P4-P7

ANSWERS
Answers for the following activities in the P4-P7 panda pack

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It is suggested that these two activities are grouped together in order that each workstation takes approximately the same time to complete.
Timeline Game

This fun board game represents a timeline from 1869, when the first Westerner discovered giant pandas, to 2011 when Tian Tian 甜甜 and Yang Guang 阳光 arrived at Edinburgh Zoo.

Contents:
Timeline Game Board
Information & Challenge Cards

Requirements:
playing pieces
dice

The answers are on the Challenge cards.
Extension cards are available on the website along with teacher notes and answers.

An blank template is also on the website in order for teachers or pupils to create their own version on different topics.
Habitat map

Contents:
Habitat map
Overlay for map
6 x habitat map question cards

Answers:
Question 1: Find the following habitats on the map: desert, mountains, grassland, mixed forests, rainforests and rivers.

Question 2: Find the current giant panda habitat. Place the red overlay on the map. The red overlay shows where the giant pandas used to live.
Habitat map

Answers (continued):

Question 3: What is the main threat to giant pandas?

The overlay shows that the main threat to giant pandas is habitat loss. The overlay shows where giant pandas used to live around 2000 years ago. The map below shows the giant panda habitat approximately 200 years ago.

![Habitat Map]

Question 4: These animals live in China - white handed gibbon, Amur tiger and Bactrian camel. Do you know which habitat these animals live in?

The white handed gibbon lives in the rainforest. There is only a tiny distribution in south west Yunnan.

The Amur tiger may be found around the north east border of China in coniferous forests. The other subspecies of tiger found in China is the Indo-Chinese, in south Yunnan rainforest. The south China tigers are believed to be extinct.

The Bactrian camel is found in the Taklamakan and Gobi deserts.

Question 5: Work out what these characters mean: 大 and 小

大熊猫 大熊貓 means big bear cat; 小熊猫 小熊貓 means small bear cat.

大 大 means big and 小 小 means small.

Question 6: Do you think the red panda is related to the giant panda?

The red panda and the giant panda are not related. The giant panda is a bear and the red panda is in a family all by itself (Ailurus). Both the giant panda and the red panda have an overgrown bone which acts like a thumb.
Region map

Contents:
Region map
6 x region map question cards

Answers:

**Question 1:** Do you know what these characters mean? 中国

中国 Zhōngguó means China, literally it means middle kingdom

**Additional Information** -

英国 Yingguó means Britain, literally it means brave kingdom

苏格兰 Sūgélán means Scotland, this is made up of characters to sound like Scotland

**Question 2:** The letters A, B and C on the map are large cities. Do you know which is Beijing, Shanghai and Chengdu?

A: Beijing  
B: Chengdu  
C: Shanghai

- 北京 北京 means north capital
- 成都 Chengdu means to become a city
- 上海 Shanghai means on the sea

**Question 3:** 江 jiāng means river. Look for provinces with ‘jiang’ as part of the name.  
There are five provinces in China with ‘jiāng’ in the name: 

Heilongjiang; Xinjiang; Jiangsu; Zhejiang; Jiangxi

**Question 4:** Giant pandas in the wild are mostly found in a province meaning ‘4 rivers’. I wonder if you can work out the Chinese name of this province.

四川 Sichuan is the province where most of the giant pandas live in the wild today. They are also found in Gānsù 甘肃 and Shānxī 陕西 (sometimes written as Shaanxi so as not to confuse with another province Shānxī 山西 - note the different tones and different characters).

**Question 5:** Which is the flag of China?

Flag A is the flag of Vietnam  
Flag C is the flag of Turkey

**Question 6:** What is the population of China?  
The answer according to the card is 1.3 billion. As of March 2019, it is now 1.42 billion.
Bamboo Board

Contents:
Bamboo board
5 x name plates
8 x bamboo question cards

Pupils take turns to ask questions. Answers are on the cards.

Lifecycle of the Giant Panda

Contents:
6 x life cycle boards
6 x age labels

Answers:

The Bamboo Plant

Answers

Pupils take turns to ask questions. Answers are on the cards.
The giant panda’s teeth have evolved to cope with eating bamboo. See diagrams below which compare the skulls of a giant panda and an Asiatic black bear (moon bear).

