

GENERAL EPISTLES  
Test: James

File 4 (BC) R823  
(H-BC-GEP4)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
75 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct answer. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (2 pts.) Why are James, 1 and 2 Peter, 1, 2, 3 John, and Jude called the General Epistles?
  - a. Because they contain teaching on the Christian faith in general, rather than on any one doctrine in particular.
  - b. Because they are addressed to all believers in general, rather than to any specific church or individuals.
  - c. Because we cannot ascertain with certainty the precise circumstances under which these letters were written, nor the exact dates; they are therefore assembled together as general.
  - d. Because the truths in these letters are more applicable to all believers in general than are the truths in the rest of the New Testament letters.
  - e. Because these letters establish the general tenor of all New Testament doctrine and practice.
  
2. (2 pts.) In addition to the term "General," what other term is often used to identify the General Epistles?
  - a. The Apostolic Epistles.
  - b. The Basic Epistles.
  - c. The Catholic Epistles.
  - d. The Didactic Epistles.
  - e. The Practical Epistles.
  
3. (2 pts.) To whom did James write his Epistle?
  - a. The Jews at Jerusalem.
  - b. The Gentiles in and around Judea.
  - c. The cities of Asia Minor.
  - d. The church at Rome.
  - e. The Israelites dispersed among the Gentiles.
  
4. (2 pts.) What important position did James hold in the early church?
  - a. Leader of the church at Jerusalem.
  - b. Apostle to the Gentiles.
  - c. Chief elder of the church at Ephesus.
  - d. Head of the church at Antioch.
  - e. Evangelist to Samaria.
  
5. (3 pts.) What is the theme of the Book of James?
  - a. The excellencies of Jesus Christ.
  - b. The God of all comfort.
  - c. The measure of the love of God.
  - d. The proofs of faith.
  - e. The church of full stature.

(continued)

6. (2 pts.) When was the Epistle of James most probably written?
  - a. 35 A.D.
  - b. 45 A.D.
  - c. 55 A.D.
  - d. 65 A.D.
  - e. 75 A.D.
  
7. (3 pts.) What point is James making when he contrasts the "brother of low degree" with "the rich" (1:9-11)?
  - a. Those who are poor are happier than those who are rich.
  - b. All riches are a source of temptation.
  - c. Both the rich and the poor must see who they are in God, endure trials, and rejoice in the Lord.
  - d. Poverty is a source of blessing because it keeps us humble.
  - e. The loss of all riches always leads to a deeper place in God.
  
8. (2 pts.) What has God promised to those who love Him and who have endured temptation (1:12)?
  - a. A crown of glory.
  - b. A crown of rejoicing.
  - c. A crown of righteousness.
  - d. A crown of suffering.
  - e. A crown of life.
  
9. (3 pts.) What is the underlying purpose of trials, according to James 1?
  - a. To mature and perfect us.
  - b. To prove Satan's defeat.
  - c. To reveal to us our weak areas.
  - d. To punish us for sin.
  - e. To manifest God's wisdom.
  
10. (3 pts.) According to James 1:13, God does not tempt any man. Yet Scripture shows that He tried Abraham, David, and others. Therefore, what is this verse really saying?
  - a. God never wants us under any pressure.
  - b. God will not interfere with trials in our lives.
  - c. God Himself tries us with evil that we may be perfected.
  - d. God allows trials, but will not Himself entice us to do evil.
  - e. God will not allow Satan to tempt us.
  
11. (3 pts.) According to James 1:14,15, what sequence does temptation to sin follow?
  - a. Drawn away by own lust and enticed, lust is conceived, death.
  - b. Enticed as the lust conceives, drawn away by own lust, death.
  - c. Lust is conceived, enticed, drawn away by own lust, death.
  - d. Drawn away by own lust, lust is conceived, enticed, death.
  - e. Lust is conceived, drawn away by own lust, enticed, death.

(continued)

12. (2 pts.) According to James, what kind of faith is faith without works?
- Carnal faith.
  - Dead faith.
  - No faith.
  - Selfish faith.
  - Wavering faith.
  - Weak faith.
13. (2 pts.) James 3:1 reads, "My brethren, be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation." Who are the masters spoken of here, according to the Greek?
- Pastors.
  - Elders.
  - Teachers.
  - Apostles.
  - Prophets.
14. (2 pts.) James 3:2 reads, "For in many things we offend all. If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man." What experience in God opens us up in the most significant way to the power that is necessary to control the tongue?
- The new birth.
  - Water baptism.
  - Baptism in the Holy Spirit.
  - Legal sanctification.
  - Experiential holiness.
15. (3 pts.) What terms are specifically used by James to characterize the wisdom of this world (3:15)?
- Carnal, natural, foolish.
  - Sensual, carnal, hypocritical.
  - Earthly, divisive, soulical.
  - Earthly, sensual, devilish.
  - Sensual, soulical, demonic.
16. (2 pts.) What is "sown in peace of them that make peace," according to James 3:18?
- Fruit of love.
  - Fruit of wisdom.
  - Fruit of peace.
  - Fruit of righteousness.
  - Fruit of holiness.
17. (2 pts.) What does James pinpoint as the source of "wars and fightings" in the church (4:1)?
- Lack of prayer.
  - Lusts in your members.
  - Earthly wisdom.
  - Double-mindedness.
  - Partiality (or respect of persons).

