

NAAATI

SAMPLE TRANSLATOR TEST

PAPER 1

English into Persian

THIS PAPER CONTAINS:

Three English Translation Passages and
Three Questions on Ethics of the
Profession

CANDIDATES MUST ATTEMPT: **Two** of the Passages and
Two Questions on Ethics of the
profession

MATERIALS ALLOWED:

Dictionaries, Glossaries and Thesauri

Time allowed: 2 ½ hours
(plus 20 minutes reading time)

SAMPLE TRANSLATION TEST

PAPER 1: Translation from English into Persian

Instructions for Candidates:

Translate into LANGAUGE any **two** of the following three English passages. You may use dictionaries, glossaries and thesauri. Candidates should note that the two passages must be translated within the two and a half hour time duration allowed for this test. Translate everything within the boxed spaces.

Passage A

Warning Signs for a Stroke

Each year about one person in 200 will have a transient ischaemic attack, known medically as a 'TIA'.

'Transient' means temporary, and 'ischaemic' means lacking oxygen. TIAs are due to a lack of oxygen to the brain, usually caused by restricted blood supply, the result of narrowing of the arteries.

A TIA may last only a few minutes, but it can persist for up to 24 hours. It is a warning that you are at risk of a stroke.

A number of things may happen during an attack. There can be sudden weakness on one side of the body, difficulty with speech, or the very frightening condition of temporary loss of sight in one eye. This usually lasts only 15 minutes or less; it feels as if a curtain was being pulled down over the eye.

A TIA is not a stroke, but it is very similar to one. The main difference is that the flow of blood to the brain is only temporarily interrupted, whereas in a stroke it may be cut off permanently.

The usual way of treating TIAs is to give drugs that 'thin' the blood, to reduce the danger of clotting. Aspirin is commonly used; other drugs, known as anti-coagulants, may be prescribed.

It is vital for smokers who experience TIAs to do all in their power to give up smoking.

If you have symptoms that suggest you have had a TIA, consult your doctor. Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent a stroke.

Word Count 252

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Passage B**Fighting Corruption**

The World Bank has identified corruption as the single greatest obstacle to economic and social development. It undermines development by distorting the rule of law and weakening the institutional foundation on which economic growth depends.

The harmful effects of corruption are especially severe on the poor, who are hardest hit by economic decline, are most reliant on the provision of public services, and are least capable of paying the extra costs associated with bribery, fraud, and the misappropriation of economic privileges.

Corruption sabotages policies and programs that aim to reduce poverty, so attacking corruption is critical to the achievement of the Bank's mission of poverty reduction. However, to reduce the impact of corruption in a sustainable way, it is important to go beyond the symptoms to tackle the causes of corruption.

Political Competition

Effective sanctions on politicians can be enhanced most effectively through a meaningful degree of political competition in the electoral process. Such competition increases the likelihood that alternative candidates and parties will seek to expose corruption in government, or hold politicians accountable for the poor performance associated with high levels of corruption.

While perceived corruption of a particular party or candidate has been shown to influence voters' decisions considerably, and therefore exposure of cases of political corruption is an effective deterrent to corrupt behaviour, there are limits to the benefits of political competition. Excessive political competition can become a destabilising factor if it leads to fragmentation of the political system, or if it undermines the legitimacy of existing state institutions.

Word Count 254**Please turn the page**

Passage C**Cholesterol****What is cholesterol?**

Cholesterol is a fatty substance which is essential for life. All cells in the body require cholesterol for their surrounding wall or membrane as well as for internal membranes. The body makes all the cholesterol it needs, which means we don't need to eat any in our diet.

High levels of cholesterol are a risk factor for coronary artery disease (heart attacks and angina). If your cholesterol level is 6.5 or greater, your risk of heart disease is about four times greater than that of a person with a cholesterol level of 4.

However, not all people with high cholesterol levels get heart disease, as only about 30% of the community will die of heart disease overall, and of these most will be over 65 years old. Heart disease takes 60-70 years to develop, so if you discover your cholesterol level is high there is no urgency to reduce it – ie, see your doctor within the next 2-3 months, not tomorrow! Other risk factors for heart disease include smoking, high blood pressure and obesity.

How high is a 'high' level?

If your cholesterol is between 5.5 and 6.5 your risk of heart disease is only increased by a small amount. Don't panic – just make a few moderate changes to your diet. However, if you already have heart disease, or your mother or father developed heart disease at an early age (at less than 55 years of age) then you need to make bigger changes.

Word count 248**Please turn the page**

ETHICS OF THE PROFESSION

Answer **TWO** of the following three questions. You may answer in English or Persian. Your answer should be equivalent to 100-150 English words.

Question 1

You are translating a number of documents and references for a client who is applying for a job. When you contact the client to verify the spelling of her name she tells you that one or two of the references refer to her cousin, who has the same name. You have the distinct impression that the client will use all the documents for her own job application. What do you say to her and why?

Question 2

A colleague who works for your employer asks you to check a translation of identity papers which he has completed. When you read the documents through, you realise that important factual information has been changed in the translation. When you point this out to your colleague, he says that he has made the change at the request of the client. What should you do and why?

Question 3

You are translating a series of documents for a client. As you complete each document, you copy it onto a disc and forward it to the client. You copy one document and forward the disc in error to another client. What steps do you take? What ethical principles govern these steps?

**End of Sample Test
English into Persian**

SAMPLE ANSWERS

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE SAMPLE ANSWERS PROVIDED IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED IN ANY WAY TO BE THE ONLY SOLUTION

PAPER 1: Translation from English into Persian**Passage A****نشانه های خطرناک برای سکته مغزی**

از هر 200 نفر، یک نفر در هر سال دچار یک حمله گذرای ناشی از نارسائی اکسیژن transient ischaemic attack می شوند که واژه پزشکی آن 'TIA' است.

واژه گذرا به معنی موقت و واژه 'ischaemic' به معنی کمبود اکسیژن است. عارضه های تی آی ! 'TIA' بواسطه نارسائی اکسیژن به مغز بوده که به علت نارسائی خون در نتیجه باریک شدن شریان ها پیش می آید.

تی آی ! 'TIA' ممکن است تنها چند دقیقه به درازا انجامد، ولی ممکن است تا 24 ساعت هم دوام یابد. این امر به منزله خطاری است ک نشان می دهد که انسان در معرض خطر سکته مغزی است.

در هنگام حمله چند چیز ممکن است رخ دهد. یک نیمه از بدن ممکن است ضعیف بشود، مشکل گویشی پیش آید و یا شرایط ترسناک نابینائی یک چشم. این امر ممکن است برای مدت 15 دقیقه یا کمتر پیش بیاید؛ و انگار پرده ای روی چشم کشیده می شود.

