Chapter 1: Welcome to the Hermeneutical Triad: History, Literature, and Theology

1. Define hermeneutics
   a. The study of the Greek god Hermes
   b. The principles of understanding the Bible, established by Herman Eutics.
   c. The study of the methodological principles of interpretation, in particular the Bible
   d. The triadic equation
   e. None of the above

2. Which of the following is the main goal of hermeneutics?
   a. Understanding the text as “what it means to me.”
   b. Understanding the text according to the author’s intention.
   c. Understanding the text according to modern sensibilities
   d. Understanding the text based on my favorite English translation
   e. None of the above

3. The task of interpreting Scripture should be handled carefully because
   a. Scripture is God’s inspired Word
   b. Scripture is God’s divine self-disclosure
   c. Scripture is authoritative
   d. Scripture is inerrant
   e. All of the above

4. The biblical interpreter should display the following characteristic(s)
   a. Humility
   b. The ability to listen carefully
   c. Spirit-filled
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

5. Which two schools of thought emerged from the early church fathers?
   a. Alexandria and Antioch
   b. Jerome and Augustine
   c. Plato and Aristotle
   d. Cyril of Alexandria and Gregory the Great
   e. None of the above
6. Which of the following is not one of the three points of the triad?
   a. History
   b. Literature
   c. Theology
   d. Prophecy
   e. None of the above

7. Which of these is not one of the three subcategories for literature?
   a. Genre
   b. Canon
   c. Language
   d. Ancient Near Eastern
   e. None of the above

8. Which of the following is part of the fourfold sense of Scripture?
   a. Literal
   b. Allegorical
   c. Tropological
   d. Anagogical
   e. All of the above

9. Aesthetic theology overemphasizes which point(s) of the triad?
   a. History
   b. Literature
   c. Theology
   d. A and C
   e. None of the above

10. Which of the following is an interpretive and communicative competency?
    a. Historical-cultural awareness
    b. Canonical consciousness
    c. Sensitivity to genre
    d. Literary and linguistic competence
    e. All of the above
Quiz #2

Chapter 2: Setting the Stage: Historical-Cultural Background

1. Define *terminus ad quem*.
   a. The beginning of an era
   b. The end of an era
   c. The earliest possible date
   d. Latest possible date
   e. None of the above

2. The Second Temple Period is the
   a. Controversy as to whether the Bible is an accurate source of information
   b. Period between the Roman emperors Augustus and Claudius
   c. Period between the rebuilding of the temple subsequent to the return from the exile and the destruction of the temple in AD 70
   d. The period unveiled by the Gallio inscription
   e. None of the above

Identify the correct date/event to go with the biblical text/story

3. 605 BC: First deportation to Babylon
   a. Jeremiah 38–45
   b. Ezra 1–4
   c. Malachi
   d. Daniel 1
   e. None of the above

4. 586 BC: Third deportation to Babylon
   a. Jeremiah 38–45
   b. Ezra 1–4
   c. Acts 1–2
   d. Luke 2:1
   e. None of the above

5. 536 BC: Decree of Cyrus allowing return
   a. Haggai; Ezra 5–7
   b. Gospels’ passion narratives
   c. Ezra 1–4
   d. Malachi
   e. None of the above

6. 520 BC: Work on temple renewed under Darius
   a. Malachi
b. Acts 1–2
  c. Luke 2:1
  d. Haggai; Ezra 5–7
  e. None of the above

7. 430 BC: End of Old Testament prophetic period
   a. Acts 1–2
   b. Jeremiah 38–45
   c. Malachi
   d. Daniel 1
   e. None of the above

8. 5 BC: Jesus’ Birth
   a. Daniel 1
   b. Luke 2:1
   c. Jeremiah 38–45
   d. Acts 1–2
   e. None of the above

9. Spring AD 33: Crucifixion and Resurrection
   a. Gospels passion narratives
   b. Acts 1–2
   c. Luke 2:1
   d. Malachi
   e. None of the above

10. Ascension and Pentecost
    a. Daniel 1
    b. Haggai; Ezra 5–7
    c. Luke 2:1
    d. Acts 1–2
    e. None of the above
Quiz #3

Chapter 3: The Old Testament Canon: The Law, the Prophets, and the Writings

1. What are the elements of Old Testament revelation?
   a. Law
   b. Prophets
   c. Writings
   d. All of the above
   e. A and B

2. Which is not one of the three primary themes that form the basic focal point of the Old Testament?
   a. Law
   b. Exodus
   c. Covenant
   d. Temple
   e. All of the above

3. What concept ties these three themes together, ultimately culminating in the new covenant?
   a. Messiah
   b. God
   c. Jesus
   d. Holy Spirit
   e. All of the above

Define the following terms:

4. Covenant
   a. An agreement between two parties presented either as the will or intentions of a superior to an inferior or an agreement between equals
   b. An expression of God’s will and moral standards for human conduct delivered as instructional material
   c. Historical details concerning God’s deliverance of the Hebrews out of Egypt, his guidance of them through the wilderness, and eventual bringing them into the Promised Land
   d. God’s promised anointed divine representative who would deliver his people and rule as king in earth’s final state
   e. None of the above

