

China / Scotland 中国 / 苏格兰



Use as part of JASS scheme



Beyond the
Panda 熊猫后续



Beyond the Panda 熊猫后续



Contents:

Animal Facts & Activities

A comparison of some Chinese and Scottish animals.

- Amur tiger / wildcat (mammal)
- Steller's sea eagle / white tailed sea eagle (bird)
- Chinese cobra / adder (reptile)
- giant salamander / great crested newt (amphibian)

China and Scotland habitats

Comparison of the different habitats found in China and Scotland.

- Habitats
- Scottish animal project
- List of some Scottish animals

China and Scotland sorting game

A sorting game consisting of a game board and picture cards for animals, inventions, artefacts and 'famous for...' categories.*

Legendary Animals

- Dragon
- Loch Ness Monster

Online presentations and sound files associated with this booklet can be downloaded from – beyondthepanda.org.uk

This pack is supported by JASS and can be used as part of the scheme.



Beyond the Panda is partnered with





Amur Tiger

dōng běi hǔ

东北虎



Amur tiger facts:

- the largest of the tigers
- the coat is lighter in colour than the other tigers
- the paws are large to help walk in the snow
- also know as the Siberian tiger

Main threat:

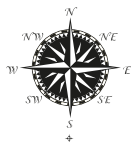
- Over-hunting

The tigers are mainly hunted for Traditional Chinese Medicines. Many people believe that medicines which contain tiger bones will cure all kinds of diseases. Modern Chinese medicines don't use endangered animals and plants but unfortunately illegal hunting of the tigers is still happening.

The tiger's Chinese name means north east tiger and is therefore found in the north east of China, near the border of Russia and the Amur river. The Amur river in Chinese is called the hēilóngjiāng 黑龙江 meaning black dragon river and is in the province of the same name.

Colour the 黑龙江 province on the map.

Clue: the most north east province.





Wildcat

sū gé lán yě māo
苏格兰野猫



The wildcat in Scotland facts:

- larger than a domestic cat
- they can run up to 30mph
- also known as the Highland tiger
- the tail is thick with perfect bands of black and brown, ending in a blunt black tip

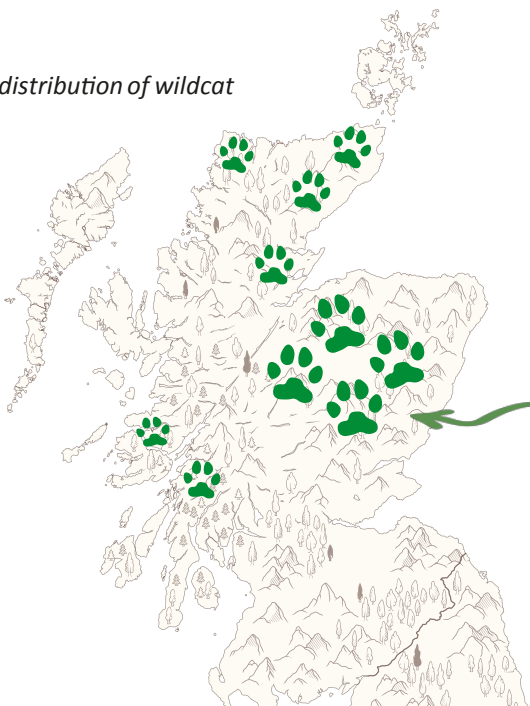
Main threat:

- Hybridisation

Domestic cats evolved from wildcats and the two species can breed. When they do, the young are not pure wildcats. This is called hybridisation. With lots of feral cats (domestic cats living wild) in Scotland, there are very few pure wildcats in Scotland left.

The wildcat in Scotland has been given the name Highland tiger as it is in the cat family and one of Scotland's most endangered species.

Possible distribution of wildcat



Name this range of Scottish mountains.

C _____

Clue:

This is one of the main areas where the wildcat is found. The RZSS Highland Wildlife Park is also found here.



