



App 10

The Polyglots at the Pet Park

Chinese (Mandarin)

Students help out at a pet day-care centre that looks and feels like a happy pet park. They learn nouns and adjectives for various pets and responses to 'What is it?'

Learning experiences

Playspace

The playspace is set in a cheerful pet-care centre that is like a pet park. Students can engage in activities with pets while using the target language.



Australian Curriculum links

Communicating:

- Socialising – Locate and present information about familiar objects, people and personal interests using visual and contextual cues (ACLCHC004)

Language

Chinese

宠物

你看！宠物！

拼图游戏！

照相亭！

你看！好可爱啊！

哇！小鸟！

音乐！我们唱歌吧！

喵！

嘶！

哇！大鱼！

哦！小鱼！

白色的兔子！

黑色的兔子！

这是什么？

这是一只小鸟！

Pinyin

chǒngwù

Nǐ kàn! Chǒngwù!

Pīntú yóuxì!

Zhàoxiàngtíng!

Nǐ kàn! Hǎo kě'ài a!

Wā! Xiǎoniǎo!

Yīnyuè! Wǒmen chàngē ba!

Miāo!

Sī!

Wā! Dà yú!

Ó! Xiǎo yú!

Báisè de tùzi!

Hēisè de tùzi!

Zhè shì shénme?

Zhè shì yī zhī xiǎo niǎo!

English

Pets [signage]

Look! Pets!

A puzzle!

A photo booth!

Look! So cute!

Wow! It's a bird!

Music! Let's sing!

Meow! (cultural noise)

Neigh (cultural noise)

Wow! It's a big fish!

Oh! It's a little fish!

A white rabbit!

A black rabbit!

What is it?

It's a bird!

Pet check-in

In this activity, students help a Polyglots character to check-in animals at the pet day-care centre. Once the registration form is completed, students can care for their chosen animal using a variety of tools such as soaps and combs.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating:

- Socialising – Interact with simple written texts in familiar contexts to contribute to class discussions (ACLCHC002)
- Informing – Locate and present information about familiar objects, people and personal interests using visual and contextual cues (ACLCHC004)

Understanding: Systems of language – Recognise Chinese characters as a form of writing and Pinyin as the spelled-out sounds of spoken Chinese (ACLCHU011)

Language

Chinese	Pinyin	English
动物	dòngwù	Animal [label]
这是什么动物？	Zhè shì shénme dòngwù?	What animal is it?
猫	māo	Cat
狗	gǒu	Dog
兔子	tùzi	Rabbit
马	mǎ	Horse
这是一只猫！	Zhè shì yī zhī māo!	It's a cat!
这是一只狗！	Zhè shì yī zhī gǒu!	It's a dog!
这是一只兔子！	Zhè shì yī zhī tùzi!	It's a rabbit!
这是一匹马！	Zhè shì yī pǐ mǎ!	It's a horse!
颜色	yánsè	Colour [label]
这是什么颜色的猫？	Zhè shì shénme yánsè de māo?	What colour is this cat?
这是什么颜色的狗？	Zhè shì shénme yánsè de gǒu?	What colour is this dog?
这是什么颜色的兔子？	Zhè shì shénme yánsè de tùzi?	What colour is this rabbit?
这是什么颜色的马？	Zhè shì shénme yánsè de mǎ?	What colour is this horse?
黑色	hēisè	Black
棕色	zōngsè	Brown
灰色	huīsè	Grey
白色	báisè	White
这是一只黑色的猫！	Zhè shì yī zhī hēisè de māo!	It's a black cat!
这是一只棕色的狗！	Zhè shì yī zhī zōngsè de gǒu!	It's a brown dog!
这是一只灰色的兔子！	Zhè shì yī zhī huīsè de tùzi!	It's a grey rabbit!
这是一匹棕色的马！	Zhè shì yī pǐ zōngsè de mǎ!	It's a brown horse!

