KPCA PASTORAL ORDINATION EXAM
Old Testament

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LITERARY TYPES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

1. What standards were used in canonizing the Hebrew Bible?
   • Rabbi considered traditionalism (G. Hoescher)
   • Antiquity: Books that were recorded after the Prophet Malachi were eliminated from the Hebrew Bible (J. E. Eichhorn)
   • Majority of the book had to be written in Hebrew language (F. Hitzig)
   • Must be in accord with the principles of the Law (G. Wildeboer)
   • Divine authority must be recognized

2. State the characteristics of the Apocrypha and the Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament
   • Apocrypha (apogripha) - Apocrypha means, “hidden,” or “mysterious.” Apocrypha lacks both divine inspiration and divine authority. For those reasons, Apocrypha was never included in the Hebrew Canon. Other characteristics of this book include containing names of Jewish historical characters and being written mostly in Greek.
   • Pseudepigrapha (pseudepigrapha) - The term Pseudepigrapha (Greek, “falsely attributed”) was given to Jewish writings of the same period, which were attributed to authors who did not actually write them. Books were attributed to pagan authors, and names drawn from the repertoire of biblical personalities, such as Adam, Noah, Enoch, Abraham, Moses, Elijah, Ezekiel, Baruch, and Jeremiah. The Pseudepigrapha resemble the Apocrypha in general character, yet were not included in the Bible, Apocrypha, or rabbinic literature. Also, they were apocalyptic in nature. Lastly, they were written by the progressive party who were disgruntled by the traditionalism and conservatism. Thus they took advantage of the authority of the old sages to produce this religious literature.

3. Explain and compare the two different accounts of Creation as found in Genesis 1 and 2.
   Genesis 1 account of creation presents a “telescopic” view of creation as it paints the overall big picture of creation from day 1 to day 6. Genesis 2, on the other hand, offers rather a microscopic view of the 6th day of creation during which God created man and woman in God’s image. Also, Jewish scholar Philo of Alexandria (BC 20 – AD 50) perceived Genesis 1 account to record the creation of an ideal world (Logos), while Genesis 2 account to record the visible and physical creation. Lastly, Genesis 1 account has the effect of elevating God above other ancient gods as the all powerful, absolute creator of the universe as evidenced by his ability to make things come to pass merely by speaking his word. And chapter 2 records a unique traditional Hebrew legend of the personification incident. If the former is theological, the latter is sermonic.

4. Describe “the witness of the Old Testament to Christ.”
   Information about Jesus Christ is not confined to the New Testament. Instead, Jesus’ coming as the messiah was anticipated and promised throughout the Old Testament. At first, the Old Testament might appear to be just God’s message to the Jewish people and an account of their history. However, it is much more than that. There is something which is part of the very texture of the Old Testament and which cannot be removed without destroying the book as a whole. Simply stated, it is the fact that we have the life history of Jesus written centuries before he was born. In other words, you can read all about Jesus in the Old Testament. For Jesus himself, these scriptures explained the reason for his birth, the work he was to accomplish, and the glory in store for him, and for all who come to God through him. Our understanding of Christ will be diminished if we do not take account of the information presented about him in the Old Testament scriptures. Having said that, it must be noted that not everyone discovers this witness to Jesus Christ in the Old Testament, for the Holy Spirit must open our eyes to see this witness.
5. **Describe “the typological interpretation” to the Old Testament.**
   Types are Old Testament pointers which direct one to the New Testament concrete realities. God preordained certain persons, events, and institutions in the Old Testament to prefigure corresponding persons, events, and institutions in the New. These types point to and anticipate their matching historical New Testament antitypes. The antitype is no mere repetition of the type, but is always greater than its prefigurement. This type-antitype relationship can be compared to an object reflected in a mirror. Thus the typological interpretation seeks to identify the Old Testament type as the mirror image or picture of the New Testament reality.

6. **Describe “the sociological understanding” to the Old Testament.**
   It seeks to describe and explain long-noticed social features and social behaviors of the community of Israel as well as its meanings for the present church in regards to church’s placement in society and for its social mission. In the past there was an emphasis to understand the historical background to better comprehend the biblical passage; however, lately “historical background” is replaced by the “sociological considerations.”

7. **Describe the relationship between “the Exodus and the church.”**
   Through the Exodus of Moses from Egypt, the modern church must realize that we are under the weight of the second “Pharaoh” and we need the new Exodus to become an alternative community. Modern church must awaken itself from the idleness that is disturbing the religious tradition by challenging the society with the rich wisdom of the Old Testament and the prophetic mission of Jesus Christ. Exodus of our time involves in breaking off from the realities of imperialistic society. It means to break away from repression and exploitation. It is to escape from the mythical religion of Egypt to God who offers freedom in Him.

8. **Explain “the canonical method” of the Old Testament**
   It is the method of interacting with and looking at the Old Testament with an assumption that the Old Testament is the legitimate part of the Holy Scripture. Once having read and analyzed thoroughly with the modern historical criticism, this method seeks to reinterpret the Old Testament account with a theological understanding for the sake of the post-OT faith community. To put it simply, this method allows us to understand the passages of the Old Testament as the word of God pointing to Christ and attempts to find the ultimate meaning found in the Old Testament passages by identifying the canonical flow which finds its ultimate fulfillment through Jesus Christ.
9. **What is the (characteristic of) “Old Testament Theology”?**

The Old Testament theology is a study that is part of the biblical theology, which is independent from the systematic theology. It was birthed under the Reformation conviction of “Sola Scriptura.” Consequently, it seeks to study the Old Testament apart from the constraints of the Scholasticism and the church traditions, which were dominant forces during the middle ages. If the Systematic theology deals with the theology of the church, then the Biblical theology reveals the theology of each author. While it reveals the diverse themes, motifs, and principles found in the Old Testament, it also highlights the harmony and unity that exists among different books and genres within the Old Testament.

10. **State the doctrine of sin of the Old Testament**

**First, the term “sin”** refers to the general act of disobedience—both intentional (Isaiah 3:9; 30:1) and unintentional (Leviticus 4:13; Genesis 20:3-7). Literally, it means, “missing the mark” or “go astray.” However, theologically, it means “failure.” More specifically, it refers to one’s failure to carry out God’s will and live in peace with fellow humanity as God intended.

**Secondly, “transgression” or “rebellion” (pesha)** is another dominant theological motif of sin. It is not simply a physical or a moral mistake but a deliberate act of disobedience against God’s will. It appears 86 times in the Old Testament but it does not appear in the ceremonial literature except twice in Leviticus 16:21. It points out the sin of the Israelites for deliberately rebelling. (1 Kings 12:19)

**Lastly, “iniquity” (“âvôn)** refers to an attitude of the heart that leads others to sin and transgression. (Job 31:24-28; Psalm 36:1-4) Exodus 20:5 helps us better understand this concept of iniquity: “You shall not bow down to them or worship them; for I, the LORD your God, am a jealous God, punishing the children for the “sin” of the fathers to the third and fourth generation of those who hate me.” Iniquity puts much emphasis on the powerful influence of one’s sinful action upon those around him/her.

11. **State/Describe God’s method/way of salvation:**

God has made a way of salvation for sinful people who were bound for destruction by making an appropriate covenant with humanity throughout the course of time.

a. Covenant of Creation (Genesis 3:15) – after the fall of humankind, the Messianic covenant
b. Covenant with Moses (Genesis 9:8-17) – covenant between the Creator and the creature.
c. Covenant with Abraham (Genesis 15:7-21; 17:1-27) – salvation of humankind through the chosen ones.
d. Covenant at Mt. Sinai
   1) Before the Law was given (Exodus 19:3-80 – Israelite’s promise of obedience due to grace of salvation.
   2) After the Law was given (Exodus 24:3-8) – Israelite’s promise of holiness due to grace of salvation.
e. Covenant at Shechem (Joshua 24:14-28) – reaffirmation of God’s plan of salvation
f. Covenant with David (2 Samuel 7:8-17; 23:2-5; 1 King 8:22-26) – confirmation of the Messiah’s anticipation.
g. Renewed covenant (2 King 23:1-3; Nehemiah 9:32-10:29) – urging to turn away from disobedience
h. New covenant (Jeremiah 31:31)

12. State the method of God’s revelation
   a. Through the forms of righteous beings (Genesis 18-19; 32:22; Exodus 4:24; 14:25)
   b. Through the chosen ones – Moses or prophets (Numbers 12:8)
   c. Through dreams and visions (Genesis 20:3; 28:12; 41:1; Numbers 12:6; Job 4:13; Joel 2:28; Daniel 2:1; 7:1; Isaiah 6:1-6)
   d. Through the angels (Genesis 16:9; 22:19; Psalm 103:20; Joshua 5:13; 1 King 22:19)
   e. Through the names that reflect the true nature of beings and matters (Exodus 3:14; Isaiah 6:3; 7:14; Hosea 1:6)
   f. Through the nature (Psalm 19:1; 29:3; 2 Samuel 5:24; Habakkuk 3:6)
   g. Through the history (Isaiah 7:7-9; 14:24-27; 23:8-9) The history of Israel is the testimony of God’s intervention in humankind.
   h. Through the Word (the most complete revelation)
GENESIS

12. At what age was Abram’s name changed to Abraham (Gen. 17)?
   a. 75  
   b. 86  
   c. 99  
   d. 100  
   Answer: c

13. Which of the following people offered a burial site for Sarah (Abraham’s wife; Gen. 23)?
   a. Canaanite  
   b. Jebusite  
   c. Hittite  
   d. Amorite  
   Answer: c

14. Who was the mother of Joseph (Gen. 30)?
   a. Leah  
   b. Rachel  
   c. Zilpah  
   d. Bilhah
   Answer: b

15. What is the relationship between Tamar and Judah (Gen. 38)?
   a. Tamar was Judah’s daughter-in-law.  
   b. Judah was Tamar’s grandfather.  
   c. Tamar was Judah’s wife.  
   d. No relationship.  
   Answer: a

16. What was the reaction of the pharaoh upon Joseph’s interpretation of his dream (Gen. 41)?
   a. Pharaoh looked upon Joseph with favor but pharaoh’s servants dismissed him.
   b. Pharaoh’s servants looked upon him with favor but pharaoh dismissed him.
   c. Pharaoh’s servants dismissed Joseph at first but came to respect and appreciate Joseph with time.
   d. Both pharaoh and his servants were in awe of Joseph.  
   Answer: d

17. Which of the following best describes the emotional state of Joseph as he finally disclosed his true identity to his brothers (Gen. 45)?
   a. Calm and composed.  
   b. Cautious.  
   c. Overwhelmed with emotions and wept loudly.
   d. Wept quietly  
   Answer: c

18. Which of the following best describes Jacob’s interaction with pharaoh (Gen. 47)?
   a. He was utterly terrified of pharaoh.  
   b. He asked pharaoh to look out for his son, Joseph.  
   c. He blessed pharaoh.
   d. He asked for pharaoh’s blessing upon him.
19. Write out Genesis 3:15.

“And I will put enmity between you and the woman, and between your offspring and hers; he will crush your head, and you will strike his heel” (Gen. 3:15 NIV).

20. What was God’s command to Moses and his children following their worship after the conclusion of the great Flood?

"Be fruitful and increase in number and fill the earth (Gen. 9:1).

21. Which king greeted Abraham upon his return from his victory over Chedorlaomer and the kings who were allied with him?

The king of Sodom greeted Abraham in the Valley of Shaveh (Gen. 14:17).

22. From which tribe did Abraham purchase the land for his wife’s burial?

Hittite

23. What was the name of a son Rachel bore shortly before her death?

Benjamin

24. What did Jacob tell Joseph when Joseph went to see him at Goshen?

Israel said to Joseph, "Now I am ready to die, since I have seen for myself that you are still alive" (Gen. 46:30).


God blessed them and said to them, "Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth and subdue it. Rule over the fish of the sea and the birds of the air and over every living creature that moves on the ground" (Gen. 1)

26. I have set my rainbow in the clouds, and it will be the sign of the covenant between me and the earth. Whenever I bring clouds over the earth and the rainbow appears in the clouds, I will remember my covenant between me and you and all living creatures of every kind (Gen. 9).

