

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ САМАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ САМАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
«СЕРГИЕВСКИЙ ГУБЕРНСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»**

**Учебно-методическое пособие
по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
специальность 35.02.15 Кинология
для студентов 2-4 курсов СПО**

Сергиевск, 2021

Аннотация

Учебно-методическое пособие составлено в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины Иностранный язык, специальность 35.02.16 Кинология.

В данном пособии представлены задания с соблюдением принципов развития научно-исследовательского навыка студентов, содержится практический материал.

Данное пособие состоит из 8 юнитов и может быть использовано для студентов 2-4 курсов по специальности 35.02.16 Кинология, как очной, так и заочной формы обучения.

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Пояснительная записка

Основной целью учебного методического пособия является повышение исходного уровня владения языком.

В связи с тем, что по данной специальности отсутствуют какие либо учебники и учебные пособия по английскому языку, мною были разработаны тексты различной сложности с привязкой к профессиональным модулям специальности. Для этого пришлось изучить как отечественную, так и иностранную литературу о науке кинология и собаководстве.

Пособие было создано с целью облегчения работы преподавателей английского языка по данной специальности.

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 8 юнитов. В каждом юните представлены задания, такие как: обобщение, составление рассказов, расположение информации в логическом порядке, подготовка мини-проектов и их защита, послетекстовые и дотекстовые задания.

Unit 1

.....
Theme: Types of specialization

Text: Specializations dog handlers
.....

EXERCISE 1. Read, translate and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the text and dialog:

- 1) *specialization*. The course offers three areas of specialization – dog training, dog keeping and dog breeding
- 2) *narrowly*. A teacher's responsibilities should not be too narrowly defined.
- 3) *to serve*. He served more than 20 years in the army.
- 4) *trainer*. Dog trainer is the most important type of specialization in cynology.
- 5) *zoopsychologist*. My friend is the most famous zoopsychologist in our country.
- 6) *to inculcate*. Our teacher inculcate us to love animals and protect their.
- 7) *instructor*. A qualified instructor will show you how to use the equipment.
- 8) *obedience*. The school demands total obedience from its pupils.
- 9) *to implement, implementation*. The agreement was signed but its recommendations were never implemented. Instructor teaches dogs the implementation of basic commands.
- 10) *expert*. He is an expert in breeding dogs.
- 11) *connoisseur*. She thought of herself as better dog connoisseur then her brother.
- 12) *appraisal*. Connoisseurs are attracted to appraisal work at exhibitions, breeding activities.
- 13) *canine*. One of the most famous areas of work of experienced canine zoopsychologist.
- 14) *nutritionist*. Canine nutritionist makes up a balanced diet with the breed, age, conditions of the dog.
- 15) *to be prone to*. Some breeds of dogs are prone to aggression
- 16) *obesity*. Indoor breeds are prone to obesity
- 17) *MIA (missed in action)*. They decided that Mike was missed in action
- 18) *groomer*. Groomer cares for the appearance of the dog
- 19) *therapeutic*. Therapeutic canine medicine is a young developing trend, which is sometimes called dog therapy.
- 20) *to bear*. Police canine bear patrol service.

EXERCISE 2. Read the text and translate:

Specializations dog handlers

Specializations dog handlers narrowly focused, some have an extreme basis, but they all provide for the needs of man, are aimed at serving the people. The most famous and sought after are the following specialists:

- **Trainer.** One of the most famous areas of work of experienced canine zoopsychologist. Professional support for dog owners in training, inculcating necessary skills. In the process of work, the animal is not attached to the teacher, remains loyal to the owner. An analysis of the individual qualities of the individual is carried out; an individual basis for training is being developed. They are held both with the participation of the owner of the dog, and without it. There is a harmonization of relations between the animal and the owner, the correction of problems in the behavior of the pet.

- **Instructor.** Consultations are held in dog breeding clubs, and they assist in raising dogs of various breeds. Specialists are in demand in nurseries to teach primary obedience skills, the implementation of basic commands. They instruct young dog owners on the maintenance and training of pets and care for them.

- **Expert dog handler.** The narrow direction of professional activity associated with the study of several breeds or only one. Connoisseurs are attracted to appraisal work at exhibitions, breeding activities.

- **Canine nutritionist.** Make up a balanced diet in accordance with the breed, age, conditions of the dog. This is an important component of the life of not only service dogs with high physical activity, but also of indoor breeds that are prone to obesity, for example, pugs .

- **Canine MIA.** Responsible for the working quality of service dogs engaged in search activities, guard, rescue, etc. Work dog handlers in power structures are associated with a special responsibility and risk. Security and convoy units cannot do without dogs. Police canine bear patrol service.

- **Handler.** Perform animal management tasks in training or dog show. The dog expert should show the expert the best qualities of the breed, hide the flaws. Carries out preliminary preparation of a pet for the show.

- **Groomer.** Cares for the appearance of the dog and monitors the state of wool. A separate field of activity canine is in breeding dogs. A professional must deeply understand the issues of genetics, veterinary medicine, the exterior of the breed, so as not to cause harm. Many devote their lives to improving the breed of dogs. Therapeutic canine medicine is a young developing trend, which is sometimes called dog therapy. Shaggy pets help children with neurological diseases. Communication takes place under the supervision and participation of dog handlers.

EXERCISE 3. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What types of specializations dog handlers do you know?
2. Who is trainer?
3. Who teaches dogs the implementation of basic commands?
4. What does MIA mean?
5. Which characteristic must canine nutritionist know to make up a balanced diet for dog?
6. Who is handler?

7. Police canine bear patrol service, don't they?
8. Who monitors the state of wool?
9. Do shaggy pets help children with the neurological diseases?
10. Security and convoy units cannot do without dogs, can they?

EXERCISE 4. a) Try to match up the adjectives in column A with the nouns in column B to form meaningful phrases:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. famous | a) quality |
| 2. professional | b) command |
| 3. individual | c) nutritionist |
| 4. various | d) field |
| 5. basic | e) medicine |
| 6. young | f) pet |
| 7. canine | g) area |
| 8. veterinary | h) breed |
| 9. separate | i) dog |
| 10. shaggy | j) support |

b) Decide which of the words on the left collocate with the nouns on the right:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. to provide | a) skill |
| 2. to inculcate | b) pet |
| 3. to teach | c) a diet |
| 4. to care for | d) children |
| 5. to make up | e) need |
| 6. to be prone to | f) appraisal work |
| 7. to instruct | g) place |
| 8. to be attracted to | h) obesity |
| 9. to help | i) dog |
| 10. to take | j) basic command |

EXERCISE 5. a) Find in the text the words which have the similar meaning as the following words:

To inure, coach, specialist, dietician, to ingraft, doggy, to realize, fat, docility, to bring.

b) Find in the text the words which have the opposite meaning as the following words:

Widely, layman, leanness, insubordination, violate.

EXERCISE 6. a) Translate the following definitions of the words:

1. A *trainer* is a man whose job is to train dogs to behave in a particular way.
2. A *instructor* is a man whose job is to teach a skill.
3. A *connoisseur* is someone who knows a lot about a particular thing and enjoys it a lot.
4. *Obesity* means a condition in which someone is too fat in a way that is dangerous for their health.
5. *Appraisal* means an opinion about how successful, effective etc

b) Match the following words with its definitions:

Specialization, obedience, nutritionist, implementation, expert

1. the practice of doing what someone tells you to do, or of obeying a law or rule;
2. the process of implementing something;
3. the study of a particular part of a wider subject;
4. someone who has a particular skill or who knows a lot about a particular subject;
5. someone who is an expert on nutrition.

