

*Read Thru The Word*  
**BIBLE CURRICULUM**

**STUDENT  
QUIZ & TEST BOOK**

**YEAR 2 KJV - 170**

**Song of Solomon  
through Revelation**

**Five days per week plan  
with 170 lessons per school year**

Copyright © 2010

Learning Links Publishers  
Stockton, California

L.C. Stansfield, M.Ed., M.Div.  
[www.readthrutheword.com](http://www.readthrutheword.com)  
LCStansfield@sbcglobal.net

***“Nothing less than a whole Bible  
can make a whole Christian.”***

***A. W. Tozer***

quote heard at 11:15 a.m. on 12/17/08 on KCBC 770 AM Radio

Cover Photo was taken by the author's father, M.E. "Mike" Stansfield (1912-2007). The author's mother, Frances R. Stansfield (1916-2008) is pictured sometime around 1991 while the author's parents were vacationing on the Pacific coast of Oregon.

## ***CONTENTS FOR QUIZZES & TESTS***

### SEMESTER 1:

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| Week 1:      Movie: <b><i>Martin Luther</i></b> (1953) (Lessons 1-4 & Quizzes 2 - 5)..... | 7    |
| Lecture: Overview of the Two-Year Course (Lesson 5 & Quiz 6)                              |      |
| Song of Solomon      Quiz 7 and Song of Solomon Test over Lesson 6.....                   | 19   |
| Isaiah              Quizzes 9-20 and Isaiah Test over Lessons 8-19. ....                  | 25   |
| Jeremiah      Quizzes 22-33 and Jeremiah Test over Lessons 21-32.....                     | 51   |
| <b>Bible Books Mastery Quiz A</b> over <u>Old</u> Testament .....                         | 73   |
| Lamentations      Quiz 35 and Lamentations Test over Lesson 34.....                       | 83   |
| Ezekiel              Quizzes 37-47 and Ezekiel Test over Lessons 36-46.....               | 87   |
| <b>Memory Verse Quiz - 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter</b> .....                                   | 117  |
| Daniel              Quizzes 49-51 and Daniel Test over Lessons 48-50.....                 | 119  |
| Hosea              Quizzes 53-54 and Hosea Test over Lessons 52-53.....                   | 133  |
| Joel              Quiz 56 and Joel Test over Lesson 55. ....                              | 139  |
| Amos              Quiz 58 and Amos Test over Lesson 57.....                               | 145  |
| Obadiah & Jonah      Quiz 60 and Obadiah & Jonah Test over Lesson 59.....                 | 151  |
| Micah              Quiz 62 and Micah Test over Lesson 61. ....                            | 157  |
| Nahum & Habakkuk      Nahum & Habakkuk Test over Lesson 63. ....                          | 163  |
| Zephaniah & Haggai      Zephaniah & Haggai Test over Lesson 65. ....                      | 167  |
| Zechariah      Quizzes 68-69 and Zechariah Test over Lessons 67-68.....                   | 171  |
| Malachi              Quiz 71 and Malachi Test over Lesson 70. ....                        | 179  |
| Matthew              Quizzes 73-82 and Matthew Test over Lessons 72-81.....               | 185  |
| Mark              Quizzes 84-89 over Mark Test over Lessons 83-88.....                    | 215  |

SEMESTER 2:

|   |   |            |
|---|---|------------|
| Luke  | Quizzes 91-100 and Luke Test over Lessons 90-99. . . . .              | 239        |
| <b>Bible Books Mastery Quiz A over <u>New</u> Testament . . . . .</b> |   | <b>245</b> |
| <b>Memory Verse Quiz - 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter . . . . .</b>           |   | <b>249</b> |
| John  | Quizzes 102-109 and John Test over Lessons 101-108 . . . . .          | 277        |
| Acts  | Quizzes 111-119 and Acts Test over Lessons 110-118 . . . . .          | 299        |
| Romans  | Quizzes 121-124 and Romans Test over Lessons 120-123 . . . . .        | 327        |
| 1 Corinthians   | Quizzes 126-129 and 1 Corinthians Test over Lessons 125-128 . . . . . | 345        |
| 2 Corinthians   | Quizzes 131-132 and 2 Corinthians Test over Lessons 130-131 . . . . . | 355        |
| Galatians   | Quiz 134 and Galatians Test over Lesson 133 . . . . .                 | 365        |
| Ephesians   | Quiz 136 and Ephesians Test over Lesson 135 . . . . .                 | 371        |
| <b>Memory Verse Quiz - 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter . . . . .</b>           |   | <b>377</b> |
| Philippians   | Quiz 138 and Philippians Test over Lesson 137 . . . . .               | 379        |
| Colossians  | Quiz 140 and Colossians Test over Lesson 139 . . . . .                | 383        |
| 1 Thessalonians   | Quiz 142 and 1 Thessalonians Test over Lesson 141 . . . . .           | 387        |
| 2 Thessalonians   | Quiz 144 and 2 Thessalonians Test over Lesson 143 . . . . .           | 391        |
| <b>Bible Books Mastery Quiz B over <u>New</u> Testament . . . . .</b> |   | <b>393</b> |
| 1 Timothy   | Quiz 146 and 1 Timothy Test over Lesson 145 . . . . .                 | 395        |
| 2 Timothy   | Quiz 148 and 2 Timothy Test over Lesson 147 . . . . .                 | 399        |
| Titus & Philemon  | Titus & Philemon Test over Lesson 149 . . . . .                       | 403        |
| Hebrews   | Quizzes 152-154 and Hebrews Test over Lessons 151-153 . . . . .       | 405        |
| James   | Quiz 156 and James Test over Lesson 155 . . . . .                     | 415        |
| 1 Peter   | Quiz 158 and 1 Peter Test over Lesson 157 . . . . .                   | 421        |
| 2 Peter   | Quiz 160 and 2 Peter Test over Lesson 159 . . . . .                   | 425        |
| <b>Bible Books Mastery Quiz B over <u>New</u> Testament . . . . .</b> |   | <b>429</b> |
| 1 John  | Quiz 162 and 1 John Test over Lesson 161 . . . . .                    | 431        |
| 2 & 3 John & Jude   | 2 & 3 John & Jude Test over Lesson 163 . . . . .                      | 437        |
| Revelation  | Quizzes 166-169 and Revelation Test over Lessons 165-168 . . . . .    | 439        |
| <b>Memory Verse FINAL TEST OVER FULL YEAR . . . . .</b>               |   | <b>459</b> |

## To the teacher and student:

The quizzes and tests are presented in this book in the order in which they are to be given according to the **Teacher Lesson Plan Book**. This includes the

- *daily quizzes* over the previous day's reading
- *memory verse quizzes* — quarterly and final year test
- *book tests* (as each Bible book is completed), *and the*
- *Bible books quizzes* — in which the student is asked to list the books of the Old Testament (first quarter) and New Testament (second, third, and fourth quarters) — and which are given four times during the year. There is a week of drill preceding each of these Bible book quizzes.

