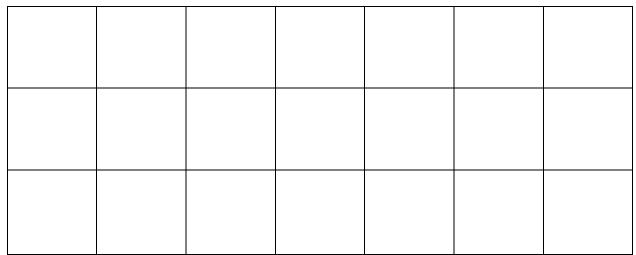
## Community Language – Chinese Year 3 2021 Learning from Home Term 3 Week 2

Name:

à o dà lì yà de dòng wù L.I.: Australian animals **澳大利亚的动**物 S.C.: I can write a sentence about the two special characteristics of Australian animals in Chinese – marsupial有袋 and nocturnal夜行.

Write the sentence 'Australian animals are marsupials and nocturnal animals.' in Chinese in the boxes provided below.



Now go to your Chinese book, find the sentence and check.

How did you do? A star  $\bigstar$  for your effort and an extra one  $\bigstar$  for getting it right!

## S.C.: - I can name at least four Australian animals.

## - I understand how the names of these animals are formed in Chinese.

à o d à l ì y à d e dòng w ù Go to your mini booklet澳大利亚的动物. If you can't find it, look at the flash cards at the end of the worksheet.

- The Chinese people love koala. Koala can be translated in both transliteration 考拉 shù xióng or translation 树 (tree) 熊 (bear).
- Emu is also translated by the sound 鸸鹋。

Other animals are translated by the meaning.

- dài
  The kangaroo has a pouch 袋 and the nose is a bit like a mouse (鼠) so it is 袋鼠
  - 1

- dài xióng • The wombat also has a pouch and it looks like a bear so it is 袋 能.
- yāzu<sup>ĭ</sup>shòu • The platypus 鸭嘴兽 has a beak that is similar to a duck so it is 鸭 (duck) <sup>zuĭ</sup>shòu 嘴 (mouth/bill) 兽 (beast).
- The echidna 针 鼹 has spikes ( needle shaped) around its body and it looks a bit like zhēn yǎn a mole so it is called 针 (needle) 鼹 (mole).
- xiàocuìniǎo • The kookaburra is 笑翠鸟 because it makes the laughing noise 笑 and it looks like cuì niǎo a kingfisher 翠鸟 (bird).



Now pick your favourite Australian animal from the seven above and write a sentence about how the Chinese name is formed? Is it translation, transliteration or a combination of both?