EXERCISE 7. Retell the text using the follow structure:

1. I would like to tell you about
2. There are several types of specialists
3. Trainer is
4. Instructor is
5. Handler is

Unit 2

.....
Theme: Types of working dogs

Text: 7 Types of working dogs
.....

EXERCISE 1. Read, translate and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the text and dialog:

- 1) *Service dog*. A true service dog is trained to behave well in all types of situations so the dog can accompany the handler anywhere.
- 2) *Therapy dog*. Dogs of any breed, size, or age can become therapy dogs but they need the right temperament, socialization, and training.
- 3) *Police dog*. The most common dog breeds used as police dogs include German Shepherds and Belgian Malinois.
- 4) *Military working dog*. Most of the military working dogs are German Shepherds, Dutch Shepherds and Belgian Malinois.
- 5) *Detection dog*. One of the oldest uses of detection dogs is in hunting for truffles.
- 6) *Search and rescue dog*. Search and rescue dogs have great agility and exceptional senses of smell and hearing.
- 7) *Herding dog*. A herding dog is basically born for the job, meaning the dog is a specific breed and part of a herding breed group.
- 8) *To assist, assistance*. Service dogs or assistance dogs are working dogs that have been specially trained to assist persons with disabilities.
- 9) *Law enforcement*. Detection dogs are used in law enforcement, wildlife biology, and health care.
- 10) *Suspect*. Jess had been killed, and her husband was the obvious suspect
- 11) *Human remains*. Common types of substances to be sniffed out include illegal drugs, explosives, blood, human remains, and more.
- 12) *Avalanche*. Avalanche descended on the edge of village yesterday.
- 13) *Chase down*. They can chase down and hold criminal suspects who try to run from police.
- 14) *To sick*. These "therapy dogs" offer emotional support to sick or injured persons, often visiting hospitals and nursing homes.
- 15) *To sniff out*. In some cases, Police dogs might be trained to sniff out substances, but those dogs can also be categorized as detection dogs.
- 16) *ADA (American with Disabilities Act)*. The ADA has special guidelines regarding service dogs and their treatment in public places.
- 17) *K-9 (a homophone of "canine")*. Police dogs, often called K-9s, are trained specifically to assist police and other law-enforcement personnel in the line of duty.
- 18) *Non-fearful*. Therapy dogs must be even-tempered, well-socialized and non-fearful.
- 19) *Sentry*. Sentry is an integral part of the duties of a soldier in the army.

20) Scout. Soviet scouts must get information about the position and movements of the enemy.

21) Tracker. These dogs may be used as detectors, trackers, sentries, scouts, and for search and rescue.

EXERCISE 2. Read the text and translate:

7 Types of working dogs

While many dogs are companions, other dogs do serious work that helps others. Working dogs have real jobs that they take very seriously. These dogs have natural talents that are carefully honed with intensive training. Working dogs are trained to help others and they love the work.

Many of the jobs done by dogs can be done by multiple dog breeds as well as mixed breed dogs. Kennel clubs and dog breed organizations categorize certain dog breeds in a "working group." While those breeds traditionally worked (such as herding or guarding), today those dogs may or may not perform those functions.

Explore the types of working dogs and the jobs they are specially trained to perform:

1. Service dogs or assistance dogs are working dogs that have been specially trained to assist persons with disabilities. The ADA has special guidelines regarding service dogs and their treatment in public places. A true service dog is trained to behave well in all types of situations so the dog can accompany the handler anywhere. Therapy dogs and emotional support dogs are NOT service dogs. Some examples of service dogs include:

1. Guide dogs for the blind
2. Mobility assistance dogs
3. Seizure dogs and other medical assistance dogs
4. Hearing dogs for the deaf

Dog breeds commonly used include Labrador Retriever, Golden Retriever, Standard Poodle, and German Shepherd.

2. Therapy Dogs. Animal-assisted therapy involves the use of trained, certified animals as part of a medical patient's therapeutic plan. These "therapy dogs" offer emotional support to sick or injured persons, often visiting hospitals and nursing homes. They may also visit schools and day care centers to help educate children about dogs.

Dogs of any breed, size, or age can become therapy dogs but they need the right temperament, socialization, and training. Therapy dogs must be even-tempered, well-socialized, well-trained, and non-fearful.

3. Police dogs, often called K-9s, are trained specifically to assist police and other law-enforcement personnel in the line of duty. Police dogs protect their handlers. They can chase down and hold criminal suspects who try to run from police. In some cases, K-9s might be trained to sniff out substances, but those dogs can also be categorized as detection dogs. The most common dog breeds used as police dogs include German Shepherds and Belgian Malinois.

4. Military Working Dogs. Similar to police dogs, military working dogs assist members of the military with their operations. These dogs may be used as detectors, trackers, sentries, scouts, and for search and rescue. Most of the military working dogs are German Shepherds, Dutch Shepherds, and Belgian Malinois.

5. Detection Dogs have exceptional senses of smell and are highly motivated by positive reinforcement. A detection dog is trained to sniff out a particular substance or group of substances. Common types of substances to be sniffed out include illegal drugs, explosives, blood, human remains, and more. Some detection dogs even learn to detect cancer, abnormal blood sugar levels, certain types of insects (like bed bugs), cadavers, or even animal feces.

Detection dogs are used in law enforcement, wildlife biology, and health care. One of the oldest uses of detection dogs is in hunting for truffles. The breeds often used include Beagles, Labrador Retrievers, and Golden Retrievers.

6. Search and Rescue Dogs have great agility and exceptional senses of smell and hearing. These highly trained animals serve in many different fields, including tracking, specialized search, avalanche rescue, and cadaver location. Breeds often used include Labrador Retrievers, Golden Retrievers, Border Collies, and German Shepherds.

7. Herding Dogs work with various types of livestock, such as sheep and cattle. A herding dog is basically born for the job, meaning the dog is a specific breed and part of a herding breed group. However, not all herding breeds are naturally expert herders. Some can have their skills honed with training, while others are better suited to lives as companion dogs. Dogs that do become herders can also compete in dog herding trials.

There are many other types of working dogs out there beyond this list, and new types of jobs for dogs are developed all the time. Isn't it amazing what dogs can do?

EXERCISE 3. Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1) What types of working dogs do you know?
- 2) Who are service dogs?
- 3) What do some examples of service dogs include?
- 4) Who often called K-9?
- 5) What must therapy dogs be?
- 6) Detection dogs are used in law enforcement, wildlife biology, and health care, don't they?
- 7) Are the military working dogs German Shepherds or Golden Retrievers?
- 8) Who have exceptional senses of smell and are highly motivated by positive reinforcement?
- 9) What is a herding dog born for?
- 10) Therapy dogs and emotional support dogs are not service dogs, are they?

EXERCISE 4. Retell the text using the follow structure:

1. I would like to tell you about
2. There are several types of working dogs:
3. I like best of all
4. They are trained.....
5. The most common dog breeds used as include.....

