



Grado en Traducción
Grado en Lenguas Modernas

LIVING NEBRIJA
LIVING UNIVERSIDAD

Nombre: _____
Apellidos: _____
Fecha: _____
Titulación: _____

1. Read the following article

***Animal Language, Top 5 Most Amazing Examples of Animal Communication* by Andrew Latham By Mark Henderson, Science Editor**

Animals might not have a "proper" language in which to communicate, but communicate they do and in an amazing variety of ways.

Top 5, Ants

How do you organize a collective society of thousands of members without being able to say a word? Ants have found the answer in chemical communication. Ants have from 10 to 20 chemicals in different glands of their bodies depending on the species. Depending on the chemical released ants can signal alarm, invite friends to eat from a new food source or even organize military tactics when attacking an enemy, to mention a few of the 50 standard behavior patterns that have been observed by zoologists.

One of the most curious examples of ant's chemical communication is how they recognize dead ants when they sense the oleic acid that is released when an ant's body starts to decompose. A scientist with a dark sense of humor experimented with this method of communication by dropping a spot of oleic acid on a live ant. The other ants dutifully carted away the "dead" ant, screaming and kicking, to the cemetery outside the nest and continued to do so no matter how many times the poor "undead" ant walked back.

Top 4, Elephants

Elephants communicate a wide range of emotions using "elephant talk" by a combination of sound and body language signals that range from low frequency rumblings to high frequency trumpets, roars, bellows, barks and snorts. Interestingly many of the sounds in "elephant talk" are well below the level of human hearing but are so powerful elephants can hear them from several miles away.

Elephant communication is so complex; it is difficult for researchers what to make of it. Joyce Poole is a researcher that has dedicated over 20 years to the study of "elephant talk" has witnessed greetings between elephants that have been separated for a long time that included rushing together with their heads high up while flapping their ears and even putting their trunk into one another's mouth in a way of communicating the joy of meeting after a long time. Such communication and displays of affection strengthen the social networks between elephants.

Top 3, Bees

The search for food is always at the top of conversation subjects in animals and humans alike and bees are no exception. Searching for food is serious business for bees and finding it is a complicated ritual. Once food is found it is important to communicate the exact location to the rest of the hive. This is done by an amazing form of communication based on a series of dancelike movements that inform the hive of the quality and location of the food.

How do the bees communicate this vital information? The location of the food source is indicated by the rhythm of the dance and by the orientation of the axis of the tail with respect to gravity. If the food source is near the hive, a "round" dance is performed. A "tail-wagging" dance indicates that the food source is more than 80 meters (260 feet) away. This dance transmits precise information about direction as well as distance. The number of dance cycles performed by the bee in a certain length of time is inversely related to the distance of the food source. Thus, about 10 cycles are performed every 15 seconds for a food source 100 meters (330 feet) away, but only one cycle is made in that period if the food source is 10,000 meters (33,000 feet) away.

Top 2, Lions

Although lions are not renowned for their small talk skills research has shown that they are excellent communicators. A male's mighty roar is an obvious warning that can even freeze a prey or a male rival in its tracks. But lions are not all about killing, they are social cats, they will also roar just to keep in touch with the other members of the pride. This type of roar is softer and less assertive. One researcher reported a lion that was heard roaring every 15 minutes until his cousin answered. The chat continued for over 15 minutes until they finally met up to hang out, after which the roaring stopped.

Top 1, Plants talking to Animals

I know, I know, plants are not animals but they still deserve Top 1. You will not believe how some plants display amazing skills communication with other plants and even animals in order to save their necks, or should I say stalks.

Lima bean plants, for instance, will release a chemical distress signal when attacked by spider mites that attracts other mites that enjoy feeding on spider mites.

Similarly, corn, tobacco and cotton plants when invaded by caterpillars will segregate airborne chemicals that attract wasps, a sworn enemy of caterpillars. This form of communication is not

just a case of saying I am hurt, or hungry, or where to find food, it is a fabulously complex system that allows plants to call for the right type of help when needed and even warn other

plants. For example, willow, poplar, alder and birch trees when attacked by caterpillars, fungus or powdery mildew will send out chemicals to jump start the defense systems of other undamaged plants.