تی آی ! 'TIA' سکته مغزی نیست ولی بسیار بدان می ماند. تنها تفاوت آن این است که جریان خون به مغز فقط برای مدت کوتاهی مختل می شود؛ در حالیکه در سکته مغزی جریان خون به صورت دائمی متوقف می شود.

شیوه متداول درمان تی آی ! داروهای رقیق کننده خون می باشد تا خطر لخته شدن خون را کاهش دهد. معمولاً از آسپرین استفاده می شود؛ سایر داروهائی که به داروهای ضد لخته خون موسومند نیز ممکن است (توسط پزشک) توصیه شوند.

برای کسانی که به دخانیات اعتیاد دارند و تی آی را تجربه می کنند امری حیاتی است که آنچه را در توان دارند به کار ببرند تا سیگار کشیدن را ترک نمایند. اگر شما علائمی دارید که نشان می دهد به تی آی ! مبتلا شده اید، با پزشک خود مشورت نمایید. تشخیص زودهنگام و درمان آن ممکن است از بروز سکته مغزی مانع شود.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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PAPER 1: Translation from English into Persian**Passage B****مبارزه با فساد (اداری)**

بانک جهانی فساد اداری را از بزرگترین موانع رشد اقتصادی و توسعه اجتماعی شناخته است. فساد مانع توسعه است چون حکومت قانون را خدشه دار می کند و شالوده نهادینه ای را که رشد اقتصادی به آن وابسته است تضعیف می نماید.

در کشور های فقیر که از افت اقتصادی بیشتر رنج می برند و بیشتر به خدمات دولتی وابسته اند و در کمترین حد قادر به پرداخت هزینه های اضافی ناشی از رشوه خواری، تقلب و سوء استفاده از امتیازات اقتصادی هستند، آثار زیان آور فساد مخصوصا شدیدتر است.

فساد در اجرای مقررات و برنامه هایی که هدف از آنان فقرزدانی است کارشکنی می کند، از این رو مبارزه با فساد برای نیل به مأموریت بانک جهانی در کاهش فقر امری حیاتی است. اما برای کاهش اثرات زیانبار فساد اداری به صورتی پایدار، مهم است که در ورای علانم، به دلایل ایجاد فساد پرداخت.

رقابت سیاسی

به عنوان مجازات مؤثر سیاستمداران (فساد) مؤثر ترین راه این است که تا حد معقولی در فرایند انتخابات رقابت سیاسی وجود داشته باشد. احتمال اینکه نامزدهای دیگر انتخاباتی یا احزاب دیگر در افشا ساختن فساد دولتی به جستجو بپردازند و یا از سیاستمداران بخواهند پاسخگوی کارکرد ضعیف ناشی از بالا بودن میزان فساد باشند با چنین رقابتی بیشتر خواهد بود.

چون معلوم شده است که شبیه فساد یک کاندیدا یا یک حزب خاص بر تصمیم رأی دهندگان اثر عمده دارد، بنابراین افشای موارد فساد سیاسی بازدارنده ای مؤثر در برابر رفتار فاسدگونه است، مع الوصف امتیازات رقابت سیاسی هم محدودیت هائی دارد. رقابت سیاسی بیش از حد، چنانچه باعث پراکندگی نظام سیاسی شده یا نهاد های موجود در یک کشور را تخریب کند ممکن است عامل بی ثباتی گردد.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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PAPER 1: Translation from English into Persian

Passage C

کلسترل

کلسترل چیست؟

کلسترل یک ماده چربی است که از ضروریات زندگی می باشد. تمام پخته های بدن برای غشاء های پیرامونی و درونی خود به کلسترل نیاز دارند. بدن همه کلسترل مورد نیاز خود را می سازد، بدین معنی که ما نیازی به خوردن آن با استفاده از رژیم غذایی خویش نداریم.

بالا بودن میزان کلسترل یک عامل خطر آفرین برای بیماری های قلب و عروق (حمله و آنژین قلبی) است. اگر میزان کلسترل شما 6.5 به بالا باشد خطر ابتلا به بیماری های قلبی تقریباً چهار برابر وقتی است که میزان کلسترل شخص 4 باشد.

البته همه کسانی که کلسترل آنان بالا است ضرورتاً به بیماری قلبی مبتلا نمی شوند چون میزان مرگ و میر ناشی از بیماری های قلبی در جامعه تنها 30 در صد است و از این عده، بخش اعظم آن ها بیش از 65 سال دارند. ایجاد بیماری قلبی حدود 60 تا 70 سال طول می کشد، بنا بر این اگر متوجه شدید میزان کلسترل شما بالا است، کاهش آن از فوریت چندانی برخوردار نیست - به عبارت دیگر در ظرف 2 تا 3 ماه آینده به پزشک خود مراجعه کنید نه فردا! سایر عوامل خطر آفرین برای بیماری قلبی عبارتند از استعمال دخانیات، فشار خون بالا و چاقی.

چقدر باشد "بالا" محسوب می شود؟

اگر میزان کلسترل شما بین 5.5 تا 6.5 باشد خطر ابتلا به بیماری قلبی فقط اندکی افزایش می یابد. وحشت نکنید - تنها در رژیم غذایی خود اندک تغییری بدهید. اما اگر شما دچار بیماری قلبی هستید، یا پدر و مادر شما در سنین پائین (در سن کمتر از 55 سالگی) به بیماری قلبی دچار شده اند، در این صورت به تغییرات عمده تری نیاز دارید.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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PAPER 1: Translation from English into Persian

Ethics Questions

Question 1

You are translating a number of documents and references for a client who is applying for a job. When you contact the client to verify the spelling of her name she tells you that one or two of the references refers to her cousin, who has the same name. You have the distinct impression that the client will use all the documents for her own job application. What do you say to her and why?

I would be firm and dignified in all my dealings with my clients. At the same time, I would be polite and courteous at all times in accordance with the Code of Ethics. Given that I have no proof that the client is actually intending to use the documents for her own job application, I would not make any accusations. I might however, politely inform her that in Australia, there are laws regarding fraud which prohibit the use of false information for the purpose of misleading or deceiving others. I would also explain that if it is her intention to use the documents for these purposes, I would not be able to accept her assignment. In situations such as this, the Code of Ethics states quite clearly that we should refrain from behaviour which our colleagues might reasonably regard as unprofessional or dishonourable. In this instance, my translator colleagues may consider my involvement in an assignment for an unlawful purpose as "Infamous" conduct.

Question 2

A colleague who works for your employer asks you to check a translation of identity papers which he has completed. When you read the documents through, you realise that important factual information has been changed in the translation. When you point this out to your colleague, he says that he has made the change at the request of the client. What should you do and why?

