

STUDENTS:

STUDENTS: If you are not born-again, please refer to the Salvation message at the beginning of your Course Commentary.

STUDENTS: Be sure to read the syllabus thoroughly at least twice.

Please write your name on each homework sheet, each quiz, each exam, and on any other work that you submit.

Be sure to check grammar, spelling, and sentence structure on all work you submit. Grading is based on homework, quizzes, exams, grammar, spelling, attendance, participation, etc.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| READ: | SYLLABUS AND OUTSIDE READING OTHER THAN BIBLE OR SYLLABUS IF APPLICABLE |
| COMPLETE: | HOMEWORK |
| COMPLETE: | QUIZZES |
| COMPLETE: | EXAMS |
| COMPLETE: | ESSAY/TERM PAPER, IF APPLICABLE, ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STUDY LEVEL OF THE STUDENT |

HOMEWORK I, CHP I- II

Name _____

1. Name the five books of poetry:

A. _____ B. _____

C. _____ D. _____

E. _____

2. Name three main types of Hebrew poetry:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

3. Name the four friends of Job:

A. _____ B. _____

C. _____ D. _____

4. Job raises problems and questions which are answered perfectly in Christ.

True False

5. The key word of Job is:

A. Suffering. B. Sovereignty

C. Pain D. Loss

6. Even the blameless man needs to repent when he becomes proud and self-righteousness.

True False

7. God's ways are never incomprehensible to men.

True False

8. Job recognized the utter majesty and sovereignty of the Lord, but did not repent.

True False

9. Job's name means "one who does not turn back".

True False

10. Job lived before or around the time of

Abraham.

True False

11. Job was written long after Genesis.

True False

12. Job is a book about faith being tested to the uttermost.

True False

13. The book of Job divides into four parts.

True False

14. Job knew the reasons for his afflictions.

True False

15. Job is a logical candidate for disaster.

True False

16. Job cursed God.

True False

17. Job's greatest desire had been for the presence and favor of God.

True False

18. True fear of God causes us to shun evil.

True False

19. Job's comforters reached wrong conclusions.

True False

20. Job made 4 basic complaints.

True False

Name the complaints Job made:

21. _____

22. _____

23. _____

24. Eliphaz was a native of Shuah.

True False

25. Zophar means "hairy" or "rough".
True False

26. Elihu means "He is no God".
True False

27. Job's wife is the personal enemy of Job.
True False

28. In the deliverance of Job, God revealed His love.
True False

29. The behemoth was a Pterodactyl.
True False

30.. In His 3rd. speech, God reveals His sovereign authority.
True False

31. By committing himself to God in faith, Job proved Satan's accusations wrong.
True False

32. God's appearance to Job was a vindication of Job's uprightness.
True False

33. The word "death" in the Bible has only one meaning.
True False

34. Adam and Eve did not die a moral death.
True False

35. Death as a result of sin involves eternal death.
True False

36. The only way to escape death is through Jesus Christ.
True False

37. Death for the Christian is a new beginning.
True False

38. The Bible speaks of the death of believers in comforting terms.
True False

39. While awaiting the bodily resurrection, believers are invisible disembodied spirits.
True False

40. Faithfulness to God guarantees believers freedom from trouble.
True False

41. Reasons believers suffer does not include:
A. Ongoing consequence of the fall of Adam and Eve
B. Consequences of their own actions
C. The hands of the devil
D. Because they do not have the mind of Christ
E. None of the above

42. Satan does not persecute believers.
True False

43. God does not use suffering in our lives as a catalyst to spiritual growth or change.
True False

44. God sometimes uses suffering to test our faith.
True False

45. We must be attuned to what God may want us to learn from our suffering.
True False

46. The injustices that Joseph experienced at the hands of his brothers and the Egyptians were used in God's redemptive work.

