



App 4

# ***The Polyglots at the Zoo***

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Modern Greek

Discover *The Polyglots at the Zoo!*  
Children meet animals at the zoo, and explore  
the language of fruit and drinks.

# Learning experiences

## Playspace

Children explore a zoo, where they can feed a panda and an orangutan, sort fruit, make juice for a camel and a water vole, solve a puzzle, have a picnic, and more.



### Links to the EYLF

Outcome 4: Children are confident and involved learners. Children develop dispositions for learning such as curiosity, cooperation, confidence, creativity, commitment, enthusiasm, persistence, imagination and reflexivity. This is evident, for example, when children express wonder and interest in their environments.

### Links to the Australian Curriculum

Understanding: Systems of language – Understand elements of grammar such as word order, verb forms and personal pronouns related to [questions,] commands and short sentences, [and develop vocabulary to describe self, friends and family] (ACLMGU115)

## Animal feeding time

Children feed animals at the zoo. They learn words for fruit, and how to express their feelings in relation to food.

### Links to the EYLF

Outcome 2: Children are connected with and contribute to their world. Children become socially responsible and show respect for the environment. This is evident when children use play to investigate, project and explore new ideas.

### Links to the Australian Curriculum

Communicating: Informing – Share and present information about self, [family, friends and possessions,] using gestures, labels, pictures and modelled language (ACLMGC107)



## Fruit sorter

Children sort fruit from a conveyor belt into crates. They learn names and colours of fruit.

### Links to the EYLF

Outcome 4: Children are confident and involved learners. Children transfer and adapt what they have learned from one context to another. This is evident when children use the processes of play, reflection and investigation to solve problems.

### Links to the Australian Curriculum

Communicating: Informing – Identify key words and information with guidance, in simple [written,] spoken, digital and visual texts (ACLMGC106)



## Food puzzle

Children complete a jigsaw puzzle, and explore the words for foods and drinks.

### Links to the EYLF

Outcome 4: Children are confident and involved learners. Children transfer and adapt what they have learned from one context to another. This is evident when children transfer knowledge from one setting to another.

### Links to the Australian Curriculum

Understanding: Systems of language – Recognise features of familiar spoken, written and visual texts, such as songs, labels and captions (ACLMGU116)



## Picnic

Children mimic words used by a character at a picnic. They learn phrases such as 'I'm hungry' and 'I'm thirsty'.

### Links to the EYLF

Outcome 1: Children have a strong sense of identity. Children learn to interact in relation to others with care, empathy and respect. This is evident, for example, when children empathise with and express concern for others.

### Links to the Australian Curriculum

Communicating: Creating – Create and participate in shared performances and imaginative activities using familiar words, phrases, [captions] and language patterns (ACLMGC109)



## Juice bar

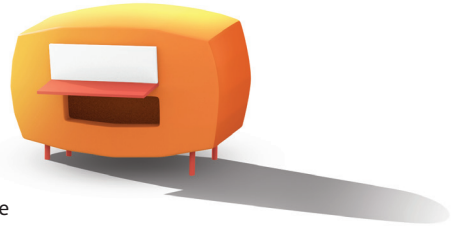
Children make juice for a camel and a water vole, listening carefully to what fruit blends the animals want. They learn phrases such as 'I'd like/I want an orange juice'.

### Links to the EYLF

Children transfer and adapt what they have learned from one context to another. This is evident, for example, when children use the processes of play, reflection and investigation to solve problems.

### Links to the Australian Curriculum

Communicating: Creating – Create and participate in shared performances and imaginative activities using familiar words, phrases, [captions] and language patterns (ACLMGC109)



## Song

Children sing a song about being hungry and thirsty, and the fruit and drinks they want.

### Links to the EYLF

Outcome 5: Children are effective communicators. Children engage with a range of texts and gain meaning from these texts. This is evident, for example, when children sing and chant rhymes, jingles and songs.

### Links to the Australian Curriculum

Communicating: Socialising – Participate in guided activities and simple exchanges, such as songs, rhymes, and games, using simple repetitive language (ACLMGC104)



**Note:** Square brackets [ ] have been used to indicate elements of an Australian Curriculum content description that are not addressed by the ELLA activity.

# Cultural references



The festive Dionysus is the god of the grape in Greek mythology. Grapes are eaten fresh, dried as raisins and made into wine. The leaves of the grapevine are rolled around a stuffing of rice and herbs to make 'dolmathes', a very popular Greek appetiser ('meze') or they may be stuffed with minced lamb, rice and other seasonings for a hot meal.



In Greece, watermelon is often served as a savoury dish with fetta cheese, as well as on its own or in fruit salad, or even in a cake. In Cyprus, watermelon is often eaten with haloumi cheese.



Sour cherry has a tart flavour and is very good for cooking. In Greece, sour cherries are pitted and slowly boiled with sugar to make the popular preserve called spoon sweets ('glyka tou koutaliou'). Spoon sweets and a glass of water are served to welcome guests to homes in Greece and Cyprus.



