

Faith Bible Institute Semester 3 New Testament 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. What family relation did James have to Jesus?**
 - A. He was the half-brother of Jesus**
 - B. He was Jesus' cousin**
 - C. He was Jesus' brother-in-law**
 - D. He was Jesus' disciple only**

- 2. According to the discussion on faith and works, which statement best captures the relationship between faith and works?**
 - A. Faith that never produces works is dead.**
 - B. Faith is proven by outward rituals alone.**
 - C. Loving God while neglecting brethren is acceptable.**
 - D. Works are optional for genuine faith.**

- 3. Which verse explicitly states that the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord?**
 - A. Romans 3:23**
 - B. Romans 10:9-10**
 - C. Romans 6:23**
 - D. Romans 10:13**

- 4. What is the first step listed for victory in spiritual warfare?**
 - A. Humble yourself before God to receive His Grace.**
 - B. Resist the devil and he will flee.**
 - C. Pray for miracles**
 - D. Submit to God.**

- 5. What is the subtitle of Galatians?**
 - A. The Magna Charta of Christian Liberty**
 - B. The Epistle of Freedom and Law**
 - C. Liberty by Faith and Obedience**
 - D. The Gospel of Law and Liberty**

- 6. What is the key to interpreting Romans 9-11?**
- A. Knowing Paul is discussing Nations, not individuals.**
 - B. Understanding Paul's personal experiences**
 - C. Focusing on the law**
 - D. The chronology of salvation history**
- 7. Which of the following is NOT listed as God's Will for us in 1 Thessalonians?**
- A. Live in sexual purity**
 - B. Do not talk too much**
 - C. Supply our own needs by honest work**
 - D. Pay your taxes**
- 8. What is the content emphasis of 2 Thessalonians?**
- A. Exhorts Sinning Saints**
 - B. Describes Paul's Missionary Journeys**
 - C. Provides Instructions on Church Governance**
 - D. Encourages Suffering Saints**
- 9. Which statement is NOT listed as a false idea about James 2:10 in the material?**
- A. So-called 'little' sins are not as 'big' sins.**
 - B. One sin is not as bad as many sins.**
 - C. Certain 'big' sins or many little sins can cause us to lose our salvation.**
 - D. Faith without works saves freely.**
- 10. Which statement best expresses the truth of the effect of Adam's sin?**
- A. Imputation only**
 - B. Inheritance only**
 - C. Imputation, Inheritance, and Involvement**
 - D. None of the above**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What family relation did James have to Jesus?

A. He was the half-brother of Jesus

B. He was Jesus' cousin

C. He was Jesus' brother-in-law

D. He was Jesus' disciple only

James is described in the New Testament as Jesus' brother, often called the Lord's brother. The Gospels point to a family connection by listing Jesus' brothers—including James—along with sisters, showing a direct familial bond rather than a distant relationship. The Apostle Paul also refers to James as "the Lord's brother," which reinforces that bond. In Acts, James appears as a leading figure in the Jerusalem church, further confirming his standing as part of Jesus' family rather than merely a disciple. The natural reading is that they shared Mary as mother, making James a brother (often understood as a half-brother given the unique nature of Jesus' conception). That's why the best answer is that James was Jesus' half-brother. The other options don't fit the biblical portrayal: he's named as a brother of Jesus and a prominent leader, not simply a cousin or a disciple-only.

2. According to the discussion on faith and works, which statement best captures the relationship between faith and works?

A. Faith that never produces works is dead.

B. Faith is proven by outward rituals alone.

C. Loving God while neglecting brethren is acceptable.

D. Works are optional for genuine faith.

Alive faith expresses itself through actions. Scripture says that faith by itself, if not accompanied by works, is dead, which shows that genuine trust in God naturally produces obedience and love in how we live. This is the idea behind the statement: faith that never produces works is dead. It isn't about rituals or outward performances alone; true faith will reveal itself in how we love God and our neighbors and in practical deeds that reflect that trust. The other ideas misfire because rituals without a living faith don't prove true commitment, loving God is shown by loving others, and genuine faith isn't optional about works—the fruit of real faith is consistent with doing good and living out the gospel.

3. Which verse explicitly states that the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord?

- A. Romans 3:23**
- B. Romans 10:9-10**
- C. Romans 6:23**
- D. Romans 10:13**

This verse shows a clear contrast between the outcome of living in sin and the gift God offers through Christ. It says the wages of sin is death—wages are what you earn by your actions—so sin earns a just, natural consequence: death. Yet it pairs that with a fitting opposite: the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. A gift isn't earned by works; it's given by grace, and the way to receive it is through faith in Jesus. In Romans 6, Paul is emphasizing that believers are united with Christ in his death and resurrection, which means sin's hold is broken and eternal life is the new, grace-saturated possibility access through Jesus. So this single verse explicitly presents both parts—the earned penalty for sin and the free gift of eternal life—through the one mediator, Jesus Christ.

4. What is the first step listed for victory in spiritual warfare?

- A. Humble yourself before God to receive His Grace.**
- B. Resist the devil and he will flee.**
- C. Pray for miracles**
- D. Submit to God.**

The starting posture for victory in spiritual warfare is humility before God, because true victory comes through God's enabling grace that is given to the humble. Scripture makes this connection clear: God resists the proud but gives grace to the humble. When you humble yourself, you acknowledge your dependence on Him, which opens the doorway to His grace and power at work in you. That grace then equips you to submit to God properly and, from that surrendered position, resist the devil with confidence, and he will flee. So, while submission to God and resisting the devil are essential steps in the process, humility is the foundational stance that makes grace available and sets the stage for all that follows. Praying for miracles, while not wrong in itself, does not establish the posture or source of power the way humble reliance on God does.

