**CORSO DI LAUREA IN LINGUE E CULTURE PER LA MEDIAZIONE LINGUISTICA**

**UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI CAGLIARI**

**A.A. 2015-2016**

**TRADUZIONE LINGUA INGLESE 1**

**Esame completo** Time allowed: 3 HOURS 17 Gennaio 2016

**SECTION A: Answer the following questions, ALWAYS HIGHLIGHTING THE DIFFICULTIES ARISEN FOR THE TRANSLATOR**

1. What are the difference between variation according to the use and to the user? Discuss Halliday’s register
2. Discuss Jakobson’s macrofunctions
3. Discuss Werlich’s text types
4. What is STYLE? Discuss its variables

**SECTION B: Analyze and translate the following text. Complete by discussing your translation strategies**

**AMERICAN REVOLUTION HISTORY**

The American Revolution (1775-83) is also known as the American Revolutionary War and the U.S. War of Independence. The conflict arose from growing tensions between residents of Great Britain’s 13 North American colonies and the colonial government, which represented the British crown. Skirmishes between British troops and colonial militiamen in Lexington and Concord in April 1775 kicked off the armed conflict, and by the following summer, the rebels were waging a full-scale war for their independence. France entered the American Revolution on the side of the colonists in 1778, turning what had essentially been a civil war into an international conflict. After French assistance helped the Continental Army force the British surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, the Americans had effectively won their independence, though fighting would not formally end until 1783.

For more than a decade before the outbreak of the American Revolution in 1775, tensions had been building between colonists and the British authorities. Attempts by the British government to raise revenue by taxing the colonies (notably the Stamp Act of 1765, the Townshend Tariffs of 1767 and the Tea Act of 1773) met with heated protest among many colonists, who resented their lack of representation in Parliament and demanded the same rights as other British subjects. Colonial resistance led to violence in 1770, when British soldiers opened fire on a mob of colonists, killing five men in what was known as the Boston Massacre. After December 1773, when a band of Bostonians dressed as Mohawk Indians boarded British ships and dumped 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor, an outraged Parliament passed a series of measures (known as the Intolerable, or Coercive Acts) designed to reassert imperial authority in Massachusetts.