27. I will confirm my covenant between me and you and will greatly increase your numbers." Abram fell facedown, and God said to him, "As for me, this is my covenant with you: You will be the father of many nations. No longer will you be called Abram; your name will be Abraham, for I have made you a father of many nations (Genesis 17).
EXODUS

28. What was the living condition of Israelites in the land of Egypt (Exodus 1)?
   a. They lived a very comfortable life prior to Exodus.
   b. They enjoyed prosperity during the reign of Joseph, but suffered much persecution under pharaohs who didn’t know Joseph since Joseph’s death.
   c. They enjoyed a comfortable life but reluctantly agreed to leave Egypt because God commanded them to do so.
   d. They always lived under oppression and persecution even during the time of Joseph.
   Answer: b

29. What did God instruct Moses to tell God’s people (Exodus 3)?
   a. I AM has sent Moses to his people.
   b. The omnipotent has sent Moses to his people.
   c. The omniscient has sent Moses to his people.
   d. The holy God has sent Moses to his people.
   Answer: a

30. What did God command Israelites to do before sending the last plague (Exodus 11)?
   a. Ask their Egyptian neighbors for articles of silver and gold.
   b. Throw everything away and get ready to leave.
   c. Pack just one pair of clothes and get ready to leave.
   d. Be prepared to take your flock/cattle with you.
   Answer: a

31. Which of the following best describes the lamb for the Passover (Exodus 11)?
   a. A female lamb without blemish.
   b. A year old female lamb without blemish
   c. A three year old male lamb without blemish
   d. A year old male lamb without blemish
   Answer: d

32. How were the people supposed to eat the Passover meal (Exodus 12)?
   a. to eat in haste while wearing belt in their waist and sandal in their feet
   b. to eat slowly while wearing belt and after removing sandals
   c. to eat in haste while wearing belt and after removing sandals
   d. to eat slowly while kicking back after removing shoes
   Answer: a

33. Why did God take Israelites trough a much longer detour through the wilderness than through a shortcut leading to the promised land?
   a. God knew that taking a shortcut would lead them to a conflict and battle Philistines which then would cause Israelites to turn back to Egypt in fear.
   b. God knew that a shortcut has a very rough terrain.
   c. God felt that taking them through a shortcut was too easy.
   d. God felt that going through the wilderness was more useful.
   Answer: a

34. What was the name of the altar Moses dedicated to God after their victory over the Amalekites?
   a. Jehovah Jireh
   b. Jehovah Samma
   c. Jehovah Nissi
d. Jehovah Rapha  
Answer: c

35. What did God tell Moses before giving him the ten commandments at Mt. Sinai?
   a. God will give all nations to His people for all nations belong to God.
   b. If people obey God fully and keep God’s covenant, then out of all nations they will be God’s treasured possession. Although the whole earth is God’s, they will become for God a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.
   c. For the whole earth belongs to God, the Israelites should go and conquer all other nations in the name of God.
   d. Only those nations who trust in God are God’s.
   Answer: b

36. What was the punishment for those who murder their parents?
   a. 1 year sentence
   b. 2 year sentence
   c. Life sentence
   d. Death penalty
   Answer: d

37. What were the three annual festivals to be observed (Exodus 23)?
   a. The feast of Unleavened bread, the feast of Pentecost, and the feast of Passover
   b. The feast of Unleavened Bread, the feast of Harvest, and the feast of Ingathering.
   c. The feast of harvest, the feast of Pentecost, and the feat of Weeks
   d. The feat of Trumpet, the feast of Pentecost, and the feast of Unleavened Bread
   Answer: b

38. Where were the tablets of Testimony kept in the tabernacle?
   a. Inside the atonement cover/ mercy seat
   b. The right side of the Holy of Holies
   c. The left side of the Holy of Holies
   d. Behind the atonement cover/ mercy seat
   Answer: a

39. Where was the atonement cover/mercy seat located in the tabernacle?
   a. Inside the Holy Place
   b. Inside the Holy of Holies
   c. Behind the tabernacle
   d. Between the Holy and the Holy of Holies
   Answer: b

40. Which of the following was NOT God’s response to Moses’ request to see His glory?
   a. I show mercy to those whom I will have mercy, and I will have compassion on whom I will have compassion.
   b. You cannot see my face for no one may see me and live.
   c. Of course, as you wish.
   d. There is a place near me where you may stand on a rock.
   Answer: c

41. How did God manifest His presence upon completion of his tabernacle?
   The tabernacle was covered with cloud and filled with God’s glory.
42. If the whole Israelite community sins unintentionally and does what is forbidden in any of the LORD's commands, even though the community is unaware of the matter, they are guilty. Once they become aware of their sin and bring a bull as a sin offering, how many times does the priest sprinkle the blood of the slaughtered bull (Lev. 4)?
   a. 3
   b. 6
   c. 7
   d. 70
   Answer: c

43. What offering must one offer when a person commits a violation and sins unintentionally in regard to any of the Lord's holy things (Lev. 5)?
   a. peace offering
   b. sin offering
   c. guilt offering
   d. burnt offering
   Answer: c

44. What sin did Aaron's two sons commit (Lev. 10)?
   a. They switched the offerings.
   b. They gave a sick animal as offering
   c. They didn't wash themselves before making an offering to God
   d. They offered unauthorized fire before God.
   Answer: d

45. Which of the following types of animals were people allowed to eat in the OT (Lev. 11)?
   a. animals that have a split hoof completely divided and do not chew the cud.
   b. animals that only chew the cud or only have a split hoof.
   c. animals that have a split hoof completely divided and that chew the cud.
   d. animals that have a hoof that is not split and chew the cud.
   Answer: c

46. Which of the following types of fish were people allowed to eat in the OT (Lev. 11)?
   a. those that have fins and scales
   b. those that have fins but no scales
   c. those that have scales but no fins
   d. those that have neither scales nor fins.
   Answer: a

47. Who diagnosed the leprosy during the era of OT law (Lev. 13)?
   a. physician
   b. prophet
   c. priest
   d. king
   Answer: c
48. What did Aaron have to do with the goat chosen as a scapegoat offered as sin offering (Lev. 16)?

a. Lay both hands on the head of the live goat and confess over it all the wickedness and rebellion of the Israelites—all their sins—and put them on the goat's head. He shall send the goat away into the desert
b. Lay both hands on the entire body of the goat and confess over it all the wickedness and rebellion of the Israelites—all their sins—and put them on the goat's head. He shall send the goat away into the desert
c. Kill it and offer it as offering
d. Anointed the goat and transfer peoples’ sins on the goat and offered as burnt offering

Answer: a

49. How were the people of Israelites supposed to slaughter lamb or goat for offering (Lev. 17)?

a. They must always bring the animals to the entrance to the Tent of Meeting to present it as offering to the Lord in front of the tabernacle of the LORD before killing the animals.
b. Only if they committed a murder, they must present the offering before the Lord before killing the animal.
c. There is no instruction for this
d. Only if they committed a rape, they had to present the animals as offering either inside or outside the Tent of Meeting before killing the animal.

Answer: a

50. What is not true of the feast of Unleavened Bread (Lev. 23)?

a. The feast lasts for seven days.
b. People eat unleavened bread during the feast.
c. People present an offering made to the LORD by fire during the seven day feast.
d. They eat unleavened brad for six days and eat leavened bread on the seventh day.

Answer: d

51. What is not true of the year of Jubilee (Lev. 25)?

a. The year of jubilee came after observing seven Sabbath years.
b. The tenth day of the seventh month was observed as the day of Atonement.
c. They proclaimed liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants.
d. They seventh day of the seventh month was observed as the day of Atonement.

Answer: d

52. What is true of the property law as outlined in Leviticus 25?

a. The land must be sold permanently
b. As the land ultimately belongs to God, the land must not be sold permanently.
c. The land belonged to the country.
d. As the land ultimately belongs to God, no one had the right to own any property even for temporary period and one must tithe to God.

Answer: b

53. What is true of the law concerning idols (Lev. 26)?

a. one should neither make nor worship any idol.
b. one can make an idol as long as he does not worship it.
c. one is not guilty of idolatry as long as he worships an idol made by others.
d. perception is what counts. Thus, one is not guilty of idolatry as long as one thinks of an idol as an art.

Answer: a
NUMBERS

54. Who were in charge of the ark of the Testimony and the covering for the ark when the people were moving from one place to another (Numb. 4)?
   a. Aaron and his sons.
   b. Anyone who belonged to the tribe of Levite.
   c. Anyone who belonged to the tribe of Judah.
   d. Anyone who belonged to the tribe of Joseph.
   Answer: a

55. What is not true of the benediction found in Numbers 6?
   a. May the Lord bless you and keep you.
   b. May the Lord grant you victory.
   c. May the Lord shine his face upon you and be gracious to you.
   d. May the Lord turn his face toward you and give you peace.
   Answer: b

56. What does the name Taberah, which is the name God gave to a location where people grumbled against God (Numb. 11)?
   a. The Lord has forgiven you.
   b. The Lord is merciful.
   c. The fire of the LORD came upon it.
   d. The fire of God’s grace came upon it.
   Answer: c

57. What is not true of the report given by the ten spies (Numb. 13)?
   a. People of that land are giants and the cities are fortified and large.
   b. People of that land will swallow us alive.
   c. The land is futile.
   d. We are no match for the giants of that land.
   Answer: c

58. Who was not part of the 254 people who rebelled against Moses (Numb. 16)?
   a. Korah and Dathan
   b. Dathan and On
   c. Abiram and the 250 community leaders.
   d. Dan and Isacchar
   Answer: d

59. What was the significance of the budding of Aaron’s staff (Numb. 17)?
   a. To signify God’s choosing of Aaron and the tribe of Levite.
   b. To reveal God’s power to revive life.
   c. To signify God’s commitment to be present with his people.
   d. To teach them that God can do all things.
   Answer: a

60. Why did venomous snakes bite the Israelites in the wilderness (Numb. 21)?
   a. They grumbled against God and Moses.
   b. They were not cautious.
   c. They went through snake infested areas.
   d. They fought with one another.
   Answer: a
61. What is not true of what God told Balaam (Numb. 22)?
   a. Do not go with them
   b. Do not put a curse on them
   c. The Israelites are blessed.
   d. Whatever you wish will come true.

   Answer: d

62. What was the name of god at Shittim where Israel men engaged in sexual immorality with Moabite women?
   a. Baal
   b. Baal of Peor
   c. Asherah
   d. Molech

   Answer: b

63. What is not true of the land that the Levites were to acquire (Numb. 35)?
   a. 48 towns given to the Levites
   b. cities of refuge were only available to Israelites.
   c. cities of refuge were accessible to aliens as well as to Israelites.
   d. There were 6 cities of refuge.

   Answer: b

DEUTERONOMY

64. How did the deuteronomist evaluate the life and ministry of Moses?

   The writer praised Moses in the last section of Deuteronomy in the following manner: "who did all those miraculous signs and wonders the LORD sent him to do in Egypt--to Pharaoh and to all his officials and to his whole land. For no one has ever shown the mighty power or performed the awesome deeds that Moses did in the sight of all Israel" (Deuteronomy 34:11-12).

65. What did God emphasize concerning himself while making a covenant at the mount Horeb (Deut. 5)?
   a. I am the Lord who brought you out of the land of slavery.
   b. I am the almighty God.
   c. I am the Creator of the universe.
   d. I am the Lord who can kill or give life.

   Answer: a

66. What is the main theme of Deuteronomy 6?
   a. Mission
   b. Peacemaking
   c. Education / instruction
   d. Offering

   Answer: c
67. What is not true about God’s intent behind the forty year wilderness of Israelites?
   a. To humble the Israelites.
   b. To test their obedience.
   c. To teach them men should not live by bread alone but by the word of God.
   d. God did not intend the forty years of wilderness for his people. Rather, it was
      simply a inevitable consequence of their disobedience.
   Answer: d

68. Which of the following is not true of the descriptions of the territory and boundary of
    God’s people living in obedience to God (Deut. 11)?
   a. Every place they set their foot.
   b. From the desert to Lebanon.
   c. From the Euphrates River to the western sea.
   d. Canaan, Moab, and Ammon
   Answer: d

69. How often were they instructed to bring all the tithes of that year’s produce and store it
    in their towns so that the Levites and the aliens, the fatherless and the widows may
    come and eat and be satisfied?
   a. At the end of every three year.
   b. At the end of every four year.
   c. At the end of every six year.
   d. At the end of every seventh year.
   Answer: a

70. In Deuteronomy, what are people instructed to do when attacking another city?
   a. Accept unconditional surrender.
   b. Win at all cost.
   c. Make its people an offer of peace. If they accept it, all the people in it shall be subject to
      forced labor and shall work for you.
   d. First make an offer of peace and attack them.
   Answer: c

71. Who are not excluded from the assembly of the Lord (Deut. 23)?
   a. Anyone who is born of a forbidden marriage.
   b. Anyone who has been emasculated by crushing or cutting.
   c. Ammonite or Moabite or any of his descendants.
   d. People who do not have strong faith in God.
   Answer: d

72. If a man finds something indecent about his wife after marriage, what is he allowed to
    do (Deut. 24)?
   a. Give her a certificate of divorce and let her go.
   b. Must forgive her if she repents and stay in the marriage.
   c. A man shall never divorce his wife.
   d. Give her a certificate of divorce and let her go only if she consents.
   Answer: a

73. Which of the following chapter of the Deuteronomy contains the blessings and curses
    clause in response to one’s obedience and disobedience to God?
   a. 1
   b. 23
   c. 28
   d. 33
74. What was God's exhortation to Joshua at the time of transition of spiritual leadership from Moses to Joshua?

“Be strong and courageous” (Deut. 31:6).

75. Fill in the blank.  [Note: Answers underlined].

“See, I set before you today life and prosperity, death and destruction. For I command you today to love the Lord your God, to walk in his ways, and to keep his commands, decrees, and laws; then you will live and increase, and the Lord your God will bless you in the land you are entering to possess” (Deut. 30:15-16).

