

Comprehensive Theology II - Jesus, Gospel, and Salvation Practice Test (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. The term Christ comes from the Greek word Christos, which means which of the following?**
 - A. Word**
 - B. Anointed One**
 - C. Lord**
 - D. God**

- 2. The Zealots were a Jewish movement primarily advocating what?**
 - A. Peaceful negotiation with Rome.**
 - B. Violent resistance against Roman rule.**
 - C. Literal adherence to the Oral Law.**
 - D. Priestly elevation within the temple.**

- 3. Which description best captures the nature of 'mysterion' in this context?**
 - A. A literal, easily explained fact.**
 - B. A ritual tradition without a belief element.**
 - C. A saving reality that is beyond human comprehension.**
 - D. A historical event with fixed timeline.**

- 4. What does the Kingdom of God refer to?**
 - A. The physical kingdom in Jerusalem.**
 - B. A metaphor for heaven only after death.**
 - C. The church's buildings and liturgy.**
 - D. God's reign or rule characterized by justice, peace, love, and right relationship with God.**

- 5. What is Anti-Semitism?**
 - A. Anti-Semitism is prejudice against, hatred of, or discrimination against Jews.**
 - B. A medical condition.**
 - C. Prejudice against Christians.**
 - D. Prejudice against Muslims.**

- 6. Which statement about Luke is correct?**
- A. Luke wrote only the Gospel of Luke and did not write Acts.**
 - B. Luke is the author of the Gospel of Luke and Acts.**
 - C. Luke is the author of the Gospel of John and Revelation.**
 - D. Luke is a Jewish rabbi who wrote a historical chronicle.**
- 7. What is temptation?**
- A. A random thought with no moral content.**
 - B. An invitation or urge to act contrary to God's will.**
 - C. A pleasant opportunity to do good.**
 - D. A natural desire that cannot be resisted.**
- 8. The Magi's visit signals Jesus as savior not only for Jews but for which group?**
- A. Only Jews**
 - B. Only rulers of Rome**
 - C. All nations, including Gentiles**
 - D. Only religious leaders**
- 9. Canon refers to which of the following in the context of sacred scripture?**
- A. A translation into Latin**
 - B. The official list of books recognized by the Church as inspired by God and authoritative as sacred Scripture**
 - C. A set of teachings of Jesus without written records**
 - D. A collection of church laws**
- 10. Tacitus is known for recording which historical detail?**
- A. A Jewish high priest who debated Jesus.**
 - B. A Roman historian who recorded early Christianity and Jesus' execution by Pontius Pilate.**
 - C. A Greek philosopher who wrote about miracles.**
 - D. A Roman general who defeated a rebellion led by Christians.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The term Christ comes from the Greek word Christos, which means which of the following?

A. Word

B. Anointed One

C. Lord

D. God

The main idea here is the meaning of Christos. Christos means “the anointed one” in Greek, which is why Jesus is called Christ. In the Hebrew Bible, people who served God as kings, priests, or prophets were anointed with oil, marking them as set apart for God’s service. The Messiah, or “Chosen/Anointed One,” is the one God promises to send to renew and save his people. So naming Jesus the Christ signals that he is the long-awaited anointed deliverer prophesied in Scripture. Other words in Greek correspond to different ideas: Word is logos, Lord is kyrios, and God is theos. Those terms describe other aspects of Jesus or God but don’t convey the specific office of being the anointed one, which is what the title Christos communicates.

2. The Zealots were a Jewish movement primarily advocating what?

A. Peaceful negotiation with Rome.

B. Violent resistance against Roman rule.

C. Literal adherence to the Oral Law.

D. Priestly elevation within the temple.

The Zealots embody a nationalist impulse that treats Roman occupation as illegitimate and believes liberation must come through force. In the first century CE they rose in response to Roman taxation, census, and control, arguing that Israel’s true king is God and that true freedom cannot be achieved by negotiating with Rome. A radical subgroup known as the Sicarii carried out acts of violence to disrupt Roman authority, and the movement as a whole helped fuel the Jewish War (66-70 CE). This focus on resisting Roman rule distinguishes them from peaceful negotiation, which they did not pursue as their primary tactic. It also sets them apart from groups more tied to strict adherence to the Oral Law or to priestly power within the temple, which align with other Jewish movements of the period. Therefore, the description that best fits the Zealots is violent resistance against Roman rule.

3. Which description best captures the nature of 'mysterion' in this context?

- A. A literal, easily explained fact.
- B. A ritual tradition without a belief element.
- C. A saving reality that is beyond human comprehension.**
- D. A historical event with fixed timeline.

The main concept here is that mysterion names a divine truth about salvation that God reveals, yet remains beyond full human understanding. In Christian thought, mysterion points to saving realities disclosed in Christ—truths about who God is, what He has accomplished, and how people are brought into His people—that cannot be grasped fully by human reason alone. That's why the description of a saving reality beyond human comprehension is the best fit: it captures both the reality of salvation and its transcendence over what we can fully comprehend. It isn't merely a literal, easily explained fact, nor a ritual tradition without real belief, nor a historical event with a fixed timeline. Instead, it highlights truths given by God that illuminate salvation while remaining ultimately mysterious to us until they are fully revealed.

4. What does the Kingdom of God refer to?

- A. The physical kingdom in Jerusalem.
- B. A metaphor for heaven only after death.
- C. The church's buildings and liturgy.
- D. God's reign or rule characterized by justice, peace, love, and right relationship with God.**

The Kingdom of God is God's reign or rule over creation, made present in the world through Jesus' ministry and work. It isn't a physical kingdom in Jerusalem, nor is it only something that happens after death, and it isn't simply about church buildings or liturgy. The Kingdom shows up wherever God's justice, peace, love, and right relationship with Him are lived out—in individuals, communities, and to the world. Jesus began this reign, inviting people to live under His rule now, while still looking forward to its full completion in the age to come.

