***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 | Commodities boom. | Auge de materias primas. |
| 2 | Inflation-adjusted. | Ajustado por la inflación. |
| 3 | Output. | Producción. |
| 4 | Real GDP. | PIB real. |

**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** |
| Argentina and the magic soybean: the commodity export boom that wasn't  *The Guardian Unlimited*, May 4, 2012  Argentina's record levels of employment and massive reductions in poverty have little to do with exports.  One of the great myths about the Argentine economy that is repeated nearly every day is that the rapid growth of the Argentine economy during the past decade has been a "commodity export boom". For example, [the New York Times reported last week](http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/27/world/americas/ypf-nationalization-draws-praise-in-argentina.html): "Riding an export boom for commodities like soybeans, [Argentina](http://www.theguardian.com/world/argentina)'s economy grew at an average rate of 7.7% from 2004 to 2010, almost twice the average annual growth of 4.3% in Chile, a country often cited as a model for economic policies, over the same period."  Michael Shifter, the president of the inter-American dialogue and probably the most quoted source on Latin America in the US press, wrote in a disparaging article about Argentina this week that "If the sales and price of soybean, Argentina's principal export (mainly to China), remain high, then the country may be able to continue its path of economic growth."  I haven't seen any economists make the claim that Argentina's remarkable economic growth over the past nine years – which has brought record levels of employment and a two-thirds reduction in poverty – has been driven by soybeans or a commodities export boom. Maybe that is because it is not true.  I know what you're thinking: "Who cares?" Well, try to keep reading, because this does have implications beyond the sprawling soybean farms in the Argentine province of Cordoba.  What does it mean to have a "commodities boom", or growth driven by the export of commodities? One possibility would be based on quantity: the production and export of these commodities grows so fast that it makes up a large part of the country's real growth in output. Thus, we could look at real GDP growth for 2002-2010, the last year for which we have complete data on exports, and ask, how much of this real, inflation-adjusted, growth is due to exports of commodities?  […] | Argentina y las habichuelas de soja mágicas: el auge de la exportación de materias primas que no fue  *The Guardian Unlimited*, 4 de mayo de 2012.  Los niveles récord de empleo y la reducción masiva de la pobreza en Argentina tienen poco que ver con las exportaciones.  Uno de los grandes mitos sobre la economía argentina que se repite casi a diario es que su rápido crecimiento durante la última década se debe a un "auge de la exportación de materias primas". Por ejemplo, el New York Times informó la semana pasada: "A raíz de un auge de las exportaciones de materias primas como la soja, la economía argentina creció a una tasa promedio de 7,7% de 2004 a 2010. Este porcentaje es casi el doble del crecimiento promedio anual en Chile (4,3%) durante el mismo período, un país a menudo citado como modelo para políticas económicas".  Michael Shifter, presidente de Diálogo Interamericano y probablemente la fuente sobre América Latina más citada en la prensa estadounidense, escribió esta semana en un artículo despectivo sobre Argentina que "si las ventas y el precio de la soja, la principal exportación de Argentina (principalmente a China), se mantienen altos, entonces el país puede continuar su camino de crecimiento económico".  No he visto a ningún economista afirmar que el notable crecimiento económico de Argentina en los últimos nueve años – que ha traído niveles récord de empleo y una reducción de dos tercios de la pobreza – haya sido impulsado por la soja o por un auge de la exportación de materias primas. Tal vez sea porque no es así.  Sé lo que está pensando: “¿A quién le importa?” Bueno, trate de seguir leyendo porque esto tiene implicaciones más allá de los campos de soja en expansión en la provincia argentina de Córdoba.  ¿Qué significa tener un “auge de materias primas” o un crecimiento impulsado por la exportación de materias primas? Una posibilidad se basaría en la cantidad: la producción y exportación de estas materias primas crece tan rápido que constituye una gran parte del crecimiento real de la producción del país. Por ende, podríamos observar el crecimiento del PIB real del período 2002-2010 – el último año del cual tenemos datos completos sobre exportación – y preguntar, ¿cuánto de este crecimiento real, ajustado por la inflación, se debe a la exportación de materias primas?  […] |

**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) |
| Commodity export boom. | Auge de la exportación de materias primas. | Although “boom de la exportación de commodities” is widely used within the Hispanic community, I decided – after doing some research – to translate those English terms into Spanish, since the whole phrase has an agreed Spanish translation. However, I would rather ask the client what his/her preferences are. |
| Magic soybeans. | Habichuelas de soja mágicas. | In this case, the idea was to adapt the headline to the Spanish version of the fairy tale “Jack and the Beanstalk.” The issue with this decision is that the term “habichuelas de soja” is not as common as I would like it to be. The question here is “would the client want a translation that sticks to the reference to the fairy tale even though “habichuelas de soja” is slightly unconventional?” |
| "Riding an export boom for commodities like soybeans, Argentina's economy grew at an average rate of 7.7% from 2004 to 2010, almost twice the average annual growth of 4.3% in Chile, a country often cited as a model for economic policies, over the same period." | "A raíz de un auge de las exportaciones de materias primas como la soja, la economía argentina creció a una tasa promedio de 7,7% de 2004 a 2010. Este porcentaje es casi el doble del crecimiento promedio anual en Chile (4,3%) durante el mismo período, un país a menudo citado como modelo para políticas económicas". | I consider this quotation to be quite challenging because of its length; therefore, my decision was to split it into two sentences to prevent the Spanish reader from losing the thread. (Bearing in mind that the volume of a sentence in Spanish is greater than that of one in English.) |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

**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) |
| Acosta, A. et al. (2019) Integración y unidad latinoamericana. CLACSO. Recovered from <https://www.clacso.org.ar/grupos_trabajo/detalle_gt.php?ficha=789&s=5&idioma=> | Specific (“commodities export boom.”) |
| Auge de materias primas. (2020) Wikipedia. Recovered from <https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auge_de_materias_primas> | Specific (“commodities boom.”) |
| Comunicado de Prensa: El Directorio Ejecutivo del FMI concluye la Consulta del Artículo IV con Paraguay correspondiente a 2013. (2014) Fondo Monetario Internacional. Recovered from <https://www.imf.org/es/News/Articles/2015/09/14/01/49/pr1462> | Specific (“commodities export boom.”) |
| Diferencias entre PIB nominal y real (n.d.) Economistas: Consejo General. Recovered from <https://economistas.es/diferencia-pib-nominal-real/> | Specific (“real GDP.”) |
| Linguee. (n.d.) Deepl GmbH. Recovered from <https://www.linguee.com/> | General. |
| Online Language Dictionaries. (n.d.) WordReference.com. Recovered from <https://www.wordreference.com/> | General. |
| Producto interno bruto real. (2020) Wikipedia. Recovered from <https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Producto_interno_bruto_real> | Specific (“real GDP” and “inflation-adjusted.”) |
| Real Gross Domestic Product (Real GDP). (2021) Investopedia. Recovered from <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/r/realgdp.asp> | Specific (“real GDP”) |
| Sobre el Diálogo. (n.d.) The Dialogue: Leadership for the Americas. Recovered from <https://www.thedialogue.org/about/?lang=es> | Specific (“the Inter-American Dialogue.”) |

Thanks!