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Name:

Class: 6

What do animals eat ?

Subject: Science

Topic: 14

Day 1

1. List the name of the animals and their food.

SL No	Name of the animal	Food the animals eat
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		



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2. Classify the animals that you are listed as the following.

Group 1: Animals which eat only the plants

Group 2: Animals which eat other animals

Group 3: Animals which eat both plants and animals

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3

Group 1: Herbivores – Animals which eat only plants or plant products.

Group 2: Carnivores – Animals which eat other animals.

Group 3: Omnivores – Animals which eat both plants and animals.

Day 2

3. Observe the following pictures and identify as Herbivore, Carnivore and Omnivore.



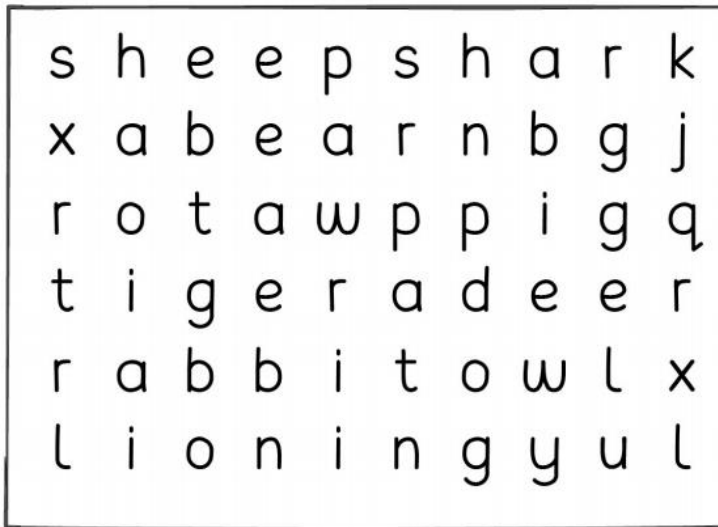


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Which group am I belong to?
Carnivore/herbivore/omnivore

4. Circle nine animals in the puzzle and write them under the correct group.



Herbivores

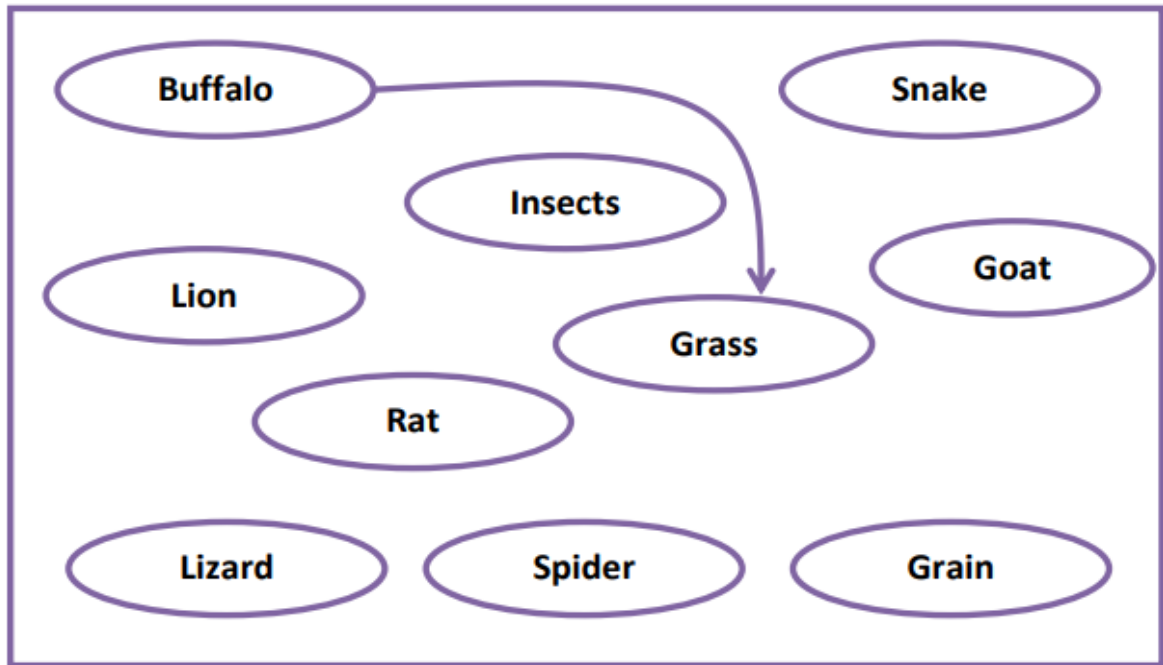
Carnivores

Omnivores



Day 3
5.

Connect the animals with the food it eats by an arrow using different colours in Fig. One is done for you.



Are human being herbivores or carnivores or omnivores? Give reason.

6. Is killing of animals good or bad? Express it in your own words.



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Animals can be a carnivore (meat eater), herbivore (plant eater) or omnivore (meat and plant eater). By looking at the **teeth**, **eye** position and **feet** we can usually identify which of the three it is.

Teeth.

- If the animal has long, sharp canine teeth next to the front (incisor) teeth and also has sharp cheek teeth (carnassials) it is a carnivore. The canines are for seizing and stabbing prey. The carnassials help cut up meat in the mouth.



- If the animal has either blunt canines or no canines, and has big flat side and back teeth (premolars and molars) it is an herbivore. Herbivores use their molars for crushing and grinding plants.



- If the animal has a variety of all kinds of teeth (canines, incisors, premolars and molars) it is an omnivore. It has a variety of teeth because it eats a variety of foods, both meat and plants.





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Eye position

- Carnivorous and omnivorous animals have eyes in front to help them spot and judge the distance of prey.
- Herbivores' eyes are located more on the side of their head. This gives them a wider view, helping them to spot predators sooner so they can flee.

Feet

- Carnivores almost always have claws to hold prey, climb trees, dig for food and fight. They also have soft pads on their feet so they can sneak up on prey.
- Omnivorous animals may have claws (like bears), or hands (like primates) for grabbing food.
- Herbivores, meanwhile, often have hooves to help them run away. Some have feet may be webbed to help them swim away.

Type of teeth

