



Практичне заняття № 3

📖 **Read and translate into Ukrainian the following texts:**

POND LIVESTOCK

Fishes for garden ponds. One of the most exciting aspects of the garden pond is the livestock that it can support. Of these, the most spectacular and interesting are the fishes, which provide a continuous movement and sparkle that people of all ages find fascinating. The golden varieties of fish are the most easily seen and appreciated; the dark green varieties are well camouflaged and need patience to see them and watch their movements. The brighter fish are more vulnerable to predators, and a sufficient cover of plant life in the pond is necessary for their protection.

Fishes are important to the pond environment, as they take in oxygen from the water and then expel carbon dioxide through their gills; the carbon dioxide is then absorbed into the plant tissues along the water. Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are processed within the plant with sun's rays, a process called photosynthesis, giving off surplus oxygen into the water for the fishes to take up again and repeat the cycle for the benefit of both fishes and plants. At night the process is reversed, with the plants taking up oxygen and releasing carbon dioxide. This can cause a low level of oxygen in the morning making the fishes sluggish. As soon as the sun rays start working on the plant life the oxygen starts moving again.

Some fishes are scavengers, acting as unwitting cleaners in the pond by taking up debris from the pond floor and water as food. It is advisable to cover all soil with a layer of stones or gravel to prevent the soil being stirred up and clouding the water, stopping the fishes from being seen clearly in the pond.

For describing each individual species of fish, there is a detailed terminology for the various fins and points; this is very useful to know about in order to read the literature supplied by fish fanciers and dealers, and books on the subject.

Other pond livestock. Apart from the livestock deliberately introduced into the water, other forms creep in uninvited, but most of these are beneficial, either keeping the pond clean or providing a ready meal for the fishes. Other are more trouble, however, causing damage to fish and plant life, especially the small fry and the young fresh growth; it is important to keep an eye on the health of the pond life and spot any damage to fishes or plants that may have been



caused by an unwanted guest. Among the vast amount of livestock it is quite difficult to determine which is friend and which is foe, and it is impossible to keep an outdoor pond free from the visitations of insects and other life forms.

Snails. One of the few animals that need to be introduced into the pond is the snail. There are a number of aquatic snails that will happily feed on debris and help to keep the pond clean without feeding on the plant life.

Planorbis corneus (the Ramshorn Snail) can be put into the pool to clean up unwanted rubbish. It is easily recognized by its handsome flat coiled shell, and breeds well. It will not damage useful vegetation, and is readily available from aquatic dealers.

Viviparus viviparous (the Freshwater Winkle) delights in feeding on dead and decaying vegetation, and is popular with fish keepers. If disturbed it will cling very tightly to whatever it is attached to, resisting any attempt to pull it off, no matter how hard.

Viviparus fasciatus is very similar to *V. viviparous*, and also eats decaying plant life; but it is also completely different, in that it releases itself the moment it is touched.

Most of the other snails that are found in the pond introduce themselves and can be left to populate the water unless they are seen to feed on your prize aquatics. Some are small and insignificant, others are larger. Some of the bigger snails are from the Lymnaea family, which includes the Great Pond Snail (*Lymnaea stagnalis*), a snail that through indiscriminate feeding can cause a lot of damage and should be removed.

Amphibians. Amphibians visit the pond to lay their eggs or spawn; some fish keepers find the spawn unsightly and remove it, but the young are beneficial to the balance of life in the water. Young tadpoles are excellent scavengers, starting off by eating vegetable matter and progressing to animal foods. Frogs, toads and newts should all be welcome because they do so much good in the garden, removing unwanted pests such as insects.

Beetles and other insects. There are well over 200 different species of aquatic beetle; some of these are savage and carnivorous, attacking fish and other water animals, but most are happy scavenging among the debris and keeping the pond clean. Unless attacks are seen, it is best to leave most beetles alone.

Surface walkers are often seen traversing the water relying on the surface tension to stop themselves sinking. The best-known of these is *Gerris najas* (the Pond Skater), which literally walks across the water on the lookout for dead or dying insects.