There are no **Quizzes numbered 1, 8, 21, 34, 36, 48, 52, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 72, 83, 90, 101, 110, 120, 125, 130, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 150, 151, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 164, 165, and 170**. This is because quizzes are numbered according to the day on which they are *taken and scored* (or *returned and scored* in the case of take-home quizzes). These 44 missing quiz numbers are replaced by 39 Book Tests. The difference of five (44-39) here is due to a few reading assignments having only tests and no quizzes.

Quiz 2 over LESSON 1:

MOVIE: *Martin Luther*

Part 1 — A Portrayal of the Challenge Young Luther Faced

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank at the left. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The story of Martin Luther begins and ends in the country of . . .  
(A) England (B) France (C) Germany (D) United States
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The time in history when Martin Luther started the Reformation . . .  
(A) 1400s (B) 1500s (C) 1600s (D) 1700s
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The most powerful political and religious organization in the world — the dominant force in the world — during Martin Luther's time was the  
(A) Roman Empire (B) The Ottoman Empire (C) The Holy Roman Empire
4. \_\_\_\_\_ At the head of this organization was . . .  
(A) the king (B) the priest (C) the Pope (D) the governor
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of these was NOT emphasized by the church in Martin Luther's time:  
(A) the love, mercy, and grace of God (B) the torments of hell  
(C) elements of paganism (D) absolute obedience
6. \_\_\_\_\_ In 1505 Martin Luther, at about the age of 22, was a law student. Shortly thereafter he . . .  
(A) received his doctor of laws degree (B) became an Augustinian monk  
(C) married a nun (D) became a copper miner
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Martin soon discovered that strict monastic practice failed to . . .  
(A) satisfy his desire for greatness (B) bring peace to his troubled soul  
(C) meet his expectations (D) help him reach his goals
8. \_\_\_\_\_ In one scene in the film where Martin is probably fasting and praying, a brother monk comes to him and says "Brother Martin, you can't help your soul by . . .  
(A) praying (B) seeking God (C) punishing your body (D) dying
9. \_\_\_\_\_ In another scene Martin tells his superior "I have sinned and my sin is unpardonable. I am a man. I am evil. I try to think of God as a loving Father but can find only an angry Judge. No matter what I do to seek him out, He condemns me." His superior says, "You must love God." Martin says, "This is my unpardonable sin. I cannot . . .  
(A) be holy (B) pray (C) forgive myself (D) love God
10. \_\_\_\_\_ On of Martin's superiors, in discussing Martin's spiritual search, says "When Martin finally discovers his peace in Christ the church will . . .  
(A) gain a champion (B) be blessed (C) be renewed (D) prosper
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Martin is sent to Rome to carry a petition from his superior to the Pope. His superior tells him of all the glories of the Vatican in Rome . . . "Set in a certain wall you will see two crosses. Behind them are the relics of Peter and Paul. An act of faith performed there relieves your soul of 17,000 years of flames" [in Purgatory.] "Be sure to see one of the thirty pieces of silver for which Christ was betrayed, for it carries an indulgence of 14,000 years." ". . . the very stairs which Jesus climbed in the palace of Pontius Pilate. An "Our Father" said on each step earns a nine year indulgence. On the step where Christ fell you will see a silver cross. For that step a double indulgence. If you are fortunate you may see with your own eyes . . ."  
(A) the Holy Father, Julius II, Supreme Potentate (B) the emperor Constantine  
(C) the Cysteine Chapel painted by Michelangelo (D) the college of cardinals

NOTE: An *indulgence* is an official writing on paper which guarantees the holder, in advance, or after the fact, the forgiveness of sins and the reduction in the amount of time the soul would, according to the teaching of the Church at that time, have to spend in a place the church called Purgatory, where souls were purified to the point where they would be accepted into heaven.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ Martin returns to the monastery five months after leaving to go to Rome. While with a group of monks, Martin begins quoting from a Psalm. Martin is saying “David is telling the people ‘In thee Oh, Lord, I trust. In thy righteousness deliver me.’” Martin continues, “If only everybody could understand these words, how much better they would understand God’s righteousness.” His superior asks, “An what, dear brother, is God’s righteousness?” Martin replies, “Exactly what scripture says, Father. That is delivers and does not merely judge.” His superior responds, “Rather an interesting interpretation of Scripture. Did you learn that in Rome?” Martin: “Not that I recall, Father Prior.” Prior: “From your studies of the church fathers?” Martin: “No.” Prior: “Your own.” Martin: “To the best of my knowledge, yes.” Prior responds, “There is only one proper interpretation of Scripture: that which the church has established. What if . . . Scripture were in the hands of common man? For every plowboy and swineherd to read in his own language — and interpret for himself? What then?” Martin: “Why then we might have more Christians, Father.” Prior: “Latin has served the church for centuries. Latin was good enough for Saint Jerome and Saint Augustine, and Latin will have to be good enough for you and me — and every other Christian.” Martin: “Yes, Father.”

In this verbal exchange we see how Martin is zealous that God’s Word might be accessible to everyone whether a peasant or a professor. However, though Martin responds politely to his superior’s contrary position, we are made to understand that *in his thoughts* Martin is

- (A) thinking otherwise      (B) agreeing      (C) questioning      (D) confused

13. \_\_\_\_\_ In another scene a man named Spalatin comes with two young students to see Luther. He greets Martin: “Martin, how are you?” Martin responds: “As you see me, dear Spalatin.” Spalatin says, “I see a man whose learning is an ornament to his church . . . whose name is beginning to be known in high places. But what I really want to know is . . . have you found what you were looking for?” Martin answers, “I wish I could answer that I had.” Spalatin: “All this. . . surely. . .” Martin replies, “All this I have *here* [motioning toward his head], and I can pour it out from *here* [motioning toward his mouth], but *here* [motioning toward his heart] . . . Spalatin, here. . . not yet.” By this, Martin is making clear that he had not yet really come to a place of

- (A) true faith      (B) full knowledge      (C) clear purpose      (D) self confidence

14. \_\_\_\_\_ In another scene a box of supposed relics is carried into a church service. Luther observes as they are individually brought forth and announced. At one point the priest who is announcing each relic says, “If a pilgrim were to venerate every single relic in our church, he would be forgiven of his time in purgatory one million nine hundred two thousand, two hundred two years and two hundred seventy days.” About this point Martin abruptly leaves the sanctuary, obviously troubled. The priest says, “Brother Martin” and discovers that Martin has left the room. He finds him in an adjacent room and says, “You don’t think much of my acquisitions, Doctor.” Martin replies, “I’m not sure that Christ does.” Martin goes on, “Dear Vicar, I wish I could be the kind of Christian that sees and hears, believes and worships, and there’s an end of it.” The priest replies, “Doctor Luther, relics are not an end in themselves. They’re merely symbols of the holy men and women whose sanctity enables them to intercede in our behalf before God.” Martin says, “Symbols. It’s true, but is the symbol replacing the meaning? Is the meaning itself lost? If it is, dear Vicar, and I say, IF, then we are lost. Lost and damned!” The vicar walks over to and looks at a crucifix, then says, “Doctor, you are the people’s priest. You cannot afford to shatter their faith by tearing away its visible supports.” Martin responds, “As their priest responsible to God for their souls, can I afford not to? Symbols to inspire devotion. Yes. But crutches to uphold a tottering faith?”

