Name ___________________________ Key ___________________________ OT Lit
Sept. 24, 2015                         Exam 1

Multiple Choice:

1. _____  21. _____  41. _____  61. _____
2. _____  22. _____  42. _____  62. _____
3. _____  23. _____  43. _____  63. _____
4. _____  24. _____  44. _____  64. _____
5. _____  25. _____  45. _____  65. _____
6. _____  26. _____  46. _____  66. _____
7. _____  27. _____  47. _____  67. _____
8. _____  28. _____  48. _____  68. _____
9. _____  29. _____  49. _____  69. _____
10. _____  30. _____  50. _____  70. _____
11. _____  31. _____  51. _____  71. _____
12. _____  32. _____  52. _____  72. _____
13. _____  33. _____  53. _____  73. _____
14. _____  34. _____  54. _____  74. _____
15. _____  35. _____  55. _____  75. _____
16. _____  36. _____  56. _____
17. _____  37. _____  57. _____
18. _____  38. _____  58. _____
19. _____  39. _____  59. _____
20. _____  40. _____  60. _____

Write your verses, Bible-Robics, and the essay on the back of this answer sheet not on the test itself.
Memory verses: [Which translation? _____]

Gen 50:20

Ps 23:2

Bible-Robics: (10%)
1) What comes after: God’s promise ________________________ (3 words)

2) What comes after: Joseph’s coated, ___________________________ (3 words)

Essay:
1. Which of the following argues for the belief in the existence of God on the basis of there is everything to gain if one is right in their belief in God and very little lost if one is wrong?
   A. Teleological argument
   B. Pascal’s wager
   C. Cosmological argument
   D. Moral argument

2. In which argument for the existence of God did we use the ordering of the chairs in the classroom as not being just put there by luck?
   A. Teleological argument
   B. Pascal’s wager
   C. Cosmological argument
   D. Moral argument

3. 2 Tim. 3:16 claims that all Scripture is
   A. Holy
   B. Perfect
   C. God breathed
   D. True

4. What two things do critics, trying to rid the Bible of its divine character, have to get rid of?
   A. Miracles and predictive prophecy
   B. Miracles and psalms
   C. Violence and salvation
   D. Redemption and forgiveness

5. The majority of the Old Testament was written in which of the following languages?
   A. Akkadian
   B. Aramaic
   C. Greek
   D. Hebrew

6. This king of Israel’s historical existence had been questioned until a stone pomegranate was found with his name on it?
   A. King David
   B. King Hezekiah
   C. King Josiah
   D. King Ahab
__B__ 7. What is the controversy in 1 Samuel 13:1?
   A. It talks about women’s role in society
   B. There are different numbers given for the length of the reign of Saul
   C. It talks about godly people lying to preserve the life of Samuel
   D. It goes counter to the archeological evidence

__C__ 8. What is the problem with the scribal copying?
   A. They could not preserve it because the ink fell off the pages after hundreds of years
   B. The scribes wrote in languages that no one can decipher
   C. There were errors in the copying process because they were done by hand
   D. They all were burned and had to be re-written from memory

__D__ 9. Why did the King James Version include Mark 16:9 and following?
   A. It was found in the Dead Sea Scrolls
   B. It was part of the Greek Septuagint
   C. It was added by one of the translators to support the King’s theological perspective
   D. It was found in the best Greek manuscripts they had at the time

__A__ 10. What does “metathesis” mean?
   A. Switching the order of letters
   B. Combining words together that should be separated
   C. Words that have the same endings
   D. Words that are written twice in a row but should only be written once

__D__ 11. What is a suggestion for why God didn’t have his word preserved perfectly? It was ________
   A. To test us to see if we would struggle to know the truth
   B. Because he knew it would probably be lost by like the ark
   C. To get people to use free will to interpret what they believe in the Bible
   D. Because God didn’t want his people to worship a perfect text, but the perfect God

__B__ 12. When one manuscript has “Church of God” and another has “Church of the Lord” and then a later manuscript is found with the reading “Church of the Lord God” this is an example of
   A. Homeoteleuton
   B. Conflation
   C. Fission
   D. Haplography

