

Competitive Examination for Spanish-language Translators/Précis Writers

Exercise I (3 hours)

Traduzca al español el texto y las 10 frases siguientes con la mayor exactitud posible, en estilo claro y correcto. Límitese a una versión de cada palabra o frase, sin presentar posibles alternativas.

Escriba en **una sola cara** del papel, renglón por medio, y deje **margen al lado izquierdo**.

SAMPLE

Texto General

Dull, elitist and expensive, classical music in Britain is in its death-throes, say the so-called experts. The young prefer Boyzone to Beethoven. The paying public shuns the modern stuff, and sticks to the same tired old repertoire, stifling innovation. Recording work has slumped, partly because of the CD's relative indestructibility, partly because orchestras in central Europe are cheaper. Corporate sponsorship, particularly from the City, has slowed sharply.

A true *largo doloroso*, then—were it not for the awkward fact that in the things that matter most, classical music is actually healthier than for decades.

For a start, London is more than ever the uncontested classical capital of the world, with some 20 professional orchestras and five music colleges. Many of the world's great soloists choose to make their home there, as do home-grown musicians in great quantity and quality.

In 1985, for example, the Association of British Orchestras had just 12 members; now it has 50. Up to half of this growth has come from new orchestras, such as the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment—an outfit that specialises in music from that eponymous 18th-century era.

For all the much-bewailed changes in state subsidy policy towards more popular causes, plenty still flows. The Arts Council recently rescued several ailing bands with money from the National Lottery. Over the past three years it has pumped £30m (\$49m) into orchestras to get rid of their deficits. Strings were attached: orchestras had to produce detailed future plans. Mostly these seem to be working; a handful is even making surpluses.

In the great cacophony of government spending, £30m is a mere tinkle. Yet its effect is far-reaching, because necessity has made Britain's orchestras and musicians astonishingly flexible. Until recent years many of those who went to Britain's ten music colleges expected to make a living performing. Now even those with a relatively secure orchestral job realise they have to teach, too. Such work is usually a condition for getting money from the state.

The London Symphony Orchestra (LSO), for example, is spending £18m on an education programme based in St Luke's, a disused inner-city church. Clive Gillinson, the LSO's respected manager, claims that its programme reaches 30,000 children. Almost all orchestras now play to and teach some locals; Manchester's Hallé has set up its own youth orchestra.

That partly explains why, despite all the handwringing, and the lack of music-making at state schools, there is no evidence that audiences are ageing.

Instead, people still seem to warm to classical music as they age, much as they always have.

The CD market is also showing hopeful signs. Orchestras are finding new ways to entice people to buy fresh versions of works they already own. One is to play bygone music on bygone instruments (or copies). Trumpet players these days are likely to finish music college able to play both the modern instrument and the (valve-less) natural trumpet, for which Baroque trumpet parts were written. Another is orchestras' own-label recordings of live performances. That cuts the cost of recording studios, and fees too—players, soloists and conductors all get a slice of the royalties.

Sponsorship is more difficult to come by, especially now that the economy is weak, but far from impossible. Much of the £16.5m that the London Symphony Orchestra has already raised for its St Luke's project has come from companies.

The purists' best-grounded lament is that top-selling classical CDs are such an unchallenging lot, chiefly film music, trite compilations and popular tenors. But if people like the ear candy, they may develop a taste for better fare thereafter.

What would really change things would be more listenable modern music. That may be happening, thanks to composers like John Tavener or Thomas Adès. The “new complexity” of the 1960s has given way to “new simplicity”.

10 frases



- 1) Parents should not ignore the symptoms of depression, such as hopelessness, guilt and feelings of inadequacy.
- 2) Private Smith's military career was cut short when he was indicted as accessory after the fact in a payroll scam concocted by petty officers in the Accounting Section.
- 3) If an idea can survive a bureaucratic review and be implemented it wasn't worth doing.
- 4) What an outing! Who knew that spelunking could be so riveting!
- 5) Be not niggardly of what costs thee nothing, as courtesy, counsel, and countenance.
- 6) Security concerns have put the future of digitized voting in question, much to the chagrin of disability rights advocates.
- 7) The styling may be a little drab, but a smooth and powerful engine, nimble handling, and excellent build quality make for a very spirited little performer.
- 8) Hell hath no fury like a crooked politician denied his cut.
- 9) Cleary defined zoning codes help to protect townships from sprawl, and avoid jam-packed, contentious town-hall hearings.
- 10) Committee: A group of the unwilling, picked from the unfit to do the unnecessary.

Competitive examination for Spanish-language translators/précis-writers

Exercise II

(1 hour and 30 minutes)

Traduzca al español uno de los textos adjuntos con la mayor exactitud posible, en estilo claro y correcto. Límitese a una versión de cada palabra o frase, sin presentar posibles alternativas.