Priest: "Doctor, whence all this sudden doubt? Martin: This is no sudden doubt. I've growing certainty. Dear Vicar, what little certainty I have, you gave to me. You heard my sin. You sent me to Rome to fortify my faith. You sent me to Scripture to find my God. You brought me here to Wittenberg to preach His Word. And here in my room I've been preparing lectures . . . on the Epistle of Saint Paul to the Romans. And here I think I've found the truth at last. And when I found it, it's as though the gates of heaven were open to me." Martin opens a Bible to Romans 1:17. The Vicar reads it in Latin, then quotes it in English: "For the righteousness of God is revealed from faith to faith, as it is written, 'The just shall live by faith.'" Then the Vicar comments, "And so? . . ." Martin: "Worthy Vicar, do we find anything here of relics? By faith man lives and is made righteous. Not by what he does for himself . . . be it adoration of relics, singing of masses, pilgrimages to Rome, purchase of pardon for his sins, but by faith in what God has done for him already through His Son." Vicar: "Doctor Martin, if you leave the Christian to live only by faith . . . if you slip away all good works, all these glorious things you dismiss as mere crutches . . . what will you put in their place?" Martin: "Christ! Man only needs Jesus Christ." Martin marks his Bible at the place they have just been reading and writes in the margin the Latin word "Sola" which means "alone, all by itself." He has reached his conclusion that man is made right with God by faith . . . . .

- (A) alone                      (B) with good deeds                      (C) in relics                      (D) in the church



## Quiz 3 over LESSON 2:

MOVIE: Martin Luther Part 2 — **The Pope needs money: Indulgences; Luther objects and posts his Ninety-Five Theses**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ This first part of the story concludes by helping us put Martin Luther's spiritual journey within the context of what was going on in the Church at large. In Rome, Pope Leo X has set out on a mission to greatly enlarge the glory and splendor of the Vatican. He has spent all the treasury doing so, but determines to continue the extravagant spending even further. Thus, he is seeking ways to increase the income of the church at Rome. He states, "I am determined to leave Rome more glorious than I found her."
- At this point we see a scene in which this Pope grants a German representative of the Pope the title of Archbishop of Mainz. The conditions are (1) that the Vatican will be given 10,000 Ducats (a kind of money), and (2) that the Vatican may, throughout Germany, sell "special jubilee" . . .
- (A) crowns (B) lockets (C) rosaries (D) indulgences
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The final scene in this first part of the story is of a representative of the Pope selling indulgences in Germany. The man is assuring the common people that this is "no ordinary indulgence." These guarantee the (1) full forgiveness of all sins, (2) absolution [that means escape] from all punishments [now or in eternity], (3) no confession [to a priest] necessary, and it is (4) valid even for your loved ones in Purgatory. The seller assures the people that "as soon as the money clinks in the chest, a soul . . .
- (A) is saved (B) is forgiven (C) flies up to heavenly rest (D) is born
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Luther finds a drunk man in the street, and speaks to him; the man assures Luther that all his sins now and in the future are already forgiven because he has
- (A) repented (B) a good priest (C) bought an indulgence (D) money
4. \_\_\_\_\_ After Spalatin, Luther's friend, and the Vicar meet with the Duke of Frederick to discuss the problem of indulgences, Luther says to Spalatin, "You've no right to ask even out of regard from my safety, that I should stop . . .
- (A) searching out God's truth (B) preaching against the Pope  
(C) studying my Bible (D) saying mass for the people
5. \_\_\_\_\_ On October 31, 1517, — on what was then called All Saints Eve — Martin Luther nailed his *Ninety-Five Theses* (95 statements which Luther was prepared to debate with other learned men in the church) onto the . . .
- (A) crucifix in the church narthex (B) the door of the Duke of Frederick  
(C) public square poster board (D) door of the Wittenberg Church
6. \_\_\_\_\_ After copies of the Ninety-Five Theses were translated from the Latin (which Luther had used) into German they were distributed all over Germany and read by many. A man named Tetzel, a priest, who had been sent by the Pope to sell indulgences in Germany in order to raise funds with which to further decorate and expand the Vatican at Rome, threatened to . . .
- (A) shoot Luther (B) burn Luther (C) write against Luther (D) leave
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Someone draws something of a cartoon and publishes it far and wide. A group of common people are reviewing it. One man interprets it: "You see what they are trying to do to us. Here comes a German to lead us against Roman tyranny, and they are trying to make him out a \_\_\_\_\_, just like John Huss!" [who had been burned at the stake about one hundred years earlier.]
- (A) hero (B) villain (C) thief (D) heretic
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Upon complaining of a drop in sales of his indulgences, Tetzel is rebuffed by the Archbishop, who says, "Go back to your monastery and do \_\_\_\_\_ for the damage you've done!"
- (A) work (B) prayer (C) penance (D) repairs

9. \_\_\_\_\_ The city of Wittenberg had become a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ of Luther's followers.  
 (A) enemy (B) stronghold (C) battleground (D) safe haven
10. \_\_\_\_\_ After some heated discussion Luther, Melancton, and Karlstadt — three priests — travel to Leipzig for a debate with a man named Eck. When Luther is called into the debate, Eck seeks to “corner” Luther and to accuse him of heresy. Luther responds: “I will tell you what I think. I have the right to believe freely. To be a slave to no man's authority. To confess what appears to me to be true, whether it is proved or disapproved, whether it is spoken by Catholic or by heretic!” Eck retorts: “Then you deny the authority of the Pope?” Martin says, “In matters of faith, I think that neither council nor Pope, nor any man has power over my conscience. And where they disagree with Scripture, I deny Pope and council and all! A simple layman armed with Scripture is greater than the mightiest Pope without it!” Eck cries out: “Heresy! Doctor Luther, heresy!” Luther comes back with: “Heresy! So be it! It is still the \_\_\_\_\_!”  
 (A) correct (B) what I believe (C) truth (D) believable

## Quiz 4 over LESSON 3:

MOVIE: *Martin Luther* Part 3 — **Luther is released from the Augustinian order by his superior. The Diet of Worms. Luther in seclusion at Wartburg Castle.**