True False

Name 4 things about God's relationship to the suffering of believers:

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50. _____

51. There is no victory over personal sufferings.

True False

52. In suffering, we should turn to God in earnest prayer and seek his face.

True False

In coping with suffering, we should not:

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

HOMEWORK 2, CHP III

Name _____

1. There is a less complete picture of Christ in the Psalms than in the gospels.

True False

2. Christ is the object of praise in every Psalm.

True False

3. The Psalms deal with Christ belonging to Israel but not Israel belonging to Christ.

True False

4. The Psalms are English in expectation and hope.

True False

5. The abiding presence of the Holy Spirit and the blessed hope of the New Testament are in Psalms.

True False

6. You can have peace without putting down unrighteousness and rebellion.

True False

Name the types of Psalms:

7. _____ 8. _____

9. _____ 10. _____

11. _____ 12. _____

13. _____ 14. _____

15. _____ 16. _____

17. _____

18. Psalms has no orderly manner of arrangement.

True False

19. In Psalms 4 we see the conflict between the seed of the woman and the serpent.

True False

20. In Psalms 7 we see the salvation of man coming through the bruising of the head.

True False

21. There are 219 quotations of the Old

Testament in the New.

True False

22. Psalms is divided into 6 books.

True False

23. The subject of Psalms 54 is "The Lord is our helper".

True False

24. Psalms 65 instructs us to thirst for God.

True False

25. Psalms 124 says that God is on our side.

True False

26. Which is Psalms 134 subject?

- A. Trust in the God of David
- B. Praise the Lord in the evening.
- C. Tears in exile.
- D. preserves me from violence.

27. Few of the Psalms specifically anticipated the life and ministry of Jesus Christ.

True False

28. Name 5 different kinds of Messianic Psalms:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

29. The prophetic Psalms refer to a king of the house of David in general.

True False

30. The key word of Psalms is worship.

True False

31. The Psalms were used in the 3 temples.

True False

32. The two central themes of worship and praise are beautifully wed in Psalms 100.

True False

Name the five theme classifications of Psalms:

33. _____

34. _____

35. _____

36. _____

37. _____

38. An acrostic psalms is where the first verse or line begins with the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, the next begins with the second, and so forth.

True False

39. Communal lament psalms means it is the nation rather than an individual making the lament.

True False

40. The individual thanksgiving psalms do not have this element:

- A. Proclamation to praise God
- B. A summary statement
- C. A report of deliverance
- D. A renewed vow of tithing

41. A descriptive praise Psalm praises God for His attributes and acts.

True False

42. Enthronement psalms were sung by pilgrims traveling up to Jerusalem for the three annual religious feasts.

True False

43. In the wisdom and didactic psalms, the reader is exhorted and instructed in the way of righteousness.

True False

44. The imprecatory psalms do not call for divine justice.

True False

45. Selah is used in Habakkuk chapter 3.

True False

46. Psalms is not a practical book.

True False

Name the literary devices used in Psalms:

47. _____ 48. _____

49. _____ 50. _____

51. _____ 52. _____

53. A "personification" literary device is to address inanimate things.

True False

54. The Hebrew title given to the anthology was "*tehillim*" meaning "praise songs".

True False

55. The three divisions of the Hebrew Bible are law, prophets, and covenants.

True False

56. David arranged psalms for temple use.

True False

57. Twenty-seven psalms are anonymous.

True False

58. The psalms were written over a period

of about 500 years.

True False

59. In the penitential psalms, confession of sin occupies the greater part of them.

True False

60. God's handiwork is the only inspiring subject for the poetical writings.

True False

61. Name the prominent subjects of Psalms:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

62. God is not the key person of the psalms.

True False

Match the words with the # of usages in Psalms:

- ___ 63. Judgment
- ___ 64. Righteous/righteousness
- ___ 65. Good-evil
- ___ 66. Sin/iniquity

A = 130 B = 65
C = 40 D = 100

67. It is Psalm 33 that affords us the experience of listening to Jesus communing with His Father in the crucifixion.

True False

68. There are 126 psychological experiences recorded in the book of Psalms.

True False

69. Psalms have a peculiar Jewish application.

True False

HOMEWORK 3, CHP IV

Name _____

1. Proverbs does not tell us to avoid bad company.

True False

2. The Proverbs of Solomon copied by Hezekiah's men cover wisdom for leaders and wise women.

True False

3. Solomon is the writer of four books of poetry.

True False

4. Solomon spoke 3,000 proverbs and wrote 1,005 songs.

True False

5. In the book of Proverbs, we read the Wisdom of Solomon.

True False

6. The orient and the ancient west are the home of proverbs.

True False

Match the person with the action:

___ 7. Composed by Solomon

___ 8. Taught to Solomon

A = 2nd person

B = 3rd person

9. Proverbs bears unscientific statements.

True False

10. Proverbs is a book on a high moral plane.

True False

11. Proverbs contradicts itself.

True False

12. The advice given in the book of Proverbs transcends all dispensations.

True False

Which is not a parallelism used in Proverbs?

13. Synonymous

14. Antithetic contrast

15. Sympathetic

16. Synthetic

17. The Hebrew word for proverb is:

A. *Mashal*

B. *Hokhmah*

C. *Acument*

D. None of the above

18. Following the introduction of the proverbs to the youth, there are 7 exhortations.

True False

19. Which does wisdom does not protect us from?

A. illicit sensuality

B. Foolish practices

C. Laziness

D. Self-assurance

E. Adultery

20. In the Proverbs of Solomon, there is a minimal amount of topical arrangement.

True False

21. The Proverbs of Solomon copied by Hezekiah's men is only 2 chapters.

True False

22. The words of Agur are the last two chapters of Proverbs.

True False

23. The last chapter of Proverbs has an acrostic of twenty-two verses.

True False

24. Proverbs is the third of the three Bible books designated as "wisdom literature".

True False

25. The basic truth of Proverbs is "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom".

True False

26. Neither Israel nor Jerusalem is even referred to in Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, or Job.

True False

27. The proverbs of chapters 25-29 were written by Solomon and edited about two hundred years later by a committee appointed by King Hezekiah.

True False

28. Proverbs and psalms were not written close together.

True False

29. Proverbs was designed to impart wisdom.

True False

30. In the English canon, Proverbs is the third of the five poetical books.

True False

Match the Proverbs reference with the New Testament quote or allusion.

___ 31. Proverbs 3:7

___ 32. Proverbs 3:34

___ 33. Proverbs 16:7

___ 34. Proverbs 11:31

___ 35. Proverbs 4:26

___ 36. Proverbs 25:6-7

A = 1 Peter 3:13

B = Hebrews 12:13

C = 1 Peter 4:18

D = Romans 12:16

E = James 4:6

F = Luke 14:10

37. James is sometimes referred to as the Proverbs of New Testament.

True False

38. The wise man of Proverbs is the righteous man.

True False

39. Most of the proverbs are not symmetrical.

True False

40. Which was Solomon not?

A. Musician B. Poet

C. Botanist

D. Clothier

E. Zoologist

F. Businessman

41. Much of Proverbs is addressed especially to young people.

True False

42. The counsel of Proverbs is not profitable for all people.

True False

Match the contrasting subjects of Proverbs.

___ 43. Wealth

A = Man

___ 44. Truth

B = Eternity

___ 45. Purity

C = Falsehood

___ 46. Time

D = Poverty

___ 47. God

E = Impurity

___ 48. Pleasure

F = Injustice

___ 49. Justice

G = Misery

50. The proverbs are secular maxims.

True False

51. The foolish woman is spiritual folly.

True False

HOMEWORK 4, CHP V

Name _____

1. Ecclesiastes speaks of the immutability of God's program.

True False

2. Wisdom and folly are not contrasted in Ecclesiastes.

True False

3. The conclusion of Ecclesiastes is to "fear God and keep His commandments".

True False

4. Ecclesiastes is a confession of failure and pessimism when God is excluded.
True False

5. In New Testament days a "goholeth" was an official speaker to an assembly of people.
True False

6. The author of Ecclesiastes is not named in the Bible text.
True False

7. Ecclesiastes is the fourth of five poetical books.
True False

8. In wisdom literature, the philosopher shares his observations, reflections, reasonings, and conclusions.
True False

9. The name "Lord" (Jehovah) is prominent in Ecclesiastes.
True False

10. The key word in Ecclesiastes is vanity.
True False

11. "Under the sun" is used 29 times in Ecclesiastes.
True False

12. Ecclesiastes develops the positive theme of overcoming the vanities of life by fearing a God who is good, just, and sovereign.
True False

