***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 | **Renewable energy** | **Energía renovable** |
| 2 | **Meat and dairy sector** | **Sector cárnico y de productos lácteos** |
| 3 | **Fossil fuels** | **Combustibles fósiles** |
| 4 | **Greenhouse gases** | **Gases de efecto invernadero** |

**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** |
| **2. Changing how industries are run doesn’t sound like anything I can influence, can I?**  You can. Individuals need to **exercise their rights both as citizens and as consumers**, Experts say that putting pressure on their governments and on companies to make the system-wide changes that are needed is the key.  **3. Other than that, what’s the best daily action I can take?**  One 2017 study co-authored by Lund University’s Nicholas **ranked 148 individual actions on climate change** according to their impact. Going car-free was the number-one most effective action. Cars are more polluting than other means of transportation like walking, biking or using public transport.  In industrialized countries, getting rid of your car can reduce 2.5 tons of CO2 – about one-fourth of **the average yearly emissions (9.2 tons) contributed by each person in developed countries** of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).  **4. But isn’t renewable energy extremely expensive?**  Actually, renewables like wind and solar are **becoming increasingly cheap across the world**. The latest report from the International Renewable Energy Agency (Irena) found that the most commonly used renewables, like solar, geothermal, bioenergy, hydropower and onshore wind, **will be on par with or cheaper than fossil fuels by 2020**.  **5. Could I make a difference by changing my diet?**  Particularly, the meat and dairy sector is one of the most important contributors to climate change. If cattle had a nation, they would be **the world’s third largest emitter of greenhouse gases**.  The meat industry contributes to global warming in three major ways. Firstly, cows’ burping from processing food releases lots of methane, a greenhouse gas. Secondly, we feed them with other potential sources of food (e.g. corn and soy). Finally, they require lots of water, fertilizers that release greenhouse gases, and plenty of land.  So whether you are a farmer or a simple citizen, you always make the difference. | **2. Cambiar la forma en que se manejan las industrias no parece algo en lo que podamos influir, ¿o sí?**  Sí se puede. Las personas necesitan **ejercer sus derechos como ciudadanos y como consumidores**. Los expertos dicen que la clave está en presionar a los gobiernos y a las empresas para que hagan los cambios necesarios en todo el sistema.  **3. Además de eso, ¿cuál es la mejor acción diaria que podemos tomar?**  Un estudio del 2017, escrito conjuntamente con Nicholas de la Universidad de Lund, **clasificó 148 acciones individuales sobre el cambio climático** según su impacto. No usar el auto fue la acción más efectiva. Los autos son más contaminantes que otros medios de transporte como caminar, ir en bicicleta o usar transporte público.  En los países industrializados, no usar el auto puede reducir 2,5 toneladas de CO2, aproximadamente una cuarta parte del **promedio de emisiones anuales (9,2 toneladas) que aporta cada persona en los países desarrollados** de la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE).  **4. Pero, ¿la energía renovable no es extremadamente costosa?**  De hecho, las energías renovables como la eólica y la solar son **cada vez más económicas en todo el mundo**. El informe más reciente de la Agencia Internacional de Energías Renovables (International Renewable Energy Agency, IRENA) descubrió que las energías renovables más utilizadas, como la solar, la geotérmica, la bioenergía, la hidroeléctrica y la eólica terrestre, **estarán a la par o serán más económicas que los combustibles fósiles para el año 2020**.  **5. ¿Podríamos hacer la diferencia cambiando nuestra dieta?**  Particularmente, el sector cárnico y de productos lácteos es uno de los mayores contribuyentes al cambio climático. Si el ganado tuviera un país, sería **el tercer mayor emisor de gases de efecto invernadero del mundo**.  La industria de la carne contribuye al calentamiento global de tres maneras principales. En primer lugar, el eructo de las vacas al procesar los alimentos libera mucho metano, un gas de efecto invernadero. En segundo lugar, les damos de comer otras fuentes potenciales de alimentos (por ejemplo, maíz y soja). Por último, requieren mucha agua, fertilizantes que liberan gases de efecto invernadero y mucha tierra.  Así que, bien sea un agricultor o un simple ciudadano, siempre marca la diferencia. |

**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) |
| *you always make the difference.* | siempre marca la diferencia. | I wasn’t sure about using the informal or formal pronoun in Spanish. |
| One 2017 study co-authored by Lund University’s Nicholas | Un estudio del 2017, escrito conjuntamente con Nicholas de la Universidad de Lund | There was a little difficult to order the two ideas at the beginning. |
| the meat and dairy sector | el sector cárnico y de productos lácteos | I found that I could also use “sector ganadero”, but in the end I used “sector cárnico”. |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**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) |
| https://www.deepl.com/translator | General translation |
| https://glosarios.servidor-alicante.com/energias-renovables\_en-es | Specific glossary of renewable energy |
| https://www.wordreference.com/es/ | General doubts |

Thanks!