(continued)

18. (2 pts.) What analogy does James use to portray the brevity of human life (4:14)?
- Life is a vapor.
  - There is but one step between us and death.
  - Life is but a shadow.
  - Life is as short as a handbreadth.
  - Life is as temporary as the grass that flourishes.
19. (2 pts.) Spiritually speaking, which "crop" is the husbandman patiently waiting for that receives the early and latter rain as mentioned in James 5:7?
- The raptured saints.
  - All Christians.
  - The martyred saints.
  - Those that receive gifts for the perfecting of the church.
  - The first-century Christians.
20. (2 pts.) If a member of the body of Christ is sick, what is he supposed to do, according to James 5:14?
- Wait patiently for his healing.
  - Wait for the elders to call him.
  - Call the elders to himself for prayer.
  - Sing psalms and pray.
  - Call for a special meeting of the entire assembly.
21. (2 pts.) "Elias was a man subject to like passions as we are, and he prayed earnestly that it might not rain (Jas. 5:17)." What is the literal rendering of "prayed earnestly"?
- Prayed in one mind.
  - Prayed prayer.
  - Prayed with exceeding earnestness.
  - Prayed in the Spirit.
  - Prayed in diligence.

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

All right, 9 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 wrong, -7; 5 or more wrong, -9

1. Which of the following statements are characteristics of the Book of James?
- a. It expresses duties and guidelines of action.
  - b. It sets forth the characteristics of true and false religion.
  - c. It encourages practical godliness.
  - d. It warns against prevailing sins.
  - e. It establishes the basic doctrines of Christianity.
  - f. It refutes the prevalent false doctrines of Gnosticism and Docetism.
  - g. It expounds on the necessity for the incarnation of God in Christ in the plan of God.
  - h. It explores the universal ramifications of the justification of both Jew and Gentile in the one atonement of Jesus Christ.
  - i. It recounts briefly Israel's history from Abraham to Moses and draws several pointed and piercing spiritual applications from it.

(continued)

All right, 10 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -6; 4 wrong, -8; 5 or more wrong, -10

2. In regard to trials, tests, and temptations, which of the following statements are accurate descriptions?
- a. God does not tempt us to do evil; in the majority of instances, Satan and his demonic forces tempt us to do evil.
  - b. Satan is responsible for every wicked temptation.
  - c. Man's own carnal nature produces numerous temptations without any direct assistance of demonic spirits.
  - d. God allows tests only for the purpose of exposing sin.
  - e. Trials are allowed in order to prove the faith of the saint.
  - f. The "divers temptations" have a good purpose: to strengthen Christian character.
  - g. Life's trials cause real faith to emerge; and this works to produce an endurance, patience, and perseverance in God.
  - h. Man of his own lusts and lack of caution brings many temptations in his own life.
  - i. God is the absolute author of every trial man faces in life.
  - j. The trials that God sends and allows have the aim of strengthening and purifying the saints.

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

3. James 2:10 reads, "For whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." Of the following statements, which ones are proper explanations of this verse?
- a. This verse is a hyperbole; it exaggerates the seriousness of sin for emphasis.
  - b. Man cannot try to escape his failure to observe one part of the law by pointing to his observance of the other parts.
  - c. There is a very real, essential unity to the Law, and strict obedience in one part does not make up for violations in another part.
  - d. The contempt shown in violating one point of God's law does not really show a poor attitude of heart toward the Word of God in its entirety.
  - e. To disobey one command is to resist the authority upon which all the precepts are founded.
  - f. The general, overall consequences are not truly the same with one violation, as they are with many.
  - g. The whole law condemns the transgressor of any part of it.
  - h. Those who violate the Lawgiver's will in one point have not violated His entire will.

GENERAL EPISTLES  
Test: 1 Peter

File 7 (BC) R8211  
(H-BC-GEP7)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Corrector \_\_\_\_\_

60 points total

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

1. (2 pts.) From where did Peter most probably write his first Epistle?
  - a. Babylon of Chaldea.
  - b. Damascus.
  - c. Jerusalem.
  - d. Pergamum.
  - e. Rome.
  - f. Antioch.
  
2. (3 pts.) This Epistle was written to prepare the hearts of the saints for something that was about to come upon them. What was about to take place?
  - a. Confusion, due to coming multiple heresies.
  - b. Carnal security, due to coming materialism.
  - c. Condemnation, due to coming legalism.
  - d. Suffering, due to coming government persecution.
  - e. Deception, due to coming false prophets.
  
3. 1 Peter 1:20 says that Christ was "foreordained before the foundation of the world."
  - A. (2 pts.) What does the Greek word translated "foreordained" literally mean?
    - a. Foreknown.
    - b. Marked out beforehand.
    - c. Predestinated.
    - d. Prophesied of.
    - e. Planned before.
  
  - B. (2 pts.) To what point in time does the phrase "before the foundation of the world (kosmos)" refer?
    - a. Before the earth was created.
    - b. Before the universe was created.
    - c. Before God was incarnated in Christ.
    - d. Before the New Testament dispensation.
    - e. Before the human race was established through Adam and Eve.
  
4. (2 pts.) The Jews stumbled at Jesus Christ, being "disobedient" (1 Pe. 2:8). What caused them to stumble, as seen in the Greek word for "disobedient"?
  - a. Their inability.
  - b. Their lack of understanding.
  - c. Their conscience.
  - d. Their traditions.
  - e. Their unwillingness.