EXERCISE 5. a) Try to match up the adjectives in column A with the nouns in column B to form meaningful phrases:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1) service | a. breeds |
| 2) kennel | b. drugs |
| 3) dog | c. suspect |
| 4) positive | d. talents |
| 5) criminal | e. dogs |
| 6) illegal | f. type |
| 7) human | g. job |
| 8) various | h. remains |
| 9) natural | i. club |
| 10) real | j. reinforcement |

b) Decide which of the words on the left collocate with the nouns on the right:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. to explore | a) functions |
| 2. to be | b) school |
| 3. to perform | c) handlers |
| 4. to assist | d) substances |
| 5. to visit | e) the job |
| 6. to protect | f) the types |
| 7. to sniff out | g) cancer |
| 8. to detect | h) suspect |
| 9. to be born for | i) person |
| 10. to hold | j) companions |

EXERCISE 6. a) Find in the text the words which have the similar meaning as the following words:

to help, distrust, man, look for, save, cop, treatment.

b) Find in the text the words which have the opposite meaning as the following words:

civilian, unsuspecting, resist, official, specific.

EXERCISE 7. a) Translate the following definitions of the words:

1. *Scout* is a person or vehicle sent out by an army to get information about the position and movements of the enemy.
2. *Tracker* is an animal that has been trained to find other people or animal.
3. *Avalanche* is a large amount of snow and ice that suddenly falls down a mountain.
4. *Law enforcement* is the job of making sure that people obey the law.
5. *Assistance* is help given to someone or help that allows something to be done.

b) Match the following words with its definitions:

Suspect, sentry, rescue, police dog, K-9

1. an integral part of the duties of a soldier in the army;
2. a homophone of “canine”;
3. a dog used by the police;
4. to save someone from a dangerous or unpleasant situation;
5. someone who the police believe may have committed a crime.

Unit 3

.....
Theme: Kennel clubs of the English-speaking countries

Text: Kennel Club “KCGB”
.....

EXERCISE 1. Read, translate and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the text and dialog:

- 1) *KC.* – kennel club – питомник, клуб собаководства.
- 2) *KCGB.* – Kennel Club of Great Britain – Клуб собаководства Великобритании.
- 3) *to frustrate.* – расстраивать.
- 4) *set of rules.* – свод правил.
- 5) *exhibitor.* – экспонент, представитель.
- 6) *dog agility.* – ловкость собаки.
- 7) *pedigree dog.* – племенная собака.
- 8) *a lobby group.* – лоббистская группа.
- 9) *NEC.* – National Exhibition Centre.- Национальный выставочный центр.
- 10) *to crossbreed dog.* – скрещивать собак.
- 11) *mixed-breed dogs.* – смешанные породы собак.
- 12) *a Stud Book.* – племенная книга.
- 13) *chairmanship.* – обязанности председателя.
- 14) *the charitable trust.* – благотворительный трест.
- 15) *sterwardship.* – управление, должность управляющего.
- 16) *the registration system.* – система регистрации.
- 17) *the addition.* – дополнение.
- 18) *headquarter.* – главный офис.

EXERCISE 2. Read the text and translate:

The Kennel Club “KCGB”

The Kennel Club ("KC") is the official kennel club of the United Kingdom. It is the oldest recognized kennel club in the world. The Kennel club was founded in 1873 after Sewallis E Shirley became frustrated by trying to organize dog shows without a consistent set of rules to work with. Since the first dog show held in 1859, shows had become increasingly popular during the Victorian era. Shirley is listed as an exhibitor of Fox Terriers at the Birmingham Dog Show Society show in 1865. Together with a group of other gentlemen he organized the First Grand Exhibition of Sporting and Other Dogs held at Crystal Palace in June 1870.

The Kennel club's role is to act as governing body for various canine activities including dog shows, dog agility and working trials. It also operates the national register of pedigree dogs in the United Kingdom and acts as a lobby group on issues involving dogs in the UK. Its headquarters are located on Clarges Street in Mayfair, London, with business offices in Aylesbury. The show was not a financial success and the gentlemen of the committee had to make up the loss.

This seems to have been the trigger for Shirley calling a meeting with twelve others who had deep seated interests in judging and exhibiting pedigree dogs. The Meeting was held at 2 Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, London, a small flat with only three rooms. All business was conducted from there until a move to Pall Mall in May 1877.

It was decided they would be responsible for publishing a Stud Book and the first volume was published and ready to be distributed in December 1874. It listed pedigrees of dogs competing at shows from 1859 and also included a "Code of Rules for the guidance of Dog Shows and Field trials"

Shirley was appointed as chairman at the first annual general meeting of the KC on 1 December 1874.

The Kennel Club saw particular change under the chairmanship of John MacDougall during the period 1981 to 1996. Among the changes he helped introduce were the revamping of the Club's constitution, the development of the Junior Organization to encourage youth to participate in the sport of dog showing, and the creation of the library and the charitable trust. It was also under his stewardship that the registration system became computerized.

The Kennel Club registration system divides dogs into seven breed groups. The Kennel Club Groups are: Hound, Working, Terrier, Gundog, Pastoral, Utility and Toy. As of 2011, the Kennel Club recognized 210 breeds of dog. This was increased to 211 breeds with the addition of the Turkish Kangal dog in 2013.

The Kennel Club licenses dog shows throughout the UK but the only dog show actually run by the KC is the Crufts conformation show. The show has been held since 1928 and attracts competitors from all over the world. Crufts is held every March at the NEC, Birmingham. The Kennel Club also holds the dog event Discover Dogs in London every November, featuring the Scruff's dog show for crossbreed and mixed-breed dogs.

EXERCISE 3. Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1) What is the oldest kennel club in the world?
- 2) Who was founded the KCGB?
- 3) What is the Kennel club's role?
- 4) How many breed groups does the KC registration system divide?
- 5) Where are the KCGB headquarters located?

- 6) Has the Crufts conformation show been held since 1928?
- 7) How often is the Crufts held?
- 8) Who was appointed as chairman at the first annual general meeting of the KC?

EXERCISE 4. a) Translate the following definitions of the words:

1. *Kennel club* is a place where dogs stay while their owners are away, or a place where dogs are bred.
2. *Agility* is able to move quickly and easily.
3. *A lobby group* is an organized group of people who represent particular area of business or society and try to influence politicians.
4. *Pedigree* is a pedigree animal comes from a family whose members have been recorded for a long time and who are all of the same breed.
5. *Exhibitor* is a person, company, or organization that shows their work or products in a public place

b) Match the following words with its definitions:

crossbreed, stewardship, addition, charitable, chairmanship

1. the way in which someone organizes and looks after something;
2. something that you add to something else;
3. the position of being a chairman, or the time during which someone is a chairman;
4. an animal that is a mixture of two different breeds;
5. intended to help people who are poor or ill, or who need advice and support.

Unit 4

.....
Theme: The Structure of a Dog's Body
.....

EXERCISE 1. Read, translate and study the use of the new words:

1. **Eye.** The eye is the organ of sight.
2. **Cheek.** The dog had a long, curved scar on his right **cheek**.
3. **Tongue.** The **tongue** breaks bone, though itself has none.
4. **Neck.** One mischief [misfortune] comes on the **neck** of another.
5. **Shoulder.** **Shoulder** function is significantly inferior if the teres minor is atrophic or absent.
6. **Chest.** The disease typically manifested itself in a high fever and **chest** pains.
7. **Elbow.** Terry's dog **elbow** was caked with dried blood.
8. **Forearm.** Abduces and bends elbow and makes the **forearm** to supination position for hanging skin traction.
9. **Wrist.** A **wrist** injury is such a difficult injury in shot-putting.
10. **Claw.** It was slightly curved at the end like a large **claw**.
11. **Paw.** I found **paw** prints in the kitchen.
12. **Toes.** Two **toes** had to be amputated because of frostbite.
12. **Hock.** It is most commonly seen in the stifle , elbow , shoulder , and **hock**.
13. **Tail.** The dog's **tail** tapered off to a point.
14. **Abdomen (belly).** The hungry **abdomen/ belly** has no ears.
15. **Thigh.** The **thigh** bone is connected to the hip bone.
16. **Withers.** Distance from **withers** to elbow and elbow to ground is equal.
17. **Back.**
18. **Nose.** A sweet smell greeted the **nose**.
19. **Muzzle.** The dog lifted his **muzzle** to pick up a scent.
20. **Ear.** Music is the eye of the **ear**.
21. **Mouth.** A close **mouth** catches no flies.
22. **Whiskers.** I really thought I looked the dog's whiskers in that dress.

