

LEVITICUS/DEUTERONOMY
Test: Leviticus 1-10

File 1 (BC) R829
(H-BC-LED1)

Name _____

Date _____

Corrector _____

34 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question (except question 8).

1. (1 pt.) What is the meaning of the Hebrew title for the Book of Leviticus?
 - a. Now these are the names.
 - b. And he called.
 - c. These be the words.
 - d. And the children of Israel.
 - e. And it came to pass after these things.

2. (1 pt.) What is the meaning of the Greek Septuagint title for the Book of Leviticus?
 - a. The Laws of Moses.
 - b. Genealogies.
 - c. Holiness unto the Lord.
 - d. These be the offerings.
 - e. Pertaining to the Levites.

3. (2 pts.) Leviticus forms part of the Torah. What does Torah mean?
 - a. Canon.
 - b. Covenant.
 - c. History.
 - d. Law.
 - e. Writings.

4. (2 pts.) What key word is used over 80 times in Leviticus?
 - a. Dwell.
 - b. Holy.
 - c. Law.
 - d. Love.
 - e. Obey.

5. (1 pt.) When God gave the Laws of Leviticus to Moses, from where did He speak to him?
 - a. Cloudy pillar standing by itself in a remote location.
 - b. Heaven.
 - c. Moses' own tent.
 - d. Tabernacle.
 - e. Top of Mount Sinai.

6. (1 pt.) What is the literal meaning of the Hebrew term for "burnt sacrifice"?
 - a. Ascending.
 - b. Complete.
 - c. Continual.
 - d. Covering.
 - e. Voluntary.

(continued)

7. (1 pt.) What is the literal meaning of the Hebrew term for "meat (meal) offering"?
- A gift.
 - Grain offering.
 - Ransom.
 - Something brought near.
 - Wave offering.
8. (1 pt.) Which two offerings included leaven? (Circle two letters; no partial credit.)
- Firstfruits offering.
 - Meal offering.
 - Peace offering.
 - Sin offering.
 - Trespass offering.
9. (1 pt.) What accompanied all meal offerings?
- Honey.
 - Leaven.
 - Salt.
 - Water.
 - Wine.
10. (1 pt.) What is the literal meaning of the Hebrew term (used in Lev. 4) for the sin of "ignorance"?
- Deceiving.
 - Lying.
 - Provoking.
 - Revelling.
 - Straying.
11. (1 pt.) Which offering is believed popularly, though erroneously, to be the only atoning sacrifice?
- Burnt offering.
 - Meat offering.
 - Peace offering.
 - Sin offering.
 - Trespass offering.
12. (1 pt.) What is the meaning of the Hebrew term for "trespass offering"?
- Death.
 - Gift.
 - Guilt.
 - Infirmity.
 - To miss the mark.

(continued)

PART II. SHORT ANSWER. Write the correct response to each question in the space provided. Point values are noted for each question.

1. (5 pts.) Name the purpose for each of the following offerings:
 - a. Burnt Offering.
 - b. Meal Offering.
 - c. Peace Offering (Confession/Vow/Freewill).
 - d. Sin Offering.
 - e. Trespass Offering.
2. (5 pts.) Name the victim(s) for each of the following offerings:
 - a. Burnt Offering.
 - b. Meal Offering.
 - c. Peace Offering (Confession/Vow/Freewill).
 - d. Sin Offering.
 - e. Trespass Offering.
3. (5 pts.) Give the basic typology, as taught in class, for each of the following offerings:
 - a. Burnt Offering.
 - b. Meal Offering.
 - c. Peace Offering (Confession/Vow/Freewill).
 - d. Sin Offering.
 - e. Trespass Offering.
4. (5 pts.) Give the basic typology for the following garments of the high priest (Lev. 8:7-9):
 - a. The coat.
 - b. The girdle.
 - c. The robe.
 - d. The breastplate.
 - e. The Urim and Thummim.

LEVITICUS/DEUTERONOMY
Test: Leviticus 11-27

File 2 (BC) R829
(H-BC-LED2)

Name _____

Date _____

Corrector _____

89 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. Each question has only one correct answer.

- A. The following questions deal with the laws concerning childbirth (Lev. 12).
1. (3 pts.) The mother was unclean for a specified length of time following childbirth. What kind of law does this constitute?
 - a. Ceremonial.
 - b. Civil.
 - c. Moral.
 - d. Natural (health).
 - e. Spiritual.
 2. (1 pt.) How long could the mother (potentially) transmit her uncleanness to others after the birth of a boy?
 - a. Two days.
 - b. One week.
 - c. One month.
 - d. 40 days.
 - e. Three months.
 3. (2 pts.) How long were the total periods of purification for the mother in the cases of the births of a boy and of a girl, respectively?
 - a. Boy—1 day; girl—2 days.
 - b. Boy—one week; girl—two weeks.
 - c. Boy—two weeks; girl—two weeks.
 - d. Boy—40 days; girl—80 days.
 - e. Boy—3 months; girl—6 months.
 4. (3 pts.) According to the context of Leviticus 12, what is it that renders a woman unclean in childbearing?
 - a. The act of sexual intercourse by which she conceived.
 - b. The sorrow and pain that accompanied the childbirth.
 - c. The secretions that accompanied the childbirth.
 - d. The transmission of her fallen nature to the child.
 - e. The act of nursing the newborn infant.
 5. (4 pts.) What does the rite of circumcision foreshadow?
 - a. Communion.
 - b. Ordination.
 - c. Spiritual warfare.
 - d. Speaking in tongues.
 - e. Water baptism.

(continued)

- B. The following questions deal with the laws concerning leprosy (Lev. 13-14).
6. (2 pts.) What would be a better translation of the Hebrew word that the King James Version renders as "leprosy"?
 - a. Hansen's disease.
 - b. Plague.
 - c. Psoriasis.
 - d. Suspected skin disease.
 - e. Uncleaness.
 7. (2 pts.) Who determined whether or not a person's leprosy was totally remitted (healed)?
 - a. Aaron only.
 - b. An elder.
 - c. Moses only.
 - d. The person himself.
 - e. A priest.
 8. (2 pts.) Where was the suspected leper examined?
 - a. Before the Tabernacle.
 - b. In his own tent.
 - c. Outside the camp.
 - d. In Moses' tent.
 - e. Beside the sacrificial altar.
 9. (1 pt.) If the person was thought to be clean, what was the first day's offering in his eight-day purification ritual?
 - a. One lamb; one goat.
 - b. Two clean, living birds; cedar; scarlet; hyssop.
 - c. Two goats; one bull; incense.
 - d. One lamb; one goat; one bull; two birds.
 - e. One lamb.
 10. (2 pts.) Concerning the eighth day's offering, what was done with the blood of the trespass offering (he-lamb)?
 - a. Smearred on the right ear, right thumb, and right big toe of the cured person.
 - b. Taken into the holy place and sprinkled on the veil.
 - c. Sprinkled against the side of the brazen altar.
 - d. Buried outside the camp.
 - e. Poured out on the east side of the brazen altar.
- C. The following questions deal with the laws concerning cleansing from uncleanness due to physical secretions (Lev. 15).
11. (2 pts.) "Speak unto the children of Israel and say unto them, When any man hath a running issue out of his flesh, because of his issue he is unclean (Lev. 15:2)." To what does the word "flesh" most likely refer?
 - a. Entire body.
 - b. Himself or his relatives.
 - c. Muscles.
 - d. Sex organ.
 - e. Skin.