In Greece, 'froota' is mostly eaten fresh in season – berries in spring; figs in summer; grapes in autumn; and oranges in winter. Fruit is also dried and made into preserves. Olives and tomatoes are fruit too (but for cooking are thought of as a vegetable), and they play a large part in the Greek diet.

# Extensions

Bring the app environment into your play space

Animal feeding time



Re-create the experiences from the app

Animal feeding time



Fruit sorter



# Language

## Fruit

### Modern Greek

Το μήλο  
Η μπανάνα  
Τα σταφύλια  
Το σύκο  
Το πορτοκάλι  
Το βύσσινο  
Το ραμπουταν  
Η φράουλα  
Μπλιαχ! Δεν μου αρέσουν τα σταφύλια!  
Μμμμ! Μου αρέσουν τα μήλα!

### Transliteration

To milo  
I banana  
Ta stafilia  
To siko  
To portokali  
To vissino  
To rabootan  
I fraoola  
Bliah! Den mou aresoon ta stafilia!  
Mmmm! Moo aresoon ta mila!

### English

Apple  
Banana  
Grapes  
Fig  
Orange  
Sour cherry  
Rambutan  
Strawberry  
Yuck! I don't like grapes!  
Yum! I like apples!

## Fruit and colour combinations

### Modern Greek

Το πράσινο μήλο  
Η πράσινη μπανάνα  
Τα πράσινα σταφύλια  
Η πράσινη φράουλα  
Το κόκκινο μήλο  
Τα κόκκινα σταφύλια  
Η κόκκινη φράουλα  
Η κίτρινη μπανάνα

### Transliteration

To prasino milo  
I prasini banana  
Ta prasina stafilia  
I prasini fraoola  
To kokkino milo  
Ta kokkina stafilia  
I kokkini fraoola  
I kitrini banana

### English

Green apple  
Green banana  
Green grapes  
Green strawberry  
Red apple  
Red grapes  
Red strawberry  
Yellow banana

## Drinks

### Modern Greek

Ο χυμός  
Το γάλα  
Το νερό  
Μμμμ! Μου αρέσει ο χυμός μήλο!

### Transliteration

O himos  
To gala  
To nero  
Mmmm! Moo aresi o himos milo!

### English

Juice  
Milk  
Water  
Yum! I like apple juice!

## Hunger and thirst

### Modern Greek

Πεινάω!  
Διψάω!

### Transliteration

Pinao!  
Dipsao!

### English

I'm hungry!  
I'm thirsty!

## Asking for things

### Modern Greek

Θα ήθελα ένα μήλο.  
Θα ήθελα μια μπανάνα.  
Θα ήθελα λίγα σταφύλια!  
Θα ήθελα λίγο χυμό!  
Θα ήθελα έναν χυμό μήλο.  
Θα ήθελα έναν χυμό με μήλο και μπανάνα.

### Transliteration

Tha ithela ena milo.  
Tha ithela mia banana.  
Tha ithela liga stafilia!  
Tha ithela ligo himo!  
Tha ithela enan himo milo.  
Tha ithela enan himo me milo ke banana.

### English

I'd like/I want an apple.  
I'd like/I want a banana.  
I'd like/I want some grapes!  
I'd like/I want some juice!  
I'd like/I want an apple juice.  
I'd like/I want an apple and banana juice.

# 'Fruits' song lyrics

| Modern Greek            | Transliteration*          | English                |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Πεινάω!                 | Pinao!                    | I'm hungry!            |
| Πεινάω!                 | Pinao!                    | I'm hungry!            |
| Θα ήθελα ένα μήλο.      | Tha ithela ena milo.      | I'd like an apple.     |
| Θα ήθελα μια μπανάνα.   | Tha ithela mia banana.    | I'd like a banana.     |
| Θα ήθελα μια φράουλα.   | Tha ithela mia fraoola.   | I'd like a strawberry. |
| Θα ήθελα λίγα σταφύλια! | Tha ithela liga stafilia! | I'd like some grapes!  |
| Διψάω!                  | Dipsao!                   | I'm thirsty!           |
| Διψάω!                  | Dipsao!                   | I'm thirsty!           |
| Θα ήθελα λίγο νερό.     | Tha ithela ligo nero.     | I'd like some water.   |
| Θα ήθελα λίγο γάλα.     | Tha ithela ligo gala.     | I'd like some milk.    |
| Θα ήθελα λίγο χυμό!     | Tha ithela ligo himo!     | I'd like some juice!   |
| Ευχαριστώ!              | Efharisto!                | Thank you!             |

\* Transliteration: A romanised version of Modern Greek has been provided as a guide. For correct pronunciation, please listen to the words as they are spoken in the app.

In Modern Greek, some adjectives have different forms depending on whether the noun being described is masculine, feminine, neuter, singular or plural.