

THE ROYAL
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF SCOTLAND



OWNERS OF EDINBURGH ZOO
& HIGHLAND WILDLIFE PARK
REGISTERED CHARITY No. SC004064

From Penguins to Pandas - the conservation game

Culture & Country Game Fact Files (Teachers Notes)

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Culture & Country Game Facts

Item	Fact
Chinese Flag (China)	China's national flag was adopted in September, 1949. This flag was first flown in Tiananmen Square on October 1, 1949 - the day of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The red colour of the flag symbolizes the communist revolution. The large star symbolizes the Communist Party and the smaller stars represent the people of China.
Lantern (China)	Chinese lanterns have a long history and are a symbol of hope and good wishes. The Lantern Festival is celebrated on the fifteenth day of the first month of the Chinese New Year.
Kite (China)	It is claimed that in the 5th century a Chinese man created a wooden bird that remained flying in the air for three days. This was the first kite. Most of the Chinese kites have elaborate designs and symbolic meaning. The kite is said to ward off evil spirits and bring good luck. It is also encouraged in modern times as it is a healthy pastime.
Silk (China)	The Chinese found a way to make silk from the silk thread of the cocoons of the <i>Bombyx Mori</i> caterpillars. Silk fabric was first developed as early as 3,500BC. The Chinese managed to keep the secret of making silk for many years and the Silk Road was a famous trade route which got its name from China's most important export.
Chinese Dress (China)	Styles have changed over many years but the basic features of the Chinese dress or suit is a high cross-collar, wrapping over at the neck and in decorative silk.
Chinese Calligraphy (China)	Chinese calligraphy is the art of writing the Chinese characters with the use of special brushes and ink.
Elephant (China and Africa)	Elephants are the largest land mammals, The Asian is smaller than the African. The ears of the Asian are smaller and the back is more rounded so that the crown of the head is the highest point of the body. Both African males and females have tusks but it is usually only the male Asian elephant that has them.

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<p>Giant Salamander (China)</p>	<p>The giant salamander can grow up to 1.8m in length, the largest salamander in the world. The eyes are tiny, with no eyelids and are on top of a broad flat head. The giant salamander is found in cold, fast running mountain streams, lakes and rivers. They can lay up to 500 eggs at a time. The tadpoles are only 3cm long when they hatch. They eat fish, insects and other amphibians.</p> <p>They are critically endangered because they are hunted for food and for Traditional Chinese Medicines.</p>
<p>Chinese Cobra (China)</p>	<p>One of the most poisonous snakes in China. The venom from one bite is enough to kill 10 people and they can spit the venom up to 2 metres. It can grow up to 1.5m. It lives in woodlands, shrublands, grasslands and mangroves. They eat rodents, amphibians and other snakes. They can lay up to 25 eggs each breeding season. They are not endangered.</p>
<p>Great Wall of China (China)</p>	<p>The Great Wall of China is said to be about 8,850km long, although there is some controversy as to its length. The wall rises to 16m at its highest and is about 7m wide. It was built from the 3rd century to the 17th century to protect various dynasties by raids.</p>
<p>Brazil Flag (South America)</p>	<p>Brazil's flag is a deep green banner with a yellow diamond enclosing a night-blue, star-studded southern hemisphere sky. A banner across the sky reads, "ORDEM E PROGRESSO," which means "order and progress" in Portuguese. This flag was adopted on May 11, 1992 - it was an adaptation of an earlier Brazilian flag from November 15, 1889.</p>
<p>Tipiti (South America)</p>	<p>The tipiti is a traditional press. It is used to remove poison from the cassava roots which make tapioca. The tipiti itself is made from the jacitara tree bark.</p>
<p>Zarabatana (South America)</p>	<p>The zarabatana is a blowgun. It is a tube in which small darts are blown through at the target. Usually the darts are tipped with poison.</p>

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Brazilian Tea (South America)	Folha De Azeitona tea (Olive leaf tea) from Brazil. The tea states that it is good for slimming (emagrecedor) pain in the urinary canal (dor no canal urinario), kidneys (rins), inflammation(inflamacao), diabetes (diabete) and uric acid (acido urico). The official language of Brazil is Portuguese.
Columbian Coffee (South America)	Columbian coffee is regarded as one of the best in the world. Buying coffee with the FAIRTRADE logo on it will ensure it is from a carefully managed and sustainable coffee producer.
Poncho (South America)	The poncho is an outer garment made from a woollen material. The traditional poncho is said to have come from a Peruvian, pre-Inca Culture around 500 BC. Now it is associated with countries throughout South America.
Andean Hat (South America)	<p>Chullo is the name given to an Andean style of hat with earflaps, usually made from vicuna, alpaca or llama wool. Alpaca wool has qualities that help insulate its wearer from the harsh elements in the Andean Mountain region.</p> <p>Chullos have been used in the Andean Mountain region by indigenous peoples for thousands of years, wearing different types and colours has a significance among the Andean natives.</p>
Giant Anteater (South America)	The giant anteater can grow up to 2m in length. The front feet have huge claws and they walk on their knuckles with their claws folded up into their palms. They have a long, sticky tongue, which can measure up to 50 centimetres in length. They are almost blind, but have a very keen sense of smell. They mainly eat ants and termites. Once a termite mound or anthill has been located, the anteater rips it open with its powerful claws and 'drinks' in the prey by creating a vacuum in its throat, sucking the insects in, helped by their long sticky tongues.
Jaguar (South America)	The jaguar is the biggest cat in South America. Their coat consists of large black rosettes, mostly enclosing dark spots, set against golden brown to yellow fur, which pales to white on the cheeks, throat and underside. They will eat many different animals including armadillos, monkeys, peccaries, reptiles and fish.