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank at the left. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ A while later Luther is with the Prior, his superior. The Prior says "So a layman with Scripture is better than the Pope. And you do not care if a doctrine is Catholic or heretic as long as it suits you! Doctor Luther, this is too much!" Luther replies: "What do you wish me to do, Father?" Prior: "Stop attacking Rome! Immediately! Permanently! Luther: "I'm not attacking Rome! I'm only trying to find the answer to certain questions. Prior: "Who are you to question Rome? I order you to stop!" Luther: "Until I find out the truth, I cannot." Prior: "You refuse? You disobey me?" Luther: "I must. Forgive me, Father." Prior: "Forgive?" [then to the other two men present the Prior says] "Leave us." Prior: "I cannot forgive you, Brother Martin. Instead I release you . . . [Luther kneels in front of the Prior] of everything that ties your hand and binds your tongue from now on. I release you from obedience to your vows — the holy vows of the Augustinians, lest you bring disgrace upon your order, as you have brought dissension to your church. You remain a priest, but you are no longer \_\_\_\_\_"  
(A) my monk (B) a Catholic (C) my charge (D) under my authority
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The Pope sees and hears some of Luther's writings. He issues a decree against Luther giving him 60 days to recant, which is then published throughout Germany. Luther himself hears it on the 59<sup>th</sup> day. Luther publicly burns the Pope's decree saying "Rome, because you have destroyed the truth of God, let God destroy you in these \_\_\_\_\_."  
(A) days (B) times (C) years (D) flames
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The Duke of Frederick meets with the emissary from the Pope (Aliander), and with Erasmus. During the discussion Erasmus says Luther should be given a trial, but he assures them that Luther cannot win. Erasmus confirms that Luther is in the wrong in that (1) he has attacked the crown of the Pope, and (2) he has attacked the [unintelligible] of the monks — both grave and unforgivable sins. Aliander is not interested in giving Luther a trial, but in having Luther delivered to him, so he can take him to the Pope — or burn him. The Duke, speaking: "Noble Aliander, let us be reasonable! I have seen Martin Luther only once, and I am not familiar with his writings, nor do I follow his preachings as many of my loyal subjects do, but I know him as a man of strong convictions . . . learning . . . fear of God. Yet, even if he were a common thief I could not hand him to you to be dragged to Rome in chains. No. No. Don't misunderstand me. It is not [unintelligible] . . . of the man that is important. It is a principle that a man accused shall have a fair trial before his own countrymen. Luther is my subject, Aliander, and as he owes me loyalty, I owe him protection. I can do no less as a Christian and a prince. I suggest, therefore, that we bring this cause before the Diet [ a special group of national leaders, which met in the city of Worms] and let it be decided in that parliament what shall be done with Luther."

Aliander, then, with other cohorts, determine not to allow Luther to give any speeches at the Diet in Worms. The first words we hear are from the person in charge of the interrogation, who says, "Doctor, Luther, you will say nothing until you are questioned." The representative of the Pope comes out and says, "Martin Luther, his sacred and invincible majesty has cited you before his throne to answer certain questions. Two in number . . . and only two. The first question: Do you admit these are your writings? [displayed on a small table] Luther: [after looking at them briefly] "Yes, they are mine." The questioner: "His imperial majesty's second question then is: Will you, Martin Luther, persist in what you have written . . . or are you prepared to retract these writings and the beliefs they contain?" Luther: "Most gracious emperor . . . princes . . . lords! I came here prepared to debate, not for interrogation." Questioner: "Doctor Luther, reply to the question! Will you, or will you not recant what you have written?" Luther: "I do not understand this procedure. Recant? Am I not to be heard?" Questioner: "You have heard his majesty's question. He is waiting for your answer." Luther: "My answer? You should not ask me to deny in one moment the work of many years." Questioner: [Interrupting Luther] "Dr. Luther!" Luther: "Therefore, most gracious majesty . . . I beg. Give me time. Give me more time!" [After a brief conference with the ruler sitting on his throne] Questioner: "His gracious majesty grants your request. You will return to this same place tomorrow . . . prepared to answer." *[concluded on next page]*

- When Luther is alone that evening he . . .
- (A) gets counsel from a friend      (B) writes notes from which to speak  
(C) has a bad headache      (D) prays for help to uphold God's Word
4. \_\_\_\_\_ On the next day, Luther appears the second time at the Diet of Worms. We hear the Questioner: "Doctor Luther, yesterday you admitted these writings are yours. Will you tell us now . . . Do you persist in what you have written here . . . or are you prepared to retract these writings and the beliefs they contain? Luther: "I ask pardon if I lack the manners that befit this court. I was not brought up in king's palaces, but in the seclusion of a cloister. I am asked to retract these writings . . . but they are of different kinds! In some I discuss faith and good works. If I were to retract these I would be denying accepted Christian truths! In others, I attack popery, and assail men who have afflicted the Christian world and ruined the bodies and souls of other men. If I were to retract those I should be like a cloak that covers evil! . . . Most serene emperor, illustrious princes, noble lords — I am only a man, and not God. But I must defend myself as did Jesus Christ when He said, as I say now, 'If I have spoken evil, bear witness against me!'" Questioner: "Martin Luther, you have not yet answered the question. Give us a simple answer! Will you recant, or will you not! Luther: "You ask for a simple answer. Here it is: Unless you can convince me by Scripture and not by popes or councils — who have often contradicted each other — unless I am so convinced that I am wrong, I am bound to my beliefs by the texts of the Bible! My conscience is captive to the Word of God! To go against conscience is neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_! Therefore, I cannot and I will not recant! Here I stand. I can do no other. God help me! Amen."
- (A) right nor safe      (B) good nor bad      (C) helpful nor wise      (D) willful nor good
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The **motive behind** much of what was done by the Roman Catholic Church to stop Luther (and others both before and after him) seems to be . . .
- (A) God's glory      (B) Political power      (C) the glory of Germany      (D) holiness
6. \_\_\_\_\_ At the beginning of this section of the film the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire decrees Luther under a curse, an outlaw, free to be hunted, seized, and put to death. His **reason** for doing this was due to his . .
- (A) love for God      (B) allegiance to the Pope      (C) his fear of Germany
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The wise and godly Duke Frederick said nothing to his fellow princes but because he was fearful for Luther's safety, he . . .
- (A) advised Luther to go to Switzerland      (B) provided extra guards for Luther  
(C) got Luther to disguise himself      (D) secretly "abducted" Luther
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Luther's whereabouts were mostly unknown for about a year during which time he was living as a hermit at . . .
- (A) Geneva, Switzerland      (B) Leipzig, Germany      (C) Wartburg Castle, Eisenach, Germany
9. \_\_\_\_\_ During Luther's year of seclusion his chief accomplishment was . . .
- (A) growing a beard      (B) translating the New Testament into German  
(C) getting married      (D) training a number of men to carry on the Reformation
10. \_\_\_\_\_ While Luther was in hiding a man named Karlstadt took over Luther's pulpit and preached what he thought Luther would have him say. People responded by destroying church icons and, in general, creating an unruly atmosphere. Some of his fellow priests cautioned him. His response was "I'm trying to cleanse the church. The people want \_\_\_\_\_"
- (A) action      (B) democracy      (C) freedom      (D) leadership
11. \_\_\_\_\_ When Luther walked into this meeting in non-priestly clothing, Karlstadt asks him "What would you like, Sir?" Luther responded . . .
- (A) "More action!"      (B) "To meet with the Pope"      (C) "My pulpit"
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Luther further responded to Karlstadt by telling him . . .
- (A) to study his Bible more carefully      (B) to get out of town  
(C) his appreciation for his work      (D) his plans for reforming the Church

Quiz 5 over LESSON 4:

MOVIE: *Martin Luther*

**Part 4 — The Reformation Begins in Earnest**

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank at the left. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Following Luther's teaching and example many monks and nuns . . .  
 (A) began preaching the gospel (B) began fasting two days each week  
 (C) became school teachers (D) left the monasteries and convents
2. \_\_\_\_\_ These monks and nuns did not stop . . .  
 (A) serving God and man in the community (B) saying their rosaries  
 (C) praying to the images of the saints (D) reverencing the church relics
3. \_\_\_\_\_ When Jesus said in the new Testament "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but **a sword** (Matt 10:34 KJV)," as he went on to explain himself, Jesus was speaking, not of a **sword of force**, but what might be called a sword of \_\_\_\_\_. Martin Luther exemplified this quality in that he was willing to do whatever it took to get the truth of the Bible to the people.  
 (A) justice (B) peace (C) division (D) wisdom
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The Bible prophesies that at the time of the end there will be one all-encompassing religion, led by the False Prophet. This speaks to us of the coming evil of a single, unified "church" which is actually against God. Do you think Martin Luther was completely in error when he wrote a book, or treatise entitled **THE BABYLONIAN CAPTIVITY OF CHURCH** in which he pointed at the Roman Catholic Church as fulfilling this prophecy? [Put Y for yes, he was in error, and N for no, he was not in error.]
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The following are excerpts from the English translation of Luther's *Ninety-Five Theses*:

6. The pope cannot remit any guilt, except by declaring that it has been remitted by God and by assenting to God's remission; though, to be sure, he may grant remission in cases reserved to his judgment. If his right to grant remission in such cases were despised, the guilt would remain entirely unforgiven.
10. Ignorant and wicked are the doings of those priests who, in the case of the dying, reserve canonical penances for purgatory.
32. They will be condemned eternally, together with their teachers, who believe themselves sure of their salvation because they have letters of pardon.
52. The assurance of salvation by letters of pardon is vain, even though the commissary, nay, even though the pope himself, were to stake his soul upon it.
53. They are enemies of Christ and of the pope, who bid the Word of God be altogether silent in some Churches, in order that pardons may be preached in others.
62. The true treasure of the Church is the Most Holy Gospel of the glory and the grace of God.
94. Christians are to be exhorted that they be diligent in following Christ, their Head, through penalties, deaths, and hell;  
 (Public domain, Internet source)

Based upon the film story *Martin Luther*, and a review of the above selected theses (or statements) of Martin Luther, which of the following statements would you say could **NOT** be true about Luther:

- (A) Luther loved the truth of the Bible (B) Luther sought glory for himself  
 (C) Luther discerned evil where he saw it (D) Luther lived what he preached

6. \_\_\_\_\_ Luther eventually married a woman who was a . . .  
 (A) divorcee (B) widow (C) former nun (D) wealthy woman

7. \_\_\_\_\_ Even later in Luther's ministry he still hoped that the Catholic Church would
- (A) recognize the supreme authority of the Word of God
  - (B) do away with the monasteries and convents
  - (C) limit the power and authority of the pope
  - (D) accept the Lutheran Church as an equal
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Thirteen years after Luther had posted the Ninety-Five Theses on the Wittenberg Church door, Duke Frederick was dead, John "the steadfast" Frederick had taken his place, Luther was still officially an outlaw and could not speak in official church business meetings for himself. At about this time, while Luther continued to wait, hope, trust in God and in his friends and maybe even in the princes, a significant event took place. The German leaders took action which led to the breakup of . . .
- (A) The Catholic Church      (B) The Lutheran Church      (C) The Holy Roman Empire
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The film Martin Luther does not tell much about . . .
- (A) Luther's childhood      (B) Luther's children
  - (C) Luther's wife      (D) all of these
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Luther's father, apparently, never forgave him for giving up Law to become a priest and minister of the gospel. From Luther's biography, we discover that his father, at Luther's ordination, even bitterly quoted the Scripture about children honoring their parents. This rift between Luther and his father was a troubling thing throughout his life. The Bible teaches, in both Old and New Testaments, that children are to honor and obey their parents. **What is the only reason which God will accept for not honoring one's parents wishes regarding one's chosen occupation?**
- (A) when I become convinced that my talents and abilities are different than my parents think, and I therefore choose an occupation of which they do not approve
  - (B) when I have far more education than my parents and they aren't up to date
  - (C) when God has clearly intervened in my life and it becomes a choice of following Him and His will or following my parents and their will
  - (D) when my parents want me to follow a path which will lead to certain riches and I want to follow a path to doing something I enjoy

## Quiz 6 over LESSON 5:

*“The Overview of the Two Year Course”*DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank at the left. NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ This lesson was designed to orient the student to what he or she can expect in Bible class during the remainder of the year. One feature of this course is that there is usually a quiz . . .  
(A) at the end of each period (B) at the beginning of the next class  
(C) every Friday (D) whenever the teacher decides to have one
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Occasionally a quiz will be given to students at the end of a period which they are expected to take and complete outside of class. It will be scored and turned in the following day. For take-home quizzes, students are expected to . . .  
(A) do only their own work (B) collaborate with other students if they wish  
(C) write answers to essay questions (D) do online research
3. \_\_\_\_\_ A quiz will normally cover . . .  
(A) the previous day's reading (B) the upcoming reading  
(C) the previous teacher lecture (D) the Bible memory verse
4. \_\_\_\_\_ When one compares the typical Bible class using some other curriculum than this one, other curriculums' main method of getting information to the student is . . .  
(A) reading the Bible (B) class discussion (C) teacher lecture (D) research
5. \_\_\_\_\_ **Read Thru the Word** Bible curriculum's main method of getting information to the student is . . .  
(A) reading the Bible (B) class discussion (C) teacher lecture (D) research
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Using **Read Thru the Word** Bible curriculum a student, with guidance from the teacher will read how much of the Bible during a complete school year?  
(A) all the Bible (B) half of the Bible (C) one-third of the Bible (D) one-fourth of the Bible
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Quizzes given in this class will normally be which kind?  
(A) multiple-choice (B) true-false (C) essay (D) short answer
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Because of time limitations it may sometimes happen that some students will . . .  
(A) not complete some quizzes or tests (B) need to repeat the course  
(C) need to finish reading the assignment at home (D) both A and C
9. \_\_\_\_\_ There will be a test . . .  
(A) each Friday (B) at the end of each Bible book  
(C) at the end of each quarter (D) at the end of the school year
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Tests over complete books of the Bible will usually be of the following kind:  
(A) multiple-choice (B) true-false (C) essay (D) short answer
11. \_\_\_\_\_ The time normally allotted to reading the Bible in this class will be . . .  
(A) 5 minutes (B) 10 minutes (C) 15 minutes (D) 25 minutes
12. \_\_\_\_\_ The idea which sparked this curriculum was the question from a teacher which asked “Isn't there a Bible curriculum in which students just . . .  
(A) read the Bible (B) memorize the Bible (C) listen to the Bible (D) debate Bible doctrine
13. \_\_\_\_\_ It has been estimated that of all the people in the world today **who claim to be believers** in Jesus Christ only \_\_\_\_\_ in every thousand has a complete Bible of their own.  
(A) one (B) five (C) ten (D) twenty