EXERCISE 2. Try to match up the words in column A with the words in column B to form meaningful phrases:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1) pinched | a. ears |
| 2) fleshy in | b. set |
| 3) pink | c. capacity |
| 4) eye | d. muzzle |
| 5) dropped | e. back |
| 6) flat in | f. root |

7) level

8) tail

9) chest

10) abdomen

g. tongue

h. line

i. cheeks

j. withers

EXERCISE 3. a) Match the following words with its definitions:

Cheek, chest, elbow, paw, hock .

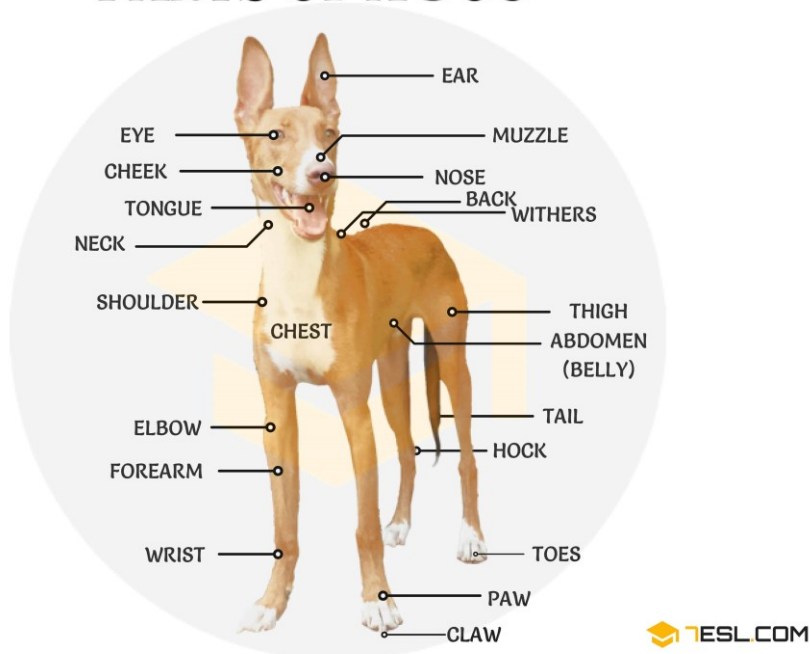
1. the joint between the forearm and the upper arm;
2. the soft part on each side of your face below your eyes;
3. the joint in a quadruped's hind leg between the knee and the fetlock, the angle of which points backward;
4. the front surface of animal's body between the neck and the abdomen;
5. an animal's foot having claws and pads.

b) Use the dictionary to find the meaning of the following words:

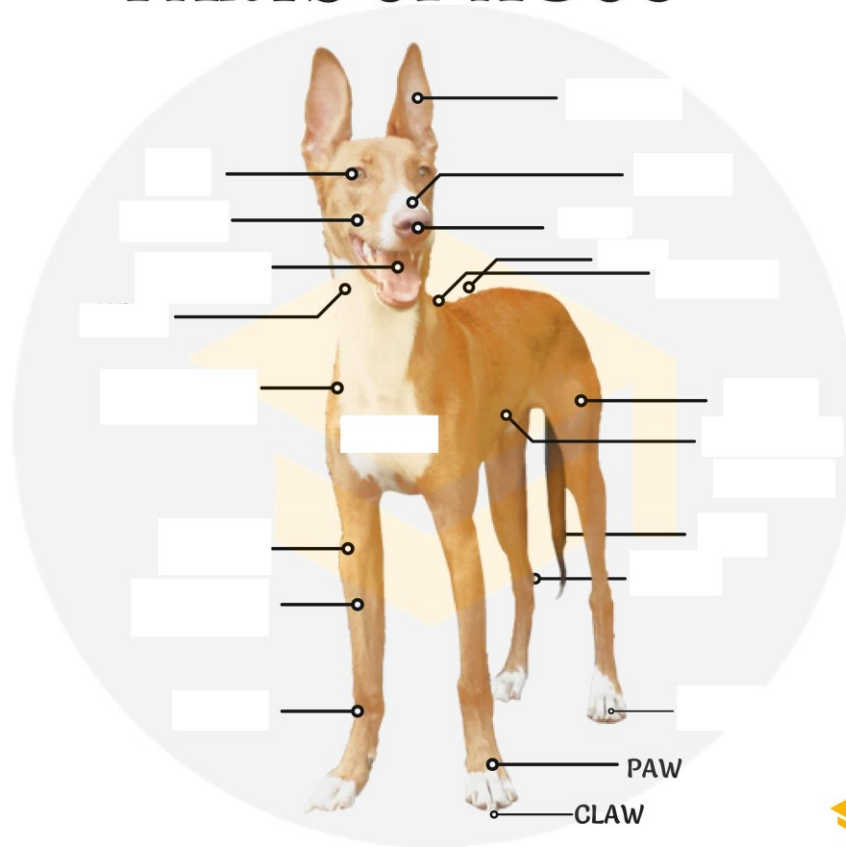
Abdomen, back, muzzle, tail, withers.

EXERCISE 4. Work in pairs. Look at the picture and discuss the structure of dog's body.

PARTS OF A DOG



PARTS OF A DOG



Unit 5

.....
Theme: Grooming of dogs
Text: Grooming your dog
Grammar Structure: Compound Sentences
.....

EXERCISE 1. Read, translate and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the text and dialog:

- 1) **dog grooming.** Generally, a dog's grooming needs depend upon the breed and hair type.
- 2) **haircut.** Many dog owners are able to learn some basic maintenance haircuts.
- 3) **floppy ears.** Dogs with floppy ears or long hair tend to be prepossessed to ear problems because the ear canal simply does not have as much air exposure.
- 4) **debris, foul odor, medication** If your dog has excess debris or foul odor in its ears, your veterinarian will likely prescribe special ear cleaners and medications.
- 5) **paw.** Most dogs dislike even having their paws handled and know how much it hurts when nails are cut too short.
- 6) **aversion.** Dogs will develop an aversion to nail trimming once they experience pain from it.
- 7) **bathing.** Bathing does not have to be this way if your dog can get used to it.
- 8) **the tub.** It may bring forth an image of a wet dog running from the tub, dripping all over the house.
- 9) **itchy.** Most dogs only need to be bathed when they seem dirty or itchy.
- 10) **coat.** Depending on the condition of your dog's skin and coat, your veterinarian may recommend a specific shampoo.
- 11) **to be predisposed.** Dogs are predisposed to many diseases.
- 12) **nail trimming.** Nail trims are often hated by dogs and owners alike.
- 13) **matting, tangling.** Long-haired dogs usually require daily brushing to prevent matting and tangling of hair.
- 14) **hair brushing.** A dog's brushing needs depend on its hair type.
- 15) **maintenance.** Just like people, dogs need physical maintenance to look and feel their best
- 16) **ownership.** Dog grooming is one of your dog's basic needs and an important part of dog ownership.

