



App 4

# *The Polyglots at the Zoo*

Chinese (Mandarin)

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 – Engage with familiar text types to predict meaning (ACLCHU013)

## 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 – Locate [and present] information about familiar objects, people and personal interests using visual and contextual cues (ACLCHC004)



## 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 – Locate [and present] information about familiar objects, people and personal interests using visual and contextual cues (ACLCHC004)



## 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 Chinese characters as a form of writing [and Pinyin as the spelled-out sounds of spoken Chinese] (ACLCHU011)



## 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: Socialising – Participate in [class routines,] structured conversations and activities using teacher-modelled tones and rhythms (ACLCHC001)



## Juice bar

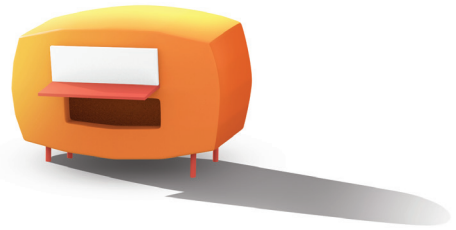
Children make juice for a camel and a water vole, listening carefully to what fruit blends the animals want. They learn phrases such as 'I'd like/I want an orange juice'.

### Links to the EYLF

Outcome 4: Children are confident and involved learners – 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: Informing – Locate [and present] information about familiar objects, people and personal interests using visual and contextual cues (ACLCHC004)



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



**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 'Legend of the panda' is the story of how the panda became black and white. Once, all pandas were white. A baby panda died and the panda family put black dye on their arms as a sign of sadness. When they cried, they rubbed their eyes and their bodies and the black dye coloured their fur.



Bamboo is used in many ways in China, including as scaffolding for building, as a medicine, in furniture and as a food. It is a symbol of strength and flexibility as it bends but doesn't break.



Dragon fruit is from the cactus family. It is usually red skinned, with scales like a dragon's. It is white or red inside with small, edible black seeds. To eat the dragon fruit, first slice it in half.



The peach originated in China. In some areas of China, people prefer sweet and juicy varieties and others harder, more sour varieties.

# 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

### Chinese

苹果  
香蕉  
葡萄  
火龙果  
橘子  
桃子  
红毛丹  
草莓

我不喜欢葡萄！  
真好吃！我喜欢苹果！

### Pinyin

píngguǒ  
xiāngjiāo  
pútáo  
huǒlóngguǒ  
júzi  
táozǐ  
hóngmáodān  
cǎoméi

Wǒ bù xǐhuan pútáo!  
Zhēn hǎo chī! Wǒ xǐhuan píngguǒ!

### English

Apple  
Banana  
Grapes  
Dragon fruit  
Orange  
Peach  
Rambutan  
Strawberry  
I don't like grapes!  
Yum! I like apples!

## Fruit and colour combinations

### Chinese

绿色的苹果  
绿色的香蕉  
绿色的葡萄  
绿色的草莓  
红色的苹果  
红色的葡萄  
红色的草莓  
黄色的香蕉

### Pinyin

lǜsè de píngguǒ  
lǜsè de xiāngjiāo  
lǜsè de pútáo  
lǜsè de cǎoméi  
hóngsè de píngguǒ  
hóngsè de pútáo  
hóngsè de cǎoméi  
huánghsè de xiāngjiāo

### English

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

## Drinks

### Chinese

果汁  
牛奶  
水  
真好喝！我喜欢苹果汁！

### Pinyin

guǒzhī  
niúǎi  
shuǐ  
Zhēn hǎo hē! Wǒ xǐhuan píngguǒzhī!

### English

Juice  
Milk  
Water  
Yum! I like apple juice!

## Hunger and thirst

### Chinese

我饿了！  
我渴了！

### Pinyin

Wǒ è le!  
Wǒ kě le!

### English

I'm hungry!  
I'm thirsty!

## Asking for things

### Chinese

我要吃苹果。  
我要吃香蕉。  
我要吃葡萄！  
我要喝果汁！  
我要苹果汁。  
我要苹果和香蕉汁。

### Pinyin

Wǒ yào chī píngguǒ.  
Wǒ yào chī xiāngjiāo.  
Wǒ yào chī pútáo!  
Wǒ yào hē guǒzhī!  
Wǒ yào píngguǒzhī.  
Wǒ yào píngguǒ hé xiāngjiāozhī.

### 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

Chinese	Pinyin*	English
我饿了！	Wǒ è le!	I'm hungry!
我饿了！	Wǒ è le!	I'm hungry!
我要吃苹果。	Wǒ yào chī píngguǒ.	I'd like an apple.
我要吃香蕉。	Wǒ yào chī xiāngjiāo.	I'd like a banana.
我要吃草莓。	Wǒ yào chī cǎoméi.	I'd like a strawberry.
我要吃葡萄！	Wǒ yào chī pútáo!	I'd like some grapes!
我渴了！	Wǒ kě le!	I'm thirsty!
我渴了！	Wǒ kě le!	I'm thirsty!
我要喝冷水。	Wǒ yào hē lěng shuǐ.	I'd like some water.
我要喝牛奶。	Wǒ yào hē niúniǎi.	I'd like some milk.
我要喝果汁！	Wǒ yào hē guǒzhī!	I'd like some juice!
谢谢！	Xièxie!	Thank you!

\* Pinyin is the official system for representing Chinese (Mandarin) with a roman alphabet.  
For correct pronunciation, please listen to the words as they are spoken in the app.