

**Модульна контрольна робота  
з навчальної дисципліни «Історія перекладу»  
для студентів 3 курсу напряму підготовки 6.020303 «Філологія»**

П.І.Б. студента \_\_\_\_\_

Група \_\_\_\_\_

Дата \_\_\_\_\_

**Варіант \_\_\_\_**

1. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, translation of \_\_\_\_\_ was officially organized on a large scale in China.  
a) the Old Testament      b) the New Testament  
c) ancient Egyptian texts      d) Buddhist Scripture
2. When was the tradition of treating translation as a literary apprenticeship born?  
a) in Roman Empire      b) in ancient Egypt      c) in ancient Greece      d) in Anglo-Saxon England
3. The Septuagint was created in  
a) Jerusalem in the 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC  
b) Egypt in the 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC  
c) Rome in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD  
d) Alexandria in the 1<sup>st</sup> c. AD
4. Who is the patron saint of the translators?  
a) Quintilian      b) St. Cyril      c) St. Jerome      d) St. Peter
5. The first complete version of the Bible in English was produced by  
a) St. Jerome      b) Alfred the Great      c) John Wycliffe      d) Geoffrey Chaucer
6. Which of these Bibles has the reputation of the history's very first study Bible?  
a) John Wycliffe's Bible      b) the Bishops' Bible  
c) the Cromwell Bible      d) the Geneva Bible
7. Which of these kings was concerned with the development of vernacular education in Anglo-Saxon England?  
a) Alfred the Great      b) Henry VIII      c) Elizabeth I      d) William the Conqueror
8. Trevisa's translation of *Polychronicon* contains a dialogue between a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_ about translation.
9. In the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> centuries translation activity in Spain centered around  
a) Bilbao      b) Toledo      c) Granada      d) Barcelona
10. Nicolas Oresme worked  
a) in the 14<sup>th</sup>-century France      b) in the 12<sup>th</sup>-century Spain  
c) in Anglo-Saxon England      d) in the 14<sup>th</sup>-century Italy
11. Which of these people fell victim to the Counter-Reformation in Renaissance France?  
a) Leonardo Bruni      b) Annibal Caro      c) Geoffrey Chaucer      d) Etienne Dolet
12. Most translations made by women during the Renaissance were  
a) literal      b) free and uncompromising      c) poetic      d) scientific

13. Dryden distinguished three types of translation:

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14. J. Breitinger believed that

- a) different languages were mirror images of each other
- b) domesticating approach did not violate the original
- c) poetry was the product of rules
- d) poetic imagination can not be hampered by artificial rules

15. What was the first professional organization of translators in Russia?

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16. Controversy between Matthew Arnold and Francis W. Newman was about

- a) translation of Greek plays
- b) translation of Greek philosophers
- c) translation of Homer
- d) translation of the Bible

17. Who was the most prominent translator of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Russian classical literature into English?

- a) Irinarkh Vvedenskiy
- b) Ezra Pound
- c) Constance Garnett
- d) Alexander Pope

18. Who compared translation to performing arts?

- a) Roman Jakobson
- b) Jiří Levý
- c) Ezra Pound
- d) Walter Benjamin

19. Eugene Nida is the author of the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ equivalence.

20. Write down any three names of outstanding Ukrainian Neoclassicist translators of the 1920s-1930s:

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