

# 9th Grade Bible Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. Which two Joseph's descendants received land instead of Joseph?**
  - A. Ephraim and Manasseh**
  - B. Reuben and Simeon**
  - C. Levi and Judah**
  - D. Benjamin and Dan**
  
- 2. In Job's opening, which statement best describes his portrayal?**
  - A. A king who rules a land**
  - B. A simple farmer**
  - C. A wealthy man known for his faith**
  - D. A prophet with visions**
  
- 3. Genesis chapter 11 recounts which famous event?**
  - A. The Flood**
  - B. The Birth of Isaac**
  - C. Tower of Babel**
  - D. Sacrifice of Isaac**
  
- 4. Which Psalm type is used to request justice or punishment against adversaries?**
  - A. praise**
  - B. thanksgiving**
  - C. lament**
  - D. imprecatory**
  
- 5. Which type of Psalm expresses praise for God's deeds and character?**
  - A. lament**
  - B. imprecatory**
  - C. thanksgiving**
  - D. praise**

- 6. Why did God ask Abraham to sacrifice Isaac?**
- A. To test Abraham's wealth**
  - B. To punish his son**
  - C. To show his own faithfulness**
  - D. To teach about sacrifices**
- 7. What parallel about Jesus and the scapegoat is described in the material?**
- A. He Took the Sins of the People Upon Himself**
  - B. He Lived a Perfect Life Without Sin**
  - C. He Descended from David**
  - D. He Proclaimed the Kingdom of God**
- 8. Which type of Psalm includes the line 'Praise the Lord... let everything that has breath praise the Lord!'**
- A. lament**
  - B. praise**
  - C. imprecatory**
  - D. thanksgiving**
- 9. Which is NOT a type of Law described?**
- A. Ceremonial**
  - B. Moral**
  - C. Civil**
  - D. Spiritual**
- 10. What is an allegory?**
- A. A collection of songs**
  - B. A directive for rituals**
  - C. Made up story to communicate a truth**
  - D. A short historical record**

## Answers

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1. A
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. D
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which two Joseph's descendants received land instead of Joseph?**

- A. Ephraim and Manasseh**
- B. Reuben and Simeon**
- C. Levi and Judah**
- D. Benjamin and Dan**

The idea being tested is how Joseph's line is represented in the land allotments. In the distribution of the promised land, Joseph himself doesn't get a separate territory. Instead, his two sons, Ephraim and Manasseh, are adopted as Jacob's own sons and become two distinct tribes within Israel. Jacob's blessing places Ephraim and Manasseh to receive land, effectively taking Joseph's place in the inheritance. This is described in the blessing scenes surrounding Jacob's death in Genesis 48-49, where Ephraim and Manasseh are designated as tribes with their own portions. So, Ephraim and Manasseh are the two descendants who received land in place of Joseph.

**2. In Job's opening, which statement best describes his portrayal?**

- A. A king who rules a land**
- B. A simple farmer**
- C. A wealthy man known for his faith**
- D. A prophet with visions**

Job is introduced as a man of wealth who is deeply faithful. The opening describes him as blameless and upright, one who fears God and turns away from evil, and it also notes that he has a large family and vast possessions, making him "the greatest man in the East." This combination shows that his reputation at the start is that of a wealthy man known for his faith. He isn't portrayed as a king ruling a land, nor merely a simple farmer, nor a prophet with visions, which is why those descriptions don't fit the opening portrayal. This setup highlights why the best answer is that he is a wealthy man known for his faith.

**3. Genesis chapter 11 recounts which famous event?**

- A. The Flood**
- B. The Birth of Isaac**
- C. Tower of Babel**
- D. Sacrifice of Isaac**

The idea being tested is recognizing a famous moment in Genesis that explains why there are many languages and why people spread across the earth. Genesis 11 describes people who share one language trying to build a city and a tower that would reach the heavens. God interrupts their plan by confusing their languages, so they can't understand each other and they're scattered over the earth. This event is known as the Tower of Babel. It shows how human pride in trying to make a name for themselves leads to divine intervention, and it explains the origin of different languages and cultures. The other events listed happened at different times in Genesis and describe different situations: the Flood is the judgment story from Genesis 6-9; the Birth of Isaac happens much later in Genesis 21, and the Sacrifice of Isaac occurs in Genesis 22.

**4. Which Psalm type is used to request justice or punishment against adversaries?**

- A. praise
- B. thanksgiving
- C. lament
- D. imprecatory**

The key idea is recognizing a psalm that explicitly asks God to enact justice or punishment on enemies. When the psalmist petitions God to judge or curse those who oppress him, the prayer is classified as imprecatory. These psalms reveal a belief that God will vindicate the righteous by bringing judgment on the wicked, even though the language can be strong or harsh. This stands in contrast to praise, which focuses on praising God; thanksgiving, which expresses gratitude; or lament, which voices distress and asks for deliverance without necessarily calling for punishment on others. So, the type of psalm that best fits a request for justice or punishment against adversaries is imprecatory.