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5. (3 pts.) In 1 Peter 2:16, Peter exhorts the Christians to be free, but not to use their liberty as a cloak of maliciousness. What fault was Peter trying to correct?
- They felt they could freely hide others' sins under the guise of "grace."
  - They felt that freedom from parental authority fostered spirituality.
  - They felt that their spiritual position negated any obligation to civil government.
  - They were harboring criminals and fugitives under the pretext of witnessing to them.
  - They were defending their over-involvement in politics and social issues by citing their Christian liberty.
6. (2 pts.) To whom did Christ preach when He descended to Sheol (1 Pe. 3:19,20)?
- The unrighteous in Gehenna.
  - All who died during the flood.
  - All the righteous who had died from Adam to Christ.
  - All the dead in Sheol.
  - Those who died before the flood.
7. (2 pts.) "For, for this cause was the gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit (1 Pe. 4:6)." What took place at Christ's resurrection as a result of this preaching?
- All the unrighteous were cast into Gehenna.
  - The great white throne was set for judgment.
  - Greater torment was given to all unbelievers in Sheol.
  - Sheol was divided into two areas: one for unbelievers and one for believers.
  - The righteous in Sheol were caught up.

PART II. TRUE OR FALSE? Place a "T" or "F" in each blank.

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

1. The following statements concern Peter.
- Peter was a tent-maker by trade.
  - Peter was a fisherman by trade.
  - Peter was highly educated, having studied under one of the Pharisees before he was converted.
  - Peter ministered mainly to "the circumcision."
  - Peter was single.
  - The name "Peter" means "a rock" in Greek.
  - Peter was also called "Cephas," which is Hebrew for "a rock."
  - Peter was also called "Simon," which means "a leader."
  - Peter was one of the "inner circle" of the twelve apostles.
  - Peter was with Christ on the mount of transfiguration.

(continued)

PART III. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response.

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

1. Which of the following are Jesus' commands to Peter that Peter was obeying in writing his Epistles?

- a. Divide the sheep from the goats.
- b. Feed my sheep.
- c. Prepare ye the way of the Lord.
- d. Strengthen thy brethren.
- e. Them that sin rebuke before all.

All right, 12 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -5; 4 wrong, -7; 5 wrong, -10; 6 or more wrong, -12

2. Regarding Sheol, which of the following are correct statements?

- a. It is a place to be feared.
- b. It is a place for souls only.
- c. It is a gloomy, nebulous place for souls and spirits.
- d. The righteous enjoyed presence of God there.
- e. The righteous had hope and rest, but were still prisoners.
- f. Following Christ's resurrection, none, at all, remain in Sheol.
- g. Christ's preaching was a mere formality.
- h. Even the righteous were in a state of death.
- i. In a legal sense, Satan held all the righteous and the unrighteous until Christ's blood was shed.
- j. The righteous at this time have their full heavenly inheritance.
- k. Sheol has already been cast into the lake of fire.
- l. When Christ preached in Sheol, He was already reunited to God in the Spirit.

PART IV. MATCHING. Match the responses in the right column to their corresponding premises in the left column by placing the letters of the correct responses in the blanks provided. Each response may be used only once. Some responses will not be used at all.

1. (5 pts.; 1 pt. per blank) In 1 Peter 2:1, it reads "Wherefore laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings." Identify the proper meaning of each of these words.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Malice.         | a. Blasphemy, harsh words.                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guile.          | b. Slander, defamation.                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hypocrisies.    | c. Acting out pretense and falsehood.            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Envies.         | d. The fruit of deception.                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Evil speakings. | e. A vicious disposition.                        |
|  | f. Displeasure through someone else's advantage. |
|  | g. Deceit.                                       |
|  | h. Destructive vengeance.                        |
|  | i. Ruinous gossip.                               |
|  | j. Pleasure through someone else's ignorance.    |

(continued)



2. (6 pts.; 1 pt. per blank) The following words are used in 1 Peter to describe the saints of God. Make the proper connection between the word and its meaning and/or concept.

_____ Elect.	a. A temporary resident only, not a settler.
_____ Chosen generation.	b. A saint who is being made into God's image and likeness.
_____ Peculiar people.	c. An able minister who can speak divine utterances.
_____ Strangers.	d. A new race of people, that is, the race of the new creation.
_____ Pilgrims.	e. A people being made into God's own possession.
_____ Good stewards.	f. Literally, "fine house administrators."
	g. Those who have no rights or legal status.
	h. Literally, "tent dwellers."
	i. Those who are held as captives.
	j. The Greek signifies to choose, to select.
	k. Literally, "bond-slaves."

3. (7 pts.; 1 pt. per blank) The following are key words from 1 Peter 1. Make the correct connections.

_____ Incorruptible.	a. Morally and spiritually alert.
_____ Unfiled.	b. To set free by the payment of a ransom.
_____ Sober.	c. Actively benevolent in spite of ingratitude.
_____ Holy.	d. Beyond the reach of decay and change; subject to no loss.
_____ Redeemed.	e. Not hypocritical; no pretense.
_____ Unfeigned.	f. Serious, with no expression or frivolous emotions.
_____ Fervently.	g. Withdrawn from the world.
	h. Free from every taint or stain of moral pollution.
	i. Being set apart.
	j. Being honored, held in honor.
	k. Literally, "at full stretch."
	l. Literally, "with all strength."
	m. Enduring hardship.