5. What is Anti-Semitism?

- A. Anti-Semitism is prejudice against, hatred of, or discrimination against Jews.**
- B. A medical condition.
- C. Prejudice against Christians.
- D. Prejudice against Muslims.

Anti-Semitism refers to prejudice against, hatred of, or discrimination toward Jews as a group. It targets Jewish people based on religion, ethnicity, or culture and can show up in stereotypes, bigotry, harassment, discriminatory actions, or violence. It is specific to Jews and is not a medical condition or a bias against Christians or Muslims (which would be different terms). Understanding this helps explain how harmful attitudes toward Jews have affected individuals and communities across history and in the present.

6. Which statement about Luke is correct?

- A. Luke wrote only the Gospel of Luke and did not write Acts.
- B. Luke is the author of the Gospel of Luke and Acts.
- C. Luke is the author of the Gospel of John and Revelation.**
- D. Luke is a Jewish rabbi who wrote a historical chronicle.

The key idea here is identifying Luke's authorship in the New Testament and recognizing who Luke actually was. The best understanding is that Luke wrote two connected works, the Gospel of Luke and the Acts of the Apostles, and that he was not the author of John's Gospel or Revelation. Textually, Luke and Acts form a two-volume narrative addressed to Theophilus, with Luke's opening claiming careful investigation of events made by eyewitnesses and servants of the word. Acts then continues the story in a seamless way, and the author uses the first-person plural "we" in the travel sections, signaling a single author who accompanied Paul. That author is identified in tradition and internal evidence as Luke, a physician and a companion of Paul, i.e., a Gentile believer rather than a Jewish rabbi. In contrast, the Gospels of John and the book of Revelation are widely attributed to John the Apostle, and they exhibit distinct theological emphases and styles that differ from Luke-Acts. So the strongest, well-supported reading is that Luke authored Luke and Acts, not John or Revelation, and that he was not a Jewish rabbi.

7. What is temptation?

- A. A random thought with no moral content.
- B. An invitation or urge to act contrary to God's will.**
- C. A pleasant opportunity to do good.
- D. A natural desire that cannot be resisted.

Temptation is an invitation or urge to act contrary to God's will. It presents a moral choice: will you yield to the pull toward disobedience or rely on God's strength to stay obedient? Temptation can arise from our own desires, from the world around us, or from spiritual opposition, but it is not itself sin; sin occurs when we decide to act on the urge. That's why the option describing temptation as a neutral thought or as a chance to do good misses the mark, and why the idea that temptation cannot be resisted is contrary to biblical teaching that God provides a way to endure and overcome. Understanding temptation this way helps believers see the need for vigilance, Scripture, and reliance on the Spirit to choose obedience.

8. The Magi's visit signals Jesus as savior not only for Jews but for which group?

- A. Only Jews
- B. Only rulers of Rome
- C. All nations, including Gentiles**
- D. Only religious leaders

Jesus is presented as savior not only for the Jewish people but for all nations, including Gentiles. The Magi, Gentile travelers from the East, come to worship the newborn king and bring precious gifts, recognizing his reign. This moment shows that God's salvation isn't limited to Israel; it reaches the entire world. It foreshadows the church's mission to the nations and the inclusion of Gentiles in the blessings of Jesus. So the best understanding is that all nations, including Gentiles, are part of the Messiah's saving work. The other options imply a restricted scope that this scene does not support, since Gentiles are explicitly included in the praise and recognition given to Jesus.

9. Canon refers to which of the following in the context of sacred scripture?

- A. A translation into Latin**
- B. The official list of books recognized by the Church as inspired by God and authoritative as sacred Scripture**
- C. A set of teachings of Jesus without written records**
- D. A collection of church laws**

Canon in sacred Scripture refers to the official list of books that the Church recognizes as inspired by God and authoritative for faith and practice. This means these writings are considered divinely guided and binding for a Christian's belief and living, shaping doctrine and worship. It's not about a Latin translation (that would be the Latin Vulgate), nor about teachings of Jesus preserved only in oral form, nor a collection of church laws (that would be canon law). The formation of the canon rests on whether a writing is genuinely apostolic in origin or closely connected to the apostles, aligns with the Church's settled faith, and was widely used in worship and teaching in the early Church.

10. Tacitus is known for recording which historical detail?

- A. A Jewish high priest who debated Jesus.**
- B. A Roman historian who recorded early Christianity and Jesus' execution by Pontius Pilate.**
- C. A Greek philosopher who wrote about miracles.**
- D. A Roman general who defeated a rebellion led by Christians.**

Tacitus, a Roman historian, records that Jesus (referred to as Christus) suffered under Pontius Pilate during the reign of Tiberius, and notes that the movement called Christians arose from that man and faced severe persecution after Nero blamed them for a fire in Rome. This makes him a key non-Christian source for the existence of Jesus and his crucifixion, providing historical corroboration from a Roman perspective. The other options don't fit because they attribute Tacitus to roles or subjects he didn't write about—such as a Jewish high priest debating Jesus, a Greek philosopher writing about miracles, or a Roman general defeating a Christian rebellion—whereas Tacitus specifically situates Jesus' execution under Pilate and mentions early Christians in his accounts.

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.

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

<https://theology2jesusgospelsalvation.examzify.com>

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

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