14. \_\_\_\_\_ It is also estimated that of all the people in the world **who own a Bible** that only \_\_\_\_\_ in every hundred has actually read it from cover to cover at least one time.  
 (A) one (B) five (C) ten (D) twenty
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is NOT a reason why so few people actually read the Bible?  
 (A) don't see the need (B) don't realize they are lacking anything  
 (C) busy lives (D) God's wisdom is found there  
 (E) lack a daily plan (F) the Bible is a very long book  
 (G) they think they already know what is in the Bible
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Bible knowledge, sadly, is at an all time low. Gallup's 1990 Bible survey revealed that  
 (A) **only half** of adults interviewed could name **any** of the four gospels in the New Testament  
 (B) just 37% of those interviewed could name all four of the gospels  
 (C) only 42% of adults were able to name half of the Ten Commandments  
 (D) all of the above
17. \_\_\_E\_\_\_ George Barna's Bible survey of Americans found that  
 (A) 38% believe the entire Bible was written **decades after** Jesus' death and resurrection. (1994)  
 (B) 12% believe that Noah's wife was Joan of Arc. (1997)  
 (C) 49% believe that the Bible teaches that money is the root of all evil. (1994)  
 (D) 75% believe that the Bible teaches that God helps those who help themselves (2000)  
 (E) all of the above
18. \_\_\_\_\_ It takes discipline to read through the entire Bible. Why do a few Christians read through the entire Bible every year?  
 (A) because no one can ever exhaust the spiritual riches contained in it.  
 (B) because it is like a gold mine in which the gold ore veins keep getting richer and richer.  
 (C) because it provides spiritual food and daily guidance for the spiritual person.  
 (D) because they love God and love to hear his voice through His Word.  
 (E) all of the above
19. \_\_\_\_\_ What is the Bible? It is the . . .  
 (A) very Word of God, our Creator (B) **only** Word from God ever given to mankind  
 (C) message of God to mankind (D) standard by which all mankind will be judged  
 (E) all of the above
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following will **not** be a part of this Bible class?  
 (A) tests and quizzes (B) prayer (C) memory verses (D) lengthy teacher lectures



## Quiz 7 over Lesson 6

## Song of Solomon, chapters 1- 8

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank at the left.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The writer of the Song of Solomon was . . . .  
(A) David            (B) Solomon            (C) Solomon's favorite wife            (D) Absalom
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The book of Song of Solomon is quite easy to understand because . . .  
(A) it is the conversation of two lovers            (B) the expressions are the same as those of today  
(C) it was written with young people in mind            (D) none of the above, it is a difficult book
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Kissing is mentioned in this book numerous times. Kissing **on the lips** is considered to be a very intimate thing and is, among some conservative Christians, reserved only for one's . . . .  
(A) spouse            (B) parent            (C) child            (D) friend
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The phrase "thou whom my soul loveth" is understood to refer to . . . (1:7)  
(A) the queen            (B) the king's daughter            (C) the woman Solomon was in love with
5. \_\_\_\_\_ For a woman to have the thought that her beloved would lie between her breasts (1:13) is a way of expressing her thought that he is . . .  
(A) her husband            (B) very precious            (C) a beast            (D) oversexed
6. \_\_\_\_\_ When the woman says "His left hand is under my head and his right hand doth embrace me." (Ch 2, v. 6) she is thinking how wonderful it would be for her beloved to . . .  
(A) show her affection            (B) be near her            (C) hold her close            (D) all of the above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ In chapter 4 the male lover lists the wonderful physical qualities of his beloved, and using what is called **simile** compares each physical attribute to some other well-known thing. While most of these comparisons may seem quite strange to us today, the point is that he was doing his best to compliment his beloved. He ends his list with a straightforward statement in verse 7 "Thou art all fair my love, and there is . . . (4:1-5, 7)  
(A) much love in my heart            (B) no spot in thee            (C) no reason to be embarrassed
8. \_\_\_\_\_ In chapters 1 through 4 the lover speaks of various desirable qualities in the beloved, but the most important one, though mentioned only once is . . . (4:7)  
(A) tenacity            (B) honesty            (C) purity            (D) faithfulness
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The lover uses a number of terms of endearment when speaking to his beloved, including all of the followed **except** . . . . (4:10,12; 2:2,14)  
(a) sister            (B) spouse            (C) my love            (D) my dove            (E) honey
10. \_\_\_\_\_ The lover, speaking to his spouse, says she has done **what** regarding his heart? (4:9)  
(A) stolen it            (B) ravished it            (D) torn it            (D) enlarged it

11. \_\_\_\_\_ The lover likens his spouse to all of the following things **except** a . . . (4:12)  
 (A) garden enclosed      (B) spring shut up      (C) fountain sealed      (D) fig tree
  
12. \_\_\_\_\_ All of the attributes spoken of in question 11 have what common factor? (4:12)  
 (A) growth      (B) water      (C) privacy      (D) costliness
  
13. \_\_\_\_\_ It seems that there is something about the experience of “falling in love” which sometimes tends to turn a man into a \_\_\_\_\_, an example of which is this book, Song of Solomon.  
 (A) crazy man      (B) mighty warrior      (C) poet      (D) prophet
  
14. \_\_\_\_\_ There is a common expression used even today which we find in Song of Solomon, and which is a common experience of someone who “falls in love.” This expression is . . . (2:5)  
 (A) love crazy      (B) love sick      (C) love lorn      (D) love struck
  
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Comparing the woman in Song of Solomon with the adulterous woman of Proverbs 7 we see that **the godly woman** uses what skills in speaking to her beloved, which is totally foreign to an adulterous woman?  
 (A) yieldedness      (B) honest compliments      (C) focus upon the lover      (D) all of the above
  
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Again comparing the woman in Song of Solomon with the adulterous woman of Proverbs 7 we see that **the adulterous woman** uses what tactics to lure her victims into sin?  
 (A) flattery      (B) darkness      (C) force      (D) lying      (E) all of the above
  
17. \_\_\_\_\_ An example of a man in Genesis who was lovesick, is . . . (Genesis 29:20)  
 (A) Abraham      (B) Isaac      (C) Jacob      (D) Joseph
  
18. \_\_\_\_\_ An example of a man in Judges who was lovesick, is . . . (Judges 14)  
 (A) Barak      (B) Gideon      (C) Jephthah      (D) Samson
  
19. \_\_\_\_\_ In the beginning God created one man (Adam) and one woman (Eve) to be together as husband and wife. Although some of God’s chosen men during Old Testament times had more than one wife, the best thing for everyone concerned is always . . .  
 (A) do what seems right      (B) follow God’s pattern      (C) fit in with the culture around you
  
20. \_\_\_\_\_ When the beloved says “the beams of our house are cedar” she is thinking mostly about the fact that . . . (1:17)  
 (A) the house was very costly to build      (B) cedar trees had to be brought from Lebanon  
 (C) the house was shared with her lover      (D) the ceiling was of the open-beam style

