Exam #2: Acts-Galatians

1. Why was the Holy Spirit not immediately poured out on Christians in Acts 8
   a. They were not really Christians    b. The Holy Spirit can be poured out only when the apostles lay hands on someone    c. They were Samaritans    d. Luke is inconsistent

2. Acts forms the second in a two volume work along with which Gospel

3. Which of the following does Romans and Galatians have in common
   a. They were both written from prison    b. they were both written originally in Latin    c. they were both written to churches outside of the Roman Empire    d. They both addressed the issue of Jew and Gentile relationships

4. Which of the following was not a purpose for writing Romans

5. In 1 Corinthians 11 Paul addresses which of the following problems
   a. Abuse of the Lord’s Supper    b. abuse of spiritual gifts    c. abuse of church leaders    d. abuse of authority

6. Which of the following letters was devoted to combating Jewish Christians who were forcing Gentiles to submit to the law of Moses
   a. Romans b. 1 Corinthians c. 2 Corinthians d. Galatians

7. Which book contains reference to a “severe letter” that Paul had written
   a. Romans b. 1 Corinthians c. 2 Corinthians d. Galatians

8. Which of the following contributed to the way the Corinthians were treating their church leaders
   a. Patron/Client relationship    b. Leaders were paying off people to follow them    c. The apostles could not agree on how to baptize those in the church    d. sexual immorality was prevalent

9. Which is true concerning the placement of Acts in the New Testament canon
   a. It provides a transition to the rest of the NT    b. It sits rather awkwardly in its present location    c. The church was undecided exactly where to place Acts    d. The ending of Acts was lost

10. One of the purposes of Romans was
    a. To combat false teachers who threatened the church    b. To unite Jew and Gentile factions    c. To address the issue of persecution under Nero    d. To foster anti-semitism

11. The tension in Paul between absolute statements (we have died to sin) and what we still lack (we still need to put sin to death) can be explain by
12. Which view of the location of the churches in Galatia says that Galatia was a Roman Province  

13. In which chapter of Acts do we read about the important Jerusalem Council  
   a. Chap. 2  b. Chap. 10  c. Chap. 15  d. Chap. 18

14. Which biblical scholar said that Paul was combating legalism in Romans  
   a. Martin Luther  b. E. P. Sanders  c. J. Dunn  d. N. T. Wright

15. Which of the following was true about the city of Corinth  
   a. It was wealthy  b. It was a Jewish colony  c. It was Paul’s home town  d. It was the smallest city in Greece

16. Which of the following describes the argument of Romans 1-3  
   a. Conclusion and restatement  b. Indicative and Imperative  c. Diagnosis and prognosis  d. Argument and summary

17. How many letters to Corinth do we know that Paul wrote  
   a. 2  b. 4  c. 8  d. a dozen

18. Which verse forms the key for understanding the plan of Acts  
   a. 1:1  b. 1:8  c. 15:1  d. 28:1

19. 1 Corinthians 1-6 addressed problems that Paul heard about by  
   a. divine revelation  b. word of mouth  c. a written letter  d. a vision

20. Chaps. 10-13 of 2 Corinthians can be characterized as  
   a. gentile and affirming  b. positive but provocative  c. harsh in tone  d. confused

21. The suggestion that Galatians was written to ethnic Galatia is known as the  

22. The best way to account for the differences in tone between 2 Corinthians 1-9 and 10-13 is that  
   a. they both were originally separate letters written by Paul  b. Chap. 10-13 should not be included with 1-9  c. both are addressing different groups in the church  d. Paul was unhappy with what he wrote in chaps. 1-9.

