

COMPREHENSIVE THEOLOGY II – JESUS, GOSPEL, AND SALVATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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. Who is Zechariah and what is his role in the Infancy Narrative?**
 - A. Zechariah is a Roman governor who oversees Judea
 - B. Zechariah is a scribe who writes the law
 - C. Zechariah is a Jewish priest and the father of John the Baptist, representing the transition from the Old Testament to the New.
 - D. Zechariah is a fisherman who journeys with Jesus
- 2. What are miracles according to the textbook?**
 - A. Everyday medical cures.
 - B. Parables about the Kingdom.
 - C. Ritual acts performed by priests.
 - D. Extraordinary events attributed to divine power, signs of God's presence and the in-breaking of the Kingdom.
- 3. Which statement about the Paschal Mystery best describes its ongoing relevance for believers?**
 - A. It concerns the ongoing pattern of death and resurrection in personal growth, forgiveness, and service.
 - B. It concerns only ritual acts.
 - C. It concerns myths about angels.
 - D. It concerns political history.
- 4. Which description best captures John the Baptist's mission?**
 - A. He led miracles in Galilee.
 - B. He preached repentance and baptized Jesus.
 - C. He wrote a gospel in Aramaic.
 - D. He betrayed Jesus to the authorities.
- 5. Which of the following is NOT a type of miracle performed by Jesus?**
 - A. Prophecy.
 - B. Healing miracles.
 - C. Exorcisms.
 - D. Natural miracles.

6. What does the visit of the Magi signify theologically?

- A. Jesus is a prophet but not divine.
- B. Jesus is the Savior of all nations, including Gentiles.
- C. Jesus is the Jewish Messiah only.
- D. Jesus is a political revolutionary.

7. The Ascension signifies what about Jesus' earthly appearances?

- A. They were completed, and he ascended.
- B. They continued after 40 days.
- C. They occurred only on Sundays.
- D. They began at his baptism.

8. How are Discourses in the Gospels defined?

- A. Miracles performed by Jesus.
- B. Biographies of Jesus' life.
- C. Extended speeches or teachings of Jesus compiled by the Evangelists.
- D. Short parables told by the Apostles.

9. What does conversion involve?

- A. A change of heart, mind, and life direction.
- B. Baptism and confession.
- C. Following the Ten Commandments perfectly.
- D. Attending church weekly.

10. 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.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who is Zechariah and what is his role in the Infancy Narrative?

- A. Zechariah is a Roman governor who oversees Judea
- B. Zechariah is a scribe who writes the law
- C. Zechariah is a Jewish priest and the father of John the Baptist, representing the transition from the Old Testament to the New.**
- D. Zechariah is a fisherman who journeys with Jesus

Zechariah is a Jewish priest serving in the temple, and in the Infancy Narrative his story sets up John the Baptist's birth and mission. Luke presents him as the father of John, a dedicated Israelite who, along with Elizabeth, embodies faithfulness under the old covenant. The angel Gabriel's announcement to Zechariah shows that God is starting a new chapter in salvation history: John will prepare the people for the Lord, signaling the transition toward the coming Messiah. Zechariah's temporary mute response to the divine message underscores the seriousness and divine origin of this moment, and when John is born, Zechariah blesses God and proclaims a future of salvation through a Messiah. In this way, Zechariah's role ties Israel's covenant faith to the new work Jesus will accomplish, with John acting as the bridge between the old and the new.

2. What are miracles according to the textbook?

- A. Everyday medical cures.
- B. Parables about the Kingdom.
- C. Ritual acts performed by priests.
- D. Extraordinary events attributed to divine power, signs of God's presence and the in-breaking of the Kingdom.**

Miracles are extraordinary acts attributed to God's power that reveal His presence and announce the in-breaking of His Kingdom. They are not everyday medical cures, parables, or ritual acts by priests. Instead, they point beyond the event itself to God's reign breaking into human history, confirming Jesus's authority and mission and inviting people to respond in faith. In the gospel material, miracles include healings, exorcisms, control over nature, and raisings from the dead, all serving as signs that God is at work and that the kingdom is present in a new, transformative way.

3. Which statement about the Paschal Mystery best describes its ongoing relevance for believers?

- A. It concerns the ongoing pattern of death and resurrection in personal growth, forgiveness, and service.**
- B. It concerns only ritual acts.
- C. It concerns myths about angels.
- D. It concerns political history.

The ongoing relevance of the Paschal Mystery is that Jesus' passion, death, and resurrection are not just events in history but realities that continually shape a believer's life. Believers participate in this mystery as they die to old ways of sin and rise to new life in Christ, which shows up in personal growth, forgiveness of others, and a life of service. The Paschal Mystery is made present through the church's sacraments and daily discipleship, so its impact is a transforming pattern lived out over time, not just a remembered event. That makes the best description the idea that it concerns the ongoing pattern of death and resurrection in personal growth, forgiveness, and service. It's not limited to ritual acts, though those rites point to a deeper reality. It's not about myths about angels, nor about political history; those angles miss the transformative life offered through Christ's saving work and its continued application in daily living.