When checking a translation, it is the translator's task to point out any inaccuracies or errors in translation. Accuracy is a very important principle in the code of ethics which must be adhered to at all times. I would attempt to resolve this issue directly with my colleague, in accordance with the Code of Ethics which states that translators should try to resolve any disputes with their colleagues in a cooperative, constructive and professional manner. I would explain to my colleague that a translator should not make any alterations or changes to any information contained in the original documents. According to the Code of Ethics under the principle of Accuracy, it states quite clearly that translators shall not alter, make additions to, or omit anything from their assigned work. I would also remind my colleague that where there is a conflict in what the employer wants and what is stipulated in the Code of Ethics, the translator should comply with the Code of Ethics. A further issue which may be relevant in situations such as this is that of infamous conduct. To be involved in an assignment where a translator is required to make deliberate changes to original details would most definitely be considered "infamous conduct" by our translator colleagues.

Question 3

You are translating a series of documents for a client. As you complete each document, you copy it onto a disc and forward it to the client. You copy one document and forward

the disc in error to another client. What steps do you take? What ethical principles govern these steps?

I would immediately seek to recover the disc sent in error. I would contact the client to whom I sent the disc in error by telephone and request they NOT open the disc but that they contact me as soon as it was delivered so that I could arrange to collect it as quickly as possible. I would apologise for the inconvenience and request that they store it in a place where its contents could not be seen by others, such as a safe. I would apologise profusely again and reassure them that my error would not be repeated. In future I would ensure that this did not reoccur by double checking all details on any discs/emails/documents/addresses BEFORE sending any information. Confidentiality is a very important principle in the Code of Ethics. It requires all information provided by a client to be kept safe from others. It is the translator's role to ensure this safety by taking all appropriate measures.

NAAATI

SAMPLE TRANSLATOR TEST

PAPER 2

Persian into English

THIS PAPER CONTAINS:

Three Persian Translation Passages and
Three Questions on Ethics of the
Profession

CANDIDATES MUST ATTEMPT: Two of the Passages and

Two Questions on Ethics of the
profession

MATERIALS ALLOWED:

Dictionaries, Glossaries and Thesauri

Time allowed: 2 ½ hours
(plus 20 minutes reading time)

SAMPLE TRANSLATION TEST

PAPER 2: Translation from Persian into English

Instructions for Candidates:

Translate into English any **two** of the following three Persian passages. You may use dictionaries, glossaries and thesauri. Candidates should note that the two passages must be translated within the two and a half hour time duration allowed for this test. Translate everything within the boxed spaces.

Passage A

نسل دوم

بحث پیرامون جوانان، اهیت آنها و توجه به این قشر از مباحث پر طرفدار امروز جامعه ما است که اصالتاً ریشه سیاسی دارد به این مفهوم که طرح این قشر و توجه به آنها مسبوق به حرکات سیاسی و سر نوشت سازی است که دو سال پیش به ظهور رسید و موجب تغییرات اساسی در حرکت سیاسی کشور شد. لیکن بی شک بایستی انگیزه و انگیزه را از هم جدا دانست و حال که توجه به این امر پر اهمیت (امور جوانان) مد نظر تمام اقشار و گروه های سیاسی قرار گرفته، آن را به فال نیک گرفت و در تعمیق و تحقیق بیشتر در باره مسائل جوانان همت گماشت.

به این لحاظ به هیچ روی پسندیده نخواهد بود که همان نگرشهای سطحی سیاسی را در این بررسی ها روا داریم. آنچه در اینجا به آن خواهیم پرداخت بررسی قشری از جوانان به نام نسل دوم است که تشخیص آن ها و تفکیک شدن این قشر از سایر اقشار، مولود نوع جدیدی از نگاه به پدیده های اجتماعی می باشد.

بی شک اگر پی گیر مباحث پیرامون جوانان باشیم، در سمینار ها و کنگره هایی که هر از گاهی در این رابطه تشکیل می شود به تعاریفی از جوانان بر می خوریم که بزرگترین مشکل جوانان بر طبق آن تعاریف، مشکل ازدواج به نظر می رسد. در ادامه همین نگرش بزرگترین مشکل ازدواج جوانان مسکن قلمداد می شود، و بهترین راه برای حل این مشکل، انبوه سازی مسکن و بهترین روش برای این کار ساختن آپارتمانهای 45 متری. به عبارت دیگر بر طبق این تعاریف که متأسفانه در جامعه ما - حتی در سطح کسانی که انتظار می رود مسئولانه تر به این موضوع بیاورند - بسیار رواج دارد، بزرگترین مشکل جوانان ما خانه 45 متری است.

Word Count 253

Please turn the page

Passage B

توسعه چیست؟

گرچه توسعه یک پدیده عینی اقتصادی-اجتماعی است، اما بر خلاف رشد، پیچیده و چند بعدی است و به سادگی نمی توان آن را با شاخص های کمی مانند درآمد سرانه، ازدیاد پس انداز، و سرمایه گذاری و انتقال تکنولوژی پیشرفته از جوامع صنعتی به کشورهای عقب مانده اندازه گیری کرد. زیرا گذشته از بهبود وضع اقتصادی و ترقی سطح تکنولوژی، باید تغییرات کیفی اساسی در ساخت اجتماعی، سیاسی و فرهنگی نیز پدید آید.

توسعه فرایندی است طولانی از تجربه و نوآوری که همه ابعاد زندگی اجتماعی را در بر می گیرد و تحولی عمیق و بنیادین در بینش، دانش، مهارتها، اخلاقیات و مناسبات میان مردم پدید می آورد.

توسعه اقتصادی به مردم اعتماد به نفس می بخشد و توانایی کافی برای اعتلای زندگی خود و محیط پیرامون در آن ها به وجود می آورد. لذا توسعه اقتصادی باید در قالب توسعه انسانی مطالعه شود.

توسعه انسانی یعنی گسترش عرصه گزینه های مردم که مهمترین آن ها عبارتند از: برخورداری از عمر طولانی، سالم و بارور، دسترسی به آموزش و پرورش، بهره مندی از سطح زندگی شایسته، و آزادی های سیاسی، اجتماعی و اقتصادی.

حقوق انسانی تضمین شده و فرصت هائی برای خلاقیت و تولید (در تمام زمینه های حیات فکری، معنوی و مادی) و برخورداری از حیثیت و منزلت اجتماعی و احترام فردی، در توسعه انسانی کنترل و نظارت مردم بر نیروهای که به زندگی شکل می دهند، تعمیم یابد.

