

Geography Lesson 5

Week beginning Monday 29th June

Last week, we learnt about what Botswana is like and the different types of animals that live there.

This week, we are going to do more research about the animals that live in Botswana.

In the story that we are reading, 'Precious and the Monkeys,' we now suspect that the monkeys have been coming into school and stealing sweet things. If we are going to write our own stories, where animals do things in or around the school,

then we are going to have to find out about animals that live in Botswana and think of a reason that they might cause some sort of trouble.



Task 1: Look at African animals on the following websites. Choose one particular animal and read all about it. If there is a video, you can watch this

too! If the writing is too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you.

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/animals/african-animals/>

or

<https://www.activityvillage.co.uk/african-animals>

Task 2: Choose an animal from the websites that you would like to make a fact file about.

Find out about **what type of animal** they are, **their appearance** (how they look), **their behaviour** (what they do) **habitat (where they live)** and nutrition (**what they eat**). Complete a fact file for an animal of your choice. I used the national geographic website. (I did need to look up the meaning of some words and convert measurements from imperial units to metric). Here is the one that I did:

Animal and Type

Appearance (HOW IT LOOKS)



mammal

Size: Their head and body can be up to 50 cm long.

Their tail can be up to 20 cm long.

Weight: They can weigh up to about 1 kg.

Diet: omnivore (eats animals and plants)

They are extremely cute with bushy, brown-striped fur, a small pointed face and large eyes surrounded by dark patches.

Habitat: It lives in the deserts and grasslands at the southern tip of Africa.



Nutrition (What it eats).

They eat beetles, caterpillars, scorpions and spiders. They also eat small reptiles, birds, eggs, fruit and plants.

Behaviour (What they do).

They only go outside of their burrow in the day time in order to find food.

They have a very good sense of smell which helps them to find food.

Some of the meerkats stay behind in the burrow in order to babysit and protect the baby meerkats. (A rival mob of meerkats could attempt to capture the baby meerkats and eat them).

One of the meerkats acts as a sentry (a look out) whilst the others are out hunting food. He will stand on a high point, on his back legs, looking out for predators such as eagles, hawks or jackals.

A sentry who senses danger will let out a high pitched squeal to warn the rest of the mob (the meerkats) to hide somewhere.

If a meerkat faces danger or a predator, it will try to look fierce: laying on its back and showing its teeth and claws.

If a group of meerkats face danger, they will all arch their backs and hiss. Sometimes this fools their predator that they are a large creature!

Animal and Type

Appearance (HOW IT LOOKS)



Size:

Weight:

Diet:

Habitat (Where it lives).

Nutrition (What it eats).

Behaviour (What it does).

If you would like to make more fact files about different animals then please do.

Task 3: Using the national geographic website to help you, make a thematic map of where animals live in Africa.

Here is what a thematic map looks like of where animals live in the world..



Find out where in Africa particular animals live. Stick/ draw pictures of animals in the places/countries that they live. Write a paragraph about which animals live in Botswana.

(A map and pictures of animals are provided on the next 2 pages).

As always, the year 3 & 4 teachers would really like to see your work, particularly your fact files. Share them at lower.school@pocklingtonjuniors.co.uk