2. Comprehension (5 points)

1. What is the topic presented in the article?
 - a. Animals can speak.
 - b. Animals communicate.
 - c. Animals have a language.
2. How do ants communicate?
 - a. They segregate oleic acid from their glands.
 - b. They segregate chemical components from their bodies.
 - c. They smell fluids in other entities.
3. What is “elephant talk”?
 - a. Affection displays and roars.
 - b. Sounds below human ear.
 - c. Body movement combined with sounds.
4. How do bees communicate the location of food?
 - a. They dance.
 - b. By the number of dance cycles.
 - c. By the direction of the tail and the rhythm of the dance.
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a. Lions are very good at communication.
 - b. Plants “warn” other plants if there is any danger.
 - c. Plants cannot ask for help when they are attacked.

3. Lexis (5 points)

1. How would you translate the phrase “proper language” as found in the text?
 - a. Un lenguaje apropiado.
 - b. Un lenguaje propiamente dicho
 - c. Un lenguaje propio.

2. What does “tail-wagging” in this context?
 - a. Moving the tail briskly and repeatedly.
 - b. Dancing with the tail.
 - c. Moving the tail humorously.
3. How would you translate “chit chat”?
 - a. Charla.
 - b. Gruñido.
 - c. Rugido
4. What does *members of the pride* mean in this context?
 - a. miembros arrogantes.
 - b. miembros del grupo.
 - c. miembros de la manada.
5. How would you translate the phrase “birch trees when attacked by caterpillars, fungus or powdery mildew will send out chemicals to jump start the defense systems of other undamaged plants”?
 - a. Los abedules con orugas, hongos o moho despiden sustancias químicas para alarmar las defensas de otras plantas que no han sido dañadas todavía.
 - b. Los abedules que están siendo atacados por orugas, hongos o moho emiten productos químicos que reaviven las defensas de otras plantas no dañadas.
 - c. Los abedules invadidos por orugas, hongos o moho expelen sustancias químicas para reactivar los sistemas de defensa de otras plantas en buen estado.

4. Culture (5 points)

1. In which city is The White House located?
 - a. New York
 - b. Washington DC
 - c. Philadelphia
2. Barak Obama is the President of United States now. Who was the former President?
 - d. Ronald Reagan
 - e. Bill Clinton
 - f. George Bush Jr.

3. Who is the queen of the United Kingdom?
 - a. Elizabeth I.
 - b. Elizabeth II.
 - c. Elizabeth III.
4. Charles Dickens wrote...
 - a. Oliver Twist.
 - b. Romeo & Juliet.
 - c. Robinson Crusoe.
5. What does NATO mean?
 - a. North America Tournament Onomastic
 - b. North Alabama Tennis Organization
 - c. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

5. Grammar (5 points)

1. Change the sentence "Elephants communicate a wide range of emotions" into passive voice. Make sure the meaning of your sentence is the same as that one given in the text.

2. Rewrite the following sentence in a different way "Lima bean plants, for instance, will release a chemical distress signal when attacked by spider mites".

3. Write the sentence “How do the bees communicate this vital information?” in indirect speech.

4. Replace whatever needed to express the following sentences in Future tense: “It is a fabulously complex system that allows plants to call for the right type of help when needed”

5. Change the following sentence into a conditional one “Depending on the chemical released ants can signal alarm”

6. Summarizing (10 points)

Summarize the article above in 50 words (5 lines)

7. Writing (10 points)

Muchas veces hemos oído el siguiente enunciado “*Los Estados Unidos es una de las principales potencias mundiales*”. En unas 200 palabras (15 líneas) dí si estas de acuerdo o no y explica el papel que tiene USA en el mundo contemporáneo.



VALORACIÓN GENERAL DE LA PRUEBA (a rellenar por el corrector):

<p>Elección de carrera</p>	
<p>Fortalezas</p>	
<p>Debilidades</p>	
<p>Otras observaciones</p>	

