



## Auktorisoidun kääntäjän tutkinto 11.11.2017

Kielet ja käännösuunta

englanti-suomi

Aihepiiri (aukt3)

*koulutus*

Käännöstehtävä

[*seuraavalla sivulla*]

### 1. Käännettävä teksti

Compulsory Attendance Exemptions

Käännettävän tekstin alkuperäinen lähde:

[https://tea.texas.gov/About\\_TEA/News\\_and\\_Multimedia/Correspondence/TAA\\_Letters/Attendance,\\_Admission,\\_Enrollment\\_Records,\\_and\\_Tuition\\_\\_2015-16/](https://tea.texas.gov/About_TEA/News_and_Multimedia/Correspondence/TAA_Letters/Attendance,_Admission,_Enrollment_Records,_and_Tuition__2015-16/)

Käännöksen käyttötarkoitus

Yhdysvalloissa asuva suomalaisperhe haastaa koulun oikeuteen lapsensa syrjinnästä ja vaatii laillisesti pätevän käännöksen oheisesta tiedotteesta omalla kielellään.

Huom! Käännökseen ei saa kirjoittaa vakuuslauseketta eikä nimeä! Vakuuslausekkeen tai nimen kirjoittaminen käännökseen johtaa tutkintosuorituksen hylkäämiseen.

Käännettävän tekstin pituus 1977 merkkiä

## **Compulsory Attendance Exemptions**

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### **Expelled Students**

The exemption from compulsory attendance for students who have been expelled applies only in a school district that does not participate in a mandatory juvenile justice alternative education program (JJAEP). With certain exceptions, counties with populations greater than 125,000 are required to have JJAEPs. In those counties, expelled students are subject to compulsory attendance. Expelled students must attend the JJAEP, if they are placed there, or another educational program provided by the school district. If an expelled student from a county that does not have a JJAEP moves to a county that has a mandatory JJAEP, the new school district may honor the expulsion under Chapter 37 but must assign the student to either the JJAEP or another educational program provided by the school district for expelled students. An open-enrollment charter school may deny admission to a student expelled from a school district if its charter so provides.

Notwithstanding the above-described exemption from compulsory attendance, a school district has a continuing obligation under federal and state special education law to provide a free appropriate public education to a student with a disability who has been removed for disciplinary reasons from his or her current educational placement, regardless of the population of the county in which the school district is located.

### **17 year-old in Preparation Course for High School Equivalency Examination**

The exemption from compulsory attendance for a child attending a course to prepare for a high school equivalency examination who is at least 17 years of age applies if: 1) the child has the permission of the child's parent or guardian to attend the course; 2) the child is required by court order to attend the course; 3) the child has established a residence separate and apart from the child's parent, guardian, or other person having lawful control; or 4) the child is homeless.