__D__ 13. When the NLT (New Living Translation) translates Prov 10:5 “A wise youth” rather than a “wise son” one can clearly see
   A. Shifts based on age discrimination
   B. A deleting of a more metaphorical way of expression
   C. A movement toward understanding the original culture
   D. An example of gender inclusive language
14. The copying of “they’re” instead of “their” or “there” may result from
   A. Metathesis
   B. Fusion and fission
   C. Haplography
   D. An oral to written process

15. A word for word literal translation incorrectly assumes
   A. One word in the source language equals one word in the receptor language
   B. Words change meaning over time so one word always equals the same word in a given time period
   C. Meanings need to consistently be put into the same words in both the source and receptor languages
   D. Metaphors extend the meanings of words the same way in both the source and receptor languages

16. The age of the earth is
   A. A critical issue and must be settled on the basis of the Bible
   B. A result of the deductions of biblical scholars’ careful thought over the centuries
   C. Nowhere stated in Scripture and should not to be made a test of orthodoxy
   D. Derived from the clear statements of the Bible

17. The ________ is the great redemptive act of the Old Testament.
   A. Jacob escaping from Esau
   B. The Plagues of Egypt
   C. Taking the land of Palestine
   D. The exodus out of Egypt

18. Which of the following is a rough date for Abraham?
   A. 2500 BC
   B. 2000 BC
   C. 1500 BC
   D. 1000 BC

19. Building off of Gen. 1:2 the days of Genesis can be seen as
   A. Forming and filling
   B. Giving light and meaning
   C. Fiat and fulfillment
   D. Good and very good

20. Primeval history is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
   A. The garden of Eden
   B. Noah and the flood
   C. The destruction of Sodom
   D. The tower of Babel

21. Who was the first king of the United Monarchy?
   A. Solomon
   B. Saul
   C. David
   D. Hezekiah
22. Who destroyed the first temple built by Solomon in 586 BC
A. The Assyrians
B. The Arameans
C. The Egyptians
D. The Babylonians

23. One of the most famous phrases repeated by the prophets was
A. “The kingdom of heaven is near”
B. “Thus saith the Lord”
C. “The Lord will come into his temple”
D. “Israel is beloved of the Lord”

24. While Genesis chapters 1 and 2 are parallel, how does chapter 2 differ?
A. It focusses on humankind rather than the heaven and earth
B. It focusses on God’s plan of redemption
C. It focusses on God’s creation of the animals
D. If focusses on the seas rather than the earth as chapter 1

25. What ancient Near East story tells about Utnapishtim and his boat with animals?
A. Enuma Elish
B. Gilgamesh Epic
C. The Legends of Zimri Lin
D. Hammurabi’s Code

26. How should one interpret scripture?
A. Through original intent of the author
B. By applying everything that is written to everyday life
C. Deciding how it applies to you individually
D. According to what is happening in the world today

27. What is the likely explanation for the Gilgamesh/Noah parallels?
A. Moses copied directly from Enuma Elish
B. God told him to copy that story but made slight modifications
C. Gilgamesh was passed down orally and got distorted
D. Pure coincidence

28. What was the material ancient Mesopotamians wrote on?
A. Clay tablets
B. Papyrus
C. Palm leaves
D. Animal hides

29. When one sees Genesis 1’s main purpose as doxological, what does “doxological” mean?
A. The righteousness of God
B. The wrath of God
C. The worship of God
D. The creative work of God
B 30. Some who have held to a young earth position have improperly used ________ to support their position?
   A. Carbon 14 dating systems
   B. The genealogies of Gen. 5 and 11
   C. The words of Jesus
   D. The age of the Neolithic tower at Jericho

D 31. Why was the word toledoth singled out in our study of Genesis?
   A. It is one of the key concepts of the book of Genesis
   B. It tells us the genealogies of Genesis 5 and 11 are not exhaustive
   C. It relates history to the storyline of redemption
   D. It is a structural divider marking off the ten sections of Genesis

C 32. The Latin term ex nihilo talks of creation being formed ______
   A. Out of the dust of the earth
   B. From the darkness
   C. Out of nothing
   D. By the word of the Lord

D 33. The Day-Age theory of the days of Genesis 1 is supported by all of the following EXCEPT
   A. The term day can be a long period of time (Day of the Lord)
   B. The term day can be a period of a person’s life (in my father’s day)
   C. There was so much work on the sixth day Adam could not have done it in 24 hours
   D. If it were only 7 literal days the plants of the Garden of Eden would not have had time to grow