21. \_\_\_\_\_ When the woman's lover addresses her, he says, "Open unto me, my sister, my love, my dove, my \_\_\_\_\_" (5:2)  
(A) beauty (B) wife (C) undefiled (D) companion
22. \_\_\_\_\_ When the daughters of Jerusalem ask, "What is thy beloved more than another beloved, O thou fairest among women? what is thy beloved more than another beloved?" she responds with a lengthy list of descriptives about his head, his hair, his eyes, his cheeks, his lips, his hands, his belly, his legs, and finally, **his countenance**, (which may refer to his facial expression or to the impression one would get by looking at him as a whole man. Perhaps the man she is describing --- as far as she is concerned --- might be called . . . (5:9-16)  
(A) the King (B) Mr. Atlas (C) Mr. World (D) Mr. Perfect
23. \_\_\_\_\_ In this example of a true, godly love relationship the bride says "I am my beloved's and my beloved is mine" she is expressing her growing sense of mutual . . . (6:3)  
(A) suspicion (B) mistrust (C) belonging (D) awareness
24. \_\_\_\_\_ When she says to her beloved "turn away thine eyes from me: for they have overcome me" she is speaking about what quality in her lover? (6:5)  
(A) persistence (B) beauty (C) character (D) strength
25. \_\_\_\_\_ When the bridegroom says "There are threescore (60) queens, and fourscore (80) concubines, and virgins without number," and he says "My dove, my undefiled is but one; she is the only one of her mother, she is the choice one of her that bare her," he is saying that she is . . . (6:8-9)  
(A) unusual (B) unequaled (C) very special (D) all of the above
26. \_\_\_\_\_ One part of the bridegroom's praise of his beloved is that she is "one of a kind." This thought is reflected in the use of all of the following expressions, **except**. . . (6:9)  
(A) my dove (B) my undefiled (C) the choice one (D) my darling
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Why would the bridegroom describe his beloved as "terrible as an army with banners" **twice** (6:4,10)?  
(A) he was afraid of her (B) looking at her caused him to quiver with fear  
(C) her appearance was regal and awe-inspiring (D) she appeared angry
28. \_\_\_\_\_ The word "terrible" as used in the previous question probably meant in the original Hebrew, and to the translators in 1611 . . . (6:4,10)  
(A) horrible (B) threatening (C) awesome (D) destructive
29. \_\_\_\_\_ The bridegroom admires specific physical attributes of his beloved — her feet, thighs, navel, belly, breasts, neck, eyes, nose, head, and hair. He uses comparisons which seem strange to us, such as "eyes like the fish pools in Heshbon." (7:1-9) The point here seems to be that . . .  
(A) every part of her physically seems beautiful to him (B) he is overly emotional about her  
(C) he is not very good at complimenting her (D) he likes to flatter her by exaggerations
30. \_\_\_\_\_ "This thy stature is like to a palm tree, and thy breasts to clusters of grapes. I said, I will go up to the palm tree, I will take hold of the boughs thereof: now also thy breasts shall be as clusters of the vine. . ." (7:7-8) While this statement probably has a spiritual meaning, the obvious literal meaning is that the lover is attracted to the breasts of his beloved woman, his wife --- and he says to himself "I will take hold of her breasts, like clusters of grapes." This kind of thinking, which is common among men, and reflects the natural sexual desires of men, is perfectly normal and desirable **within the marriage bond**. God created men with these kinds of desires, and He created women with the desire to be touched by their husbands. However, to **touch** a woman intimately who is not one's lawful wife is called, in the Bible, . . . (Exodus 20:14; Leviticus 18:6-24)  
(A) adultery (B) forgery (C) bigamy (D) fraud

31. \_\_\_\_\_ When the bride says “His left hand should be under my head, and his right hand should embrace me,” she is expressing her desire to be . . . (8:3 and 2:6)  
 (A) held close by him (B) one with him (C) appreciated by him (D) all of the above
32. \_\_\_\_\_ The bridegroom admonishes his beloved to “set me as a seal upon thine heart, as a seal upon thine arm: for love is . . . . . (8:6)  
 (A) forever (B) fleeting (C) strong as death (D) faithful and true
33. \_\_\_\_\_ The **value of true love**, as given by the writer of Song of Solomon, is shown by such expressions as which of the following, **except** . . . ? (8:7)  
 (A) many waters cannot quench it (B) floods cannot drown it  
 (C) it cannot be bought (D) it cannot be earned
34. \_\_\_\_\_ While the beauty and glory of a godly marriage is intended by God to be a great blessing to all who believe, one of the purposes of God in the experience of marriage is that his people may come to understand something about the greater experience of . . .  
 (A) eternal life in Christ (B) living a godly life  
 (C) escaping the bondage of sin (D) becoming one with Him
35. \_\_\_\_\_ While the Bible does not specifically forbid all physical contact between the sexes, the truths which one comes to understand based upon the entire Bible regarding **adultery** include . . .  
 (A) that it begins in one’s mind (B) the sin of adultery leads downward to death  
 (C) that what one thinks, one will do (D) adultery in the mind or in the flesh is sin  
 (E) that caressing someone of the opposite sex is the beginning of the sin of physical adultery  
 (F) that petting is God’s good plan as part of the sex experience **after** marriage.  
 (G) all of the above

## TEST 6 over Lesson 7

BOOK TEST OVER *SONG OF SOLOMON*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ One sure sign of true love is a deep and abiding desire to be with that person.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ God created man and woman. He created them as sexual beings, with strong sexual drives and desires, but which, to please God, must be expressed *only in marriage*.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Within marriage, in the presence of God, there is every reason to believe that God is pleased when a couple enjoys each sexual experience.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The godly woman of Song of Solomon and the ungodly woman of Proverbs 7 use the same skills.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The Biblical standard for kissing is that it be limited to a husband and wife only.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Samson fell in love with an ungodly woman which eventually resulted in two things: (1) he was made blind by the Philistines, and (2) he later got his revenge, and brought God's judgment and death to all the Philistine Lords.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ As Christians, committed to pleasing God in every aspect of our lives, we need to realize that to some extent the idea of "falling in love" is based upon our own selfish fleshly natures. For example, we tend to see in the other person strengths which we lack but desire. For the believer who is committed to pleasing God, we must, even in this part of our lives, base any commitments regarding whom to love upon a knowledge of what the Bible teaches about the nature of God's kind of love, and God's restrictions upon whom a believer may marry.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Song of Solomon is a book about how to find a marriage partner.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Song of Solomon presents some ideas about how a married couple should love each other, how they should speak to one another, and how they should relate to one another.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Anyone can read the Song of Solomon one time and fully understand what it means.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Within a good marriage there are some things which are shared only by the husband and wife.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ The special relationship of marriage is made even more special by the close personal and exclusive experiences which are shared by no one else.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Although some of God's chosen men in Old Testament times had more than one wife — Solomon had 700 wives and 300 concubines (I Kings 11:3) — the New Testament makes clear that it is God's plan that each man have only one wife. The primary reason God has set this limit is because *this was always his highest and best plan for mankind's happiness*.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ A woman who chases men before marriage is likely to chase men after marriage.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ A woman who flaunts her physical shape prior to marriage is likely to do so after marriage.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Guys who chase women who flaunt their physical shape are asking for trouble.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ A woman who dresses modestly so as not to reveal every part of her physical form is wise indeed.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ It seems to be a fact that some of the world's greatest beauties are some of the most unhappy.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ A woman's true beauty can be judged by her continual words and acts of kindness and generosity.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ A man's attractiveness to a woman in the long run is based upon his honesty and integrity.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ A husband and wife will enjoy a lifetime of happiness as they learn to enjoy and appreciate each other, by overlooking one another's faults, but encouraging them to strengthen weak areas.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Even in the Old Testament we often see flaws in marriages which lead to problems.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ One of the most perfect of Old Testament marriages seems to be that of Boaz and Ruth.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ The Bible teaches that for every man there is one special woman whom God has chosen for him.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ It is far more important to BE God's man or woman than to try to FIND that perfect person.