23. Which biblical scholar said that the issue Paul was addressing was nomism (the law was a means of remaining within the people of God)
a. Martin Luther  b. E. P. Sanders  c. James Dunn  d. Jud Carlberg

24. The letter of 1 Corinthians could be divided according to which two sins that Jews frequently accused Gentiles of
a. Greed and Polytheism  b. Idolatry and sexual immorality  c. Pride and intolerance  d. Crude speech and Greed

25. Paul’s thinking can be characterized by the “indicative” and the “imperative.” The indicative reflects
a. The “already” side of the “already-not yet” tension  b. Paul’s disappointment with his readers  c. The “not yet” side of the “already-not yet” tension  d. Paul’s uncertainty about whether his readers will obey him

26. Acts 1.8 should be understood as
a. a mandate for how the church should do missions  b. an insertion by a later scribe  c. a promise by Paul that was never fulfilled  d. the fulfillment of Isaiah’s program of salvation and restoration

27. Which of the following is true of Paul’s conversion to Christianity
a. Paul was feeling more and more guilty that he could not keep the law  b. Paul was not prepared in any way for Christ to reveal himself to him  c. Paul realized that he needed Christ after finding the Jewish law meaningless  d. Conversion is not a good word to use to describe what happened to Paul

28. Romans 1-3 is important because it establishes
a. that only Jews can gain righteousness by keeping there law  b. both Jew and Gentile alike are condemned under sin  c. that Jew and Gentile should not be divided over eating meat offered to idols  d. There is a future for ethnic Israel

29. Paul’s thinking can be characterized as the “indicative” and “imperative.” The imperative is necessary because
a. Paul wanted us to follow the law of Moses  b. Paul did not want Christians to get off too easy  c. The “already” must be balanced by the “not yet”  d. Paul was inconsistent

30. Which biblical scholar said that Paul was combating Jewish exclusivism
a. Martin Luther  b. E. P. Sanders  c. J. Dunn  d. F. F. Bruce

31. In what section of Corinthians does Paul address the problem of abuse of spiritual gifts
a. Chap. 1-3  b. Chap 5  c. 1 Corinthians 12-14  d. Chap. 15

32. Which of the following terms does Paul use to refer to our vindication

33. Which church that Paul addressed was experiencing a crisis in their leadership
34. In Galatians 1-2 Paul’s main purpose was
   a. to issue a thanksgiving for his readers  
   b. to describe the positive benefits of the law 
   c. to discuss the fruit of the Spirit  
   d. to defend his apostleship and his gospel 

35. Which two books address specifically the question of on what basis Gentiles are to be included in the people of God
   a. Romans and Galatians  
   b. 1 and 2 Corinthians  
   c. Galatians and 2 Corinthians  
   d. Romans and 1 Corinthians 

36. In which section of 1 Corinthians does Paul address issues surrounding marriage
   a. Chaps. 1-3  
   b. Chap. 7  
   c. Chap. 11  
   d. Chaps. 12-14 

37. What happens in Acts 2
   a. The Holy Spirit is poured out on God’s people in fulfillment of the OT 
   b. Paul is converted to Christianity while attempting to persecute the church 
   c. Peter sees a vision of a sheet with animals 
   d. The church chooses another apostle to replace Judas 

38. According to the “new perspective” on Paul and the law, the main question Paul was addressing would be
   a. How do I stand before a holy God  
   b. Who are the true people of God  
   c. How many of the OT laws must one keep  
   d. Is Jesus really the Messiah or not 

39. In Romans 3:21-26, the fact that we are justified by faith shows that
   a. God has lowered the standard for what is required for salvation  
   b. Faith + the law brings salvation  
   c. God’s just requirements are met in Jesus Christ  
   d. Paul is reacting to his guilty conscience because of failure to keep the law 

40. In which letter did Paul write to secure the support of a church for further missionary activity
   a. Romans  
   b. 1 Corinthians  
   c. Galatians  
   d. Philippians 

41. In which chapter of 1 Corinthians did Paul warn the church of tolerating a sexually immoral person
   a. chap. 1  
   b. chap. 5  
   c. chap. 11  
   d. chaps. 12-14 

42. What was the problem with the Corinthians use of the Lord’s Supper
   a. they were not using bread and wine  
   b. non-Christians were taking the Lord’s Supper  
   c. Paul was not present to preside over the Lord’s Supper  
   d. the rich were demeaning the poor. 

