



Anglia International Examinations
Certificate in Translation
Assessment for Unit 2
Translation
Question Paper
Unit Code:CAT/IB/02- 1415

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Time allowed - Three hours.
- Stick your candidate label in the box on the answer booklet.
- Answer ALL questions in PEN in the spaces provided.
- You may use correcting fluid if necessary.
- You may use a dictionary.
- Ask for extra paper if you need it.

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Section A, 30 marks in total.

Translate all of the following sentences into Spanish:

1. She's feeling a bit down today. (2)
2. Perseverance is the name of the game in language-learning. (2)
3. Queen Victoria would seldom smile. (2)
4. The Scottish referendum had a remarkable turnout of over 85%. (2)
5. To make the cake, first cream the sugar and butter, then beat in two eggs. (3)
6. If you ask me, flat-pack furniture is a complete rip-off! (3)
7. Technically speaking, this is against the law, but if we keep a low profile we'll probably get away with it. (3)
8. 'The humming of innumerable bees' is often quoted in Eng. Lang. text-books as a good example of onomatopoeia. (4)
9. In spite of feeling a bit under the weather when he set out, Josh finished the marathon in a pretty good time of 4 hours 45 minutes. (4)
10. It's always annoying to hear someone talk about being 'literally' drowning in paperwork or 'literally' dying of thirst when they are no such thing: they are figuratively those things but not literally. (5)

Section B, 50 marks

Candidates must choose one from a selection of two texts to translate into Spanish.

Remember, you only need to translate *one* of the texts.

You must translate **EITHER** a blog debate on the pros and cons of spending money on space exploration (Text 1) or an article written by a journalist, Mike Wall, for space.com about a specific new technology for space exploration. (Text 2).

Text 1

How Worthwhile is Space Exploration? Should Society Spend the Money on it?

Is space exploration worth the money we spend on it? First let's look at the cons. Why spend huge sums of money exploring space and finding out there was water on Mars at some point in the last few thousand years (we have water in Earth) when these same great minds could be applied to finding better ways to power humanity's insatiable desire for energy, to

feeding the starving millions around the globe, and generally making life down here better before looking up into the heavens?

The needs of humanity should always come first. While there are people on Earth who need help, they should be helped, rather than seeing money spent on sending robots onto other planets. Humanity is the number one priority. Space exploration is a desire, a luxury. If we put our desires before our needs, then everyone loses out on a better standard of living. Sure, it's great that NASA can elevate technology to the next level time and time again, but why not make technology that directly benefits us? As there are millions round the world who are starving to death, when people spend more and more money on space technology they should realize they are the killers.

Also, why take so much time and money to learn about Mars or any other planet, when we know so little about our own? We should learn more about Earth and its vast oceans before wasting time and money on space exploration.

On the other hand, let's look at the pros. Firstly, there are many civilian applications for the by-products of the space programs. Production of these products leads to redevelopment, sales and distribution - all of which leads to more jobs; somebody has to build, sell, and repair.

Secondly, we know that Russia and China have both put men in space and now even more countries are getting involved. Obviously we have seen the power of Google Maps (and that is only at the civilian level). Imagine now that other powerful countries have satellites to spy on us and can position weapons directly above our country; we surely need to be in a position to stave that off. If we decided to stop 'wasting' money on space programs, we can kiss goodbye to many new developments and we can expect to be overwhelmed with visitors in the skies above us.

Did you know that to build a space elevator (a space-platform constructed with the intent of lifting substances into Earth's orbit) would only cost \$40 billion with 100% contingency, and half that is for the baseline construction cost? There is endless potential arising from this, ranging from solar energy farms to revolutionary and cheap intercontinental transportation. Imagine a solar farm, capable of harvesting the solar winds; this translates to an unlimited supply of energy for not just the United States, but the entire world. The human race is

changing, and expanding. Soon, the Earth will simply not be big enough and we need to start considering our future as a species.

There are issues that do plague us as a race. There is poverty and injustice in the world. While these issues exist and should certainly not be ignored, the funds put forth to space exploration have a quantifiable impact and are no less of a priority. As technology improves so will the lives of every man, woman, and child regardless of gender, skin color, or wealth. Space exploration needs focus and funding, it is representative of our future, and will secure it. Space exploration is arguably the single-most important investment we could possibly make.

Slightly adapted from debate.org

Text 2

Tentacle Robots - the new aid to space exploration

Researchers are developing new types of robotic systems inspired by elephant trunks, octopus arms and giraffe tongues. These flexible, maneuverable "tentacle robots" could have a variety of space applications, from inspecting hard-to-reach gear on the International Space Station to exploring crevices on Mars scientists say.

"Those are all things that would be difficult for a conventional robot to do," roboticist Ian Walker of Clemson University said in April during a presentation with NASA's Future In-Space Operations working group.

The conventional robots to which Walker refers are mainstays of assembly lines around the world. They tend to be anthropomorphic, often modeled after the human arm, and are built to do one thing and do it well, over and over again.

These machines perform precision tasks in highly structured environments, with limited flexibility and adaptability, Walker said.

"What we want to do is something rather different than that," he said. The goal is to develop "something that can adapt its shape more completely down its structure and to be able to adapt to environments you haven't seen before. So it's the non-factory scenario, in many ways."

Such snakelike robots could aid spaceflight and exploration, Walker said.

For example, astronauts could send them into rock cracks on the moon, Mars and other alien worlds, gathering data about intriguing environments that would otherwise be inaccessible or dangerous to explore. And relatively stout tentacle robots could help rovers anchor themselves when need be.

"You could reach it out into the environment and grab things, and basically use it as a tunable hook for stability," Walker said. "In some ways, this is inspired by various monkeys," which use their tails for the same purpose, he added.

Lite, flexible robots could also check the outside of the International Space Station for damage caused by micrometeoroid strikes, Walker said. They could serve as useful general-purpose tools aboard the orbiting lab as well, wielded by astronauts or by NASA's humanoid robot Robotnaut 2 which was designed to help human crewmembers perform menial tasks.

"They would basically have a robot lasso, or a robot rope, that would be part of their toolkit that they could deploy in situations that called for it," Walker said.

Walker and his team started working seriously on tentacle robots about 15 years ago. They've made a lot of progress since then, building machines inspired by elephant trunks, climbing vines and octopus arms, among other structures found in nature.

The octopus-arm project, which ran from 2003 to 2007, received funding from the United States' Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and involved researchers from six other institutions in addition to Clemson, Walker said.

The pneumatically actuated robot that came out of it, known as Octarm, could grab and stack cones of varying sizes, explore tunnel-like environments and manipulate objects it had never encountered before while submerged in water, Walker said.

Such machines are surprisingly inexpensive and easy to build if the designers know what they're doing. Octarm, for example, cost just a few thousand dollars in total, Walker said.

"Mechanically, these things are cheap and very versatile in what they can do," he said.

While such challenges are keeping researchers like Walker busy, he thinks that tentacle robots have a bright future – and this future is likely not too far off.

"The learning curve has been significantly attacked, and I would say that we know an incredible amount more now than we did five years ago," Walker said, referring to the global community of tentacle robot researchers. "At the progress we're making right now, I would be surprised if there aren't things that look intelligent and [are] intelligent in, say, a decade."

Slightly adapted from Mike Wall, space.com