EXERCISE 2. Read the text and translate:

Grooming your dog

Dog grooming is one of your dog's basic needs and an important part of dog ownership. Just like people, dogs need physical maintenance to look and feel their best. Fortunately, dogs do not need to bathe as often as people, but you do need to learn how much grooming your dog actually needs and keep it on a schedule. Generally, a dog's grooming needs depend upon the breed and hair type. If your dog has a skin, ear, or nail condition, follow your veterinarian's instructions regarding grooming your dog. It is also important to use the appropriate grooming tools.

1. Hair Brushing.

Most dogs enjoy being brushed—regularly brushing your dog will strengthen your bond with it while helping it maintain a healthy coat. A dog's brushing needs depend on its hair type. Choose the right brush and follow these guidelines:

- Long-haired dogs usually require daily brushing to prevent matting and tangling of hair.
- Medium-haired dogs may be prone to matting and tangles and should be brushed at least weekly.
- Short-haired dogs can typically go a few weeks in-between brushing.

Regardless of hair type, you can brush your dog daily—especially if it enjoys it. Regular brushing will keep the coat shiny and healthy.

2. Nail Trimming.

Nail trims are often hated by dogs and owners alike. Most dogs dislike even having their paws handled and know how much it hurts when nails are cut too short. Dog owners are often uncomfortable with the process for fear of hurting their dogs.

Dogs will develop an aversion to nail trimming once they experience pain from it. The best way to avoid this is to learn how to trim nails correctly and exercise caution. Ideally, a veterinary technician, vet, or groomer should teach you how to trim your dog's nails. Most dogs need monthly nail trims, but your dog may need more or less depending on the rate of growth.

3. Bathing.

Bath time does not mean fun for most dogs and owners. It may bring forth an image of a wet dog running from the tub, dripping all over the house. Bathing does not have to be this way if your dog can get used to it. It may not like the bath, but it'll be easier to manage. Learn how to bathe your dog properly and make the experience as positive as you can for you and your dog.

Most dogs only need to be bathed when they seem dirty or itchy. Many people like to bathe their dogs monthly, but bathing as often as once a week is not considered harmful. Always use a soap-free shampoo that is intended for dogs. Depending on the condition of your dog's skin and coat, your veterinarian may recommend a specific shampoo. In this case, be sure to follow your veterinarian's instructions about bathing.

4. Ear Care

Your dog's ears can be a haven for bacteria and yeast if not kept clean. Some dogs can go their whole lives without ear problems, and the only routine ear cleaning

needed is during the monthly bath. Other dogs have chronic ear disease and require multiple cleanings a day.

Ear problems can often be traced back to genetics. Dogs with floppy ears or long hair tend to be predisposed to ear problems because the ear canal simply does not have as much air exposure. Many ear problems are a sign of allergies. If your dog has excess debris or foul odor in its ears, your veterinarian will likely prescribe special ear cleaners and medications. If your dog's ears are relatively healthy, you can help keep them that way with proper ear care.

5. Haircuts

Dogs with continuously growing hair, such as the poodle or Shih Tzu, typically need their hair cut every two to four weeks depending on the breed of the dog and the style of the cut. This task is often best left to professional groomers, though many dog owners are able to learn some basic maintenance haircuts. If you are interested in learning professional dog grooming skills, consider dog grooming school.

EXERCISE 3. Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1) What kinds of dog grooming do you know?
- 2) What do most dogs enjoy?
- 3) How many hair types do you know?
- 4) Nail trims are often hated by dogs and owners alike, aren't they?
- 5) What is an important part of dog ownership?

EXERCISE 4. Retell the text using the follow structure:

1. I would like to tell you about
2. Dog grooming is
3. Dog grooming includes
4. I like best of all.
5.

EXERCISE 5. a) Try to match up the words in column A with the words in column B to form meaningful phrases:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1) Dog | a. maintenance |
| 2) important | b. care |
| 3) physical | c. type |
| 4) healthy | d. ears |
| 5) nail | e. hair |
| 6) hair | f. time |
| 7) bath | g. grooming |
| 8) growing | h. trims |
| 9) ear | i. coat |
| 10) floppy | j. part |

b) Decide which of the words on the left collocate with the nouns on the right:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. to feel | a) an aversion |
| 2. to have | b) tools |
| 3. to use | c) matting |
| 4. to prevent | d) nail |
| 5. to be prone to | e) dog |
| 6. to develop | f) instruction |
| 7. to bathe | g) best |
| 8. to follow | h) disease |
| 9. to trim | i) a skin |
| 10. to be predisposed to | j) tangling |

EXERCISE 6. Find in the text the words which have the similar meaning as the following words:

Clipping, foot, rubbish, service, treatment, property.

EXERCISE 7. a) Translate the following definitions of the words:

1. *Haircut* is an act of cutting someone's hair.
2. *Aversion* is a strong feeling that you dislike someone or something.
3. *Itchy* is an unpleasant feeling on your skin that makes you want to scratch it.
4. *Medication* is a drug that you take to treat or cure an illness.
5. *Ownership* is an attitude of accepting responsibility for something and taking control of how it develops.

b) Match the following words with its definitions:

Paw, debris, maintenance, bathing, coat.

1. the activity of swimming in a river or lake, or in the sea;
2. work that is done to keep something such as a building, machine, or piece of equipment repaired and in good condition;
3. rubbish or pieces of useless material that make a place untidy;
4. the fur or hair on an animal's skin;
5. the foot of some animals such as cats, dogs, and bears.

Unit 6

.....
Theme: Keeping dogs healthy

Text: Keeping your dog healthy
.....

EXERCISE 1. Read, translate and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the text and dialog:

- 1) **vet, veterinarian.** Find a veterinarian you can trust and visit regularly. Ideally, routine wellness examinations should be performed by your vet twice a year.
- 2) **veterinary care, overall.** High-quality veterinary care sets the foundation for your dog's overall health.
- 3) **underestimate.** Many dog owners underestimate their dogs' exercise needs in relation to keeping their dog healthy.
- 4) **puppy, senior dog.** Puppies and senior dogs should be seen even more frequently.
- 5) **to be linked to.** If a problem occurs in one of these areas, it may be linked to improper diet.
- 6) **vaccination.** Talk to your vet about appropriate vaccinations.
- 7) **a diagnosis of separation anxiety.** Destructive behavior may lead to a diagnosis of separation anxiety or other behavioral problems.
- 8) **to conceal.** Many dogs will instinctively try to conceal signs of serious illness.
- 9) **a mild illness.** Just like you, your dog can develop a mild illness that resolves on its own, so not all signs are reasons for alarm.
- 10) **'fancy' dog.** Grooming is not just for "fancy" dogs.
- 11) **the meantime.** You might even notice an improvement in your own health in the meantime.
- 12) **regimen.** Over time, determine the ideal exercise regimen for your dog and establish a routine.
- 13) **energy surplus.** While these conditions truly exist, in many cases the behavior is actually the result of an energy surplus.
- 14) **dental care.** Don't wait until dental disease is present - start focusing on preventive dental care right now, if you have not already.
- 15) **plaque, tartar.** Plaque and tartar build-up can lead to serious health problems.
- 16) **to be displaying signs of illness.** If your dog is displaying signs of illness, contact your vet right away.

EXERCISE 2. Read the text and translate:

Keeping your dog healthy

All good dog owners want to keep their dogs healthy. You love your dog, and you want her to be healthy and happy. Help keep your dog on the path to wellness with these dog health guidelines.