(continued)

12. (1 pt.) How long was a male with a long-term discharge considered unclean?
- Seven days.
 - One month.
 - Forty days.
 - Until he brought the required offering.
 - Until he recovered and brought the required offering.
13. (2 pts.) How long were a husband and wife unclean after sexual intercourse?
- Until evening.
 - Twenty-four hours.
 - Three days.
 - One week.
 - Until they brought an offering.
14. (2 pts.) What would happen if a husband knowingly had intercourse with his wife during her menstrual period?
- They would both be unclean until evening.
 - He would be unclean for one week; she would be unclean for two weeks.
 - They were to wash themselves and bring two birds for an offering.
 - They were to wash themselves, bring a lamb for a burnt offering, and were unclean for seven days.
 - They would both be cut off from among their people.
- D. The following questions deal with the Day of Atonement (Lev. 16).
15. (4 pts.) What was the main purpose of the Day of Atonement?
- To purify the priesthood from sins.
 - To cleanse the Sanctuary from pollution brought upon it by the inadvertent sins of the nation (both priests and people).
 - To purify the people—not the priesthood—from both willful and inadvertent sins.
 - To reconsecrate the priests for their mediatorial ministry.
 - To purge only the sins of the high priest so that he could legally represent Israel.
16. (2 pts.) When did the Day of Atonement occur?
- On the 14th day of the first month (Abib or Nisan using the religious calendar—March/April), during beginning of barley harvest and latter rains.
 - On the sixth day of the third month (Sivan using the religious calendar—May/June), during firstfruits of wheat harvest.
 - On the first day of the fifth month (Ab using the religious calendar—July/August), during grape harvest.
 - On the tenth day of the seventh month (Ethanin/Tishri using the religious calendar—Sept./Oct.), during former rains.
 - On the 15th day of the 11th month (Shebet using the religious calendar—Jan./Feb.), during the beginning of the cool season.

(continued)

17. (2 pts.) What offering(s) was/were made on this day?
- Sin offering only.
 - Burnt offering only.
 - Trespass offering only.
 - Sin and burnt offerings.
 - Sin and trespass offerings.
18. (2 pts.) Why was the high priest to cover the mercy seat with a cloud of incense?
- "That he may behold the glory of the LORD."
 - "That he may make an atonement for the children of Israel."
 - "That he die not."
 - "That his offering may be accepted before the LORD."
 - "That he may speak unto the LORD."
19. (2 pts.) What blood was sprinkled upon the mercy seat?
- Blood of a lamb.
 - Blood of a goat.
 - Blood of a bullock.
 - Blood of a bullock and a goat.
 - Blood of a lamb and a goat.
20. (2 pts.) In addition to ceasing from work, what were the people commanded to do on this day?
- To fast.
 - To afflict their souls.
 - To pray.
 - To abstain from intercourse.
 - To rejoice.
21. (4 pts.) According to Hebrews 9, what is the antitype of the high priest entering the holy of holies?
- Birth of Christ.
 - Baptism of Christ.
 - Death of Christ.
 - Resurrection of Christ.
 - Ascension of Christ.
- E. The following questions deal with the place of sacrifice and the sanctity of blood (Lev. 17).
22. (2 pts.) "And they shall no more offer their sacrifices unto devils, after whom they have gone a whoring (Lev. 17:7)...." What is the literal meaning of the Hebrew word translated "devils"?
- Baal.
 - Goats.
 - Gods.
 - Principalities.
 - Satan.

(continued)

23. (1 pt.) When is the earliest recorded prohibition against eating blood found?
- Time of Adam.
 - Time of Noah.
 - Time of Abraham.
 - Time of Jacob.
 - Time of Moses.
24. (1 pt.) What was to be done when a game animal was killed?
- Its blood was to be poured out and covered with dust.
 - It was to be brought to the Tabernacle and given as a peace offering.
 - It was to be sacrificed as a peace offering on the site at which it was killed.
 - It was to be given as a burnt offering at the Tabernacle.
 - Its blood was to be taken to the Tabernacle and poured out at the sacrificial altar.
- F. The following questions deal with the holy days (Lev. 23, 25).
25. (2 pts.) When was the year of jubilee ushered in?
- Passover.
 - Firstfruits.
 - Pentecost.
 - Day of Atonement.
 - Tabernacles.
26. (1 pt.) Feast days are called "holy convocations." What is the meaning of the Hebrew word for "convocations"?
- A call, summons, or reading.
 - A time of affliction and mourning.
 - A statute or ordinance.
 - A release from all debts.
 - A freewill offering.

(continued)

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 or more wrong, -7.

1. How do we know that the dietary code of Leviticus is still applicable today?
- a. Scientific analysis has tended to support the contention that those animals listed as "unclean" pose definite health hazards that make them unfit for human consumption.
 - b. History has shown that Christians who partake of unclean meats have become spiritually weakened as a result (whether they were ignorant of the law or not).
 - c. All New Testament passages used as proof that this law has been abrogated are, in fact, not addressing this particular issue.
 - d. Since this law has no spiritual, ceremonial, moral, or typological significance whatsoever, it can only be a natural law, given solely for health reasons.
 - e. Every kind of unclean animal is by nature so unpalatable that it is only by a conscious, deliberate perversion of human instincts that one can eat their flesh.
 - f. Examination of the characteristics of both clean and unclean animals reveals that the distinction between them is not arbitrarily drawn but is based on significant differences in their physiological make-up, eating habits, and the ecological purposes for which they were created.
 - g. Scripture affords no support for the rationale that unclean animals were literally and miraculously cleansed as a result of the work of Christ at Calvary.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

2. Why did God command Israel to perform all animal sacrifices at the Tabernacle (Lev. 17:8,9)?
- a. To maintain spiritual unity among the tribes.
 - b. To typify the truth that God is to be worshipped only in Christ.
 - c. To keep Israelites from sacrificing to demons.
 - d. To ensure a means of support for the priests and Levites.
 - e. To guarantee that every person that sinned would be faithful in bringing an offering to the Lord.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -4; 4 wrong, -5; 5 or more wrong, -6.

3. Which sexual practice(s) is/are forbidden in Leviticus 18?
- a. Adultery.
 - b. Bestiality.
 - c. Homosexuality.
 - d. Incest.
 - e. Intercourse during menstruation.
 - f. Lusting in the heart.
 - g. Masturbation.
 - h. Polygamous sexual episodes.
 - i. Sado-masochism.
 - j. Transvestism.