There are a large number of flies that leave their eggs in or close to water, from the humble midges and gnats to the larger caddis flies and dragonflies. Their eggs turn into larvae that prey on lower water creatures, other larvae and tiny fishes, and they in turn become food for larger fishes. There are over 160 different kinds of caddis fly. One of the commonest is *Phryganea grandis* with pale grey-brown wings and yellow-ringed antennae; it folds its wings along its body when at rest, like all the caddis flies. Their larvae form cases or tubes from fine particles of vegetation, stones, sand or shell to live in until the next stage in their development into flying insects.

The dragonflies form a large group of insects well-known for their spectacular coloring and erratic flight pattern. Their eggs are laid on the water surface and then sink to the bottom. When the larvae are hatched they form burrows in which they lie low, preying on small aquatic animal life; then they gradually change until they eventually become flying insects. Dragonfly larvae (nymphs) can be considered a pest. Among the other flies are *Culex pipiens* (the Common Gnat) and *Chaoborus* sp. (the Midge). The larvae of these are a good food for fishes, and anyone who fails to keep fishes in the garden pond is likely to become aware of a subsequent noticeable increase in the gnat and midge population.

BASIL BRUSHLESS

He can flick it flamboyantly, curl it up coyly or simply twirl it around toes.

But the sparseness of this squirrel's tail will ensure he won't be snuggling up with a mate in winter.

Bright, bushy tails are a major part of squirrel courtship rituals, leaving Basil, as he is known, at a distinct disadvantage.

When he first appeared in Vicki Walker's garden in Portchester, Hampshire, she thought he was a rat. Other squirrels, it seems, will think the same. 'It's not a case of "I've got the best brush look at me", but the tail does play a very important part in the courtship process,' said Richard Grogan, wildlife officer for Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust.

'Without that, the squirrel's chances of finding a mate are severely hampered.' Mr. Grogan believes Basil's sparse tail is probably a genetic defect.

'Alternatively, the hairs could have been pulled off by another animal but you would expect hair to have been removed from other parts of the body as well,' he said.



ПРОФЕСІЙНО-ОРІЄНТОВАНИЙ ПРАКТИКУМ ІНОЗЕМНОЮ МОВОЮ

Basil, pictured above enjoying a snack and getting to know a collared dove, is now a favorite in Mrs. Walker's garden.

'When I first saw him I was ready to call in pest control,' she said. 'But despite his odd appearance he is more than welcome and has become one of my regular visitors.'

HOW CAN ANIMALS LIVE IN A DESERT?

There is almost no water in a desert, but many animals can live in deserts. How do these animals get water and stay alive?

Everything is hot and dry in the daytime, but the nights are cold. Plants often have dew on them in the early morning. This is because cold air can't hold as much water as hot air. Small insects can drink the dew, and bigger animals eat the plants with the dew on them. Small birds and animals get water from the bodies of insects. Bigger birds and animals get water from the bodies of small animals. The North American bird called a roadrunner runs fast and catches small snakes, lizards and scorpions.

Some animals can wait many years for water. When rain falls, baby shrimps come out of their eggs. They grow quickly and lay new eggs. Then the water dries up, and the shrimps die. But the new eggs do not die. They wait in the ground for the next rain. They can wait for 50 years!

Most big animals can't live in the desert because they need a few liters of water every day. They can't keep water in their bodies for a long time. But camels are different. They can drink 90 liters of water in ten minutes, and then drink nothing for 40 days.

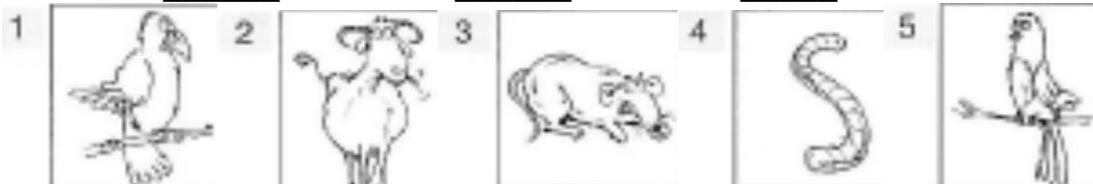
✎ Write the numbers of the corresponding figures.