76. Which of the following is not the words God spoke to Joshua after crossing the Jordan River?
   a. Take twelve men from each tribe.
   b. Take twelve stones from the middle of the Jordan from right where the priests stood.
   c. Take those twelve stones and put them down at the place where people stay that night.
   d. Set up a tabernacle on top of the twelve stones.
   Answer: d (4:1-5)

77. Which of the following is not true of the Gibeonite deception?
   a. Moldy bread
   b. cracked wineskin
   c. worn-out clothes and sandals.
   d. Long hair.
   Answer: d (9:12-15)

78. Which territory did Joshua assign to Caleb?
   a. The other side of Jordan.
   b. Giliad
   c. Hebron
   d. Gilgal
   Answer: c (14:13-14)

79. “Now fear the Lord and serve him with all _________. Throw away the gods your forefathers worshipped beyond the River and in Egypt, and serve the Lord” (Jos. 24:14). Which of the following should fill in the blank?
   a. heart
   b. patience
   c. love
   d. faithfulness
   Answer: d (24:14)
80. Which of the following is not true about the way Joshua divided the land of Canaan?
   b. He assigned the land by casting lot.
   c. He divided the land among the nine and a half tribes.
   d. Two tribes and a half tribe complained.
   Answer: d (14:1-5)

81. What was the name of the person who asked the following to Caleb:
   “Do me a special favor. Since you have given me land in the Negev, give me also springs of water”(15:19).
   a. Acsah
   b. Othniel
   c. Kedesh
   d. Haza Shual
   Answer: a

82. Which chapter of the book of Joshua contains God’s renewal of his covenant?
   a. 12
   b. 16
   c. 20
   d. 24
   Answer: d (24:19-28)

83. Which of the following words are not included in Joshua’s farewell speech?
   a. You are not able to serve the Lord. He is a holy God; he is a jealous God. He will not forgive your rebellion and your sins.
   b. If you forsake the Lord and serve foreign gods, he will turn and bring disaster on you and make an end of you, after he has been good to you.
   c. Now fear the Lord and serve him with all your faithfulness.
   d. Listen and obey all that Moses, Lord’s servant, has commanded you.
   Answer: d (24)

84. How did Joshua divide the land of Cannan?
   a. He divided according to the number of tribes.
   b. He casted lot.
   c. He divided the land based on each tribe’s merit based on their past contribution to the war.
   d. He divided the land according to his discretion.
   Answer: b (14:2)

85. Which of the following is not related to Deborah?
   a. Judge
   b. Prophet
   c. Eglon
   d. Jabin
   Answer: c (4:1-16)

JUDGES
86. How many judges were there including Samuel?
   a. 12
   b. 13
   c. 14
   d. 15
   Answer: a

87. Who gave the following riddle:
   “Out of the eater, something to eat; out of the strong, something sweet.”
   a. Jephthah
   b. Caleb
   c. Othniel
   d. Samson
   Answer: d (14:14)

88. Which of the following person had the following talk with God?
   The Lord: “Go in the strength you have and save Israel out of Midian’s hand. Am I not sending you?”
   ( ): “But Lord, how can I save Israel? My clan is the weakest in Manasseh, and I am the least in my family.”
   The Lord: “I will be with you, and you will strike down all the Midianites together.”
   a. Jephthah
   b. Gideon
   c. Samgal
   d. Samson
   Answer: b (6:14-16)

89. Which judge is related to The Lord is Peace or The Lord is Shalom?
   a. Othniel
   b. Samgal
   c. Ehud
   d. Gideon
   Answer: d (6:24)

90. Which of the following fits the descriptions below?
   - He was a Gileadite.
   - He was a son of a prostitute.
   - He was referred to as the mighty warrior.
   - He served as a judge for six years.
   a. Jephthah
   b. Jael
   c. Dolah
   d. Gideon
   Answer: a (11:1-12:7)

91. Which of the following had the following conversation with God?
   The Lord: “I will be with you, and you will strike down all the Midianites together.”
   ( ): “If now I have found favor in your eyes, give me a sign that it is really you talking to me.”
   a. Deborah
   b. Gideon
   c. Samgal
   d. Jephthah
92. Fill in the blank. [NOTE: Answers underlined.]

"One day the trees went out to anoint a king for themselves. They said to the olive tree, 'Be our king.' But the olive tree answered, 'Should I give up my oil, by which both gods and men are honored, to hold sway over the trees?'" (Judges 9:8-9).

Tip: They might ask you to choose from multiple choices of different types of trees such as, fig tree, apple tree, mustard tree, and etc. So, just remember that it is olive tree.

93. Which of the following is not a right pairing of the couple?
   a. Naomi & Elimelech
   b. Mahlon & Ruth
   c. Kilion & Orpah
   d. Naomi & Ephrath

   Answer: d (1:2)

94. Fill in the blank in the following words by Boaz. [NOTE: Answer underlined.]

"May the Lord repay you for what you have done. May you be richly rewarded by the Lord, the God of Israel, under whose wings you have come to take refuge" (Ruth 2:12).

95. Fill in the blank in the following genealogy of Boaz (4:18-22).

“Aminadab—(Nahshon)—Salmon—Boaz—Obed—Jesse—David”

1 SAMUEL

96. Where did the Philistines place the Ark after capturing it from the Israelites?
   a. House of general.
   b. Palace
   c. Tent
   d. Dagon’s temple

   Answer: d (5:1-2)
97. Which of the following is not true of the account when the ark was with the people of Ashdod?
   a. They placed the Ark in Dagon's temple.
   b. People found the Dagon, fallen on his face on the ground before the ark of the Lord. His head and hands had been broken off and were lying on the threshold.
   c. Neither the priest of Dagon nor any others who enter Dagon's temple at Ashdod shall step on the threshold.
   d. Philistines began worshipping at Dagon's temple.
   Answer: d (5:1-5)

98. Which of the following fact relating to Saul is not true?
   a. Mizbah: a place where Samuel established Saul as King by casting lot.
   b. Gibeath: a place where Samuel anointed Saul as king
   c. Gilgal: a place where the ceremony of coronation of Saul as King took place.
   d. 33: the age of Saul when he became a king.
   Answer: d

99. Fill in the blank. [NOTE: Answer is underlined].
   "He who is the Glory of Israel does not lie or change his mind; for he is not a man, that he should change his mind" (15:29).

100. Fill in the blank. [NOTE: Answer is underlined].
   "Man looks at the outward appearance, but the LORD looks at the heart" (16:7).

101. What was David's hiding place from Achish son of Maoch king of Gath?
   a. The valley of Achor
   b. The cave of Adullam.
   c. Tabernacle
   d. Samuel's place
   Answer: b (1 Sam. 22:1-7)

102. Which of the following is false?
   a. Doeg the Edomite: He reported to Saul that Ahimelech provided a hiding place for David.
   b. Nob: the people of this city along with its priest and the animals were massacred by Saul for hiding David.
   c. 95: Number of priests of Nob who were killed at Nob.
   d. Abiathar: the name of a son of Ahimelech who escaped Saul and joined David with an account of Saul's massacre at Nob.
   Answer: c

103. Who was responsible for communicating the following concerning David to Saul?
   "Let not the king do wrong to his servant David."
   "David has not wronged you."
   "What he has done has benefited you greatly."
   "He took his life in his hands when he killed the Philistine."
   a. David
   b. Mical
   c. Jonathan
   d. Samuel
   Answer: c (19:4-5)
2 SAMUEL

104. Who spoke of building a temple for God to David?
   a. Nathan
   b. Israelites
   c. Michal daughter of Saul
   d. Bathsheba
   **Answer: a (7:1-3)**

105. Which of the following is not true of Nathan’s prophecy concerning David?
   a. The son born to you will die.
   b. You are the man!
   c. Your house and your nation will be preserved forever and I will establish your throne forever.
   e. Bless the people in the name of the Lord
   **Answer: e (12:7-14)**

106. Whose words are the following:
   “It was before the LORD, who chose me rather than your father or anyone from his house when he appointed me ruler over the LORD’s people Israel—I will celebrate before the LORD. I will become even more undignified than this, and I will be humiliated in my own eyes. But by these slave girls you spoke of, I will be held in honor” (6:21-22).
   a. Absalom
   b. Michal
   c. Bathsheba
   d. Miloh
   **Answer: b (5:21-22)**

107. Fill in the blank. [NOTE: the answer is underlined].
   “The King sang this lament. ‘Should Abner have died as the lawless die? Your hands were not bound, your feet were not fettered. You fell as one falls before wicked men’”(3:33-34).

108. Which of the following person fits the descriptions below:
   - He is a native of Gath and the Gittite.
   - He kept the Ark in his place for 3 months
   - The Lord blessed him and his entire household.
   a. Abinadab
   b. Obed-Edom
   c. Uzzah
   d. Ahio
   **Answer: b (6:3,11)**
1 KINGS

109. **Which of the following is not David’s final charge/words to Solomon?**
   a. Deal with Joab according to your wisdom but do not let his gray head go down to the grave in peace.
   b. Show kindness to the sons of Barzillai of Gilead and let them dine with you.
   c. Bring Shimei’s gray head down to the grave in blood.
   d. Take as your bodyguard Jehoiada the priest
   **Answer:** d (2:1-9)

110. **To whom did Ahijah the prophet of Shiloh tell the following words:**
    “Take ten pieces for yourself, for this is what the LORD, the God of Israel, says: ‘See I am going to tear the kingdom out of Solomon’s hand and give you ten tribes’” (11:31)
   a. David
   b. Solomon
   c. Jeroboam
   d. Rehoboam
   **Answer:** c (11:31)

111. **Which of the following person fits the descriptions below?**
    - He became a king of all Israel in the third year of Asa king of Judah
    - He is a son of Ahijah
    - He rules for 24 years.
    - He walked in the ways of Jeroboan and caused Israel to commit sin.
    a. Josiah
    b. Baasha
    c. Solomon
    d. Manasseh
   **Answer:** b (15:33-34)

112. **Who does the following descriptions depict?**
    - He is a son of Nebat
    - He reigned in Jerusalem for three years.
    - His mother’s name was Maacah
    - He repeated the sins of his father
   **Answer:** Abijah

113. **Which of the following is not true of Rehoboam?**
    a. he is a son of Solomon
    b. he became a king of Israel.
    c. he reigned in Jerusalem for 17 years.
    d. His mother’s name was Naamah
    **Answer:** b (14:21-24)

114. **Who does the following descriptions depict?**
    - His mother was a widow from the tribe of Naphtali
    - His father was a man of Tyre
    - He was highly skilled and experienced in all kinds of bronze work.
   **Answer:** Huram (7:13-14)
2 KINGS

115. Which of the following was true of Elijah’s prophecies?
   a. the death of Ahaziah
   b. the victory for king of Edom, Judah and Israel
   c. the birth of a woman from Zunam
   d. a prophecy concerning a man from Benhadat
   Answer: a (1:5-8)

116. Which of the following is not one of Elijah’s miracles?
   a. Filling up the oil of a widow
   b. Feeding 100 with 20 loaves of barley bread and one bunch of vegetable.
   c. Raising a son of a widow from dead
   d. Healing the leprosy of Naaman
   Answer: c (4:1-5:14)

117. Who anointed Johoash with oil?
   a. Jehonadab
   b. Elijah
   c. Jehoiada
   d. Abiadal
   Answer: c

118. Which of the following is not true of Hezekiah?
   a. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord just as his father David had done.
   b. He relied on the Lord
   c. He became a king in the third year of Hoshea
   d. He became a king at thirty years of age.
   Answer: d (18:1-4).