Escriba en **una sola cara** del papel, renglón por medio, y deje **margen al lado izquierdo**.

SAMPLE

الفكري والسياسيدرجة الإبتعاد والإقتراب

أمام خوف المفكر من الإنغماس في تلويثات السياسة وإغراءاتها ومخاطرها، تطلع علينا الفلسفة بين الحين والآخر بضرورة الإبتعاد عن السياسة ، حيث لا يريد الفلاسفة أن يكون للمفكر حضور ملحوظ في لعبة السلطة والقوة والشهرة التي يتوق إليها كل سياسي.

صحيح أن هناك في الفكر الإنساني توترادانما بين المفهوم والموضوع، بين الذات المفكرة ورغبتها في امتلاك الواقع . إلا أن المرحلة التي يعتكف فيها الفكر عن الواقع ، مما يشكل خسارة في الميدان التأملي، قد ولت . فلم يعد المفكر يركز اهتمامه على الميدان النظري والتعمق في عالم الكليات والمجردات كما كان عليه الأمر في الثقافة الاغريقية والثقافة العربية الإسلامية والثقافة الأوروبية في المرحلة الوسيطة ، فالأمر تغير منذ قرون. إذ أن الحياة طلبت من المفكر أن تكون لمعرفته تطبيقاتها العملية في الحياة، وأن يكون لمشاريعه النظرية أثرها الملموس في البرامج السياسية والثقافية والمعرفية للتكتلات المتواجدة في الحكم والمعارضة ، أي باختصار أضحي المفكر يطل على المحسوس العملي وألح الفعل على الكلمة أن تأخذ مكانتها العلمية في الحياة. فإذا كانت إحدى مهام المفكر ومعه كل فئات الانتلجانسيا تهدف إلى تكوين الوعي والأفكار بما في ذلك الأفكار المتصارعة أثناء عملية انتاج الثقافة، فإن المهمة الأخرى تتمثل بالربط بين الجهد الذهني – النظري الذي يخضع لمنطق انتاج المعرفة وبين الممارسة التي تخضع للعبة موازين القوى والصراع على المصالح وترتبط بمجمل آليات التنافس والتنازع.

وهذه المهمة هي التي تشكل شرطا من الشروط الأساسية لتكون السياسة، فكرا وممارسة، قوة ديناميكية خاصة تصنع الإرادة الجماعية لهذه الفئة أو الشعب أو الأمة. مع أن المهمة الأساسية للمفكر والفيلسوف هي التفكير . فالتفكير يضعه في موقع المفكر عن المجتمع، عن أعضائه، وفكره يكون ناضحا إذا ما جسد العقل الجماعي للشعب أو الأمة أو المحيط الإنساني والكوني الذي يعيش فيه. فالفيلسوف أو المفكر قد يكون ممثلا لفلسفة ما أو مذهب ما، أو حركة يسير على أساسها المجتمع. بهذا المعنى يتجسد التواصل بأوسع معانيه بين الفكر السياسي والفكر الفلسفي العام من جهة وبين الفلسفة النظرية والسياسية العملية من جهة ثانية.

غير أن واقع الأمور يعطي للدور الذي يلعبه كل من المفكر والسياسي خصوصية معينة. فهناك استقلالية في الوظيفة لكل منهما. وهناك ترابط وتوازن حياتي بين الإثنين. فالسياسي إنسان عملي يغرق في تفاصيل الواقع وتصريحاته وتلويثاته. والفيلسوف المفكر إنسان نظري معرفي يتطلع دائما إلى ما يجب أن يكون عليه الواقع. فلا يرضى أن يستسلم لتلويثاته وتفاصيله المغرقة بسلطة الإنفعال والغريزة وقوة الأقوى.

Le développement industriel tel qu'on l'observe aujourd'hui affiche des performances très variables dans le monde. Quelques pays en développement ont enregistré de très bons résultats au cours de ces dernières années, tandis que d'autres restent manifestement à la traîne. Le secteur de la fabrication demeure fortement concentré dans les pays industrialisés, mais les pays en développement progressent constamment. L'Asie de l'Est présente les taux de croissance les plus élevés dans le domaine de la production manufacturière et des exportations. A l'autre extrême, l'Afrique subsaharienne se classe en dernière position à presque tous les égards. Pire, la structure technologique de sa production industrielle et de ses exportations est en régression. Avec un petit pour cent de la valeur ajoutée manufacturée du monde développé en 1998, elle est devenue la région la moins industrialisée en termes de valeur par habitant. Sa part des exportations de produits manufacturés a chuté de 50 %.