Word Count 243

Please turn the page

Passage C**کمبود و آلودگی آب**

محدود بودن منابع آب شیرین در جهان یک واقعیت است و هر اندازه که بر جمعیت جهان افزوده می شود، این منابع بیشتر در معرض کاستی قرار می گیرند. اما در این واپسین سالهای قرن بیستم آلودگی روز افزون منابع آب اعم از آب های سطحی و سفره های زیر زمینی خطر بروز کمبود شدید آب در دهه های نخست قرن آینده را تشدید کرده است.

سازمان ملل متحد پیش بینی کرده است که در سال 2050 بیش از 4.5 میلیارد نفر از مردم جهان در معرض صدمات و زیان های جدی ناشی از کمبود و آلودگی آب قرار خواهند گرفت. هم اینک نیز در هر سال 2 میلیون کودک به دلیل عدم دسترسی به آب آشامیدنی سالم و پاکیزه جان خود را از دست می دهند و بیماری اکثریت 2.4 میلیارد بیمار موجود در جهان ناشی از استفاده از آب آلوده است. بسیاری از کارشناسان به این باور رسیده اند که در قرن آینده آب به عنوان یک موضوع سیاسی در میان کشورهای آسیائی و خاورمیانه مطرح خواهد شد و ارزش اقتصادی آب در آن سالهای نه چندان دور همپای مواد گرانبهای امروز و بلکه بیشتر خواهد بود.

بر اساس آمار موجود، در 50 سال آینده حد اقل یک نفر از هر 4 نفری که در کشورهای مختلف زندگی می کنند با مشکل جدی کمبود آب دست به گریبان خواهند شد.

در عصر ما تهیه و تأمین آب سالم و کافی یکی از مهمترین و پیچیده ترین مسایل زیست محیطی است. هم اکنون جمعیت جهان به طور مرتب در حال افزایش است و در حالی که بسیاری از کشورهای صنعتی به آب سالم و فراوان دسترسی دارند و از تأسیسات بهداشتی تصفیه و دفع بهداشتی فاضلاب برخوردارند، هنوز آب سالم و کافی برای بیش از نیمی از مردم جهان مهیا نیست.

Word Count 241**Please turn the page**

ETHICS OF THE PROFESSION

Answer **TWO** of the following three questions. You may answer in English or Persian. Your answer should be equivalent to 100–150 English words.

Question 1

After having accepted a fairly large translation assignment you realise that the job requires a greater amount of research than you expected because some sections use highly specialised terminology. You had not noticed this when accepting the job, and you know the client is in a hurry to have the job done. What course of action is open to you? Explain the reasons for your answer.

Question 2

Having accepted to translate a contract you find that this document adversely affects the interest of one of your own family members. What would you do? Give reasons for your answer.

Question 3

You have received a document translated from the original language into the English language for proof reading. The original document contains an obvious mistake. 'The document is dated 1879, and refers to events and individuals in this century. A translator realised it was a mistake and put the "correct" year in his/her translation? What would you do in this situation and why?

End of Sample Test Persian into English

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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PAPER 2: Translation from Persian into English**Passage A****The Second Generation**

Presently, discussions concerning young people, their importance in society and listening to their problems are topical in our community. This, in essence is a political issue. It means that a focus on this group, and consideration of them, follows the significant political movement that manifested two years ago and made a basic change in the political profile of the country. No doubt, we have to distinguish between cause and effect. Now that youth affairs have become a subject of concern for all political groups and people of various walks of life, we should regard it as a blessing and do our utmost in order to investigate and analyse youth problems.

Therefore, it is not acceptable to continue with the same superficial political observations of the issue as before. What I would like to discuss concerns a group of young people that we call the second generation. Differentiating this group of young people from the others is based on new observations of the social phenomena.

When we follow discussions on youth issues in seminars and conferences, a common concern is marriage. Following such observations, the most important barrier to youth marriage is suitable accommodation. The best solution to this problem is mass construction of dwellings and the best method of doing this would be by building 45-square metre flats.

In other words, according to commonly accepted definitions, even by those who are expected to look at the issues more responsibly, the problems of our youth are solved by 45-square metre dwellings.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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PAPER 2: Translation from Persian into English**Passage B****What is Development?**

Although development is an objective socio-economic phenomenon, in contrast to growth, it is complex and multidimensional. It cannot simply be measured by quantitative indicators such as annual per capita income, increase in savings, investments and the transfer of advanced technology from industrial countries to the underdeveloped ones. This is because in addition to improved economic conditions and enhanced levels of technology, there will be a need for fundamental qualitative changes in the social, political and cultural structures.

Developmental change is a long process comprising experience and restructuring that encompass all dimensions of social life and a deep and complex construction of attitudes, skills, ethics, and human interrelationships.

Economic development provides people with self confidence, and the ability to provide for improvements in the standard of living and in their surrounding environment. Therefore, economic development must be studied within the framework of human development.

Human development means an increase in positive life opportunities, the most important of which is increased life expectancy, and a life span that is healthy and productive, and one that includes access to education, increased standards of living, and political, social and economic freedom.

Human rights are assured and opportunities are provided for creativity and production (in all aspects of material, spiritual and mental life), and means a high level of dignity and social status and individual respect. In social development, the methods by which people control and monitor the forces that shape their lives are expansive.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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PAPER 2: Translation from Persian into English**Passage C****Shortage and Pollution of Water**

As populations increase, the shortage in the supply of drinking water is a growing reality and will soon become a global problem. During the closing years of the twentieth century increased water pollution, of both surface and underground water storages, will intensify the water shortage in the early decades of this century.

The United Nations has predicted that in 2050 more than 4.5 billion persons in the world will experience water shortages and pollution. At present, due to a lack of access to safe drinking water, 2 million children die every year and more than 2.4 billion people are affected by the use of polluted water. A number of experts believe that during this century, water will become a political issue among Asian and Middle Eastern countries; and in the near future, the price of water will be equal or surpass the value of today's more expensive materials.

According to the available statistics, in the next 50 years and in a range of different countries, one in every four persons will face serious water shortages.

At present the supply of, and access to, safe and sufficient water is one of the most complex and important ecological problems. The global population is steadily increasing and while many industrialised countries have access to abundant and safe water supplies or use purifying plants to recycle water, there is still not sufficient safe water for half of the world's population.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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PAPER 1: Translation from Persian into English

Ethics Questions

Question 1

After having accepted a fairly large translation assignment you realise that the job requires a greater amount of research than you expected because some sections use highly specialised terminology. You had not noticed this when accepting the job, and you know the client is in a hurry to have the job done. What course of action is open to you? Explain the reasons for your answer.