A budgie _____ A dog _____ A mouse _____ A rat _____ A bull _____ A duck _____

A parrot _____ A sheep _____ A cat _____ A goat _____ A pig _____ A snake _____

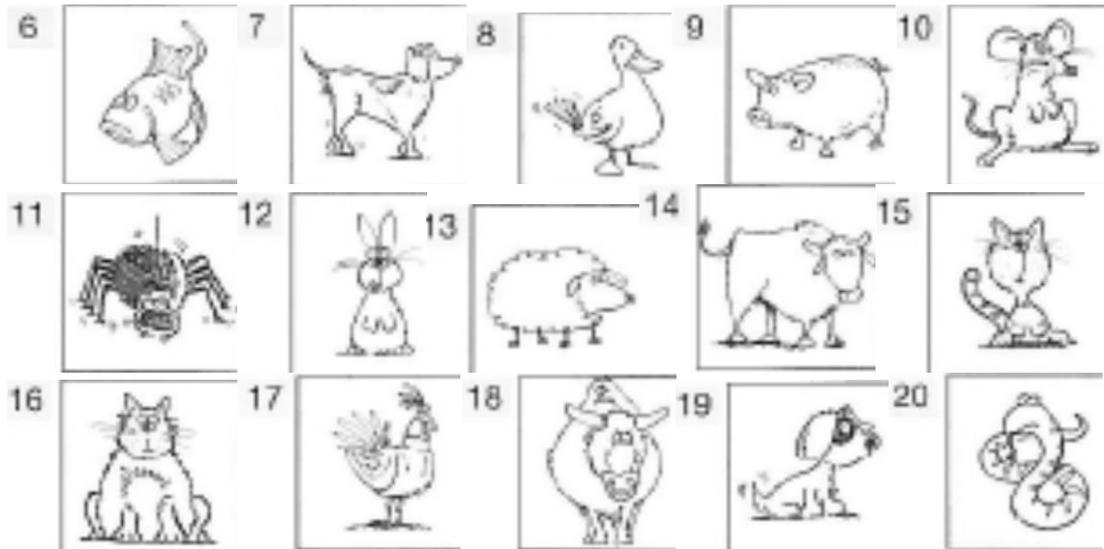
A chicken _____ A goldfish _____ A puppy _____ A spider _____ A cow _____