5. Exodus event
   a. An agreement between two parties presented either as the will or intentions of a superior to an inferior or an agreement between equals
b. An expression of God’s will and moral standards for human conduct delivered as instructional material

c. Historical details concerning God’s deliverance of the Hebrews out of Egypt, his guidance of them through the wilderness, and eventual bringing them into the Promised Land

d. God’s promised anointed divine representative who would deliver his people and rule as king in earth’s final state

e. None of the above

6. Law

a. An agreement between two parties presented either as the will or intentions of a superior to an inferior or an agreement between equals

b. An expression of God’s will and moral standards for human conduct delivered as instructional material

c. Historical details concerning God’s deliverance of the Hebrews out of Egypt, his guidance of them through the wilderness, and eventual bringing them into the Promised Land

d. God’s promised anointed divine representative who would deliver his people and rule as king in earth’s final state

e. None of the above

7. Messiah

a. An agreement between two parties presented either as the will or intentions of a superior to an inferior or an agreement between equals

b. An expression of God’s will and moral standards for human conduct delivered as instructional material

c. Historical details concerning God’s deliverance of the Hebrews out of Egypt, his guidance of them through the wilderness, and eventual bringing them into the Promised Land

d. God’s promised anointed divine representative who would deliver his people and rule as king in earth’s final state

e. None of the above

8. Royal grant treaty

a. Privileges or benefits granted by a king to a vassal or servant for faithful and loyal service

b. An expression of God’s will and moral standards for human conduct delivered as instructional material

c. An agreement whereby the enacting party imposes covenant stipulations upon a vassal

d. God’s promised anointed divine representative who would deliver his people and rule as king in earth’s final state

e. None of the above

9. Suzerainty treaty
a. Privileges or benefits granted by a king to a vassal or servant for faithful and loyal service
b. An expression of God’s will and moral standards for human conduct delivered as instructional material
c. An agreement whereby the enacting party imposes covenant stipulations upon a vassal
d. God’s promised anointed divine representative who would deliver his people and rule as king in earth’s final state
e. None of the above

10. New covenant
a. Privileges or benefits granted by a king to a vassal or servant for faithful and loyal service
b. An expression of God’s will and moral standards for human conduct delivered as instructional material
c. An agreement whereby the enacting party imposes covenant stipulations upon a vassal
d. God’s promised anointed divine representative who would deliver his people and rule as king in earth’s final state
e. None of the above
Quiz #4


1. Where does Jesus speak about the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings all speaking of him?
   a. Luke 24
   b. Acts 24
   c. 1 Corinthians 15
   d. Genesis 1–2
   e. None of the Above

2. Which New Testament book provides the historical framework for Paul’s ministry and the history of the early church?
   a. Luke
   b. Acts
   c. 1 Corinthians
   d. John
   e. None of the Above

3. In which book and chapter does Paul state the content of the Christian gospel?
   a. Romans 1
   b. Galatians 2
   c. Acts 4
   d. Ephesians 6
   e. None of the Above

4. Which of the following is not one of the vantage points from which Paul’s letters can be studied in relation to one another?
   a. Canonically
   b. Chronologically
   c. Covenantally
   d. A and C
   e. None of the above

5. To which two chapters in the Bible does Revelation 21–22 correspond?
   a. Genesis 1–2
   b. Joshua 1–2
   c. Psalms 1–2
   d. John 1–2
   e. None of the above

6. Around which two Old Testament characters does Matthew structure his genealogy?
   a. Abraham, David
b. David, Solomon
c. Elijah, Elisha
d. Saul, Hezekiah
e. Moses, Isaiah

Define the following:

7. Nomina sacra
   a. Contracted words for deity in early Greek New Testament manuscripts
   b. The most perfect example
   c. Second Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ
   d. End-time
   e. None of the above

8. Par excellence
   a. Contracted words for deity in early Greek New Testament manuscripts
   b. The most perfect example
   c. Second Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ
   d. End-time
   e. None of the above

9. Parousia
   a. Contracted words for deity in early Greek New Testament manuscripts
   b. The most perfect example
   c. Second Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ
   d. End-time
   e. None of the above

10. Farewell Discourse
    a. Contracted words for deity in early Greek New Testament manuscripts
    b. The most perfect example
    c. Second Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ
    d. End-time
    e. None of the above
Define the following:

1. **Narrative**
   a. A literary genre that builds its sentences and paragraphs around discourses, episodes, or scenes
   b. Presentation of history that includes theological interpretation
   c. The person opposing the protagonist
   d. A dramatic turn of events often involving reversal of expectations
   e. None of the above

2. **Account**
   a. A literary genre that builds its sentences and paragraphs around discourses, episodes, or scenes
   b. Presentation of history that includes theological interpretation
   c. The person opposing the protagonist
   d. A dramatic turn of events often involving reversal of expectations
   e. None of the above

3. **Irony**
   a. A literary genre that builds its sentences and paragraphs around discourses, episodes, or scenes
   b. Presentation of history that includes theological interpretation
   c. The person opposing the protagonist
   d. A dramatic turn of events often involving reversal of expectations
   e. None of the above

4. **Plot**
   a. A literary genre that builds its sentences and paragraphs around discourses, episodes, or scenes
   b. Presentation of history that includes theological interpretation
   c. The person opposing the protagonist
   d. A dramatic turn of events often involving reversal of expectations
   e. None of the above

5. **Antagonist**
   a. A literary genre that builds its sentences and paragraphs around discourses, episodes, or scenes
   b. Presentation of history that includes theological interpretation
   c. The person opposing the protagonist
   d. A dramatic turn of events often involving reversal of expectations
6. Report
   a. A narrative providing historical information
   b. The arrangement of the events in the story
   c. Information as to the place, time, and circumstances of a given event
   d. A literary genre that builds its sentences and paragraphs around discourses, episodes or scenes
   e. None of the above

7. Setting
   a. A narrative providing historical information
   b. The arrangement of the events in the story
   c. Information as to the place, time, and circumstances of a given event
   d. A literary genre that builds its sentences and paragraphs around discourses, episodes or scenes
   e. None of the above