There are two dilemmas that I will need to deal with. The first is the use of highly specialised terminology. The code of ethics states that it is very important to check the text, degree of difficulty, necessary requirements etc, BEFORE accepting any assignment. This enables a translator to decide whether he/she is competent to translate the text accurately. This is in accordance with the general principle of Competence which requires translators to undertake prior preparation before accepting an assignment. This means that the translator should determine beforehand what will be required in a projected assignment, and then make the necessary preparations. According to the Code of Ethics, again under the general principle of Competence, acceptance of an assignment is implicit declaration of competence, and creates a contractual relationship.

The second dilemma arises due to the lack of time to complete the assignment within the stipulated time frame, which the client could demand be completed in accordance with the contract. There are at least two possible courses of action to help me deal with this dilemma. The first would be to contact the client and try to extend the deadline. Falling this, my second option would be to subcontract the work to one of my colleagues. This would require the client's permission. Disclosing the information in the document to a colleague would also require my client's permission. If the client agrees to the participation of a second translator, according to the Code of Ethics, I would be accountable to the client for the quality of my work and that of my colleague. In future I would check well in advance whether the terminology required additional research and I would only agree to a deadline which I would easily be able to keep.

Question 2

Having accepted to translate a contract you find that this document adversely affects the interest of one of your own family members. What would you do? Give reasons for your answer.

The Code of Ethics, under the general principle of "Impartiality", states that translators must disclose all conflicts of interest involving relatives or friends. As soon as I discovered the link to my family I would contact my client and politely and courteously inform him/her of my inability to accept the assignment. I would explain that I must withdraw from the assignment because it involved one of my family members and therefore presented a conflict of interest. I would explain that due to my conflict of interest, it might be difficult to maintain impartiality during the course of the translation. The ramifications of being involved in a matter which adversely affects one of my family members would not be worth considering as a viable business opportunity. Therefore I would prefer not to accept the translation assignment even though I feel that I have the necessary skills and competence to translate the contents accurately.

Question 3

You have received a document translated from the original language into the English language for proof reading. The original document contains an obvious mistake. The document is dated 1879, and refers to events and individuals in this century. A translator realised it was a mistake and put the "correct" year in his/her translation? What would you do in this situation and why?

When proof reading, it is the translator's task to point out any inaccuracies or errors in translation. Accuracy is a very important principle in the code of ethics which must be adhered to. According to the principle of Accuracy in the Code of Ethics, a translator should not alter, make additions to, or omit anything from their work. I would contact my client and point out the discrepancy regarding the original date and the translated date. It is then the client's responsibility to verify the dates and make the necessary changes to the original document so that they may be accurately reflected in the translation. If I was unable to contact the client, I would make a footnote at the bottom of the page explaining the discrepancy and forward it to my client.

NAATI

SAMPLE TRANSLATOR TEST

ADDITIONAL PRACTICE PASSAGES

English into Persian

Additional Practice Passage A**Cities and Climate****What cities do to the local climate**

There is considerable concern about the possibility of world climate change due to the enhanced greenhouse effect. Scientists have predicted global temperature rises of between 1° and 3.5° C by the year 2100. Yet temperature rises of about the same size have *already* occurred in some big cities, simply because the city is there! Particularly at night, cities are usually warmer than their rural surroundings, because of heat stored in bricks and concrete and trapped between close-packed buildings – the so-called ‘urban heat island’ effect.

City wind speeds are lighter, on average, and vary from place to place. Wind ‘tunnels’ occur where winds are channelled down city streets or flow down the faces of tall buildings. By contrast, streets running perpendicular to the wind direction are sheltered, so pollutants may not disperse.

Urban warming affects the city’s energy use, reducing the demand for winter heating, but increasing the energy needed for cooling.

What city climates do to people

Many Australian climates are quite warm: the additional warming of the urban heat island effect can have adverse effects on health, on energy use – and even, it seems, on people’s behavior. During hot weather, the city’s warmer nights can delay overnight recovery from heat stress. As a result, death rates in cities show a peak during heatwaves.

There is evidence, mostly from the USA, that aggressive behaviour (street offences, riots) in cities increases during hot weather. Recent Australian studies show similar links between offensive behavior and hot weather.

Word Count 255

Additional Practice Passage B

Complaints about Lawyers

What You Need To Know

Disputes with and complaints about lawyers cover a wide range of issues. Sometimes clients think that they have been overcharged, or that their lawyer has not communicated sufficiently with them, or that he or she has been negligent, incompetent or unethical.

If you have a dispute or complaint relating to any of these issues, discuss it with your lawyer. Often a frank discussion will resolve the problem.

If after speaking to your lawyer you are still not satisfied, or if you do not wish to discuss the matter further with your lawyer, you can request the Professional Standards department to assist.

How Can Professional Standards Department Assist You?

If your problem relates to a dispute with your lawyer about **money** – either legal costs or financial loss resulting from the lawyer's mishandling of your matter – Professional Standards will attempt to resolve your dispute. If an agreement is reached to your satisfaction, a written record of the agreement will be prepared by Professional Standards, which can be enforced as a court order.

If agreement cannot be reached, you can refer your dispute to the Legal Profession Tribunal. The Legal Profession Tribunal is independent and has been set up to hear and decide:

- lawyer-client disputes, and
- disciplinary charges brought against lawyers.

The Tribunal is chaired by a retired judge and its members, including a lay person, are appointed for five-year terms.

The services outlined above are provided **free of charge** by Professional Standards.

Word Count 250

Additional Practice Passage C**Earthworms****Background**

Earthworms have long been associated with productive soils. Over 100 years ago, Charles Darwin discovered that earthworms can reprocess their own weight in soil and organic matter in one day. The value of earthworms to agriculture lies in their ability to change the physical and chemical composition of the soil. Physically, they change the soil by aerating it and increasing water holding capacity; chemically, they carry soil nutrients from the soil surface to the roots of plants.

Earthworms may also reflect environmental changes that are not readily recognised with physical or chemical measures. They may provide an early warning of soil degradation and contamination. In Europe, selected earthworm species provide a sensitive measure of soil pollution.

CSIRO Research on Earthworms

Current research in the Divisions of CSIRO Land & Water and CSIRO Entomology is evaluating the potential for improving soil structure and crop productivity through the management of earthworms. Objectives of the research are:

- To determine the distributions of earthworms in agricultural soils, especially beneath pastures, horticultural and cereal crops in south-eastern Australia.
- To demonstrate the effects of selected earthworms on soil structure, fertility and plant production.
- To identify means of enhancing earthworm performance, either by agricultural management practices or introduction of new species.

Results so far have been promising, with current studies with selected earthworm species having shown increases in crop yields by more than 35%. Selected earthworm species have also been shown to improve crop quality, with higher levels of grain protein.

