1. Which of Paul’s letters was written to explain and defend the Gospel
   a. Romans  b. Galatians  c. Ephesians  d. Colossians

2. Which book could be characterized by the theme “the supremacy of Christ”
   a. Romans  b. 1 Corinthians  c. Galatians  d. Colossians

3. Which group advocated separating physically from Jerusalem

4. Which religious movement in the first century emphasized the possession of a secret knowledge

5. Philemon, after whose name one of Paul’s books was named, was a

6. Which of the following books all addressed the problem of false teachers
   a. Philippians, Philemon, Hebrews
   b. Colossians, 1 Timothy, 2 Peter
   c. 1 Peter, Hebrews, James
   d. 1 Thessalonians, 2 Thessalonians, James

7. Who said that Paul was combating Jewish exclusivism when he said that justification cannot come about by the law
   a. Martin Luther  b. E. P. Sanders  c. James Dunn  d. F. F. Bruce

8. According to first century Jews, belonging to the people of God was determined by
   a. Keeping the law of Moses  b. Fighting against the Roman empire  c. believing in God as Father  d. Being of the tribe of Judah

9. Which Gospel emphasizes that Jesus is the Savior for social outcasts

10. The zealots would have reacted to foreign influence by
    a. Studying the law of Moses  b. worshipping in the temple  c. withdrawing to the wilderness  d. taking up arms to fight

11. Which Gospel was written to encourage struggling and persecuted disciples

12. Which NT book contains a large amount of “power language”
    a. Matthew  b. Galatians  c. Colossians  d. 1 Thessalonians
13. In which letter did Paul write to secure the church’s support for further upcoming missionary activity
a. Romans  b. 2 Corinthians  c. 1 Thessalonians  d. Ephesians

14. The Gospel of Mark presents Jesus as
a. the divine Logos  b. a teacher  c. suffering servant  d. savior of the world

15. Which philosopher emphasized the spiritual over the physical

16. Which religious movement in the 1st Century emphasized the need to be content with one’s situation in life and live in harmony with the physical world

17. Which was the most personal letter written by Paul
a. Colossian  b. 1 Thessalonians  c. 1 Timothy  d. Philemon

18. A characteristic title in Matthew to refer to Jesus is
a. Son of a carpenter  b. Son of David  c. the Word  d. the Lamb of God

a. My physical body  b. who I am in Adam  c. my sinful habits  d. my corrupt mind

20. Which book emphasizes Jesus as our high priest

21. Which of the following is the theme of Philemon
a. the supremacy of Christ  b. Jesus our high priest  c. glory comes through suffering d. forgiveness that transcends social boundaries

22. In which book is Christ shown to be superior to various OT persons and institutions

23. Which letter of Paul is divided equally between exposition and exhortation
a. Romans  b. Galatians  c. 1 Corinthians  d. Ephesians

24. What was the problem that the author addressed in 1 John
a. secessionists who have left the church  b. forcing Gentiles to obey the OT law  c. failure to believe Jesus is God  d. Returning to the Old Covenant

25. In its present position in the NT canon, the book of Acts
a. is to be considered a fifth Gospel along with Matthew, Mark, Luke and John b. provides a transition to the rest of the NT, especially Paul’s letters c. provides a conflicting picture of Paul than we find in the letters of Paul d. stands alone as a document that is not explicitly related to any other NT book
26. Which book addressed the problem of a crisis over leadership  
a. Romans  
b. 1 Corinthians  
c. Galatians  
d. Colossians  

27. Which biblical scholar thought that Paul was combating legalism in Romans  
a. Martin Luther  
b. James Dunn  
c. E. P. Sanders  
d. B. Longenecker  

28. Which of the following is a reason why Paul thought that the law could not justify  
a. It was inherently flawed  
b. It was a sin to rely on the law  
c. No one could keep the law perfectly  
d. Paul was rhetorically overreacting to Judaism’s emphasis on the law  