GENERAL EPISTLES

Test: II Peter, Jude, I,II,III John

68 total points

File # (BC)

R789

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Corrector \_\_\_\_\_

II Peter

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

- 3 pts. 1. What is the theme of II Peter?
- a. The time is short.
  - b. The acceptable year of the Lord.
  - c. The true knowledge and the sure hope.
  - d. Our God is a consuming fire.
  - e. Put on the whole armor of God.
- 1 pt. 2. "And shall receive the reward of unrighteousness, as they that count it pleasure to riot in the day time. Spots they are and blemishes, sporting themselves with their own deceivings while they feast with you (II Peter 2:13)." Who are the "spots" and "blemishes," according to the context of Chapter Two?
- a. Deceivers and false teachers.
  - b. Unsaved Jews who oppose the gospel.
  - c. Gentile heathen in Babylon.
  - d. Lukewarm believers who are not part of the Bride of Christ.
  - e. Evil civil governments who persecuted the church.
- 2 pts. 3. "For if after they have escaped the pollutions of the world through the knowledge of the Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, they are again entangled therein, and overcome, the latter end is worse with them than the beginning (II Peter 2:20)." Which doctrine does this verse refute?
- a. Arminianism.
  - b. Calvinism.
  - c. Dispensationalism.
  - d. Docetism.
  - e. Legalism.
- 2 pts. 4. II Peter 3:3,4 deals with scoffers who mock the promise of Christ's coming, saying that all things continue as they were from the beginning of creation. To what time period is this referring?
- a. The first century when Peter lived.
  - b. Prior to the Rapture.
  - c. During the 3½ year tribulation.
  - d. During the plagues.
  - e. Prior to the Second Coming.

(over)

II Peter (continued)  
Multiple Choice (continued)

- 2 pts. 5. What time is referred to by "the day of the Lord" which comes as a thief in the night, in the which the elements shall melt with fervent heat?
- a. The time from the Rapture to the final judgment.
  - b. The time from the end of the tribulation to the final judgment.
  - c. The time from the Second Coming to the final judgment.
  - d. The time from the Millennium to the final judgment.
  - e. The final judgment.

II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- all right A. Check the purpose(s) for the second epistle of Peter.  
= 6 pts.
- 1 wrong= -1 \_\_\_\_\_ 1. To oppose false doctrine.
  - 2 wrong= -2 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. To oppose false teachers.
  - 3 wrong= -4 \_\_\_\_\_ 3. To prove that Christ died for both Jew and Gentile.
  - 4 wrong= -5 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. To strengthen the saints in their faith and check the error.
  - 5+ wrong= -6 \_\_\_\_\_ 5. To give the proper perspective on the purpose of the gifts of the Spirit.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 6. To comfort those whose faith had been shaken by the sudden destruction of Jerusalem.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 7. To emphasize the true knowledge of Jesus as Lord and soon coming King.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 8. To stop those who were using freedom as a cloak for their sin.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 9. To oppose a growing sect known as Bashanites or Nethinims.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 10. To instruct those who had been told that the Rapture had already come.

III. TRUE/FALSE. Place a "T" or "F" in each blank.

- all right A. The following statements concern the Balaamites.  
= 3 pts.
- 1 wrong= -1 \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Peter, Jude, and John all opposed them in their writings.
  - 2 wrong= -2 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. They were also known as Nicolaitans.
  - 3+ wrong= -3 \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Peter's second epistle succeeded in stamping out this sect.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Balaamites practiced a false unity for carnal gain and a false freedom for licentiousness.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Balaamites taught that a higher form of knowledge enabled one to keep the law perfectly.

Jude

1. **MULTIPLE CHOICE.** Circle the letter of the correct answer.  
Each question has only one correct answer.
- 3 pts. 1. What is the purpose of the epistle of Jude?
- To expose heresies and wrong practices in the churches.
  - To enable saints to partake of their full inheritance in Christ.
  - To give hope and revelation concerning the last days.
  - To explain the plight of the persecuted Jerusalem church.
  - To show Christ as supreme over angels, priests, and all men.
- 3 pts. 2. What is the main theme of the epistle of Jude?
- Assurance of eternal life.
  - Contending for the faith.
  - Learning from Old Testament examples.
  - Practical godliness.
  - The Second Coming.
- 1 pt. 3. According to the best manuscripts, whom does Jude 5 state saved the people out of the land of Egypt?
- Christ.
  - God.
  - Jesus.
  - The Lord.
  - The Lord God.
- 2 pts. 4. Who is Jude referring to when he mentions (in verse 6) the angels keeping not their first estate?
- The angels who were exalted by God.
  - The angels who take human form to deliver God's message.
  - The angels who travel from earth to heaven.
  - The angels who fell with Lucifer and became demons.
  - The human messengers who were once saved but were now false teachers.
- 3 pts. 5. According to explicit parallel passages, what is Jude 20 referring to when it tells us to build up ourselves, praying in the Holy Ghost?
- Praying an effectual fervent prayer.
  - Praying for the body of Christ.
  - Praying in tongues.
  - Praying with importunity.
  - Praying the prayer of faith.
- 2 pts. 6. Jude 12 refers to certain ungodly men as being "twice dead." What does this mean?
- Their sin has been discovered by both God and man.
  - Their spiritual deadness is so great that it is likened to a person dying twice.
  - They have died to the Word and have died to the Spirit.
  - They died physically and spiritually.
  - They were spiritually dead before they came to Christ and now they are spiritually dead again, having rejected Christ.

(over)

GENERAL EPISTLES

File #10 (BC)  
Page 4

Jude (continued)

II. MATCHING.

6 pts. 7. Match the error that each of these three men committed by  
(2 pts./blank) putting the corresponding letter in the blank by their name.  
Each blank will take only one letter; some letters will not  
be used.