Word Count 249

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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Additional Practice passages from English into Persian**Passage A****شهرها و آب و هوا****شهرها با آب و هوای محل چه می کنند؟**

نگرانی عمده ای در دنیا در باره امکان تغییر آب و هوای جهان بواسطه افزایش اثر گلخانه ای وجود دارد. دانشمندان پیش بینی کرده اند که تا سال 2100 دمای جهانی بین 1 درجه تا 3.5 درجه گرمتر می شود. با این وصف چنین افزایش دمائی در برخی از شهرهای بزرگ هم اکنون و فقط به علت وجود شهر در آنجا ایجاد شده است! شهرها مخصوصاً شب ها از نقاط روستائی پیرامون خود گرمتر هستند، چون گرمای ذخیره شده در آجر ها و بتون (سیمان) باعث می شود که گرما بین آنبوه بنا های مجاور هم ذخیره شود – به این پدیده در اصطلاح "جزیره گرمائی شهری" می گویند.

سرعت متوسط باد در شهرها کمتر بوده و از محلی به محل دیگر متغیر است. وقتی که باد به صورت دالائی وارد خیابانهای شهر شده یا از سطوح جانبی ساختمانهای بلند به پائین روانه می شود، تونل بادی نام دارد. در مقابل، خیابانهائی که عمود بر جهت حرکت باد باشند در پناه خواهند بود و بنابراین آلاینده ها پخش نمی شوند.

گرم شدن شهر بر استفاده از انرژی در شهر اثر می گذارد و نیاز به بخاری را در زمستان کاهش می دهد ولی به انرژی بیشتری برای تبرید نیاز خواهد بود.

آب و هوای شهری چه اثری بر مردم دارد؟

آب و هوای بسیاری از نقاط استرالیا کاملاً (در استرالیا نسبتاً معنی می دهد- مترجم) گرم است: گرم شدن اضافی نقاط شهری بواسطه اثر جزیره گرمائی بر بهداشت، مصرف انرژی – و حتی ظاهراً بر رفتار مردم اثری منفی دارد. در مواقع گرمای شدید، گرمتر بودن شهر ها در شب باعث خواهد شد رهائی شبانه از تنش گرمائی با تأخیر صورت گیرد. در نتیجه، در مواقع بروز امواج گرمائی مرگ و میر در شهر ها افزایش می یابد.

شواهدی که عمدتاً از ایالات متحده امریکا به دست آمده نشان می دهد که رفتار پر خاشجویانه (اغتشاشات خیابانی و شورش ها) در هنگام گرمی زیاد هوا افزایش می یابد. مطالعات اخیر در استرالیا نشان داده اند که بین رفتار مومن و هوای داغ ارتباط مشابهی وجود دارد.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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Additional Practice passages from English into Persian

Passage B

شکایت از وکلا

آنچه که باید بدانید

اختلاف با وکلا و شکایت از آنان موضوعات گسترده ای را در بر می گیرد. برخی از اوقات مراجعین فکر می کنند که زیاده از حد از آنان پول گرفته اند یا وکیل آنان به اندازه کافی با آنان گفت و گو نکرده یا در کارش غفلت کرده، بی عرضه بوده یا اخلاق (حرفه ای) را رعایت نکرده است.

اگر در هریک از موارد فوق اختلاف و یا شکایتی دارید آن را با وکیل خود در میان بگذارید. اغلب یک گفت و شنود بی پرده پوشی (رُک) موضوع را فیصله می دهد.

اگر پس از گفتگو با وکیلان هنوز قانع نشدید، یا نمی خواهید بیش از این با وکیل خود تماس بگیرید، می توانید از نهاد استاندارد های حرفه ای the Professional Standards کمک بخواهید.

نهاد استاندارد های حرفه ای چگونه می تواند به شما ارائه کند؟

اگر با وکیل خود مشکل پولی دارید- چه پول وکیل باشد و چه زیان مالی ناشی از بد عمل کردن وکیل در مورد پرونده تان- استاندارد های حرفه ای می تواند در فیصله موضوع مورد اختلاف تلاش نماید. اگر با رضایت شما موافقتی به عمل آمد موافقتنامه مزبور توسط استاندارد های حرفه ای تنظیم خواهد شد که می توان آن را به عنوان یک حکم دادگاه به مورد اجرا گذاشت.

اگر نتوان به موافقتی نائل آمد، می توانید موضوع مورد اختلاف را به دیوان وکلای حرفه ای Legal Profession Tribunal ارجاع دهید. دیوان وکلا مستقل است و تأسیس آن جهت استماع دادرسی و اتخاذ تصمیم در موارد زیر است:

* اختلافات بین وکلا و موکلین آنان، و

* اتهامات انضباطی بر علیه وکلا.

ریاست این دیوان توسط یک قاضی بازتخته است و داور ها اشخاص عادی هستند که به مدت پنج سال منصوب می شوند.

خدمات فوق الذکر به صورت رایگان توسط استانداردهای حرفه ای ارائه می شود.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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Additional Practice passages from English into Persian

Passage C

کرم خاکی

مقدمه

کرم خاکی را سالیان سال است که به عنوان نشانه حاصلخیزی خاک می شناسند. بیش از 100 سال پیش چارلز داروین کشف کرد که کرم خاکی می تواند به اندازه وزن خود خاک و مواد آلی را فرآوری مجدد نماید. ارزش کرم خاکی برای کشاورزی، در توانایی آنان در بهبود ترکیب شیمیایی و (شرایط) فیزیکی خاک می باشد. از لحاظ فیزیکی، کرم خاکی، خاک را با تهویه آن و افزایش ظرفیت نگهداری آب تغییر می دهد؛ از لحاظ شیمیایی، کرم خاکی عناصر غذایی را از سطح خاک به محل ریشه های گیاهان منتقل می نماید.

کرم خاکی ممکن است منعکس کننده تغییرات محیطی هم باشند که با اندازه گیری های فیزیکی و شیمیایی به آسانی میسر نیست. این حشره ممکن است به عنوان نشانه اولیه افت حاصلخیزی خاک و یا نشانه آلودگی آن باشد. در اروپا از برخی از گونه های کرم خاکی به عنوان شاخص حساس آلودگی خاک استفاده می شود.

پژوهش های سی ای آر (CSIRO (سازمان تحقیقات علمی و صنعتی کامونولت) در مورد کرم خاکی یکی از پژوهش های کنونی بخش آب و خاک سی ای آر (CSIRO و بخش حشره شناسی آن بررسی توان بالقوه کرم خاکی در بهبود ساختمان خاک و حاصلخیزی آن می باشد. هدف های این پژوهش عبارتند از:

- * تعیین توزیع کرم خاکی در خاکهای کشاورزی و بخصوص اراضی مرتعی، اراضی مورد استفاده در باغبانی (باغات و سبزیکاری و گلکاری) و غلات در جنوب شرق استرالیا
- * تعیین اثر انتخابی از گونه های کرم های خاکی بر روی ساختمان خاک، حاصلخیزی و تولید محصول
- * تشخیص راهی برای بهبود کارکرد کرم خاکی با تدابیر مدیریت کشاورزی یا وارد کردن گونه های نو (کرم خاکی).

