Welcome to spotlight, I’m Rena Dam and I’m Liz Waid. Spotlight uses a special English method of broadcasting. It is easier for people to understand no matter where in the world they live.

There is a large square stone near a river in Northern Wales, grass and trees surround it. This gray stone marks where someone is buried. One side of the buried stone is covered with writing, it tells this story:

In the 30s century the son of the king of North Wales has his home here. His name was Prince Cluemen. One day Prince Tumen went out hunting. He went without his faithful dog Alien. When Tumen came home, Galiet joyfully ran and jump to meet him but the dog was covered with blood. The Prince was frightened. Quickly he ran to find his son he found the baby bed empty the blanket and floor was covered with blood Cluemen felt insane with anger. He thought his dog has killed his baby. He quickly kill Galet with his sword. The dog’s dying cry was follow by a baby voice. The prince searched and discovered his son. The boy was not hurt but next to the baby lay the dog like body of a large wolf. Galiet the dog had killed this wild and fierce animal. The prince was full of regret. People say he never smile again. The prince buried Galiet here.

The dog Galet and the wolf may have looked very similar but they did not treat the people around them in the same way. Today’s spotlight is on dogs and their relationship with humans.

So what made Galet and the wolf so different. Many years ago, dogs and wolves were the same. But about 14000 years ago some wolves began to change. They will no longer as wild, no one knows exactly how this happened. Anges Philips of national Geographic Magazine thinks it may have happened like this: Some wolves move close to human cooking fire after smelling something good to eat then they worked to get closer to groups of humans, they did this by being helpful or proving they would not hurt people. The humans might have used the wolves better hunting skill to help them hunt animals. The wolves could warn human of danger at night.

Humans and wolves both lived in groups. The groups usually had a leader. The smaller weaker wolves knew how to obey the wolf leader so it was easy for them to learn to obey a human leader. Both humans and these smaller wolves got something good from this relationship. Anges Philips explains the result: Over thousands of years, human kept the large, rough wolves out of the human camps. This led to the development of different kind of dogs that were more friendly to people. They began to look different than wolves. They were generally smaller than wolves with a shorter nose. Today there are about 400 different kinds of dogs. People can see many of this kinds of dogs at dog’s show. At these shows, people bring their dogs to compete for a prize. The dogs run, walk and do tricks for the judges. Some of the dogs are as tall as the waist of a person. Others are small enough to be carried in one hand. Some dogs have long hair that reaches to the ground. Others have no hair at all.

Dogs can be very different in sizes, shapes and colors. Peter Tyson works for the science magazine novel. He explains why there are so many kinds of dogs.

There are so many kinds of dogs, mainly because of human and not natural selection. Through the late 19th century, humans would made dogs for special skills they wanted.

Humans made it or bred dogs such as greyhound for hunting. This dog is thin and very fast. It can run for a long time without getting tired. Humans have also breed dogs to work with the police. In Thailand, police use the dog’s good sense of smell to look for land miles. Other dogs work on farms. They help farmers to have many sheep or cows. These **herding** **dogs** help move and protect the animal. Dogs are trained to work with humans in many ways. But humans also breed dogs for something other and work. Peter Tyson of Nova explains.

It was not until the late 1800s that breeding for looks more than for behavior began. Breeders wanting to design the perfect breed are the reason why today we have so many different looking dogs.

Humans have spent a lot of time and effort breeding different kinds of dogs. But most dogs are not show dogs. Most dogs do not even work. Today the most common used of a dog is for friendship. Some people even consider their dog to be a part of their family. Scientists are finding that dogs can even understand human emotions.

Around the world today. There are more than four hundred million dogs. But their relationship with people is not always closed. Some of these dogs do not even have a home. They are stray. They live on the streets and often eat garbage. Diana Barucha is from Bangalore India. She started a program called stray dogs free Bangalore. She says that dogs should have a home with a human mattress. If not, she thinks that the dogs should be killed in a way that does not cause them pain. Diana told the news magazine Citizen Masters. If the dog population continue to increase, they will go back to leaving in a group and turn wide. They will start hunting like wide animals. This will be a danger for human life.

Rajas Suclar also lives in Bangalore. He does not want to kill the stray dogs. He offers a different solutions. If the city begins a waste management systems that works well. The food for stray dogs will be limited. This will limit the number of stray dogs in the area. Humans are still learning how to live together with dogs. This relationship can be wonderful, but difficult like in the story of Prince Tumen and his dog Galet. But people will continue to share their lives with man best friends. The dog

The writer and producer of this program was Rina Dam. The voices you heard were from the United States and the United Kingdom. All quotes were adapted for this program and voiced by Spotlight. You can listen to this program again and read it on the Internet at [www.radioenglish.net](http://www.radioenglish.net/). This program is called dogs and humans.

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