119. Which of the following is not true concerning the time when Hezekiah became ill and was at the point of death?
   a. He received the following prophecy from Isaiah: “Put your house in order, because you are going to die; you will not recover.”
   b. After hearing the word of God, Hezekiah turned his face to the wall and prayed to the Lord.
   c. The following word of the Lord came to Hezekiah before Isaiah had left the middle court: “I have heard your prayer and seen your tears; I will heal you.”
   d. He prepared the poultice of Olive tree as instructed by Isaiah.
   Answer: d (20:1-7)

120. Which of the following is not true concerning the fall of Jerusalem?
   a. In the ninth year of Zedekiah’s reign, on the tenth day of the tenth month, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon marched against Jerusalem with his whole army.
   b. By the ninth day of the fourth month the famine in the city had become so sever that there was no food for the people to eat.
   c. The sons of Zedekiah were transferred to Babylon.
   d. On the seventh day of the fifth month, in the nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, Bebuzaradan commander of the imperial guard came to Jerusalem and set fire to the temple of the Lord, the royal palace and all the houses of Jerusalem.
   Answer: c (25:1-12)
121. Why were the rights as firstborn given to the sons of Joseph even though Reuben was the firstborn of Israel?
   a. Reuben died prematurely.
   b. He defiled his father's marriage bed.
   c. He had no faith in God.
   d. He worshipped idols.
   Answer: b (5:1)

122. Who became the chief of worship after the ark was moved to the city of David?
   a. Asaph
   b. Shemiramoth
   c. Benaiah
   d. Jeiel
   Answer: a (16:5)

123. How many divisions of priest did David create?
   a. 12
   b. 15
   c. 20
   d. 24
   Answer: d (24:1-18)

124. Why was David unable to build a temple for God?
   a. He was not of the tribe of Levite
   b. He shed too much blood.
   c. He lacked financial resource.
   d. He lacked the building materials.
   Answer: b (28:3)

125. Which of the following is a mismatch between a person and his position?
   a. Joab son of Zeruiah was the general of army
   b. Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud was recorder
   c. Ahimelech son of Abiathar was priest
   d. Shavsha chief official at the king’s side.
   Answer: d (18:14-17)

126. Which of the following is not true of David?
   a. What the Lord had promised through Samuel came true.
   b. He mad a compact with all the elders of Israel at Hebron before the Lord.
   c. When all the elders of Israel reached Hebron, they came to King David.
   d. All the people of Israel came before the king and shouted, “We are not your subjects!”
   Answer: d (11:1-4)

127. Which of the following location did not store the art of the covenant?
   a. Abinadab’s house
   b. Eliezer
   c. Obed-Edom’s house
   d. the city of David
   Answer: b (13:7-15:29)
128. **Who looked down upon David at the sight of David's dancing before the Lord?**
   a. Michal  
   b. Zechariah  
   c. Absalom  
   d. Beniah  
   **Answer:** a (15:29)

129. **Who was anointed along with Solomon as the priest?**
   a. Harim  
   b. Malcaiah  
   c. Hagos  
   d. Zadok  
   **Answer:** d (29:22)

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**2 CHRONICLES**

130. **Which of the following is not related to 2 Kings?**
   a. David's reign  
   b. Solomon's reign  
   c. Divided kingdoms  
   d. Recovery after captivity  
   **Answer:** a

131. **Which of the following is not true concerning the Mount. Moriah?**
   a. It is a place where the Lord appeared to David.  
   b. It was the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite provided by David.  
   c. It is a place where Solomon built a temple for God.  
   d. It is a place where Moses gave offering to God.  
   **Answer:** d (3:1)

132. **Which of the following person fits the descriptions below?**
   - In the eighteenth year of the reign of Jeroboam, he became king of Judah. His mother’s name was Maacah, a daughter of Uriel of Gibeah.”
   a. Rehoboam  
   b. Abijah  
   c. Assah  
   d. Jehoshephat  
   **Answer:** b (13:1)

133. **What is the name of the person described below?**
   - The Lord was with him because in his early years he walked in the ways his father David had followed.  
   - He did not consult the Baals but sought the God of his father and followed his commands rather than practices of Israel.
-His heart was devoted the ways of the Lord; furthermore, he removed the high places and the Asherah poles from Judah.

**Answer: Jehoshaphat**

134. **Name the king who fits the descriptions below**
-He was the youngest son of Jehoram.
-He became king at the age of 22 years.
-He reigned in Jerusalem for one year.
-His mother’s name was Athaliah, a granddaughter of Omri.

**Answer: Ahaziah (22:3)**

135. **Name the king who fits the descriptions below:**
-he became a king when he was sixteen years old.
-He was the one who rebuilt Elath and restored it to Judah after Amaziah rested with his fathers.
-He reigned in Jerusalem fifty-two years.
-He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, just as his father Amaziah had done. He sought God during the days of Zechariah.

**Answer: Uzziah (26:1-5)**

136. **Name the king who fits the descriptions below:**
-he became a king when he was twenty-five years old.
-He reigned in Jerusalem for 16 years.
-His mother’s name was Jerusha daughter of Zadok.
-He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, just as his father Uzziah had done, but unlike him, he did not enter the temple of the Lord.

**Answer: Jotham (27:1-2)**

137. **Which of the following is not true of Josiah?**
   a. He became a king at the age of eighty years.
   b. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord and walked in the ways of David.
   c. He sought after God of David.
   d. He purged Judah and Jerusalem of high places, Asherah poles, carved idols and cast images.

**Answer: a (34:1-6)**

138. **Which of the following is not true of Hezekiah?**
   a. He assigned the priests and Levites to divisions to offer burnt offerings and fellowship offerings.
   b. He also assigned the priests and Levites to minister, to give thanks and to sing praises at the gates of the Lord’s dwelling.
   c. He contributed from his own possessions for the morning and evening burnt offerings and for the burnt offerings on the Sabbaths, new Moons and appointed feasts as written in the Law of the Lord.
   d. He ordered people living in Jerusalem to write the book of the Law of the Lord.

**Answer: d (31:1-5).**
139. **Who was the king of Persia who ordered the first return from the exile?**
   a. Nebuchadnezzar
   b. Cyrus
   c. Darius
   d. Artaxerxes
   **Answer:** b (1:1-4)

140. **Which of the following is not true of the proclamation by Cyrus?**
   a. The God of Israel is a true God.
   b. The Lord has given me all the kingdoms of the earth.
   c. God's people shall not take gold, silver, and animals.
   d. May your God be with you.
   **Answer:** c (1:3)

141. **Which of the following did not take place when the builders laid the foundation of the temple of the Lord?**
   a. The priests in their vestments took up trumpets.
   b. The Levites took up cymbals to praise the Lord.
   c. They praised God as prescribed by David.
   d. They danced together.
   **Answer:** d (3:10)

142. **What motivated and prompted resuming of the construction of the temple of God after it had been stopped previously?**
   a. The letter of Darius
   b. The prophecy of the prophets
   c. The decree by Tattenai, governor of Trans-Euphrates.
   d. The consensus among the people of Israel.
   **Answer:** b (5:1-6:12)

143. **Fill in the blank. [NOTE: Answer underlined].**
   “There, by the Ahava Canal, I proclaimed a fast, so that we might humble ourselves before our God and ask him for a safe journey for us and our children, with all our possession.”

144. **Name the person who pointed out to Ezra his sin of marrying foreign women?**
   **Answer:** Shecaniah

145. **Which of the following did not give decree for building God's temple?**
   a. Cyrus
   b. Darius
   c. Artaxerxes
   d. Nebuchadnezzar
   **Answer:** d (1:2; 6:1; 7:13)
NEHEMIAH

146. Which of the following is not true of the belittling comments by Sanballat after hearing the news of God’s people rebuilding the wall?
   a. What are those feeble Jews doing?
   b. Will they restore their wall?
   c. Can they bring the stones back to life from those heaps of rubble—burned as they are?
   d. Are they seeking mercy from God?
   Answer: d (4:1-2)

147. Name the king who gave a permission to Nehemiah to visit Jerusalem?
   Answer: Artaxerxes

148. How many days did it take to complete the wall?
   a. 30
   b. 38
   c. 47
   d. 52
   Answer: 4 (6:15)

149. Which of the following is not true of the promise people made to God?
   a. They will not give their daughters in marriage to the peoples around them
   b. They will not buy grain or merchandise from neighboring people on the Sabbath
   c. Every three year they will forgo working the land.
   d. They will assume the responsibility for carrying out the commands to give a third of shekel each year for the service of the house of the Lord.
   Answer: c (10:30-32)

ESTHER

150. Name the queen who lost her position as a queen for refusing to come before the king?
   Answer: Vashti (1:12)

151. Which is not true of the banquet King threw for Esther?
   a. The king gave a great banquet for all his nobles and officials.
   b. The king proclaimed holiday throughout the provinces (no tax).
   c. The king freed the prisoners
   d. The king distributed gifts with royal liberality.
   Answer: c (2:18)

152. What was the special holiday/observance which was established to celebrate their freedom from Haman?
Answer: Purim

153. **How days of fasting did Esther prescribe as she told Mordecai, “And if I perish, I perish.”**
   a. 1  
   b. 3  
   c. 7  
   d. 10
   **Answer: b (4:16)**

154. **Who did Esther marry and whose country did she become a queen?**
   **Answer:** Esther married King Xerxes and became a queen of Persia.

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**ADDITIONAL OLD TESTAMENT QUESTIONS**

155. **Explain the characteristics of the Ten Commandments in the Pentateuch:**
   - **Exodus 20:2-17 The Ethical Decalogue**
     This contains the general guideline for people’s interaction with God and with one another. The commandment concerning the Sabbath is connected with God’s Creation and the rest.
   - **Exodus 34:4-26 The Cultic Decalogue**
     These verses are related to the sacrifices of the forms of worship offered to God.
   - **Deuteronomy 5:6-21 The Revised version of Decalogue**
     This version is considered by some as the revised version of the Commandments. The distinctive characteristic of this Ten Commandments is that the commandment of the Sabbath is related to the history of God’s saving the Israelites from Egypt. That is, during the Sabbath worship, the saving exodus of God is remembered for the sake of the future generation of the Israelites.

156. **Describe David’s achievements and flaws:**
   By the grace God, David was promised to receive the king’s throne (1 Samuel 16:1-13) and he saved Israel from the invasion of the Philistines (1 Samuel 17). After Saul died (1 Samuel 31:2-6), David became the king of Judah (2 Samuel 2:1-4) and all the tribes of Israel revered him as the king (2 Samuel 5:1-3). During the first seven years of his reign, he established Hebron as the capital of the kingdom, and united the two kingdoms (Judah and Israel), then moved the capital to Jerusalem. David captured the fortress of Zion, the City of David (2 Samuel 5:7) and moved the ark of the covenant to the fortress. He was a competent diplomat who was able to win favor from Hiram, the king of Tyre who owned the international trade port, and secured resources for the construction project (2 Samuel 5:11; 1 Chronicles 11:1). As prophesied in the Pentateuch, David
expanded their domain: to the east, Euphrates; to the south, northern end of the Red
Sea; to the north, Lebanon; and to the west, Mediterranean.

However, blindsided by his success and prosperity, he became increasingly complacent.
At one point, using his power as a king, he committed adultery with Bathsheba and even
committed a murder to cover up his sin (2 Samuel 11:2-5; 12:1-4). Moreover, in order to
show off his national power, he took the aggressive census which was burdensome for
his subjects (2 Samuel 24:2-15). All these were indicative of the state of his heart tainted
and corrupted by his pride. However, to his credit, David was quick to repent when finally
confronted by God's prophet. (2 Samuel 12:13; 24:10)

157. Name the two kings who were regarded as good by the Deuteronomist.

12th king of Judah: Hezekiah (2 King 18-20)
15th king of Judah: Josiah (2 King 22:1-23:30)

158. Compare and analyze the works of Elijah and Elisha.

Similarities
• Both were appointed by God as prophets to the Northern Israel.
• Both were empowered by God in extraordinary ways. That is, they had ministries in
which miracles played a major role (miracles of judgment on apostasy and miracles
of restoration for the faithful).

Differences
• Elijah is the prophet of the wilderness, wandering, rugged and austere
  Elisha is the prophet of civilized life, of the city and the court, with the dress, manners
  and appearance of ordinary "grave citizens."
• Elijah is the messenger of vengeance - sudden, fierce and overwhelming;
  Elisha is the messenger of mercy and restoration.
• Elijah's miracles, with few exceptions, are works of wrath and destruction;
  Elisha's miracles, with but one notable exception, are works of beneficence and
  healing.
• Elijah seems to have been a man of moods—experiencing great emotional swings
  between euphoria and depression.
  We see no such evidence of this in Elisha, who was probably more even-tempered.
• Elijah was truly a "larger than life" figure. Most of his ministry was directly confronting
  powerful worldly figures (Ahab; Jezebel; Ahaziah).
  Elisha, on the other hand, dealt mainly with common people whose names we will
  never know—a widow, a laborer, a Shunnamite woman, etc

159. Why did the prophets in 8th century BC proclaim the Fall of Israel?

Amos: Because the Israelites weren't carrying out the social justice, judgment will be
upon them (Amos 2:6-16).
Hosea: Because the Israelites do not have the knowledge of God, they will be destroyed
(Hosea 4:6).

160. Name the prophets who worked in three exilic periods (pre-exilic, exilic, and post-exilic) and their message.

a. Up to the destruction of Samaria and Judah (750-587 BC)
   Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Micah, Zephaniah, Nahum, Habakkuk, and Jeremiah.
   They prophesied the destruction for betraying the covenant.

b. Babylonian exile period (592-540 BC)
Ezekiel, the second Isaiah
They prophesied the hopes of remembering and restoring the Law.

c. Post exilic. Persian period (520-320 BC)
Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, the third Isaiah, Jonah, and Joel.
They prophesied the restoration of Israel and order.

161. Why do some scholars have the multi-author theory of the Book of Isaiah?
a. Here are the reasons for differentiating chapters 40-66 from chapters 1-39:
   1) While chapters 40-66 is recording the exilic life of the Jews in Babylon and
      prophesies the return in near future, chapters 1-39 historical background is pre-
      exilic and prophesies the future captive life in Babylon.
   2) In chapters 40-66, Zion is already in state of ruin and there is prophecy of
      rebuilding.
   3) There is prophecy of Babylon being strong now, but soon will decline.
   4) King Cyrus is already renowned

b. The reason why chapters 56-66 and chapters 40-45 are divided is:
   1) There is difference in purpose
   2) Each historical background is different. One deals with Babylon and the other
      with Jerusalem.
   3) Difference in sentence structure.