(continued)

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

4. Which sacrifice(s) was/were offered daily during the Feast of Unleavened Bread?

- a. Drink offerings.
- b. One he-goat.
- c. Meal offerings.
- d. Seven male lambs.
- e. One ram.
- f. Two bulls.

PART III. MATCHING. Match the correct items in the right-hand column with those in the left-hand column by placing the correct letters in the blanks provided. Some letters will not be used; none will be used more than once.

A. The following questions deal with the holy days (Lev. 23).

1. (8 pts.; 1 pt. per blank) Match up the holy days with their antitypes, as they apply to Christ.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Passover. | a. Christ catching away His bride. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Unleavened Bread. | b. Christ's birth. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Firstfruits. | c. Christ as Baptizer in the Holy Spirit. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Pentecost. | d. Christ, with bride, ushers in the Millennium. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Trumpets. | e. Christ's resurrection and ascension. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Day of Atonement. | f. Death of Christ. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Tabernacles. | g. The transfiguration of Christ. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Eighth day of Tabernacles. | h. The teachings of Christ. |
| | i. Christ's baptism in Jordan. |
| | j. Entire plan of God in Christ concluded. |
| | k. The last week of Christ's ministry before His betrayal. |
| | l. Christ's two cleansings of the Temple. |
| | m. Christ and the bride become one. |
| | n. Christ's holy life. |
| | o. The miracles of Christ. |
| | p. Christ's early years. |

(continued)

2. (8 pts.; 1 pt. per blank) Match up the holy days with their antitypes, as they apply to the saints.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Passover. | a. Rapture. |
| _____ 2. Unleavened Bread. | b. Baptism in the Holy Spirit. |
| _____ 3. Firstfruits. | c. Lord's Supper. |
| _____ 4. Pentecost. | d. Life of holiness leads to Christlikeness. |
| _____ 5. Trumpets. | e. The great tribulation. |
| _____ 6. Day of Atonement. | f. Rule and reign with Christ. |
| _____ 7. Tabernacles. | g. Marriage supper of the Lamb. |
| _____ 8. Eighth Day of Tabernacles. | h. The gifts of the Spirit. |
| | i. Preaching the Gospel. |
| | j. Winning the lost. |
| | k. New birth. |
| | l. Success in the ministry. |
| | m. Knowledge of the Word. |
| | n. Water baptism. |
| | o. Eternity in new heavens and new earth. |
| | p. Prayer. |

LEVITICUS/DEUTERONOMY

Leviticus 16, 23, 25

File #3 (BC)

R7712

Name _____

Date _____

Corrector _____

Total Points: 66

MATCHING: A letter may only be used once, if at all.

8 pts. 1. The feasts applied to Jesus Christ:
(1 pt. ea.)

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|--|
| _____ | Tabernacles. | a. Christ's resurrection and ascension. |
| _____ | Unleaven Bread. | b. The entire plan of God in Christ is concluded. |
| _____ | Passover. | c. Christ and His bride become one. |
| _____ | Eighth Day. | d. Christ the victor, being the witness of God. |
| _____ | Trumpets. | e. The death of Christ. |
| _____ | First Fruits. | f. Christ catching away His bride. |
| _____ | Pentecost. | g. Christ who is the way, the truth, and the life. |
| _____ | Day of Atonement. | h. Christ with His bride ushers in the Millennium. |
| | | i. Christ the baptizer in the Holy Spirit. |
| | | j. Christ's holy life. |

8 pts. 2. The feasts applied to the saints:
(1 pt. ea.)

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|
| _____ | Tabernacles. | a. A life of holiness leading to Christ likeness. |
| _____ | Unleaven Bread. | b. The enduring of sufferings and trials. |
| _____ | Passover. | c. The rapture. |
| _____ | Eighth Day. | d. Ruling and reigning with Christ. |
| _____ | Trumpets. | e. Water baptism. |
| _____ | First Fruits. | f. Spending eternity in the new heaven and new earth. |
| _____ | Pentecost. | g. The baptism in the Holy Spirit. |
| _____ | Day of Atonement. | h. Overcoming and entering the joy of the Lord. |
| | | i. Salvation is now come; we know even as we are known. |
| | | j. The new birth. |

8 pts. 3. The feasts applied to the nation of Israel:
(1 pt. ea.)

- | | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|
| _____ | Tabernacles. | a. Israel regathered. |
| _____ | Unleaven Bread. | b. Israel being rejoined and united with God. |
| _____ | Passover. | c. Escaping from a life of bondage and oppression. |
| _____ | Eighth Day. | d. Israel at rest in Millennium. |
| _____ | Trumpets. | e. God owns the land and all it produces. |
| _____ | First Fruits. | f. Hope extended through Israel to the nations. |
| _____ | Pentecost. | g. Called to be a holy nation. |
| _____ | Day of Atonement. | h. Full surrender brings them to full acceptance by God. |
| | | i. Israel eternally with God--no more separation. |
| | | j. Full bestowal of God's grace and Spirit in order to accomplish God's end time plan for them. |

(over)

5 pts. 4. The Sabbath day:
(1 pt. ea.)

- _____ Labor for six days.
- _____ The seventh day.
- _____ One of the ten commandments.
- _____ Instituted after leaving Egypt.
- _____ Perverted in the post exile times.

- a. When God's Word is fully implemented in the world, then there is rest--the man-child will enjoy this rest because of its walking in the revelation of God.
- b. Rest is only possible with full heart surrender to God.
- c. Shows Christ entering separation so we might have rest.
- d. The baptism in the Holy Spirit has been greatly misunderstood; therefore, many have not entered into the rest.
- e. Emphasizes the working of God in and with man in order to produce His desired result.
- f. Speaks of Christ's resurrection which must be acknowledged before rest is secured.
- g. Shows that the divinely perfect resting place will be produced.

7 pts. 5. The feast of Passover:
(1 pt. ea.)

- _____ At evening is Yahweh's Passover.
- _____ Instituted and appropriated when still in Egypt.
- _____ The lamb was kept for four days and then slain.
- _____ Slain on the fourteenth day of the month.
- _____ Blood applied to the doorpost with hyssop.
- _____ The bitter herbs.
- _____ Eaten in full preparation to travel.

- a. God kept back Christ until the fulness of time; then God bruised His Son.
- b. Speaks of humble manner in which we are to appropriate Christ's blood to our hearts.
- c. Our heart must be to leave this world; if not, then there is no sense in accepting Christ.
- d. Reveals Christ going into separation for man's sin--His life was ending with God forsaking Him on Calvary.
- e. Shows Christ fully tested and our sin judged in Him.
- f. There is a double emphasis on divine perfection in the work of God in Christ.
- g. Christ was and is free from sin; He has become our very source of life.
- h. A remembrance of sin as being the cause of the death of Christ.
- i. With Christ's shed blood, there is deliverance from sin and Satan in this world.

7 pts. 6. The feast of Unleaven Bread:
(1 pt. ea.)