13. The key chapter of Ecclesiastes is 13.
True False

14. Earthly prescriptions for happiness leave a bitter after-taste.
True False

15. The purposes of Ecclesiastes are:
A. Show the futility of pursuing materialistic, earthly goals
B. Point to God as the source of all bad
C. Both of the above

16. Solomon tried every field of endeavor and pleasure that is known to man and his conclusion was that all is vanity.
True False

Match the man with the condition:

___ 17. Fool in God's sight
___ 18. Sinner in God's sight
A = Job
B = Solomon

19. Knowledge and information are worth nothing without the basic principle of the fear of the Lord.
True False

20. Ecclesiastes is not a profound and problematic book.
True False

21. The Book of Ecclesiastes is a dramatic autobiography of King David's life.
True False

22. Ecclesiastes explores all but:
A. Fatalism B. Egoism
C. Religion D. Hedonism
E. Wealth

23. The betrayal of Christ by Judas was God-inspired.
True False

Match the vanity with the reference:

___ 24. Human avarice
___ 25. Human fame

___ 26. Human wisdom

___ 27. Human rivalry

___ 28. Human frivolities

A = Ecc. 4:4

B = Ecc. 4:8

C = Ecc. 1:15-16

D = Ecc. 4:16

F = Ecc. 7:4

29. Chapters 2 and 3 of Ecclesiastes explore the futility in social relationships and in religious relationships.

True False

Match the action with the result:

___ 30. Wisdom

___ 31. Self-righteousness

___ 32. Prosperity

___ 33. Self-control

___ 34. Adversity

___ 35. Immorality

___ 36. Magnify opportunities

___ 37. Sin

A = Fortunes can change suddenly

B = Invades all men

C = Twin extremes

D = God made both

E = Provides prospective

HOMEWORK 5, CHP VI

Name _____

1. Song of Solomon talks of falling in love.

True False

2. Man's total experience is directed by intellect, emotions, and will.

True False

3. The Song of Solomon is only a human love story.

True False

4. The traditional view is that Solomon was the author of Song of Solomon.

True False

5. Solomon probably wrote this book

when he was old.

True False

6. Song of Solomon is first of the Megilloth.

True False

7. Song of Solomon and Ephesians are alike in their reflection about a bridegroom and His bride.

True False

8. The main characters of Song of Solomon are Solomon, a Shulamite woman, and the sons of Jerusalem.

True False

9. Key words in Song of Solomon are love in marriage, beloved, and love.

True False

10. The husband and wife relationship is best not to be considered the primary application in Song of Solomon.

True False

11. Song of Songs offers a proper perspective of human love and avoids the extremes of lust and asceticism.

True False

12. In the broadening of love, the Shulamite has a troubled dream.

True False

13. Which did the Shulamite not do?

- A. Fished
- B. Pruned the vines
- C. Set traps for the little foxes
- D. Kept the flocks

14. Schools of interpretation say Song of Solomon is purely figurative.

True False

15. The characters of the dialogue of

Canticles are Solomon, the Shulamite, and the daughters of Jerusalem.

True False

16. There are different views as to the plot of Canticles because the speakers are identified by name in the Bible text.

True False

17. Human life finds its highest fulfillment in the love of Christ and His church.

True False

18. In Ecclesiastes we learn that with Christ, we cannot be satisfied.

True False

19. There is specific and direct reference to sin in Canticles.

True False

20. Ecclesiastes was written especially to stir up the feelings of God's people.

True False

21. The Christological purpose of Canticles is to inspire Christians to take time to meditate on Jesus Christ.

True False

22. Two other books of the Bible give such an extended description of the beauties of a love relationship between a man and a woman.