43. The primary purpose of Acts was to
   a. show how people receive the Holy Spirit  
   b. to show how the Gospel spread to less and less Jewish territories  
   c. to show how Paul became such a well-known Christian  
   d. to demonstrate how the church should be governed today
44. What does Paul mean when he says that we are “in Christ”
   a. We are mystically joined to Christ   b. We are “in” the church of Christ   c. We follow the teaching of the apostles   d. We are within the sphere of Christ’s control

45. Much of the book of Acts is dominated by three missionary journeys of which important figure

46. What does Paul mean by “Old Self”
   a. Who I am under the control of the present evil age   b. A subconscious part of me that I cannot control   c. Satan   d. non-Christian Jews

47. What gift were the Corinthians holding up as a sign that some of them were truly spiritual

48. In Galatians which of the following is a reason that Christians do not need to submit to the law of Moses
   a. the law is evil   b. the law was only temporary   c. the law was an agent of Satan   d. even Jesus could not keep the law

49. In which letter is Paul’s tone very disturbed and upset
   a. Galatians   b. Romans   c. 1 Corinthians   d. Ephesians

50. What does Paul want the Corinthian church to focus on the gift of prophecy
   a. It was a benefit to the entire church   b. It was a gift that everyone had   c. Paul did not like speaking in tongues   d. Paul was a prophet himself

51. What is the primary issue in dating the book of Galatians
   a. Whether Paul really visited Galatia or not   b. the relationship of the book to the Jerusalem Council in Acts   c. The relationship of the book to 1 Corinthians   d. Whether Paul really wrote Galatians or not

52. The background for the term “justification” in Romans is
   a. the slave market   b. the law court   c. the synagogue   d. the theatre

53. One of the purposes for writing 2 Corinthians was
   a. To fight against the Judaizers   b. to defend the actions of wealthy Patrons   c. to defend Paul’s apostleship and warn those still opposing him   d. to secure Corinth as a base for further missionary activity

54. What is the main, overarching theme of 1 Corinthians?
   a. purity of the church   b. the OT law   c. worshiping the true God   d. suffering for Christ
55. What happens in Acts 10
   a. Paul is converted    b. The Jerusalem Council    c. The day of Pentacost    d. Peter’s vision of a sheet with animals

56. Why does Paul describe the fruit of the Spirit in Galatians 5
   a. To show that the Law cannot overcome the sin of the flesh
   b. To show that Jews cannot be God’s people by observing the law
   c. To show that the Spirit is only given to those who obey
   d. To present Paul as an example for the Galatian Christians to follow

57. What question did Martin Luther think that Paul was primarily answering
   a. How do Gentiles become God’s people    b. How does one keep the OT law
   c. Who is Jesus Christ    d. How do I stand before a holy God

58. Which important figure does Paul see as the basis for who belongs to God’s people

59. If Acts is treated as prescriptive, we mean that
   a. It provides a pattern that should be followed    b. It holds up the OT law as providing a model for behavior
   c. It was written by Luke, a doctor    d. It has no relevance to modern-day Christians

60. Which book was written to commend the readers for responding to a severe letter
   a. Romans    b. 1 Corinthians    c. 2 Corinthians    d. Acts

61. What would have been one of the reasons for the Corinthians’ denial of the resurrection in 1 Corinthians 15
   a. They had not yet been convinced that Christ rose from the dead    b. False teachers were convincing them that there was no such thing as a resurrection
   c. They were operating with an anti-supernatural outlook on life    d. They were overemphasizing the spiritual over the physical

62. The name usually given to Paul’s opponents in Galatians is

63. What is the significance of Romans 3.21-26 for Paul’s argument?
   a. It shows the God justifies us, while still remaining holy and just    b. It shows that justification will not be achieved in this lifetime
   c. It shows that Jews are God’s people first, and then Gentiles    d. Paul’s thinking is muddled and unclear in this section

