

- Instrucciones:**
- a) Duración: 1 hora.
 - b) Puntuación hasta 10 puntos.
 - c) Se deberá realizar una traducción sin diccionario del texto propuesto (incluyendo el título), que no tendrá que ser necesariamente una traducción literal del mismo. El texto en castellano deberá respetar las normas formales de este idioma.

Risk of earthquakes in Spain

The Iberian Peninsula forms part of a 'hot zone' for seismic activity due to the increasing proximity of tectonic plates. There is an extensive area going from Huelva to Alicante and from the Pyrenees to Galicia, with a population of more than 14 million inhabitants, where the risk of an earthquake is high. "The movement of the plates and the deformation of the lithosphere are a danger," says Raúl Pérez, a well-known Spanish earthquake geologist.

An example are the twelve quakes with magnitudes above 2.9 that were felt in Granada province, in south of Spain, by the end of January 2021. In just a few days, more than 500 earthquakes had been recorded and the increase in seismic activity alarmed the local community. Some residents decided to leave the city for the coast, but the biggest impact was on people's fear of staying in their houses. Many families were sleeping in their cars in open spaces, such as Juan, who spent all nights with his wife and their daughter in an empty field. They were worried that the situation might not get better: "If an earthquake doesn't kill me, a heart attack will," said the father.

Prediction and prevention mechanisms are urgently needed because this situation generates fear and provokes anxiety among the population. Dr Pérez emphasizes that plans must consider the risk of human vulnerability. "The magnitude of an earthquake may not be important in geological terms, but it is important in social terms," he explains. "This phenomenon will continue to occur, so everyone must be prepared," concludes his colleague Ana Ruiz.