8. Satire
   a. A narrative providing historical information
   b. The arrangement of the events in the story
   c. Information as to the place, time, and circumstances of a given event
   d. A literary genre that builds its sentences and paragraphs around discourses, episodes or scenes
   e. None of the above

9. Which of the following is not an external element of a narrative
   a. Author
   b. Narrator
   c. Reader
   d. Protagonist
   e. All of the above

10. Which of the following is not one of the three external and the three internal elements of biblical narrative?
    a. Setting
    b. Plot
    c. Characterization
    d. Report
    e. All of the above
Quiz #6

Chapter 6: Words of Wisdom: Poetry and Wisdom

Identify the following:

1. The heavens declare the glory of God; the skies proclaim the work of his hands (Psalm 19:1)
   a. Similar parallelism
   b. Antithetic parallelism
   c. Progressive parallelism
   d. Chiastic structure
   e. None of the above

2. If you have been trapped by what you said; ensnared by the words of your mouth (Proverbs 6:2)
   a. Similar parallelism
   b. Antithetic parallelism
   c. Progressive parallelism
   d. Chiastic structure
   e. None of the above

3. Righteousness exalts a nation, But sin is a disgrace to any people (Proverbs 14:34)
   a. Similar parallelism
   b. Antithetic parallelism
   c. Progressive parallelism
   d. Chiastic structure
   e. None of the above

4. Have mercy on me, O God have mercy on me, for in you my soul takes refuge (Psalm 57:1)
   a. Similar parallelism
   b. Antithetic parallelism
   c. Progressive parallelism
   d. Chiastic structure
   e. None of the above

5. Wait for the LORD be strong and take heart and wait for the LORD (Psalm 27:14)
   a. Similar parallelism
   b. Antithetic parallelism
c. Progressive parallelism
d. Chiastic structure
e. None of the above

6. What is the basic building block of biblical poetry?
   a. Colon
   b. Verse
   c. Stanza
   d. Lexeme
   e. None of the above

7. Anthropomorphism
   a. ascription of animal qualities to God
   b. parallel thought over two successive lines of poetry
   c. ascription of human characteristics or qualities to God
   d. short, witty, and instructive saying
   e. None of the above

8. Apophthegm
   a. ascription of animal qualities to God
   b. parallel thought over two successive lines of poetry
   c. ascription of human characteristics or qualities to God
   d. short, witty, and instructive saying
   e. None of the above

9. Bicolon
   a. ascription of animal qualities to God
   b. parallel thought over two successive lines of poetry
   c. ascription of human characteristics or qualities to God
   d. short, witty, and instructive saying
   e. None of the above

10. Zoomorphism
    a. ascription of animal qualities to God
    b. parallel thought over two successive lines of poetry
    c. ascription of human characteristics or qualities to God
    d. short, witty, and instructive saying
    e. None of the above
Quiz #7

Chapter 7: Back to the Future: Prophecy

1. Covenant lawsuit
   a. A type of prophetic judgment speech in which God summons his people to appear before him for covenant violations.
   b. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment in which the prophet deplores the state of affairs among God’s people.
   c. An account of the prophet’s calling, life, and work
   d. Prophecy that deals with God’s promise of deliverance, a kingdom oracle, or apocalyptic.
   e. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment that involves invective, threat and criticism.

2. Salvation oracle
   a. A type of prophetic judgment speech in which God summons his people to appear before him for covenant violations.
   b. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment in which the prophet deplores the state of affairs among God’s people.
   c. An account of the prophet’s calling, life, and work
   d. Prophecy that deals with God’s promise of deliverance, a kingdom oracle, or apocalyptic.
   e. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment that involves invective, threat and criticism.

3. Woe oracle
   a. A type of prophetic judgment speech in which God summons his people to appear before him for covenant violations.
   b. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment in which the prophet deplores the state of affairs among God’s people.
   c. An account of the prophet’s calling, life, and work
   d. Prophecy that deals with God’s promise of deliverance, a kingdom oracle, or apocalyptic.
   e. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment that involves invective, threat and criticism.

4. Lament
   a. A type of prophetic judgment speech in which God summons his people to appear before him for covenant violations.
   b. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment in which the prophet deplores the state of affairs among God’s people.
   c. An account of the prophet’s calling, life, and work
d. Prophecy that deals with God’s promise of deliverance, a kingdom oracle, or apocalyptic.
e. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment that involves invective, threat and criticism.

5. Prophetic narrative
   a. A type of prophetic judgment speech in which God summons his people to appear before him for covenant violations.
   b. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment in which the prophet deplores the state of affairs among God’s people.
   c. An account of the prophet’s calling, life, and work
   d. Prophecy that deals with God’s promise of deliverance, a kingdom oracle, or apocalyptic.
   e. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment that involves invective, threat and criticism.

6. Vision or dream report
   a. A type of prophetic judgment speech in which God summons his people to appear before him for covenant violations.
   b. A special type of prophetic announcement of judgment in which the prophet deplores the state of affairs among God’s people.
   c. An account of the prophet’s calling, life, and work
   d. Prophecy that deals with God’s promise of deliverance, a kingdom oracle, or apocalyptic.
   e. None of the above

Identify the genre of the following prophetic texts:

7. Who is wise? He will realize these things.
   Who is discerning? He will understand them.
The ways of the Lord are right;
The righteous walk in them,
But the rebellious stumble in them (Hosea 14:9)
   a. Wisdom
   b. Satire
   c. Disputation
   d. Exhortation Speech
   e. None of the above