29. Which book could be characterized as Paul’s testament  
a. Romans  
b. 2 Corinthians  
c. 1 Timothy  
d. 2 Timothy  

30. Which book was written to correct the problem of arguing and division in the church  
a. Galatians  
b. Ephesians  
c. Philippians  
d. 1 Timothy  

31. Which book was not written to address a specific problem  
a. Romans  
b. 1 Corinthians  
c. Galatians  
d. Ephesians  

32. In which book were false teachers tempting the readers to engage in immorality since there would be no consequences in the future for it  
a. Romans  
b. 1 Peter  
c. 2 Peter  
d. James  

33. Which of the following letter addressed the problem of division in the church  
a. Colossians  
b. 1 Thessalonians  
c. James  
d. 1 Corinthians  

34. In Galatians Paul was addressing a problem brought about by the teaching of a group known as  
a. Gentiles  
b. Judaizers  
c. Gnostics  
d. Cynics  

35. Which of the following was a theme in James  
a. Wisdom and Speech  
b. Faith and Love  
c. Knowledge and Justice  
d. Jews and Gentiles  

a. Jeremiah 31  
b. Psalm 110  
c. Exodus  
d. Isaiah 53  

37. The Idealist approach to interpreting Revelation says that  
a. Revelation refers to events that will transpire in the future  
b. the events portrayed in Revelation have already happened  
c. Revelation symbolically portrays the conflict between good and evil  
d. Revelation constitutes sort of a history written in advance  

38. In examining the difference between Paul and James on Justification and works, it is important to see that
a. James and Paul cannot be reconciled  
b. James and Paul are addressing different issues  
c. James should be read in light of Paul  
d. Paul should be read in light of James

39. When Jesus announced that the kingdom of God was at hand, what he meant was
a. the rule of God was present  
b. the land of Palestine would become a theocratic state  
c. the millennial kingdom was about to break out  
d. the Romans were about to be unseated from power

40. The significance of calling Revelation an ‘Apocalypse’ is that
a. Revelation is about the future  
b. Revelation is about the end of the world  
c. Revelation unveils the true nature of things  
d. Revelation is about the 21st century

41. James closely resembles what kind of OT literature?
 a. prophecy  
b. law  
c. wisdom  
d. narrative

42. By suggesting that Acts is to be interpreted as prescriptive we mean that
a. It is not immediately relevant to Christians today  
b. It was written for Jews  
c. It provides a model or pattern for believers  
d. It is filled with commands and exhortations prescribing correct behavior

43. Which view of the warning passages in Hebrews concluded that they could not really happen
a. Calvinistic  
b. Arminian  
c. Hypothetical  
d. Loss of Reward

44. In which book does Paul suggest that certain things must happen before Christ comes back
a. 1 Thessalonians  
b. 2 Thessalonians  
c. Colossians  
d. Philemon

45. Which book presents Jesus as a high priest
a. John  
b. Romans  
c. James  
d. Hebrews

46. By the “new self/man” Paul is referring to
a. The new freedom that I have as a Christian  
b. who I am in Christ  
c. a new reality created inside of me  
d. who I will be one day at the second coming of Christ

47. Which of the following groups was willing to accommodate with Rome
a. Pharisees  
b. Sadducees  
c. Essenes  
d. Zealots

48. Which of the following books was addressed to dispersed Jewish Christians
a. 2 Peter  
b. James  
c. Hebrews  
d. Revelation

49. Which of the following Gospels devotes half of its space to the passion and suffering of Christ
a. Matthew  
b. Mark  
c. Luke  
d. John
50. In which book does the author alternate between exposition and exhortation throughout the entire book
a. 1 Corinthians  b. Colossians  c. Hebrews  d. James

51. Which approach to interpreting Revelation sees it as having been fulfilled in the 1st Century
a. Preterist approach  b. Historical approach  c. Idealist approach  d. Futurist approach

52. The main theme found in 1 Peter could be stated as

53. The problem addressed in 2 Peter was
a. a Gnostic type group who had left the church  b. False teachers who were devaluing the person of Christ  c. False teachers who were denying a future judgment  d. Jews who were trying to convert Gentiles