Steller's sea Eagle

hǔ tóu hǎi diāo
虎头海雕



Steller's sea eagle facts:

- the largest of the sea eagles
- feathers on the shoulders, tail and legs are white
- they mainly eat salmon but can also eat other fish and animals
- females are larger than the males

Main threat:

- over-fishing of salmon means there is less food for the eagles

The sea eagle's Chinese name means 'tiger head sea bird of prey'. This is a good description of the bird.

Find out which picture shows the correct wingspan of the Steller's sea eagle.
The wingspan is the full length of the wings from tip to tip.



1m



2m



2.5m



White tailed sea Eagle

bái wěi hǎi diāo
白尾海雕



White tailed sea eagle facts:

- fourth largest eagle in the world
- they have a short wedge-shaped white tail
- the talons (sharp claws) can grow to 5cm long
- they are mainly scavengers but will also hunt for fish, rabbits and seabirds

Main threat:

- over-hunting

The white-tailed sea eagle went extinct in Scotland in the late 1800's but was reintroduced in the 1970's.

Describe some differences between the white-tailed sea eagle and the Steller's sea eagle



White tailed sea eagle



Steller's sea eagle



Chinese Cobra

zhōng huá yǎn jìng shé
中华眼镜蛇



Chinese cobra facts:

- the venom from one bite is enough to kill 10 people
- they eat small mammals, frogs, toads and other snakes
- the female can lay up to 25 eggs each breeding season
- they usually grow to about 1.5m long

Main threat:

- over-hunting

The main threat is over-hunting for the food market. Humans can actually eat venomous snakes as the venom is only found in the head of the snake. The venom is only harmful when it goes into the blood.

The cobra's Chinese name means spectacled snake which describes the markings on its back.

Which of the following sentences are true:

1. The Chinese cobra's hood is always spread open.
2. The Chinese cobra only spreads open its hood when it feels threatened.



Adder

sū gé lán dú shé

苏格兰毒蛇



The adder in Scotland facts:

- Scotland's only poisonous snake
- they hibernate through the cold winter months
- they usually grow to about 65cm long
- they eat small mammals and birds

Main threat:

- not endangered

The adder is not under threat but has suffered from some habitat loss and pollution.

Which of the following sentences are true:

1. The adder's venom is very dangerous to humans.
2. The adder's venom is not very dangerous. The bite can be painful but is only dangerous to the very young, ill or old people.



Giant Salamander

zhōng guó dà ní
中国大鲵



Giant Salamander facts:

- the largest salamander in the world
- the female can lay up to 500 eggs at a time
- they eat insects, fish, frogs, crabs and shrimps
- the tadpoles are only 3cm long when they hatch but the salamander adult can grow up to 2 metres in length

Main threat:

- over-hunting
- habitat loss
- pollution

The giant salamander is hunted for food and for Traditional Chinese Medicines. Building of dams have changed the natural river flow and changed the salamander's habitat.

The salamander's Chinese name means 'big salamander'. It is known in China as 娃娃鱼 wá wa yú, which means 'baby fish' because it makes a sound like the crying of a baby.

Giant salamanders have tiny eyes on their large flat faces.



Do you think the giant salamander has very poor eyesight or very good eyesight?



Great Crested Newt

dà guān róng yuán
大冠蝾螈



Great crested newt facts:

- Scotland's largest newt, growing to about 17cm in length
- the tadpoles are only 0.8cm long
- they hibernate in the cold winter months
- they live in large ponds where there are no fish

Main threat:

- pollution of the ponds

Which picture below shows the female and which shows the male?



This great crested newt does not have a jagged crest along its back.



This great crested newt has a jagged crest along its back and a smooth crest above and below the tail.



Habitats

A **habitat** is the natural home of an animal.