- |                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Balaam. | a. Adultery.               |
| _____ 2. Cain.   | b. Despising authority.    |
| _____ 3. Korah.  | c. Envy.                   |
|                  | d. Licentiousness.         |
|                  | e. Love of money.          |
|                  | f. Lying spirit.           |
|                  | g. Spoke false prophecies. |

I, II, III John

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

- 3 pts. 1. What is the main recurring theme of the first epistle of John?
- a. Encouraging the brethren during trials.
  - b. Knowing and distinguishing truth from error.
  - c. The Second Coming of Christ.
  - d. Division in the body of Christ caused by strife.
  - e. The spiritual foundation of our joy.
- 1 pt. 2. John used a particular Greek word to call Jesus Christ our "advocate." How is this Greek word translated in John's Gospel?
- a. Comforter.
  - b. Master.
  - c. Mediator.
  - d. Propitiation.
  - e. Provider.
- 1 pt. 3. I John 2:2 says that Jesus Christ is the "propitiation" of our sins. What is the literal meaning of the Greek word for "propitiation"?
- a. Covering.
  - b. Forgiveness.
  - c. Ransom.
  - d. Reconciliation.
  - e. Substitute.
- 2 pts. 4. What types of categories are "children, young men, and fathers" in I John 2:12ff?
- a. Different degrees of knowledge of the Scriptures.
  - b. Different positions of delegated responsibility.
  - c. Different levels of spiritual maturity.
  - d. Different lengths of time since conversion.
  - e. Different age groups of saints.

I, II, III John (continued)  
Multiple Choice (continued)

- 2 pts. 5. "But ye have an unction from the Holy One, and ye know all things (I John 2:20)." What is the "unction from the Holy One," based on the meaning of the Greek and parallel passages?
- Delegated authority to be ministers of the Gospel.
  - A spiritual balm of Gilead to heal wounded hearts.
  - Human zeal to preach, based on the examples set by the apostles.
  - An anointing from the indwelling Holy Spirit.
  - A direct revelation from God concerning the nature of Jesus Christ.
- 2 pts. 6. "But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you: but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him (I John 2:27)." What does this verse mean?
- God will give truth exclusively through His Word, not through men or other sources.
  - Men can learn truth only through the Holy Spirit's inspiration and illumination.
  - Men should receive all knowledge by the Spirit through the Word.
  - Teachers are not God's perfect will; He desires to teach us and lead us individually.
  - Direct revelation from God, not study of the Word, is the preferred method of receiving deeper truths.
- 2 pts. 7. What does I John 3:8 mean when it says, "He that committeth sin is of the devil"?
- Each sin is instigated by Satan, so he that yields belongs to Satan in that area.
  - Our carnal nature forces us to sin even after spiritual regeneration.
  - A man that continues to live in willful sin is of the devil.
  - God views born-again men through the blood of Christ, so in His eyes they never sin.
  - Man's lower nature is of the devil.
- 2 pts. 8. Why would a "spirit" not confess that Jesus has come in the flesh (I John 4:3)?
- Christ came to die for men, not for angelic spirits, whether fallen or unfallen.
  - The spirit of man cannot comprehend (and so confess) the mystery of God (Spirit) manifest in Christ (flesh).
  - God has made it impossible for fallen angels to vocalize (through men) those particular words.
  - God will allow demons to go only so far in their counterfeits and traps.
  - Satan (and therefore demon-inspired men) will not acknowledge the blood of Christ as efficacious.

GENERAL EPISTLES

File #10 (B)  
Page 6

I, II, III John (continued)  
Multiple Choice (continued)

- 2 pts. 9. What are the two major tests presented by John that prove whether or not we love God?
- Walk in the light; love not the world.
  - Love not the word; purify ourselves.
  - Purify ourselves; keep his commandments.
  - Keep his commandments; love the brethren.
  - Love the brethren, keep from idolatry.
- 2 pts. 10. I John 5:16 states that one who commits "a sin unto death" is not to be prayed for. What is that sin, on the basis of parallel passages?
- Adultery.
  - Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit.
  - Murder of a Christian.
  - Pride of life.
  - Unwillingness when confronted by God's Word.
- 1 pt. 11. According to I John 5:19, "the whole world lieth in wickedness." How else can the word "wickedness" be translated, as seen in the Greek?
- Deception.
  - Demonic depravity.
  - Lawlessness.
  - Licentiousness.
  - The wicked one.
- 2 pts. 12. "Little children, keep yourselves from idols (I John 5:21)." What type of idolatry was John warning against?
- Anything which comes before God in your heart.
  - Blasphemy.
  - Egotism.
  - Sex worship.
  - Worship of the goddess Diana.
- 2 pts. 13. What heretical doctrine does John oppose in his second epistle?
- Apollinarianism.
  - Docetism.
  - Fanaticism.
  - Legalism.
  - Nicolaitanism.
- 2 pts. 14. What error was made by Diotrephes that was exposed by John in his third epistle?
- Denying the resurrection of Christ.
  - Loving an exalted position and rejecting other brethren.
  - Secretly bringing in false doctrines.
  - Seducing the younger widows in the church.
  - Teaching traditions of men as the commandments of God.

GENERAL EPISTLES

File #10 (BC)  
Page 7

I, II, III John (continued)

II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- all right A. John's first epistle opposes the doctrines of a certain sect.  
= 3 pts.  
1 wrong= -1  
2 wrong= -2  
3+ wrong= -3
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Christ was not man or God, but a spirit only.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Christ died only for the Jews, not the Gentiles.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. God is interested only in the spirit; therefore, there is no sin in the flesh and one can live licentiously.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. One can have a superior intellectual knowledge beyond the revealed will of God in the written Word.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. One must keep the ceremonial laws in order to be justified.