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Blue Poison Dart Frog (South America)	The blue poison dart frog can grow up to 6cm. Even though small in size, it's poison can paralyse or kill potential predators such as snakes and large spiders.
Pirarucu (South America)	The pirarucu is one of the largest freshwater fishes in the world. It can grow up to 3m long. It has a tongue with sharp, bony teeth and also has teeth on the roof of its mouth which allow it to disable and shred prey. It mainly eats other fish. The fish has another peculiar trait in that it has to surface for air every 5 to 15 minutes. It does have gills but also has an enlarged swim bladder with lung-like tissue and extracts oxygen from the air.
African Mask (African)	Ritual and ceremonial masks are an essential feature of the traditional culture and art in Africa. The masks usually have a spiritual and religious meaning and they are used in ritual dances, social and religious events.
African Drum (Africa)	The traditional African drum is called a djembe. It is a rope-tuned skin-covered drum originally from West Africa. The name djembe apparently originates from a saying meaning 'everyone gather together in peace'.
20,000 Ugandan Shillings (Africa)	The currency in Uganda is the Ugandan Shilling. The 20,000 Shilling note is only worth about £4.70.
Madagascan Vanilla (Africa)	Madagascan vanilla is sought after and expensive. Buying chocolate and vanilla with the FAIRTRADE logo on it will ensure it is from a carefully managed and sustainable producer.
Ugandan Primary School Book (Africa)	The official language in Uganda is English so all the children's school books are in English.

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<p>Fig Tree Bark Cloth (Africa)</p>	<p>The cloth is made from the bark of the fig tree, found mainly in Uganda. After the bark is removed from the tree, it is worked on with wooden mallets by hitting both sides until the strip has spread to about 3 times its original length. It is continued to be worked on by mallets of different coarseness. The final sheet is 5 times the original bark width. It is then sun-dried, rubbed and kneaded. The cloth is then ready for use. To obtain a bark from the same tree again, the tree trunk is protected from direct sunlight by wrapping banana leaves around it, giving it a chance to grow a new layer. Within one or two years the bark is strong enough to be removed.</p>
<p>Leopard (Africa)</p>	<p>The leopard is the smallest of the big cats. The spots are small, solid and black on the head, throat, chest and lower limbs, with larger black patches on the belly. On the back the pattern is pale-centred rosettes. The leopard eats reptiles, small birds and small- to medium-sized mammals, to large mammals such as antelope.</p>
<p>Zebra (Africa)</p>	<p>There are three main groups of zebra - the plains, the mountain and the Grevy. On the plains zebra, the black and white stripes are broad on the neck and the stripes go all around the body. On the mountain zebra the stripes are very close together but they change to wide bands at the rear end of the zebra. The stripes don't meet under the belly, which is white with a central black stripe. The Grevy's stripes are much narrower than on the other species and there are no stripes on their belly.</p>
<p>Falkland Islands Flag (Falkland Islands)</p>	<p>The current flag of the Falkland Islands was adopted on 25 January 1999 with the Union Flag and the Falkland Islands coat-of-arms. It is based on previous designs of the flag. The flag was banned by the Argentine military from 2 April-14 June 1982, during their occupation of the islands, when it was replaced by the flag of Argentina.</p>
<p>Sheep (Falkland Islands)</p>	<p>Sheep farming is one of the major economies of the islands. There are only 2900 people living on the islands but 500,000 sheep!</p>

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UK Passport (Falkland Islands)	The Falkland Islands is an overseas territory of the UK which is independent and self governing except for defence and foreign affairs. Falkland Islanders hold a UK passport. They travel to the UK for some major operations. Children also have to travel to the UK to study for their higher examinations.
Striated Caracara (Falkland Islands)	The Striated Caracara is a bird of prey. It is a scavenger, feeding on carrion, mainly dead seabirds and dead sheep, offal and food scraps. It occasionally takes insects and earthworms. It will also prey on weak or injured creatures and has been known to attack newborn lambs and weakened sheep. This has led it to be ruthlessly persecuted by sheep farmers. It is classed as near threatened.
Falkland Islands Penguins (Falkland Islands)	A book filled with arts, crafts and information on Falkland Island penguin species. It is written by a teacher and conservationist who used to work on the Falkland Islands.
Falkland Islands Wildlife (Falkland Islands)	A lovely simple children's A-Z book of Falkland Islands wildlife. Although Falklands is famous for its penguins, there are many other seabirds and marine mammals living on the islands.



striated caracara, Falkland Islands



Chinese cobra, China



giant salamander, China