水彩笔	shuǐcǎibǐ	Texta
铅笔	qiānbǐ	Pencil
笔	bǐ	Pen
体重	tǐzhòng	Weight [label]
它多重？	Tā duō zhòng?	How much does it weigh?
0 公斤	Líng gōngjīn	0 kilograms
3 公斤	Sān gōngjīn	3 kilograms
15 公斤	Shí wǔ gōngjīn	15 kilograms
20 公斤	Èr shí gōngjīn	20 kilograms
400 公斤	Sì bǎi gōngjīn	400 kilograms
650 公斤	Liù bǎi wǔ shí gōngjīn	650 kilograms
它两公斤重！	Tā liǎng gōngjīn zhòng!	It's 2 kilograms!
它六公斤重！	Tā liù gōngjīn zhòng!	It's 6 kilograms!
它十一公斤重！	Tā shí yī gōngjīn zhòng!	It's 11 kilograms!
它二十二公斤重！	Tā èr shí'èr gōngjīn zhòng!	It's 22 kilograms!
它四百五十公斤重！	Tā sì bǎi wǔ shí gōngjīn zhòng!	It's 450 kilograms!
它五百公斤重！	Tā wǔ bǎi gōngjīn zhòng!	It's 500 kilograms!
长度	chángdù	Length [label]
它多长？	Tā duō cháng?	How long is it?
0 厘米	Líng límǐ	0 centimetres
30 厘米	Sān shí límǐ	30 centimetres
45 厘米	Sì shí wǔ límǐ	45 centimetres
250 厘米	Èr bǎi wǔ shí límǐ	250 centimetres
300 厘米	Sān bǎi límǐ	300 centimetres
它三十五厘米长！	Tā sān shí wǔ límǐ cháng!	It's 35 centimetres!
它五十厘米长！	Tā wǔ shí límǐ cháng!	It's 50 centimetres!
它二百二十厘米长！	Tā èr bǎi èr shí límǐ cháng!	It's 220 centimetres!
水	shuǐ	Water
肥皂	féizào	Soap
毛巾	máojīn	Towel
梳子	shūzi	Comb
刷子	shuāzi	Brush
谢谢！	Xiè xiè!	Thank you!
回头见！	Huí tóu jiàn!	See you later!

Animal scrambler

Students use a torch to help Polyglots find family members who are hiding in the dark. On finding a hiding spot, a Polyglot calls out a family member name and students repeat the modelled language into the microphone to reveal them.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating:

- Informing – Locate information about family and familiar events from spoken and visual sources and convey this information in simple visual and oral texts (ACLCHC003)

Understanding:

- Systems of language – Recognise Chinese characters as a form of writing and Pinyin as the spelled-out sounds of spoken Chinese (ACLCHU011); Understand that Chinese sentences have a particular word order (ACLCHU012)

Language

Chinese	Pinyin	English
这是一只猫吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī māo ma?	Is it a cat?
这是一只狗吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī gǒu ma?	Is it a dog?
这是一只兔子吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī tùzi ma?	Is it a rabbit?
这是一匹马吗？	Zhè shì yī pǐ mǎ ma?	Is it a horse?
这是一只小鸟吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī xiǎo niǎo ma?	Is it a bird?
这是一只粉红色的猫吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī fěnhóngsè de māo ma?	Is it a pink cat?
这是一只红色的狗吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī hóngsè de gǒu ma?	Is it a red dog?
这是一只橙色的狗吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī chéngsè de gǒu ma?	Is it an orange dog?
这是一只蓝色的兔子吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī lánsè de tùzi ma?	Is it a blue rabbit?
这是一匹绿色的马吗？	Zhè shì yī pǐ lǜsè de mǎ ma?	Is it a green horse?
这是一只红色的小鸟吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī hóngsè de xiǎo niǎo ma?	Is it a red bird?
这是一只黄色的小鸟吗？	Zhè shì yī zhī huángsè de xiǎo niǎo ma?	Is it a yellow bird?
是, 这是一只猫！	Shì, zhè shì yī zhī māo!	Yes, it's a cat!
是, 这是一只小鸟！	Shì, zhè shì yī zhī xiǎo niǎo!	Yes, it's a bird!
是, 这是一只粉红色的猫！	Shì, zhè shì yī zhī fěnhóngsè de māo!	Yes, it's a pink cat!
是, 这是一只绿色的狗！	Shì, zhè shì yī zhī lǜsè de gǒu!	Yes, it's a green dog!
是, 这是一只红色的兔子！	Shì, zhè shì yī zhī hóngsè de tùzi!	Yes, it's a red rabbit!
是, 这是一匹橙色的马！	Shì, zhè shì yī pǐ chéngsè de mǎ!	Yes, it's an orange horse!
是, 这是一只黄色的小鸟！	Shì, zhè shì yī zhī huángsè de xiǎo niǎo!	Yes, it's a yellow bird!

