***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 | Cosmonaut | Cosmonauta |
| 2 | Orbit | Órbita |
| 3 | Parachute | Paracaídas |
| 4 | Space shuttle | Transbordador espacial |

**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: English** | **Target: Spanish** |
| **Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova becomes the first woman in space**  On June 16, 1963, aboard Vostok 6, Soviet Cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova becomes the first woman to travel into space. After 48 orbits and 71 hours, she returned to earth, having spent more time in space than all U.S. astronauts combined to that date.  Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova was born to a peasant family in Maslennikovo, Russia, in 1937. She began work at a textile factory when she was 18, and at age 22 she made her first parachute jump under the auspices of a local aviation club. Her enthusiasm for skydiving brought her to the attention of the Soviet space program, which sought to put a woman in space in the early 1960s as a means of achieving another “space first” before the United States. As an accomplished parachutist, Tereshkova was well equipped to handle one of the most challenging procedures of a Vostok space flight: the mandatory ejection from the capsule at about 20,000 feet during re-entry. In February 1962, she was selected along with three other woman parachutists and a female pilot to begin intensive training to become a cosmonaut.  In 1963, Tereshkova was chosen to take part in the second dual flight in the Vostok program, involving spacecrafts Vostok 5 and Vostok 6. On June 14, 1963, Vostok 5 was launched into space with cosmonaut Valeri Bykovsky aboard. With Bykovsky still orbiting the earth, Tereshkova was launched into space on June 16 aboard Vostok 6. The two spacecrafts had different orbits but at one point came within three miles of each other, allowing the two cosmonauts to exchange brief communications. Tereshkova’s spacecraft was guided by an automatic control system, and she never took manual control. On June 19, after just under three days in space, Vostok 6 re-entered the atmosphere, and Tereshkova successfully parachuted to earth after ejecting at 20,000 feet. Bykovsky and Vostok 5 landed safely a few hours later.  After her historic space flight, Valentina Tereshkova received the Order of Lenin and Hero of the Soviet Union awards. In November 1963, she married fellow cosmonaut Andrian Nikolayev, reportedly under pressure from Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, who saw a propaganda advantage in the pairing of the two single cosmonauts. The couple made several goodwill trips abroad, had a daughter, and later separated. In 1966, Tereshkova became a member of the Supreme Soviet, the USSR’s national parliament, and she served as the Soviet representative to numerous international women’s organizations and events. She never entered space again, and hers was the last space flight by a female cosmonaut until the 1980s.  The United States screened a group of female pilots in 1959 and 1960 for possible astronaut training but later decided to restrict astronaut qualification to men. The first American woman in space was astronaut and physicist Sally Ride, who served as mission specialist on a flight of the space shuttle Challenger in 1983. | **La cosmonauta soviética Valentina Tereshkova se convierte en la primera mujer en el espacio**  El 16 de junio de 1963, a bordo del Vostok 6, la cosmonauta soviética Valentina Tereshkova se convirtió en la primera mujer en viajar al espacio. Después de 48 órbitas y 71 horas, regresó a la Tierra, habiendo pasado más tiempo en el espacio que todos los astronautas estadounidenses juntos hasta esa fecha.  Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova nació en una familia campesina en Maslennikovo, Rusia, en 1937. Cuando tenía 18 años, comenzó a trabajar en una fábrica textil y a la de edad de 22 hizo su primer salto en paracaídas bajo los auspicios de un club de aviación local. Su entusiasmo por el paracaidismo llamó la atención del programa espacial soviético, que buscaba llevar a una mujer en el espacio a principios de la década de 1960 como un medio para lograr otra “primicia espacial” antes que Estados Unidos. Como paracaidista hábil, Tereshkova estaba bien equipada para manejar uno de los procedimientos más desafiantes de un vuelo espacial de Vostok: la expulsión obligatoria de la cápsula a unos 20.000 pies durante el reingreso. En febrero de 1962, fue seleccionada junto con otras tres mujeres paracaidistas y una piloto para comenzar un entrenamiento intensivo para convertirse en cosmonauta.  En 1963, Tereshkova fue elegida para participar en el segundo vuelo dual del programa Vostok, con las naves espaciales Vostok 5 y Vostok 6. El 14 de junio de 1963, el Vostok 5 fue lanzado al espacio con el cosmonauta Valeri Bykovsky a bordo. Con Bykovsky todavía en órbita alrededor de la Tierra, Tereshkova fue lanzada al espacio el 16 de junio a bordo del Vostok 6. Las dos naves espaciales tenían órbitas diferentes, pero en un punto llegaron a tres millas una de la otra, lo que permitió a los dos cosmonautas intercambiar breves comunicaciones.  La nave espacial de Tereshkova fue guiada por un sistema de control automático, y ella nunca tomó el control manual. El 19 de junio, después de poco menos de tres días en el espacio, Vostok 6 volvió a entrar en la atmósfera y Tereshkova se lanzó en paracaídas a la tierra con éxito después de eyectarse a 20.000 pies.  Bykovsky y Vostok 5 aterrizaron sanos y salvos unas horas más tarde.  Luego de su histórico vuelo espacial, Valentina Tereshkova recibió los premios “Orden de Lenin y Héroe de la Unión Soviética”. En noviembre de 1963, se casó con su compañero cosmonauta Andrian Nikolayev, bajo la presión del líder soviético Nikita Khrushchev, quien vio una ventaja en la propaganda al emparejar a los dos cosmonautas solteros. La pareja hizo varios viajes de buena voluntad al extranjero, tuvieron una hija y luego se separaron. En 1966, Tereshkova se convirtió en miembro del Soviet Supremo, el parlamento nacional de la URSS, y se desempeñó como representante soviética en numerosas organizaciones y eventos internacionales de mujeres. Nunca volvió al espacio, y su vuelo fue el último de una cosmonauta hasta la década de 1980.  Estados Unidos examinó a un grupo de mujeres piloto en 1959 y 1960 para un posible entrenamiento de astronautas, pero luego decidió restringir la calificación de astronautas a hombres. La primera mujer estadounidense en el espacio fue la astronauta y física Sally Ride, quien se desempeñó como especialista en misiones en un vuelo del transbordador espacial Challenger en 1983. |

**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)** |
| *Peasant family* | *familia campesina* | *Doubt regarding this word because it could sound despective.* |
| *Soviet* | *Soviet* | *I look for the equivalent and it is the same.* |
| *Propaganda* | *Propaganda* | *Both words in the two languages are the same.* |
| *“space first”* | *“primicia espacial”* | *I translated that way because it was related with fact it was something non seen before.* |
|  |  |  |

**SECTION 5. REFERENCES**

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Reference Source** | **General / Specific (Term)** |
| *Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova becomes the first woman in space-*  *https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/first-woman-in-space* | *General* |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Thanks!