



WHY DO HUNTERS HUNT ANIMALS WHEN THEY CAN HUNT FOR GOLD?

Outline

A guide based on the zine by Fong Git Yu and Lee Wan Xiang which aims to support conversation on diversity and inclusion.

Enjoy and tag us
[@superheromeSG](https://www.instagram.com/superheromeSG).



Introduction to Diversity



Diversity should be respected and celebrated as everyone is unique.

Everyone is different and no two people are alike. Even twins have different fingerprints. Diversity should be respected and celebrated as everyone is unique. On earth, there are over millions of living organisms, some yet to be discovered! These organisms are classified into different categories such as animals, plants and microorganisms. Each organism has its own unique features and similar characteristics as others.

In the animal kingdom alone, there are more than two million animal species ranging from simplest forms like the water bear to complex animals like the elephant. They share similar characteristics such as getting energy by eating food, unlike plants who make their own food. However, they also vary greatly in terms of their living environment and body structure. These animals are further classified by the characteristics they share. For example, giraffes and mice are classified as mammals because they have fur, while animals with feathers and wings are classified as birds.

Why is diversity important?



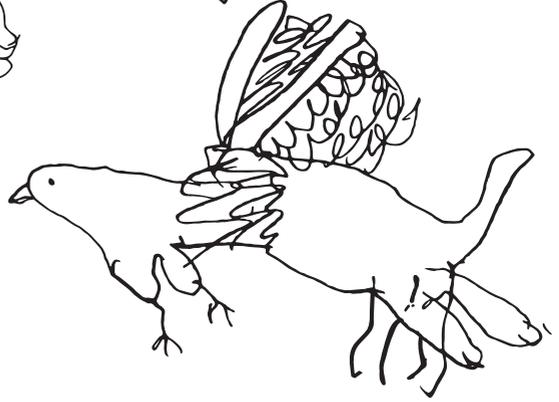
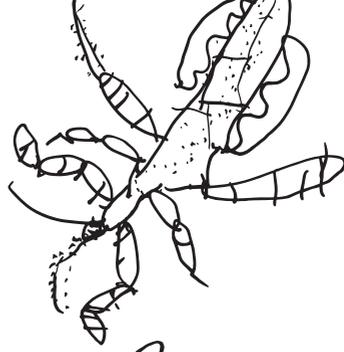
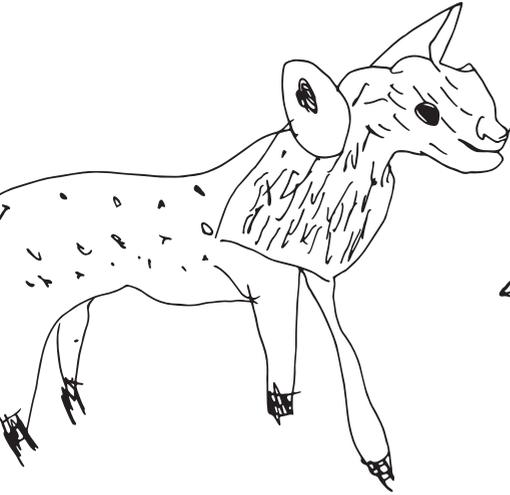
Diversity brings balance to our ecosystem. It signifies that every species, regardless of size, plays an important role in our ecosystem.

Additionally, every species is interdependent on each other. As what King Mufasa said in the Disney movie *The Lion King*: “When we die, our bodies become the grass, and the antelope eat the grass. And so we are all connected in the great circle of life.”

Different animal species hunt or eat other species in order to provide a balance in the ecosystem to prevent overpopulation of certain species and ensuring sustainability of all life forms.

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Tips on fostering diversity and inclusion



1- Identify similarities and differences

Talk about inner and outer differences and affirm that it is okay to be different as we are all unique in our own ways. Some examples of inner differences are our likes or dislikes, culture, background, dreams, while outer differences could include visible traits like spectacles, wheelchair users, colour, height etc.

3- Model Positive Language

Instead of reprimanding, sentences like: 'Let's give Alice some time, she is still learning how to calm down' encourages other children to be less negative towards friends who might show disruptive behaviour and be more accepting.

5- Allow children with special needs to take on leadership roles

This allows them to learn responsibility and for their friends to know how to work in a diverse team.

2- Emphasise strengths

While all of us have limitations, describing a child's strengths in a positive light helps other children search for strengths in others. E.g.: 'John is great at making us smile'

4- Buddy up!

Encourage children to look out for one another. It helps classroom management too!

6- Expose children to people with special needs

Give children opportunities to work with people with disabilities or learn about their life journey.

Activities on diversity

FRIENDS OF ELETUSKEMIMUS

Eletuskemimus is an imaginary animal created by Git Yu, 7, which has the ability to grow different types of tusks and horns from all the animals in the world! It discovered the Pink River Cave and brought all its animal friends to live in it together.



Duration

60 min

Medium

Art and Craft

Materials

Activity Template

Crayons

Markers

Coloured paper

Glue

Learning Objectives

1. Children learn about different animal traits and the uniqueness and strengths of these traits in relation to others.

Session Outline

RECOMMENDED PRE-READING:

The 78-storey TreeHouse by Andy Griffins

INTRODUCTION (15 MINUTES):

1. Show children different ways to draw lines.
2. Get children to observe the patterns on animals.
3. Each child chooses two animals he or she would like to combine with unique traits and discuss why.

ACTIVITY (35 MINUTES):

1. Guide child to draw patterns of the first animal on coloured paper.
2. Guide child to cut the pattern out and paste the animal body on the activity template.
3. Guide child to draw the second animal's head and legs and its home.
4. Guide child to complete questions on activity template.

SHARING (10 MINUTES):

1. Invite each group to come up to the front to share about their animals

Tips for Questions:

What's the name of your new animal?

What does your animal like to do

Where does your animal live?

Does it eat meat or plants?

Tip:

Encourage children to problem solve when conflict arises during the discussion

Wild Symphony

A music activity that emphasises how different sounds form a unique symphony.

Duration

30 min

Medium

Music

Materials

- Instruments (Shakers and Tambourines)
- Lyrics of the song 'The Lion Sleeps Tonight'

Learning Objectives

1. Children will be able to clap to the beat of the song 'The Lion Sleeps Tonight'
2. Children will be able to use instruments to follow the beat of the song 'The Lion Sleeps Tonight'



Session Outline

CONVERSATION ON BEING UNIQUE (5 MINUTES):

1. Invite 3 children to demonstrate one animal call
2. Explain to children that every animal has their own unique animal call and no one call is better than another.

ACTIVITY (20 MINUTES):

1. Play the song 'The Lion Sleeps Tonight'
2. Encourage children to clap to the beat of the song
3. Split the children into two groups
4. One group will get the shakes while the other group will get the tambourines
5. The first group will play the intro and chorus while the second group will play the verses and bridge according to the beat of the song
6. After a few rounds, get the children to swap instruments

PERFORMANCE (5 MINUTES):

1. Highlight to the children that even though the instrument they played with is different, it is okay as when they come together they form a mini orchestra and can create music

Tip:

Prior to this activity, children can make their own musical instrument