8. The swift will not escape the strong will not muster their strength, and the warrior will not save his life.
The archer will not stand his ground, the fleet footed soldier will not get away, and the horseman will not save his life.
Even the bravest warriors will flee naked on that day, declares the LORD. (Amos 2:14–16)
9. “A son honors his father and a servant his master. If I am a father, where is the honor due me? If I am a master, where is the respect due me?” says the LORD Almighty. “It is you, O priests who show contempt for my name.”
   “But you ask, ‘How have we shown contempt for your name?’” (Mal.1:6–7)
   a. Wisdom
   b. Satire
   c. Disputation
   d. Exhortation Speech
   e. None of the above

10. Come all who are thirsty, come to the waters;
    And you who have no money, come buy and eat!
    Come, buy wine and milk without money and without cost.
    Why spend money on what is not bread,
    and your labor on what does not satisfy?
    Listen to me, and eat what is good,
    and your soul will delight in the richest of fare.
    Give ear and come to me;
    hear me, that your soul may live.
    I will make an everlasting covenant with you;
    my faithful love promised to David. (Isa. 55:1–3)
   a. Wisdom
   b. Satire
   c. Disputation
   d. Exhortation Speech
   e. None of the above
Quiz #8

Chapter 8: Hearing the Good News: New Testament Historical Narrative (Gospel & Acts)

1. Four-Source Hypothesis
   a. Study of the gospels that focuses on the period of oral transmission
   b. Modification of the Two-Source hypothesis by B. H. Streeter, which adds “M” and “L” for material unique to Matthew and Luke as sources
   c. Theory popularized by J. J. Griesbach that Matthew wrote first, then Luke using Matthew, then Mark using both Matthew and Luke.
   d. Hypothetical document containing material common to Matthew and Luke (from the German word “Quelle,” meaning source)
   e. None of the above.

2. Griesbach Hypothesis
   a. Study of the gospels that focuses on the period of oral transmission
   b. Modification of the Two-Source hypothesis by B. H. Streeter, which adds “M” and “L” for material unique to Matthew and Luke as sources
   c. Theory that Matthew wrote first, then Luke using Matthew, then Mark using both Matthew and Luke.
   d. Hypothetical document containing material common to Matthew and Luke (from the German word “Quelle,” meaning source)
   e. None of the above.

3. Form Criticism
   a. Study of the Gospels that focuses on the period of oral transmission
   b. Modification of the Two-Source hypothesis by B. H. Streeter, which adds “M” and “L” for material unique to Matthew and Luke as sources
   c. Theory popularized by J. J. Griesbach that Matthew wrote first, then Luke using Matthew, then Mark using both Matthew and Luke.
   d. Hypothetical document containing material common to Matthew and Luke (from the German word “Quelle,” meaning source)
   e. None of the above.

4. Markan Priority
   a. Study of the gospels that focuses on the period of oral transmission
   b. Modification of the Two-Source hypothesis by B. H. Streeter, which adds “M” and “L” for material unique to Matthew and Luke as sources
   c. Theory popularized by J. J. Griesbach that Matthew wrote first, then Luke using Matthew, then Mark using both Matthew and Luke
   d. Hypothetical document containing material common to Matthew and Luke (from the German word “Quelle,” meaning source)
   e. None of the above
5. Q
   a. Study of the gospels that focuses on the period of oral transmission
   b. Modification of the Two-Source hypothesis by B. H. Streeter, which adds “M” and “L” for material unique to Matthew and Luke as sources
   c. Theory popularized by J. J. Griesbach that Matthew wrote first, then Luke using Matthew, then Mark using both Matthew and Luke
   d. Hypothetical document containing material common to Matthew and Luke
   e. None of the above

6. Two-Document Hypothesis
   a. Theory that Matthew was the first to write his Gospel
   b. Theory that Mark (written first) and “Q” served as sources for Matthew and Luke
   c. String of “I am” statements
   d. Initial study of a given incident in the Gospel in which it is narrated
   e. None of the above

7. Matthean Priority
   a. Theory that Matthew was the first to write his Gospel
   b. Theory that Mark (written first) and “Q” served as the 2 sources for Matthew and Luke
   c. String of “I am” statements
   d. Initial study of a given incident in the Gospel in which it is narrated
   e. None of the above

8. Vertical reading
   a. Theory that Matthew was the first to write his Gospel
   b. Theory that Mark (written first) and “Q” served as the 2 sources for Matthew and Luke
   c. String of “I am” statements
   d. Initial study of a given incident in the Gospel in which it is narrated
   e. None of the above

9. Aretology
   a. Theory that Matthew was the first to write his Gospel
   b. Theory that Mark (written first) and “Q” served as the 2 sources for Matthew and Luke
   c. String of “I am” statements
   d. Initial study of a given incident in the Gospel in which it is narrated
   e. None of the above

10. Which Gospel is not part of the Synoptic Gospels?
    a. Matthew
    b. Mark
    c. Luke
    d. John
    e. None of the above

Quiz #9
Chapter 9: Calling for Discernment: Parables

1. Parable
   a. True-to-life or realistic story told in form of an extended simile, short story, or allegorical parable to teach a spiritual lesson
   b. Series of related metaphors
   c. A figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially like each other
   d. A form of overstatement in which literal fulfillment or portrayal is impossible
   e. None of the above

2. Hyperbole
   a. True-to-life or realistic story told in form of an extended simile, short story, or allegorical parable to teach a spiritual lesson
   b. Series of related metaphors
   c. A figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially like each other
   d. A form of overstatement in which literal fulfillment or portrayal is impossible
   e. None of the above

3. Paradox
   a. True-to-life or realistic story told in form of an extended simile, short story, or allegorical parable to teach a spiritual lesson
   b. Series of related metaphors
   c. A figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially like each other
   d. A form of overstatement in which literal fulfillment or portrayal is impossible
   e. None of the above