GENERAL EPISTLES

File #12 (BC)

R768

Name \_\_\_\_\_

100 Minus No. Wrong = Score

Corrector \_\_\_\_\_

Test #4 - 1,2,3 John

- 4 pts. 1. When was the first epistle of John most probably written?
- Around 90-96 A.D.
  - After 96 A.D.
  - Probably between 80 and 86 A.D.
  - Before Peter's epistles.
  - About 86-89 A.D.
- 4 pts. 2. What is the main, recurrent theme of 1 John?
- Encouraging the brethren during trials.
  - The second advent of Jesus Christ.
  - The destruction in the body of Christ caused by strife.
  - Knowing and distinguishing truth and error.
  - The spiritual foundation of our joy.
- 2/4 pts. 3. John especially refutes a prevalent teaching of his day in this first epistle. This teaching caused many excesses and twisted concepts of Christian living. The name of the heresy is commonly referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ (two different answers are correct). What did it teach?
- God was only a glorified man.
  - Jesus was not God until after His baptism.
  - Christ wasn't true man or true God, but a spirit.
  - God was manifest in the flesh.
  - Christ was only a good man.
- 5 pts. 4. What is "that which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes (1 Jn. 1:1)"? (As taught in class, and as shown by the tense of the Greek verbs.)
- The death and resurrection of Christ.
  - God's heart and Spirit.
  - The just judgment of God.
  - The man Christ Jesus.
  - The proper interpretation of Scripture.
- 4 pts. 5. "If we walk in the light . . . the blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanses us from all sin (1 Jn. 1:7)." What does this especially point out, as taught in class?
- We must study in order to gain light.
  - We must pray that God would guide us into light.
  - Forgiveness comes with obedience.
  - We are predestined to forgiveness of sins.
  - Christ's sufferings were sufficient to bring us cleansing.
- 3 pts. 6. Jesus Christ is our "advocate" with the Father. The Greek word for "advocate" is translated differently elsewhere in John's writings, pointing out a fuller meaning of that word. What is that other translation?
- Provider.
  - Comforter.
  - Teacher.
  - Propitiation.
  - Mediator.

(over)

- 5 pts. 7. We prove that we know Him, and our love is perfected, by (1 Jn. 2:3,5):
- Keeping a good outward appearance.
  - Knowing the Word.
  - Resisting temptation.
  - Having faith.
  - Keeping His commandments.
- 4 pts. 8. What types of categories does John refer to in addressing the "children", "fathers", and "young men" (1 Jn. 2:12-14)?
- Different levels of spiritual maturity.
  - Different age groups.
  - A comparison between Christians and the Godhead.
  - Different age groups, depending on time since accepting Jesus.
  - Different levels of knowledge of Christian doctrines.
- 5 pts. 9. A brother is in darkness, is walking in darkness, and does not know where he is going, for the darkness has blinded his eyes (1 Jn. 2:11). As seen in the context of this verse, what is the one reason for this?
- Lack of prayer.
  - Unwillingness.
  - Love for the world.
  - A lessening of his opportunity for greater judgment by God.
  - Hatred for his brother.
- 2/3 pts. 10. a. How do we know that Jesus was tempted with all that the world has to offer, as seen from the phrase "all that is in the world (1 Jn. 2:16)"?
- 
- b. What three words, as specifically given in class, tell us what the world offers us?
- - 
  -
- 5 pts. 11. "Ye need not that any man teach you, but (as) the same anointing teaches you of all things (1 Jn. 2:27)." What does this mean?
- Learning must be done when alone with God.
  - God will give truth through His Word only, not through commentaries, etc.
  - Teachers are not of God.
  - We can only learn truth through the Holy Spirit's inspiration.
  - We should get all knowledge through direct revelation from God.
- 4 pts. 12. Every man who has the hope of being like Jesus when he sees Him as He is (1 Jn. 3:3):
- Purifies himself.
  - Prays.
  - Proclaims the Gospel.
  - Submits to the brethren.
  - Studies to show himself approved unto God.
- 5 pts. 13. "He that committeth sin is of the devil (1 Jn. 3:8)." What does this verse mean?
- If a man continues in sin, he is of the devil.
  - Each sin is controlled by Satan, though the person may belong to God.
  - Our carnal nature forces us to sin even after spiritual regeneration.
  - In God's eyes we never sin after being born again.
  - Every human being is of the devil.

- 3 pts. 14. "Whatsoever we ask, we receive of Him, because we \_\_\_\_\_  
(1 Jn. 3:22)."
- 5 pts. 15. Why would a "spirit" not confess that Jesus has come in the flesh (1 Jn. 4:2,3)? (Choose the most comprehensive answer.)
- Demons are rebellious to God's plan.
  - Those that confess not the Son have not the Father.
  - Satan, therefore man, will not acknowledge the blood of Christ as efficacious.
  - Men see Jesus as only a good man.
  - Men cannot understand spiritual things.
- 3/3 pts. 16. What are the two major tests presented by John that prove whether or not we love God?
- -
- 1/1/1 pts. 17. The three that bear witness are the Spirit, the water, and the blood. Briefly state one of the many applications given in class for each.
- Witness of spirit = \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Witness of water = \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Witness of blood = \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 pts. 18. What sin is "unto death," and therefore not to be prayed for?
- Unwillingness.
  - The blasphemy against the Holy Spirit.
  - Adultery.
  - Hypocrisy.
  - The pride of life.
- 4 pts. 19. "The whole world lieth in wickedness (1 Jn. 5:19)." How else can the word "wickedness" be translated, as seen in the original Greek?
- Deception of sin.
  - The wicked one.
  - The ignorance of wickedness.
  - Moral depravity.
  - Demonic immorality.
- 5 pts. 20. "Little children, keep yourselves from idols (1 Jn. 5:21)." What type of idolatry was John warning against?
- Baal worship.
  - Egotism and pride.
  - Worship of Venus and Mercury.
  - Covetousness.
  - Worship of the goddess Diana.
- 3 pts. 21. What principle heresy was John warning against and refuting in his second epistle? \_\_\_\_\_

(over)

- 4 pts. 22. As concluded in class, how are "the lady," the "elect sister," and their "children" best explained?
- a. The visible church, the manchild, and the martyrs of the Tribulation.
  - b. John's church, a sister church, and the members of both.
  - c. Madame Kuria, Madame Eklekta, and their children.
  - d. The bride of Christ, the dead in Christ, and all saints.
  - e. An unknown woman, her sister, and their families.
- 4 pts. 23. In 3 John, we find a man named Diotrephes. What error made by this man does John expose?
- a. Teaching traditions of men as if they were the doctrine of God.
  - b. Legalism.
  - c. Loving an exalted position and rejecting other brethren.
  - d. Denying the power of God.
  - e. Secretly bringing in false doctrines.

