animals have a blind spot under their chins (the donkey has a much larger blind spot under their much longer chin / head).</li> <li>• Donkeys have prehensile lips and can easily sort even small grains when feeding, so there must be a good sense of feeling there.</li> <li>• The lions are showing a good example of their being able to feel and touch being good for them, as they cuddle up with one another.</li> </ul>	
25	<b>Types of teeth</b>	<p>As discussed already lions are carnivores, donkeys are herbivores and most humans are omnivores. This can be seen from the shape and size of their teeth;</p> <p><b>Lions;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The large canine teeth are not really used when eating, but they are very effective when hunting; gripping prey and choking prey animals. An adult lions canine teeth can be up to 10cm long.</li> <li>• The much smaller incisor teeth at the front of its mouth form a valuable part in the choke hold too, along with helping to bite off chunks to chew.</li> <li>• Their pre-molar and molar teeth have evolved into being able to deliver a scissor / slicer action for the food being eaten. You can sometimes see lions chewing large chunks of meat with the side of its mouth while using these teeth. This is called the “carnassial shear”.</li> </ul> <p><b>Donkeys;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donkeys evolved to roam around 15km/day in very arid climates searching for sparse and coarse grasses as well as fibrous plant material. To cope with this long duration feeding pattern and abrasive food, donkeys’ teeth continually grow to compensate for the constant wear. This is different to lions and humans.</li> </ul>	<p>Lion teeth:  <a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Lion_teeth">https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Lion_teeth</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.reference.com/pets-animals/many-teeth-lion-9c0130aa8177b5f3">https://www.reference.com/pets-animals/many-teeth-lion-9c0130aa8177b5f3</a></p> <p>Donkey teeth:  <a href="https://www.thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk/sites/sanctuary/files/document/142-1423234830-donkey_health_and_welfare_0.pdf">https://www.thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk/sites/sanctuary/files/document/142-1423234830-donkey_health_and_welfare_0.pdf</a></p> <p>Human teeth:  <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_tooth">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_tooth</a></p>

Research teeth and what the different layers and parts do.

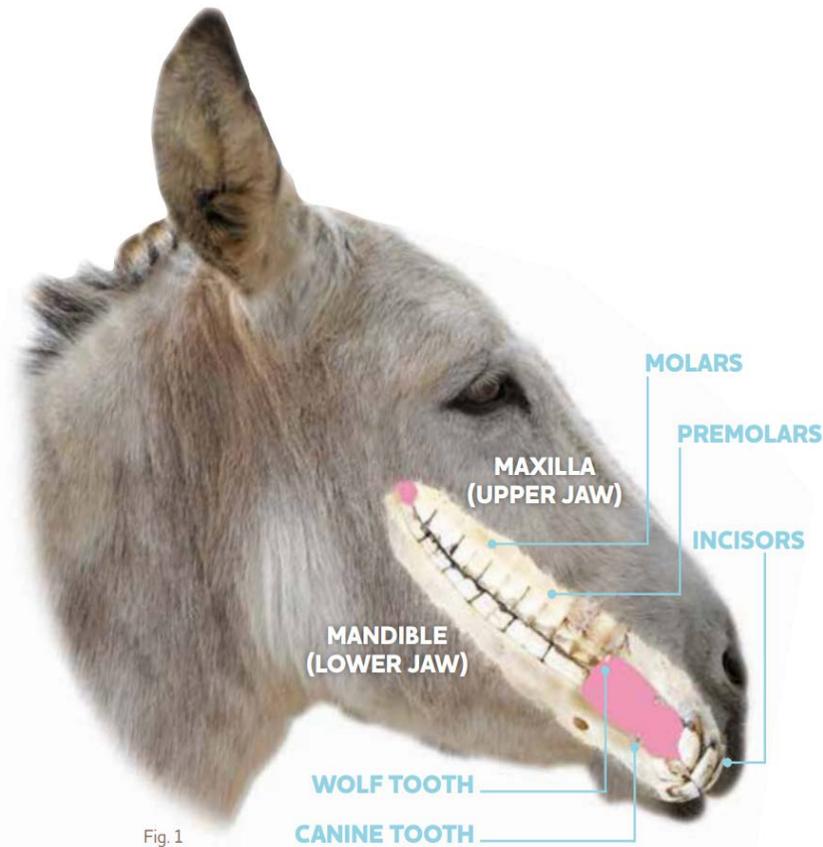


Fig. 1

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**Humans;**

- Just like lions, humans have canine teeth too, but the human canines are only 1.5cm long.
- Humans have four types of teeth: incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, each with a specific function. The incisors cut the food, the canines tear the food and the molars and premolars crush the food before we swallow it.