1. Expert Veterinary Care

High-quality veterinary care sets the foundation for your dog's overall health. Find a veterinarian you can trust and visit regularly. Ideally, routine wellness examinations should be performed by your vet twice a year. Puppies and senior dogs should be seen even more frequently. Talk to your vet about appropriate vaccinations. If your dog has special needs, a chronic health condition or other illness, comply with your vet's recommendations.

2. Optimum Nutrition

Proper nutrition is fundamental for keeping all dogs healthy. Diet directly affects your dog's skin and coat, weight, energy level, and gastrointestinal function. If a problem occurs in one of these areas, it may be linked to improper diet. Choose a high-quality dog food made by a reputable company, or learn about homemade diets. Once you find the right food for your dog, use that food consistently. Watch your dog's response to the diet over 4 to 8 weeks.

3. Routine Exercise

Many dog owners underestimate their dogs' exercise needs in relation to keeping their dog healthy. Destructive behavior may lead to a diagnosis of separation anxiety or other behavioral problems. While these conditions truly exist, in many cases the behavior is actually the result of an energy surplus. If you feed your dog a healthy diet, it should give her plenty of energy. However, if your dog can't release that energy with exercise, it may be released on your furniture, carpet, doorways, or even your prized collection of rare books.

Before you blame your dog for the damage, ask yourself if she's getting enough exercise. In general, dogs need at least 1 to 2 hours of exercise per day, but this varies by breed, size, and age. Over time, determine the ideal exercise regimen for your dog and establish a routine. You might even notice an improvement in your own health in the meantime.

4. Dental Care

It can be all too easy to forget about your dog's teeth until you get a whiff of bad breath. Plaque and tartar build-up can lead to serious health problems. Don't wait until dental disease is present - start focusing on preventive dental care right now, if you have not already. You can brush your dog's teeth, use oral rinses, feed dental treats, or all of the above - just do something. And don't forget to talk to your vet about your dog's teeth. Professional cleanings may be necessary from time to time.

5. Regular Grooming

Grooming is not just for "fancy" dogs. All dogs need some degree of basic physical upkeep. In general, your dog's grooming needs will be based on her breed.

However, your dog may have special needs due to health conditions such as allergies. The average short-haired dog will benefit from a monthly nail trim, bath, and brushing. Long-haired dogs should be brushed out daily.

Dogs with continuously growing hair may need a haircut every week or two. Once you determine your dog's grooming needs, decide if you will be doing it yourself, or if you need to hire a professional. Either way, schedule grooming sessions for your dog on a regular basis.

6. Watch for Warning Signs

Because our dogs cannot speak in words, we must rely on the signs they give us when it comes to analyzing our dog's health. Your dog may exhibit a variety of signs that indicate a health problem. Just like you, your dog can develop a mild illness that resolves on its own, so not all signs are reasons for alarm.

Many dogs will instinctively try to conceal signs of serious illness. Learn what to watch for and how to act appropriately before the illness becomes out of control. If your dog is displaying signs of illness, contact your vet right away.

EXERCISE 3. Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1) You love your dog, and you want her to be healthy and happy, don't you?
- 2) How often should dog be performed by vet?
- 3) Is proper nutrition fundamental for keeping all dogs healthy?
- 4) What can lead to serious health problems?
- 5) What kinds of dog health guidelines do you know?

EXERCISE 4. Retell the text using the follow structure:

1. I would like to tell you about
2. It includes
3. I would like to tell you about one of them:

EXERCISE 5. a) Try to match up the words in column A with the words in column B to form meaningful phrases:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) senior | a. exercise |
| 2) homemade | b. care |
| 3) routine | c. behavior |
| 4) behavioral | d. grooming |
| 5) dental | e. dogs |
| 6) regular | f. illness |
| 7) energy | g. vaccinations |
| 8) mild | h. surplus |
| 9) appropriate | i. problems |
| 10) destructive | j. diets |

b) Decide which of the words on the left collocate with the nouns on the right:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. to find | a) regimen |
| 2. to have | b) signs of illness |
| 3. to determine | c) dog's teeth |
| 4. to brush | d) needs |
| 5. to speak | e) yourself |
| 6. to conceal | f) the foundation |
| 7. to keep | g) teeth |
| 8. to forget about | h) a vet |
| 9. to set | i) healthy |
| 10. to ask | j) in words |

EXERCISE 6. a) Translate the following definitions of the words:

1. *Vet* is an animal doctor.
2. *Regimen* is a programme of medical treatment, exercise or special food for improving your health or appearance..
3. *Meantime* is during the time between two events or between the present time and a future event.
4. *Plaque* is a substance that forms on your teeth and in which bacteria can grow and damage your teeth.
5. *Illness* is the state of feeling ill or of having a disease.

b) Match the following words with its definitions:

Vaccination, tartar, underestimate, to conceal, diagnosis

1. a hard substance that forms on your teeth and can cause them to decay;
2. a statement about what disease someone has, based on examining them;
3. to treat a person or an animal with a vaccine to protect them against a disease;
4. to prevent someone from seeing or knowing your feelings;
5. to think that someone has less power or ability than they really have.

Unit 7

.....
Theme: Training of dogs

Texts: Teaching your dog commands

Modern Dog Training

Grammar Structure: Sequence of Tenses
.....

EXERCISE 1. Read, translate and study the use of the new words to read and discuss the text and dialog:

- 1) **command, basic commands.** Start with the more basic commands and once those are mastered, move on to others.
- 2) **to respond.** Your dog needs to know how to respond to its owner in order to stay safe.
- 3) **emergency recall.** Next, spend a few minutes several times each day this week working on the down command and teaching your dog the emergency recall.
- 4) **“sit” and “down” commands.** Once your dog has mastered "sit" and "down," you can move on to these more complicated commands
- 5) **day-to-day activity.** You can wait until it comes up in your regular day-to-day activities.
- 6) **to crop up.** You can practice this in regular training sessions, or you can wait for opportunities to crop up each day.
- 7) **crate.** Make sure your dog waits before going outdoors or coming out of its crate.
- 8) **“drop it” command.** In several short training sessions each day, teach your dog the "drop it" command.
- 9) **“speak” and “quiet” commands.** Begin training your dog to be quiet by working on the "speak" and "quiet" commands.
- 10) **consequences.** The theory of operant conditioning and reward training deals with relationships between stimuli, responses, and consequences
- 11) **“come” command.** Instead of simply reacting to avoid punishment the puppy learns to think—associate your “come” command with receiving positive attention.
- 12) **coercion method.** The traditional coercion methods relied on waiting for the dog to make a mistake, then using leash-jerk corrections and physically pushing and positioning the dog.
- 13) **a jeck, leash-jerk, jerk-release.** A quick jerk-release directs the dog’s actions.
- 14) **training tools.** Some of the newest training tools reflect this evolution in training philosophy.
- 15) **lunging forward.** Tools like the Easy Walk Harness communicate with dogs in a natural fashion with gentle pressure, preventing them from jumping up or lunging forward.

16) the collar, “choke” collar, electronic collar, E-collars train. Electronic collars—those that deliver a remote-controlled low-impulse shock to correct poor behavior—are even more controversial.

17) collapsed trachea. Puppies and toy dog breeds are particularly prone to injuries like collapsed trachea and can be permanently damaged by a jerk to the neck.

18) “cookie” reward. Sound signals such as a clicker training tool, or “cookie” (food) rewards.