نتایج تا به حال امیدوار کننده بوده است و مطالعات کنونی در مورد انتخابی از گونه های کرم خاکی نشان داده اند که عملکرد محصول بیش از 35 درصد افزایش می یابد. معلوم شده است که برخی از گونه های کرم خاکی بر روی مرغوبیت محصول هم اثر داشته اند و باعث افزایش میزان پروتئین غلات شده اند.

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NAATI

SAMPLE TRANSLATOR TEST

ADDITIONAL PRACTICE PASSAGES

Persian into English

Additional Practice Passage A**موانع شکل‌گیری احزاب سیاسی در ایران**

در بررسی نظام‌های سیاسی جهان اکنون ما با نهاد‌های مختلف با کارکردهای متفاوت مواجهیم که هر کدام از آن نهاد‌ها در جایگاه خود نقش مهمی در ادامه‌ی حیات این نظام‌ها بر عهده‌دارند. یکی از این نهاد‌ها احزاب سیاسی است.

احزاب سیاسی به مفهوم نوین آن در مقایسه با سایر نهاد‌های سیاسی پدیده‌ای نسبتاً جدید است که از قرن نوزدهم میلادی به بعد ابتدا در اروپا و امریکای شمالی نضج گرفتند و کم‌کم به سایر مناطق راه یافتند. نو ظهور بودن این نهاد نسبت به سایر نهاد‌ها به حدی است که گروهی از دانشمندان ساینسی آن را گل سر سبد تمامی نهاد‌های سیاسی موجود معرفی کرده‌اند که هر کدام به نحوی دارای سابقه طولانی هستند.

در حال حاضر این نهاد در مهد ظهور خود از چنان استحکامی برخوردار شده است که تصور نظام‌های سیاسی غربی بدون وجود احزاب غیر ممکن به نظر می‌رسد.

احزاب سیاسی نیز همچون بسیاری از پدیده‌های مادی و سیاسی جدید پس از ظهور در جوامع غربی به سایر جوامع و از جمله کشور ما ایران راه یافتند. مسئله احزاب سیاسی به مفهوم جدید در ایران در دوران پس از انقلاب مشروطه سال 1905 مطرح شد و به تقلید از جوامع غربی احزاب مختلفی در میدان عمل سیاسی ظهور یافتند. اکنون پس از گذشت نزدیک به یک قرن از انقلاب مشروطه بررسی تاریخ فعالیت احزاب سیاسی در ایران نشان می‌دهد که این پدیده جدید در کشور ما جایگاه خود را به دست نیآورده و از مشروعیت لازم برخوردار نشده است. به طوری که اکنون که این سطور رقم می‌خورد حزبی به مفهوم دقیق آن در کشور ما وجود ندارد.

Word Count 250

Additional Practice Passage B

مهارت های سطح بالای مربیان تکواندوی ایران

مختار کلانتری رئیس فدراسیون تکواندو که به عنوان سرپرست تیم اعزامی در مسابقه های جام جهانی آلمان حضور داشت با اشاره به کسب عنوان قهرمانی وزن پنجم رقابتها توسط هادی ساعی گفت: این نکته بسیار حائز اهمیت است و من آن را با مسئولان فدراسیون های کشور های مختلف در میان گذاشتم که آقای هادی ساعی و آقای مهدی بی باک دارندگان مدال زرین رقابت های جام جهانی آلمان و مصر هیچکدام مربی کره ای نداشتند، بلکه دقیقاً دست پرورده مربیان ایرانی هستند و تحت نظر مربیان داخلی آموزش دیده اند. مربیان ما این شایستگی و قابلیت را دارند که در سایر کشور ها بخصوص در کشورهای اسلامی جایگزین مربی های کره ای بشوند. از نظر فرهنگی نیز مربیان ما برای کشورهای عربی مناسب تر هستند و آن ها نیز از این امر استقبال می کنند. از جمله کویت که یک مربی مرد و یک مربی زن ایرانی برای تکواندو کاران خود درخواست کرده است تا هدایت تیمهای ملی مردان و زنان آن کشور را بر عهده بگیرند.

کلانتری با اشاره به دیدار هایی که با مسئولان فدراسیون کشورهای مختلف داشت گفت: رئیس فدراسیون آلمان (میزبان این دوره از رقابت ها) از تیم ایران برای شرکت در تورنمنت این کشور دعوت به عمل آورد که ما این امر را مشروط به حضور آلمان در مسابقه های دهه فجر امسال داشتیم و آن ها پذیرفتند. همچنین بدلیل سطح تکنیکی بالای تکواندوکاران ایران، آلمان ها با پیشنهاد ما مبنی بر برگزاری اردوی مشترک 10 روزه در ایران موافقت کردند.

Word Count 253

Additional Practice Passage C

مسئولان به هوش باشند ثبات نسبی قیمت ها در حال شکستن است

افزایش اخیر قیمت کالاهای اساسی و خدمات مورد نیاز مردم از جمله صابون، پودر رختشویی، مایه ظرفشویی، ظروف پلاستیکی، پوشاک، نوشابه، بلیت هواپیما، بهای آب، برق، گاز ... موجب نگرانی شدید مردم شده و بار سنگین دیگری بر دوش آنها بخصوص افراد کم درآمد گذاشته است. این در حالی است که همین سه ماه پیش از سوی مقامات نیرصلاح رسماً اعلام شده بود که تا پایان امسال مردم دیگر شاهد بالا رفتن نرخ کالا و خدمات نخواهند بود.

هم اکنون قیمت بسیاری از کالاهای اساسی و ضروری مردم که اصطلاحاً به کالاهای موجود در سبد خانوار معروف هستند و نمی توان از آن ها صرف نظر و یا از میزان مصرف آن ها کم کرد 20 تا 30 درصد افزایش قیمت پیدا کرده و از آنجا که ظاهراً کسی و یا نهادی نیز جلودار این رویه ناپسند نیست، نگرانی فراینده ای نسبت به ادامه تورم وجود دارد.

این گونه کالا ها که عمدتاً تحت پوشش دولت و یا توسط شرکت های خصوصی تولید می شوند معمولاً پس از یک دوره مصنوعی کمبود، با همان کیفیت و قد و قواره، به وفور ولی با قیمت گرانتر در بازار یافت می شود.

