***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 | targeted therapy | terapia dirigida |
| 2 | immunotherapy | inmunoterapia |
| 3 | immune response | respuesta inmunitaria |
| 4 | side effects | efectos secundarios |

**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** |
| **Targeted Therapy**  Researchers have identified several molecular pathways and mutated genes that are abnormal or activated in melanoma. These discoveries have led to the development of a new category of agents known as targeted therapies that have changed the outlook for many people with advanced melanoma.  Any person with a diagnosis of advanced melanoma should have the tumor genetically profiled to identify potentially targetable genetic mutations. Targeted therapies only work for the individuals who have the specific gene mutation or tumor characteristic targeted by the drug or agent.    **Immunotherapy**  Immunotherapy uses the body’s own natural defense system to fight the cancer. This sounds like an obvious way to treat cancers, but for many years the efforts to develop effective immunotherapy led to disappointment and poor results.  This was particularly frustrating in melanoma because researchers knew that this is an “immunogenic” disease—one in which the immune system mounts a response. They observed the occasional case in which an advanced melanoma would disappear. They found evidence of an immune response in melanoma tumors.    It is also important to know many treatments actually decrease the symptoms of the disease so people feel better and their quality of life improves.  Here are some tips on how to manage side effects.  -Talk to your doctor and treatment team before you start a therapy. Let them know what is important to you, what scares you, and what you want to be able to do during therapy.  -Know that there are many ways to ease or eliminate side effects. Let your team know immediately if you develop side effects or they become worse. This is true for all treatments, but especially for immunotherapy. More information on the side effects of immunotherapy can be found in CSC’s Speaking About Cancer: Immunotherapy & Melanoma booklet.  -Don’t forget the emotional side. Not all side effects are physical.  -Take care of yourself. You are the expert in what you can handle, what kind of activities you can engage in, and how much you can and want to do on any day.  -Let family and friends help you. Give people specific suggestions for what will be helpful: a meal, childcare, a ride, an afternoon to yourself, or a walk together in the park.  -Most of all communicate—with your health care team and your family.  When you make decisions about treatment, it’s important to think about potential benefits of that therapy and balance those with the things in your life that are important. That means having an open, honest conversation with your health care team. | **Terapia dirigida**  Los investigadores han identificado varias vías moleculares y genes mutados que son anormales o que se activan en el melanoma. A partir de estos descubrimientos, se desarrolló una nueva categoría de fármacos conocida como terapias dirigidas que han cambiado el pronóstico de muchas personas con melanoma avanzado.  Cualquier persona diagnosticada con melanoma avanzado debería hacerse una huella genética del tumor para identificar posibles mutaciones genéticas dirigibles. Las terapias dirigidas solo actúan en aquellas personas que tienen la mutación genética específica o el tumor característico dirigido por el fármaco.    **Inmunoterapia**  La inmunoterapia utiliza el sistema de defensa natural del cuerpo para combatir el cáncer. Aunque parece una forma evidente de tratar el cáncer, durante muchos años, las investigaciones para desarrollar una inmunoterapia eficaz han sido desalentadoras y han dado pocos resultados.  En el caso del melanoma, resultó frustrante porque los investigadores sabían que esta es una enfermedad inmunogénica, en la cual el sistema inmunitario prepara una respuesta. Observaron el caso esporádico en el que un melanoma avanzado desapareció. Encontraron indicios de una respuesta inmunitaria en tumores de melanoma.    Es importante saber que muchos tratamientos, en realidad, disminuyen los síntomas de la enfermedad por lo que las personas se sienten mejor y la calidad de vida mejora.  Aquí encontrará algunos consejos para sobrellevar los efectos secundarios.  -Hable con el médico y el equipo terapéutico antes de empezar una terapia. Infórmeles lo que es importante para usted, lo que lo asusta y lo que quiere poder hacer durante la terapia.  -Tenga en cuenta que hay muchas maneras de aliviar o eliminar los efectos secundarios. Informe al equipo inmediatamente si tiene efectos secundarios o si empeoran. Esto ocurre con todos los tratamientos, pero especialmente con la inmunoterapia. Para obtener más información sobre los efectos secundarios de la inmunoterapia, consulte el folleto "Hablemos sobre el cáncer: inmunoterapia y melanoma" de la CSC (Comunidad de apoyo para el cáncer).  -No olvide el lado emocional. No todos los efectos secundarios son físicos.  -Cuídese. Solo usted sabe lo que puede tolerar, qué tipo de actividades puede hacer y cuánto puede y quiere hacer en un día.  -Acepte la ayuda de los familiares y los amigos. Sugiérales exactamente en qué lo pueden ayudar, por ejemplo, cocinar, cuidar a los niños, salir a pasear, tomarse la tarde para usted o caminar acompañado en el parque.  -Sobre todo, comuníquese con su familia y con el equipo médico.  Cuando tome decisiones sobre el tratamiento, es importante que piense sobre los posibles beneficios de la terapia y haga un balance con las cosas de su vida que son importantes, lo cual implica tener una conversación abierta y honesta con el equipo médico. |

**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) |
| Any person with a diagnosis of advanced melanoma should have the tumor genetically profiled. | Cualquier persona diagnosticada con melanoma avanzado debería hacerse una huella genética del tumor. | The use of modal verbs is characteristic of this genre and could pose a translation problem. In this particular case, ‘should’, is suggesting a recommendation; therefore, the translation into the target language should keep the meaning. My choice was the verb form “debería.” |
| The immune system mounts a response. | El sistema inmunitario prepara una respuesta. | “Immune” is a false cognate, which can pose a translation problem if translated wrongly. According to Navarro, “inmunitario” must not be taken as a synonym of “inmunológico” or “inmune.” |
| Let them know what is important to you, what scares you, and what you want to be able to do during therapy. | Infórmeles lo que es importante para usted, lo que lo asusta y lo que quiere poder hacer durante la terapia. | The direct address, expressed by ‘you’, could be a problem in this case. Since this is an extract from a health brochure, it will be common to find pieces of advice that address the reader directly. This has to be maintained in the target language and could be done resorting to “usted” or second-person verb forms. |
| More information on the side effects of immunotherapy can be found in CSC’s Speaking About Cancer: Immunotherapy & Melanoma booklet. | Para obtener más información sobre los efectos secundarios de la inmunoterapia, consulte el folleto "Hablemos sobre el cáncer: inmunoterapia y melanoma" de la CSC (Comunidad de apoyo para el cáncer). | The acronym CSC, meaning Cancer Support Community, was kept in Spanish and an explanation was added between parentheses to make the acronym clear for the intended audience. |

**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) |
| Diccionario Crítico de Dudas Inglés-Español de Medicina, by Fernando A. Navarro  Publisher: McGraw-Hill Interamericana de España S.L.; 2nd edition (July 20, 2005) | General |
| National Cancer Institute  <https://www.cancer.gov/> | Specific  Skin Cancer (Including Melanoma): Treatment – Information for patients |
| Fundación del Español Urgente (Fundéu) | General |

Thanks!