64. In Galatians 3, which of the following does Paul appeal to in order to argue that Christians are not to submit to the Law of Moses?
   a. The Law of Moses is sinful    b. The Law of Moses has too many regulations    c. They received the Holy Spirit apart from the Law    d. The Law was an “accident” in God’s plan.
65. If the book of Acts is understood as *descriptive*, we mean that
a. It only describes what happened  b. It is filled with vivid imagery and descriptive language  c. It reflects that background and situation of the author  d. It provides a model for how Christians are to receive the Holy Spirit

66. Which of the following does Paul use in Galatians to argue that Gentiles should no longer submit to the law?
a. The law is sinful  b. The law is only to be obeyed by Gentiles  c. The law played only a temporary role  d. The Gentiles have the Mosaic law written on their hearts

67. Why did Paul think that the law could not justify in Galatians
a. no one could keep it perfectly  b. the law was evil  c. the law failed, so God instituted plan ‘B’  d. Paul really did think that the law could justify a person

68. In Paul’s letters the presence of the Holy Spirit in Christians
a. Is something that was newly revealed to Paul  b. Was promised in the Old Testament  c. Taught to him by the Jerusalem apostles  d. Was something new given to the church

69. Most of the problems that Paul addressed in 1 Corinthians could be accounted for by
a. The Corinthians’ failure to separate from secular society  b. The Corinthians’ failure to believe Jesus was truly God  c. Like the Qumran community, the Corinthians were withdrawing from society  d. The Corinthians thought Paul’s instructions were too strict

70. Why did the Corinthians most likely tolerate a man who was sexually immoral in 1 Corinthians 5
a. They wanted to stress God’s forgiveness  b. The man was most likely a wealthy patron  c. They were also involved in sexual immorality  d. No one knew about it until Paul told them

71. Patrons in the first century were
a. wealthy individuals who extended benefits in exchange for political support  b. poor individuals who relied on the hand outs of wealthier members of society  c. a Greek goddess who promised fertility and good crops  d. Roman governors who enacted strict laws concerning taxation

72. When we say that Romans had an apologetic purpose, we mean that
a. Paul has to apologize to the Romans for his offensive Gospel  b. Paul defends the Gospel he preaches  c. Paul is uncertain as to how people will respond to it  d. Paul is in court for his Gospel and must prove its validity

73. The overall theme of 2 Corinthians is
a. Glory through suffering  b. Unity of the church  c. Jesus is the Messiah for Jew and Gentile  d. Defense of the gospel

74. What was the issue addressed at the Jerusalem council in Acts
a. on what basis do Gentile become God’s people   b. on what basis do we believe that Jesus was the Son of God   c. Should we obey the ten commandments   d. Is Paul a true apostle or not

75. Who thought the Paul was addressing the problem of “nationalism” in Romans and Galatians
   a. Marv Wilson   b. Martin Luther   c. C. Blomberg   d. James Dunn

76. What is one of the metaphors that Paul uses to describe the Law in Galatians 3
   a. a jailor   b. a father   c. a tree   d. a soldier

77. Morally, Corinth could be characterized as
   a. More moral than most other Greco-Roman cities   b. Open to moral guidance, but not knowing where to turn   c. Highly immoral   d. Morally neutral

78. According to Paul, who are the true descendents of Abraham
   a. Jews   b. Gentiles   c. the Apostles   d. All who are in Christ

79. What problem was Paul addressing in 1 Corinthians 12-14
   a. Abuse of the Lord’s Supper   b. Abuse of their physical bodies   c. Abuse of spiritual gifts   d. Abuse of Church leaders

80. In Galatians 3-4 Paul argues that the Old Testament Law
   a. Is still binding on Christians   b. Only played a temporary role   c. Was a failure   d. Should be an option for Gentiles