تازه سطح خرده فروشی قیمت ها یکسان نبوده و تنها در تعاونیهای کارمندی، کارگری و محلات ثابت است. این ماجرا در مورد مؤسسات و شرکت های دولتی مصداق و نمود بیشتری دارد و شاید بتوان گفت که سرچشمه گرانی ها را باید در این مسیر جستجو کرد. گو اینکه از نقش سود جویان فرصت طلب و عناصر فاسد در بازار که برای آشفته ساختن وضعیت اقتصادی جامعه از هیچ تلاشی فرو گذار نمی کنند نیز نباید غافل بود.

Word Count 260

SAMPLE ANSWERS

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE SAMPLE ANSWERS PROVIDED IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS ONLY. THEY SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED IN ANY WAY TO BE THE ONLY SOLUTION

Additional Practice passages from Persian into English**Passage A****Impediments to the Formation of Political Parties in Iran**

In studying world political systems, we are faced with different institutions holding a variety of functions. Each institution plays a significant role in maintaining the continuity of these systems. Political parties are examples of such institutions.

As political institutions, political parties, in their own modern sense, compared with other political institutions are a relatively new phenomenon. They were initially developed in Europe and North America in the 19th Century and they gradually found their way into other regions. Most political scientists regard modern political parties and institutions as the most socially acceptable of all other existing political formations including those of historical significance.

At present, and where they were first initiated, political parties are so well established that a Western political system without political parties seems impossible to imagine.

Like many other materialistic and political phenomena, after they appeared in Western societies, they found their way into other societies including our country, Iran. Political parties in their modern sense appeared in Iran first during the Constitutional Revolution of 1905. Following the Western political systems, various political parties were formed and became active in the Iranian political arena. However, a century after the Constitutional Revolution, a study of the political parties in Iran reveals that this phenomenon is yet to be fully established and legitimised in our country. This is why at the time of writing this article, no political party in the strict sense of the term exists in our country.

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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Additional Practice passages from Persian into English**Passage B****The High Calibre of the Iranian Taekwando Trainers**

Mokhtar Kalantari, Chairman of the Taekwando Federation (who led the team sent to the recent World Taekwando Championship in Germany), and referring to Hadi Saei as the World Champion of the fifth weight division said: "this is very important and I have discussed the matter with the Federations of various countries that Mr Hadi Saei and Mehdi Bebak, the gold medal winners of the World Championship in Germany did not have Korean coaches. Rather, they were trained by Iranian trainers and were looked after by local coaches. Our trainers have a high standard of professionalism and are qualified to replace Korean coaches in other regions particularly in the Islamic countries. Our trainers are also culturally more suitable to Arabic countries and they have welcomed the idea as well. One example is where Kuwait has requested two Iranian trainers of Taekwando, a male and a female, to lead the national male and female teams of that country."

Kalantari, referring to the meeting he attended with officers in charge of Taekwando Federations of other countries said: "the Chairman of the German Federation (the host of the recent competitions) has invited the Iranian team to take part in a tournament in Germany. We agreed, provided that Germany would attend the competitions being held during the Fajr (Dawn) ten day celebrations. They accepted our condition. Due to the high technical standard of the Iranian Taekwando team, the Germans accepted to participate in a joint 10-day training camp in Iran."

SAMPLE ANSWERS

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Additional Practice passages from Persian into English**Passage C**

Those Responsible be Alarmed, the Relative Stability of Prices is About to be Broken

The recent rise in the prices of basic commodities and services, including soaps, washing powders, shampoos, dish washing liquids, plastic ware, clothing, soft drinks, air tickets, water and gas ... has caused enormous angst among people. This has caused a heavy load on the shoulders of people with a low income. This is at a time when three months earlier, the authorities formally declared that by the end of this year, people would not experience rises in the price of commodities and services.

At present, there has been a rise of between 20 and 30 per cent in the prices of many basic commodities, often known as the 'family basket' commodities. These commodities are essential for daily existence and it is difficult to reduce the consumption of these items. Adding to the problem, there is no institution putting a halt to this process or reducing the fear of high inflation.

As these commodities are supplied by government or produced by private companies, they usually reappear in abundance after a period of artificial scarcity, with exactly the same quality, quantity and packaging but with an inflated price tag.

The retail price isn't consistent and is only stable for workers in public service and local cooperatives. This is most prominent with Government agencies and companies. Perhaps it can be said that these sources are the origin of these price rises; although the role of profiteers, opportunists and corrupt people of the bazaar cannot be ignored. They don't avoid committing any action that disturbs the economic situation of society.

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NAATI

SAMPLE TRANSLATOR TEST

ADDITIONAL PRACTICE ETHICS QUESTIONS

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ETHICS OF THE PROFESSION

Your answer should be equivalent to 100-150 English words.

Question 1

You have received a document to translate urgently from the English language into your accredited language and another language that you speak well but do not hold either recognition or accreditation. What would you do and why?

Question 2

You are asked by a client to certify the translation into English of a birth certificate (the translation was done overseas). The client also asks you to certify a photocopy of the original non-English document. What do you do? Explain your answer

Question 3

A client submits a document for translation that contains technical concepts which you do not understand. The client has offered to pay a higher rate because of the difficulty of the translation. When you express your doubts as to your ability to do this translation, the client asks you to do it anyway and just look up the words in a dictionary. What would you do and why?

Question 4

You are given a document to translate that contains confidential information about a firm which is in direct competition with the firm in which you work part-time. The information would be of great interest and benefit to your employer. How do you handle this situation and why would you act this way?

Question 5

Suppose you often undertake checks of translations for other translators before the jobs are sent onto the client, and through this work you know that the translations are of poor quality. It so happens that a meeting of a professional translator's association has been called to discuss unethical conduct by the translator, and you are asked to provide comments. How would you respond? Explain your answers, identifying the ethical principles involved.

Question 6

Suppose you have just completed translating a business report for a company. During the job, you were provided various drafts of the report before translating the final version. You notice unusual differences between the drafts and later learn that your client has been arrested on charges of business fraud relating to the document you translated. Would you provide evidence at the trial concerning the discrepancies you noted? Explain your answer and identify the ethical principles involved.

Question 7

You are a research scholar and you also work as a qualified translator in your spare time. While translating a confidential report for a government agency you discover it contains information which would be extremely valuable for your current research paper. You would like to be able to use this material in your paper. What do you do and why?

Question 8

The contents of a document you have been given to translate contains material that you find offensive. As an accredited translator what are your options and how do these options relate to the code of ethics?

Question 9

A client asks a NAATI-accredited translator to 'certify' a translation the client has done himself, as he did this language at high school. What should the translator do and why?

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