EXERCISE 2. Read the text and translate:

Teach Your Dog Commands

Learning commands is essential for dog training. Your dog needs to know how to respond to its owner in order to stay safe. Start with the more basic commands and once those are mastered, move on to others.

- **Sit:** Work on teaching your dog to sit. Plan on spending about 5 minutes a few times each day this week working on the "sit" command.

- **Down and Emergency recall:** Next, spend a few minutes several times each day this week working on the down command and teaching your dog the emergency recall.

- **Come and Leave it:** Once your dog has mastered "sit" and "down," you can move on to these more complicated commands.

- **Stop jumping:** You can set aside time each day to practice this behavior, or you can wait until it comes up in your regular day-to-day activities (like when your dog jumps up to greet people coming in the door) to work on it.

- **Wait:** You can practice this in regular training sessions, or you can wait for opportunities to crop up each day. Make sure your dog waits before going outdoors or coming out of its crate.

- **Go to your place:** Begin working on teaching your dog to go to a specific place and lie down in your home. Some great times to practice having your dog lay calmly in place: during mealtimes or when you're sitting watching television or reading a book.

- **Drop it:** In several short training sessions each day, teach your dog the "drop it" command.

- **Stop barking:** Begin training your dog to be quiet by working on the "speak" and "quiet" commands. You can do this during training sessions or you can wait until your dog barks and use it as an opportunity to practice.

EXERCISE 3. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What is essential for dog training?
2. What does your dog need to know?
3. What basic commands do you know?

EXERCISE 4. a) Try to match up the words in column A with the words in column B to form meaningful phrases:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. specific | 1) times |
| b. basic | 2) command |
| c. emergency | 3) training |
| d. a few | 4) session |
| e. day-to-day | 5) place |
| f. regular | 6) a book |
| g. training | 7) day |
| h. 'drop it' | 8) activity |
| i. each | 9) commands |
| j. reading | 10) recall |

b) Decide which of the words on the left collocate with the nouns on the right:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. to be | a) safe |
| 2. to stay | b) calmly |
| 3. to start with | c) several times |
| 4. to spend | d) its owner |
| 5. to practice | e) a specific place |
| 6. to crop up | f) people |
| 7. to go to | g) each day |
| 8. to lay | h) behavior |
| 9. to respond to | i) essential for |
| 10. to greet | j) basic commands |

EXERCISE 5. Match the following words with its definitions:

To respond, session, day-to-day, crate, to crop up

1. a period of time used for a particular activity;
2. a large container in which animals are kept;
3. to react to something by taking a particular course of action;
4. to happen suddenly or unexpectedly;
5. happening every day as part of your normal life.

EXERCISE 6. Read the text and translate:

Modern Dog Training

The theory of operant conditioning and reward training deals with relationships between stimuli, responses, and consequences—the puppy learns that what he does is critical to what happens next. Instead of simply reacting to avoid punishment the puppy learns to think—associate your “come” command with receiving positive attention.

The traditional coercion methods relied on waiting for the dog to make a mistake, then using leash-jerk corrections and physically pushing and positioning the dog. With the new protocol, puppies are encouraged to want to perform the task on their own.

Dr. Dunbar urges owners to see pet dog training from the dog's point of view. “Training should be efficient, effective, easy, and enjoyable, or pet owners and the dogs won’t do it,” he says.

Training Equipment

Some of the newest training tools reflect this evolution in training philosophy. Tools like the Easy Walk Harness communicate with dogs in a natural fashion with gentle pressure, preventing them from jumping up or lunging forward. The Halti and the Gentle Leader head halters fit over the dog’s face, and with gentle guidance, gets even giant-size dogs to go where guided—no jerking necessary.

The more traditional slip, Martingale or “choke” collars must be fitted appropriately and used correctly. A quick jerk-release directs the dog’s actions. But if fitted wrong, the collar won’t release the pressure, so a pet owner can easily hurt the dog by accident. Puppies and toy dog breeds are particularly prone to injuries like collapsed trachea and can be permanently damaged by a jerk to the neck.

Electronic collars—those that deliver a remote-controlled low-impulse shock to correct poor behavior—are even more controversial. Many ethicists object to their use altogether. Even proponents agree that only professional trainers are qualified to use electronic training tools. E-collars train based on punishing bad actions rather than rewarding good behavior and dogs often revert to old habits and run away unless they wear the collar all of the time.

No puppy should EVER be fitted with a shock collar. Period!

Reward Training

Other training techniques teach pets to recognize the desired behavior by linking the action to appropriately timed verbal praise, sound signals such as a clicker training tool, or “cookie” (food) rewards. Whether you use a head halter, a clicker or verbal command, or cookie power, the major part of training involves teaching the puppy or adult dog *to want to comply*.

“‘If you sit, Fido, I’ll open the door.’ Or ‘If you sit, I’ll put your leash on.’ ‘If you sit, I’ll throw the tennis ball,’” says Dr. Dunbar, “so then the dog says, ‘I love this sitting thing!’” Dr. Dunbar says teaching the dog the meaning of the word “sit” is

only five percent of the training; 95 percent of training teaches the dog, “Why do it?”

“Training is a way the two of you learn to dance together in a very individual and exquisite choreography,” he says. “You learn to lead and follow each other’s lead—and you don’t invite someone to dance by jerking on their necklace or necktie!”

EXERCISE 7. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What did the traditional coercion methods rely on?
2. What is the electronic collar?
3. Does Dr. Dunbar urge owners to see pet dog training from the dog's point of view?
4. Who are qualified to use electronic training tools?
5. What does E-collars train base on?

EXERCISE 8. a) Try to match up the words in column A with the words in column B to form meaningful phrases:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. reward | b) methods |
| 2. positive | c) tools |
| 3. coercion | d) train |
| 4. lunging | e) training |
| 5. collapsed | f) command |
| 6. electronic | g) reward |
| 7. e-collars | h) forward |
| 8. 'cookie' | i) collar |
| 9. 'come' | j) attention |
| 10. training | g) trachea |

b) Decide which of the words on the left collocate with the nouns on the right:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. to deal with | a) the collar |
| 2. to make | b) owner |
| 3. to be | c) training tools |
| 4. to urge | d) behavior |
| 5. to reflect | e) a mistake |
| 6. to use | f) comply |
| 7. to correct | g) critical |
| 8. to base on | h) evolution |
| 9. to wear | i) relationship |
| 10. to want to | j) punishing |

EXERCISE 9. Match the following words with its definitions:

Consequence, dog collar, coercion, jerk , equipment.

1. a collar around a dog's neck that you can fasten to a lea;
2. the use of force or threats to make someone do something;
3. the tools, machines, or other things that you need for a particular job or activity;
4. a result or effect of something;
5. to move very suddenly, or to make something move suddenly.

Unit 8

.....
Theme: Breeds of Dogs

Text: Do you know your breed group

Grammar Structure: Directed and Reported speech
.....

EXERCISE 1. Read the text and translate: Примечание: классификация собак American Kennel Club

Do you know your breed groups

Dog breeds are divided further into groups by the major kennel clubs of the world.

These groupings tell us a lot about the animal's good and bad personality traits, habits, and most importantly, whether the dog would be compatible with us.

Whether you register your dog with a national kennel club or not, it is good to understand how your breed is grouped or classified.

The AKC classifies dogs:

Terrier Group	Toy Group	Working Group	Non-Sporting Group	Sporting Group	Hound Group	Herding Group
Terrier Dogs	Toys	Working Dogs	Non-Sporting Dogs	Sporting Dogs	Hounds	Herders



Terriers are an easy group to begin with because most countries in the English Speaking world use the same term. They are small to medium sized dogs that were originally bred to rid the world of vermin.

