



SKOLEEKSAMEN

Autorisasjonsprøven i oversettelse. Del 1 til Prøve 2: Oversettelse fra engelsk til norsk

Vår, 2026

Dato: 21.04.2026

Tidsrom: 09:00 – 13.00

Antall timer: 4

Koordinator kan kontaktes av eksamensvakt på telefon: 55 95 93 56

TILLATTE HJELPEMIDLER:

I forskrift for translatøreksamen pkt. 2. Utfyllende bestemmelser til § 5 skoleeksamen:

2.3 Hjelpemidler

Del 1: Det er tillatt å bruke alle typer trykte oppslagsverk samt internett.

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Antall sider, inkludert forside: 5

Antall vedlegg: 0

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

https://supremecourt.uk/uploads/uksc_2024_0042_press_summary_8a42145662.pdf.

Oversettelsesoppdrag: Den oversatte teksten skal brukes av et offentlig oppnevnt utvalg som har fått i oppgave å utrede norsk lovgivning vedrørende juridisk kjønn sett i forhold til Norges forpliktelser under Den europeiske menneskerettskonvensjonen.

Press Summary

16 April 2025

For Women Scotland Ltd (Appellant) v The Scottish Ministers (Respondent)

[...]

Background to the Appeal

The issue to be determined by the Supreme Court in this appeal is one of statutory interpretation, namely the meaning of “man”, “woman” and “sex” in the Equality Act 2010 (“EA 2010”).

This appeal arose in response to the definition of the term “woman” in the Gender Representation on Public Boards (Scotland) Act 2018 (“ASP 2018”) and associated statutory guidance. This legislation created gender representation targets to increase the proportion of women on public boards in Scotland. The ASP 2018 and the original statutory guidance defined “woman” as including people: (i) with the protected characteristic of gender reassignment; (ii) living as a woman; and (iii) proposing to undergo / undergoing / who have undergone a gender reassignment process. In 2020, the Appellant, a feminist voluntary organisation that campaigns to strengthen women’s rights in Scotland, challenged this guidance. [...]

[...], the Scottish Ministers issued new statutory guidance which is under challenge in this appeal. The new statutory guidance states that, under the ASP 2018, the definition of a “woman” is the same as that in the EA 2010. Section 212 of the EA 2010 defines “woman” as “a female of any age.” The new statutory guidance also states that a person with a Gender Recognition Certificate (“GRC”) recognising their gender as female is considered a woman for the purposes of the ASP 2018.

[...]

In 2022, the Appellant challenged the lawfulness of the new statutory guidance. The Appellant submits that the definition of a “woman” under the EA 2010 refers to biological sex, meaning that a trans woman with a GRC (a biological male with a GRC in the female gender) is not considered a woman under the EA 2010, and consequently the ASP 2018. [...] The Appellant now appeals to the Supreme Court.

Judgment

The Supreme Court unanimously allows the appeal. It holds that the terms “man”, “woman” and “sex” in the EA 2010 refer to biological sex. Lord Hodge, Lady Rose and Lady Simler give a joint judgment, with which the other Justices agree.

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 [Scientists successfully harvest chickpeas from “moon dirt” | EurekAlert!](#)

Oversettelsesoppdrag: Oversettelsen skal publiseres i *Illustrert Vitenskap*.

Scientists successfully harvest chickpeas from “moon dirt”

[...]

As the U.S. plans to return to the moon with the upcoming Artemis II mission, a question endures: What will future lunar explorers eat? According to new research from The University of Texas at Austin the answer might be chickpeas.

Scientists have successfully grown and harvested chickpeas using simulated “moon dirt,” the first instance of this crop produced in this medium. The research, which was conducted in collaboration with Texas A&M University, is described in a paper published in the journal *Scientific Reports*.

[...]

Lunar regolith is the technical term for moon dirt. It lacks the microorganisms and organic material required for plants to live, and while it contains essential nutrients and minerals for plants to grow, it also contains heavy metals that could be toxic to plants.

[...]

To create ideal growing conditions in the moon dirt, the team added vermicompost, a byproduct of red wiggler earthworms that’s rich in essential plant nutrients and minerals and has a diverse microbiome. The earthworms create this product by consuming organic material like food scraps or cotton-based clothes and hygiene products that would be otherwise thrown away on missions.

The team then coated the chickpeas with the fungi arbuscular mycorrhizae before planting. The fungi and chickpeas work symbiotically, with the fungi taking up some essential nutrients needed for growth while reducing the uptake of heavy metals.

After that, Santos’ team planted the chickpeas in a mixture of moon dirt and vermicompost in varying proportions.

They found that mixtures of up to 75% moon dirt successfully produced harvestable chickpeas. However, any higher percentage of moon dirt caused issues, with the plants showing signs of stress and early death. The stressed plants survived longer than chickpeas that weren’t inoculated with fungi, showing the importance of their importance to plant health. What’s more, the researchers found that the fungi were able to colonize and survive in

the simulant, suggesting they would only need to be introduced one time in a real-world growing setting.

Although harvesting the chickpeas is a big milestone, how the legumes taste and safety is still an open question.

[...]