GENERAL EPISTLES  
Test: 1 John

File 15 (BC)  
(H-BC-GEP15)  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
60 points total

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct answer. There is only one correct answer for each question.

1. (1 pt.) When was the First Epistle of John most probably written?
  - a. Around 60 A.D.
  - b. Around 70 A.D.
  - c. Around 80 A.D.
  - d. Around 90 A.D.
  - e. Around 100 A.D.
  
2. "For the life was manifested, and we have seen it, and bear witness, and shew unto you that eternal life, which was with the Father, and was manifested unto us" (1 John 1:2).
  - A. (2 pts.) What does "shew unto you" mean literally in the Greek?
    - a. Revealing unto you.
    - b. Proclaiming unto you.
    - c. Reporting back unto you.
    - d. Demonstrating unto you.
    - e. Making known unto you.
  
  - B. (1 pt.) The word "with" in the phrase "with the Father" is the Greek word pros; what does this Greek preposition mean literally?
    - a. Toward.
    - b. Beside.
    - c. Together with.
    - d. In.
    - e. Out of.
  
3. (2 pts.) In 1 John 1:6 it says that if we claim to have fellowship with God and are walking continually in darkness, then we are doing something contrary to God. What is it?
  - a. Missing the mark.
  - b. Deceiving ourselves.
  - c. Leading ourselves astray.
  - d. Lying.
  - e. Wandering in blindness.
  
4. (2 pts.) "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us" (1 John 1:8). According to the Greek, what does the phrase "we deceive ourselves" mean?
  - a. We are not hearing.
  - b. We are not seeing.
  - c. We lead ourselves astray.
  - d. We act in unwillingness.
  - e. We act in disobedience.

(continued)

5. (2 pts.) If we say that we have not sinned, then we make God a liar. According to 1 John 1:10, what is then not in us?
- God's love.
  - God's grace.
  - God's forgiveness.
  - God's revelation.
  - God's Word.
6. "...These things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father..." (1 John 2:1).
- A. (1 pt.) What Old Testament book connects to this verse in regard to "sinning not" and "sinning"?
- Genesis.
  - Leviticus.
  - Deuteronomy.
  - Job.
  - Psalms.
- B. (1 pt.) The Greek word for "advocate" is also used in the Gospel of John. How is it translated there?
- Comforter.
  - Defender.
  - Mediator.
  - Pleaser.
  - Provider.
7. (2 pts.) 1 John 2:2 says that Jesus Christ is the "propitiation" of our sins. What is the literal meaning of the Greek word for "propitiation"?
- Covering.
  - Forgiveness.
  - Ransom.
  - Reconciliation.
  - Substitute.
8. (2 pts.) According to 1 John 2:3, how do we prove that we have come to know Jesus Christ experientially?
- Knowing the Word.
  - Resisting temptation.
  - Overcoming sin.
  - Having faith.
  - Keeping His commandments.

(continued)

9. "He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also to walk, even as he walked" (1 John 2:6).
- A. (1 pt.) What is the literal Greek of "ought himself"?
- He is commanded.
  - He is responsible.
  - He is demanded.
  - He is owing.
  - He is obligated.
- B. (1 pt.) What is the literal Greek root meaning of "walk" and "walked"?
- To march in step.
  - To order one's behavior.
  - To hear distinctly.
  - To see and walk accordingly.
  - To live circumspectly.
10. (2 pts.) 1 John 2:8 reads, "Again, a new commandment I write unto you...." What is this new commandment?
- The new and fuller revelation of love given in and by Jesus Christ.
  - Man must accept Christ's blood for the forgiveness of sin.
  - The grace of God could finally be received by mankind.
  - Man is to now appropriate the more complete revelation of God's person.
  - The types are fulfilled; therefore, the saint is to walk in the Spirit.
11. (2 pts.) A brother is in darkness, is walking in darkness, and does not know where he is going, for the darkness has blinded his eyes (1 John 2:11). As seen in this verse, what is the one reason for this?
- Lack of prayer.
  - Unwillingness.
  - Love for the world.
  - Refusal to submit.
  - Hatred for his brother.
12. (2 pts.) What kinds of categories are "children, young men, and fathers" in 1 John 2:12-14?
- Different degrees of knowledge of the Scriptures.
  - Different positions of delegated responsibility.
  - Different levels of spiritual maturity.
  - Different lengths of time since conversion.
  - Different age groups of saints.
13. (2 pts.) In 1 John 2:17, it says that something is happening to this world system and the lust thereof. What is taking place?
- It is becoming more wicked.
  - It is changing.
  - It is decaying.
  - It is passing away.
  - It is progressively becoming more demonized.

