

ANIMALS







animal - ЖИВОТНОЕ

['æniməl]



**domestic animal -
домашнее животное**

[də 'mestik 'æniməl]



**pet - домашнее
животное, питомец**

[pet]



**wild animal - дикое
животное**

[waɪld 'æniməl]



**herbivorous animal -
травоядное животное**

[hɜ:'bɪvərəs 'æniməl]



**carnivorous animal -
плотоядное животное**

[kɑ:'nɪvərəs 'æniməl]



predatory animal -
ХИЩНИК

[ˈpredətəri ˈæniməl]

Animals are multicellular, eukaryotic organisms in the biological kingdom Animalia. With few exceptions, animals consume organic material, breathe oxygen, are able to move, can reproduce sexually, and go through an ontogenetic stage in which their body consists of a hollow sphere of cells, the blastula, during embryonic development. Over 1.5 million living animal species have been described—of which around 1 million are insects—but it has been estimated there are over 7 million animal species in total. Animals range in length from 8.5 micrometres to 33.6 metres. They have complex interactions with each other and their environments, forming intricate food webs. The scientific study of animals is known as zoology.

Most living animal species are in Bilateria, a clade whose members have a bilaterally symmetric body plan. The Bilateria include the protostomes—in which many groups of invertebrates are found, such as nematodes, arthropods, and molluscs—and the deuterostomes, containing both the echinoderms as well as the chordates, the latter containing the vertebrates. Life forms interpreted as early animals were present in the Ediacaran biota of the late Precambrian. Many modern animal phyla became clearly established in the fossil record as marine species during the Cambrian explosion, which began around 542 million years ago. 6,331 groups of genes common to all living animals have been identified; these may have arisen from a single common ancestor that lived 650 million years ago.

Animals have several characteristics that set them apart from other living things. Animals are eukaryotic and multicellular. Unlike plants and algae, which produce their own nutrients animals are heterotrophic, feeding on organic material and digesting it internally. With very few exceptions, animals respire aerobically. All animals are motile (able to spontaneously move their bodies) during at least part of their life cycle, but some animals, such as sponges, corals, mussels, and barnacles, later become sessile. The blastula is a stage in embryonic development that is unique to animals, (though it has been lost in some) allowing cells to be differentiated into specialised tissues and organs.

All animals are composed of cells, surrounded by a characteristic extracellular matrix composed of collagen and elastic glycoproteins. During development, the animal extracellular matrix forms a relatively flexible framework upon which cells can move about and be reorganised, making the formation of complex structures possible. This may be calcified, forming structures such as shells, bones, and spicules. In contrast, the cells of other multicellular organisms (primarily algae, plants, and fungi) are held in place by cell walls, and so develop by progressive growth. Animal cells uniquely possess the cell junctions called tight junctions, gap junctions, and desmosomes.

With few exceptions—in particular, the sponges and placozoans—animal bodies are differentiated into tissues.[19] These include muscles, which enable locomotion, and nerve tissues, which transmit signals and coordinate the body. Typically, there is also an internal digestive chamber with either one opening (in Ctenophora, Cnidaria, and flatworms) or two openings (in most bilaterians).

Nearly all animals make use of some form of sexual reproduction. They produce haploid gametes by meiosis; the smaller, motile gametes are spermatozoa and the larger, non-motile gametes are ova. These fuse to form zygotes, which develop via mitosis into a hollow sphere, called a blastula. In sponges, blastula larvae swim to a new location, attach to the seabed, and develop into a new sponge. In most other groups, the blastula undergoes more complicated rearrangement. It first invaginates to form a gastrula with a digestive chamber and two separate germ layers, an external ectoderm and an internal endoderm. In most cases, a third germ layer, the mesoderm, also develops between them. These germ layers then differentiate to form tissues and organs.

Repeated instances of mating with a close relative during sexual reproduction generally leads to inbreeding depression within a population due to the increased prevalence of harmful recessive traits. Animals have evolved numerous mechanisms for avoiding close inbreeding.

Some animals are capable of asexual reproduction, which often results in a genetic clone of the parent. This may take place through fragmentation; budding, such as in Hydra and other cnidarians; or parthenogenesis, where fertile eggs are produced without mating, such as in aphids.