True False

23. In the physical, Song of Solomon does not describe sexual instincts.

True False

Quiz 1, Homework I

KEY

1. The three main types of Hebrew poetry are lyric, didactic, and dramatic.

True False

2. The friends of Job were Eliphaz, Bildad, Jehohaz, and Elihu.

True False

3. The key word of Job is:

- A. Suffering B. Sovereignty
C. Pain D. Loss

4. Even the blameless man needs to repent when he becomes proud and self-righteousness.

True False

5. Job recognized the utter majesty and sovereignty of the Lord, but did not repent.

True False

6. Job lived before or around the time of Abraham.

True False

7. Job was written long after Genesis.

True False

8. Job knew the reasons for his afflictions.

True False

9. Job's greatest desire had been for the presence and favor of God.

True False

10. True fear of God causes us to shun evil.

True False

11. Job's comforters reached wrong conclusions.

True False

12. Job made 4 basic complaints.

True False

13. God is punishing me was not one of Job's complaints.

True False

14. Zophar means "hairy" or "rough".

True False

15. Job's wife is the personal enemy of Job.

True False

16. In the deliverance of Job, God revealed His love.

True False

17. God's appearance to Job was a vindication of Job's uprightness.

True False

18. The word "death" in the Bible has only one meaning.

True False

19. Adam and Eve did not die a moral death.

True False

20. Death as a result of sin involves eternal death.

True False

21. The Bible speaks of the death of believers in comforting terms.

True False

22. While awaiting the bodily resurrection, believers are invisible disembodied spirits.

True False

23. Faithfulness to God guarantees believers freedom from trouble.

True False

24. Reasons believers suffer does not include:

A. Ongoing consequence of the fall of Adam and Eve

B. Consequences of their own actions

C. The hands of the devil

D. Because they do not have the mind of Christ

E. None of the above

25. Satan does not persecute believers.

True False

26. God does not use suffering in our lives as a catalyst to spiritual growth or change.

True False

27. There is no victory over personal sufferings.

True False

28. In suffering, we should turn to God in earnest prayer and seek his face.

True False

Quiz 2, Homework 2

Name _____

1. The abiding presence of the Holy Spirit and the blessed hope of the New Testament are in Psalms.

True False

2. You can have peace without putting down unrighteousness and rebellion.

True False

3. Psalms has no orderly manner of arrangement.

True False

4. In Psalms 4 we see the conflict between the seed of the woman and the serpent.

True False

5. There are 219 quotations of the Old Testament in the New.

True False

6. Psalms is divided into 6 books.

True False

7. The subject of Psalms 54 is "The Lord is our helper".

True False

8. Few of the Psalms specifically anticipated the life and ministry of Jesus Christ.

True False

9. The prophetic Psalms refer to a king of the house of David in general.

True False

10. The key word of Psalms is worship.

True False

11. The Psalms were used in the 3 temples.

True False

12. The two central themes of worship and praise are beautifully wed in Psalms 100.

True False

13. An acrostic psalms is where the first verse or line begins with the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, the next begins with the second, and so forth.

True False

14. The individual thanksgiving psalm does not have this element:

- A. Proclamation to praise God
- B. A summary statement
- C. A report of deliverance
- D. A renewed vow of tithing

15. A descriptive praise Psalm praises God for His attributes and acts.

True False

16. Enthronement psalms were sung by

pilgrims traveling up to Jerusalem for the three annual religious feasts.

True False

17. The imprecatory psalms:

- A. Do not call for divine justice
- B. Call for divine vengeance
- C. Condemn sin

18. Selah is used in Habakkuk chapter 3.

True False

19. Psalms is not a practical book.

True False

20. The literary devices used in Psalms does not include:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Apostofication
- E. None of the above

21. A "personification" literary device is to address inanimate things.

True False

22. The Hebrew title given to the anthology was "tehillim" meaning "praise songs".

True False

23. The three divisions of the Hebrew Bible are law, prophets, and covenants.

True False

24. David arranged psalms for temple use.

True False

25. Twenty-seven psalms are anonymous.

True False

26. The psalms were written over a period of about 500 years.
True False

27. Which is not a prominent subject of Psalms?
A. David
B. Names of God
C. Worship and praise
D. Sin and healing
E. Prophecies of Christ