5. What is the subtitle of Galatians?

A. The Magna Charta of Christian Liberty

B. The Epistle of Freedom and Law

C. Liberty by Faith and Obedience

D. The Gospel of Law and Liberty

Galatians centers on Christian liberty—the believer’s freedom from the obligatory keeping of the Mosaic law and from earning righteousness by human works. The subtitle **The Magna Charta of Christian Liberty** captures that foundational message, framing the letter as a charter that establishes true liberty through faith in Christ. This phrasing reflects the emphasis Paul makes: justification by faith, not by the works of the law, and the believer’s liberty secured in the gospel rather than bondage to legal rules. The other options don’t fit as well because they either pair liberty with concepts the text doesn’t foreground as its defining theme (such as a strong emphasis on obedience) or present a balance or contrast with the law in a way that isn’t how Galatians is commonly framed. The Magna Charta title is the traditional, well-known way scholars and study resources summarize Galatians’ message of freedom in Christ.

6. What is the key to interpreting Romans 9-11?

A. Knowing Paul is discussing Nations, not individuals.

B. Understanding Paul's personal experiences

C. Focusing on the law

D. The chronology of salvation history

Interpreting Romans 9-11 hinges on recognizing that Paul is addressing nations, not individuals. In this section he tackles how God's promises to Israel relate to the Gentiles, showing that many in Israel have not believed so that Gentiles can come to faith, and that God can show mercy to all who believe. The olive tree image and the idea of grafting wild branches into the cultivated tree illustrate a broader, corporate plan: God is working through nations and peoples to accomplish his saving purposes, not simply recounting a personal biography. That broad, national scope helps make sense of Paul's argument about mercy, hardening, and future restoration. While other motifs—like the law, personal experiences, or a timeline of salvation history—appear in the broader letter or elsewhere, the most fitting frame for Romans 9-11 is the unfolding plan that includes Israel and the nations together under God’s mercy.

7. Which of the following is NOT listed as God's Will for us in 1 Thessalonians?

- A. Live in sexual purity**
- B. Do not talk too much**
- C. Supply our own needs by honest work**
- D. Pay your taxes**

God's will for believers, as shown in 1 Thessalonians, centers on holy living and orderly daily conduct: remaining sexually pure, living quietly, minding your own affairs, and working with your hands so you can support yourself and behave well toward outsiders. The call to sexual purity is explicit in 1 Thessalonians 4:3-8, where staying free from sexual immorality is described as God's will. The instruction to be quiet, to mind your own business, and to work with your hands is given in 1 Thessalonians 4:11-12, emphasizing a sober, self-reliant life that earns respect from outsiders. Paying taxes, however, is not a listed directive in 1 Thessalonians as part of God's will for Christians; that principle appears elsewhere, most notably in Romans 13, not in Thessalonians. So the statement about paying taxes does not reflect what Thessalonians presents as God's will in this letter.

8. What is the content emphasis of 2 Thessalonians?

- A. Exhorts Sinning Saints**
- B. Describes Paul's Missionary Journeys**
- C. Provides Instructions on Church Governance**
- D. Encourages Suffering Saints**

2 Thessalonians is about comforting and strengthening believers who are enduring persecution and hardship, while also setting straight misunderstandings about Christ's return. Paul speaks to their struggles, urges them to persevere, and encourages them to stay faithful and active as they await the day of the Lord. This emphasis on sustaining and comforting those who suffer is why the content is best described as encouraging suffering saints. It isn't mainly a record of Paul's journeys or a manual on church governance, even though it touches on related topics; the heart of the letter is to bolster endurance in the face of trial.

9. Which statement is NOT listed as a false idea about James 2:10 in the material?

- A. So-called 'little' sins are not as 'big' sins.**
- B. One sin is not as bad as many sins.**
- C. Certain 'big' sins or many little sins can cause us to lose our salvation.**
- D. Faith without works saves freely.**

James 2:10 teaches that the law's standard is absolute: if you violate even one point, you are guilty of breaking all of it. That makes sense of why the ideas that some sins are minor, or that one sin is not as bad as many, are false. If the law sets the standard for all, then no sin should be treated as harmless or insignificant in terms of judgment. It also challenges the notion that big sins or a long string of little sins could somehow cost you salvation in a simple, additive way, because the passage is focused on the integrity of the law and the need for genuine faith to be demonstrated—not on tallying sins to determine salvation. The statement about faith without works saving freely isn't treated as a false idea within the material's discussion of James 2:10, since that material distinguishes between justification by faith and the evidence of faith by works. In that context, the claim that faith without works saves freely isn't the point being tested by this verse and its listed misunderstandings, so it isn't categorized there as a false idea.

10. Which statement best expresses the truth of the effect of Adam's sin?

- A. Imputation only**
- B. Inheritance only**
- C. Imputation, Inheritance, and Involvement**
- D. None of the above**

The truth about the effect of Adam's sin is that it touches humanity in three ways: imputation, inheritance, and involvement. Imputation refers to guilt being credited to all people because of Adam's one trespass. Scripture pictures sin entering the world through one man and death spreading to all because all sinned, highlighting how universal guilt is tied to Adam's act and our being connected to him by birth. Inheritance points to the sinful nature we inherit from Adam. We are born with a fallen condition, a real corruption of our inward being that makes us prone to sin and under God's just judgment. Involvement captures the idea that we are universally linked to Adam as the representative head of humanity, so we share in the consequences of his sin not only by guilt but by living under the fallen condition he introduced. Together, these three aspects—guilt imputed to all, a sinful nature inherited, and our inherent involvement in the human condition—best express the broad biblical teaching on the effect of Adam's sin.

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://faithbibleinstitutesem3nt.examzify.com>

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

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