4. Simile
   a. True-to-life or realistic story told in form of an extended simile, short story, or allegorical parable to teach a spiritual lesson
   b. Series of related metaphors
   c. A figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially like each other
   d. A form of overstatement in which literal fulfillment or portrayal is impossible
   e. None of the above

5. Allegory
   a. True-to-life or realistic story told in form of an extended simile, short story, or allegorical parable to teach a spiritual lesson
   b. Series of related metaphors
   c. A figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially like each other
   d. A form of overstatement in which literal fulfillment or portrayal is impossible
   e. None of the above

6. Riddle
   a. A simple statement with a hidden meaning which the hearer must uncover
b. True-to-life or realistic story told in form of an extended simile, short story, or allegorical parable to teach a spiritual lesson

c. Series of related metaphors
d. A figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially like each other
e. None of the above

7. Which of the following is a characteristic of parables given in the chapter?
   a. earthiness
   b. conciseness
   c. major and minor points
   d. repetition
   e. All of the above

8. Pun
   a. A play on words in which one word may have more than one meaning, or two similar-sounding words may be intentionally used to suggest two or more different meanings
   b. True-to-life or realistic story told in form of an extended simile, short story, or allegorical parable to teach a spiritual lesson
   c. Series of related metaphors
d. A figure of speech that compares two things that are essentially like each other
e. None of the above

9. *Sitz im Leben*
   a. A play on words in which one word may have more than one meaning, or two similar-sounding words may be intentionally used to suggest two or more different meanings
   b. True-to-life or realistic story told in form of an extended simile, short story, or allegorical parable to teach a spiritual lesson
   c. The life-setting of a given literary unit in history
d. The life setting of the Church at the time of composition
e. None of the above

10. *Sitz im Leben der Kirche*
    a. A play on words in which one word may have more than one meaning, or two similar-sounding words may be intentionally used to suggest two or more different meanings
    b. True-to-life or realistic story told in form of an extended simile, short story, or allegorical parable to teach a spiritual lesson
c. The life-setting of a given literary unit in history
d. The life setting of the church at the time of composition
e. None of the above
Quiz #10

Chapter 10: Going by the Letter: Epistles

1. Amanuensis
   a. Rule of equivalence, that is, the principle of Scripture interpreting Scripture
   b. The theory that a later author edited what the original author wrote while attributing the writing to the original author or writing in another person’s name without intent to deceive
   c. Scribe or secretary who wrote down the message of the author of an epistle, whether by way of word-by-word dictation or by filling out the sense of a missive
   d. A writing in which a later follower attributes his own work to his revered teacher in order to perpetuate that person’s teachings and influence
   e. None of the above

2. Allonymity
   a. Scribe or secretary who wrote down the message of the author of an epistle, whether by way of word-by-word dictation or by filling out the sense of a missive
   b. The theory that a later author edited what the original author wrote while attributing the writing to the original author or writing in another person’s name without intent to deceive
   c. A writing in which a later follower attributes his own work to his revered teacher in order to perpetuate that person’s teachings and influence
   d. Rule of equivalence, that is, the principle of Scripture interpreting Scripture
   e. None of the above

3. Gezera shawah
   a. Rule of equivalence, that is, the principle of Scripture interpreting Scripture
   b. The theory that a later author edited what the original author wrote while attributing the writing to the original author or writing in another person’s name without intent to deceive
   c. A writing in which a later follower attributes his own work to his revered teacher in order to perpetuate that person’s teachings and influence
   d. Scribe or secretary who wrote down the message of the author of an epistle, whether by way of word-by-word dictation or by filling out the sense of a missive
   e. None of the above

4. Pseudonymity
   a. The theory that a later author edited what the original author wrote while attributing the writing to the original author or writing in another person’s name without intent to deceive
   b. Rule of equivalence, that is, the principle of Scripture interpreting Scripture
   c. Scribe or secretary who wrote down the message of the author of an epistle, whether by way of word-by-word dictation or by filling out the sense of a missive
d. A writing in which a later follower attributes his own work to his revered teacher in order to perpetuate that person’s teachings and influence

e. None of the above

5. Which is not a part of are the three major divisions of an epistle?
   a. Opening
   b. Body
   c. Closing
   d. Thesis
   e. All of the above

6. *Paraenesis*
   a. Exhortation
   b. Recapitulation of the basic points aimed at evoking a sympathetic response
   c. Confirmation setting forth logical arguments
   d. A summary of the central thesis or theses to be proved
   e. None of the above

7. *Probatio*
   a. Exhortation
   b. Recapitulation of the basic points aimed at evoking a sympathetic response
   c. Confirmation setting forth logical arguments
   d. A summary of the central thesis or theses to be proved
   e. None of the above

8. *Peroratio*
   a. Exhortation
   b. Recapitulation of the basic points aimed at evoking a sympathetic response
   c. Confirmation setting forth logical arguments
   d. A summary of the central thesis or theses to be proved
   e. None of the above

9. *Propositio*
   a. Exhortation
   b. Recapitulation of the basic points aimed at evoking a sympathetic response
   c. Confirmation setting forth logical arguments
   d. A summary of the central thesis or theses to be proved
   e. None of the above

10. *Pesher*
    a. Exhortation
    b. Recapitulation of the basic points aimed at evoking a sympathetic response
    c. Confirmation setting forth logical arguments
    d. A summary of the central thesis or theses to be proved
    e. None of the above
Quiz #11

Chapter 11: Visions of the End: Apocalyptic Literature (Revelation)