28. God is not the key person of the psalms.
True False

Match the words with the # of usages in Psalms:

- ___ 29. Judgment
 - ___ 30. Righteous/righteousness
 - ___ 31. Good-evil
 - ___ 32. Sin/iniquity
- A = 130 B = 65
C = 40 D = 100

33. It is Psalm 33 that affords us the experience of listening to Jesus communing with His Father in the crucifixion.
True False

34. There are 126 psychological experiences recorded in the book of Psalms.
True False

35. Psalms have a peculiar Jewish application.
True False

Quiz 3, Homework 3

Name _____

1. Solomon is the writer of four books of poetry.

True False

2. Solomon spoke 3,000 proverbs and wrote 1,005 songs.

True False

3. In the book of Proverbs, we read the Wisdom of Solomon.

True False

4. The orient and the ancient west are the home of proverbs.

True False

Match the person with the action:

___ 5. Composed by Solomon

___ 6. Taught to Solomon

A = 2nd person

B = 3rd person

7. Proverbs bears unscientific statements.

True False

8. Proverbs is a book on a high moral plane.

True False

9. Proverbs contradicts itself.

True False

10. Following the introduction of the proverbs to the youth, there are 7 exhortations.

True False

11. Which does wisdom does not protect us from?

- A. Illicit sensuality
- B. Foolish practices
- C. Laziness
- D. Self-assurance
- E. Adultery

12. In the Proverbs of Solomon, there is a minimal amount of topical arrangement.

True False

13. The Proverbs of Solomon copied by Hezekiah's men is only 2 chapters.

True False

14. Proverbs and psalms were not written close together.

True False

15. Proverbs was designed to impart wisdom.

True False

16. James is sometimes referred to as the Proverbs of New Testament.

True False

17. Most of the proverbs are not symmetrical.

True False

18. Which was Solomon not?

- A. Musician
- B. Poet
- C. Botanist
- D. Clothier
- E. Zoologist
- F. Businessman

Quiz 4, Homework 4

Name _____

1. Wisdom and folly are not contrasted in Ecclesiastes.

True False

2. Ecclesiastes is a confession of failure and pessimism when God is excluded.

True False

3. In New Testament days a "goholeth" was an official speaker to an assembly of people.

True False

4. The author of Ecclesiastes is not named in the Bible text.

True False

5. Ecclesiastes is the fourth of five poetical books.

True False

6. The key word in Ecclesiastes is vanity.

True False

7. The key chapter of Ecclesiastes is 13.

True False

8. The purposes of Ecclesiastes are:

A. _____

B. _____
C. _____

Match the man with the condition:

- ___ 9. Fool in God's sight
___ 10. Sinner in God's sight
A = Job
B = Solomon

11. Knowledge and information are worth nothing without the basic principle of the fear of the Lord.

True False

12. Chapters 2 and 3 of Ecclesiastes explore the futility in social relationships and in religious relationships.

True False

Match the action with the result:

- ___ 13. Wisdom
___ 14. Self-righteousness
___ 15. Prosperity
___ 16. Self-control
___ 17. Adversity
___ 18. Immorality
___ 19. Magnify opportunities
___ 19. Sin

- A = Fortunes can change suddenly
B = Invades all men
C = Twin extremes
D = God made both
E = Provides prospective

Quiz 5, Homework 5

Name _____

1. Man's total experience is directed by intellect, emotions, and will.

True False

2. The Song of Solomon is only a human love story.

True False

3. Solomon probably wrote this book when he was old.

True False

4. Song of Solomon is first of the Megilloth.

True False

5. The main characters of Song of Solomon are Solomon, a Shulamite woman, and the sons of Jerusalem.

True False

6. Key words in Song of Solomon are love in marriage, beloved, and love.

True False

7. In the broadening of love, the Shulamite has a troubled dream.

True False

8. Which did the Shulamite not do?

- A. Fished

9. The book of Job divides into four parts.

True False

10. Job's greatest desire had been for the presence and favor of God.

True False

11. True fear of God causes us to shun evil.

True False

12. Job made 4 basic complaints.

True False

13. Eliphaz was a native of Shuah.

True False

14. Zophar means "hairy" or "rough".

True False

15. Elihu means "He is no God".

True False

16. Job's wife is the personal enemy of Job.

True False

17. In His 3rd. speech, God reveals His sovereign authority.

True False

18. By committing himself to God in faith, Job proved Satan's accusations wrong.

True False

19. The word "death" in the Bible has only one meaning.

True False

20. Death as a result of sin involves eternal death.

True False

21. While awaiting the bodily resurrection,

believers are invisible disembodied spirits.

