***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.*

*Breath 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 | PET imaging | Imagenología PET |
| 2 | Tracer | Trazador |
| 3 | By way of illustration | A modo de ejemplo |
| 4 | fMRI | IRMf |

**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** |
| PET imaging was developed in the second half of the twentieth century. It relies on the detection of gamma rays by a brain scanner to measure blood flow, metabolism, and neurotransmitter binding or uptake (Kandel 2013). When neurons in a given location increase their firing rate, regional oxygen consumption and blood flow increases as well. Therefore, different neuronal processes can be monitored by introducing specific tracers in the bloodstream.  Subjects are injected with an isotope produced in a cyclotron by accelerating protons into the nuclei of chemical elements, such as oxygen and fluorine. Once unstable, such elements are used to synthesize a tracer that can be detected in the bloodstream. Two widely used tracers are 18F-deoxyglucose and H215O. These are employed to measure glucose metabolism and blood flow, respectively, thus indexing local neuronal activity (Portnow, Vaillancourt, and Okun 2013). The isotopes emit positrons that travel in tissue at the speed of light and eventually collide with an electron, an event that annihilates both particles and emits two gamma rays at 180 degrees from each other. When two diagonally placed sensors make a near-simultaneous detection, the emission’s source can be identified and reconstructed in a 3D model (Herholz, Herscovitch, and Heiss 2004). By way of illustration, Figure 2.6 shows results from an experiment comparing activation patterns during synonym generation and word repetition in L1 and L2.  Like fMRI, PET involves elevated costs, specialized equipment, and highly qualified personnel. Moreover, the sluggish nature of hemodynamic responses renders it temporally imprecise. However, this technique possesses very good spatial resolution and offers the chance to measure aspects of brain function that could not be observed otherwise in a non-invasive setting (e.g., serotonin or dopamine metabolism). As regards research on IR, PET has been employed to track brain regions differentially engaged by translation relative to single-language processing, and by BT relative to FT (Klein et al. 1995; Price, Green, and von Studnitz 1999; Rinne et al. 2000) – see Chapter 5. | La imagenología PET se desarrolló en la segunda mitad del siglo XX. Depende de la detección de rayos gamma por medio de un escáner cerebral para medir el flujo sanguíneo, el metabolismo y el enlace o la captación de neurotransmisores (Kandel 2013). Cuando aumenta la velocidad de activación de las neuronas en una ubicación determinada, el consumo de oxígeno regional y el flujo sanguíneo también incrementan. Por lo tanto, se pueden monitorear distintos procesos neuronales introduciendo trazadores específicos en el torrente sanguíneo.  A los sujetos se les inyecta un isótopo producido en un ciclotrón mediante la aceleración de protones en el núcleo de elementos químicos, tales como el oxígeno y el flúor. Una vez que se vuelven inestables, dichos elementos se usan para sintetizar un trazador que puede ser detectado en el torrente sanguíneo. La 18F-desoxiglucosa y el H215O son dos trazadores ampliamente utilizados. Estos se emplean para medir el metabolismo de la glucosa y el flujo sanguíneo, respectivamente, indexando así la actividad neuronal local (Portnow, Vaillancourt, y Okun 2013). Los isótopos emiten positrones que viajan en el tejido a la velocidad de la luz y finalmente colisionan con un electrón, evento que aniquila ambas partículas y emite dos rayos gamma a 180 grados de distancia el uno del otro. Cuando dos sensores en posición diagonal hacen una detección casi simultánea, la fuente de la emisión puede ser identificada y reconstruida en un modelo 3D (Herholz, Herscovitch, y Heiss 2004). A modo de ejemplo, la Figura 2.6 muestra resultados de un experimento comparativo de dos patrones de activación durante la generación de sinónimos y la repetición de palabras en la L1 y la L2.  Al igual que las IRMf, la PET supone costos elevados, equipamiento especializado y personal altamente cualificado. Además, la naturaleza lenta de las respuestas hemodinámicas la vuelve temporalmente imprecisa. Sin embargo, esta técnica posee muy buena resolución espacial y ofrece la oportunidad de medir aspectos de la función cerebral que no podrían observarse de otra manera en entornos no invasivos (v.g., metabolismo de la serotonina o de la dopamina). En lo que respecta a la investigación sobre RI, la PET se ha utilizado para observar regiones del cerebro diferencialmente comprometidas por la traducción en relación con el procesamiento de una sola lengua y por TI con relación a TD (Klein et al. 1995; Price, Green, y von Studnitz 1999; Rinne *et al*. 2000); véase el Capítulo 5. |

**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) |
| It relies on the detection of gamma rays by a brain scanner to measure blood flow, metabolism, and neurotransmitter binding or uptake. | Depende de la detección de rayos gamma por medio de un escáner cerebral para medir el flujo sanguíneo, el metabolismo y el enlace o la captación de neurotransmisores. | In these long sentences I had to be careful about word positioning and pay attention to the types of words that compose it. |
| The isotopes emit positrons that travel in tissue at the speed of light and eventually collide with an electron, an event that annihilates both particles and emits two gamma rays at 180 degrees from each other. | Los isótopos emiten positrones que viajan en el tejido a la velocidad de la luz y finalmente colisionan con un electrón, evento que aniquila ambas partículas y emite dos rayos gamma a 180 grados de distancia el uno del otro. | ‘Eventually’ is a tricky word for many unexperienced translators, who will wrongly translate it as ‘eventualmente’ when that actually is a false cognate. The correct translation for “eventually” in most cases is ‘al final’ o ‘finalmente’. |
|  |  |  |

**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) |
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Thanks!