- _____ Lasted seven days.
 - _____ Began on the fifteenth.
 - _____ Concluded on the twenty-first.
 - _____ The fifteenth was a special sabbath.
 - _____ The twenty-first was a special sabbath.
 - _____ Eleven animals offered each day.
 - _____ Drink offering.
- a. When the offered blood of Christ is appropriated, our sin is removed--then there is rejoicing and blessing.
 - b. God's delivering grace provides a legal rest in legal holiness.
 - c. God's deliverance by grace makes holiness available experientially.
 - d. There is only incompleteness without Christ; He must be offered so God can have His kingdom without sin.
 - e. Christ gave Himself as the substitute so we might have all our sin removed.
 - f. Deliverance by divine perfection provides an experiential life of holiness.
 - g. God's perfect working provides an experiential rest in experiential holiness.
 - h. God's grace has delivered us and makes a life of holiness legally available.
 - i. Each saint must yield to God's perfect working love, truth, and power in order to live in real holiness.

5 pts. 7. The feast of First Fruits:
(1 pt. ea.)

- _____ The first fruits.
 - _____ The gleanings.
 - _____ The burnt offering.
 - _____ The harvest.
 - _____ Not observed until in Canaan.
- a. Those who are converted at the Second Coming.
 - b. Man-child.
 - c. Christ's full surrender has now brought Him to a place of full acceptance by God.
 - d. Jesus becoming sin allows us to be made into His image and likeness.
 - e. Christ rose into heaven, and so now the full provision of blessing in the new covenant is available.
 - f. Demonstrates the overcoming of sin and death in the Gospel age.
 - g. The two witnesses.

(over)

7 pts. 8. The feast of Pentecost:
(1 pt. ea.)

- _____ Closely associated with First Fruits.
- _____ The number 50.
- _____ A new meal offering.
- _____ Two loaves of bread.
- _____ Fine flour.
- _____ Leaven.
- _____ Peace offering of two lambs.

- a. God has accepted both Jesus and those who are in Him; therefore, God has given us His Spirit as the earnest of the inheritance.
- b. Double emphasis upon Christ who is substitute for both Jews and Gentiles.
- c. Speaks of the saints in the new covenant church.
- d. Represents the lingering old nature which still remains even though there is full provision for its removal.
- e. This is Christ; the only beauty of the church is Christ in it.
- f. Shows the completeness of the atonement of Christ for the church to come into existence.
- g. Double emphasis upon the fellowship and communion which is available with God in the new covenant.
- h. Most likely speaks of both the Jews and Gentiles coming into the church through Christ.
- i. Through a full appropriation of grace in this world, there is liberty, rejoicing, and restoration.

6 pts. 9. The feast of Tabernacles:
(1 pt. ea.)

- _____ Occurred in seventh month.
- _____ Thirteen bulls offered on first day.
- _____ Seven bulls offered on last day.
- _____ Two rams offered per day.
- _____ Fourteen lambs offered per day.
- _____ Dwelled in booths.

- a. At the ushering in of the Millennium, we are struck with God, and the completion and perfection of His work. Jesus the servant has now been highly exalted.
- b. It shows Israel's preparation and gathering unto God.
- c. Double emphasis on divine perfection working in and through Christ in order to bring about the Millennium.
- d. Points to divine perfection and completion in bringing God's plan to its earthly culmination in the Millennium.
- e. Emphasizes that this is a time of peace, rest, and rejoicing prior to the culmination of God's earthly work.
- f. Shows that in the Millennium, Israel will still be in their earthly bodies.
- g. Divine perfection wrought through the man Christ who was the obedient servant of God.
- h. Shows that Christ's substitutionary work was doubly able to consummate and fulfill both covenants in the Millennium.

LEVITICUS/DEUTERONOMY

File #3 (BC)
Page 5

5 pts. 10. The materials of the booths:
(1 pt. ea.)

- _____ Olive branches.
- _____ Palm branches.
- _____ Myrtle branches.
- _____ Pine branches.
- _____ Willow branches.

- a. Refers to joy and gladness.
- b. Emphasis is upon full rest.
- c. Shows the Gentiles gathered to a place of blessing.
- d. Shows Christ in His perfection imparted to us.
- e. Israel shall again be the witnesses of God.
- f. It is connected with sorrow; serves as a reminder of what God has saved them out of.
- g. Speaks of triumph and victory for those in Christ.

LEVITICUS/DEUTERONOMY
Test: Offerings
Chapters 1-7

File 4 (BC)
(H-BC-LED4)
Name _____

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks with the number(s) of the correct offerings.

1. Burnt offering.
2. Meal offering.
3. Peace offering.
4. Sin offering.
5. Trespass offering.

- _____ 1. A male of the herd.
- _____ 2. A male or female of the herd.
- _____ 3. A female from the flock.
- _____ 4. A male from the flock.
- _____ 5. Lay his hand upon its head.
- _____ 6. Elders lay hands on bullock.
- _____ 7. He shall kill it before the door of the tabernacle.
- _____ 8. Kill it on the side of the altar northward.
- _____ 9. Divide the animal into pieces.
- _____ 10. Priests shall sprinkle blood upon the altar round about.
- _____ 11. Sprinkle the blood seven times before the Lord.
- _____ 12. Pour the blood at the bottom of the altar.
- _____ 13. Put blood on horns of altar of incense.
- _____ 14. Wash the inwards and legs and burn it upon the altar.
- _____ 15. Priest shall have the skin of the offering.
- _____ 16. Aaron and his sons shall eat thereof.
- _____ 17. If a vow, flesh eaten today and tomorrow and third day burnt.
- _____ 18. Priest that offers it shall eat thereof.
- _____ 19. Breast to be Aaron's and his sons'.
- _____ 20. Remainder carried forth without camp to clean place to be burned.
- _____ 21. An offering of fowls, turtledoves, or young pigeons.
- _____ 22. Two turtledoves or two young pigeons.
- _____ 23. Breast waved for a wave offering.
- _____ 24. Right shoulder given to priest for a heave offering.
- _____ 25. Unleavened cakes mingled with oil.
- _____ 26. Unleavened wafers anointed with oil.
- _____ 27. Pour oil upon.
- _____ 28. Put frankincense thereon.
- _____ 29. Fine flour, no oil or frankincense.
- _____ 30. Part of an ephah of fine flour.
- _____ 31. He shall take out a handful...burn the memorial of it.
- _____ 32. No honey in this offering.
- _____ 33. Leavened bread.
- _____ 34. Sweet savour offering.
- _____ 35. "With all thine offerings thou shalt offer salt."
- _____ 36. "He shall offer it of his own voluntary will."
- _____ 37. Make atonement for him.
- _____ 38. "All the fat is the Lord's."
- _____ 39. Green ears of corn dried by fire.

