**MOLDOVA STATE UNIVERSITY OF**

**Faculty of Letters**

**Department of Translation, Interpretation and Applied Linguistics**

Individual work 3

in

**Written Translation from English into Romanian**

Edited by: XXX,

Group:

Chișinău, 2023

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ENGLISH TEXT** | **TRANSLATION INTO ROMANIAN** |
|  (From The Sunday Times)LET’S DITCH EXAMS… At the age of seven a child must do four tests: maths, reading, spelling and writing. By the end of A levels the total will be 56. But these are only the public examinations or tests called for by the national curriculum, which almost all pupils must take. Most schools opt for many more, which can take the final figure above the 100 mark. |  |
|  Why would they do that when head teachers across the land say they can scarcely cope as it is? Because they are afraid that if they don’t their young charges will not be sufficiently practiced in the art of passing exams and will fail when the big tests arrive. In other words, the point of school has become the sitting and passing of exams.  |  |
| It is odder still, given that until relatively recently scarcely anyone in education had a good word to say for exams. They were the unwelcome legacy of the Victorian schoolroom in which children sat in near rows and learnt by rote. What a terrible betrayal of a child’s imagination and creativity, everyone said. Surely it was obvious that exams proved only how good some children were at performing a particular day. They said nothing about the child’s innate intelligence or even breadth of knowledge. |  |
| History, they said, was full of people who had achieved great things and who had never passed an exam in their lives. Even as a test of memory. Exams were irrelevant. Who needs to remember things when we can click on a mouse and retrieve more information than 1000 Einsteins could store in their brains? They are little better for testing a child’s ability to think. They might show whether he had grasped a mathematical theory but what about history or English? What could possibly be the value od mugging up a few pre-scripted essays for the topics the teacher reckons are most likely to come up? They’ll have forgotten a few weeks later anyway.  |  |
| … Then there are league tables, which can be indeed useful for parents who want the best education for their children. Exams are indispensable to league tables. They become the measure of everything. Who gains from all this? The politicians. They can use statistics to “prove” that things are improving. Some schools work the system to their advantage: the more pupils their good results attract, the higher their income. But the biggest winners are in the cramming industry. Private tutors have never been in such demand.  |  |
| Who loses from all this? The schools who do not cheat and who have to face much higher bills in examination fees.The teachers who feel their vocation is being stolen from them; instead of teaching they must become administrator of an educational process. But the biggest losers, it goes without saying, are the children. It is desperately sad to talk to children who seem to spend half their young lives worrying about the next set of exams and measuring their success only by those results.  |  |

Make up a **glossary of 20 words** and phrases related to the topic of the text:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **English** | **Definition in English** | **Romanian** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |