

Creative Bible Study Methods

FINAL EXAMINATION

Multiple Choice: Select the correct answer:

1. The word "Bible" means:
 - A. Writing
 - B. The books
 - C. Holy
 - D. Literature
2. The word "Scripture" means:
 - A. Writing
 - B. All the books
 - C. Holy
 - D. Literature
3. The two major divisions of the Bible are:
 - A. Prophecy and poetry
 - B. Gospels and epistles
 - C. Old and new testaments
 - D. Law and history
4. The number of books in the Bible:
 - A. 39
 - B. 27
 - C. 64
 - D. 66
5. The number of books in the Old Testament:
 - A. 39
 - B. 27
 - C. 64
 - D. 66
6. The number of books in the New Testament:
 - A. 39
 - B. 27

- C. 64
 - D. 66
7. The Old Testament books are divided into the following categories:
- A. Law, history, poetry, prophecy
 - B. Gospels, history, epistles, prophecy
 - C. Neither of these.
 - D. Both of these
8. The New Testament books are divided into the following categories:
- A. Law, history, poetry, prophecy
 - B. Gospels, history, epistles, prophecy
 - C. Neither of these.
 - D. Both of these
9. The word "testament" means:
- A. The books
 - B. Covenant
 - C. Writing
 - D. A plan
10. The purpose of the Bible includes:
- A. Doctrine
 - B. Correction
 - C. Instruction
 - D. All of these
11. The "unity of the Bible" means:
- A. It is united in content
 - B. It is united in theme
 - C. Both of these
 - D. Neither of these
12. The "diversity of the Bible" means:
- A. It has variety
 - B. It conflicts itself
 - C. It is united in content
 - D. Different men wrote it
13. The revelation of both Old and New Testaments is centered on:

- A. Satan
 - B. Man
 - C. Sin
 - D. Jesus Christ
14. The Bible is:
- A. Not divinely inspired
 - B. Similar to the Koran
 - C. The written Word of God
 - D. Just one of many divine manuscripts
15. A translation of the Bible:
- A. Translates word for word
 - B. Translates letter by letter
 - C. Translates thought by thought
 - D. None of these
16. A paraphrase of the Bible:
- A. Translates word for word
 - B. Translates letter by letter
 - C. Translates thought by thought
 - D. All of these
17. The word "version" means:
- A. The same as translation
 - B. Written in the same language as the original manuscript of the Bible
 - C. The same as paraphrase
 - D. Written in a language other than what the Bible was originally written in
18. The language in which the Bible was originally written is:
- A. Hebrew
 - B. Greek
 - C. Aramaic
 - D. All of these
19. Geography tells_____an event happened:
- A. When
 - B. Where

- C. Why
 - D. How
20. History of chronology tells _____ an event happened:
- A. When
 - B. Where
 - C. Why
 - D. How
21. Biblical archaeology is:
- A. The study of the future
 - B. The study of the past
 - C. The same as geography
 - D. None of these
22. Which is the oldest date?
- A. 500 B.C.
 - B. 1000 B.C.
 - C. 2000 A.D.
 - D. 100 A.D.
23. The difference between a translation and a paraphrase version of the Bible is:
- A. A translation is word for word
 - B. A paraphrase is word for word
 - C. A paraphrase is not true to original Scripture
 - D. A translation is not true to original Scripture
24. The word "prerequisite" means:
- A. Afterwards
 - B. Before creation
 - C. Something you must do before you can do something else
 - D. None of these
25. The key prerequisite for understanding the Bible is:
- A. Attending a good Bible college
 - B. Knowing God
 - C. A good Bible commentary
 - D. Good study skills

26. In order for you to study His Word, God has provided:
- A. Teachers
 - B. The Holy Spirit
 - C. Both of these
 - D. Neither of these
27. The great Teacher sent from God after Jesus returned to Heaven was:
- A. The Holy Spirit
 - B. Peter
 - C. Paul
 - D. John
28. The "milk " of the Word of God means:
- A. Truths difficult to understand
 - B. Truths simple to understand
 - C. Both of these
 - D. Neither of these
29. The "meat" of the Word of God means:
- A. Truths difficult to understand
 - B. Truths simple to understand
 - C. Both of these
 - D. Neither of these
30. In order to move from the milk to the meat of the Word of God you should:
- A. Desire to do it
 - B. Be obedient
 - C. Search for the meat
 - D. All of these
31. To "rightly divide" the Word of truth means:
- A. To discuss it
 - B. To interpret it properly
 - C. To read what others say
 - D. None of these
32. The "verbal" inspiration of the Bible means:
- A. Every word in the original was not fully inspired

- B. Every word in the original was fully inspired
 - C. Partial inspiration of Scripture
 - D. None of these
33. The "plenary" inspiration of the Bible means:
- A. Full inspiration of Scripture
 - B. Partial inspiration of Scripture
 - C. Every word in the original manuscript was not inspired
 - D. None of these
34. Those who add to God's Word are warned that:
- A. All the plagues in the Word will be added to them
 - B. Their name will be deleted from the book of life
 - C. Both of these
 - D. Neither of these
35. Those who take from God's Word are warned that:
- A. All the plagues in the Word will be added to them
 - B. Their name will be deleted from the book of life
 - C. Both of these
 - D. Neither of these
36. According to the Biblical record, who was the first man to write down God's Words at His direction?
- A. Job
 - B. Abraham
 - C. Moses
 - D. Adam
37. To be a "doer of the Word and not a hearer only" means:
- A. You should listen to the Word and not be involved in doing it
 - B. You should do the Word and not just listen to it
 - C. To listen is better than to do
 - D. None of these
38. It is important that you always study a verse within its:
- A. Context
 - B. Setting
 - C. Chapter

- D. All of these
39. A key word is:
- A. Often repeated
 - B. Important to the meaning of the verse
 - C. Important in the chapter
 - D. All of these
40. Read the list below. Which word is a key word and would be a good subject for word study?
- A. He
 - B. Temperance
 - C. She
 - D. If

Matching: Match each Bible study tool in List One with the proper description in List Two:

List One	List Two
41. Commentary chapter by chapter	A. Provides comments on the Bible, verse by verse, chapter.
42. Bible dictionary	B. Maps and information on the geographical setting of the Bible.
43. Bible atlas	C. Like a regular dictionary, but defines words as they are used in the Bible rather than modern times.
44. Concordance	D. Helps you locate references.

Matching: Match each Bible study tool in List One with the proper description in List Two:

List One	List Two
45. Bible encyclopedia	A. Lists topics of the Bible and scriptural references for them.
46. Topical Bible	B. Detailed study of Biblical words.

47. Word study books C. General information on the Bible:
Background, history, etc.

Matching: Match each form of Biblical poetry in List One with the correct definition in List Two:

List One	List Two
48. Synonymous parallelism illustration	A. The second and following lines give an or emblems to express the truth of the first line.
49. Emblematic parallelism	B. The second and following lines express an opposite truth which relates to the first line of the poem.
50. Antithetic parallelism thought	C. The second and following lines express a identical to the first line.
51. Synthetic parallelism the	D. The second and following lines each build on truth expressed in the first line.

Matching: Match each type of Biblical poetry in List One with the correct definition in List Two:

List One	List Two
52. Dramatic poetry	A. This type of poetry is sung.
53. Epic poetry	B. This type of poetry is a drama.
54. Lyric poetry tells	C. This type of poetry is narrative or in story form. It often of heroic action.

Matching: Match each part of speech in List One with the definition in List Two:

List One	List Two
55. Noun	A. An action word.
56. Adjective	B. Tells how something was done.
57. Verb	C. A descriptive word.
58. Adverb	D. Name of a person, place, or thing.

Matching: Match each form of Biblical writing in List One to the correct definition in List Two:

List One Form	List Two Definition
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- | | | |
|-----|----------------|--|
| 59. | Discourse form | A. Story form |
| 60. | Poetic | B. Psalms is an example |
| 61. | Parable | C. Like a sermon |
| 62. | Narrative | D. Short stories to illustrate spiritual truth |

Matching: Match each connective word in List One with the correct definition in List Two:

List One

List Two

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--|
| 63. | Like, As | A. Shows a contrast is going to be made. |
| 64. | And | B. Means something is going to be added to what has been said. |
| 65. | If | C. Reveals that a comparison is going to be made. |
| 66. | But, or, of response of | D. Shows what has been said is conditional upon the |
| | | God's people. |

Matching: Read each description and identify the type of Bible study:

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------|
| | A. The devotional method | B. The topical method |
| | C. Book study | D. Chapter study |
| 67. | Synthetic study. | |
| 68. | Study of God's Word chapter by chapter. | |
| 69. | Study of a specific subject. | |
| 70. | Stresses dedication, consecration, and worship. | |

Matching: Read each description and identify the type of Bible study:

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------------------|
| | A. Paragraph study | B. Verse study |
| | C. Bible survey | D. Biographical study |
| 71. | Study of the life of a Biblical personality. | |
| 72. | Study of sections of a chapter. | |
| 73. | Synthetic Bible study. | |

74. This should always be done in the context of a paragraph and chapter.

Matching: Read each description and identify the type of Bible study:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Synthetic study | B. Theological study |
| C. Analytical study | D. Typological study |

75. Study of Bible types.
76. Study of a basic Bible doctrine.
77. To survey something for general content; like a book survey.
78. To study the individual parts in detail.

Matching: Match each theological term in List One with the correct definition in List Two:

- | List One | List Two |
|------------------|---|
| 79. Christology | A. The study of the doctrine of the Bible. |
| 80. Bibliology | B. The study of Jesus Christ. |
| 81. Eschatology | C. The study of the doctrine of the Church. |
| 82. Ecclesiology | D. The study of last things. |

Matching: Match each theological term in List One with the definition in List Two:

- | List One | List Two |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 83. Angelology | A. The doctrine of salvation. |
| 84. Soteriology | B. The study of man. |
| 85. Demonology | C. The study of good angels. |
| 86. Anthropology | D. The study of bad angels. |

Matching: Match each theological term in List One with the definition in List Two:

- | List One | List Two |
|------------------|--|
| 87. Satanology | A. The study of the doctrine of Satan. |
| 88. Pneumatology | B. The study of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit. |

Matching: Look up each reference in your Bible. Identify the form of Biblical poetry which is used in that passage:

- A. Antithetic B. Emblematic**
C. Synonymous D. Synthetic

89. Look up Psalms 3:1. This verse is written in _____ parallelism.
90. Look up Psalms 1:6. This verse is written in _____ parallelism.
91. Look up Psalms 1:1-2. This verse is written in _____ parallelism.
92. Look up Psalms 42:1. This verse is written in _____ parallelism.

True Or False? Are the following statements true or false?

93. The Bible is the written Word of the one true God.
94. Although God inspired the Bible, He used men to write down His words.
95. Because there were many writers over many years, the Bible contains contradictions.
96. There is no united theme of the Bible. It is just a collection of books on different subjects.
97. The major prophets of the Old Testament are more important than the minor prophets.
98. No translation of the Bible is exact.
99. I completed reading the text for this course.
100. I completed the self-tests at the end of each chapter.