**1. Identify the passive structures in the following extract and its translation and determine its discourse function.**

Renewable energy is [energy derived from natural sources](https://unece.org/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/comm25/ECE_ENERGY_2016_4.pdf)that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Sunlight and wind, for example, are such sources that are constantly being replenished. Renewable energy sources are plentiful and all around us. (What is renewable energy? United Nations. Recuperado de https://www.un.org/es/climatechange/what-is-renewable-energy)

Las energías renovables [son un tipo de energías derivadas de fuentes naturales](https://unece.org/DAM/energy/se/pdfs/comm25/ECE_ENERGY_2016_4.pdf)que llegan a reponerse más rápido de lo que pueden consumirse. Un ejemplo de estas fuentes son, por ejemplo, la luz solar y el viento; estas fuentes se renuevan continuamente. Las fuentes de energía renovable abundan y las encontramos en cualquier entorno. (What is renewable energy? United Nations. Recuperado de <https://www.un.org/es/climatechange/what-is-renewable-energy>)

**2. Consider the following examples of Spanish structures equivalent to the passive construction in English and match the structures with the corresponding characteristics presented in the chart below.**

1. Se vende un departamento de dos ambientes.

2. El departamento de dos ambientes se vendió ayer.

3. Se nombraron nuevos delegados.

4. Se rompieron las ventanas deliberadamente/con alevosía.

5. Se rompieron las ventanas para cobrar el seguro.

6. Se rompieron las ventanas (?? por los niños/\*por juan).

7. El edificio fue construido en 2011 por el arquitecto Martinez.

8. Los departamentos fueron vendidos por la inmobiliaria.

9.?? Fueron vendidos los departamentos por la inmobiliaria.

10. El auto fue incendiado por el propio dueño para cobrar el seguro.

11. A tu primo lo vi ayer.

12. Esta plaza la cuidan Aerolíneas Argentinas y usted.

13. \* A esta plaza cuidan Aerolíneas Argentinas y usted.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Syntactic and Semantic properties** | **Passive se** | **Periphrastic Passive** | **CLLD** |
| The element that surfaces as subject is the internal argument (object). It can be pre or post verbal.  |  |  |  |
| The object that is the topic appears dislocated to the left of the sentence and it is necessariy doubled by a clitic pronoun.  |  |  |  |
| The element that surfaces as subject is the internal argument (object) and must be preverbal |  |  |  |
| This structure allows, in principle, markers that involve the presence of an agent (implicit agent) whose interpretation is arbitrary. |  |  |  |
| In this structure there is a definite, specific agent. |  |  |  |
| These structures are compatible with agent-oriented adverbs |  |  |  |
| These constructions are only possible with transitive verbs.  |  |  |  |

**3. Analyse the translations and discuss whether the IS of the source text has been preserved. Determine what structure would be suitable in each case. Back up your choice.**

The first example has been taken from the novel To Kill a Mockingbird by Nelle Harper Lee, p. 57, and its translation into Spanish by Baldomero Porta:

This sentence is produced in a context where Calpurnia wants to spread the word that there is a mad dog in the streets and wants to warn the neighbours.

1. a. Calpurnia’s message had been received by the neighbourhood.

 b. *Los vecinos habían recibido el mensaje de Calpurnia*.

2. a. There are no clearly defined seasons in South Alabama; summer drifts into autumn, and autumn is sometimes never followed by winter, but turns to a days-old spring that melts into summer again.

b. *[…] al otoño a veces no lo sigue el invierno…*

Example taken from Jane Austin’s Pride and Prejudice, chapter I, translated by José Luis López Muñoz:

3. a. “My dear Mr. Bennet,” said his lady to him one day, “have you heard that Netherfield Park is let at last?

b. *–Mi querido Sr. Bennet- le dijo un día su esposa a este caballero, ¿Te has enterado de que por fin se ha alquilado Netherfield Park?*

Examples taken from What is renewable energy? by United Nations:

4. a. Solar energy is the most abundant of all energy resources and can even be harnessed in cloudy weather. The rate at which solar energy is intercepted by the Earth is about 10,000 times greater than the rate at which humankind consumes energy.

b. *De todas las fuentes de energía, la energía solar es la que más abunda y, además, también puede obtenerse aún con el cielo nublado. La velocidad a la que la Tierra intercepta la energía solar es aproximadamente 10 000 veces superior a la velocidad con la que la humanidad consume la energía.*

5. a. Geothermal energy utilizes the accessible thermal energy from the earth’s interior. Heat is extracted from geothermal reservoirs using wells or other means.

b. *La energía geotérmica utiliza la energía térmica disponible del interior de la Tierra. El calor se extrae de unos depósitos geotérmicos a través de pozos u otros medios.*

6. a. Reservoirs that are naturally sufficiently hot and permeable are called hydrothermal reservoirs, whereas reservoirs that are sufficiently hot but that are improved with hydraulic stimulation are called enhanced geothermal systems.

b. *Los depósitos con estas temperaturas lo suficientemente elevadas y permeables de forma natural se denominan depósitos hidrotermales, mientras que los depósitos que cuentan con el suficiente calor, pero que utilizan medios de estimulación hidráulica, se llaman sistemas geotérmicos mejorados.*

7. a. Once at the surface, fluids of various temperatures can be used to generate electricity.

b. *Una vez en la superficie, pueden utilizarse fluidos a varias temperaturas para generar la electricidad.*

**4**. **Consider the following excerpts and translate the underlined passive structures. Then, account for your choice. When you translate, take into account the following aspects:**

**a. Discourse context and the information structure of the construction**

**b. The equivalent constructions in Spanish and their syntactic and semantic properties**

HYDROPOWER

Hydropower harnesses the energy of water moving from higher to lower elevations. It can be generated from reservoirs and rivers. Reservoir hydropower plants rely on stored water in a reservoir, while run-of-river hydropower plants harness energy from the available flow of the river.

Hydropower currently is the largest source of renewable energy in the electricity sector. It relies on generally stable rainfall patterns, and can be negatively impacted by climate-induced droughts or changes to ecosystems which impact rainfall patterns.

BIOENERGY

Bioenergy is produced from a variety of organic materials, called biomass, such as wood, charcoal, dung and other manures for heat and power production, and agricultural crops for liquid biofuels. Most biomass is used in rural areas for cooking, lighting and space heating, generally by poorer populations in developing countries.