De nombreux pays africains ont encore un secteur manufacturier relativement peu développé, basé sur un marché intérieur de taille réduite. Une grande partie de leur production est destinée aux marchés locaux et présente une importante probabilité de viabilité économique de par ses protections naturelles (notamment les coûts du transport) : Les exportations de produits manufacturés peuvent être davantage entravées par leur piètre qualité ou par le développement insuffisant d'institutions commerciales internationales que par leurs prix ou leurs problèmes de rentabilité. Les pays africains voisins pourraient être des marchés d'exportation, mais ils se caractérisent par des schémas de production manufacturière identiques, de sorte que les échanges commerciaux sont de facto limités. En outre, la plupart des institutions économiques qui seraient les mieux placées pour faciliter le commerce intra régional sont encore en voie de création. A cela

s'ajoutent des facteurs tels que l'instabilité politique et les conflits, qui rendent la coopération régionale très difficile.

Chinese

世界未来的粮食生产取决于是否有充足和可持续的水源。水覆盖地球的四分之三，但是仅有很少一部分是可以获得的淡水。实际上水是一种宝贵而又有限的资源。

农业大约消耗全部淡水用量的 70%。因此我们可以预见，随着世界粮食生产的增加，越来越多的水将会用于灌溉。

在全球范围水是充足的，但有些国家和地区将严重缺水。到 2030 年，许多发展中国家将会增加用于灌溉的采水量，大多数国家拥有足够的水源，但五分之一的国家将缺水。

与此同时，农业用水与城市生活用水及不断扩大的工业地区用水之间的竞争正在加剧。因此，世界现在必须明智地行动起来，保存、保护并改善其水资源。

一项关键的解决方法是改善水的管理，使水得到更有效的利用。面临缺水威胁的区域应当认真考虑，进行必要的政策调整和投资，改善水的开发、保存和利用。但是也必须加倍努力，提高农业生产率。通过使用更好的种子、增加土壤肥力及应用其他农业技术，农民可以获得更高的产量，从宝贵的水资源中得到最大的惠益。

Греческое слово "энергия" означает "деятельность", и многообразие форм движения материи во Вселенной человеком были поставлены в соответствие различные виды энергии: механическая, электрическая, химическая, тепловая... Но для того, чтобы природные энергии стали полезными обществу в его собственной производственной деятельности, оно должно было научиться "приручать их" – уметь преобразовывать один вид энергии в другой, а также с помощью различных технических устройств передавать энергетические потоки для созидательных целей. Эта область человеческой деятельности называется энергетикой.

В процессе своего исторического развития человечество сумело овладеть энергией ветра, водяного потока, органического топлива: дров, угля, нефти, природного газа. Теперь мы приступаем к освоению ядерной энергии, энергии Солнца и внутреннего тепла Земли. Но, пожалуй, наибольшую значимость для современного промышленного производства имеет теплоэнергетика – специальная, основанная на идеях термодинамики и теплофизики, технология производства тепловой и электрической энергии из всех выше перечисленных видов природного топлива. Именно теплоэнергетика и позволяет нам получить универсальный теплоноситель – воду – в различных фазовых состояниях (пар, котловая вода). В свою очередь пар высоких параметров, вращая турбины электрогенераторов вырабатывает ценнейший энергетический "продукт" – электрический ток, который относительно легко передавать на далекие расстояния и превращать в иные разновидности энергии. Именно поэтому теплоэнергетика столь тесно связана с основным производством нашего времени – производством чугуна и стали.

Тысячелетиями мускулы человека оставались единственным "двигателем", на который он мог рассчитывать. Лишь в бронзовом веке, т.е. приблизительно с конца IV тысячелетия до н.э. человек начал приручать животных и использовать их в домашнем хозяйстве. До XVII века мускульная сила людей и животных оставалась основным двигателем, хотя исподволь использовались уже энергии природных стихий - ветра и воды. Так, парусные суда были известны уже в III тысячелетии до н.э. в Древнем Египте, Китае, Финикии. В низовье Нила до сих пор сохранились остатки ветряных мельниц II – I века до н.э. В VIII – IX вв. крыльчатые мельницы появились в Европе и на Руси. Мельницы не только мололи зерно, но и качали воду, даже приводили в движение станки. В нашей стране одна из первых ветроэлектрических станций была сооружена в 1931 году близ Севастополя. Ее мощность составляла всего 100 квт.

Competitive examination for Spanish-language translators/précis-writers

Exercise III

(1 hour and 30 minutes)

Traduzca al español **uno** de los textos adjuntos con la mayor exactitud posible, en estilo claro y correcto. Límitese a una versión de cada palabra o frase, sin presentar posibles alternativas.

