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Кафедра латинского языка и основ терминологии  
**Экзаменационный билет № 1**

для проведения экзамена по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»  
по направлению подготовки 06.03.01 Биология (уровень бакалавриата)

**1 a) Make a summary of the text.**

**b) Answer the examiner's questions about the facts mentioned in the text.**

***Lemur Flirting Uses Common Scents***

Jason G. Goldman on May 11, 2020

When preparing for a date, a human might use a small spritz of cologne or perfume. And male ring-tailed lemurs also splash on some cologne to impress the females but they secrete their own scents from glands near their wrists. And during the breeding season, the males rub the secretions from their wrists onto their tails and then wave the tails near females.

Biologists already knew that lemurs have scent glands and that they use them to communicate their social rank or to identify their territories. But nobody had really looked to see whether the females were relying on the males' scents as part of their mate-selection process.

Nobody until Kazushige Touhara, a biological chemist at the University of Tokyo, he and his team collected the secretions from male ring-tailed lemurs' wrist glands twice a month for several years. He described their scent as "fruity and floral." The researchers identified three chemical compounds in the secretions that were in higher concentrations during the breeding season—which suggested that these long-chain fatty aldehydes might be involved in mating and reproductive behaviors.

After identifying the compounds, the researchers soaked cotton balls in a variety of smelly substances, then offered them to female ring-tailed lemurs. And the lady lemurs spent more time sniffing cotton balls that were infused with the three aldehydes—especially during the breeding season.

None of these three compounds have yet been identified in the secretions of any other primate, but they have been found in lamb wool. Their presence implies that these substances help newborn sheep recognize their mothers - which means that these kinds of long-chain fatty aldehydes are likely used widely throughout the animal kingdom for social communication.(1800).