A 34. Eve’s name means _______ in the context of Genesis 3
   A. Mother of all living
   B. God’s child-bearer
   C. Companion or friend
   D. Gift of God

B 35. Genealogy and chronology
   A. Are basically equivalent
   B. Are not necessarily related
   C. Are parallel ways of measuring time
   D. Are intended to be equal but copied incorrectly by scribes

C 36. Using the Parallel Day scheme, which of these did God create on day 4?
   A. Waters above and waters below
   B. Land Animals
   C. Sun, moon, stars
   D. Fish and birds

D 37. Why did Matthew say there were exactly 14 generations from David to the carrying away to Babylon and 14 from Babylon to Christ?
   A. 14 spells out “Messiah”
   B. The number 14 was used to refer to YHWH by the rabbis
   C. The number 14 was taken as a sign of the coming of the Messiah
   D. 14 maybe referencing the name “David”
38. All of the following were part of the Fiat-Fulfillment pattern in Gen. 1 EXCEPT
A. Communication
B. Fulfillment
C. Announcement
D. Command
E. Evaluation

39. The Hebrew words for likeness and image (tselem and demut) are
A. Very metaphorical terms
B. Very moral terms
C. Very spiritual terms
D. Very physical terms

40. The ruling aspect of the image of God in humankind has major implications for (as developed in class)
A. Us as rulers of our families
B. Us as stewards of the environment
C. Us as those who spread God’s word on this earth
D. Us as talented leaders

41. Which is NOT one of the aspects of God’s image in man?
A. Replica (physical)
B. Relational
C. Dominion/rule
D. Rational thought

42. What was the explanation adopted in class for the plural when God said “Let us make humans”?
A. The plural of majesty
B. Trinity
C. Heavenly Court
D. God’s self-deliberation

43. What was presented as the best view for understanding the tree of life?
A. It’s a supernatural fruit that gives eternal life
B. It’s a sacrament
C. It’s not real but a symbol of eternal life
D. It’s a perfect health food that could keep the body alive forever

44. What was the “woman’s desire” as described in the curse on Eve?
A. That she would sexually desire her husband
B. That she would desire to serve her husband
C. That she would desire to overpower her husband
D. That she would desire to please her husband
45. When is Eve’s name first mentioned?
A. God names her when she is created from Adam’s rib
B. Adam names her when she eats the fruit
C. Adam names her when she hides with him from God
D. Adam names her after being told he will die

46. After participation in eating the fruit, Adam and Eve gained
A. Subjective knowledge of evil
B. Objective knowledge of evil
C. Subjective knowledge of good
D. Objective knowledge of good

47. We know that Adam’s name was not really “Adam” because
A. it was Adamah
B. he did not have a name
C. the Hebrew language did not exist in Adam’s time
D. Adam is only what Eve called him

48. The book of Romans tells us that as a result of the fall all of creation ________
waiting for the coming day of redemption
A. Groans
B. Rejoices
C. Worships
D. Works

49. What is the study of interpretation called
A. Morphology
B. Paleontology
C. Philosophy
D. Hermeneutics

50. Galatians 3:28 says that in Christ all of the following divisions are no more EXCEPT
A. Apostle or prophet
B. Jew or Gentile
C. Bond or free
D. Male or female

51. Adam’s curse was the __________
A. need for work
B. hatred of work
C. futility of work
D. fruits of his work

52. Who asked, “am I my brother’s keeper?”
A. Abel
B. Cain
C. Sheth
D. Adam
53. Why is Genesis 1-3 so important for the rest of the Bible?
A. The rest of the Bible is God seeking to redeem his lost children
B. The rest of the Bible is God trying to get humans to repent
C. The rest of the Bible is about God’s struggle with Satan
D. The rest of the Bible is the working out of the curses

54. A cereal offering was
A. Not acceptable to God as it did not shed blood
B. Rejected by God in Exodus 32
C. Commanded by God in Lev 2
D. Allowed only if offered by priests

55. Who was Abel’s replacement for the godly line after he was killed?
A. Methuselah
B. Seth
C. Enoch
D. Noah

56. “Immanuel” means
A. God fights for us
B. We worship God
C. God heals us
D. God with us