4. Which description best captures John the Baptist's mission?

- A. He led miracles in Galilee.
- B. He preached repentance and baptized Jesus.**
- C. He wrote a gospel in Aramaic.
- D. He betrayed Jesus to the authorities.

John the Baptist's mission centers on preparing people for Jesus by calling them to repentance and symbolizing that turning toward God through baptism. In the Gospels, his message is plain: repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand, and be baptized as a sign of that repentance. He also publicly identifies Jesus as the coming Messiah by baptizing him in the Jordan, which marks the beginning of Jesus' public ministry. He did not perform miracles in Galilee—those belong to Jesus—nor did he write a gospel, nor betray Jesus. So the description of preaching repentance and baptizing Jesus best captures his distinctive role as the forerunner.

5. Which of the following is NOT a type of miracle performed by Jesus?

- A. Prophecy.**
- B. Healing miracles.
- C. Exorcisms.
- D. Natural miracles.

The main idea here is distinguishing acts that demonstrate divine power from messages God speaks. In the Gospels, miracles are signs of Jesus' authority over illness, demons, and even nature—healing the sick, casting out demons, and feats like calming storms or feeding thousands. Prophecy, on the other hand, is God's communication through a person—telling truth, predicting events, or unveiling God's will—not a supernatural sign performed as a miracle. So while Jesus did prophesy, prophecy itself isn't categorized as a miracle. That's why prophecy is the correct answer: it is not a type of miracle, whereas healing miracles, exorcisms, and natural miracles are.

6. What does the visit of the Magi signify theologically?

- A. Jesus is a prophet but not divine.
- B. Jesus is the Savior of all nations, including Gentiles.**
- C. Jesus is the Jewish Messiah only.
- D. Jesus is a political revolutionary.

The visit of the Magi highlights the universal scope of Jesus' mission. The Magi come from outside Israel, representing Gentile nations, and they travel to worship the newborn king, showing that salvation and recognition of the Messiah extend beyond Jewish boundaries. Their gifts—gold, frankincense, and myrrh—signal Jesus' kingly rule, priestly role, and the suffering he would endure, pointing to a saving work that encompasses all peoples. God also guides these outsiders to worship and protects the child from Herod's plot, underscoring that divine revelation and salvation are offered to the nations, not just to Israel. This aligns with the broader biblical theme that Jesus comes as Savior for all nations, including Gentiles, foreshadowing the mission to the ends of the earth.

7. The Ascension signifies what about Jesus' earthly appearances?

A. They were completed, and he ascended.

B. They continued after 40 days.

C. They occurred only on Sundays.

D. They began at his baptism.

The Ascension shows that Jesus' visible, earthly appearances after his resurrection have ended; after appearing to his followers for forty days, he ascends to heaven, marking the completion of that post-resurrection phase and inaugurating his heavenly rule, with the Spirit later coming at Pentecost. Because of this, the idea that his appearances continued after forty days isn't correct, since the Ascension signifies their end. They weren't restricted to Sundays, since the gospel accounts describe appearances at various times and places, not a weekly schedule. And they didn't begin at baptism, which happened at the start of his ministry and is separate from the post-resurrection appearances.

8. How are Discourses in the Gospels defined?

A. Miracles performed by Jesus.

B. Biographies of Jesus' life.

C. Extended speeches or teachings of Jesus compiled by the Evangelists.

D. Short parables told by the Apostles.

Discourses in the Gospels are long, formal teachings spoken by Jesus that the Evangelists gather into distinct blocks within the narrative. They're designed to convey instruction about the kingdom of God, ethical living, and Jesus' identity, rather than merely recounting events or telling short tales. The Sermon on the Mount in Matthew 5–7 is the clearest example, presenting a sustained set of teachings rather than a single miracle or a brief story. Other important instances include longer teaching sections in Mark, Luke, and John, such as the Olivet Discourse about the end times or John's extended dialogues like the Bread of Life discourse. These discourses stand apart from miracles, which show Jesus' power; from biographies, which trace events of his life without focusing on prolonged instruction; and from short parables, which are brief illustrative stories rather than extended sermons. The Evangelists present these extended teachings as central moments of Jesus' message, sometimes shaping or arranging the material to emphasize core truths for listeners and readers. That's why the best description is extended speeches or teachings of Jesus compiled by the Evangelists.

9. What does conversion involve?

A. A change of heart, mind, and life direction.

B. Baptism and confession.

C. Following the Ten Commandments perfectly.

D. Attending church weekly.

Conversion involves a real turning toward God that reshapes the inner person and one's life trajectory. It includes a change of heart, mind, and direction—turning from sin and self-rule to trust in Christ, a renewed way of thinking, and a new pattern of living that reflects that faith. External acts like baptism or confession can accompany or signify that inward turning, but they do not define conversion on their own. Likewise, trying to keep the Ten Commandments perfectly or merely attending church weekly describe religious behavior, not the inward transformation conversion entails. The best description is the change of heart, mind, and life direction.

10. 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.

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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:

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

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