162. Explain the religious significance and the roles of the office of priesthood.

Even though the institution of priesthood existed in foreign countries as well, the
priesthood of Israel carries a special meaning. It carries a special relationship with the
covention Moses received in Mount Sinai. “Now if you obey me fully and keep my
covention, then out of all nations you will be my treasured possession. Although the whole
earth is mine, you will be for me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation” (Exodus 19:5-6).
Israel itself has the intercessory role between God and the world and the office of
priesthood in Israel has the calling to intercede between the people of Israel and God.
The word priest means “to stand” (nhk). Because the people of this world cannot stand
before the holy God, the priest comes and stands before God on behalf of the sinners.
This appointment sustains God’s authority in divinity and reconciles sinners to God.
Especially in a religious nation like Israel, the priest plays an important role in keeping the
people under God’s authority.
The responsibilities of a priest includes: on behalf of the people, he serves God, carries
out the sacrifices, becomes an intercessor in receiving revelation from God and pass it on
to the people, gives forth people’s faithfulness and devotion to God by offering sacrifices,
blessed (Leviticus 9:22) and judged people.

163. Explain the religious significance and the roles of the king in Israel.
The ideal politics of Israel was divine-reigning politic. Thus, the role of the king connoted
the ability to serve both God and His people. King was anointed with oil and his authority
has divine element (2 Samuel 1:14). Israelites believed that God had given them as gift
the land of Palestine and that He granted freedom to live peacefully in that land.
Therefore, as long as the king obeyed the Law as a servant of God, his throne would
prosper (1 King 9); however, judgment awaits if disobeyed (1 Samuel 13:8).
POETRY WRITINGS

164. What are the theme of the books of Wisdom?
   a. Job = “Hardship of the righteous”
   b. Ecclesiastes = “The vain life of not revering/fearing God”
   c. Proverbs = “Prosperity for those who fear God”

165. What is the religious significance of the Book of Psalms?
   There is an opinion that suggests the reason why Psalm is divided into five sections is to be equivalent to the Pentateuch. If the Pentateuch is the principle of Jewish religion, then Psalm can be seen as the spiritual flower of that principle.
   The Law is the principle of Israelite’s life. Books of history are the content of life reflecting the relationship between Jehovah and Israel. Prophetic writing is the message of God to the Israelites who disobeyed the Law. Psalm is the response of the Israelites toward God. The spiritual experiences scattered in Psalm 150 and other areas have greatly influenced the future generation of churches and believers. The frequent quotation of the Psalm in the New Testament is a clear indicator of the strong influence of the Psalm.

166. Summarize the book of Psalms according to the types of poetry.
   a. Thanksgiving and Adoration
      (8, 19, 29, 33, 65, 67, 81, 91, 95, 96, 98, 100, 103, 104, 105, 107, 111, 113, 114, 115, 117, 123, 124, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150)
   b. Individual Praise
      (11, 18, 23, 30, 32, 34, 40, 41, 46, 48, 66, 75, 84, 85, 92, 106, 108, 116, 118, 138, 139)
   c. Individual Lament
      (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 17, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 35, 39, 42, 43, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 76, 77, 86, 88, 102, 109, 120, 130, 140, 141, 142, 143)
   d. National Lament
      (44, 74, 79, 80, 83, 90)
   e. Royal
      (2, 18, 20, 21, 45, 72, 89, 101, 132, 144)
   f. Enthronement
      (47, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99)
   g. Songs of Zion
      (42, 43, 87, 121, 122, 125, 126, 129)
   h. Penitential
      (6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, 143)
   i. Imprecatory
      (35, 58, 69, 83, 109, 137)
   j. Messianic
      (2, 16, 22, 24, 45, 72, 110)
   k. Wisdom
      (1, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 19, 36, 37, 49, 50, 52, 53, 73, 78, 82, 94, 112, 119, 127, 128)

167. Explain the following:
   a. Abraham – “Father of many nations” (Genesis 17:5)
      Because God provided to Abraham a sacrificial offering in place of Isaac, this altar name was given
   c. Jehovah-Nissi – “The Lord is my Banner” (Exodus 17:15)
After Mores defeated the Amelekites, this name was given as a result of offering an altar of thanksgiving.

d. Jehovah-Shalom - “The Lord is Peace” (Judges 6:24)
Gideon thought he was going to die as the result of seeing the angel of the Lord face to face who delivered the promise of victory against the Midianites. But when God told him “You are not going to die,” Gideon built an altar to the Lord and he called it “The Lord is Peace.”

e. Ichabod – “The glory had departed” (1 Samuel 4:21)
The household of priest Eli sinned against God and the Ark of God was captured in the battle. When Eli’s daughter-in-law heard the news that the Ark of God has been captured and that her father-in-law and her husband were dead, she went into labor and gave birth. As she was dying, she gave the this name to her son saying that “the glory has departed from Israel.”

f. Ebenezer – “stone of help” (1 Samuel 7:12)
After Samuel had defeated the Philistines, he took a stone and set it up between Mizpah and Shen and gave its name. Previously, this was the place where the Philistines had captured the Ark of God. (1 Samuel 5:1)

g. Loruhamah – “No Compassion” (Hosea 1:6)
When Hosea’s adulterous wife Gomer gave birth to a daughter, it depicted the unfaithful relationship Israelites will have with God. It is a symbolic name that will bring judgment upon Israel for its transgressions.

h. Maher-Shalal-Hash-Baz – “The Spoil Speeds” (Isaiah 8:1-4)
A symbolic name warning the judgment upon the Samaria for its sinfulness.

i. Shear-Jashud – “A Remnant will Return” (Isaiah 7:3)
By giving his child an unusual name, Isaiah made him a living symbol of the prophet’s early message concerning the Northern Kingdom of Israel. Only a remnant of it would survive.

j. Immanuel – “God is with Us” (Isaiah 7:13-14)
Davidic kingdom sinned bringing suffering to people and God will end. And this name is the prophecy of the establishment of the eschatological messianic kingdom.

k. Jehovah-Shamma – “The Lord is There” (Ezekiel 48:35)
The name of Jerusalem in the restoration envisioned by the exile prophet Ezekiel, emphasizing the divine presence in the holy city.

l. MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPARSIN – (Daniel 5:25)
It appears few times in the verses of the Old Testament. They are rare languages of Chaldea.

Mene means to “number,” to “Observe.”
Tekel means to “weigh.”
U means “and”
Parsin means to “divide.”
These are the prophetic words shown to the last Chaldean king of Babylon, Belshazzar (Daniel 5:30), the son of Nebuchadnezzar (Daniel 5:2), depicting the end of the Babylonian Empire. It is previewing how God observes the history, weighs the deed of a king on a righteous scale, and reigns according to God’s providence.

168. Who were the three prophets during the post-exilic period?
Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi

169. Name the two leaders of the Jewish community after returning from the exile?
Nehemiah and Ezra

170. Match the first column with an appropriate answer.
a. El (la) 1) Common term used by the nomadic people to refer to a deity
c. El Elion (edwylx la) 3) “God Most High” (Genesis 14:18)
d. El Loi (yar la) 4) “God who sees” (Genesis 16:13)
e. El Shadani (ycr la) 5) “God Almighty” Term used during the Patriarchal time to refer to God. (Genesis 17:1; 28:3 Exodus 6:3)
f. El Oram (mlwx la) 6) “Eternal God” (Genesis 21:33)
g. El Bethel (la-h yb la) 7) “God of Bethel” Covenant relationship (Genesis 31:13)
h. Adonai (yn da) 8) Confessional name of God (Genesis 18:27; Exodus 4:10, 13; Joshua 7:8; Judges 13:8; Isaiah 6:8; 40:8)
i. Yahweh (hwhy) 9) Peculiar name of God. Savior of Israel.
j. Yahweh Shebayot (twabx hwhy) 10) “Lord Almighty” Appears frequently in prophetic and captivity literatures. (Isaiah 1:9; 6:3; Psalm 84:1)
k. Elelohe Shebayot (twabx yhla) 11) “Lord God Almighty” (2 Samuel 5:10; 1 King 19:10; Hosea 12:5; Amos 5:27; Psalm 59) Portrait of God for the universe. Paul and James used it too. (Romans 9:29; James 5:4)
l. Adonai Yahweh Shebayot (twabx ynda) 12) “The Lord Almighty” (Isaiah 3:15; Psalm 69:9)

Answer: a-1; b-2; c-3; d-4; e-5; f-6; g-7; h-8; i-9; j-10; k-11; l-12

171. Among the three sons of Moses, who is in the lineage of Jesus?
   a. Shem
   b. Ham
   c. Japheth
Answer: a) Shem

172. What is the proper age for a Levite to serve in the Tabernacle?
   a. 20-30
   b. 30-40
   c. 30-50
   d. 20-40
Answer: c)

173. What was the purpose of the City of Refuge?
   a. To rescue all the criminals
   b. Sanctuary for the persecuted
   c. To provide refuge for the murderers
   d. To provide refuge to a person who has killed someone accidentally.
Answer: d)

174. What were the contents of the Ark of the Covenant?
   a. Manna, budded staff of Aaron, the “Testimony” (Ten Commandments)
   b. Manna, unleavened bread, stone tablets
   c. Manna, Ten Commandments, Book of the covenant
Answer; a) Exodus 16:33; Numbers 17:10; Exodus 25:16

175. Who was allowed to enter the Holy of Holies?
a. Among the Levites, one who was chosen by casting lot
b. Among the Levites, one who was serving as the high priest in that year
c. Among the priests, one who was assigned on that day.
Answer: b) (Leviticus 16)

176. Match the following:
a. Genesis 22 1. Ten Commandments
b. Exodus 20 2. Dedication of the temple
c. 1 King 8 3. Suffering of Messiah
d. Isaiah 53 4. Sacrifice of Isaac
Answer: a) – 4; b) – 1; c) – 2; d) – 3

177. Match the following:
b. Wall of Jericho falls 2. Exodus 14
c. Fire falls upon the altar of Elijah 3. 1 King 18
d. Sun stands still 4. Joshua 6
e. The Shunammite’s son restored to life 5. 2 King 4
Answer: a) – 2; b) – 4; c) – 3; d) – 1; e) – 5

178. Match the following:
a. The fall of man 1. Genesis 3
b. The call of Abram 2. Deuteronomy 6
c. The call of Moses 3. Genesis 12
d. Circumcision 4. Exodus 3
e. Shema 5. Deuteronomy 28
g. Purim celebrated 7. Esther 9
h. Suffering 8. Hosea 3
i. Love 9. Malachi 3
j. Tithe 10. Job 1
Answer: a) – 1; b) – 3; c) – 4; d) – 6; e) – 2; f) – 5; g) – 7; h) – 10; i) – 8; j) – 9

179. Who said the following statement? “As for me, far be it from me that I should sin against the Lord by failing to pray for you.”
a. Moses
b. Joshua
c. Eli
d. Samuel
Answer: d) 1 Samuel 12:23

180. In 2 Samuel 20:23-26, high offices of Davidic period are listed. Fill in the blank.
a. Joab was the _______________ Israel's entire army.
b. Benaiah son of Jehoiada was the _______________ over the guards made up of the Kerethithes and Pelemites.
c. Adoniram was in charge of _______________
d. Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud was _______________
e. Sheva was _______________
f. Zadok and Abiathar were _______________
g. Ira the Jairite was David's _______________
Answer: a) general b) general c) forced labor d) recorder e) secretary f) priests g) priest
181. Fill in the blanks
   a. Israel's army chief general _____________ and the priest _________________
      gave their support to Adonijah, son of King David, to the kingship.
   b. Priest _____________ , David's chief of security _____________, and prophet
      _____________ gave their support to Solomom to become the king.
   Answer: a) Joab; Abiathar  b) Zadok; Benaiah; Nathan

182. Who was the king jailed for 37 years during the Babylonian exile?
   a. Jehoiakim
   b. Jehoiachin
   c. Hosea
   d. Zedekiah
   Answer: b) 2 King 25:27

183. Who were the last kings of both Israel and Judah?
   a. Jehoiakim
   b. Jehoiachin
   c. Hosea
   d. Zedekiah
   Answer: c) and d)

184. Two books of the Old Testament written in Persian period carry the opposing
     perspectives. Fill in the blanks:
   a. Books which broadened the Jewish perspective towards the gentiles were book of
      Jonah and the book of _____________
   b. The book which brought hatred from the Jews toward the gentiles was the book of
      _____________
   Answer: a)  Ruth   b)  Esther

185. Who was the first leader who came and brought, by the royal edict of King Cyrus,
     the temple vessels which had been taken away during the Nebuchadnezzar’s
     period?
   a. Sheshbazzar
   b. Nehemiah
   c. Ezra
   Answer: a)  Ezra 1:8; 5:13-17

186. Who was the second leader who led the Jews into Palestine?
   a. Zerubbabel
   b. Sheshbazzar
   c. Nehemiah
   d. Ezra
   Answer: a)  Ezra 2:2; Haggai 1