26	Human feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As human beings we learn about recognising moods and feelings very early in our lives.</li> <li>• Direct the students to give you; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Their best smiley face</li> <li>○ Their unhappy face</li> <li>○ Their angry face</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Look at the photographs on screen and let the students describe the faces; what are they feeling like?</li> <li>• We are very good at noticing facial changes in our fellow human beings, it is part of our social skills make up.</li> <li>• There are some peculiar ones like crying when both unhappy and when we are very happy, but normally we read people's faces very well.</li> </ul> <p>This is not the case when it comes reading the moods and feelings of animals.</p> <p>Brainstorm how we might notice whether animals are happy, sad, frightened, annoyed. What about pets we have at home?</p>	
27	Donkey feelings	<p>Reading the moods and feelings of donkeys takes some getting used to and a great deal of experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Donkey's facial changes for differing feelings are much more subtle than a humans. We rely heavily on their ear positions and some body signals to try and determine what they are feeling.</li> <li>• Look at the photographs and try and guess what the donkeys are feeling like for each one. (you can click through and get the answers) The top three pictures are donkeys in a positive or passive frame of mind, while the bottom three pictures show instances when donkeys are perceived to be showing negative feelings; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Stamping and scraping on the hooves normally shows an impatience or frustration. This can be seen when donkeys are waiting to be moved and or have had enough of what is going on around them.</li> <li>○ The ears back flat to the neck is something that donkeys use to show displeasure or annoyance to each other. It</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

		<p>can be seen frequently in herds of donkeys when they don't like what another donkey is doing; pushing them out the way to get food, being too close and personal or as a response to a fellow donkey wanting to interact with them. Donkeys understand the ears back signal very well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Tailing swishing can show a frustration or annoyance.</li> <li>• Donkeys tend to like human interaction and are quite social animals that live in herds.</li> <li>• Donkeys can form a very strong bond with another donkey or animal that can last for life. We take great care at The Donkey Sanctuary to not split up bonded donkeys and have to manage them carefully when a bonded mate passes away, as this can be very damaging to the surviving donkey.</li> </ul>	
28	Lion feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lion emotions are in some ways easier to determine than a donkeys for humans. Maybe due to their frequent appearance in films, tv and books that we read or watched.</li> <li>• Look at the photographs, what are kind of moods or states are these lions? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Relaxed – eyes half closed, ears relaxed</li> <li>○ Alert – eyes wide open, ears forward</li> <li>○ Angry – ears back, mouth open to show teeth, eyes squinted</li> <li>○ Scared – eyes very big, ears down</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Lions are the sociable of the big cats and due to their living in a pride together it can be presumed that they have complex forms of communication between them that we, as “non-lions” do not know about or can easily see.</li> </ul>	
29	Lions, donkeys and humans?	<p>So to conclude try to identify;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similarities between humans and the other two species</li> <li>• Differences between humans and the other two species</li> <li>• Differences and similarities between lions and donkeys</li> </ul> <p>Thoughts;</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alive, basic and higher levels needs, mammals, vertebrates, warm blooded, body systems, live young, sociable / groups, senses, food</li> <li>• We are very similar in many ways.</li> <li>• Were there any surprises?</li> </ul> <p>Questions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why doesn't a donkey need a mobile phone to speak to its friends?</li> <li>• Why do lions hunt other animals?</li> <li>• What would happen if all of the lion's habitat was lost to agriculture?</li> <li>• Should lions be hunted for fun?</li> <li>• Who has the responsibility to look after the animals on earth and the earth itself?</li> </ul>	
30	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<p>This resource has been developed to support the #lionopera programme for schools and hopefully has helped interpret the animals for your students.</p> <p>The #lionopera partnership consists of;</p> <p>James Olsen Music: <a href="http://jamesolsen.eu/en/lionopera">http://jamesolsen.eu/en/lionopera</a>  The Donkey Sanctuary; <a href="https://www.thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk/">https://www.thedonkeysanctuary.org.uk/</a>  Lion Aid; <a href="https://lionaid.org/">https://lionaid.org/</a>  The Born Free Foundation; <a href="http://www.bornfree.org.uk/">http://www.bornfree.org.uk/</a>  Birmingham Repertory Theatre; <a href="https://www.birmingham-rep.co.uk/">https://www.birmingham-rep.co.uk/</a></p> <p>Some of the images in the resource have been sourced from the partners above and publically available directories, being attributed as such, but a special mention is needed for Living with Lions, as their stock of online photographs made compiling an effective resource so much easier. Many thanks.</p> <p>Living with Lions; <a href="http://www.livingwithlions.org/">http://www.livingwithlions.org/</a></p>	

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