Most terriers have either prick ears or dropped ears and come in a broad range of colors. Their hair coats can be wiry, but many have soft, not shedding coats.

Most terriers can be identified as belonging to this group based on their name: Cairn Terriers, Irish Terriers, Scottish Terriers, West Highland White Terriers are part of this classification.

Yorkshire Terriers, however, are not part of the terrier group, even though their name suggests otherwise. Yorkies are classified as Toys.

Terriers can be described as busy, feisty, and active. They prefer to be part of the action and have a real zest for life.

Terriers are smart, affectionate, and vocal making them great watch dogs. Most do best as an only child because some have difficulty getting along with other dogs.

Terriers do best in families with active children, or with singles or couples that thrive on the energy that these dogs exude.

Toy Breeds



www.dog-breeds-expert.com

Toys are generally small dogs under 20 pounds (9.0 kg) that make exceptional companions. Most have been developed for centuries with one purpose in mind—to assure their owners are never without companionship.

They are classified in this group because of their size, but as a group they can be quite different from each other.

Many toys make great lap dogs, but not all. Characteristics that seem to set Toys apart from other dogs besides their small size includes stubbornness, watchdog ability due to their vocal tendencies and affection.

They also tend to underestimate their size and tend to take control making owners wonder who is really in control.

Small Dog Syndrome refers to a collection of problems originating in small breed dogs who tend to consider themselves the Alpha Dog regardless of size. Difficulty housebreaking is an issue in the toy breeds.

These dogs are loving, cuddly, spunky and playful. They are devoted to their owners and their own job in life is to please their owner.

Working Group



These working dogs are the large, sturdy breeds that have a job to do. Whether it is guarding property, pulling sleds, or serving in the military, working dogs are not content unless they have a job to do.

These dogs are not couch potatoes, but rather need much exercise. Intelligent, Independent, protective, and loyal, these dogs make excellent family pets if their owners are experienced and willing to take the time to socialize and train.

These are the dogs that serve as assistance dogs, police dogs and in search and rescue. They are alert, courageous, hardy, self-confident and dominant.

Non-Sporting Dogs



This is a catch-all grouping for all of those dogs that don't seem to fit into the other classifications. They were developed for many reasons and share few characteristics in common.

What we can say is they aren't working dogs, sporting dogs, terrier dogs, or herding dogs. Most are too big to be considered toys.

This group is unique. Size-wise, they range from the small Tibetan spaniel to the big Standard Poodle and everything in between.

Some have long coats, others have short coats; some love everyone and others reserve their love for their owner.

They don't even have much in the way of looks in common. Consider the wrinkled appearance of the Shar Pei to the sleek, smooth Dalmatian to the curly look of the Standard Poodle.

If classified in another kennel club, you might find these dogs listed as Northern Breeds or Companions.

Sporting Group



If you are an active person, a sporting dog might be just right for you. They are generally larger breed dogs but some like the Spaniels are smaller. This is a diverse group of dogs but each type excels at a particular job.

They make great pets but need owners willing to provide enough exercise to meet their high activity demands. As a rule, they are known to be vocal, but likable. Most are remarkably intelligent and will make excellent family pets.

Sturdy and athletic, sporting breeds are known to get along well with children and other dogs.



Hound dogs have been developed throughout the world to do one of two jobs: See or Smell.

Scenthounds

Scenthounds have several things in common. They have long droopy ears, large nasal cavities, loose wet lips that often drool, and bark that is hard to ignore. They are not fast runners like their cousins the sighthounds. They can follow their prey simply by keeping their noses to the ground. They come in several sizes, but most are medium to large breed dogs. They come in different colors, but most are some shade of brown or tan.

Sighthounds

Sighthounds are the sprinters in the dog world. Some are so fast that they would win every race with a human. They can take off after anything that resembles prey so secure fenced in yards are a must for most sighthounds. They also do not do well around small pets (mice, hamsters, gerbils, and so forth) because they see them as prey.

This group is diverse in size from tiny to giant. Colors vary but are mostly shades of brown and tan. Most have very short coats and little grooming requirements.

Herding Group



Herding dogs were developed when people began keeping herds or flocks of animals. Some may have served as both guardian to the herds and as herder (German Shepherd Dogs, Bouviers des Flandres, Briards, Old English Sheepdogs), but the majority of them had a specific job to do. Keep the animals together. Later, the group diversified based on their location and type of animals they were expected to herd.

Small Shetland Sheepdogs were perfect for herding the miniature sheep and horses found in the Shetland Islands off the coast of Scotland. Australian Cattle dogs were perfect for withstanding the heat of the outback and still surviving the long stock drives.

They also perform as search and rescue. As a group, they have plenty of energy and crave human attention. They are loyal, territorial, and have a strong chase instinct. Intelligence, confidence, courage, and the ability to problem solve may be the traits that set them apart from other groups of dogs. They are obedient, but may disobey a command if it means doing something that they know must be done.

Vocabulary:

Terrier group – Терьеры

Toy group – комнатно-декоративные

Working group – рабочие

Non-sporting group – неспортивные

Sporting group – спортивные

Hound group – охотничьи

Herding group – пастушьи

Traits – черты

To rid – избавляться

Prick ears – стоячие уши

Dropped ears – опущенные уши

Feisty – обидчивый, напористый

Zest for life – интерес к жизни

Lap dogs – комнатная собачка
Stubbornness – упорство, упрямство
To be alert – быть бдительным
Courageous – смелый, храбрый
Scenthounds – гончие
Sighthounds – борзые
Gerbil – песчаная крыса
Withstand – противостояние
To crave human attention – жаждать человеческого внимания
To be obedient – быть послушным
Disobey – не подчиняться

EXERCISE 2. Read the text and answer the questions:

- 1) What types of dogs do you know?
- 2) What do terrier dogs prefer?
- 3) Who can be described as busy, feisty and active?
- 4) What do you know about toys?
- 5) Who serve as assistance dogs, police dogs and in search and rescue?
- 6) Why non-sporting dog's group is unique?
- 7) What types hound dogs do you know?
- 8) When were herding dogs developed?

EXERCISE 3. a) Try to match up the words in column A with the words in column B to form meaningful phrases:

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) sporting | a. for life |
| 2) prick | b. pets |
| 3) zest | c. Terriers |
| 4) lap | d. person |
| 5) human | e. group |
| 6) Irish | f. in the military |
| 7) family | g. attention |
| 8) active | h. instinct |
| 9) chase | i. dogs |
| 10) serving | j. ears |

b) Decide which of the words on the left collocate with the nouns on the right:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. to be | a) control |
| 2. to set | b) the animals together |
| 3. to crave | c) dog |
| 4. to register | d) a particular job |

- 5. to take
- 6. to please
- 7. to guard
- 8. to pull
- 9. to excel at
- 10. to keep

- e) owner
- f) sled
- g) alert
- h) attention
- i) property
- j) apart

EXERCISE 4. a) Match the following words with its definitions:

To crave, disobey, withstand, zest, lapdog.

- 1. to be strong enough not to be harmed or destroyed by something;
- 2. to want something very much and in a way that is very hard to control;
- 3. a small pet dog;
- 4. to deliberately do the opposite of what someone in authority has told you to do, or deliberately not obey a rule;
- 5. great enthusiasm or interest.

b) Use the dictionary to find the meaning of the following words:

Stubbornness, courageous, obedient, to rid, feisty.

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