A kitten _____ A rabbit _____ A worm _____





ПРОФЕСІЙНО-ОРІЄНТОВАНИЙ ПРАКТИКУМ ІНОЗЕМНОЮ МОВОЮ



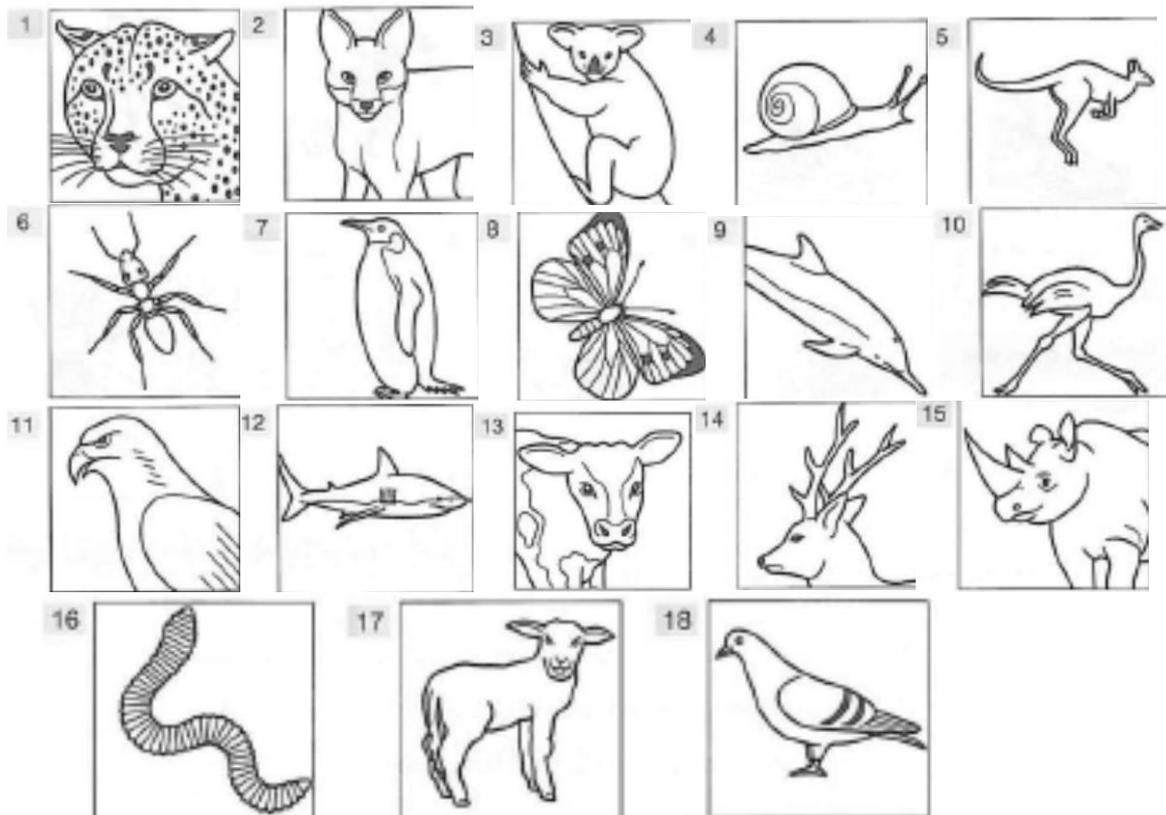
✍ Write the numbers of the corresponding figures.

Ant ___ Butterfly ___ Calf ___ Cheetah ___ Deer ___ Dolphin ___

Worm ___

Eagle ___ Fox ___ Kangaroo ___ Koala bear ___ Lamb ___ Ostrich

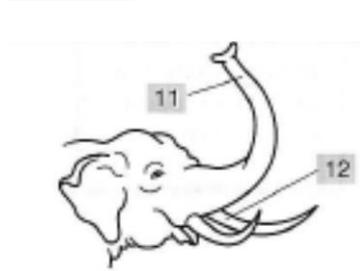
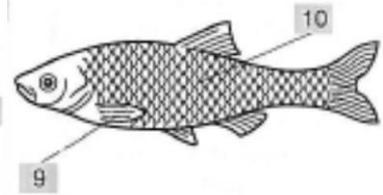
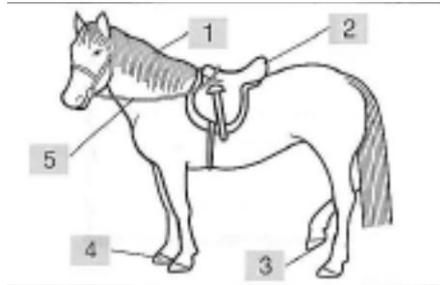
Penguin ___ Pigeon ___ Rhinoceros ___ Shark ___ Snail ___





ПРОФЕСІЙНО-ОРІЄНТОВАНИЙ ПРАКТИКУМ ІНОЗЕМНОЮ МОВОЮ

✎ Write the suitable words using words given below: beak, claws, feathers, fin, hoof, mane, raw, reins, saddle, scales, shoe, talons, trunk, tusk, whiskers.



- 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____
6 _____ 7 _____ 8 _____ 9 _____ 10 _____
11 _____ 12 _____ 13 _____ 14 _____ 15 _____