54. Which book was written to address people who were tempted to turn from the gospel back to Judaism

55. Which Gospel is structured around five main discourses or sayings of Jesus

56. Which Gospel emphasizes more than the others that Jesus is the Messiah for the Gentiles as well as the Jews

57. In which city were Christians in danger of being led astray by a Jewish mysticism
a. Ephesus  b. Corinth  c. Colossae  d. Thessalonika

58. Which letter did Paul write to address readers who thought that they were already in the Day of the Lord
a. 2 Thessalonians  b. 2 Timothy  c. Titus  d. Colossians

59. Which of the following is not one of the General Epistles
a. Colossians  b. Hebrews  c. James  d. 1 Peter

60. Which book addressed the pastoral problem of uniting of Jews and Gentiles
a. Romans  b. 1 Corinthians  c. 2 Corinthians  d. Colossians

61. Which book was not written to address false teaching
a. Romans  b. Galatians  c. 1 Timothy  d. 2 Peter

62. An important principle to keep in mind in interpreting Revelation is
a. To ignore the details of each vision  
b. To seek the meaning that the readers would have grasped  
c. To equate the visions with events in the 21st century  
d. To leave Revelation in the hands of more capable scholars

63. When the false teachers in 2 Peter objected that prophets were mistaken, Peter responded by
a. pointing out the false logic of their argument  
b. suggesting that their prophecies will still come true despite appearances  
c. stating that the prophets were moved by the Spirit  
d. calling the false teachers liars

64. According to the author of Hebrews, what is “wrong” with the old covenant
a. It was a mistake to begin with  
b. God knew that it would fail, but he gave it anyway  
c. It could not bring the worshiper into the presence of God  
d. It only left the people feeling more and more guilty

65. Which of the following letters was not written by Paul while he was in prison
a. Galatians  
b. Ephesians  
c. Philippians  
d. Philemon

66. The primary purpose of Acts is
a. To record the spread of the Gospel to non-Jewish territories  
b. To provide a model for how the Holy Spirit brings about conversion  
c. To show that dependence on the law is a dead end street  
d. To show how the Roman Empire had less and less influence on the Christian church

67. Which of the following two books are in the form of a testament
a. Matthew, Mark  
b. Romans, Ephesians  
c. 1 Peter, Jude  
d. 2 Timothy, 2 Peter

68. Which of the following is a purpose for Romans
a. Pastoral  
b. Hypothetical  
c. Intellectual  
d. Eschatological

69. Which book compares the readers to the Old Testament Israelites who wandered in the wilderness
a. Hebrews  
b. Romans  
c. Matthew  
d. Galatians

70. Which of the following is a reason in Galatians why the law cannot justify
a. The law was a failure to begin with  
b. They law was being abused by legalistic Jews  
c. The law was only temporary  
d. God never intended for Israel to obey the law

71. The view of Revelation that says that it has not yet taken place is known as the
a. Preterist view  
b. Historical view  
c. Idealist view  
d. Futurist view

72. Which book present Jesus’ disciples as failing to understand and believe
a. Matthew  
b. Mark  
c. Luke  
d. John

73. The fact that Revelation is an epistle is important because
a. It was written to address a specific problem  
b. It is mainly a theological document  
c. It is addressed to a much later audience  
d. the letter elements are only stylistic of the way the author writes

74. The “Calvinist” view of the warning passages in Hebrews states that  
a. Christians can lose their salvation  
b. Falling away shows that one’s faith is not genuine  
c. the warnings are only hypothetical  
d. the warnings are only for Jews

75. Which New Testament letter emphasizes the theme of Poverty and Wealth  
a. Ephesians  
b. 1 Peter  
c. Romans  
d. James

76. What is the main theme of the book of Revelation  
a. the end of the world  
b. God’s suffering people  
c. the rapture of the church  
d. who are the true people of God?

