1. The one source theory states that (16A)?
   A. One scribe went through all three synoptic gospels made them the same
   B. All three synoptic gospels fit on one manuscript
   *C. All three synoptic gospels are derived from the same source
   D. All three synoptic gospels used oral tradition

2. What are the two sources in the two source theory of the synoptic gospels (16B)?
   A. Matthew and Qumran
   B. Mark and the Priestly Document
   C. Luke and Matthew
   *D. Mark and Quelle

3. How would you define Quelle (16B)?
   *A. Material shared by Matthew and Luke but not in Mark
   B. Material found in John and the Synoptic gospels
   C. Material from Mark found in both Matthew and Luke
   D. Oral material that was written down in all three Synoptic Gospels

4. What does Q or Quelle mean (16B)?
   A. Oral
   *B. Source
   C. Eyewitness
   D. Shared

5. In the four source theory of the Synoptic Gospels what does Ur-Luke mean (16B)?
   A. The material outside of Luke but in the other two Synoptic Gospels
   B. The material outside of both Matthew and Luke
*C. The material found only in Luke
D. The oral material behind the book of Luke

6. When someone says “once upon a time” that indicates what type of source material (16:C)?
   *A. An oral fairy tale type story will follow
   B. What it says will be totally untrue
   C. All that follows will turn out well
   D. A moral parable will follow

7. The healing of Peter’s mother-in-law of a high fever indicates what type of miracle (16D)?
   A. A non-therapeutic miracle
   B. A compassionate miracle
   *C. A therapeutic miracle
   D. A sign miracle

8. Which of the following is an example of a non-therapeutic miracle (16D)?
   A. Jesus healing the blind man
   B. Jesus making the paralyzed man walk
   C. Stopping the woman from bleeding
   *D. Jesus still the waters of the sea

9. Which of the following is a beatitude (16D)?
   *A. Blessed are the pure in hear, for they shall see God
   B. The kingdom of heaven is like a grain of mustard seed
   C. The Lord bless you and keep you
   D. Our Father who art in heaven

10. When you read “the kingdom of heaven is like” what is expected as coming next (16D)?
    A. A beatitude
    B. A benediction
    C. A metonymy
11. What is the difference between source criticism and form criticism (16D)?
   *A. Form criticism is oral, source criticism is written
   B. Form criticism is written, source criticism is oral
   C. Form criticism focuses on the chapter divisions, source on the verses
   D. Source criticism focuses on origins, form criticism on later additions

12. Who, like Jesus, was a famous teacher who never wrote anything down but his followers did (16E)?
   A. Plato
   *B. Socrates
   C. Herodotus
   D. Amenemope

13. What was one reason why the stories of Jesus were written down (16E)?
   A. The Jews did not believe what had happened
   B. As they went from culture to culture they needed something written
   C. Paul wanted it for the churches
   *D. The apostles were dying out

14. What was a heresy in the early church after the time of the apostles (16F)?
   A. Mormonism
   B. Asceticism
   *C. Gnosticism
   D. Dispensationalism

15. All of the following prompted the church to produce written documents EXCEPT (16F)
   A. Death of the apostles
   *B. A growing literacy rate
   C. Heresies in the early church
D. Organizational needs of a growing church

16. One proposed “solution” to the synoptic problem is _____ (16G)
   A. One should not realize that texts change over time
   B. All the synoptic gospels depend on an earlier written source
   *C. One should not understand these as actual word for word quotes from Jesus
   D. One should understand the gospels as originally mostly as parables of Jesus

17. The words of Jesus recorded in our New Testament should be thought of as all of the following EXCEPT (16G)
   A. Summaries
   B. Condensations
   *C. Legends
   D. Abstracts

18. One proposed “solution” to the synoptic problem is _____ (16G)
   A. Jesus did not allow for his disciples to take notes on what he said
   B. The church changed what the disciples wrote down
   C. The disciples forgot what Jesus said
   *D. Jesus preached the same message several times

19. What language was Jesus’ native tongue (16G)?
   A. Greek
   B. Hebrew
   C. Aramaic
   D. Latin

20. One proposed “solution” to the synoptic problem is _____ (16G)
   *A. New Testament writers would have had to have translated Jesus Aramaic sermons into Greek differently
   B. Jesus did not allow for his disciples to take notes on what he said
C. The church changed what the disciples wrote down and included lessons that were relevant to the issues they were facing
D. The disciples ordered the gospels according to themes rather than giving a strict chronological order to the events

21. What did we note about eyewitnesses that is related to the synoptic problem (16H)?
   A. Different eyewitness confirm the historicity of the events that happened
   B. Eyewitnesses confirm each other and remind each other of what they had seen
   *C. Different eyewitnesses have different perspective and see different things
   D. Eyewitnesses forget what they have seen after a period of time

22. All of the following were partial “solutions” to the synoptic problem EXCEPT (16H)
   A. Translational difference going from Aramaic to Greek
   B. Eyewitnesses seeing different things
   C. Only a part of a story maybe told
   *D. Oral recording is often inaccurate
   E. Different purposes of the writers

23. How does John portray Jesus (16I)?
   A. As king
   *B. As God
   C. As the perfect man
   D. As the amazing suffering servant

24. Which book is most clearly and explicitly stated to be written by John (16I)?
   A. The gospel of John
   B. The epistle of 1 John
   C. Colossians
   *D. Revelation