1. Allusion
   a. An authorially intended reference to a preceding text of Scripture involving verbal or, at minimum, conceptual similarity
   b. Denotes a worldview ideology, or theology merging the eschatological aims of particular groups into a cosmic and political arena
   c. A genre of revelatory literature, written between approximately 200 B.C. and A.D. 200, depicting the end times in highly symbolic language and imagery
   d. An adjective used when describing either the literary genre or the worldview
   e. None of the above

2. Apocalyptic
   a. An authorially intended reference to a preceding text of Scripture involving verbal or, at minimum, conceptual similarity
   b. Denotes a worldview ideology, or theology merging the eschatological aims of particular groups into a cosmic and political arena
   c. A genre of revelatory literature, written between approximately 200 B.C. and A.D. 200, depicting the end times in highly symbolic language and imagery
   d. An adjective used when describing either the literary genre or the worldview
   e. None of the above

3. Apocalypticism
   a. An authorially intended reference to a preceding text of Scripture involving verbal or, at minimum, conceptual similarity
   b. Denotes a worldview ideology, or theology merging the eschatological aims of particular groups into a cosmic and political arena
   c. A genre of revelatory literature, written between approximately 200 B.C. and A.D. 200, depicting the end times in highly symbolic language and imagery
   d. An adjective used when describing either the literary genre or the worldview
   e. None of the above

4. Apocalypse
   a. An authorially intended reference to a preceding text of Scripture involving verbal or, at minimum, conceptual similarity
   b. Denotes a worldview ideology, or theology merging the eschatological aims of particular groups into a cosmic and political arena
   c. A genre of revelatory literature, written between approximately 200 B.C. and A.D. 200, depicting the end times in highly symbolic language and imagery
   d. An adjective used when describing either the literary genre or the worldview
   e. None of the above
5. Theodicy
   a. An authorially intended reference to a preceding text of Scripture involving verbal
      or, at minimum, conceptual similarity
   b. Denotes a worldview ideology, or theology merging the eschatological aims of
      particular groups into a cosmic and political arena
   c. A genre of revelatory literature, written between approximately 200 B.C. and
      A.D. 200, depicting the end times in highly symbolic language and imagery
   d. An adjective used when describing either the literary genre or the worldview
   e. None of the above

6. Which of the following is one of the four major approaches to the book of Revelation?
   a. preterist
   b. historicist
   c. idealist
   d. futurist
   e. All of the above

7. Inaugurated eschatology
   a. Aspects of the end times that have already begun to be a present reality in the
      lives of believers
   b. The end times
   c. Relationship between texts
   d. Prophetic-apocalyptic
   e. None of the above

8. Eschaton
   a. Aspects of the end times that have already begun to be a present reality in the
      lives of believers
   b. Relationship between texts
   c. Prophetic-apocalyptic
   d. The end times
   e. None of the above

9. Intertextuality
   a. Aspects of the end times that have already begun to be a present reality in the
      lives of believers
   b. The end times
   c. Relationship between texts
   d. Prophetic-apocalyptic
   e. None of the above

10. What genre is Revelation?
    a. Aspects of the end times that have already begun to be a present reality in the
        lives of believers
    b. Prophetic-apocalyptic
    c. The end times
d. Relationship between texts
e. None of the above
Quiz #12

Chapter 12: The Importance of Context: Grammar, Syntax, and Discourse

1. **Brachylogy**
   a. Any coherent sequence of phrases or sentences, whether a narrative, logical argument, or poetic portion of text
   b. Lack of a conjunction at the beginning of a sentence
   c. A word occurring only once in the Old or New Testament
   d. The omission, for the sake of brevity, of an element which is not necessary for the grammatical structure but for the thought
   e. None of the above

2. **Discourse**
   a. The omission, for the sake of brevity, of an element which is not necessary for the grammatical structure but for the thought
   b. Any coherent sequence of phrases or sentences, whether a narrative, logical argument, or poetic portion of text
   c. Lack of a conjunction at the beginning of a sentence.
   d. A word occurring only once in the Old or New Testament
   e. None of the above

3. **Asyndeton**
   a. A word occurring only once in the Old or New Testament
   b. The omission, for the sake of brevity, of an element which is not necessary for the grammatical structure but for the thought
   c. Any coherent sequence of phrases or sentences, whether a narrative, logical argument, or poetic portion of text
   d. Lack of a conjunction at the beginning of a sentence
   e. None of the above

4. **hapax legomenon**
   a. A word occurring only once in the Old or New Testament
   b. The omission, for the sake of brevity, of an element which is not necessary for the grammatical structure but for the thought
   c. Any coherent sequence of phrases or sentences, whether a narrative, logical argument, or poetic portion of text
   d. Lack of a conjunction at the beginning of a sentence
   e. None of the above

5. **Hendiadys**
   a. The omission, for the sake of brevity, of an element which is not necessary for the grammatical structure but for the thought.
b. Any coherent sequence of phrases or sentences, whether a narrative, logical argument, or poetic portion of text

c. Lack of a conjunction at the beginning of a sentence

d. a word occurring only once in the Old or New Testament

e. None of the above

6. **Inclusio**
   a. The occurrence of a given word or phrase at the beginning and end of a discourse unit for the purpose of marking this portion of material as a textual unit
   b. Narrative unit
   c. Refers more broadly to relationships between words in the larger scheme of discourses and sentence structures
   d. Concerned with the meaning of individual words based on the recognition that word meaning is to be discerned in context
   e. None of the above

7. **Pericope**
   a. The occurrence of a given word or phrase at the beginning and end of a discourse unit for the purpose of marking this portion of material as a textual unit
   b. Refers more broadly to relationships between words in the larger scheme of discourses and sentence structures
   c. Concerned with the meaning of individual words based on the recognition that word meaning is to be discerned in context
   d. Narrative unit
   e. None of the above

