

University of London

**EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

For The Following Qualification:-

*B.A.*

**Spanish S323: Spanish Language III**

**COURSE CODE : SPANS323**

**UNIT VALUE : 1.00**

**DATE : 11-MAY-05**

**TIME : 10.00**

**TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours**

**SPANISH S323: Spanish Language III**

Candidates should answer **ALL** questions.

**Candidates are advised not to spend more than 90 minutes on PART ONE and 90 minutes on PART TWO.**

Please begin PART TWO (i.e. questions 2a and 2b) in a **SEPARATE** answer book.

**PART ONE**

**Question 1a: Translation**

*Translate the following passage into English*

Los hombres primitivos que construyeron las ciudades imitaban en esto a los animales constructores, como los topos, los conejos, los tejones y los patos (de entonces), y como ningún animal de los mencionados sabía poner un ladrillo sobre otro, a los hombres, que no tenían más maestro que la Naturaleza, tampoco se les ocurría hacerlo. En aquella época había ciudades enteras que no afloraban ni un palmo sobre el nivel del suelo. Debajo estaban las casas, las calles, las plazas, los teatros y los templos. La celeberrima Babilonia (no la que aperece en las crónicas y en los libros de historia, sino otra anterior, situada cerca de donde hoy se encuentra Zurich) era totalmente subterránea, inclusive sus reputados jardines colgantes, concebidos y realizados por un arquitecto y horticultor llamado Abundio Greenthumb (más tarde deificado), que consiguió que los árboles y las plantas crecieran *hacia abajo*.

**Question 1b: Translation**

*Translate the following passage into English*

A las presas de pocos días o de pocos meses las sacaban a un patio para que les diera el sol, pero las sentenciadas por años estaban hasta el fondo. En esa época cuando Madero entró a México, en la cárcel del fondo, en el último enrejado no quedó sino la pobre presa aquella que nadie sabe cuántos años le tocaban de sentencia pues debía siete muertes. Claro que ella no tenía ni para cuándo, ni esperanzas de salir. Entonces se acercaba y le pedía de favor a la mamá de mi madrastra que me dejara ir a dormir con ella porque sentía miedo.

La cárcel era inmensa de grande. Dormíamos pegadas a la reja. Yo tendría como ocho o nueve años o deben haber sido diez. No les hablaba a ninguna de las presas. Así soy, no me gusta hablarle a gente. Soy muy rara. Han de decir que estoy enojada, pero no, es que me criaron así.

**TURN OVER**

S323

**PART TWO**

**Question 2a: Prose (BEGIN IN A SEPARATE ANSWER BOOK)**

*Translate the following passage into Spanish*

‘These precious gifts are all for you, Tom, with the deep affection of your old friend. However, when you reach the West they will be for Mr Smith. They contain the terms and conditions of my recruitment by his organisation. In the pottery box you will find walnuts. On no account attempt to eat these walnuts during your journey, not even if you are in the last stages of starvation. Pack the films with the rest of your camera gear. They are not for you to use, but to give to Mr Smith. A Summer Festival of Dance is to be held in Prague starting on the first of June. Does the British Council propose to send you?’

‘Not as far as I know.’ The first of June, he remembers, is six weeks away.

‘It will. Mr Smith must arrange for you to escort some British dancers. I shall be there also. Like you, I will have discovered a belated passion for cultural diplomacy.’

**Question 2b: Prose**

*Translate the following passage into Spanish*

Workers have succeeded in making the majority of the recovered factories productive. This is an extraordinary achievement in the midst of Argentina’s worst ever economic crisis, when credit has been non-existent since the end of 2001 and devaluation made imports unaffordable. As if that were not enough, owners were quitting or trying to liquidate sinking ships, not highly-profitable concerns that, in many cases, had accumulated large debts. In those circumstances, making a business pay its way requires great skill and commitment as well as a tremendous amount of hard work.

When workers took control, unpaid bills meant many factories had no electricity or running water, never mind raw materials to produce, or spare parts. In many cases, workers had to occupy the factory as it was clear the owners were trying to strip its assets, leading to confrontation and lengthy vigilance. In most cases, state security forces intervened on behalf of the owners in a bid to evict the workers.

**END OF PAPER**