



SKOLEEKSAMEN

Autorisasjonsprøve i oversettelse. Prøve 2: Oversettelse fra engelsk til norsk

Dato: 25.04.2024

Tidsrom: 09:00 – 16.00

Antall timer: 7

Koordinator kan kontaktes av eksamensvakt på telefon: 55 95 94 02

TILLATTE HJELPEMIDLER:

Alle hjelpemidler er tillatt, inkludert bruk av internett. Intet samarbeid er tillatt. I forskrift for translatøreksamen pkt. 2. Utfyllende bestemmelser for § 6 skoleeksamen:

2.6 Teknisk utstyr og hjelpemidler

- *Eksamensbesvarelsen skrives på kandidatens egen maskin.*
- Det er tillatt
 - a) å bruke alle typer oppslagsverk, elektroniske medier samt internett
 - b) å bruke to skjermenheter under skoleeksamen
 - c) å benytte eksternt tastatur og mus, så lenge dette utstyret er kablet
- Det er ikke tillatt
 - a) å kommunisere med andre under eksamen, ved f.eks. bruk av epost, chat, mobiltelefon, o.l.
 - b) å ha klokke (verken analoge eller digitale) og mobiltelefoner tilgjengelige under skoleeksamen
 - c) bruke programvare for oversettelsesverktøy, CAT, for eksempel Trados.

Brudd på denne bestemmelsen betraktes som fusk/forsøk på fusk.

Antall sider, inkludert forside: 5

2024 Engelsk (økonomisk-administrativ tekst)

Et oversettelsesvalg henger alltid sammen med vurderinger knyttet til det konkrete oversettelsesoppdraget (*translation brief*). Derfor følger her beskrivelsen av et tenkt oppdrag for oversettelse av nedenstående tekst, et utdrag fra Bank of Englands Monetary Policy Report fra februar 2024, hentet fra nettstedet <https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/-/media/boe/files/monetary-policy-report/2024/february/monetary-policy-report-february-2024.pdf> [sist lastet ned 18.03.2024]

Translation brief: Teksten skal oversettes for deltakerne på en konferanse for norske økonomer der Norges Banks rentepolitikk skal diskuteres opp mot politikken til andre sentralbanker.

[...]

Monetary Policy Summary

The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) sets monetary policy to meet the 2% inflation target, and in a way that helps to sustain growth and employment. At its meeting ending on 31 January 2024, the MPC voted by a majority of 6–3 to maintain Bank Rate at 5.25%. [...]

The Committee's updated projections for activity and inflation are set out in the accompanying February Monetary Policy Report. These are conditioned on a market-implied path for Bank Rate that declines from 5¼% to around 3¼% by the end of the forecast period, almost 1 percentage point lower on average than in the November Report.

Since the MPC's previous meeting, global GDP growth has remained subdued, although activity continues to be stronger in the United States. Inflationary pressures are abating across the euro area and United States. Wholesale energy prices have fallen significantly. Material risks remain from developments in the Middle East and from disruption to shipping through the Red Sea.

Following recent weakness, GDP growth is expected to pick up gradually during the forecast period, in large part reflecting a waning drag on the rate of growth from past increases in Bank Rate. Business surveys are consistent with an improving outlook for activity in the near term.

The labour market has continued to ease, but remains tight by historical standards. In the February Report projections, the continuing relative weakness of demand, despite subdued supply growth by historical standards, leads a margin of economic slack to emerge during the first half of the forecast period. Unemployment is expected to rise somewhat further.

Twelve-month CPI inflation fell to 4.0% in December 2023, below expectations in the November Report. This downside news has been broad-based, reflecting lower fuel, core goods and services price inflation. Although still elevated, wage growth has eased across a number of measures and is projected to decline further in coming quarters.

[...]

2024 Engelsk (juridisk tekst)

Et oversettelsesvalg henger alltid sammen med vurderinger knyttet til det konkrete oversettelsesoppdraget (*translation brief*). Derfor følger her beskrivelsen av et tenkt oppdrag for oversettelse av nedenstående tekst, en sak fra Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, hentet fra nettstedet R v Morgan Clarke - Case Law - VLEX 839734856 [sist lastet ned 20.02.2024]

Translation brief: Kriminalomsorgen har bestilt oversettelsen som bakgrunnsinformasjon i forbindelse med et seminar om straffeprosedyrer for unge lovbrøyttere i europeiske land, herunder England.

