



АРХАНГЕЛЬСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ АРХАНГЕЛЬСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
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Архангельской области «Архангельский государственный многопрофильный колледж»

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАНЯТИЕ №1.

A DOG AS A MAMMAL. FROM THE DOG'S HISTORY – Собака как млекопитающее. История появления собак

I. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

1.1. Найдите в тексте и запишите все признаки млекопитающих, по возможности, кратко.

Например: 1) *backboned*; 2) *breath atmospheric air*; 3)...

1.2. Переведите письменно два последних абзаца. Английский текст записывать не нужно.

MAMMALIAN FEATURES

When man, the dominant species on earth, looks around him, he must realize at once that he shares his home, our planet, with a vast number of other living things.

Man himself is a mammal and also are many of the animals with whom he is most closely associated: the dogs and cats which often share his life; the cows and sheep and pigs upon which he feeds; the oxen, donkeys and horses, which, until very recently, pulled his ploughs, carried his burdens and gave him most effective means of transport; and the rats and mice which, even in an age when hygiene has become a fetish, still manage to appear as unwelcome guests in his home.

Quite apart from such familiar creatures, a richly varied cast of wild mammals is still spread in astonishing diversity over the face of the earth.

In the first place, all mammals belong to the important division of the animal kingdom as the Vertebrata, or “backboned animals”. But reptiles, birds, amphibians and fishes are vertebrates too. All animals have lungs and breathe atmospheric air. But so do birds and reptiles, as well as most adult amphibians. Practically every mammal gives birth to living young, but many reptiles and fish also do this. Mammals are warm-blooded, but we can say the same of birds. How then do mammals differ from their vertebrate cousins? What are the typical mammalian qualities that they share among themselves?

A most important distinction between mammals and other vertebrates is that all mammals – and only mammals – produce milk with which they feed their young.

Another important distinction between mammals and all other vertebrates, indeed, all other living things – is that only mammals possess true hair. A hairy covering is particularly important to mammals as a protection against rain and cold.

Besides possessing hair and producing milk, mammals also have a number of other internal characteristics which are especially typical, though perhaps less obvious. The number of their skull bones is reduced, as compared with other vertebrates, and each half of the lower jaw consists of but a single bone. The teeth are typically differentiated and specialized. In the circulatory system, the left aortic arch forms the connection with the heart, as compared to the right aortic arch in birds. A muscular wall, or diaphragm, separates the chest cavity from the abdominal cavity.

Certainly the most single important single factor which gives mammals their superiority over other animals is the development of their brain. The mammalian brain is a complex and highly organized structure, much more advanced than that of any other animal. This development also has been such an

advantage to mammals in other ways. The ability to maintain the complex activities of the cerebral cortex in the higher mammals, and to store memories, is very largely dependent on the ability to maintain a constant body temperature.

II. Заполните пропуски подходящими по смыслу словами. Одно слово следует употребить два раза. Текст переписывать не нужно, только цифра и слово. Например: 1 – mammal, 2 - ...

WHAT IS A MAMMAL?

milk	blood	temperature	skin
brain	mammal(s)	internal	flight

A **1** _____ is an animal which has a backbone and whose well-developed **2** _____ is protected by a skull. Its heart has four chambers which separate fresh from used **3** _____. Using the heat generated in its body, a mammal keeps its **4** _____ temperature much the same no matter what the **5** _____ of its surroundings. The hair which grows from a mammal's **6** _____ acts as insulation to help this. All **7** _____ have mammary glands, which in female mammals develop so that they can feed their young ones on **8** _____. Mammals have four limbs, which may be adapted for swimming or, in bats, for **9** _____.

III. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT DOGS?

Of all animals the dog is the most companionable and the one best suited to share the life and home of its master or mistress as one of the family. This is not surprising, for the dog was probably the first animal to be domesticated by man. Throughout centuries men and dogs have walked together and shared the same food and fire; hunted side by side, and the dog guarded its master's life and property.

On an Egyptian tomb fresco, there is a hunter with a hound at his side painted by an unknown artist 3,400 years ago. In ancient inscriptions carved in stone about 6,000 years ago, we can read about the Pharaoh's hounds chasing gazelles and dogs guarding flocks. To those ancient people, however, the dog was more than a household pet or assistant in the chase. Egyptians worshipped him as symbolic guide and protector in the realm of the dead. They gave their god Anubis the body of a man and a doglike head. Ancient Egyptians even mummified dogs.

Romans distinguished among house dogs, shepherd dogs, hunting dogs and fighting dogs. Little dogs such as Maltese and Pekingese are among the oldest of breeds, and they lived in noble homes and royal palaces from the Mediterranean to the Orient.

The dingo is the oldest living race of dog. It probably entered Australia with the first men who crossed a land bridge that once linked the island-continent to Asia.

3.1. Закончите предложения согласно содержанию текста. Запишите полученные предложения.

- The dog was probably the first animal
- The dog guarded its master's
- ...the dog was more than a household pet or assistant in the chase.
- Egyptians gave their god Anubis
- Maltese and Pekingese are
- Romans distinguished among house dogs,

IV. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст.

The dog's story begins in the lush forests of some 50 million years ago with a small, tree-climbing creature, Miacis. This undoglike patriarch was also the progenitor of both bear and raccoon. From him

evolved a carnivore we call Hesperocyon. Though Hesperocyon`s long body and short legs little resembled the dog`s, he had developed many doglike characteristics.

Some 25 to 30 million years ago two larger, shorter tailed, distinctly doglike forms named Temnocyon and Cynodesmus made their appearance on the open plains. Both evolved from Hesperocyon. Temnocyon is considered the ancestor of today`s wild dogs of India, Africa, and Brazil. Cynodesmus became the ancestor of our modern wolves, coyotes, jackals, foxes, and domestic dogs.

Though wolves and dogs sprang from a common ancestor, the former maintained their wildness and ferocity; the latter became tractable and domestic.

Man unconsciously shaped the dog he wanted. At first he kept only those most useful in the hunt. When he domesticated sheep and cattle, to guard them he chose the dog which could fight off predators. Everywhere man went, dog went too, thus becoming the most widely distributed of four-footed animals. The dog adapted to every climate and every use. The great variety we see in our dogs today once served a practical purpose. The Dachshund`s body was bred sausage-shaped so he could wriggle into the badger`s den; the tuft of hair on the brow of the vermin-killing Scottie served to keep dirt out of his eyes when he, too, went to earth. The sled dog`s fur coat and plumed tail functioned as sleeping bag and muffler. Hunting dogs became specialist: long-legged Deerhounds, keen-nosed Blood hound, burly Mastiff.

Through centuries the dog`s life was not an easy one. For a long time man considered it as an efficient tool of the hunt, as burglar insurance, a shepherd, pulling power for a cart. The sports, which made dogs fight against bulls, bears, horses, even lions, and the spectacle of dog fighting dog to death wrote dark chapters in man`s attitude to his «best friend». The 19 century brought changes in canine status. As emphasis on the hunt declined, the dog`s role as companion became more important.

*4.1. Верны или неверны следующие утверждения? Обозначьте **True/ False**, запишите только ответы.*

- a) The first doglike creature could climb trees.
- b) Miacis was also the progenitor of goat.
- c) The ancestor of today`s wild dogs first appeared about 30 million years ago.
- d) Jackals are close relatives to domestic dogs.
- e) Dogs could live only in warm places.
- f) Dogs helped man only to hunt wild animals.
- g) There are a lot of different kinds of dogs nowadays.
- h) Some dogs have very thick fur to protect them from cold.

4.2. Подумайте, как можно озаглавить текст по-английски. Запишите ваш ответ.