187. After returning from Babylon, who was the teacher of the law and the priest in the
     Jewish community?
   a. Nehemiah
   b. Mordecai
   c. Ezra
   Answer: c) Nehemiah 8:1; Ezra 7:1, 10; 8)

188. The following books were used in Jewish festivals to sing the grace of God. Match
them.
a. Song of Songs 1. Passover
b. Ruth 2. Pentecost (Celebration of the Harvest)
c. Lamentation 3. Destruction of the Temple Day (9th of Ab)
d. Ecclesiastes 4. Feast of Tabernacles
e. Esther 5. Days of Purim
Answer: a) – 1; b) – 2; c) – 3; d) – 4; e) – 5

JOB

189. This is what God said to Satan. Which word is NOT one of the fill-ins?
“Have you considered my servant Job? There is no one on earth like him; he is ( ) and ( ), a man who ( ) God and shuns evil.”
a. blameless
b. upright
c. fears
d. loves
Answer: d)

190. When did Job make this confession?
“Naked I came from my mother’s womb, and naked I will depart. The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away; may the name of the Lord be praised.” (Job 1:21)
a. After the first test
b. After the second test
c. After the ?? of Eliphaz
d. After the repentance of Job
Answer: a) after the first test

191. Fill in the blanks
“My ears had heard of you but now my eyes have seen you. Therefore I despise myself and repent in ( ) and ( ).”
a. sin and disbelief
b. pride and sin
c. dust and ashes
d. despair and ??
Answer: c) Job 42:5-6

192. Who said, “Yet man is born to trouble”?
a) Job
b) Eliphaz
c) Elihu
d) Solomon
Answer: b) Eliphaz cf. 5:7

193. Where do you find this statement?
"Man born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. He springs up like a flower and withers away; like a fleeting shadow, he does not endure. Do you fix your eye on such a one? Will you bring him before you for judgment?"

a) Job 6:12-13  
b) Job 9:13-14  
c) Job 12:3-4  
d) Job 14:1-3  

**Answer:** d) Job 14:1-3

194. **Who said this statement to Job?**

"Have you journeyed to the springs of the sea or walked in the recesses of the deep? Have the gates of death been shown to you? Have you seen the gates of the shadow of death? Have you comprehended the vast expanses of the earth? Tell me, if you know all this."

a) Eliphaz  
b) Bildad  
c) Zophar  
d) God  

**Answer:** d) God (cf. 38:16-18)

195. **Who said this statement to Job?**

"Consider now: Who, being innocent, has ever perished? Where were the upright ever destroyed?" (4:7)

a) Eliphaz  
b) Bildad  
c) Zophar  
d) his wife  

**Answer:** a) Eliphaz

196. **Who said the following statement?**

"You say to God, 'My beliefs are flawless and I am pure in your sight.' Oh, how I wish that God would speak, that he would open his lips against you and disclose to you the secrets of wisdom, for true wisdom has two sides. Know this: God has even forgotten some of your sin." (11:4-6)

a) Job  
b) Eliphaz  
c) Bildad  
d) Zophar  

**Answer:** d) Zophar

197. **Who said this statement to Job?**

"Submit to God and be at peace with him; in this way prosperity will come to you." (22:21)

a) Eliphaz  
b) Bildad  
c) Zophar  
d) Angel  

**Answer:** a) Eliphaz

198. **Who said the following statement?**

"Consider now: Who, being innocent, has ever perished? Where were the upright ever destroyed? As I have observed, those who plow evil and those who sow trouble reap it. At the breath of God they are destroyed; at the blast of his anger they perish."

a) Eliphaz
b) Bildad  
c) Zophar  
d) Elihu  
**Answer:** a) Eliphaz

199. **Which of the following statements was the word of Job?**  
a)  
b) Men at ease have contempt for misfortune as the fate of those whose feet are slipping.  
c)  
d)  
**Answer:** b) (cf. 12:5)

200. **Who said the following statement?**  
“Skin for skin! A man will give all he has for his own life.” (2:4)  
a) Eliphaz  
b) Bildad  
c) Zophar  
d) Satan  
**Answer:** d) Satan (2:4)

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**PSALMS**

201. **Fill in the blanks**  
a. “Lord, who may dwell in your sanctuary? Who may live on your holy hill? He whose walk is ________ and who does what is ________, who speaks the ________ from his heart and has no ________ on his tongue, who does his neighbor no ________ and casts no ________ on his fellowman, who despises a vile man but ________ those who fear the Lord, who keeps his oath even when it hurts, who lends his money without ________ and does not accept a bribe against the innocent. He who does these things will never be shaken.” Psalm 15  
b. “As the ________ pants for streams of water, so my ________ pants for you, o God.” Psalm 42:1  
c. “God is our ________ and strength, an ever-present _________ in ________.” Psalm 46:1  
d. “Unless the Lord builds the house, its builders ________ in _________. Unless the Lord watches over the city, the watchmen stand ________ in ________.” Psalm 127:1  
e. “By the rivers of Babylon we sat and ________ _______ _______ _______ _______ _______. “ Psalm 137:1  

**Answer:** a) blameless; righteous; truth; slander; wrong; slur; honors; usury  
b) deer; soul  
c) refuge; help; trouble  
d) labor in vain; guard in vain  
e) wept when we remembered Zion

202. **Whose psalm is “The length of our days is seventy years – or eighty, if we have the strength.”?**
a. Moses (in Psalm)
b. Job (in book of Job)
c. David (in Psalm)
d. Solomon (in Ecclesiastes)
Answer: a) Moses (cf. Psalm 90:10)

203. In which Psalm does this statement appear? “I will proclaim the decree of the LORD: He said to me, “You are my Son; today I have become your Father.”
a) Psalm 2 
b) Psalm 9 
c) Psalm 24 
d) Psalm 52
Answer: a) Psalm 2

204. What is the missing word in this verse?
“In the (    ), O LORD, you hear my voice; in the (    ) I lay my requests before you and wait in expectation.”
a) middle of the night 
b) morning 
c) middle of the day 
d) evening
Answer: b) morning (cf. 5:3)

205. “The LORD says to my Lord: “Sit at my right hand until I make your enemies a footstool for your feet.” (Psalm 110:1) Where is this verse quoted in the New Testament?
a. Matthew 12:4 
b. Mark 12:36 
d. John 6:14
Answer: b)

206. Which of these Psalms was the prayer of Moses?
a. Psalm 88 
b. Psalm 89 
c. Psalm 90 
d. Psalm 91
Answer: c) Psalm 90

207. Fill in the blank. “May my (    ) be pleasing to him, as I rejoice in the LORD.” (Psalm 104:34)
a. obedience 
b. sacrifice 
c. meditation 
d. righteousness
Answer: c) meditation

208. Fill in the blank. “O house of (    ), trust in the LORD -- he is their help and shield.” (Psalm 115:10)
a. Israel 
b. Moses 
c. Aaron 
d. David
Answer: c) Aaron
209. “The LORD has sworn and will not change his mind: "You are a priest forever, in the order of Melchizedek." (Psalm 110:4) Where is this verse quoted in the New Testament?
   a. Matthew 12:3b.
   b. Romans 6:15
   c. 1 Peter 3:21
   d. Hebrews 5:6
   Answer: d) Hebrews 5:6

210. Fill in the blank. “You have filled my heart with greater (   ) than when their grain and new wine abound. I will lie down and sleep in peace, for you alone, O LORD, make me dwell in safety.” (Psalm 4:7-8)
   a. faith
   b. peace
   c. joy
   d. satisfaction
   Answer: c) joy

211. Which of the following psalms is NOT the praise of redemptive history?
   a. Psalm 78
   b. Psalm 81
   c. Psalm 105
   d. Psalm 136
   Answer: c) Psalm 105

212. Where is this verse recorded? “Those who sow in tears will reap with songs of joy.”
   a. Psalm 54
   b. Psalm 100
   c. Psalm 112
   d. Psalm 126
   Answer: d) (cf. Psalm 126:5)

213. Fill in the blank. “By day the LORD directs his love, at night his song is with me—A prayer to the God of my (   ).” (Psalm 42:8)
   a. grace
   b. praise
   c. life
   d. glory
   Answer: c) life

214. Fill in the blank. “I will proclaim the (   ) of the LORD: He said to me, "You are my Son; today I have become your Father.” (Psalm 2:7)
   a. truth
   b. decree
   c. word
   d. commands
   Answer: b) decree

215. Where is this verse recorded? “What is man that you are mindful of him, the son of
Man that you care for him? You made him a little lower than the heavenly beings and
crowned him with glory and honor.”
a. Psalm 5:2-3  
b. Psalm 7:4-5  
c. Psalm 8:4-5  
d. Psalm 10:5-6  
Answer: c) Psalm 8:4-5

216. Match the following based on Psalm 19:7-8.
1) perfect, reviving my soul.
2) Trustworthy, making wise the simple
3) Right, giving joy to the heart
4) Radiant, giving light to the eyes.
Answers:
   a. Related to the law of the Lord (1)
   b. Related to the statutes of the Lord (2)
   c. Related to the precepts of the Lord (3)
   d. Related to the commands of the Lord (4)

217. Psalm 32 is about David describing those who are blessed. Which of the following
Is NOT mentioned?
   a. Those whose transgressions are forgiven.
   b. Those whose sins are covered
   c. Those whose sin the Lord does not count against him
   d. Those whose lips praise the Lord
Answer: d)

218. Where is this verse recorded? “Surely I was sinful at birth, sinful from the time my
mother conceived me.”
   a. Psalm 43  
   b. Psalm 51  
   c. Psalm 65  
   d. Psalm 102  
Answer: b) (cf. Psalm 51:5)

219. Fill in the blank.
   “Before the mountains were born or you brought forth the earth and the world, from
everlasting to everlasting you are God. You turn men back to dust, saying, "(    ).
   For a thousand years in your sight are like a day that has just gone by, or like a watch in
   the night.
   a. Remember your Creator.
   b. Return to dust, O sons of men.
   c. Do not waste time.
   d. The Lord will bring judgment.
Answer: b) (cf. Psalm 90:3)

220. Where is this Psalm recorded?
   “Praise the LORD. Praise, O servants of the LORD, praise the name of the LORD. Let
   the name of the LORD be praised, both now and forevermore. From the rising of the sun
to the place where it sets, the name of the LORD is to be praise.”
   a. Psalm 82  
   b. Psalm 98  
   c. Psalm 113
d. Psalm 125
Answer: c) Psalm 113

221. Fill in the blank.
“My salvation and my honor depend on God; he is my mighty rock, my (      ). Trust in him at all times, O people; pour out your hearts to him, for God is our (       ). (Selah)
a. salvation
b. glory
c. refuge
d. grace
Answer: c) refuge (cf. 62:7-8)

222. Fill in the blank. “But I am like (    ) flourishing in the house of God; I trust in God's unfailing love forever and ever.”

a. a jewel
b. a pine tree
c. an olive tree
d. grass
Answer: c) an olive tree (52:8)

223. How many Psalms start with “Praise the Lord”? 
 a. 9 psalms
 b. 19 psalms
 c. 26 psalms
 d. 31 psalms
Answer: a) 9 psalms

224. Which Psalm describes the voice of the Lord?

a. Psalm 19
b. Psalm 29
c. Psalm 34
d. Psalm 51
Answer: b) (cf. Psalm 29:3-9)

PROVERBS

225. What is NOT related to the purpose of the book of Proverbs?
 a. For attaining wisdom and discipline
 b. For acquiring a disciplined and prudent life, doing what is right and just and fair.
 c. For making the fools more foolish
 d. For giving prudence to the simple, knowledge and discretion to the young
Answer: c) (cf. 1:2-6)
226. “The fear of the Lord is the beginning of ( ), but fools ( ) wisdom and discipline.”
   a. wisdom, despise
   b. knowledge, despise
   c. wisdom, love
   d. knowledge, acknowledge
   Answer: 2) (cf. 1:7)

227. “If you look for it as for ( ) and search for it as for hidden ( ), then you will understand the fear of the Lord and find the knowledge of God.”
   a. gold, silver
   b. silver, treasure
   c. wisdom, knowledge
   d. gold, treasure
   Answer: b) (cf. 2:4)

228. “Say to wisdom, ‘You are my ( ),’ and call understanding your ( ); they will keep you from the adulteress, from the wayward wife with her seductive words.”
   a. father, mother
   b. teacher, mirror
   c. sister, kinsman
   d. mirror, ability
   Answer: c) (cf. 7:4)

229. “A ( ) aptly spoken is like apples of gold in settings of silver.”
   a. action
   b. word
   c. greeting
   d. work
   Answer: b) (cf. 25:11)

230. “Where there is no ( ), the people cast off restraint; but blessed is he who keeps the law.”
   a. wisdom
   b. knowledge
   c. faith
   d. revelation
   Answer: d) (cf. 29:18)

231. “A wife of noble character who can find? She is worth far more than ( ).”
   a. gold
   b. life
   c. rubies
   d. crown
   Answer: c) (cf. 31:10)