是, 这是一只蓝色的猫!	Shì, zhè shì yī zhī <i>lánsè</i> de māo!	Yes, it's a blue cat!
不是, 这是一只狗!	Bú shì, zhè shì yī zhī <i>gǒu</i> !	No, it's a dog!
不是, 这是一只粉红色的猫!	Bú shì, zhè shì yī zhī <i>fěnhóngsè</i> de māo!	No, it's a pink cat!
不是, 这是一只绿色的狗!	Bú shì, zhè shì yī zhī <i>lǜsè</i> de gǒu!	No, it's a green dog!
不是, 这是一只红色的兔子!	Bú shì, zhè shì yī zhī <i>hóngsè</i> de tùzi!	No, it's a red rabbit!
不是, 这是一匹橙色的马!	Bú shì, zhè shì yī pǐ <i>chéngsè</i> de mǎ!	No, it's an orange horse!
不是, 这是一只黄色的小鸟!	Bú shì, zhè shì yī zhī <i>huángsè</i> de xiǎo niǎo!	No, it's a yellow bird!
不是, 这是一只蓝色的猫!	Bú shì, zhè shì yī zhī <i>lánsè</i> de māo!	No, it's a blue cat!
猫	māo	Cat [label]
狗	gǒu	Dog [label]
兔子	tùzi	Rabbit [label]
马	mǎ	Horse [label]
小鸟	xiǎo niǎo	Bird [label]
粉红色的狗	fěnhóngsè de gǒu	Pink dog [label]
绿色的猫	lǜsè de māo	Green cat [label]
红色的小鸟	hóngsè de xiǎo niǎo	Red bird [label]
橙色的马	chéngsè de mǎ	Orange horse [label]
黄色的兔子	huángsè de tùzi	Yellow rabbit [label]
蓝色的狗	lánsè de gǒu	Blue dog [label]
好极了!	Hǎo jí le!	Excellent!
非常好!	Fēi cháng hǎo!	Fantastic!

Photo booth

Students create interesting photos by using both the camera functionality on their device and overlaid pet images. They set the scene and choose a pet, changing the animal's emotional state by selecting from a range of emojis.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating: Informing – Locate and present information about familiar objects, people and personal interests using visual and contextual cues (ACLCHC004); Creating – Create short imaginative written texts using images and copied characters (ACLCHC006)

Understanding: Systems of language – Understand that Chinese sentences have a particular word order (ACLCHU012)

Personal Social and Community Health: Communicating and interacting for health and wellbeing – Identify and describe emotional responses people may experience in different situations (ACPPS005)

Language

Chinese	Pinyin	English
狗	gǒu	Dog
猫	māo	Cat
兔子	tùzi	Rabbit
马	mǎ	Horse
小鸟	xiǎo niǎo	Bird
高兴！	Gāoxìng!	Happy!
难过！	Nánguò!	Sad!
饿！	È!	Hungry!
渴！	Kě!	Thirsty!
累！	Lèi!	Tired!
猫很高兴。	Māo hěn gāoxìng.	The cat is happy.
猫很难过。	Māo hěn nánguò.	The cat is sad.
这只猫很高兴。	Zhè zhī māo hěn gāoxìng.	This cat is happy.
这只猫很难过。	Zhè zhī māo hěn nánguò.	This cat is sad.
狗很饿。	Gǒu hěn è.	The dog is hungry.
狗很渴。	Gǒu hěn kě.	The dog is thirsty.
这只狗很饿。	Zhè zhī gǒu hěn è.	This dog is hungry.
这只狗很渴。	Zhè zhī gǒu hěn kě.	This dog is thirsty.
兔子很累。	Tùzi hěn lèi.	The rabbit is tired.
这只兔子很累。	Zhè zhī tùzi hěn lèi.	This rabbit is tired.
这匹马很高兴。	Zhè pǐ mǎ hěn gāoxìng.	This horse is happy.
小鸟很难过。	Xiǎo niǎo hěn nánguò.	The bird is sad.
这只小鸟很难过。	Zhè zhī xiǎo niǎo hěn nánguò.	This bird is sad.