8. **Syntax**
   a. The occurrence of a given word or phrase at the beginning and end of a discourse unit for the purpose of marking this portion of material as a textual unit
   b. Narrative unit
   c. Refers more broadly to relationships between words in the larger scheme of discourses and sentence structures
   d. Concerned with the meaning of individual words based on the recognition that word meaning is to be discerned in context
   e. None of the above

9. **Semantics**
   a. The occurrence of a given word or phrase at the beginning and end of a discourse unit for the purpose of marking this portion of material as a textual unit
   b. Concerned with the meaning of individual words based on the recognition that word meaning is to be discerned in context
   c. Narrative unit
   d. Refers more broadly to relationships between words in the larger scheme of discourses and sentence structures
   e. None of the above
10. Tail-head link
   a. The occurrence of a given word or phrase at the beginning and end of a discourse
      unit for the purpose of marking this portion of material as a textual unit
   b. Narrative unit
   c. Refers more broadly to relationships between words in the larger scheme of
discourses and sentence structures
   d. Concerned with the meaning of individual words based on the recognition that
word meaning is to be discerned in context
   e. None of the above
Quiz #13

Chapter 13: The Meaning of Words: Linguistics, Semantics, and Exegetical Fallacies

1. Connotation
   a. The ‘dictionary’ definition of a word apart from a particular context
   b. The root (i.e. original) meaning of a words
   c. A group of words that are related in meaning
   d. The meaning added to the lexical meaning by the context
   e. None of the above

2. Denotation
   a. The meaning added to the lexical meaning or denotation by the context
   b. The ‘dictionary’ definition of a word apart from a particular context
   c. The root (i.e. original) meaning of a words
   d. A group of words that are related in meaning
   e. None of the above

3. Etymology
   a. The meaning added to the lexical meaning or denotation by the context
   b. The ‘dictionary’ definition of a word apart from a particular context
   c. The root (i.e. original) meaning of a words
   d. A group of words that are related in meaning
   e. None of the above

4. Semantic field
   a. A group of words that are related in meaning
   b. The meaning added to the lexical meaning or denotation by the context
   c. The ‘dictionary’ definition of a word apart from a particular context
   d. The root (i.e. original) meaning of a words
   e. None of the above

5. Semantic range
   a. The meaning added to the lexical meaning or denotation by the context
   b. The ‘dictionary’ definition of a word apart from a particular context
   c. The root (i.e. original) meaning of a words
   d. A group of words that are related in meaning
   e. None of the above

6. Illegitimate totality transfer
   a. Basing the meaning of a word on the original meaning of the word, rather than context
   b. Unwarranted linking of sense and reference
c. The improper assumption that a word in a given context means everything the word can mean in a variety of different contexts

d. Selective or prejudicial use of evidence

e. None of the above

7. The etymological fallacy
   a. The improper assumption that a word in a given context means everything the word can mean in a variety of different contexts
   b. Basing the meaning of a word on the original meaning of the word, rather than context
   c. Unwarranted linking of sense and reference
   d. Selective or prejudicial use of evidence
   e. None of the above

8. Diachronic
   a. the study of language “over time”
   b. A word’s meaning as listed in a dictionary
   c. The linguistic procedure by which a word points to an extra-textual object
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

9. Lexical meaning
   a. the study of language “over time”
   b. A word’s meaning as listed in a dictionary
   c. The linguistic procedure by which a word points to an extra-textual object
   d. All of the above
   e. None of the above

10. Reference
    a. the study of language “over time”
    b. A word’s meaning as listed in a dictionary
    c. The linguistic procedure by which a word points to an extra-textual object
    d. All of the above
    e. None of the above
Quiz #14

Chapter 14: A Way of Speaking: Interpreting Figurative Language

1. Anthropomorphism
   a. The ascription of human emotions to God
   b. Figure of speech in which the comparison is implied by direct naming
   c. Type of synecdoche in which the whole is suggested by contrasting parts
   d. Figure of speech in which one term is imaginatively identified with another, or in which one object represents another object or idea
   e. None of the above

2. Merism
   a. The ascription of human emotions to God
   b. Figure of speech in which the comparison is implied by direct naming
   c. Type of synecdoche in which the whole is suggested by contrasting parts
   d. Figure of speech in which one term is imaginatively identified with another, or in which one object represents another object or idea
   e. None of the above

3. Metaphor
   a. The ascription of human emotions to God
   b. Figure of speech in which the comparison is implied by direct naming
   c. Type of synecdoche in which the whole is suggested by contrasting parts
   d. Figure of speech in which one term is imaginatively identified with another, or in which one object represents another object or idea
   e. None of the above

4. Hypocatastasis
   a. The ascription of human emotions to God
   b. Figure of speech in which the comparison is implied by direct naming
   c. Type of synecdoche in which the whole is suggested by contrasting parts
   d. Figure of speech in which one term is imaginatively identified with another, or in which one object represents another object or idea
   e. None of the above

5. Metonymy
   a. The ascription of human emotions to God
   b. Figure of speech in which the comparison is implied by direct naming
   c. Type of synecdoche in which the whole is suggested by contrasting parts
   d. Figure of speech in which one term is imaginatively identified with another, or in which one object represents another object or idea
   e. None of the above
6. Simile  
   a. Simple comparison, usually linked by “like” or “as”  
   b. Figure of speech in which a part represents the whole  
   c. Direct address to imaginary object or person, or to an object or person not present  
   d. Direct contrast, terms set in opposition to each other  
   e. None of the above  

