



UNIVERSIDADES DE ANDALUCÍA
PRUEBA DE ACCESO A LA UNIVERSIDAD
MAYORES DE 25 AÑOS
Convocatoria 2007

PRIMERA PARTE
Ejercicio
IDIOMA MODERNO
INGLÉS

Instrucciones:

Duración: 1 hora.

Puntuación: Precisión léxica: hasta 4 puntos.

Corrección gramatical: hasta 3 puntos.

Aspectos discursivos y formales: hasta 3 puntos.

TRADUCIR EL SIGUIENTE TEXTO (INCLUYENDO EL TÍTULO)

Builders of Stonehenge

New excavations near Stonehenge have uncovered remains of what archaeologists say was probably the village of workers who erected the monoliths on Salisbury Plain.

The 4,600-year-old ruins appear to form the largest Neolithic village ever found in Britain. The houses at the site known as Durrington Walls were constructed in the same period that Stonehenge, less than two miles away. The site was built as a religious centre, presumably for worshipers of the sun and for their ancestors. Stonehenge was probably part of a much larger religious complex and Durrington Walls is basically a wooden (or timber) version of Stonehenge.

Eight houses were discovered last September in part of the site, and a broad survey detected traces of many more buried over a wide area. Each house, made from sticks woven together and crushed chalk, was no bigger than 14 to 16 feet square and had a hard clay floor and a central fireplace. The houses at Durrington have been dated to between 2600 B.C. and 2500 B.C.

The excavations exposed not only the timber circle but also a roadway paved with stone leading to the Avon River, about 500 feet away, which was similar to a river road from Stonehenge. The evidence shows us these two monuments were complementary and that Stonehenge was just one-half of a larger complex.