

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2018

M.A. SPANISH

[Field of Study Code : SPNM (213)]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

- Note :** (i) Answer **all** questions in **Spanish** language only.
(ii) Use of Dictionary **not** permitted.

Apartado—I

(Marks : 16)

1. Escriba sobre **uno** de los siguientes temas (300 palabras) :

(a) Las Madres de la Plaza de Mayo en Argentina.

(b) El movimiento estudiantil y el masacre de la plaza de Tlatelolco.

Apartado—II

(Marks : 16)

2. Elija **uno** de las preguntas :

(a) Describa el motivo del paisaje empleado por Rosalía de Castro en su poesía colocándolo dentro del marco de la sensibilidad romántica.

(b) Describa el teatro furioso de Francisco Nieva. ¿Qué relación tiene con el teatro francés de vanguardia de los años 70?

Apartado—III

(Marks : 16)

3. Elija **una** de las preguntas dadas a continuación :

(a) Gabriel García Márquez ganó el premio Nobel en el año 1982. ¿Cómo se llama la novela por la que ganó dicho premio? Se dice que en esta novela se ve el reflejo del realismo mágico, ¿está Ud. de acuerdo? Diga por qué sí o por qué no, en sus propias palabras.

(b) En el siglo XIX la mayoría de los países se habían independizado de España. En esta época, habían muchos pensadores e intelectuales quienes visualizaron el carácter de las nuevas repúblicas, es decir, cómo debe ser las nuevas naciones.

Elija uno de los intelectuales y políticos, dados a continuación, su obra en que explica dicha visión : Andrés Bello, Domingo Sarmiento, José Martí y José Enrique Rodó, y hable de la visión de dicho intelectual para la nueva nación.

Apartado—IV

(Marks : 16)

4. Haga la traducción del siguiente texto al **español** :

The Catalanian Crisis

Unlike in Portugal, where the fascist dictatorship was overthrown in the Portuguese revolution in 1976, Francisco Franco regime in Spain came to a negotiated end after his death in 1975. That means that the new democratic Spain was the result of a compromise between democrats and the alliance of conservatives and fascists that made up Franco's regime.

Catalonia, and other regions such as the Basque country whose civil rights has been severely repressed (it was basically illegal to speak Catalan or Basque in public), were granted the right to be educated in their language and allowed regional parliaments. Yet at the same time, Spain as a whole was considered 'indivisible' and any formal move towards independence outlawed in the constitution.

There was no reform of the police—Franco's Guardia civil simply continued, and an official policy of forgetting was put in place in relation to the many thousands of people killed and disappeared by the regime. Not only were there no prosecutions, but neither was there a 'truth and reconciliation' process such as the one used when Apartheid ended in South Africa.

Franco's henchmen reconstituted themselves into the new conservative party, the Partido Popular (People's Party) which has alternated in power with the social democrats ever since, and which is in government now.

Independence on left and right.

Unlike in Scotland, where the SNP is clearly the dominant party of independence (even if the Greens offer a pro-independence alternative), Catalan pro-independence parties span from centre right to far left. At the least regional elections in 2015, the centre-right Democratic Convergence and centre-left Republican left ran on a joint ticket together with some more minor parties. The aim was a one-off attempt to get a clear majority for independence in the Catalan parliament. Although Junts pel Sí failed to get a majority, the anti-capitalist independence party, the CUP, which ran separately, also won 10 seats.