Puppy trainer

In this open-ended activity, students create sequences of instructions and record commands for the puppy to obey.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating:

- Socialising – Participate in class routines, structured conversations and activities using teacher-modelled tones and rhythms (ACLCHC001)
- Informing: Locate and present information about familiar objects, people and personal interests using visual and contextual cues (ACLCHC004)

Understanding:

- Systems of language: Reproduce the four tones and recognise how they can change the meaning of words (ACLCHU010)

Digital technologies

- **Processes and Production Skills:** Follow, describe and represent a sequence of steps and decisions (algorithms) needed to solve simple problems (ACTDIP004)

Language

Chinese	Pinyin	English
走 !	Zǒu!	Walk!
跑 !	Pǎo!	Run!
坐 !	Zuò!	Sit!
停 !	Tíng!	Stop!
跳 !	Tiào!	Jump!
转身 !	Zhuǎn shēn!	Turn!
开始 !	Kāi shǐ!	Go!
好狗狗 !	Hǎo gǒu gǒu!	Good dog!
回头见 !	Huí tóu jiàn!	See you later!

Bird trainer

Students train a parrot to talk in the target language by recording statements in their own voice, which the bird then repeats. The more recordings of different modelled statements there are, the more the bird learns to say.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating: Informing – Locate information about family and familiar events from spoken and visual sources and convey this information in simple visual and oral texts (ACLCHC003)

Understanding: Systems of language – Reproduce the four tones and recognise how they can change the meaning of words (ACLCHU010); Understand that Chinese sentences have a particular word order (ACLCHU012)

Language

Chinese	Pinyin	English
这是什么？	Zhè shì shénme?	What is it?
这是一只猫！	Zhè shì yī zhī māo!	It's a cat!
这是一只狗！	Zhè shì yī zhī gǒu!	It's a dog!
这是一只兔子！	Zhè shì yī zhī tùzi!	It's a rabbit!
这是一匹马！	Zhè shì yī pǐ mǎ!	It's a horse!
这是一只小鸟！	Zhè shì yī zhī xiǎo niǎo!	It's a bird!
它怎么样？	Tā zěnmē yàng?	How is it feeling?
狗很高兴！	Gǒu hěn gāoxìng!	The dog is happy!
猫很难过！	Māo hěn nánguò!	The cat is sad!
兔子很高兴！	Tùzi hěn gāoxìng!	The rabbit is happy!
小鸟很难过！	Xiǎo niǎo hěn nánguò!	The bird is sad!
马很累！	Mǎ hěn lèi!	The horse is tired!

Song

The 'What is it?' song features two Polyglots characters on stage, trying to work out what animal is behind the curtain based on visual clues.

Australian Curriculum links

Communicating:

- Creating – Respond to and create simple Chinese stories, songs and rhymes, reproducing rhythm and sound patterns to express feelings (ACLCHC005)

Cultural references



During 17th-century China, a popular toy-dog breed among the ruling classes was the Pekingese. As Pekingese tend to bark at strangers, it is said that they were kept in their owner's sleeve where they acted as miniature guard dogs. This breed is said to be loyal, loving and affectionate.



The Pekingese is recognisable by its large prominent eyes and its shortened muzzle, which makes it prone to snoring. It has feathering on its ears, legs, and fountain-like tail. The Pekingese dates back to AD 700 in China. Its resemblance to a lion, a symbol for the Buddha, made it popular.



Animal sounds may be expressed quite differently in different languages. These onomatopoeias are thought to vary due to the different phonemic systems of each language. They may also reflect the familiar animals in a culture, for example, the sound of a moose in Swedish.



Keeping pets has become more popular in recent times in China, with dogs being the favourite choice. Elderly people may keep songbirds in cages and take them for a walk to the park. The birds get fresh air and learn songs from each other while the elderly get their exercise.



Red and yellow are the colours used in the flag of the People's Republic of China. It has a red background with five yellow stars; one large star in the top left corner with four smaller stars in a semicircle on its right.

‘What is it?’ song lyrics

Chinese	Pinyin	English
这是什么？	Zhè shì shénme?	What is it?
这是什么？	Zhè shì shénme?	What is it?
是马吗？	Shì mǎ ma?	Is it a horse?
是小鸟吗？	Shì xiǎo niǎo ma?	Is it a bird?
是狗吗？	Shì gǒu ma?	Is it a dog?
是兔子吗？	Shì tùzi ma?	Is it a rabbit?
不是！是猫！	Bù shì! Shì māo!	No! It's a cat!
一只可爱的猫！	Yī zhī kě'ài de māo!	A cute cat!

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