7. Euphemism  
   a. Simple comparison, usually linked by “like” or “as”  
   b. Figure of speech in which a part represents the whole  
   c. Direct address to imaginary object or person, or to an object or person not present  
   d. Direct contrast, terms set in opposition to each other  
   e. None of the above  

8. Antithesis  
   a. Simple comparison, usually linked by “like” or “as”  
   b. Figure of speech in which a part represents the whole  
   c. Direct address to imaginary object or person, or to an object or person not present  
   d. Direct contrast, terms set in opposition to each other  
   e. None of the above  

9. Synecdoche  
   a. Simple comparison, usually linked by “like” or “as”  
   b. Figure of speech in which a part represents the whole  
   c. Direct address to imaginary object or person, or to an object or person not present  
   d. Direct contrast, terms set in opposition to each other  
   e. None of the above  

10. Apostrophe  
    a. Simple comparison, usually linked by “like” or “as”  
    b. Figure of speech in which a part represents the whole  
    c. Direct address to imaginary object or person, or to an object or person not present  
    d. Direct contrast, terms set in opposition to each other  
    e. None of the above
Quiz #15

Chapter 15: Making the Connection: Getting Our Theology from the Bible

1. Biblical theology
   a. A form of presentation of biblical teaching which is essentially topical in nature
   b. An underlying assumption which leads a New Testament writer to use an Old Testament passage in a certain way (e.g., Jesus is the Messiah)
   c. A discipline of biblical study which seeks to investigate Scripture as originally given in its historical context and on its own terms
   d. An escalating pattern in salvation history in which a later anti-type is found to correspond to one or several original types
   e. None of the above

2. Systematic/dogmatic (older German term) theology
   a. A discipline of biblical study which seeks to investigate Scripture as originally given in its historical context and on its own terms
   b. A form of presentation of biblical teaching which is essentially topical in nature
   c. An underlying assumption which leads a New Testament writer to use an Old Testament passage in a certain way (e.g., Jesus is the Messiah)
   d. An escalating pattern in salvation history in which a later anti-type is found to correspond to one or several original types
   e. None of the above

3. Typology
   a. A discipline of biblical study which seeks to investigate Scripture as originally given in its historical context and on its own terms
   b. A form of presentation of biblical teaching which is essentially topical in nature
   c. An underlying assumption which leads a New Testament writer to use an Old Testament passage in a certain way (e.g., Jesus is the Messiah)
   d. An escalating pattern in salvation history in which a later anti-type is found to correspond to one or several original types
   e. None of the above

4. Hermeneutical axiom
   a. A discipline of biblical study which seeks to investigate Scripture as originally given in its historical context and on its own terms
   b. A form of presentation of biblical teaching which is essentially topical in nature
   c. An underlying assumption which leads a New Testament writer to use an Old Testament passage in a certain way (e.g., Jesus is the Messiah)
   d. An escalating pattern in salvation history in which a later anti-type is found to correspond to one or several original types
   e. None of the above
5. Echo
   a. A discipline of biblical study which seeks to investigate Scripture as originally given in its historical context and on its own terms
   b. A form of presentation of biblical teaching which is essentially topical in nature
   c. An underlying assumption which leads a New Testament writer to use an Old Testament passage in a certain way (e.g., Jesus is the Messiah)
   d. An escalating pattern in salvation history in which a later anti-type is found to correspond to one or several original types
   e. None of the above

6. Which of the following is not one of the four techniques the New Testament writers employ when using the Old Testament text
   a. Prediction-fulfillment
   b. Typology
   c. Analogy
   d. Illustration
   e. All of the above

7. Anti-type
   a. A later pattern of God’s dealings with his people that corresponds to an earlier instance
   b. A phrase preceding a direct Old Testament quotation in the New Testament, such as “It is written”
   c. Jewish commentary
   d. An explicit, verbatim citation of an Old Testament passage
   e. None of the above

8. Direct quotation
   a. A later pattern of God’s dealings with his people that corresponds to an earlier instance
   b. A phrase preceding a direct Old Testament quotation in the New Testament, such as “It is written”
   c. Jewish commentary
   d. An explicit, verbatim citation of an Old Testament passage
   e. None of the above

9. Introductory formula
   a. A later pattern of God’s dealings with his people that corresponds to an earlier instance
   b. A phrase preceding a direct Old Testament quotation in the New Testament, such as “It is written”
   c. Jewish commentary
   d. An explicit, verbatim citation of an Old Testament passage
   e. None of the above
10. Midrash
   a. A later pattern of God’s dealings with his people that corresponds to an earlier instance
   b. A phrase preceding a direct Old Testament quotation in the New Testament, such as “It is written”
   c. Jewish commentary
   d. An explicit, verbatim citation of an Old Testament passage
   e. None of the above
Quiz #16

Chapter 16: Getting Down to Earth: Using the Tools, Preaching and Applying the Word

True or False (All False)

1. A pastor should not spend time preparing sermons in advance.
2. Setting a schedule that includes time for study is a bad idea; you should let the Spirit do the work.
3. If you do not know Greek or Hebrew, you need not worry about the original languages.
4. Blogs are the most authoritative resource for biblical studies.
5. Once you have completed the exegesis of your text, there is no need for any additional preparation for your sermon; just give them the Word of God.
6. Generally speaking, the structure of the biblical text should have no influence on the outline of the sermon.
7. One should preach all genres in the same way.
8. When addressing apocalyptic literature, the preacher should interpret the text as literally as at all possible, reducing symbolism to an absolute minimum.
9. Application is not a part of the hermeneutical process.
10. One should not live out the theology gained from the text.