232. “( ) exalts a nation, but ( ) is a disgrace to any people.”
   a. wisdom, pride
   b. good king, evil king
   c. righteousness, sin
   d. goodness, evil
   Answer: c) (cf. 14:34)
233. “( ) is in her right hand; in her left hand are ( ) and honor. Her ways are pleasant ways, and all her paths are peace.”
a. wisdom, intelligence  
b. long life, riches  
c. law, grace  
d. justice, love  
Answer: b) (cf. 3:16-17)

234. “Let ( ) and ( ) never leave you; bind them around your neck, write them on the tablet of your heart.”
a. grace, peace  
b. wisdom, intelligence  
c. righteousness, truth  
d. love, faithfulness  
Answer: d) (cf. 3:3)

235. “The fruit of the righteous is a tree of life, and he who wins ( ) is wise.”
a. lives  
b. salvation  
c. inheritance  
d. souls  
Answer: d) (cf. 11:30)

236. Where is this verse recorded? “To man belong the plans of the heart, but from the LORD comes the reply of the tongue”
a. Proverbs 3  
b. Proverbs 7  
c. Proverbs 16  
d. Proverbs 20  
Answer: d) (cf. 16:1)

237. “A fortune made by a lying tongue is a fleeting vapor and a ( ) snare.”
a. sinful  
b. deadly  
c. fortunate  
d. blessed  
Answer: b) (cf. 21:6)

238. “The ( ) of the righteous is a fountain of life, but violence overwhelms the ( ) of the wicked.”
a. wisdom  
b. mouth  
c. intelligence  
d. strength  
Answer: b) (cf. 10:11)

239. “To fear the LORD is to hate ( ).”
a. enemy  
b. Satan  
c. evil  
d. friend  
Answer: c) (cf. 8:13)
240. Where is this verse quoted in the New Testament? “If your enemy is hungry, give him food to eat; if he is thirsty, give him water to drink.”
a. Mark 13:12
b. Romans 12:20
c. Galatians 3:2 d. James 3:15
Answer: b) (cf. 25:21)

241. Where is this verse quoted in the New Testament? “Hatred stirs up dissension, but love covers over all wrongs.”
a. Matthew 12:4
b. Romans 14:21
c. 1 Corinthians 13:21
d. 1 Peter 4:8
Answer: d) (cf. 10:12)

242. Where is this verse recorded? “As iron sharpens iron, so one man sharpens another.”
a. Proverbs 22:6
b. Proverbs 16:4
c. Proverbs 27:17
d. Proverbs 29:11
Answer: c)

243. “When the wicked rise to power, people go into hiding; but when the wicked perish, the (    ) thrive.”
a. kings
b. righteous
c. wise
d. wicked
Answer: b) righteous (cf. 28:28)

244. Which word is NOT one of the fill-ins? “To fear the LORD is to hate evil; I hate (    ) and (    ), evil behavior and (    ).”
a. pride
b. arrogance
c. perverse speech
d. eyes
Answer: d) (cf. 8:13)

245. “From the fruit of his (    ) a man enjoys good things, but the unfaithful have a craving for violence.”
a. tongue
b. wisdom
c. intelligence
d. lips
Answer: d) (cf. 13:2)

246. “When the righteous prosper, the (    ) rejoices; when the wicked perish, there are shouts of joy. Through the blessing of the upright a (    ) is exalted, but by the mouth of the wicked it is destroyed.”
a. people  
b. city  
c. nation  
d. kingdom  
Answer: b) (cf. 11:10-11)

247. "The crucible for silver and the furnace for gold, but the LORD tests the heart.”  
a. life  
b. wisdom  
c. heart  
d. spirit  
Answer: c) heart  (cf. 17:3)

248. "The tongue has the power of life and death, and those who love it will eat its fruit.”  
a. authority  
b. knife  
c. tongue  
d. faith  
Answer: c) (cf. 18:21)

249. “Penalties are prepared for mockers, and beatings for the backs of fools.”  
a. judgment  
b. lesson  
c. beatings  
d. discipline  
Answer: c) beatings (cf. 19:29)

ECCLESIASTES

250. Memorize Ecclesiastes 7:14  
"When times are good, be happy; but when times are bad, consider: God has made the one as well as the other. Therefore, a man cannot discover anything about his future."

251. “I denied myself nothing my eyes desired; I refused my heart no pleasure. My heart took delight in all my work, and this was the ( ) for all my labor.”  
a. fruit  
b. grace of God  
c. reward  
d. prize  
Answer: c) reward (cf. 2:10)

252. What is the teacher's thought towards the fate of the wise and the fate of the fool?  
a. The death of the wise is far more glorious than the death of the fool.  
b. The death of the fool is far more glorious than the death of the wise.
253. Ecclesiastes 3 repeatedly brings out the phrase, “I know.” Which of the following is NOT one of the truths that he knew?
   a. There is nothing better for men than to be happy and do good while they live.
   b. Everyone may eat and drink, and find satisfaction in all his toil, which is the gift of God.
   c. Everything God does will endure forever; nothing can be added to it and nothing taken from it. God does it so that men will revere him.
   d. God gave man a heart that pursues the meaningless work.
   **Answer: d) (cf. 3:12-15)**

254. Which chapter in the book of Ecclesiastes has this verse?
   “Remember your Creator in the days of your youth, before the days of trouble come and the years approach when you will say, ‘I find no pleasure in them.’”
   a. chapter 9
   b. chapter 10
   c. chapter 11
   d. chapter 12
   **Answer: d) chapter 12**

255. Which chapter in the book of Ecclesiastes has this verse?
   “A time to be born and a time to die, a time to plant and a time to uproot.”
   a. chapter 2
   b. chapter 3
   c. chapter 4
   d. chapter 5
   **Answer: b) chapter 3**

256. “The words of the wise are like ( ), their collected sayings like firmly embedded ( )—given by one Shepherd.”
   a. knives, spear
   b. goads, rocks
   c. spears, rocks
   d. goads, nails
   **Answer: d) (cf. 12:11)**

257. “Do not be quick with your mouth, do not be hasty in your heart to utter anything before God. God is in heaven and you are on earth, so let your ( ) be few.”
   a. judgments
   b. curses
   c. words
   d. disciplines
   **Answer: c) words (cf. 5:2)**

258. “I have seen something else under the sun: The race is not to the swift or the battle to the strong, nor does food come to the wise or wealth to the brilliant or favor to the ( ); but time and chance happen to them all.”
   a. servant
   b. worker
   c. king
   d. learned
   **Answer: d) learned (cf. 9:11)**
259. “Whoever watches the wind will not plant; whoever looks at the ( ) will not reap.”
   a. sky
   b. clouds
   c. life
   d. dream
   Answer: b) clouds (cf. 11:4)

260. “Generations come and generations go, but the ( ) remains forever.”
   a. life
   b. heavens
   c. earth
   d. God
   Answer: c) earth (cf. 1:4)

261. Which word is NOT one of the fill-ins?
   “To the man who pleases him, God gives ( ), ( ), and ( ), but to the sinner he gives the task of gathering and storing up wealth to hand it over to the one who pleases God. This too is meaningless, a chasing after the wind.”
   a. wisdom
   b. knowledge
   c. treasure
   d. happiness
   Answer: c) (cf. 2:26)

262. Which one is NOT part of Ecclesiastes 7:1-8?
   a. It is better to go to a house of mourning than to go to a house of feasting.
   b. A good name is better than fine perfume.
   c. The day of birth is better than the day of death.
   d. The end of a matter is better than its beginning
   Answer: c)

263. “I have seen something else under the sun: The race is not to the swift or the battle to the strong, nor does food come to the wise or wealth to the brilliant or favor to the learned; but time and ( ) happen to them all.”
   a. chance
   b. fate
   c. blessing
   d. opportunity
   Answer: a) (cf. 9:11)

264. What does the very last verse of Ecclesiastes talk about?
   a. wisdom
   b. knowledge
   c. judgment
   d. vanity of life
   Answer: c) judgment (cf. 12:14)

265. “For with much wisdom comes much ( ); the more knowledge, the more grief.”
   a. desire
   b. work
   c. sorrow
   d. pride
SONG OF SOLOMON

266. “How beautiful you are, my darling! Oh, how beautiful! Your eyes are ( ).”
   a. flowers  
   b. doves  
   c. eyes  
   d. moon  
   Answer: b) doves (cf. 1:15)

267. “Many ( ) cannot quench love; rivers cannot wash it away.”
   a. rivers  
   b. springs  
   c. Many waters  
   d. oceans  
   Answer: c) many waters (cf. 8:7)

268. Which location is NOT mentioned in Song of Songs?
   a. Gilead  
   b. Lebanon  
   c. En Gedi  
   d. Bethel  
   Answer: d) Bethel

269. “For love is as strong as ( ), its jealousy unyielding as the grave. It burns like blazing fire, like a mighty flame.” (8:6)
   a. steel  
   b. soldiers  
   c. knife  
   d. death  
   Answer: d) death

270. “King Solomon made for himself the ( ); he made it of wood from Lebanon. Its posts he made of silver, its base of gold. Its seat was upholstered with purple.” (Song of Songs 3:9-10)
   a. palace  
   b. house  
   c. carriage  
   d. hall  
   Answer: c) carriage

271. “Come with me from Lebanon, my bride, come with me from Lebanon.” (4:8)
   a. Jerusalem  
   b. Bethlehem  
   c. vineyard  
   d. Lebanon  
   Answer: d) Lebanon

272. What was the occupation of the Shulammite woman that Solomon loved?
273. “How beautiful you are and how pleasing, O love, with your delights!” (7:6)
   a. lovely
   b. pleasing
   c. sad
   d. refreshing
   Answer: b) pleasing

274. “Come with me from ( ), my bride, come with me from ( ). Descend from the crest of Amana, from the top of Senir, the summit of Hermon, from the lions’ dens and the mountain haunts of the leopards.”
   a. Jerusalem
   b. Lebanon
   c. Hebron
   d. Sharon
   Answer: b) Lebanon (cf. 4:8)

275. “Catch for us the ( ), the little ( ) that ruin the vineyards, our vineyards that are in bloom.”
   a. bears
   b. deer
   c. foxes
   d. dogs
   Answer: c) (cf. 2:15)

276. “I slept but my heart was awake. Listen! My lover is knocking: ‘Open to me, my ( ), my ( ), my ( ), my ( ). My head is drenched with dew, my hair with the ( ) of the night.” (5:2)
   Answer: sister, darling, dove, flawless one, dampness (cf. 5:2)

PROPHETS

277. Which prophetic writing is the following verse from?
   “The ox knows his master, the donkey his owner’s manager, but Israel does not know, my people do not understand.”
   a. Isaiah
   b. Jeremiah
   c. Ezekiel
   d. Daniel
Answer: a) Isaiah 1:3

278. Where is the verse, which prophesies of the Messiah being born of a virgin?
   a. Isaiah 7:14
   b. Isaiah 8:14
   c. Isaiah 3:16
   d. Isaiah 4:16
   Answer: a)

279. Which prophet prophesied this? “He will judge between the nations and will settle disputes for many people. They will beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation will not take up sword against nation, nor will they train for war anymore.”
   a. Isaiah
   b. Jeremiah
   c. Amos
   d. Micah
   Answer: a) Isaiah 2:4

280. What does the “rod of my anger” in Isaiah 10:5 symbolize?
   a. Disciplinary rod of God
   b. The Assyrian king who is the instrument of God
   c. God’s rod of judgment
   Answer: b)

JEREMIAH

281. Where was Jeremiah from?
    Answer: Anathoth (cf. 1:1)

282. Which one does NOT appear in Jeremiah chapter 1?
   a. almond tree
   b. boiling pot
   c. judgment
   d. temple
   Answer: d) temple

283. “See, today I appoint you over nations and kingdoms to uproot and ( ), to destroy and overthrow, to ( ) and to plant.” (Jeremiah 1:10).
   a. tear down ... build
   b. judge ... save
   c. shake ... restore
   d. change ... recover
   Answer: a) tear down ... build
“My people have committed two sins: They have forsaken me, the spring of living water, and have ( ).” (Jeremiah 2:13)
Answer: dug their own cisterns

“Why do you go about so much, changing your ways? You will be disappointed by ( ) as you were by Assyria.”
a. Egypt
b. Babylon
c. Baal
d. pagans
Answer: a) Egypt (2:36)

Which chapter did Jeremiah deliver the message about the temple?
a. chapter 5
b. chapter 6
c. chapter 7
d. chapter 8
Answer: c) chapter 7

In Jeremiah 13, what was the item that Jeremiah ruined by hiding in a crevice in the rocks?
a. tree branch
b. cloak
c. linen belt
d. sift
Answer: c) linen belt

In Jeremiah 17:5-8, the Lord makes the contrast between the cursed and the blessed. Which one of the following is NOT one of the conditions for the cursed?
a. the one who stands in the way of the evil
b. the one who trusts in man
c. the one who depends on flesh for his strength
d. the one whose heart turns away from the Lord
Answer: a)

