



# Science in the Language Class

Japanese at Edinburgh Zoo

## How to use this book:

This book contains fact sheets on some of the animals you will find at Edinburgh Zoo.

Foreign animal names are usually written in katakana. This booklet is designed for learning to recognise katakana.

Each page has the name of the animal in English and in Japanese but some parts of the words are missing. Try to complete the Japanese names.

Each page is laid out like this:



photo of animal →

English & Romaji name → chimpanzee chinpanjii

Each sound has been placed over each kana to help you find the missing kana. → chi n pa n ji makes the vowel sound longer  
→ チ ソン パ ノ ジー

Japanese name – written in katakana. → ツ パン シ

Write the missing kana in this box.

Choose from the kana listed here.

animal facts → Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) are found in the rainforests of West and Central Africa in groups of around 100 individuals.  
The group is led by an alpha male. Chimpanzees use a wide variety of objects for tools e.g. leaf sponges, twig probes and stones.  
Chimps main threats are habitat loss and hunting for the bushmeat trade. They also get caught in snares that are usually set to catch other animals. Hunters also kill individuals within a group in order to remove infants and sell them on to the illegal pet trade.



chimpanzee

chinpanjii

chi      n      pa      n      ji

makes the vowel sound longer

チ ン パ  ジ ー

ツ パ ン シ

Chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) are found in the rainforests of West and Central Africa in groups of around 100 individuals.

The group is led by an alpha male. Chimpanzees use a wide variety of objects for tools e.g. leaf sponges, twig probes and stones.

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flamingo

furamigo

fu      ra      mi      n      go

フ  ミ ン ゴ

フ ア ヌ ラ

The Chilean flamingo (*Phoenicopterus chilensis*) breeds in central Peru, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, and possibly in Paraguay. They winter in Uruguay and Brazil.

Flamingos are pink, taking their colour from the tiny crustaceans and algae which they eat. They all have a peculiar-looking beak, which is designed to float upside down in the water and filter out their food. They can stand in saline and soda lakes which other animals can't possibly do because they have special tough skin and scales to prevent burns.

The threats to Chilean flamingos are habitat loss, egg-collecting and hunting.



koala

ko a ra

コ ア



koara

ラ パ ア シ

Koalas (*Phascolarctos cinereus adustus*) are marsupials and the babies are only about the size of a jelly bean when born. They crawl into mum's pouch and suckle milk for about 7 months.

Koalas eat eucalyptus and have special cheek teeth which help grind the leaves into a fine paste. This paste then enters their special digestive system which breaks down the eucalyptus to remove the toxin and allow the rest to be digested safely.

Koalas spend long periods of time sleeping, normally between 18 and 22 hours a day, to save energy.

The main threat to koalas is habitat loss.



lion

raion

ra      i      o      n  
ラ            オ      ン

エ      イ      ヌ      レ

Asian lions (*Panthera leo persica*) used to live across southwest Asia. Now there is only a very small population in India's Gir forest.

Asian lions are smaller than their African cousins and the males do not have as large a mane so their ears are more visible.

Asian lions eat deer, antelope and wild boar. All of the lionesses in the pride hunt together to overpower their prey. Males hardly ever hunt, but will help the females if they are hunting a large animal.

The Asian lions are threatened by habitat loss and hunting.



Malayan tapir

mareebaku

ma      re      makes the vowel sound longer      ba      ku

マ            —      バ      ク

ツ      レ      ク      イ

The Malayan tapir (*Tapirus indicus*) is the largest of the four tapir species. It is found in the rainforests of Burma, Malaysia, Sumatra and Thailand.

The tapir is related to both the horse and the rhinoceros. It is an “odd-toed” ungulate (a hoofed mammal), having four toes on each front foot and three toes on each back foot. Each toe ends in a hoof.

A calf is a brownish colour with white stripes and spots when born. They get their adult colouring at around 6-7 months.

Habitat loss is the main threat to the Malayan tapir.



panda

pa n da

ン ダ

panda

ハ パ カ バ

Giant pandas (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) used to live all over the south east of China. They are now only found in mountain forest areas of Sichuan, Shaanxi, and Gansu.

Giant pandas mainly eat bamboo but they will also eat some eggs, meat, grasses and vegetables.

A baby panda is only about 15cm when born. They are blind and hairless.

Giant pandas main threat is habitat loss.



penguin

pe n gi n

ン ギ ン

pengin

ハ バ ペ ハ ピ

Gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) are medium-sized penguins, about 76 cm in height. They have a broad white band stretching across the head from eye to eye.

Gentoos can be found in the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and other remote islands around Antarctica. Gentoos form breeding colonies every year and each pair will make a nest made from stones, grass and moss. The female will lay up to 2 eggs which are then incubated by both the male and female for about 30 - 40 days.

Gentoos are threatened by global warming, over-fishing, marine pollution and habitat loss.



tiger

taigaa

ta        i        ga      makes the vowel sound longer

タ イ ガ

イ — ラ ミ

The Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*) is a subspecies that is found in the Indonesian island of Sumatra. It lives in forest habitats in both lowland and mountainous areas.

The Sumatran tiger is the smallest of all tiger subspecies.

Sumatran tigers eat wild boar, Malayan tapirs, deer, monkeys, fish and birds.

Habitat loss and hunting for the illegal trade in traditional medicines are the main threats to tigers.

# Katakana reference tables

a	i	u	e	o
ア	イ	ウ	エ	オ
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
カ	キ	ク	ケ	コ
sa	si (shi)	su	se	so
サ	シ	ス	セ	ソ
ta	ti (chi)	tu (tsu)	te	to
タ	チ	ツ	テ	ト
na	ni	nu	ne	no
ナ	ニ	ヌ	ネ	ノ
ha / wa	hi	hu (fu)	he	ho
ハ	ヒ	フ	ヘ	ホ
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
マ	ミ	ム	メ	モ
ya		yu		yo
ヤ		ユ		ヨ
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
ラ	リ	ル	レ	ロ
wa		(wo) o		n
ワ		ヲ		ン

# Katakana reference tables

ga	gi	gu	ge	go
ガ	ギ	グ	ゲ	ゴ
za	zi (ji)	zu	ze	zo
ザ	ジ	ズ	ゼ	ゾ
da			de	do
ダ			デ	ド
ba	bi	bu	be	bo
バ	ビ	ブ	ベ	ボ
pa	pi	pu	pe	po
パ	ピ	プ	ペ	ポ

kya	kyu	kyo
キヤ	キュ	キョ
sha	shu	sho
シャ	シュ	ショ
cha	chu	cho
チャ	チュ	チョ
nya	nyu	nyo
ニヤ	ニュ	ニョ
hya	hyu	hyo
ヒヤ	ヒュ	ヒョ
mya	myu	myo
ミヤ	ミュ	ミョ
rya	ryu	ryo
リヤ	リュ	リョ

gya	gyu	gyo
ギャ	ギュ	ギョ
ja	ju	jo
ジャ	ジュ	ジョ
bya	byu	byo
ビヤ	ビュ	ビョ
pya	pyu	pyo
ピヤ	ピュ	ピョ

Also note that – is to indicate a long vowel  
and small tsu ツ is to indicate a double consonant.