Attorney General's References Under Section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988

[...]

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE:

1

On 23rd October 2017, in the Crown Court at Manchester, the offenders, Clarke, Thompson and Andrews, were sentenced by Her Honour Judge Goddard QC for a range of serious offences, including kidnapping.

2

This is an application by Her Majesty's Attorney General, pursuant to section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988, for leave to refer their sentences as unduly lenient. There is also an application for leave to appeal against sentence made by Andrews on the basis that the sentence imposed was manifestly excessive.

[...]

4

In paragraph 40 of the Final Reference the submission was advanced that only Andrews should have received a discount by virtue of his youth. He was the only one under the age of 18 at the time of the offending. In support of his application for leave to appeal against sentence, Andrews made a similar point. Miss Duckworth refers to the Sentencing Council guideline for the sentencing of children and young people. The guideline undoubtedly applied to Andrews. She submits that his sentence should have been reduced by half or more, pursuant to the principle articulated in paragraph 6.4(6) of that guideline, as compared with the other offenders.

[...]

5

Reaching the age of 18 has many legal consequences, but it does not present a cliff edge for the purposes of sentencing. So much has long been clear. The discussion in *R v Peters* [2005] EWCA Crim 605, [2005] 2 Cr App R(S) 101 is an example of its application,

[...]

6

The offenders fell to be sentenced for the following offences:

All three offenders:

(a) *Kidnap, the particulars of which were that between 20th January 2017 and 23rd January 2017 all three offenders unlawfully and by force or fraud took or carried away Carl Cain against his will.*

(b) Blackmail, contrary to section 21(1) of the Theft Act 1968, the particulars of which were that between the same dates all three offenders, with a view to gain for themselves or another, made an unwarranted demand of monies from Connor Cain with menaces.

2024 Engelsk (teknisk tekst)

Et oversettelsesvalg henger alltid sammen med vurderinger knyttet til det konkrete oversettelsesoppdraget (*translation brief*). Derfor følger her beskrivelsen av et tenkt oppdrag for oversettelse av nedenstående tekst, et utdrag fra en IEA-rapport om biogass og biometan, hentet fra nettstedet <https://www.iea.org/reports/outlook-for-biogas-and-biomethane-prospects-for-organic-growth/an-introduction-to-biogas-and-biomethane> [sist lastet ned 18.03.2024]

Translation brief: Teksten skal oversettes til bruk av et offentlig oppnevnt utvalg som skal utrede alternativer til fossile energikilder.

[...]

An introduction to biogas and biomethane

What are biogas and biomethane?

Biogas is a mixture of methane, CO₂ and small quantities of other gases produced by anaerobic digestion of organic matter in an oxygen-free environment. The precise composition of biogas depends on the type of feedstock and the production pathway; these include the following main technologies:

- **Biodigesters:** These are airtight systems (e.g. containers or tanks) in which organic material, diluted in water, is broken down by naturally occurring micro-organisms. Contaminants and moisture are usually removed prior to use of the biogas.
- **Landfill gas recovery systems:** The decomposition of municipal solid waste (MSW) under anaerobic conditions at landfill sites produces biogas. This can be captured using pipes and extraction wells along with compressors to induce flow to a central collection point.
- **Wastewater treatment plants:** These plants can be equipped to recover organic matter, solids, and nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus from sewage sludge. With further treatment, the sewage sludge can be used as an input to produce biogas in an anaerobic digester.

The methane content of biogas typically ranges from 45% to 75% by volume, with most of the remainder being CO₂. This variation means that the energy content of biogas can vary; the lower heating value (LHV) is between 16 megajoules per cubic metre (MJ/m³) and 28 MJ/m³. Biogas can be used directly to produce electricity and heat or as an energy source for cooking.

Biomethane (also known as “renewable natural gas”) is a near-pure source of methane produced either by “upgrading” biogas (a process that removes any CO₂ and other contaminants present in the biogas) or through the gasification of solid biomass followed by methanation:

- **Upgrading biogas:** This accounts for around 90% of total biomethane produced worldwide today. Upgrading technologies make use of the different properties of the various gases contained within biogas to separate them, with water scrubbing and membrane separation accounting for almost 60% of biomethane production globally today (Cedigaz, 2019).

[...]