Offering KJV Title	Main Levit. References	Hebrew Transliterations of Names	Purpose of offering	Levitical Offerings	God's Portion	Priest's Portion	Examples in Scripture	Main Typology	How Testament References
Burnt offering	1:2-17 6:14-15 7:8	<u>Qolab</u> - ascending sacrifices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary to atone for sins in general offerer laid hands on victim's head, imparting sins Offered daily, a.m. @ 9 a.m. for sinners, young men, women, slaves to restore fellowship, to atone for sin Most common offering 	<p>Male, w/o blemish of herd (bulls) or flock (ram or he goat) or of fowls (turkiedoves or pigeons) (not necessarily males)</p> <p>Five flour (unleavened): 5 optional ways to prepare: 1. Uncooked 2. Baked as cakes in oven 3. Baked as wafers in oven 4. Baked in pan 5. Fried in frying pan all offered w/ salt Yn oil: fine flour w/ oil; 1/2 man: 1/2 m p.m. Green ears of grain, dried by fire</p> <p>First fruit of all crops</p> <p>Of the herd or flock, male or female</p> <p>above plus unleavened cakes, mixed w/ oil, unleavened wafers associated w/ oil, fried cakes mixed w/ oil, and leavened bread</p> <p>Animal as above</p> <p>meal offering perhaps (Num. 6:15 Nazirite)</p> <p>Animal as above</p>	<p>Skin of animals</p>	NONE	<p>Gen. 8:20-21 Ex. 18:11-12 Lev. 8:17-21 Num. 15:24 2 Sam. 24:25 1 Kings 8:30-31 2 Chron. 29:27 Job 1:5, 42:9 w/ing of wheat</p>	<p>Jesus offered self as whole burnt off. to God total consecration, we also, as living sacrifices. Christ offered up as sweet savor to God X without sin Available to all, poor or rich</p>	<p>ROM. 12:1 Eph. 5:2 MK. 12:33 Heb. 10:6 1 Cor. 2:15 1 Pet. 1:19 Heb. 7:27, 9:22, 10:22</p>
Meat offering (meal offering)	2:1-16 6:14-18	<u>Mincha</u> - "gift"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary gift of fruit of labors No leaven or honey Offered daily and on top of burnt offering also w/ peace offerings to consecrate high priest & other priests First fruits offered to God 	<p>all burnt as sweet savor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if meal off, beaten & uncooked above Some not burned <p>Blood on sides of altar</p> <p>Fat of innards, kidneys, w/ fat, caul, lungs w/ liver, & fat tail (if sheep) burned on top of burnt off.</p> <p><u>SWEET SAVOUR</u></p> <p>above plus one of each of 4 categories as above offering</p> <p>animal as above</p> <p>animal as above</p>	<p>Remnant of flour & oil, eaten in holy place. Cooked: eaten by officiating priest Uncooked: shared by all priests</p> <p>none</p> <p>Leavened not burned well, if not burned</p>	<p>Lev. 9:17, 10:12 2:3-8 Ex. 29:41, 34:28 Lev. 22:23 1 King 8:64 Heb. 10:33</p>	<p>X as offering (labors) to God Fine flour = perfect humanity of Christ Oil = anointing of X, even in fire, increase = prayers of X as offering for all X as ministers - wholly consecrated, rationally</p> <p>X the 1st fruits to God Sweet ears: X cut off Minister of week</p>	<p>Mt. 26-28 Heb. 13:15-16 Rom. 15:9 Rom. 5:19 Heb. 7:27</p>	
Peace offering	6:14-23 2:12-16	<u>Shelamin</u> : prob. from Shalim = peace, w/ oil, completeness, blessing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to consecrate high priest & other priests First fruits offered to God 	<p>Peace offering with God and provide fellowship between man & among men</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary Confess the goodness of God. Give thanks for blessing or deliverance Offered when vow fulfilled a spontaneous offering to God in thanksgiving for unexpected blessing for house of God 	<p>Peace offering: breast to priests peace offering: right shoulder to officiating priest</p> <p>above plus the liver offering of calves & birds to officiating priest</p> <p>above plus the liver offering of calves & birds to officiating priest</p> <p>above</p> <p>Animal as above</p> <p>Animal as above</p>	<p>Num. 7 2 Sam. 6:17, 18 2 Sam. 24:25 1 King 8:53, 64</p>	<p>Peace w/ God through sacrifice of Jesus Communion: 18 w/ man between saint Offer our best to God, and feelings</p>	<p>1 Cor. 15:20, 23 Jas. 1:18 Rom. 8:23 Rom. 5:1 Eph. 2:14 Col. 1:20 Mt. 11:28</p>	
(Thanksgiving) (Completion)	7:12-15	<u>Tindab</u> : extend the hand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confess the goodness of God. Give thanks for blessing or deliverance Offered when vow fulfilled 	<p><u>SWEET SAVOUR</u></p> <p>above plus one of each of 4 categories as above offering</p> <p>animal as above</p> <p>animal as above</p>	<p>above plus remnant of meal offering eaten same day</p> <p>Remnant of offering eaten by priest on 2nd day Eaten burned 3rd day</p> <p>as w/ vow offering</p>	<p>2 Chr. 29:31 33:16 Ps. 107:22 116:17 Job. 17:26 Am. 4:5</p>	<p>Bring thanksgiving & praise to God, w/ our requests Bring our sin & weakness also (leaven)</p>	<p>Heb. 13:15 Col. 4:2 Eph. 5:20 Phil. 4:6</p>	
(Vow)	7:16-18	<u>Yeder</u> : a promise or thing promised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offered when vow fulfilled 	<p>Animal as above</p> <p>meal offering perhaps (Num. 6:15 Nazirite)</p> <p>Animal as above</p>	<p>above</p> <p>above</p> <p>above</p> <p>as above</p>	<p>Num. 15:3-8 Pek. 7:14 Num. 6:14</p>	<p>When fulfill vows to God, acknowledge only because of sacrifice of Christ</p>	<p>Phil. 3:9-14 Gal. 2:21 2 Tim. 4:7, 8 Gal. 3:3</p>	
(Voluntary or freewill)	7:16-18	<u>Yederab</u> : Spontaneous or abundant gift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a spontaneous offering to God in thanksgiving for unexpected blessing for house of God 	<p>Animal as above</p>	<p>as w/ vow offering</p>	<p>Ezek. 46:12 Num. 15:3 2 Chr. 31:14 Ezra 3:5 Ps. 119:108</p>	<p>All freely received, freely give. Liberality in giving Thanks to God unspeakable gift.</p>	<p>Mt. 10:8 2 Cor. 9:12 9:6-15</p>	

