

The Octopus: The Ocean's Escape Artist

Anglický text s pracovním listem · Úroveň: Začátečník (A1-A2) · 5 otázek · Klíč na samostatné straně



interaktivní verze

Jméno: _____ Třída: _____ Datum: _____ Skóre: _____ / 5

Text

One night in 2016, an octopus called Inky climbed out of his tank in a New Zealand aquarium. Earlier that day, someone worked on the tank and did not close the lid properly. Inky crossed the floor, found a narrow drainpipe and disappeared into the sea. The staff never saw him again, and his escape made the news all over the world.

How can a big animal like that get through such a small pipe? The answer is surprising: an octopus has no bones at all. Its soft body can change shape like water in a bag. The hardest part of the animal is its beak, so an octopus can squeeze through any hole big enough for its beak.

An octopus has three hearts: one sends blood around the body and the other two push it through the gills. Its blood is blue, not red, because it carries oxygen with copper instead of iron. Copper works better than iron in cold water with little oxygen.

An octopus also thinks in a very unusual way. It has about five hundred million nerve cells, the same number as a dog, but two thirds of them are not in its head. They are in its arms, so every arm can taste, touch and decide almost on its own.

Scientists believe that an octopus is colour-blind and sees the world in grey. Even so, it can change the colour of its skin in less than a second to hide on a rock or a plant. Nobody is quite sure how a colour-blind animal knows which colours to copy. Inky did not need to change colour that night; he only needed an open lid and a pipe to the sea.

Slovíčka z článku

Anglicky	Výslovnost	Česky
octopus	/ˈɒktəpəs/	chobotnice
aquarium	/əˈkweəriəm/	akvárium
tank	/tæŋk/	nádrž
lid	/lɪd/	víko
drainpipe	/ˈdreɪnpaɪp/	odpadní potrubí
narrow	/ˈnærəʊ/	úzký
escape	/ɪˈskeɪp/	útěk
to squeeze	/skwiːz/	protlačit se, zmáčknout
beak	/biːk/	zobák
gills	/gɪlz/	žábry
copper	/ˈkɒpə/	měď
iron	/ˈaɪən/	železo

Anglicky	Výslovnost	Česky
oxygen	/ˈɒksɪdʒən/	kyslík
nerve cell	/ˈnɜːv sel/	nervová buňka
colour-blind	/ˈkʌlə blaɪnd/	barvoslepý

Otázky k textu (zakroužkujte správnou odpověď)

1. How did Inky get out of the aquarium?

- A) He broke the glass wall of his tank at night
- B) A worker carried him back to the sea by mistake
- C) He climbed through an open window into the sea
- D) He crossed the floor and went down a drainpipe

2. Why can an octopus fit through very small holes?

- A) Because it has no bones and its soft body changes shape
- B) Because it can make itself much lighter in water
- C) Because its three hearts stop while it is moving
- D) Because its arms are much thinner than its head

3. What does the article say about the octopus's nerve cells?

- A) It has more of them than any other sea animal
- B) It has as many as a dog, and all are in its head
- C) Two thirds of them are in its arms, not its head
- D) It has very few, so each arm works very slowly

4. What is surprising about the way an octopus sees?

- A) It sees every colour but cannot change the colour of its skin
- B) Scientists think it sees only grey, yet it changes colour
- C) It sees colour only when it hides on a rock or a plant
- D) It changes colour slowly, over more than a minute

5. Why is copper useful in an octopus's blood?

- A) It makes the blood turn bright red in cold water
- B) It helps the animal get through narrow holes
- C) It works better than iron in cold water with little oxygen
- D) It lets the octopus hide on a rock or a plant

Klíč - řešení s vysvětlením

1. D) He crossed the floor and went down a drainpipe

První odstavec: Inky vylezl z nádrže, přešel po podlaze a zmizel úzkým odpadním potrubím do moře.

2. A) Because it has no bones and its soft body changes shape

Druhý odstavec: chobotnice nemá vůbec žádné kosti a měkké tělo mění tvar jako voda v sáčku. Limitem je jen zobák, nejtvrdší část těla.

3. C) Two thirds of them are in its arms, not its head

Čtvrtý odstavec: nervových buněk má zhruba pět set milionů, tedy asi jako pes, a dvě třetiny z nich nejsou v hlavě, ale v ramenech.

4. B) Scientists think it sees only grey, yet it changes colour

Poslední odstavec: vědci se domnívají, že chobotnice je barvoslepá a vidí svět v šedé, a přesto dokáže změnit barvu kůže za méně než vteřinu.

5. C) It works better than iron in cold water with little oxygen

Třetí odstavec: měď funguje ve studené vodě s malým množstvím kyslíku lépe než železo.