True False

22. Faithfulness to God guarantees believers freedom from trouble.

True False

23. Reasons believers suffer does not include:

A. Ongoing consequence of the fall of Adam and Eve

B. Consequences of their own actions

C. The hands of the devil

D. Because they do not have the mind of Christ

E. None of the above

24. Satan does not persecute believers.

True False

25. God does not use suffering in our lives as a catalyst to spiritual growth or change.

True False

26. There is no victory over personal sufferings.

True False

27. In suffering, we should turn to God in earnest prayer and seek his face.

True False

28. In coping with suffering, we should read the word of God.

True False

29. Christ is the object of praise in every Psalm.

True False

30. The Psalms deal with Christ belonging to Israel but not Israel belonging to Christ.

True False

31. The Psalms are English in expectation and hope.

True False

32. The abiding presence of the Holy Spirit and the blessed hope of the New Testament are in Psalms.

True False

33. The types of Psalms includes: (mark as many as necessary)

___A. Penitential ___B. Historic
___C. Nature ___D. Historical
___E. Messianic

34. Psalms has no orderly manner of arrangement.

True False

35. In Psalms 4 we see the conflict between the seed of the woman and the serpent.

True False

36. In Psalms 7 we see the salvation of man coming through the bruising of the head.

True False

37. Psalms is divided into 6 books.

True False

38. The subject of Psalms 54 is "The Lord is our helper".

True False

39. Psalms 65 instructs us to thirst for God.

True False

40. Which is Psalms 134 subject?

- A. Trust in the God of David
- B. Praise the Lord in the evening
- C. Tears in exile.
- D. Preserve me from violence.

41. Few of the Psalms specifically anticipated the life and ministry of Jesus Christ.

True False

42. The prophetic Psalms refer to a king of the house of David in general.

True False

43. The Psalms were used in the 3 temples.

True False

44. An acrostic psalms is where the first verse or line begins with the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, the next begins with the second, and so forth.

True False

45. The individual thanksgiving psalm does not have this element:

- A. Proclamation to praise God
- B. A summary statement
- C. A report of deliverance
- D. A renewed vow of tithing

46. Enthronement psalms were sung by pilgrims traveling up to Jerusalem for the three annual religious feasts.

True False

48. Selah is used in Habakkuk chapter. 3.

True False

49. Psalms is not a practical book.

True False

50. A "personification" literary device is to

address inanimate things.

True False

51. God is not the key person of the psalms.

True False

Final Exam, Homework 3-5

Name _____

1. The Proverbs of Solomon copied by Hezekiah's men cover wisdom for leaders and wise women.

True False

2. Solomon spoke 3,000 proverbs and wrote 1,005 songs.

True False

3. In the book of Proverbs, we read the Wisdom of Solomon.

True False

4. The orient and the ancient west are the home of proverbs.

True False

5. Proverbs bears unscientific statements.

True False

6. Proverbs is a book on a high moral plane.

True False

7. Proverbs contradicts itself.

True False

8. The Hebrew word for proverb is:

- A. *Mashal* B. *Hokhmah*
C. *Acument* D. None of the above

9. Following the introduction of the proverbs to the youth, there are 7 exhortations.

True False

10. The Proverbs of Solomon copied by

Hezekiah's men is only 2 chapters.

True False

11. The words of Agur are the last two chapters of Proverbs.

True False

12. The last chapter of Proverbs has an acrostic of twenty-two verses.

True False

13. The proverbs of chapters 25-29 were written by Solomon and edited about two hundred years later by a committee appointed by King Hezekiah.