Animals are categorised into ecological groups depending on how they obtain or consume organic material, including carnivores, herbivores, omnivores, detritivores, and parasites. Interactions between animals form complex food webs. In carnivorous or omnivorous species, predation is a consumer-resource interaction where a predator feeds on another organism (called its prey). Selective pressures imposed on one another lead to an evolutionary arms race between predator and prey, resulting in various anti-predator adaptations. Almost all multicellular predators are animals. Some consumers use multiple methods; for example, in parasitoid wasps, the larvae feed on the hosts' living tissues, killing them in the process, but the adults primarily consume nectar from flowers. Other animals may have very specific feeding behaviours, such as hawksbill sea turtles primarily eating sponges.

Most animals rely on the biomass and energy produced by plants through photosynthesis. Herbivores eat plant material directly, while carnivores, and other animals on higher trophic levels typically acquire it indirectly by eating other animals. Animals oxidize carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, and other biomolecules to unlock the chemical energy of molecular oxygen, which allows the animal to grow and to sustain biological processes such as locomotion. Animals living close to hydrothermal vents and cold seeps on the dark sea floor consume organic matter of archaea and bacteria produced in these locations through chemosynthesis (by oxidizing inorganic compounds, such as hydrogen sulfide).

Animals originally evolved in the sea. Lineages of arthropods colonised land around the same time as land plants, probably between 510 and 471 million years ago during the Late Cambrian or Early Ordovician. Vertebrates such as the lobe-finned fish Tiktaalik started to move on to land in the late Devonian, about 375 million years ago. Animals occupy virtually all of earth's habitats and microhabitats, including salt water, hydrothermal vents, fresh water, hot springs, swamps, forests, pastures, deserts, air, and the interiors of animals, plants, fungi and rocks. Animals are however not particularly heat tolerant; very few of them can survive at constant temperatures above 50 °C. Only very few species of animals (mostly nematodes) inhabit the most extreme cold deserts of continental Antarctica.

The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived, weighing up to at least 190 tonnes and measuring up to 33.6 metres long. The largest extant terrestrial animal is the African bush elephant, weighing up to 12.25 tonnes and measuring up to 10.67 metres long. The largest terrestrial animals that ever lived were titanosaur sauropod dinosaurs such as Argentinosaurus, which may have weighed as much as 73 tonnes. Several animals are microscopic; some Myxozoa never grow larger than 20 µm, and one of the smallest species is no more than 8.5 µm when fully grown.



fox - лиса

[fɒks]



mouse - мышь

[maʊs]



wolf - волк

[wʊlf]



bear - медведь

[bɛə]



hare - заяц

[hɛə]



squirrel - белка

['skwɪrəl]



hedgehog - ёж

['hedʒhɒg]



porcupine - дикобраз

['pɔ:kjʊrɪn]



badger - барсук

['bædʒə]



raccoon - енот

[rə'ku:n]



deer - олень

[diə]



elk - лось

[elk]



fallow deer - лань

['fæləʊ diə]



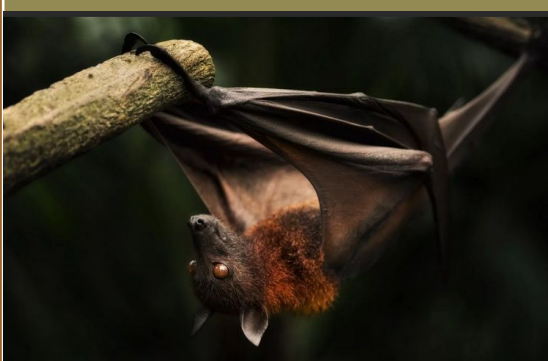
chipmunk - бурундук

['tʃɪpmʌŋk]



flying squirrel - белка-
летяга

['flaɪŋ 'skwɪrəl]



bat - летучая мышь

[bæt]



puma - пума

['pjʊ:mə]



sable - соболь

[seɪbl]



weasel - ласка

[wi:zəl]



mink - норка

[mɪŋk]