Levitical offerings (cont.) page 2

Offering Lev Title	Main Levit. References	Helpful Transliteration & Meaning	Purpose of Offering	Victim	God's portion	Priest's Portion	Offerer's Portion	Examples in Script.	Main Typology	New Test. References
Sin offering	4:1-35 (5:6-13) 6:25-30	Chattith - from dust to miss the mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To atone for sins of ignorance Purification from defilement (for group or individual) Many have been deliberate, but not knowing it was sin. 	<p>For High Priest: Bull + 2 wethers or pigeons (1 for burnt offering for sin off.) or 1/2 ephah fine flour.</p> <p>For Congregation: Bull + 2 wethers or pigeons (1 for burnt offering for sin off.) or 1/2 ephah fine flour.</p> <p>For Ruler: He-goat + 1 female goat or lamb</p> <p>For one of common people: female goat or lamb</p> <p>For 2 witnesses or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 or 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 or 14 or 15 or 16 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 or 29 or 30 or 31 or 32 or 33 or 34 or 35</p>	<p>Blood sprinkled 7 times on horns of altar + poured out at base of altar</p> <p>Fat, kidneys, caul of belly, testicles, liver, lungs, and right kidney</p> <p>One bird for sin offering, one for burnt offering, or one handful of flour</p> <p>SWEET SPONGE (lamb or goat)</p>	None	None	<p>Lev. 9:2-17 Num. 6:1-8 8:8, 15-27 Ps. 40:6 2 Chr. 29:21-24 Ezra 6:17-18 Neh. 10:33 Lev. 12:6</p>	<p>JX: Jehovah no sin, was made sin for us, as our sin sacrifice</p> <p>JX: the most costly sacrifice</p> <p>One died for whole nation</p>	<p>Heb. 5:1-3 9:12-14 10:1-10 13:11-13 1 Pet. 1:2, 2:24 1 John 1:7, 2:12 2 Cor. 5:21 Jn. 11:50-52 Luke 2:24</p>
Trespass offering	5:6-18 6:1-7 7:1-7	Asham - state of guilt	<p>A tone for sins of omission</p> <p>Only for individuals</p> <p>Could be for sins committed w/ knowledge, but w/o presumption.</p> <p>For refusing public rebuke.</p> <p>Touching unclean thing and hid from him</p> <p>Touch uncleaness of man and hid from him</p> <p>Recklessly hid from him</p>	<p>female lamb or kid or 2 wethers or pigeons (1 for burnt offering for sin off.) or 1/2 ephah fine flour (4-7 pints)</p> <p>1/2 Ram w/ 1/2 bleim (acc. to valuation of priest) + restitution + 20% or 1/2 Ram w/ 1/2 bleim (acc. to valuation of priest) + restitution + 20% or 1/2 Ram w/ 1/2 bleim (acc. to valuation of priest) + restitution + 20% or 1/2 Ram w/ 1/2 bleim (acc. to valuation of priest) + restitution + 20% or 1/2 Ram w/ 1/2 bleim (acc. to valuation of priest) + restitution + 20%</p>	<p>Blood sprinkled around wether altar</p> <p>Fat, kidneys, caul of belly, testicles, liver, lungs, and right kidney</p> <p>2 birds may have both been burnt</p> <p>or 1 handful of flour</p> <p>Ram offered as lamb or kid above</p> <p>Same as above</p> <p>Same as above</p>	None	None	<p>Leviticus 19:20-22 Num. 6:6-12 18:9 1 Sam. 6:5 (basket) 2 Kings 12:16 Ezra 10:19 Is. 53:10 (My servant) Ezek. 40:39</p>	<p>Walk in integrity, price to pay for sin, even tho forgiven</p> <p>Countersin offering when touched with wess or broken vow</p> <p>JX made his own a guilt offering for us</p> <p>Restit. + 20% = X's sacrifice was more than enough</p> <p>JX own ransom</p>	<p>MT. 5:23, 24 MT. 8:4 MT. 26:63 2 Cor. 5:21 Rom. 5:20 MT. 20:28</p>

Leviticus-Deuteronomy
Test: Deuteronomy

File 11 (BC)
(H-BC-LED11)

Name _____
Corrector _____
140 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. Each question has only one correct answer and is worth one point.

1. (2 pts.) What does "Deuteronomy" mean?
 - a. Second law.
 - b. Words of Moses.
 - c. Commandments.
 - d. Possession.
 - e. Determination.

2. (2 pts.) Where did the name "Deuteronomy" come from?
 - a. The Hebrew Bible.
 - b. The King James Bible.
 - c. The Septuagint.
 - d. The Syriac Old Testament.
 - e. The Latin Old Testament.

3. (2 pts.) What is the Hebrew name of the book?
 - a. Deuteronomy.
 - b. Be ye holy.
 - c. I am Yahweh your God.
 - d. Commandments.
 - e. These are the words.

4. (2 pts.) How much time does Deuteronomy span?
 - a. 1 month.
 - b. 1 year.
 - c. 12 years.
 - d. 60 years.
 - e. 115 years.

5. (2 pts.) Where was Israel camped during the Book of Deuteronomy?
 - a. At Mt. Sinai.
 - b. In the wilderness of Shur, south of Etham and north of Marah.
 - c. In Shechem between Mt. Ebal and Mt. Gerizim.
 - d. East of Jordan in the wilderness, in the plain over against the Red Sea, between Paran, Tophel, Laban, Hazeroth, and Dizahab.
 - e. East of the Salt Sea over against Kiriathaim, Dibon, Bezer and Arder to the south of the River Arnon

6. (2 pts.) What does the Book of Deuteronomy open with?
 - a. The Ten Commandments.
 - b. Aaron's golden calf.
 - c. Victory over Amalek.
 - d. Unbelief and failure at Kadesh-Barnea.
 - e. The call of Joshua.

(continued)

7. (2 pts.) Which tribes settled east of Jordan?
 - a. Reuben, Dan, and half of Naphtali.
 - b. Simeon, Gad, and half of Issachar.
 - c. Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh.
 - d. Reuben, Ephraim, and half of Asher.
 - e. Simeon, Benjamin, and half of Zebulon.

8. (2 pts.) What did God tell Moses when Moses besought God by saying, "I pray thee, let me go over, and see the good land that is beyond Jordan?..."
 - a. Anoint Joshua thy successor.
 - b. Thy speech is presumptuous.
 - c. I will let thee pass over to see it, but thou canst not stay.
 - d. Go up to Mt. Sinai and die.
 - e. Speak no more unto me of this matter.

9. (2 pts.) From where did Moses view Canaan?
 - a. Mt. Pisgah.
 - b. Mt. Nebo.
 - c. Mt. Hermon.
 - d. Mt. Seir.
 - e. Mt. Tabor.

10. (2 pts.) What were Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan?
 - a. Amorite kings.
 - b. Joshua's inheritance.
 - c. Fenced cities conquered by Moses.
 - d. Cities of refuge.
 - e. Caleb's sons.

11. (1 pt.) What was the northern border of the inheritance east of Jordan?
 - a. Mt. Hermon.
 - b. River Arnon.
 - c. Sea of Galilee.
 - d. Ramoth-Gilead.
 - e. Lake Hulah.

12. (4 pts.) What does the expression, "swear by his name," mean in Deuteronomy 6:13?
 - a. To use the name of Yahweh when cursing.
 - b. To call God to witness one's words and actions.
 - c. To swear at his name.
 - d. To call God as a witness in condemning a blasphemer.
 - e. To blaspheme his name.