**5. Which type of Psalm expresses praise for God's deeds and character?**

- A. lament
- B. imprecatory
- C. thanksgiving
- D. praise**

The main idea here is recognizing how psalms express worship by celebrating who God is and what He has done. A psalm of praise focuses on God's greatness and goodness, highlighting His deeds and his character—his power, mercy, faithfulness, and majesty—so that all praise Him. It often recounts occasions of God's mighty acts and invites others to join in honoring Him. This fits best with expressing praise for both God's deeds and who He is. By contrast, lament psalms express sorrow and plea for help, imprecatory psalms call for judgment on enemies, and thanksgiving psalms thank God for a specific blessing or deliverance, which is more about gratitude for a particular act rather than a broad celebration of God's nature and works.

**6. Why did God ask Abraham to sacrifice Isaac?**

- A. To test Abraham's wealth
- B. To punish his son
- C. To show his own faithfulness**
- D. To teach about sacrifices

Testing Abraham's faithfulness and obedience is what this moment is about. In Genesis 22, God asks Abraham to sacrifice his beloved son Isaac to see whether Abraham truly trusts God's promises, even when the request seems to contradict them. Abraham's willingness to obey shows a deep trust in God, choosing to align his actions with God's command rather than forcing his own plan. When God intervenes and provides a ram, the scene makes it clear that the purpose is a demonstration of faith and reliance on God, not simply a ritual to perform. So the best understanding is that this event reveals and strengthens Abraham's faithfulness to God. It isn't about wealth, punishment of Isaac, or teaching about sacrifices in general—the focus is on trust and obedience that God values.

**7. What parallel about Jesus and the scapegoat is described in the material?**

- A. He Took the Sins of the People Upon Himself**
- B. He Lived a Perfect Life Without Sin**
- C. He Descended from David**
- D. He Proclaimed the Kingdom of God**

The main idea here is substitutionary atonement—the concept that Jesus bears our sins in place of us, just as the scapegoat carried away the people’s sins. In the Day of Atonement ritual, a priest laid hands on a live goat and confessed all the people’s sins over it, then sent the goat into the wilderness, symbolically removing guilt from the community. Christians see Jesus as fulfilling that symbol: through his death he takes on humanity’s sin and its penalty, acting as the substitute who bears our guilt and makes forgiveness possible. That parallel best captures why the scapegoat is connected to Jesus. Other statements describe different aspects of Jesus—his sinless life, his Davidic lineage, or his proclamation of the Kingdom—but they don’t reflect the specific act of bearing and removing sin that the scapegoat represents.

**8. Which type of Psalm includes the line 'Praise the Lord... let everything that has breath praise the Lord!'**

- A. lament**
- B. praise**
- C. imprecatory**
- D. thanksgiving**

Psalms are grouped by their purpose in worship. The line “Praise the Lord... let everything that has breath praise the Lord!” is a direct call to worship and exult in God, which is exactly what a psalm of praise does. It isn’t focused on expressing distress and pleading for help, which is the hallmark of lament; it isn’t centered on invoking judgment on enemies, which characterizes imprecatory psalms; and it isn’t framed around thanking God for a specific deliverance, which would be thanksgiving. Instead, this line universalizes praise—every breath, every living thing—tuning the reader to glorifying God for who He is. That makes it fit best with a psalm of praise.

## 9. Which is NOT a type of Law described?

- A. Ceremonial
- B. Moral
- C. Civil
- D. Spiritual**

Understanding how biblical law is typically grouped helps see why spiritual isn't listed as a standard type. In biblical study, laws are usually categorized into three broad kinds: moral, ceremonial, and civil. Moral laws govern conduct and reflect God's character, guiding how people should love God and love others. Ceremonial laws deal with worship practices, rituals, purity, and how to approach God in worship. Civil laws cover how society should function—rules for governance, property, justice, and penalties within ancient Israel. Spiritual isn't treated as a formal category of law in this framework. There are spiritual truths and principles in Scripture, and later New Testament writings speak of the law in a Christ-centered, inward sense, but that isn't listed as one of the legal categories like the others. So the item that doesn't fit the usual classification of biblical law is spiritual.

## 10. What is an allegory?

- A. A collection of songs
- B. A directive for rituals
- C. Made up story to communicate a truth**
- D. A short historical record

An allegory is a story that uses characters and events as symbols to communicate a deeper truth beyond what happens on the surface. The fantasy or made-up world is a vehicle for a broader message—usually moral, spiritual, or social. So describing it as a made-up story to convey a truth fits exactly. The other options refer to things like songs, ritual instructions, or a brief historical record, which don't carry that symbolic, layered meaning.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://9thgradebible.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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