The back teeth (molars) of the giant panda are broad and sit on top of each other. These are good for chewing bamboo. Most other bears have sharp molars that slide past each other. These are good for slicing meat. They are called carnassial molars. [Although note that bears are omnivores and have relatively undeveloped carnassial molars compared to carnivores.]

Most bears have 42 teeth. The upper jaw on one side would have 3 incisors, 1 canine, and 6 molars (4 pre-molars and 2 molars). The lower jaw on one side would have similar with 7 molars (4 pre-molars and 3 molars). The dental formula is written - I3/3, C1/1, P4/4, M2/3 showing the number of teeth on top and bottom on one side.
Classification Game

Contents:
5 vertebrate group boards
5 picture cards
5 description cards
5 name cards - English
5 name cards - Chinese
1 glossary card

Pupils match the correct picture, description and name cards to the correct vertebrate board.

Answers:

**MAMMAL**  哺乳类
- Body Covering: hair or fur
- Breathing: lungs
- Babies: live birth

Large eared pika

**BIRD**  鸟类
- Body Covering: feathers
- Breathing: lungs
- Babies: hard shelled eggs

Steller’s sea eagle

**REPTILE**  爬行类
- Body Covering: dry scales
- Breathing: lungs
- Babies: soft shelled eggs

Burmese python

**AMPHIBIAN**  两栖类
- Body Covering: nothing (just plain skin)
- Breathing: lungs when adult; gills when young
- Babies: jelly-like eggs

Chinese tree frog

**FISH**  鱼类
- Body Covering: wet scales
- Breathing: gills
- Babies: jelly-like eggs

Kunming snout trout

昆明裂腹鱼
The following pages are also the answers to the habitat and region map questions but in the form of answer cards.

These can be printed out for the pupils to refer to or to correct their own answers.
Habitat Map Answer Card
Question 1

Current giant panda habitat - small separate red areas

Habitat Map Answer Card
Question 2

Large red area shows where giant pandas used to live
Habitat Map Answer Card

Question 3

The overlay shows that the main threat to giant pandas is **habitat loss**. The overlay shows where giant pandas used to live around 2000 years ago. The map below shows the giant panda habitat approximately 200 years ago.

![Habitat Map](image)

Habitat Map Answer Card

Question 4

The **white handed gibbon** lives in the **rainforest**. There is only a tiny distribution in south west Yunnan.

The **Amur tiger** may be found around the north east border of China in **coniferous forests**. The other subspecies of tiger found in China is the Indo-Chinese, in south Yunnan rainforest. The south China tigers are believed to be extinct.

The **Bactrian camel** is found in the Taklamakan and Gobi deserts.
Habitat Map Answer Card
Question 5

dà  xióng  māo
大 熊 猫
big  bear  cat

xiǎo  xióng  māo
小 熊 猫
small  bear  cat

大  dà  means big and 小  xiǎo  means small.

Habitat Map Answer Card
Question 6

The red panda and the giant panda are not related.

The giant panda is a bear and the red panda is in a family all by itself (Ailurus).

The giant panda and the red panda both have an overgrown bone which acts like a thumb.
Region Map Answer Card

Question 1

zhōng guó
中国
China (literally means - middle kingdom)

yīng guó
英国
Britain

sū gé lán
苏格兰
Scotland

Region Map Answer Card

Question 2

A: Beijing
B: Chengdu
C: Shanghai

Běi jīng
北京
north capital

Chéng dù
成都
to become a city

Shàng hǎi
上海
on the sea
**Region Map Answer Card**

**Question 3**

江 jiāng means river

There are five provinces in China with ‘jiāng’ in the name:

- Heilongjiang
- Xinjiang
- Jiangsu
- Zhejiang
- Jiangxi

**Region Map Answer Card**

**Question 4**

四 chuān

四川

4 rivers

Sichuan is the province where most of the giant pandas live in the wild today.

They are also found in Gānsù 甘肃 and Shānxī 陕西 (sometimes written as Shaanxi so as not to confuse with another province Shānxī 山西 - note the different tones and different characters).
The flag of the People’s Republic of China is -

The other flags are:

Vietnam

Turkey

The population of China is approximately 1.3 billion.

New information:
As at March 2019, the population of China was estimated at 1,418,763,639 which is 1.42 billion.
China is home to a fifth of the world’s population.