



HJEMMEEKSAMEN

Autorisasjonsprøve i oversettelse

Prøve 1: oversettelse fra engelsk til norsk

Høst 2025

Start: 23. oktober kl. 09.00

Slutt: 27. oktober kl. 12.00

HJELPEMIDLER:

Alle hjelpemidler er tillatt, inkludert bruk av internett.

*Samarbeid og/eller kommunikasjon er **IKKE** tillatt. Forsøk på dette vil bli behandlet som forsøk på juks (jf. Forskrift om fulltidsstudiene ved NHH, §5).*

Det er viktig at du leser følgende lenker:

1. [Veiledning for skriving av refleksjonstekst under fanen «hjemmeeksamen»](#)
2. [Forskrift for autorisasjonsprøve for å bli statsautorisert translatør](#)
3. [Utfyllende bestemmelser til forskrift for autorisasjonsprøven for å bli statsautorisert translatør](#)
4. [Hjemmesiden for autorisasjonsprøven i oversettelse](#)

Informasjonen vedrørende innlevering av besvarelsen finner du i "Brukerguide til kandidatene", som også vedlegges eksamen i WISEflow.

NB! Viktig å merke seg vedrørende eksamensinnleveringen:

- Alle tre deler av eksamensoppgaven (dvs. oversettelsen, den tilhørende refleksjonsteksten og referanselisten) skal starte på hver sin nye side og lagres i **ett** samlet PDF-dokument.
- Legg inn bunnstekst der sidetall fremkommer.

Teknisk support vedrørende WISEflow: Ta kontakt med eksamen@nhh.no

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, hentet fra nettstedet [Key threats to wildlife | Scottish Wildlife Trust](#).

Oversettelsesoppdrag: Den norske teksten tenkes brukt som sammenligningsgrunnlag på et seminar for ungdomspolitikere i regi av Klima- og miljødepartementet om oppfølging av FNs naturavtale og Norges forpliktelser i den forbindelse.

Nature in Scotland has suffered from many centuries of exploitation.

This exploitation resulted in the widespread loss of wildlife living within our once common Caledonian pine and lowland deciduous forests, on our wetlands and peatlands and along our spectacularly diverse coastal and marine ecosystems. In the second half of the 20th Century, wildlife continued to suffer and decline. Intensification of agriculture and forestry and an increase in infrastructure associated with urban development took their toll. In the past 20-30 years the rate of habitat loss and degradation has been slowing as efforts have been made to turn the tide through, for example, the designation of protected sites including the Trust's own suite of 120 wildlife reserves.

The industrialisation of the modern world has led to man-made climate change which, through warmer and wetter weather patterns, is driving changes in the distribution and population levels of species and reducing their resilience to other pressures, such as invasive non-native species. Another consequence of this industrialisation is an increasing disconnection between people and nature, meaning less people have nature in their daily lives and are perhaps less inclined to care for our shared environment.

Uplands

Scotland's uplands are threatened by the pressures of habitat fragmentation of semi-natural habitats and intensive land management. Poorly planned commercial forestry, planted between the 1960s and 1980s, provided cover for some species but has on balance led to species loss. Unsustainably high levels of grazing from deer and sheep have been the biggest driver of loss together with drainage of peatlands and atmospheric pollution of nutrients and acidic compounds, such as nitrogen and sulphur oxides emitted from fossil fuel burning and vehicles. Intensification of grouse moor management is also leading to severe impacts from burning and wildlife persecution in some areas.

Grasslands

Grasslands cover around one-quarter of Scotland but less than 1% of these are now considered semi-natural and wildlife rich – mostly our meadows, coastal dunes and machair. In the

lowlands in particular these habitats have become fragmented, isolated ‘islands’ within an intensively farmed landscape. Further pressures comes from fertilisers, herbicides, pesticides and drainage and re-seeding of grasslands, all of which adversely affects wildlife.

Suburban sprawl is also a threat to surviving pockets of semi-natural habitat on the edges of towns and cities.

Freshwaters and wetlands

Our rivers have been affected by changes in both water flow and quality arising from drainage, diversion and straightening of channels for forestry, agriculture and urban developments. Sources of nutrient enrichment both from point sources, such as sewage discharges, and diffuse pollution from run-off of soil, nutrients and pesticides from farmland and forestry also lead to a deterioration in the quality of these habitats. More recently changes to water levels from abstraction for hydropower generation and water-supply industries have impacted on our freshwater habitats and the wildlife these support.

[...]

Coast and seas

Pressures on the marine environment come from a range of activities. Commercial fisheries, especially bottom trawlers and scallop dredgers which drag their gear across the seabed, and localised pollution from aquaculture continue to be two of the most significant pressures on inshore waters today. For a long time eutrophication from nutrient run-off from farmland has led to algal blooms that can quickly reduce the oxygen levels and suffocate and smother marine plants and bottom-dwelling species. Marine litter, including millions of tonnes of plastics and micro plastics have also become a serious threat, and are now finding their way through the food chain into the guts of fish, shellfish and seabirds.