An animal’s diet is the food that it eats. Animals can be grouped by their diet—herbivores only eat plants, carnivores only eat meat and omnivores eat both.

**Activity 1:** Match the animal with the food they eat and the name of their diet, and think of two more examples of animals for each type of diet.

- **Tiger**
  - Herbivore
  - Carnivore
- **Zebra**
  - Herbivore
  - Carnivore
- **Bear**
  - Herbivore
  - Carnivore

**Activity 2:** Describe how the labelled body parts help the lion to catch its prey.

- **Nose**
- **Eyes**
- **Colour of fur**
- **Teeth**
- **Claws**
Activity 3

We have lots of scientists working at our Zoos who do research about all our animals to make sure we know how to look after them—not just at the zoo but also in the wild too where lots of animals need protecting.

**Imagine you are one of these scientists.** Pick an animal that we have in our zoos to re-search:

Animals at ZSL London Zoo: [https://www.zsl.org/zsl-london-zoo/exhibits](https://www.zsl.org/zsl-london-zoo/exhibits)

Animals at ZSL Whipsnade Zoo: [https://www.zsl.org/zsl-whipsnade-zoo/exhibits](https://www.zsl.org/zsl-whipsnade-zoo/exhibits)

**Create a poster about your animal.** Be sure to include the following:

- Where they are found in the wild
- What type of habitat they live in
- What they like to eat
- Some interesting facts
- A food chain like the one below:

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Sun ➔ Grass ➔ Deer ➔ Wolf
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**Extension:**

Imagine you are designing an enclosure for the animal you have researched.

Use all the information you found and think about:

- Temperature
- Floor covering
- Plants
- Lighting
- Barriers for safety
- Water
- Where in the enclosure their food should be placed

Draw a picture of your enclosure including all of the above!
Animal Diets — ANSWERS

Activity 1

Match the animal with the food they eat and the name of their diet.

Come up with two more examples of animals for each type of diet.

**Tiger**
- Omnivore
  - Pig, badger, great apes, mice, rat, hedgehog, squirrel, chicken, crow etc.

**Zebra**
- Herbivore
  - Panda, rhino, horse, donkey, camel, llama, alpaca, tortoise, parrot, snail, deer, koala etc.

**Bear**
- Carnivore
  - Lion, lynx, leopard, puma, domestic cat, polar bear, grey wolf, seal, sea lion, eagle, falcon, crocodile, shark, snake, vulture etc.

Activity 2

Describe how the labelled body parts help the lion to catch its prey.

**Nose** — Lions have a very strong sense of smell, helping them locate prey. They even have an extra special organ on the roof of their mouth (Jacobson organ) that helps them smell. This is why they scrunch their faces up as they smell!

**Eyes** — Lion eye sight is five nearly five times better than a human’s and they are even able to see prey at night. They also have eyes positioned on the front of their head to help them judge how far away their prey is.

**Colour of fur** — Their fur is a similar colour to their habitat to help the camouflage (blend in) and sneak up on prey.

**Teeth** - Lions have extra large canine teeth, to help them bite into their prey, kill it and pull chunks of meat off to eat.

**Claws** — Sharp claws help to hold onto prey.