***Welcome to Stillman Translations preliminary onboarding assessment!***

*This assessment has 5 sections. Make sure to follow the instructions and complete all the information needed.*

*The goal of this request is to analyze your performance and your potential.*

*Breathe in and out, and do your best. Hope we can count on you soon!*

**SECTION 1. INSTRUCTIONS**

Below you will find a special instruction for section 3:

\*Please make sure target text mirrors source format.

\*Normalize spaces.

**SECTION 2. GLOSSARY**

*In this section, you are required to complete this task:*

*\*Extract four terms (cells 1 to 4) from the text in Section 3 that you consider are worth being in the glossary.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Source** | **Target** |
| 1 | Targeted therapy | Terapia dirigida |
| 2 | Molecular pathways | Vías moleculares |
| 3 | Metastatic | Metastásico |
| 4 | Immunogenic | Inmunógeno |

**SECTION 3. TRANSLATION**

Please, add your sample translation below (between 300-500 words). Bear in mind this should be the best sample of your work!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Target** |
| Melanoma is a cancer that begins in cells called melanocytes. Melanocytes make the pigment called melanin, which gives the skin its tan or brown color. Melanin also protects the deeper layers of the skin from the harmful effects of the sun. Most of the melanin in our bodies is concentrated in the top layer of the skin (epidermis). For that reason, most melanomas develop on the surface of the skin. But, melanoma can arise in any tissue where pigment producing cells are found, including the mucous membranes and the eye. Melanomas are usually brown or black, but some can appear as tan, pink, or even white. They often arise in moles, or nevi. This can occur in a pre-existing mole that suddenly begins to grow or change, or in a new mole. They are most common on the back, chest, and legs but can be found anywhere on the body. The neck and face are other common sites. In rare instances, melanomas can form in the eyes (ocular melanoma), mouth, genitals, and anal area (mucosal melanoma).  **Targeted Therapy**  Researchers have identified several molecular pathways and mutated genes that are abnormal or activated in melanoma. These discoveries have led to the development of a new category of agents known as targeted therapies that have changed the outlook for many people with advanced melanoma.  Any person with a diagnosis of advanced melanoma should have the tumor genetically profiled to identify potentially targetable genetic mutations. This can be done in virtually all major cancer centers and in many community oncology practices.  Genetic profiles can help identify who will benefit from the available treatments, and those who will not.  Targeted therapies only work for the individuals who have the specific gene mutation or tumor characteristic targeted by the drug or agent.  **Immunotherapy**  Immunotherapy uses the body’s own natural defense system to fight the cancer. This sounds like an obvious way to treat cancers, but for many years the efforts to develop effective immunotherapy led to disappointment and poor results.  This was particularly frustrating in melanoma because researchers knew that this is an “immunogenic” disease—one in which the immune system mounts a response. They observed the occasional case in which an advanced melanoma would disappear. They found evidence of an immune response in melanoma tumors. Interferon, an agent that boosts the immune response produced very positive results in a small group of patients and helped others. | El melanoma es un cáncer de piel que comienza en las células denominadas melanocitos. Los melanocitos son las células productoras del pigmento de la piel (melanina) que da a esta su color distintivo. La melanina también protege las capas más profundas de la piel de los efectos nocivos del sol. La mayor parte de la melanina de nuestro cuerpo se concentra en la capa superior de la piel (epidermis). Es por esto que la mayoría de los melanomas se desarrollan en la epidermis. Sin embargo, este tipo de cáncer puede surgir en cualquier tejido donde se encuentren células productoras de pigmento como en las membranas mucosas o en los ojos. Los melanomas suelen ser de color marrón o negro pero algunos pueden aparecer como bronceados, rosados o, incluso, blancos. A menudo surgen en lunares o nevos. El primer signo de un melanoma es el cambio de tamaño, forma, color o textura de un lunar aunque también puede aparecer como un lunar nuevo. Son más comunes en la espalda, el pecho y las piernas, pero pueden aparecer en cualquier parte del cuerpo como el cuello y la cara. En pocas ocasiones, los melanomas aparecen en los ojos (melanoma ocular), la boca, los genitales y la zona anal (melanoma mucoso).  **Terapia dirigida**  Los investigadores han identificado varias vías moleculares y genes mutados anormales o que se activan en el melanoma. A partir de estos descubrimientos, se desarrolló una nueva categoría de fármacos llamada terapia dirigida, que cambió el pronóstico de muchas personas con melanoma avanzado.  Las personas diagnosticadas con melanoma avanzado deberían hacerse un perfil genético del tumor para identificar mutaciones genéticas que se puedan tratar con terapia dirigida. Este estudio se puede hacer en casi todos los principales centros con tratamiento para el cáncer y en muchos consultorios oncológicos particulares. Con el perfil genético, se pueden identificar quiénes se beneficiarán con los tratamientos disponibles y quiénes no. Las terapias dirigidas solo funcionan en personas que tienen la mutación genética o la característica tumoral específicas a las que está dirigido el fármaco.  **Inmunoterapia**  La inmunoterapia utiliza el sistema de defensa natural del cuerpo para combatir el cáncer. Aunque parece un tratamiento evidente para el cáncer, durante muchos años, las investigaciones para desarrollar una inmunoterapia eficaz fueron desalentadoras y dieron poco resultado. En el caso del melanoma, fue frustrante sobre todo porque los investigadores sabían que es una enfermedad inmunógena, es decir, una enfermedad en la que el sistema inmunitario genera una respuesta. Observaron un caso esporádico en el que un melanoma avanzado desapareció y encontraron indicios de respuesta inmunitaria en tumores de melanoma. El interferón, un fármaco que estimula la respuesta inmunitaria, dio resultados positivos en un grupo pequeño de pacientes y ayudó a otros pacientes. |

**SECTION 4. QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS**

We also need to check your capacity to spot potential issues beforehand.

In the table below, please list your questions and comments in relation with this test:

1. Challenging sections from the source text or sections you are unsure of should be copied or inserted into the **Source Text** column.

2. Write your translation in the **Target Text** column.

3. Doubts and comments should be written in English.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Source Text | Target Text | Question / Comment  (in English) |
| “Melanoma is a cancer that begins in… anal area (mucosal melanoma)” | “El melanoma es un cáncer de piel que comienza en… zona anal (melanoma mucoso).” | I think the whole section is too easy to understand but it is too complicated to translate because, for me, it sounds very literal. |
| They are most common on the back, chest, and legs but can be found anywhere on the body. | Son más comunes en la espalda, el pecho y las piernas, pero pueden aparecer en cualquier parte del cuerpo como el cuello y la cara. | In my opinion, (this is very personal and it is a matter of style), I don’t like to start sentences with tacit subject when translating genres like this but I did not know how to solve the problem, otherwise, there it would be a lot of repetition. |
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**SECTION 5. REFERENCES**

In the table below, please list the reference material you have consulted to carry out this test.

1. Please introduce the **Reference source** (including publisher and full title as appropriate) in the first column.
2. Specify if your reference source is general or specific. If specific, clarify which term or section the reference covers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Reference Source | General / Specific (Term) |
| Frankly Speaking About Cancer:  Melanoma –Cancer Support Community | Specific sections   * What is melanoma section * Treating melanoma section> Treatment for advanced melanoma section >Targeted therapy and Immunotherapy paragraphs. |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Thanks!