True False

14. Proverbs and psalms were not written close together.

True False

15. Most of the proverbs are not symmetrical.

True False

16. Which was Solomon not?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. Musician | B. Poet |
| C. Botanist | D. Clothier |
| E. Zoologist | F. Businessman |

17. Much of Proverbs is addressed especially to young people.

True False

18. The counsel of Proverbs is not profitable for all people.

True False

Match the contrasting subjects of Proverbs.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| ___ 19. Wealth | A = Man |
| ___ 20. Truth | B = Eternity |
| ___ 21. Purity | C = Falsehood |
| ___ 22. Time | D = Poverty |

___ 23. God E = Impurity

___ 24. Pleasure F = Injustice

___ 25. Justice G = Misery

26. Ecclesiastes is a confession of failure and pessimism when God is excluded.

True False

27. In New Testament days a "goholeth" was an official speaker to an assembly of people.

True False

28. The author of Ecclesiastes is not named in the Bible text.

True False

29. Ecclesiastes is the fourth of five poetical books.

True False

30. In wisdom literature, the philosopher shares his observations, reflections, reasoning's, and conclusions.

True False

31. "Under the sun" is used 29 times in Ecclesiastes.

True False

32. Ecclesiastes develops the positive theme of overcoming the vanities of life by fearing a God who is good, just, and sovereign.

True False

33. The key chapter of Ecclesiastes is 13.

True False

34. Earthly prescriptions for happiness leave a bitter after-taste.

True False

35. The purposes of Ecclesiastes are:
A. Show the futility of pursuing materialistic, earthly goals

B. Point to God as the source of all bad
C. Both of the above
36. Ecclesiastes is not a profound and problematic book.
True False

37. The book of Ecclesiastes is a dramatic autobiography of King David's life.
True False

38. Ecclesiastes explores all but:
A. Fatalism B. Egoism
C. Religion D. Hedonism
E. Wealth

39. The betrayal of Christ by Judas was God-inspired.
True False

40. Chapters 2 and 3 of Ecclesiastes explore the futility in social relationships and in religious relationships.
True False

Match the action with the result:

- ___ 41. Wisdom
- ___ 42. Self-righteousness
- ___ 43. Prosperity
- ___ 44. Self-control
- ___ 45. Adversity
- ___ 46. Immorality
- ___ 47. Magnify opportunities
- ___ 48. Sin

A =Fortunes can change suddenly

B = Invades all men

C = Twin extremes

D = God made both

E = Provides prospective

49. Song of Solomon talks of falling in love.
True False

50. Man's total experience is directed by intellect, emotions, and will.
True False

51. The Song of Solomon is only a human love story.
True False

52. Solomon probably wrote this book when he was old.
True False

53. Song of Solomon and Ephesians are alike in their reflection about a bridegroom and His bride.
True False

54. The main characters of Song of Solomon are Solomon, a Shulamite woman, and the sons of Jerusalem.
True False

55. Key words in Song of Solomon are love in marriage, beloved, and love.
True False

56. The husband and wife relationship is best not to be considered the primary application in Song of Solomon.
True False

57. In the broadening of love, the Shulamite has a troubled dream.
True False

58. Which did the Shulamite not do?
A. Fished
B. Pruned the vines
C. Set traps for the little foxes
D. Kept the flocks

59. Schools of interpretation say Song of Solomon is purely figurative.

True False

60. There are different views as to the plot of Canticles because the speakers are identified by name in the Bible text.

True False

61. Human life finds its highest fulfillment in the love of Christ and His church.

True False

62. In Ecclesiastes we learn that with Christ, we cannot be satisfied.

True False

63. There is specific and direct reference to sin in Canticles.

True False

64. Ecclesiastes was written especially to stir up the feelings of God's people.

True False

65. The Christological purpose of Canticles is to inspire Christians to take time to meditate on Jesus Christ.

True False

66. Two other books of the Bible give such an extended description of the beauties of a love relationship between a man and a woman.

True False

67. In the physical, Song of Solomon does not describe sexual instincts.

True False

