***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 | pooling air | rastrear información |
| 2 | counter-terrorism | Estrategia antiterrorista |
| 3 | curbs | frenos |
| 4 | Senior EU officials | altos funcionarios de la UE |

**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** |
| **EU officials consider pooling air passenger data after Paris attacks**  *ID checks could be reintroduced within Schengen zone as European governments race to tighten security measures.*  Information on travellers flying between European cities could be traded between government security services in the EU and passport and identity checks could be reintroduced within the EU’s passport-free travel zone, under measures being discussed urgently among governments in response to the Charlie Hebdo attacks.  Senior EU officials dealing with security and counter-terrorism are to meet in Brussels on Friday in an attempt to prepare new policies that will be put to an EU summit next month.  Two years of attempts to produce a coherent European counter-terrorism strategy have produced scant results. Galvanised by the attacks in Paris – attacks that were viewed as inevitable by senior EU diplomats and officials involved in security policy – European governments are now racing to close the perceived gaps.  But the focus is on fast-tracking the pooling of air travel data within the EU, known as PNR (passenger name records), meaning that millions of EU citizens could have their personal information stored for years.  The Spanish, with French and German support, are also pushing for curbs on passport-free travel within the Schengen area that covers most of the EU, though not Britain and Ireland, by reintroducing national border ID checks – moves previously rejected on the grounds that they would generate huge airport queues.  Travel data storage is opposed by the European parliament, while changing the Schengen rules is being resisted by the European commission.  EU member states already supply PNR data to the Americans under a clutch of bilateral agreements and can introduce their own national travel data systems, as Britain has done. But there is no pooling of such data between EU countries as the legislation has been blocked by the European parliament since 2013.  Officials involved in the discussions also say that the value of the computer databases underpinning the Schengen system is impaired by the reluctance of national intelligence services, not least the British, to feed in information. They said the national services were sometimes happy to share intelligence with other countries, but loth to input the information into a pooled data base. | **Los funcionarios de la Unión Europea consideran rastrear información del pasajero** **luego de los ataques en París**  *Las identificaciones se podrían reintroducir en el espacio Schengen, ya que los gobiernos europeos intentan reforzar las medidas de seguridad*  La información de los pasajeros que viajan por las ciudades europeas se podría intercambiar entre los servicios de seguridad gubernamentales en la Unión Europea, y el pasaporte e identificaciones se podrían reintroducir dentro de la Unión Europea para circular libremente, de acuerdo con las medidas analizadas de manera urgente entre los gobiernos por los ataques a Charlie Hebdo.  Los altos funcionarios de la UE que a cargo de la seguridad y de evitar los terrorismos se reunirán en Bruselas el viernes para disponer las nuevas políticas que se implementarán en una cumbre de la UE el próximo lunes.  Durante dos años se intentó implementar una estrategia antiterrorista europea coherente, de la cual se obtuvieron escasos resultados. Hoy en día, los gobiernos europeos intentan cerrar los espacios percibidos tras los ataques en París (ataques que pudieron haber sido evitables según los altos diplomáticos y funcionarios de políticas de seguridad de la UE).  Sin embargo, la atención está dirigida a acelerar el aporte de información de un pasajero dentro de la UE, conocido como Registros de los Nombres de los Pasajeros (RNP), lo que significa que millones de habitantes de la UE pueden tener su información personal guardada por años.  Los españoles, con el apoyo de los franceses y alemanes, también presionan para que se pongan frenos a los viajes libre de pasaportes dentro del espacio Schengen que abarca la mayor parte de la UE, pero no incluye a Gran Bretaña e Irlanda.  El Parlamento europeo se opone al almacenamiento de información del pasajero, mientras que la Comisión Europea se resiste al cambio de las reglas de Schengen.  Los Estados miembros de la UE ya les aportan información del RNP a Estados Unidos bajo un conjunto de acuerdos bilaterales y también pueden incorporar sus propios sistemas nacionales de información del pasajero, como hizo Gran Bretaña. Sin embargo, no hay un rastreo rápido de dicha información en los países de la UE, ya que la legislatura ha sido bloqueada por el Parlamento europeo en 2013.  Los funcionarios que formaron parte de los debates también declararon que el valor de las bases de datos en las computadoras que respaldan el sistema de Schengen se ve perjudicado por la reluctancia de los servicios nacionales de inteligencia, entre ellos Gran Bretaña, para obtener información. Los funcionarios afirmaron que los servicios nacionales a veces estaban felices de compartir inteligencia con otros países, pero reacios a incluir información en un base de datos rastreada. |

**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) |
| pooling air passenger data | rastrear información del pasajero |  |
| new policies that will be put to an EU summit | disponer las nuevas políticas que se implementarán en una cumbre de la UE |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**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) |
| TRAYNOR, Ian. «EU officials consider pooling air passenger data after Paris attacks» | WORLD, EUROPE |
| The Guardian |  |
| January, 12th 2015 |  |

Thanks!