(continued)

14. (2 pts.) According to 1 John 2:18, we know that it is the last time because of a particular occurrence. What is this occurrence?
- There is ever-abounding sin.
  - There is a greater revelation of God.
  - There are greater demonic attacks.
  - There are many antichrists.
  - There is an increasing proclaiming of the Gospel.
15. (2 pts.) "But ye have an unction from the Holy One, and ye know all things" (1 John 2:20). What is the "unction from the Holy One," based on the meaning of the Greek and parallel passages?
- An anointing from the indwelling Holy Spirit.
  - A spiritual balm of Gilead to heal wounded hearts.
  - Spiritual zeal to preach, based on the examples set by the apostle.
  - Delegated authority to be ministers of the Gospel.
  - A direct revelation from God concerning the nature of Jesus Christ.
16. (2 pts.) In 1 John 2:22, we are told who "the liar" is. Who is this one?
- The one rejecting truth.
  - The one hating his brother.
  - The one opposing God's unction.
  - The one rejecting God's propitiation.
  - The one denying that Jesus is the Christ.
17. (3 pts.) "But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you: but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught you, ye shall abide in him" (1 John 2:27). What does this verse mean?
- God will give truth exclusively through His Word, not through men or other sources.
  - Men can learn truth only through the Holy Spirit's inspiration and illumination.
  - Men should receive all knowledge by the Spirit through the Word.
  - Teachers are not God's perfect will; He desires to teach us and lead us individually.
  - Direct revelation from God, not study of the Word, is the preferred method of receiving deeper truths.
18. (2 pts.) "And now, little children, abide in him; that when he shall appear, we may have confidence, and not be ashamed before him at his coming" (1 John 2:28). What does "confidence" mean based on the literal Greek used here?
- Unreservedness in speech.
  - Undefined, spotless behavior.
  - Complete purity.
  - Spiritual maturity; full-grown stature as sons of God.
  - Total sanctification.

(continued)



19. (2 pts.) Every man who has the hope of being like Jesus is doing something (1 John 3:3). What is he doing?
- Loving the brethren.
  - Praying without ceasing.
  - Studying to show himself approved unto God.
  - Boldly proclaiming the Gospel.
  - Purifying himself.
20. (1 pt.) God was manifested in order to take something away (1 John 3:5). What does He want to take away?
- Rebellion.
  - Deception.
  - Sin.
  - Hatred.
  - Disobedience.
21. (1 pt.) According to 1 John 3:7, who is the one that is righteous?
- The one defeating sin.
  - The one overcoming the wicked one.
  - The one abiding in Christ.
  - The one loving his brother.
  - The one doing righteousness.
22. (2 pts.) What does 1 John 3:8 mean when it says, "He that committeth sin is of the devil...?"
- Since each sin is instigated by Satan, he that yields belongs to Satan in that area.
  - Our carnal nature forces us to sin even after spiritual regeneration.
  - A man that continues to live in willful sin is of the devil.
  - God views born-again men through the blood of Christ, so in His eyes they never sin.
  - Man's lower nature is of the devil.
23. "Not as Cain, who was of that wicked one, and slew his brother..." (1 John 3:12).
- A. (1 pt.) What does the Greek for "wicked one" mean?
- One who is evil in active opposition to the good.
  - One who hates, but with no real purpose.
  - One who deceives with planned strategy.
  - One who is rebellious to all law.
  - One who destroys others because sin has deceived his own thinking.
- B. (1 pt.) What does the Greek word for "slew" mean?
- To kill with an arrow.
  - To slit the throat with a knife.
  - To slay with a spear.
  - To crush the head with a stone.
  - To murder with one's hands.

(continued)

24. (2 pts.) Since God cannot be seen as to his full character, essence, and nature, how then do we know that He is dwelling in us (1 John 4:12)?
- By walking in the Spirit.
  - By praying and diligently searching the Word.
  - By being baptized in water.
  - By defeating sin and the wicked one.
  - By loving one another habitually.
25. (2 pts.) "...Perfect love casteth out fear: because fear hath torment..." (1 John 4:18). What does "torment" in the Greek literally mean?
- A putting to flight.
  - A working of deception.
  - A removing of direction.
  - A pruning or cutting off.
  - A snaring for destruction.
26. (2 pts.) In 1 John 5:3 it says that God's commandments are not grievous. What does the Greek show for the word "grievous"?
- Easily followed.
  - Deceptive and obscure.
  - Heavy and oppressive.
  - Carried with no effort.
  - Light, but demanding.
27. (3 pts.) "This is he that came by water and blood, even Jesus Christ..." (1 John 5:6). What is the meaning of the water and the blood?
- John the Baptist's ministry, followed by Christ's.
  - Christ's water baptism and then his death.
  - The messianic ministry of Christ leading to that of the apostles.
  - The Word of the Old Testament ratified by the shed blood of Christ.
  - The water and blood pouring out from Christ's side on the cross.
28. (2 pts.) 1 John 5:16 states that one who commits "a sin unto death" is not to be prayed for. What is that sin, on the basis of parallel passages?
- Adultery.
  - Blasphemy against the Holy Spirit.
  - Murder by a Christian.
  - Lust of flesh, lust of eyes, pride of life.
  - Unwillingness when confronted by God's Word.
29. (2 pts.) "...The whole world lieth in wickedness" (1 John 5:19). How does the word "wickedness" read literally in the original Greek?
- Deception of sin.
  - The ignorance of wickedness.
  - Demonic delusion.
  - Moral lawlessness.
  - The wicked one.

(continued)

30. (2 pts.) What are the two major tests presented by John that prove whether or not we love God?
- a. Walking in the light; loving not the world.
  - b. Loving not the world; purifying ourselves.
  - c. Purifying ourselves; keeping his commandments.
  - d. Keeping his commandments; loving the brethren.
  - e. Loving the brethren; keeping from idolatry.