

Test Answers

1.(c) Orchard

(At Babel, the family groups were each programmed suddenly and supernaturally with a different language. Each of these created languages has gone on to diversify into many separate languages, which are all related to each other—each group has a ‘common ancestor’ language.)

2.(a) the Indo-European group of languages.

3. Latin died out because as the Roman Empire disintegrated the local forms of Latin became individual languages – the Romance languages we call them today, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian and French and others.

4. The New Testament was not written in Latin because Greek was more widely spoken in New Testament times in the Eastern part of the Roman Empire. Even in the Western part Greek was the language of literature and general communication.

5. He decided that both his sons should succeed him, one in the east and one in the west. This separated the two parts of the empire completely.

6 (b) (The first Latin manuscripts were created in North Africa, for it seems that the church in North Africa was Latin-speaking from the start as compared to the predominantly Greek-speaking churches in Asia and Europe.)

7.(a) Dynamic equivalence is an attempt to pass on the meaning but not necessarily the exact words and phrases or the original. (b) Formal equivalence is word for word translation.

8.Jerome's translation became corrupted because it was a long time before it was generally accepted and during this period the Old Latin Bible circulated alongside it. The continuous use of both versions side by side in an environment where hand copying was needed led to a sort of cross contamination as scribes selected their personal preferred readings of various texts, making alterations accordingly.

9.Tremellius made a translation of the Old Testament which was very popular among protestant scholars. He was suited to the task because of his Jewish ancestry and background.

10 Beza's translation is more accurate and more word for word.