Quiz 9 over Lesson 8

Isaiah, chapters 1-5

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank at the left.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah's first chapter opens with his lament for and condemnation of the nation of . . . (1:1)  
(A) Rome            (B) Greece            (C) Egypt            (D) Judah
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah was a prophet of God during the reigns of . . . (1:1)  
(A) Saul, David, Solomon, and Rehoboam            (B) Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph  
(C) Jonathan, Abinadab, Mechishua, and Mephibosheth    (D) Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah's first message to the nation was one of calling them to . . . (1:16-20)  
(A) repentance and right living            (B) preparation for war  
(C) turn away from laziness            (D) enjoy the fruits of their labor
4. \_\_\_\_\_ "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as . . . (1:18)  
(A) black as coal    (B) white as snow    (C) a mist that vanishes    (D) rain that waters the flowers
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah prophesied about the "last days" saying that the most important aspect of that time will be the (2:2,3) . . . .  
(A) destruction of Israel's enemies            (B) coming of the Messiah  
(C) establishment of God's kingdom            (D) peace and prosperity of the nations
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah prophesied that during that time "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn \_\_\_\_\_ any more." (2:4)  
(A) business            (B) lying            (C) music            (D) war
7. \_\_\_\_\_ One of Isaiah's complaints (and condemnations) regarding the "daughters of Zion" — that is, women who were supposed to glorify God by their lives — was of their . . . (3:16-24)  
(A) laziness            (B) gossiping            (C) jewelry            (D) children
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah told a parable about God's vineyard. The vineyard of the LORD was . . . (5:7)  
(A) the Philistines    (B) the Gentiles    (C) Israel & Judah    (D) David's kingdom
9. \_\_\_\_\_ In the parable of God's vineyard the vines brought forth . . . (5:2,4)  
(A) many grapes            (B) thorns & thistles            (C) wild grapes            (D) nothing

## Quiz 10 over Lesson 9

## Isaiah, chapters 6 -10

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank at the left.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ “In the year that king Uzziah died” what happened to Isaiah? (6:1)  
(A) he died (B) he married (C) his son was born (D) he saw a vision of God
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah saw a seraphim with a live coal in his hand. The angel did what with the coal? (6:7)  
(A) burned the sacrifice (B) started a fire (C) touched Isaiah’s lips (D) burned the enemy
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah’s response to God’s call was . . . (6:8)  
(A) “Here am I; send me.” (B) to hide himself (C) to get angry (D) to begin to seek God
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah was sent by God to meet king Ahaz. The LORD told king Ahaz to ask for a miraculous sign. Ahaz replied that he would not ask a sign or tempt the LORD. The LORD’s response was that He would give a sign. The sign would be that a . . . (7:14-16)  
(A) boy would become king (B) disastrous flood would fill the valley  
(C) virgin would conceive and bear a son, Immanuel (D) Egypt’s armies would attack Israel
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah challenged the people of Israel that instead of fearing their enemies they should . . . (8:13)  
(A) attack them (B) pray (C) fear God (D) prepare for war
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah said that the LORD would be to Israel all of the following except. . . (8:14)  
(A) a sanctuary (B) a stone of stumbling (C) a rock of offense (D) a high wall
7. \_\_\_\_\_ When people tell you to seek advice from wizards, palm readers, horoscopes, and the occult, you should instead . . .  
(A) seek God (B) ask your friends (C) ask your parents (D) ask your pastor
8. \_\_\_\_\_ “To the Law and to the Testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is . . . (8:20)  
(A) a lack of knowledge (B) evil in the land (C) no light in them (D) no interpreter
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah spoke these words “For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the . . . (9:6)  
(A) maker of heaven and earth (B) Prince of Peace (C) King of Kings (D) lily of the valley
10. \_\_\_\_\_ When Isaiah uses the phrase “but his hand is stretched out still,” three times, he is indicating that in spite of God’s anger at Israel’s sins, He is like a . . . (9:12,17,21)  
(A) king extending his rod of authority (B) merchant selling goods  
(C) stone mason reaching for more stones (D) father pleading for his son to return to him
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah prophesied that Israel would be conquered by . . . (10:5-19)  
(A) Assyria (B) Egypt (C) Babylon (D) Greece
12. \_\_\_\_\_ God then determined to punish that nation because they . . . (10:13)  
(A) were growing too fast (B) were too large and powerful  
(C) worshiped idols (D) didn’t recognize God

Quiz 11 over Lesson 10

Isaiah, chapters 11-17

DIRECTIONS: Write the letter of the **best** answer in the blank at the left.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ When Isaiah said, "And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots . . ." He was speaking prophetically about . . . (11:1-5)  
(A) the Messiah (B) Jesus Christ (C) a descendant of Jesse, David's father (D) all of the above
2. \_\_\_\_\_ When Isaiah says, "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid [young goat] . . . (11:6-8) he is speaking of the conditions of . . .  
(A) his time (B) Messiah's kingdom (C) the garden of Eden (D) a dream he had
3. \_\_\_\_\_ "Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of . . . (12:3)  
(A) Israel (B) Judah (C) salvation (D) adversity
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Isaiah foresaw God's judgment day, including prophecies that . . . (13:10)  
(A) the stars will not give their light (B) the sun shall be darkened  
(C) the moon will not shine (D) all of the above
5. \_\_\_\_\_ When Isaiah spoke of Lucifer being "cut down to the ground, which did weaken the nations. . ." he was speaking of the eventual judgment of God upon . . . (14:12)  
(A) Israel (B) Babylon (C) Medo-Persia (D) Satan
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The passage in chapter 14 about Lucifer (verses 12-17) along with other Old Testament passages, is generally believed to describe the fall and eventual final judgment of God's archangel who became known in the Bible as . . .  
(A) Satan (B) the devil (C) that old serpent (D) all of the above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ When Isaiah speaks of "the burden of Moab," it is because he is predicting that Moab will . . . (15:1-9)  
(A) become great (B) prosper (C) be judged and destroyed (D) become part of Israel
8. \_\_\_\_\_ God, through Isaiah, specifically names one sin of Moab. It is . . . (16:6)  
(A) wealth (B) gluttony (C) fornication (D) pride
9. \_\_\_\_\_ God's primary accusation against Damascus was that it had . . . (17:10)  
(A) forgotten God (B) worshiped idols (C) built a tower (D) quit farming