Examples of some habitats:

desert

An area of land with little water or plants and usually covered in sand.

grassland

A large area mainly covered in grass.

mixed forest

A forest with two or more different kinds of trees, for example, coniferous and deciduous trees. Coniferous trees are evergreen and usually produce cones. Deciduous trees shed their leaves each year.

mountain range

A series of mountains or hills.

rainforest

A forest with different layers of trees and lots of rain.

lake or loch

A large area of water surrounded by land.

river

A large natural stream of water, usually flowing to the sea or ocean.

ocean

A very large area of sea.

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Name the different habitats of China and Scotland.
 (download maps from beyondthepanda.org.uk)



China has:

Scotland has:

These maps are habitat maps that represent the different habitats of the countries. There are many rivers in China but only the two largest are shown. There are also rivers and many lochs in Scotland but only the two largest loch areas are shown.

The maps don't have a scale on them.

The mainland of China is about 3250 miles (5230km) from east to west and 3400 miles (5470km) from north to south (at the widest points).

The mainland of Scotland is about 154 miles (248km) from east to west and 274 miles (441km) from north to south (at the widest points).



Scottish animal project

Choose a Scottish animal and find out as much information as you can about it.

Species _____

Habitat _____

Description _____

Diet _____

Threats _____

Interesting Facts



Scottish animal project

List of some Scottish animals

Mammals:

badger
beaver (European beaver)
bottlenose dolphin
common seal
grey seal
hedgehog
otter (European otter)
pine marten
red squirrel
water vole
wildcat (wildcat - comparison animal page 4)

Birds:

Atlantic puffin
barn owl
capercaillie
peregrine falcon
crossbill
red kite
northern gannet
white tailed sea eagle (comparison animal page 6)

Reptiles:

adder (adder – comparison animal page 8)
common lizard

Amphibians:

common frog
great crested newt (comparison animal page 10)
natterjack toad



China / Scotland Game

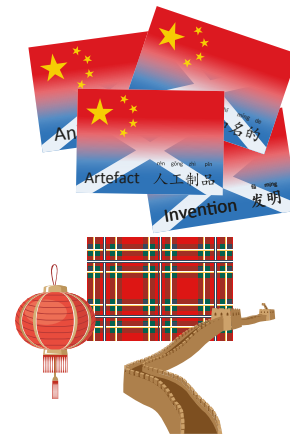
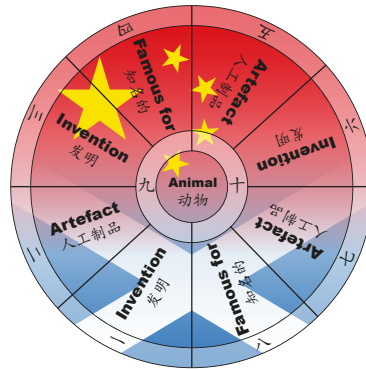
(download the game board, cards and answers from beyondthepanda.org.uk)

Contents:

China / Scotland game board
China / Scotland game cards

Requirements:

Scotland flag
China flag
10 sided dice



A China / Scotland sorting game consisting of a game board and picture cards for animals, inventions, artefacts and 'famous for'... categories. Find out which are from China and which are from Scotland.

How to play:

Place a Scotland flag on one side of the table and a China flag on the other. Separate the game cards into Artefacts, Inventions, Famous For... and Animals, place picture side down, with the title facing up.

Each player takes it in turn to roll the dice. Match the number to the corresponding Chinese number on the game board and therefore the corresponding category – i.e. one matches to Invention, two to Artefact..., note that nine and ten are Animal.

The player then takes the top card of the appropriate title. Look at the picture and place beside either the Scotland or China flag.

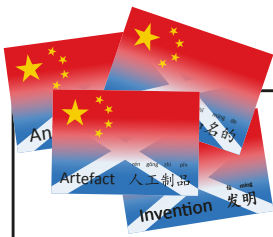
Continue until all cards are placed beside the flags.

Check the answers (available on the website and the answer book). There are a couple of surprises! Some additional information is also provided.