77. Which NT book could have as its main theme “glory through suffering”  
a. Romans  
b. 1 Corinthians  
c. 2 Corinthians  
d. 1 Thessalonians

78. The “indicative” in Paul’s letters is an indication of  
a. the “already” in Paul’s teaching  
b. the perfection that Paul thinks his readers can achieve  
c. the “not yet” part of the tension  
d. the lack of authority with which many of his readers treated Paul

79. The book of Revelation most closely resembles what modern-day literary parallel  
a. a fictional novel  
b. a CBS news report  
c. a Political cartoon  
d. a horoscope

80. One of the main problems addressed by the book of Revelation was  
a. Christians being put to death at an alarming rate  
b. Christians compromising with emperor worship  
c. Gnosticism  
d. submission to the Mosaic law

81. The view of the warning passages in Hebrews that says you can actually lose your salvation is known as the  
a. Hypothetical view  
b. Loss of rewards view  
c. Arminian view  
d. Calvinistic view

82. According to a descriptive view of the book of Acts the events in Acts  
a. Provide a model that we must follow  
b. Only describe the spread of the Gospel  
c. Describe the main character, Paul  
d. Contain fictional elements

83. When we are tempted to think that Christ is coming back immediately, and therefore, we should “take out a large loan” because we won’t have to pay it back, we need to hear the message of  
a. 1 Thessalonians  
b. 2 Thessalonians  
c. Colossians  
d. 1 Peter

84. What is the main theme of 1 Corinthians  
a. There is no theme  
b. Supremacy of Christ  
c. The true people of God  
d. The purity of the church
85. Which book was written to encourage Christians to live out their faith wisely in the world
a. Hebrew    b. James     c. 1 Peter     d. Revelation

86. What is the OT model for the trumpet and bowl judgments in Revelation
a. Creation    b. The Flood    c. The Exodus    d. The battle of Jericho

87. Which group in the NT pursued purity by strict observance of the law

88. What is the most characteristic feature of Revelation

89. When the false teachers in 2 Peter argue that a future judgment just isn’t going to happen, Peter replies by
a. Criticizing the false teachers    b. arguing that God has judged in the past and will do it again    c. showing that God will judge, but his love will win out in the end    d. Peter is not sure God will judge, but encourages his readers to “play it safe” anyways

90. Which book drew from the teaching of Jesus for many of its instructions
a. Hebrews    b. James     c. 1 Peter     d. Revelation

91. What is significant about the Jerusalem council in Acts 15?
a. Paul finally got his way    b. Gentiles finally saw the importance of the law of Moses for Jews    c. Gentiles were God’s people apart from keeping the law    d. this is where Judaism and Christianity experienced a profound split and went their separate ways

92. The main purpose of Revelation 12-13 is to
a. predict the end times  b. predict the current state of affairs in Iraq  c. show the true nature of Christians’ conflict  d. encourage Christians to revolt against Rome

93. For the NT writers all of the blessings of salvation that we enjoy are tied to
a. Moses    b. the law    c. the new covenant    d. justification

94. When James argues that faith alone cannot save us, by “faith” he means
a. a mere intellectual belief    b. belief in the spiritual but not the physical    c. trust in God    d. an immature faith

95. Which of the following is true for interpreting the book of Revelation
a. rely only on scholars who have studied it carefully    b. don’t get bogged down in the details    c. interpret it in light of Paul’s letters which are clearer    d. read it in light of events in the middle east.

96. Revelation consists of which of the following three literary genres
a. wisdom, narrative, apocalypse  b. epistle, testament, prophecy  c. prophecy, epistle, apocalypse  d. apocalypse, poetry, didactic

97. Which Gospel portrays Christ as the Lamb of God

98. Most likely the first readers of Revelation would have identified the “beast” in chap. 13 with
a. The Pharisees  b. The Sadducees  c. The pagan gods  d. The Roman empire

99. Which NT letter has as its theme “contend for the faith”
a. Romans  b. Ephesians  c. 2 Timothy  d. 1 Peter

100. In Paul’s letters the “indicative” corresponds to
a. Christ’s life of obedience  b. the “already” of the eschatological tension  c. the law of Moses  d. the “not yet” of the eschatological tension