(continued)

13. (4 pts.) Deuteronomy 7:22 says: "And the LORD thy God will put out those nations before thee by little and little: thou mayest not consume them at once, lest the beasts of the field increase upon thee." Deuteronomy 9:3 says: "...The LORD thy God is he which goeth over before thee; as a consuming fire he shall destroy them, and he shall bring them down before thy face: so shalt thou drive them out, and destroy them quickly...."
- How can these Scriptures be harmonized?
- God was going to destroy the nations quickly, but Israel's unbelief caused them to be driven out slowly.
 - "Quickly" is the legal promise, whereas "little by little" is the experiential promise.
 - "Quickly" refers to a specific Canaanite race, whereas "little by little" describes the overall conquest.
 - "Quickly" typifies Christian victory under Christ, whereas "little by little" refers to Old Covenant victory under Moses.
 - The same Hebrew word is translated "quickly" and "little by little," so there is no contradiction.
14. (4 pts.) Who had an aul (awl) thrust through his ear into the door?
- Those who listened to blasphemy.
 - Canaanite proselytes to Yahweh.
 - Children dedicated to Molech.
 - Israelites under a Nazarite vow.
 - Slaves who chose to serve their masters rather than be set free
15. (2 pts.) For which three feasts were all males to appear before the Lord?
- Passover, Pentecost, and Unleavened Bread.
 - Unleavened Bread, Feast of Weeks, and Tabernacles.
 - Pentecost, Trumpets, and Booths.
 - Passover, Unleavened Bread, and Trumpets.
 - Pentecost, Atonement, and Tabernacles.
16. (1 pt.) What does the word "maw" refer to in Deuteronomy 18:3 in the King James Version?
- The skin of a bullock.
 - The choice internal parts of an animal.
 - The fatty portions that were not eaten.
 - The outer coat.
 - The high priest's curiously woven band.
17. (2 pts.) To what does "the sale of his patrimony" refer in Deuteronomy 18:8?
- Offerings given to the priests.
 - Individual property sold by a priest.
 - Israelites selling their inheritance, which was forbidden by God.
 - The Canaanite practice of selling slaves.
 - Israelites selling themselves as slaves when they became too poor to live.

(continued)

18. (2 pts.) "But the women, and the little ones, and the cattle, and all that is in the city, even all the spoil thereof, shalt thou take unto thyself...." (Deut. 20:14). Which cities is this verse referring to?
- Canaanite cities that made peace with Israel.
 - Cities that were very far off.
 - Cities that were not defiled with idolatry.
 - Cities that were not defiled with certain abominations.
 - Cities that were given to Israel as spoil after Jericho.
19. (2 pts.) When did the elders of a city take a heifer into a rough valley, smite off its neck, and wash their hands over the heifer?
- When idolatry was found in that city.
 - When leprosy was found in that city.
 - When one guilty of manslaughter fled into the city.
 - On the Day of Atonement.
 - When one who was slain was found nearest to that city.
20. (2 pts.) When did Moses say the priests were to read the Law before all Israel?
- On the Day of Atonement.
 - Every Sabbath day.
 - During the Feast of Tabernacles during the seventh-year release.
 - On every new moon.
 - Every Passover.
21. (4 pts.) What is the Song of Moses?
- A song of witness against the children of Israel for their future idolatry.
 - A song of victory over all Israel's enemies.
 - A song of worship to Israel's covenant-keeping God.
 - A song remembering all the miracles of God for Israel.
 - A song of deliverance from Israel's wilderness wanderings.
22. (2 pts.) Where did Moses and Aaron die?
- Moses died on Mt. Gerizim; Aaron, on Mt. Carmel.
 - Moses died on Mt. Sinai; Aaron, on Mt. Carmel.
 - Moses died on Mt. Tabor; Aaron, on Mt. Seir.
 - Moses died on Mt. Hermon; Aaron, on Mt. Horeb.
 - Moses died on Mt. Nebo; Aaron, on Mt. Hor.
23. (2 pts.) About how many references are there in the New Testament from the Book of Deuteronomy?
- 7.
 - 25.
 - 43.
 - 80.
 - 131
24. (2 pts.) What do the first four chapters of Deuteronomy contain?
- The Ten Commandments
 - A summary of the 40 years in the wilderness.
 - Miscellaneous statutes and ordinances.
 - Tribal genealogies.
 - The call and anointing of Joshua.

(continued)

25. (1 pt.) How far was Moses allowed to go?
- Canaan.
 - Lebanon.
 - Jordan.
 - Sinai.
 - Bashan
26. (2 pts.) How were Israelites to lend to their poorer brethren when the year of release was near?
- Freely.
 - When immediate payment was guaranteed.
 - With increased collateral.
 - With double interest.
 - With no increase in interest.
27. (2 pts.) What could a husband do with a wife he had taken of conquered nations if he had no delight in her?.
- Sell her.
 - Let her go in the year of release.
 - Find another husband for her.
 - Let her go where she would.
 - Return her.
28. (2 pts.) What was to be done with lost property that was found?
- The finder had to leave it alone.
 - The finder had to take it to the nearest city.
 - The finder had to take it to the nearest Levitical city.
 - The finder had to return it to its owner or hold it until the owner was found.
 - The finder was allowed to keep it.
29. (2 pts.) Why were houses required to have a battlement for the roof?
- To keep people from falling off.
 - To protect people from invading armies.
 - To produce shade during the hot summer.
 - To remind Israel of dwelling in booths.
 - To beautify Israelite cities.
30. (1 pt.) What was the maximum number of stripes a guilty man could be given?
- 10.
 - 20.
 - 30.
 - 40.
 - 50.
31. (2 pts.) When did the Law tell a woman to spit in a man's face?
- If he put her away for unjust reasons.
 - If he refused her the duty of a kinsman.
 - If he forced her.
 - If he dishonored her reputation.
 - If he backed out of a marriage proposal.

(continued)

32. (2 pts.) What does the expression, "the apple of his eye," refer to?
- a. Moses' eye not dimmed in old age.
 - b. Israel's lack of spiritual vision.
 - c. A mote in one's eye.
 - d. God's protection of Israel.
 - e. God casting Israel out of his sight.
33. (2 pts.) What does a necromancer do?
- a. Casts spells.
 - b. Predicts the future by observing the heavens.
 - c. Talks with the dead.
 - d. Gains knowledge through occult practices.
 - e. Reads palms.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -4.

1. Which of the following are true concerning the second tithe?
- a. It could be used as a substitute for the first tithe.
 - b. It was eaten by the person offering it before the Lord.
 - c. In the third year and the sixth year, the Levite, the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow ate it.
 - d. It belonged to the priests.
 - e. It was saved and eaten during the year of release.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -4.

2. Which of the following are true concerning the sabbatical year?
- a. A sabbatical year occurred every seven years.
 - b. Israelites in debt were released of their debts.
 - c. Israelites sold into slavery were set free.
 - d. Israel was to let the land rest by not planting or reaping.
 - e. The sabbatical year preceding the year of jubilee was counted as a non-sabbatical year.

All right, 2 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 or more wrong, -2.

3. Which of the following were kings forbidden to do, in Deuteronomy 17?
- a. Multiply horses.
 - b. Cause the people to return to Egypt.
 - c. Multiply wives for himself.
 - d. Greatly multiply silver and gold.
 - e. Make war with neighboring nations.
 - f. Maintain a large army of soldiers.