25. What example was cited in order to prove whoever wrote John was Jewish (16J)?
26. What example was cited in order to prove whoever wrote John was Jewish (16J)?
   *A. He is the only gospel writer to mention the feast of Hanukkah
   B. He is the only gospel writer to mention the Day of Atonement
   C. He is the only gospel writer to mention Pentecost before Acts 2
   D. He is the only one that has Jesus entering Jerusalem on the Feast of Trumpets

27. The feast of Hanukah is often translated the feast of ______ (16J)
   A. Barley harvest
   B. Olive Oil
   *C. Dedication
   D. The Covenant

28. What does the feast of Hanukah commemorate (16J)?
   A. The return from Babylon
   *B. The Maccabean cleansing of the temple after Antioch Epiphanes
   C. The defeat of the Roman Pompey
   D. The day when Titus destroyed the temple

29. What wedding is described in the fourth gospel in detail showing his sensitivity to Jewish culture (16K)?
   A. When Lazarus was married
   B. When Jairus, a synagogue ruler, had a wedding for his daughter
   C. When Jesus went to Jericho
When Jesus was at Cana in Galilee

30. Whose burial is described in detail in the book of John showing his sensitivity to Jewish culture (16L)?
   A. James’
   B. His father Joseph’s
   *C. Lazarus’
   D. John the Baptist’s

31. Which “I am” statement of Jesus shows his Jewishness the most going back to the wilderness wandering under Moses (16M)?
   A. I am the way
   *B. I am the bread of life
   C. I am the door
   D. I am the light of the world

32. What geographical comment made in John shows his keen awareness of Palestinian geography (16N)?
   *A. Bethany on the other side of Jordan
   B. Megiddo on the southern boundary of the Valley of Armageddon
   C. The Jordan River, where John was baptizing
   D. Golgotha, the place of the skull

33. How does the author of John show his geographical awareness when referring to the Pool of Bethesda (16O)?
   A. He mentions that it was west of the Kidron Valley
   B. He mentions that it was filled with water from the Gihon spring
   C. He mentions that it was on the Via Dolorosa
   *D. He mentions it is near the Sheep Gate

34. What archaeological confirmation of the exactness of the writer of John’s description of the
Pool of Bethesda was found (16O)?
A. The pool was six cubits deep
*B. There were five colonnades
C. There was a gate into the temple there
D. There was a school there

35. When Jesus cleansed the temple in John what detail was mentioned showing a Palestinian awareness (16O)?
A. The temple was 15 cubits high
B. That the temple had a bronze altar
*C. That the temple was 46 years being built
D. That the temple had seven entrance gates

36. Which of the following was an indication that whoever wrote John was an eyewitness (16P)?
*A. He mentions that “we’ have seen his glory
B. He mentions exactly how far it was to the pool of Siloam from the temple
C. He gives the dimensions of Peter’s boat
D. He tell how high the pinnacle of the temple was

37. Which of the following was an indication that whoever wrote John was an eyewitness (16P)?
A. He mentions exactly how far it was to the pool of Siloam from the temple
B. He gives the dimensions of Peter’s boat
*C. He names Malchus as the person whose ear Peter cut off
D. He tell how high the pinnacle of the temple was

38. Which of the following was an indication that whoever wrote John was an eyewitness (16Q)?
A. He mentions exactly how far it was to the pool of Siloam from the temple
*B. He mentions that there were 153 fish caught following Jesus’ advice
C. He gives the dimensions of Peter’s boat
D. He tell how high the pinnacle of the temple was
39. What claims does the writer of John make as far as to whether he was an eyewitness or not (16R)?
   A. He mentions he had talked to eyewitnesses
   B. He mentions Jesus had spoken directly to him
   C. He claims “I have seen the Lord”
   *D. He mentions that “the man who saw it has given testimony”

40. All of the following could not have written the book of John because they are explicitly mentioned in the book EXCEPT (16S)?
   A. Peter
   B. Andrew the brother of Peter
   C. Thomas
   *D. Simon the zealot

41. Which disciple was never mentioned in the book of John (16S)?
   *A. John
   B. Simon the zealot
   C. Andrew the brother of Peter
   D. Thomas

42. How does the writer of the book of John self-identify himself (16S)?
   A. The friend of Jesus
   *B. The disciple whom Jesus loved
   C. The apostle to the Gentiles
   D. The fisherman

43. What is one evidence that shows the author of the book of John was a fisherman (16T)?
   A. He owned a boat
   B. He cooked fish for Jesus on the shores of Galilee
   *C. After the resurrection he is out fishing with Peter
   D. He was said to be mending the nets
44. What did the writer of the book of John seem proud of as one of his accomplishments (16T)?
   A. He was the special disciple loved by Jesus
   *B. He outran Peter in a foot race to the tomb of Jesus
   C. He bought the tomb for Jesus to be buried in
   D. He alone followed Jesus to the end

45. Peter, John and James were together with Jesus in all of the following situations EXCEPT (16U)
   *A. The healing at the pool of Bethesda
   B. The transfiguration
   C. The raising of the dead girl
   D. Praying in the Garden of Gethsemane

46. From the cross what did Jesus tell the disciple whom he loved to do (16U)?
   A. Go into all the world and preach the gospel
   B. To forgive those who had crucified him
   *C. Take care of his mother
   D. Not to forget him

47. In the book of Galatians who does Paul identify as pillars in the early church (16V)?
   A. Matthew, Mark, and Luke
   B. Peter, Thomas and Barnabas
   C. Lazarus, Nicodemus, and Joseph of Arimathea
   *D. Peter, James, and John