What did the “boiling pot” that Jeremiah saw prophesy?
a. The attack of Assyrians
b. The attack of Egyptians
c. The attack of Babylonians
d. The attack of Persians
Answer: c) (cf. Jer. 1:13)

“LAMENTATIONS”

“What can I say for you? With what can I compare you, O Daughter of ( )? To what can I liken you, that I may comfort you, O Virgin Daughter of Zion? Your wound is as deep as the sea. Who can heal you?”
a. Jerusalem
b. Ephraim
c) Israel
d) Ishmael
Answer: a) Jerusalem (cf. 2:13)

291. Which one has all the fill-ins? “Because of the Lord’s great ( ) we are not consumed, for his ( ) never fail. They are new every morning; great is your faithfulness.”
a. love – compassions - faithfulness
b. salvation – compassions – faithfulness
c. just – love – salvation
d. grace – compassions – faithfulness
Answer: a) (cf. 3:22-23)

292. Where did Ezekiel receive the word of God?
Answer: Kebar River (cf. 1:3)

293. Which one is NOT one of the images of the creatures that Ezekiel saw by the Kebar River?
a. Lion
b. Bear
c. Ox
d. Eagle
Answer: b) Bear (cf. chapter 1)

294. What does the “rod” symbolize in this text?
“The day is here! It has come! Doom has burst forth, the rod has budded, arrogance has blossomed! Violence has grown into a rod to punish wickedness; none of the people will be left, none of that crowd—no wealth, nothing of value.”
Answer: Babylon (cf. 7:10-11)

295. Which chapter in the book of Ezekiel records this passage?
“You have profaned me among my people for a few handfuls of barley and scraps of bread. By lying to my people, who listen to lies, you have killed those who should not have died and have spared those who should not live.
a. chapter 10
b. chapter 11
c. chapter 12
d. chapter 13
Answer: d) (13:19)
296. **Answer the following questions based on Ezekiel 18:19-20.**

*Fill in the blanks:* “Yet you ask, ‘Why does the son not share the guilt of his father?’ Since the son has done what is just and right and has been careful to keep all my decrees, he will surely live. 20 The soul who sins is the one who will die. The son will not share the guilt of the father, nor will the father share the guilt of the son. The (     ) of the righteous man will be credited to him, and the (     ) of the wicked will be charged against him.”

a. work, transgression  
b. righteousness, wickedness  
c. wisdom, fool  

**Answer:** b)

**What does this text mean?**

a) the descendents will pay for the sins of their fathers.  
b) Each person has to be responsible for his/her own behavior.  
c) Even though the fool’s ways may come through now, it was not the case in the past.  
d) The evil will face the consequence of their behavior; but the righteous will not face the consequence of their behavior.

**Answer:** b)

297. **Write down the names of two adulterous sisters that represent Samaria and Jerusalem according to Ezekiel 23.**

**Answer:** Oholah & Oholibah (23:1-4)

298. **According to Ezekiel 37, what did Ezekiel experience after he saw the vision of dry bones?**

a. Joining two sticks to make one  
b. Eating food with shivering  
c. Anguishing in sorrow to a point of losing his hair  
d. Throwing his cloak into the Euphrates River  

**Answer:** a) cf. 37:15-23

299. **Why did God tell Ezekiel to shut the outer gate of the sanctuary, the one facing east, that “it must not be opened; no one may enter through it”?**

a) The Lord entered through the gate  
b) The Lord exited through the gate  
c) The sunlight comes through the gate from the east  
d) The danger due to the slope of the gate adjacent to the valley  

**Answer:** a) cf. 44:1-2
DANIEL

300. Which of the kings was NOT contemporary to Daniel’s time?
   a) Nebuchadnezzar
   b) Belshazzar
   c) Antiochus
   d) Darius
   Answer: c) Antiochus

301. Who said the following statement? “Surely your God is the God of gods and the Lord of kings and a revealer of mysteries, for you were able to reveal this mystery.”
   Answer: Nebuchadnezzar (2:47)

302. Who was the last Babylonian king who received the word “You have been weighed on the scales and found wanting”?
   Answer: Belshazzar cf. 5:25-29

303. From whom did Daniel learn that the desolation of Jerusalem would last 70 years?
   a) Isaiah
   b) Jeremiah
   c) Ezekiel
   d) Hosea
   Answer: b) Jeremiah (cf. Daniel 9:2)

304. Who prophesied, “On a wing of the temple he will set up an abomination that causes desolation”?
   a. Isaiah
   b. Jeremiah
   c. Ezekiel
   d. Daniel
   Answer: d) Daniel (cf. 9:27)

HOSEA

305. Which one is NOT one of Hosea’s children?
   a. Mahershalalhahsb
   b. Jezreel
   c. Lo-Ruhamah
   d. Lo-Ammi
   Answer: a (1:3-9)
306. Which best expresses the relationship between Gomer and Hosea after Gomer left Hosea after committing ....?
   a. Hosea severs his relationship with Gomer
   b. Hosea sends a servant to bring Gomer back
   c. Gomer looks for Hosea
   d. Hosea looks for Gomer
Answer: d) (cf. 3:1-3)

307. Which prophet called Bethel (the house of God) Beth Aven (the house of sin)?
   a. Hosea
   b. Micah
   c. Amos
   d. Isaiah
Answer: a) Hosea (4:15, 5:8, 10:5)

308. Who said the following verse?
   “There is no faithfulness, no love, no acknowledgment of God in the land. There is only
cursing, lying and murder, stealing and adultery; they break all bounds, and bloodshed
follows bloodshed.”
   a. Amos
   b. Hosea
   c. Joel
Answer: b) (cf. Hosea 4:1)

309. Where is this verse recorded? “Even now, return to me with all your heart, with
fasting and weeping and mourning.”
   a. Joel 2:12
   b. Hosea 2:12
   c. Lamentations 2:12
   d. Daniel 2:12
Answer: a)

310. Where is the following verse written?
   “Who knows? He may turn and have pity and leave behind a blessing— grain offerings
   and drink offerings for the LORD your God.”
   a. Book of Hosea
   b. Book of Joel
   c. book of Isaiah
   d. book of Jeremiah
Answer: b) (cf. 2:14)
311. **Who said the following verse?**

“And afterward, I will pour out my Spirit on all people. Your sons and daughters will prophesy, your old men will dream dreams, your young men will see visions.”

a. Hosea  
b. Joel  
c. Amos  

**Answer: b)** (cf. Joel 2:28)

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**AMOS**

312. **Who was the prophet from Judah who went to Israel to prophesy?**

a. Jeremiah  
b. Micah  
c. Amos  
d. Hosea  

**Answer: c) Amos** (cf. 7:10-17)

313. **Who was the prophet that called “cows of Bashan” referring to the fallen wealthy in Samaria?**

a) Hosea  
b) Amos  
c) Isaiah  
d) Nahum  

**Answer: b) Amos** (cf. Amos 4:1)

314. **Name just two among the various visions that Amos saw.**

**Answer:** (cf. Amos 7-9) locusts, fire, a plumb line, A basket of ripe fruit, vision by the altar

315. **Which prophet recorded this statement?**

“The days are coming when I will send a famine through the land— not a famine of food or a thirst for water, but a famine of hearing the words of the LORD.”

a) Isaiah  
b) Hosea  
c) Amos  

**Answer: c) Amos** (Amos 8:11)
OBADIAH

316. To whom was the book of Obadiah addressed?
   a. Sodom
   b. Edom
   c. Nineveh
   Answer: b) Edom (Obadiah 1:1)

JONAH

317. Where was Jonah from?
   a) Judah
   b) Israel
   c) Moab
   Answer: b) Israel (cf. 2 Kings 14:25)

318. Who offered this praise?
   “But I, with a song of thanksgiving, will sacrifice to you. What I have vowed I will make good. Salvation comes from the Lord.”
   a) David
   b) Hezekiah
   c) Jonah
   Answer: c) Jonah (cf. Jonah 2:9)

319. Which book’s central truth is depicted in this statement?
   “You have been concerned about this vine, though you did not tend it or make it grow. It sprang up overnight and died overnight. But Nineveh has more than a hundred and twenty thousand people who cannot tell their right hand from their left, and many cattle as well. Should I not be concerned about that great city?”
   a) book of Hosea
   b) book of Amos
   c) book of Jonah

MICAH

320. Where do we find this Messianic prophecy?
   “But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, though you are small among the clans of Judah, out of you will come one who will be ruler over Israel, whose origins are from of old, from ancient times.”
   a) Hosea 5:1
b) Micah 4:2  
c) Micah 5:2  
**Answer:** c) Micah 5:2

321. **Fill in the blank.**
“He will judge between many peoples and will settle disputes for strong nations far and wide. They will beat their swords into (        ) and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation will not take up sword against nation, nor will they train for war anymore.”

**Answer:** plowshares  (cf. Micah 4:3)

322. **Where do you find this statement that Jesus quoted?**
“For a son dishonors his father, a daughter rises up against her mother, a daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law—a man’s enemies are the members of his own household.”

a) Joel  
b) Amos  
c) Micah  
d) Zephaniah  
**Answer:** c) (cf. Micah 7:6)

323. **Where do you find this prophecy?**
“Woe to those who plan iniquity, to those who plot evil on their beds! At morning’s light they carry it out because it is in their power to do it. They covet fields and seize them, and houses, and take them. They defraud a man of his home, a fellowman of his inheritance.”

a) Hosea  
b) Amos  
c) Isaiah  
d) Micah  
**Answer:** d) Micah (cf. 2:1-2)

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**NAHUM**

324. **Which city's destruction was prophesied by Nahum?**

**Answer:** Nineveh

325. **Which of the following is NOT one of the descriptions of Nineveh according to the book of Nahum?**

a) a pool which water is draining away  
b) the city of blood, full of lies, full of plunder, never without victims  
c) abundance of wealth and wonderful materials  
d) a refuge in times of trouble  
**Answer:** c) (cf. 2:8, 3:1, 1:7)
HABAKKUK

326. Where is this verse recorded?
“For the earth will be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.”
   a) Psalm
   b) Isaiah
   c) Ezekiel
   d) Habakkuk
   Answer: d) (cf. 2:14)

327. Where is this verse recorded? “the righteous will live by his faith.”
   a) Habakkuk 2:4
   b) Hosea 2:4
   c) Job 2:4
   Answer: a)

328. Which prophet’s message was influential to the Apostle Paul?
   a) Hosea
   b) Micah
   c) Habakkuk
   Answer: c) Habakkuk 2:4

ZEPHANIAH

329. Fill in the blank.
   “Seek the Lord, all you humble of the land, you who do what he commands. Seek righteousness, seek humility; perhaps you will be (     ) on the day of the Lord’s anger.”
   a) rescued
   b) sheltered
   c) delivered
   d) recovered
   Answer: b) sheltered

330. Which nation was NOT one of those that received the Lord’s anger?
   a) Cushites
   b) Moabites
   c) Babylonians
   d) Assyrians
   Answer: Babylonians
**HAGGAI**

331. Through the prophet Haggai, whom did the Lord command to build the temple?
   a) Nehemiah – Ezra
   b) Zerubbabel – Joshua
   c) Nebuchadnezzar – Cyrus
   **Answer: b) Zerubbabel – Joshua (cf. 1:1)**

332. Why did the Lord say these words to the Israelites?
   “You have planted much, but have harvested little. You eat, but never have enough. You drink, but never have your fill. You put on clothes, but are not warm. You earn wages, only to put them in a purse with holes in it.” (Haggai 1:6)
   a) Israel’s continual sin
   b) Their failure to build the temple
   c) Their marriage to the Samaritans
   d) Their failure to attack the Babylonians
   **Answer: b)**

333. What is the main emphasis of Haggai’s message?
   a) Tithe
   b) Sabbath
   c) Temple
   **Answer: c) temple**

**ZECHARIAH**

334. Fill in the blanks.
   “I will return to (   ) with mercy, and there my house will be rebuilt. And the measuring line will be stretched out over (   ).”
   a) Jerusalem
   b) Israel
   c) Temple
   d) kingdom
   **Answer: a)**

335. Fill in the blank.
   “On that day (   )will be inscribed on the bells of the horses, and the cooking pots in the Lord’s house will be like the sacred bowls in front of the altar.”
   **Answer: Holy to the Lord**

336. What does the “two olive trees” represent in the book of Zechariah?
   a) Moses & Joshua
   b) Elijah & Elisha
   c) Joshua & Zerubbabel
   **Answer: c) (cf. 4:6, 6:11)**
337. Where is this verse recorded? “Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit.”
   a) Haggai  
   b) Zechariah  
   c) Malachi  
   Answer: b) cf. 4:6

MALACHI

338. Who prophesied “Behold, I send my messenger and he will prepare the way before me.”
   a) Joel  
   b) Micah  
   c) Esther  
   d) Malachi  
   Answer: d) cf. 3:1

339. What are the two things that the Lord hated in Malachi 2?
   Answer: divorce & a man’s covering himself with violence and with his garment

340. Where was the prophet Malachi when he prophesied?
   a) Persia  
   b) Babylon  
   c) Palestine  
   Answer: c) cf. 2:11, 16, 3:4