

Nome e cognome:

Matricola:

CORSO DI TRADUZIONE EDITORIALE INGLESE

SSLMIT TRIESTE 2025-26

Appello II

➔ Tradurre il seguente testo, aggiungendo eventuali note a margine se necessario, e inviarlo a CAMILLA.PIERETTI@units.it salvandolo come segue: CognomeNome_AppelloI_2026.docx

Tipologia di testo: Saggistica divulgativa, il narratore è uomo (Tom Mustill)

Dr. Diana Reiss is a leading expert on cetacean behavior— someone with a window into their minds and communications. She had suggested we meet on her lunch break at CUNY, where she is a professor of cognitive and comparative psychology. I scanned the cavernous concrete-and-glass foyer, looking for someone who matched her photograph in the streams of students and backpacks. Diana saw me first. Before I knew it, she had introduced herself and we were off, weaving through the milling students and their reflections in the revolving doors at the entrance, and out into the city.

We headed down the street to a Jewish deli for lunch. Burly male waiters in white aprons whirled through the tiny space, leaning over us to pass plates to customers crammed into farther corners. I set my phone down to record our conversation but had no confidence it would be able to record a thing over the merrily shouting diners and clatter of plates and cutlery. Amid this hubbub, Diana would tell me not only of her groundbreaking dolphin research but also of film scripts she was working on, calls she had received from Leonard Nimoy (or Spock in *Star Trek*), collaborations with musicians and actors like Isabella Rossellini (who was one of her students), and the search for life in space. Although very careful and gentle in her movements, she seemed simultaneously to be in constant motion, like a dynamo. She was unlike most scientists I'd met, but then, as I was starting to realize, cetacean scientists were a strange bunch. Diana had first embarked on a career in the theater, but upon learning of recent breakthroughs— such as Roger Payne's work on whale song, and Ken Norris's study of dolphin echolocation— she threw over the stage for the lab.

Diana conducted some of the first-ever behavioral studies with cetaceans. She's spent decades observing and studying captive and wild dolphins, training them to use keyboards to communicate, showing them various objects and giving them tests to perform, watching and listening to them from birth into late adulthood. She has observed newborn dolphins hone their sound production, making their first, awkward whistle- squawks when they try to vocalize shortly after birth. By watching them, she saw how they had to learn to use their echolocation organs. For the first weeks of life, the babies were unable to "see" with sound and so relied on their other senses. When she presented them with new objects, they'd investigate them in ways more like a dog would— by coming to look at them closely and chewing on them.