(continued)

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

4. Which of the following were put to death?
- a. A prophet who said, "Let us go after other gods."
 - b. Any city that said, "Let us go serve other gods."
 - c. Those who ate unclean animals.
 - d. Anyone who worshipped the sun, the moon, or any of the host of heaven.
 - e. A prophet who spoke a word in the name of the Lord that did not come to pass.
 - f. Someone who bore false witness against his neighbor.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

5. Who was exempted from going to war?
- a. Those under 30 years of age.
 - b. A man who had just built a new house.
 - c. A man who had just planted a vineyard.
 - d. A man who had just taken a wife.
 - e. A man who is fearful and faint-hearted.
 - f. A man who is a prophet.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -4.

6. Which laws does Deuteronomy contain?
- a. Health laws.
 - b. Moral laws.
 - c. Typological laws.
 - d. Property laws.
 - e. Conservation laws.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

7. Which laws does Deuteronomy contain?
- a. Domestic laws.
 - b. Laws of lost property.
 - c. Laws concerning dress.
 - d. Laws concerning appearance.
 - e. Laws of safety.
 - f. Laws of sanitation.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -4.

8. Which of the following were put to death?
- a. Stubborn and rebellious sons who would not obey.
 - b. Adulterers.
 - c. A man stealing his brethren and selling them.
 - d. A man wearing a woolen and linen garment.
 - e. A man raping a virgin who was not betrothed.

(continued)

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 or more wrong, -4.

9. Which of the following are true?

- a. Those committing a sin worthy of death were hanged on a tree.
 b. Bodies were not allowed to remain all night on the tree.
 c. He who was hanged on a tree was accursed of God.
 d. Only murderers were hanged on a tree.
 e. Israel later hanged some of their enemies on a tree.

All right, 2 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 or more wrong, -2.

10. Which of the following were excluded from the congregation of the Lord?

- a. An Ammonite.
 b. A bastard.
 c. A fourth-generation Egyptian.
 d. A pregnant woman.
 e. A Moabite.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

11. Which of the following was forbidden for an Israelite?

- a. Eat his fill of his neighbor's vineyard.
 b. Gather his neighbor's grapes in a bowl.
 c. Pick his neighbor's standing grain.
 d. Put a sickle to his neighbor's standing grain.
 e. Go back and reap the corners of his field.
 f. Glean his vineyard after gathering its grapes.
 g. Go back to fetch a forgotten sheaf.
 h. Milk his cow after the first pail was full.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

12. In chapter 27, Israel was to assemble upon two mountains where Joshua would pronounce both blessings and cursings. Which of the following were associated with blessings?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gerizim | <input type="checkbox"/> Gad | <input type="checkbox"/> Joseph | <input type="checkbox"/> Issachar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ebal | <input type="checkbox"/> Levi | <input type="checkbox"/> Judah | <input type="checkbox"/> Benjamin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reuben | <input type="checkbox"/> Dan | <input type="checkbox"/> Zebulon | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Simeon | <input type="checkbox"/> Naphtali | <input type="checkbox"/> Asher | |

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

13. Which of the following are clean animals?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> horse | <input type="checkbox"/> cat | <input type="checkbox"/> wild goat | <input type="checkbox"/> mouse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> raccoon | <input type="checkbox"/> rabbit | <input type="checkbox"/> giraffe | <input type="checkbox"/> moose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mule | <input type="checkbox"/> bear | <input type="checkbox"/> beaver | <input type="checkbox"/> frog |
| <input type="checkbox"/> deer | <input type="checkbox"/> sheep | <input type="checkbox"/> elephant | <input type="checkbox"/> monkey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cow | <input type="checkbox"/> goat | <input type="checkbox"/> elk | <input type="checkbox"/> snail |

(continued)

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

14. Which of the following are clean animals?

<input type="checkbox"/> sparrow	<input type="checkbox"/> dove	<input type="checkbox"/> stork
<input type="checkbox"/> eagle	<input type="checkbox"/> turkey	<input type="checkbox"/> bat
<input type="checkbox"/> raven	<input type="checkbox"/> duck	<input type="checkbox"/> bee
<input type="checkbox"/> crow	<input type="checkbox"/> swan	<input type="checkbox"/> sea gull
<input type="checkbox"/> owl	<input type="checkbox"/> pelican	<input type="checkbox"/> pheasant

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

15. Which of the following are clean water creatures?

<input type="checkbox"/> salmon	<input type="checkbox"/> geoduck	<input type="checkbox"/> cod	<input type="checkbox"/> crab
<input type="checkbox"/> bass	<input type="checkbox"/> catfish	<input type="checkbox"/> porpoise	<input type="checkbox"/> herring
<input type="checkbox"/> trout	<input type="checkbox"/> lobster	<input type="checkbox"/> whale	<input type="checkbox"/> scallop
<input type="checkbox"/> oyster	<input type="checkbox"/> shark	<input type="checkbox"/> turtle	<input type="checkbox"/> anchovy
<input type="checkbox"/> clam	<input type="checkbox"/> dogfish	<input type="checkbox"/> perch	<input type="checkbox"/> alligator

PART III. MATCHING. Match the responses in the right column with their corresponding premises in the left column. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

All right, 8 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 wrong, -4; 5 wrong, -5; 6 wrong, -6; 7 wrong, -7, 8 or more wrong, -8.

1. Match the following descriptions with the correct word.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Anakims	a. Highest mountain in Canaan.
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Sihon	b. Esau's inheritance.
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Sirion (Shenir)	c. Mt. Hermon.
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Zamzumims	d. Giants.
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Mt. Seir	e. River east of Jordan.
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Og	f. King of Heshbon.
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Jabbok	g. Ten Commandments.
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Chinnereth	h. Sea of Galilee.
<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Jeshurun	i. Inhabited Jerusalem.
<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Decalogue	j. Man with a 13-1/2-foot bedstead.
	k. Another name for Bethlehem.
	l. Israel.

(continued)

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 wrong, -4; 5 wrong, -5; 6 or more wrong, -6.

2. Match each blessing with the tribe.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| _____ 1. Let him live and not die. | a. Reuben |
| _____ 2. Let him dip his foot in oil. | b. Simeon |
| _____ 3. He is a lion's whelp: he shall leap
from Bashan. | c. Judah |
| _____ 4. He dwelleth as a lion, and teareth the
arm with the crown of the head. | d. Asher |
| _____ 5. Let his hands be sufficient for him. | e. Levi |
| _____ 6. They have observed Thy Word, and kept
Thy covenant. | f. Benjamin |
| _____ 7. The beloved of the LORD shall dwell
in safety by Him. | g. Joseph |
| _____ 8. Blessed of the LORD be his land,
for the precious things of heaven. | h. Zebulon |
| _____ 9. Possess thou the west and the south. | i. Issachar |
| _____ 10. His horns are like the horns of unicorns. | j. Gad |
| | k. Dan |
| | l. Naphtali |