Escriba en **una sola cara** del papel, renglón por medio, y deje **margen al lado izquierdo**.

SAMPLE

Texto de economía

The European Central Bank (ECB) cut its key refinancing rate on June 5th, for the second time this year. The 50 basis points cut brings its key refinancing rate to just 2%, the lowest ever level, but the bank's assessment of economic prospects seems optimistic. The ECB president also made clear that the bank does not see the need to take any pre-emptive action against the risk of deflation. This apparent complacency stands in marked contrast to the attitude of the authorities in the US.

Although the ECB remains concerned about the continued deterioration in euro area member states' fiscal positions, several factors argued in favour of a rate cut. First, international oil prices have fallen sharply since March (when the ECB last cut rates, by 25 basis points). Second, the euro's trade-weighted exchange rate has also continued to appreciate, which will reduce import prices and exert further downward pressure on inflation. Third, economic activity in early 2003 has been weak--GDP in the euro zone as a whole was flat in the first quarter--and forward-looking indicators suggest that a rapid turnaround in the near future is unlikely.

The rate cut was widely expected, especially in light of the recent sharp appreciation of the euro, and given clear signals from the ECB. As a rule of thumb, a 6% appreciation in the trade-weighted exchange rate is equivalent to around a 1 percentage point rise in interest rates. A reduction of 50 basis points is thus enough to offset the rise in the euro since the bank's last meeting in March, during which time the euro has appreciated by around 2.6% on a trade-weighted basis. While the reduction in interest rates was welcomed by the business sector and politicians, it is probably not sufficient to compensate for the broader deterioration in the economic outlook.

Texto jurídico

The local remedies rule is a general rule of international procedural law. It functions similarly to principles of comity, avoiding friction between-states by permitting peaceful settlement before conflicts erupt. However, with few exceptions, earlier international experiments granting procedural status to individuals did not apply the rule at all or applied it with a marked and varying degree of flexibility. Even in diplomatic practice, where the exhaustion of local remedies appears to have been settled law, there has never been any extensive discussion of the theoretical basis of the rule.

It has been argued that customary law and treaty law on the local remedies rule have become so intertwined in international legal practice that one cannot tell whether the recognition of the rule in customary law was based on its widespread inclusion in international treaties invoked in international litigation or whether the contractual recognition followed an already existing rule of customary law. What is obvious is that the development of the rule in recent years has been dependent almost entirely on judicial or quasi judicial determination by international tribunals.

In recent years, international arbitration has been increasingly relied on to settle investment disputes; most countries accept it as a normal and desirable way of dealing with disputes between state and investor. The local remedies rule is generally used to reduce the scope of such disputes. It is a direct application of the Calvo Doctrine of 1868, which states that foreigners are subject to the local law of the state where the offense occurred and must submit disputes to its courts. In litigation with private parties, the foreigner must exhaust local remedies before he may invoke diplomatic protection by his home government. However, when the dispute is with the host state, its highest court becomes the final forum. Questions have been raised about the propriety of a procedure that allows the courts of a host state to deal with a dispute before its submission for arbitration elsewhere. Besides, it may embarrass the host country to have the decision of its highest court quashed by foreign arbitrators.

Texto científico

Usually, the development of a sexual characteristic is balanced by natural selection. For instance, when peacocks develop tails that are too large, they cannot escape predators. However, one of the most important factors contributing to the uniqueness of human evolution is that at some point human females decided to select males according to their advanced cognitive abilities, the same cognitive abilities that are selected for in the struggle for survival. In humans, the development of the mating characteristic is augmented by natural selection. This is an ongoing process with exponential acceleration, which will propel the development of general cognitive abilities in humans into areas we cannot imagine now.

The X chromosome is rich in genes responsible for the development of general intelligence in humans. Intelligence test scores have repeatedly shown that males present with a higher variance. They are the highest proportion of low-scoring individuals but also of high-scoring individuals.

Selection has favoured the development of certain X-chromosomal genes that confer high cognitive abilities. These genes can be recombined in a female to give a superhaplotype that confers highest cognitive abilities to her son. The carrier of this superhaplotype transmits the superhaplotype to his daughters only, who, by obligatory meiotic recombination, break it up. A simple calculation of a model in which the superhaplotype is made up of a certain allele combination of only two genes (with the alleles A1, B1 [gene 1], and A2, B2 [gene 2]) shows that the frequency of the male superhaplotype A1A2 is four times higher than the frequency of the female supergenotype A1A1/A2A2. Because there may be more than 100 general intelligence genes with multiple alleles on the X chromosome, the chance that a male will be the carrier of a superhaplotype outnumbers the chance that a female will be the carrier of a supergenotype by several orders of magnitude.