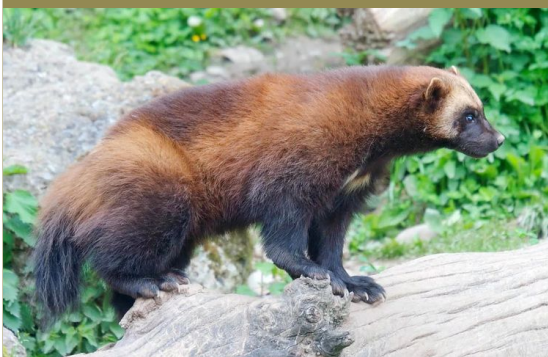
ermine - горноста́й

[ˈɜːmɪn]



jungle cat -
камышовый кот

[dʒʌŋgl kæt]



wolverine - **росомаха**

['wʊlvəri:n]



bison - **бизон, зубр**

[baɪsn]



otter - выдра

['ɒtə]



ferret - хорек

['ferɪt]



beaver - бобр

['bi:və]



lynx - рысь

[lɪŋks]



reindeer - северный
олень

['reɪndɪə]



lemming - лемминг

['lemɪŋ]



polar fox - песец

['pəʊlə'fɒks]



**polar bear - белый
медведь**

['pəʊlə 'beə]



**polar wolf - полярный
волк**

['pəʊlə wʊlf]



snowy owl - белая сова

['snəʊi əʊl]



auk - гагарка

[ɔ:k]



ptarmigan - белая
куропатка

['tɑ:mɪgən]



puffin - тупик

['pʌfɪn]



chimp - шимпанзе

[tʃɪmp]



elephant - слон

[ˈelɪfənt]



koala - коала

[kəʊˈɑ:lə]



lion - лев

[ˈlaɪən]



monkey - обезьяна

[ˈmʌŋki]



tiger - тигр

[ˈtaɪgə]



zebra - зебра

[ˈzi:brə]



giraffe - жираф

[dʒɪˈrɑ:f]



rhino - носорог

[ˈraɪnəʊ]



hippo - **ГИППОПОТАМ**

[ˈhɪpəʊ]



kangaroo - **КЕНГУРУ**

[kæŋgəˈruː]



panda - **ПАНДА**

[ˈpændə]



red panda - красная
панда

[red 'pændə]



camel - верблюд

['kæmə]



leopard - леопард

['lepəd]



panther - пантера

['pæntə]



hyena - гиена

[ha'i:nə]



meerkat - сурикат

['mi:kət]



antelope - антилопа

[ˈæntɪləʊp]

A **pet**, or **companion animal**, is an animal kept primarily for a person's company or entertainment rather than as a working animal, livestock or a laboratory animal. Popular pets are often considered to have attractive appearances, intelligence and relatable personalities, but some pets may be taken in on an altruistic basis (such as a stray animal) and accepted by the owner regardless of these characteristics.

Two of the most popular pets are dogs and cats; the technical term for a cat lover is an ailurophile and a dog lover a cynophile. Other animals commonly kept include: rabbits; ferrets; pigs; rodents, such as gerbils, hamsters, chinchillas, rats, mice, and guinea pigs; avian pets, such as parrots, passerines and fowls; reptile pets, such as turtles, alligators, crocodiles, lizards, and snakes; aquatic pets, such as fish, freshwater and saltwater snails, amphibians like frogs and salamanders; and arthropod pets, such as tarantulas and hermit crabs. Small pets may be grouped together as pocket pets, while the equine and bovine group include the largest companion animals.

Pets provide their owners both physical and emotional benefits. Walking a dog can provide both the human and the dog with exercise, fresh air and social interaction. Pets can give companionship to people who are living alone or elderly adults who do not have adequate social interaction with other people. There is a medically approved class of therapy animals, mostly dogs or cats, that are brought to visit confined humans, such as children in hospitals or elders in nursing homes. Pet therapy utilizes trained animals and handlers to achieve specific physical, social, cognitive or emotional goals with patients.



cat - кот

[kæt]



dog - собака

[dɒg]



rat - крыса

[ræt]



mouse - мышь

[maʊs]



hamster - хомяк

['hæmstə]



rabbit - кролик

['ræbɪt]



chinchilla - шиншилла

[tʃɪn 'tʃɪlə]



guinea pig - морская свинка

['ɡɪni piɡ]



parrot - попугай

['pærət]



**budgie - волнистый
попугайчик**

['bʌdʒɪ]



canary - канарейка

[kə'neəri]



tortoise - черепаха

['tɔ:təs]



frog - лягушка

[frɒg]



fish - рыбка

[fɪʃ]



goldfish - золотая
рыбка

['gəʊldfɪʃ]