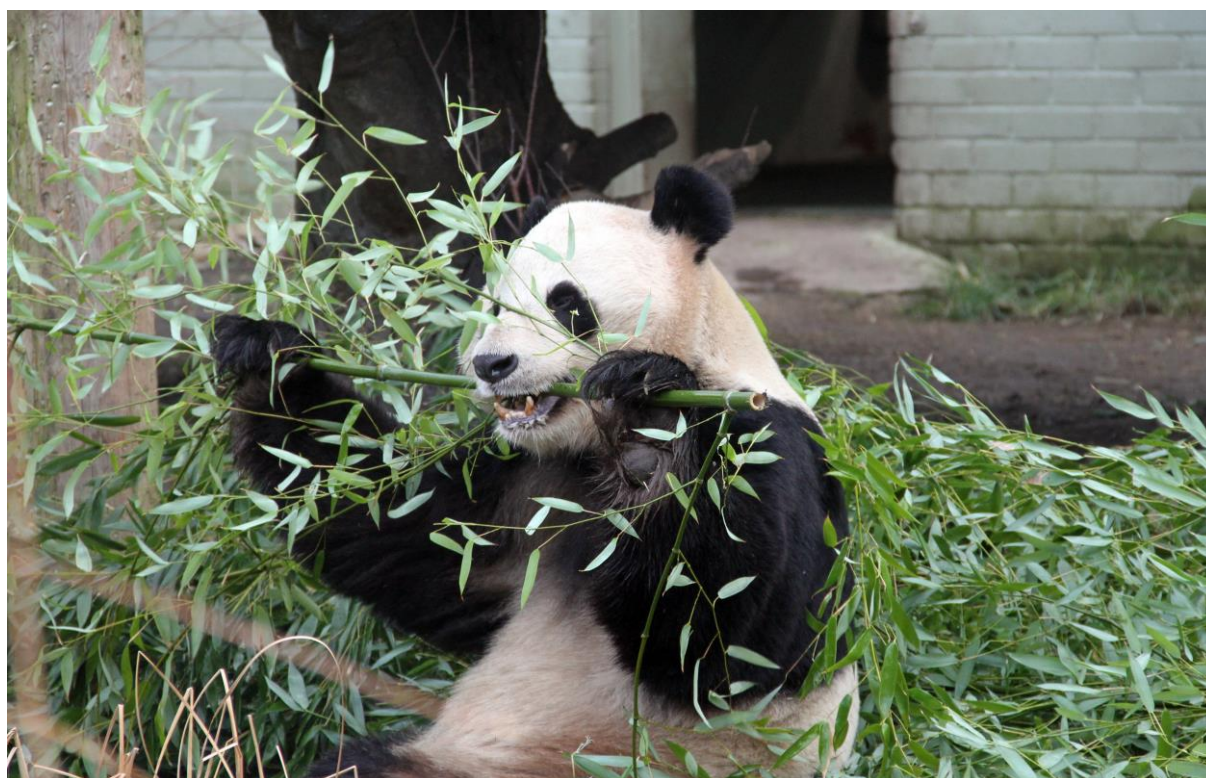


Beyond the
Panda 熊猫后续



P4-P7 Endangered Species How to Play & Answers

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苏格兰皇家动物协会孔子课堂

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**Arnold
Clark**

P4-P7 Endangered Species

To download:

Endangered Species P4-P7 gameboard
Animal distribution maps

Requirements:

counter
dice



How to play:

Place your counter on the Start square. Roll a dice and move the relevant number of spaces.

If you land on an **animal** square, find out a fact about that animal. There are only four animals in this game – the Amur tiger, bharal, giant panda and the Steller’s sea eagle but the squares are repeated four times so you may land on the same animal a number of times during the game. Each time, find out a different fact about the animal. There are animal fact files to help on pp. 4-7 of this booklet.

If you land on a **threat** square, name a threat that is facing these animals. Each time you land on a threat square, name a different threat.

If you land on a **conservation** square, name a solution to the threats that the animals are facing. Each time you land on a conservation square, name a different solution.

If you land on a **language** square, try to say the name of one of the animals or their habitat in Mandarin. Each time you land on a language square, name a different animal and/or habitat. There are sound files to download.

Answers and glossary on following pages. Larger distribution maps can also be downloaded.

Animals:

Animal fact files on pages 4-7 (maps available as separate downloads).

Suggested threats:

habitat loss
overhunting
climate change
pollution

There are many other threats but the four listed are the main threats facing the four animals within the game.

Suggested solutions:

reforestation
solar energy
wind energy
reduce, reuse and recycle
reducing your carbon footprint
government laws
education
funding conservation projects

There are many other solutions but these cover the main areas.

Language:

Glossary cards on pages 8-15 including animal names, habitats and some other useful words in Mandarin. Sound files are also available to download.

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.

Download map from beyondthepanda.org.uk



bharal

yán yáng
岩羊



bharal facts:

- bharals mainly eat grass
- they are excellent climbers and can jump
- they have large eyes and small ears
- sometimes called blue sheep because their coat has a bluish sheen

Main threats:

- climate change

The bharal's Chinese name means 'cliff sheep'.

Download map from beyondthepanda.org.uk





giant panda

dà xióng māo
大熊猫



giant panda facts:

- a newborn giant panda baby is only about 15cm long
- giant pandas are bears and eat meat but their main diet is bamboo
- they have five fingers plus an overgrown wrist bone that acts like a thumb
- giant panda's poo a lot – can be about 50 times per day!

Main threats:

- habitat loss

The giant panda's Chinese name means 'big bear cat'.

Download map from beyondthepanda.org.uk





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 threats:

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

The sea eagle's Chinese name means 'tiger head sea bird of prey'.

Download map from beyondthepanda.org.uk



Amur tiger

Amur Tiger - Chinese name literally means 'northeast tiger'.

dōng běi hǔ

东北虎

bharal

bharal – Chinese name literally means 'cliff sheep'.

[Note the bharal is a Himalayan wild sheep with a bluish coat and backward curving horns.]

yán yáng

岩羊

giant panda

giant panda – Chinese name literally means ‘big bear cat’.

dà xióng māo

大熊猫

Steller's sea eagle

Steller's sea eagle – Chinese name literally means ‘tiger head sea eagle’.

hǔ tóu hǎi diāo

虎头海雕

habitat loss

habitat loss – Chinese word literally means ‘life boundary loss’.

shēng jìng sàng shī

生境丧失

over-hunting

over-hunting – Chinese word literally means ‘excessive capture’.

làn bǔ

滥捕

pollution

pollution – Chinese word literally means ‘dirty contamination’.

wū rǎn

污 染

climate change

climate change – Chinese word literally means ‘climate change’.

qì hòu biàn huà

气 候 变 化

mountains

mountain range – Chinese word literally means ‘mountain arteries and veins’.

shān mài

山脉

mixed forest

mixed forest – Chinese word literally means ‘mixed forest’.

hùn jiāo lín

混交林

mountain forest

mountain forest – Chinese word literally means ‘mountain forest’.

shān lín

山林

ocean

ocean – Chinese word literally means ‘sea ocean’.

[Note 海 sea; 洋 ocean or vast]

hǎi yáng

海洋