1. In the 5th 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 3rd-2nd c. BC  
   b) Egypt in the 3rd-2nd c. BC  
   c) Rome in the 1st c. AD  
   d) Alexandria in the 1st 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 12th-13th centuries translation activity in Spain centered around
   a) Bilbao  
   b) Toledo  
   c) Granada  
   d) Barcelona

10. Nicolas Oresme worked
    a) in the 14th-century France  
    b) in the 12th-century Spain  
    c) in Anglo-Saxon England  
    d) in the 14th-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:
_______________________
_______________________
_______________________

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?
_________________________________________________

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 19th-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:
___________________________________
___________________________________
___________________________________