



L.I.: Australian animals ^{à o d à l ì y à d e dòngwù} 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 ^{yǒudài} 有袋 and nocturnal ^{yèxíng} 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  for your effort and an extra one  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.

Go to your mini booklet ^{à o d à l ì y à d e dòngwù} 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 ^{kǎo l ā} 考拉 or translation ^{shù} 树 (tree) ^{xióng} 熊 (bear).
- Emu is also translated by the sound ^{é r miào} 鸸鹋.

Other animals are translated by the meaning.

- The kangaroo has a pouch ^{dài} 袋 and the nose is a bit like a mouse ^{shǔ} (鼠) so it is ^{dàishǔ} 袋鼠.

- The wombat also has a pouch and it looks like a bear so it is ^{dài xióng}袋熊 .
- The platypus ^{yā zuǐshòu}鸭嘴兽 has a beak that is similar to a duck so it is ^{yā}鸭 (duck)
^{zuǐ}嘴 (mouth/bill) ^{shòu}兽 (beast).
- The echidna ^{zhēnyǎn}针鼹 has spikes (needle shaped) around its body and it looks a bit like a mole so it is called ^{zhēn}针 (needle) ^{yǎn}鼹 (mole).
- The kookaburra is ^{xiàocuìniǎo}笑翠鸟 because it makes the laughing noise ^{xiào}笑 and it looks like a kingfisher ^{cuì niǎo}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?