57. While in Genesis it says God grieved that he made humankind where in Exodus does he change his mind? [8G]
A. In the plagues on pharaoh
B. When the Israelites make the golden calf
C. When the Israelites rebel wanting the food of Egypt
D. When he has Moses build the tabernacle

58. In the Kings View of the “sons of God” in Genesis 6 God was upset because
A. The kings enslaved people
B. The kings did not distribute justice to the people
C. The kings developed harems
D. The kings set themselves up in place of God

59. Who did Noah explicitly curse after he was exposed drunk?
A. Ham
B. Ham’s descendants
C. Ham’s family
D. Ham’s son, Canaan

60. James cites the Old Testament and says that Abraham believed God and what was credited to him on the basis of that belief?
A. Righteousness
B. Justice
C. Faithfulness
D. Holiness
61. The tablets from Ugarit tell us many stories and myths about  
   A. Marduk  
   B. Baal and Asherah  
   C. Hathor and Ra  
   D. Chemosh and Molech  

62. One of the biggest benefits of the alphabet is that it  
   A. Was easier to write in mud with  
   B. It allowed for rapid communication between east and west  
   C. It allowed the scriptures to be copied with fewer errors  
   D. It allowed the common folk to read and write  

63. Abraham was called the  
   A. Servant of the Lord God  
   B. Friend of God  
   C. Priest of the Most High God  
   D. Son of God  

64. Abraham was from Ur of the Chaldees. Where was it suggested that was  
   according to the most recent thinking on this?  
   A. Ur in Sumer to the south  
   B. Ur in Iran to the east  
   C. Ur in Syria to the west  
   D. Ur in northern Iraq  

65. When some suggest that only Abraham and the Jews knew Yahweh during this early  
   period, what is a counter example to that?  
   A. Melchizedek  
   B. Esau  
   C. Lot  
   D. Abimelech  

66. God promises Abraham  
   A. Wealth, Land, Fame  
   B. Land, Seed, Wealth  
   C. Seed, Land, Longevity  
   D. Land, Seed, Blessing  

67. The reference to the town of Dan in the time of Abraham was taken as a(n)  
   A. Prophecy  
   B. Historically accurate title  
   C. Anachronism  
   D. Archaeologically confirmed as being from Abraham’s time  

68. In Gen. 15 what went between the two parts of the animal?  
   A. Abraham  
   B. A smoking firepot  
   C. A torch held by Abraham’s son  
   D. A bowl of the animal’s blood
69. When the Bible talks about the “eyes of the Lord” or the “hand of the Lord” those are
   A. A metonymy
   B. Anthropopathic
   C. Anthropomorphic
   D. A chiasm

70. What does Abraham say as a reason not to destroy Sodom and Gomorrah when bartering with God?
   A. Will you sweep away the righteous with the wicked?
   B. My family who lives there has done no wrong
   C. Let me talk to them and they will repent from their wickedness
   D. You are a forgiving God

71. Transmission is the process by which
   A. God speaks his words to his people
   B. The people of God collect his holy books
   C. Books of the Bible are copied by scribes
   D. Books of the Bible are converted from one language to another

72. The bullae of the scribe of this prophet has been found?
   A. Isaiah
   B. Jeremiah
   C. Ezekiel
   D. Daniel

73. What does the canonization process do?
   A. Defines which books get accepted into the sacred scriptures
   B.Chooses which books are good to read historically
   C. Records which books from Old Testament times were lost
   D. Gives a process by which books were destroyed in the Old Testament

74. Who was a prophetess God spoke to and through yet we do not have her book?
   A. Tamar
   B. Delilah
   C. Mary
   D. Huldah

75. Why was the book of Esther questioned?
   A. It is about a woman
   B. It does not mention the name of God
   C. It was not written by a prophet
   D. It is not historically accurate at points
Write all of the following on the back of your answer sheet—not here on the test itself

Bible-Robics: (10%)
  1) What comes after: God’s Promise ________________________ (3 words)
  2) What comes after: Joseph’s coated, _____________________________ (3 words)

Memory Verses: What version are you using? ________ (10%)
  Write out:  A) Gen 50:20,  B) Ps. 23:2

Essay: Give and develop the notion of human choice and consequences in the book of Genesis based on two examples not including anything from the Garden of Eden. (5 pts)

Do not write the answers here