

## GOOGLE TRANSLATION OF TWO TEXTS

### EXAMPLE 1

#### **Presentation:**

Plants have the fascinating property that they can produce new organs throughout their lifetime. They can thus adapt the growth and development following the changes in the environment in a very flexible way.

NAME is interested in understanding how the complex genetic and molecular networks regulating the flowering process in the plant model species *Arabidopsis thaliana* in response to various stimuli from the environment, such as temperature and day length. Since the majority of our food and animal feed is derived directly or indirectly from plants, and productivity of several plant species is partly due to the time of flowering process, it is important to develop an understanding of the molecular principles that control plant responses to their environment.

Such knowledge can thus help to ensure global food base while enabling a more efficient and sustainable optimization of the agricultural productivity and partly in the form of a higher yield and in the form of a living environment where both biodiversity and environmental resources is maintained.

#### **Headline:**

How plants respond to their environment

#### **Biography:**

NAME was born 1970 in Rosenheim, Germany. He received his doctorate in 1999 in plant biology. Between 2000-2002, he was a postdoctoral researcher at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, La Jolla, California. Between 2003-2013 he taught at the Eberhard Karls University. NAME has participated in several research consortia, has been co-organizer of international conferences and is an ad hoc reviewer for several scientific journals and research council. During the years 2010-2015 he was a member of the biological-medical section of the Max Planck Society.

### EXAMPLE 2

#### **Presentation:**

NAME research in epidemiology and global health. He focuses primarily on chronic diseases in low- and middle-income countries, and in particular has sought new patterns of explanation behind today's epidemic of cardiovascular diseases in poor countries.

He conducts research on the health and wellbeing of older people in Africa, South Asia and Sweden. Life expectancy is increasing in many low- and middle-income countries as well as the proportion of elderly people, which is why research on health, disability and well-being are increasingly important in these countries. Within its international collaborations, he seeks also safeguard the Swedish experience in geriatric research.

NAME has a strong ambition to develop and evaluate disease prevention interventions that can be implemented effectively. He has contributed to development of a field laboratory for the study of chronic diseases in Yogyakartaprovinsen where researchers, policy makers and the public interact. He also collaborates actively with several similar institutions in Asia and Africa in the international INDEPTH Network and the World Health Organization (WHO).

**Headline:**

Chronic diseases and health conditions of elderly people

**Biography:**

NAME was born in 1974 in Indonesia and trained as a doctor at the Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, where he worked as a researcher from 1999 to 2007. In 2006 NAME PhD in Public Health at Umeå University and in 2011 became an associate professor of epidemiology and global health. Through his editorship of the journal Global Health Action NAME works as a mentor for young researchers from low- and middle-income countries. In 2009 was named the Endeavour Research Award by the Australian Government, and in 2014 Eric K. Fernström prize.