

PRÁCTICA 2. TEXTOS SENCILLOS DEL INGLÉS AL ESPAÑOL.

Texto 1. Medio Ambiente:

Silvicultural Systems

The use of silvicultural systems requires prescribing comprehensive treatments throughout the life of the stand, including the method of harvest, an evaluation of whether or not site preparation is necessary, the use of seeding, planting, or natural regeneration, and a schedule of intermediate stand treatments. Silvicultural systems are generally classified by the method used to harvest and regenerate the stand. These methods vary in cutting intensity, but they may readily be grouped under the categories of even-aged or uneven-aged methods.

Even-Aged Methods

In even-aged management the trees are removed over a relatively short period of time, creating open, sunny conditions, and leading to the development of even-aged stands. Many species can be managed by even-aged methods, and for certain species intolerant of shade the even-aged methods may be almost mandatory, since regeneration under lightly cut stands would not be adequate.

The even-aged methods are clearcutting, seed tree, and shelterwood. Only in the clearcutting method are all trees removed at once. In the other methods trees are removed over a longer period of time.

Texto 2. Biología.

The living organisms, generally microscopic, are composed mainly of unicellular algae such as diatoms and dinoflagellates, unicellular and multicellular animals such as protozoans and larval and adult marine invertebrates, and bacteria. Organic detritus consists of a particulate (larger than 1 μm) and subparticulate (smaller than 1 μm) matter derived from the microbial decomposition of biologic material. The small size of particulate and subparticulate matter provides a larger surface area on which organic matter can attach.

As the volume of an object is cubed, its surface area is squared; therefore, if an object increases in volume, it will have proportionately more exposed surface area on which organic matter and microorganisms can attach than will larger size particles. Such small particulate matter provides a rich food source for those organisms, such as filter feeders, which are able to feed on it. During periods of water turbulence, bubbles are thrust below the surface, where they dissolve. Johnson found that a small organic particle was left behind when such bubbles completely dissolved under pressure. Particles thus formed are available as food to filter and deposit feeders.

Texto 3. Medicina.

The Thyroid Gland

Your thyroid gland is a small gland, normally weighing less than one ounce, located in the front of the neck. It is made up of two halves, called lobes, that lie along the windpipe or trachea and are joined together by a narrow band of thyroid tissue, known as the isthmus, just below your “Adams apple” or larynx. During development of the thyroid gland originates in the back of the tongue, but it normally migrates to the front of the neck before birth. Sometimes it fails to migrate properly and is located high in the neck or even in the back of the tongue (lingual thyroid). At other times it may migrate too far and ends up in the chest.

The function of the thyroid gland is to take iodine, found in many foods, and convert it into thyroid hormones: thyroxine (T_4) and triiodothyronine (T_3). These hormones are then released into the blood stream and are transported throughout the body where they control metabolism (conversion of oxygen and calories to energy). Every cell in the body depends upon thyroid hormones for regulation. The normal thyroid gland produces about 80% T_4 and about 20% T_3 ; however, T_3 is about four times as strong as T_4 .

Grave's Disease

Exophthalmos may occur before, simultaneously with, or after the hyperthyroidism of Graves' Disease. In its mildest form it may produce prominent eyes or a “thyroid stare”. Patients frequently complain of “sand in the eyes” or increased sensitivity to sunlight and fluorescent lights (photophobia). Patients who wear contact lenses will find they cannot tolerate them. Increased tearing or drying may occur. Diplopia or double vision is common. Loss of vision has occurred, but is extremely rare. For unknown reasons, eye problems are much more frequent in patients who smoke than in those who do not.