China / Scotland Game Challenge

Create some more cards for the game. Find out about some other animals, inventions, artefacts and famous items from both Scotland and China. Use the chart to make notes. Draw your own cards. Some suggestions have already been entered.



	China	Scotland
Invention	fireworks – invented in ancient China, possibly as early as 7 th century	television – John Logie Baird invented the television in 1925
Famous for...	silk – The Chinese found a way to make silk from the thread of the cocoons of the Bombyx mori caterpillar (called the silkworm). The first silk material was made as early as 3,500BC.	



Legendary Animals

Dragon

lóng

龙

The Chinese dragon is a legendary animal. The dragon is a symbol of power, strength and good luck.

In ancient China, the symbol of the dragon would be very important to the emperor. Many ornaments, furniture and clothes of the emperor may show a dragon symbol or the dragon character - 龙

The dragon dance will be performed at many Chinese festivals for good luck.

Draw your own version of a Chinese dragon.

It is meant to have:

- tail and scales of a fish
- neck of a snake
- belly of a clam
- head of a camel
- claws of an eagle
- paws of a tiger
- ears of a cow
- eyes of a demon
- beard of a goat
- horns of a stag





Legendary Animals

Loch Ness Monster

ní sī hú shuǐ guài

尼斯湖水怪

Scotland is famous for its lochs. The most famous loch is Loch Ness where a mysterious monster is said to live.

Some people believe they have actually seen a strange creature in Loch Ness and some have tried to pretend they have photographs. These photographs have turned out to be a hoax (made up to trick people).

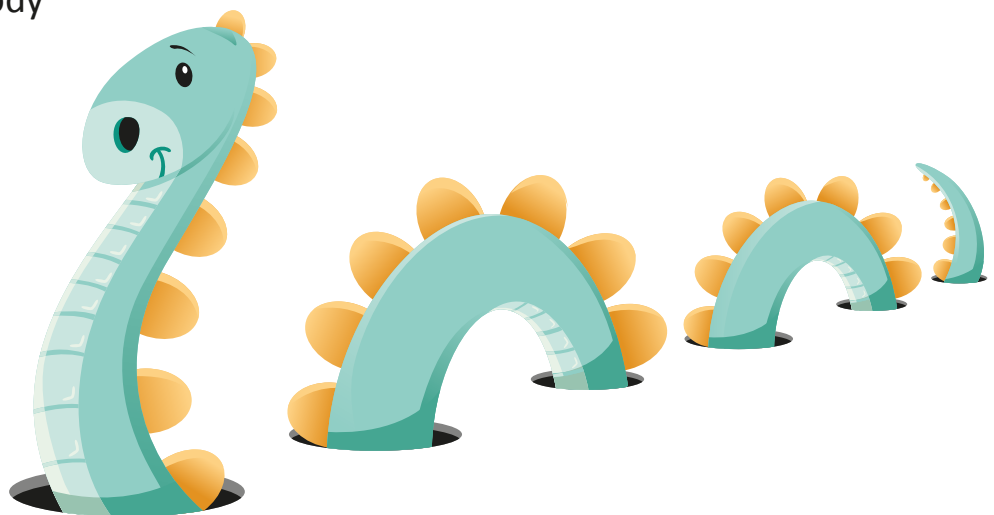
There is a Loch Ness Visitor Centre which looks at the actual 500 million year history and geology of the loch as well as investigating any truth in the sightings of a monster.

Nessie is a shortened, familiar name for the monster.

Draw your own version of Nessie.

Often described as having:

- a long and thin body
- a snake like head
- humps and a tail



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Beyond the Panda



The Royal Zoological Society of Scotland's Beyond the Panda educational programme is designed for cross curricular learning where pupils investigate and discover more about China, its culture, language, geography, giant pandas and other Chinese wildlife.

Free resources are available on **beyondthepanda.org.uk**

Free outreach for schools is also available throughout Scotland.

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Find out more about the Beyond the Panda programme at beyondthepanda.org.uk

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