

Faith Bible Institute Semester 3 Old Testament Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which Mephibosheth was the lame son of Jonathan whom David showed kindness to?**
 - A. Nathan**
 - B. Joab**
 - C. Abner**
 - D. Mephibosheth**

- 2. Ruth's story illustrates which inclusion in the people of God?**
 - A. Gentile inclusion among the people of God**
 - B. Israel's rejection of the law**
 - C. The building of the temple in Jerusalem**
 - D. The exile to Moab**

- 3. Which figure is the mother of Solomon?**
 - A. Rahab**
 - B. Naamah**
 - C. Ruth**
 - D. Bath-Sheba**

- 4. The subtitle of 1 Samuel records a transition from which period to which period?**
 - A. The transition from the Judges to the prophets in Israel**
 - B. The transition from the Judges to the Kings of Israel**
 - C. The transition from the monarchy to the republic in Israel**
 - D. The transition from Philistines to Canaanites in Israel**

- 5. Which figure is identified as the primary prophet of 2 Kings?**
 - A. Elisha**
 - B. Elijah**
 - C. Hosea**
 - D. Amos**

- 6. Where was Samson brought by the Philistines?**
- A. The palace of the Philistine king**
 - B. The city gate**
 - C. The temple of Dagon**
 - D. The plain of Zorah**
- 7. Which Judge and Priest raised Samuel and was judged by God for failing to restrain his sinful sons?**
- A. Eli**
 - B. Samuel**
 - C. Saul**
 - D. David**
- 8. 2 Samuel covers which figure?**
- A. Samuel**
 - B. David**
 - C. Solomon**
 - D. Nathan**
- 9. Which deliverer is associated with central Israel and is noted for killing King Eglon?**
- A. Othniel**
 - B. Barak**
 - C. Ehud**
 - D. Gideon**
- 10. Which set of individuals is listed as the key characters of 1 Kings?**
- A. Solomon, Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Ahab, and Elijah**
 - B. David, Samuel, Saul, Nathan**
 - C. Hezekiah, Josiah, Isaiah, Jeremiah**
 - D. Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Daniel, Esther**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which Mephibosheth was the lame son of Jonathan whom David showed kindness to?

- A. Nathan**
- B. Joab**
- C. Abner**
- D. Mephibosheth**

David's act of kindness to the one who is Jonathan's son shows how loyalty to a friend extends to his family. The person in view is Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son who was crippled in both feet from infancy after his nurse fled in fear during Saul's reign. Because of his covenant with Jonathan, David seeks out any remaining member of Saul's house to show mercy, brings Mephibosheth to the king, restores Saul's land to him, and invites him to share the king's table. The other names listed are different figures in Israel's history, not Jonathan's son who was lame.

2. Ruth's story illustrates which inclusion in the people of God?

- A. Gentile inclusion among the people of God**
- B. Israel's rejection of the law**
- C. The building of the temple in Jerusalem**
- D. The exile to Moab**

Ruth's story shows that Gentiles can belong to the people of God. She is a Moabite who chooses to stay with Naomi and to adopt Naomi's people and Naomi's God, declaring that where you go I will go, and your God will be my God. This personal commitment marks her as part of the covenant community, not by birth but by faith and allegiance. Her marriage to Boaz and her place in the lineage leading to David—and ultimately to Jesus—demonstrate that the covenant people expand beyond Israel's borders to include non-Israelites who worship the God of Israel. The other options miss this point: Ruth's narrative isn't about Israel rejecting the law, temple construction, or exile to Moab; it centers on inclusion of a Gentile in God's people.

3. Which figure is the mother of Solomon?

- A. Rahab**
- B. Naamah**
- C. Ruth**
- D. Bath-Sheba**

Solomon's mother is Bath-Sheba. Solomon is the son of King David and Bath-Sheba, whom David married after the death of her first husband, Uriah. This relationship is established in the biblical narrative when Bath-Sheba conceives Solomon following David's repentance, and later, Bath-Sheba plays a crucial role in securing Solomon's succession to the throne. In the broader story, Solomon becomes renowned for wisdom and for building the temple, but his parentage centers on David and Bath-Sheba. The other names listed are from different parts of the story: Rahab is the Canaanite who helped Israel at Jericho, Ruth is an ancestor in David's line but not his mother, and Naamah is known as the mother of Solomon's successor, Rehoboam.

4. The subtitle of 1 Samuel records a transition from which period to which period?

- A. The transition from the Judges to the prophets in Israel
- B. The transition from the Judges to the Kings of Israel**
- C. The transition from the monarchy to the republic in Israel
- D. The transition from Philistines to Canaanites in Israel

The main idea here is the shift in how Israel is governed. 1 Samuel marks the move from the era of the Judges, when leadership was more localized and episodic, to the era of the Kings, starting with Saul and then continuing with David. The book introduces Samuel as the last of the judges and a prophet, and it ends with Saul anointed as king, establishing centralized kingship over Israel. That transition is exactly what the subtitle points to. This doesn't describe a move to the prophetic office as the sole focus, and Israel never becomes a republic in biblical history, so those options don't fit. It also isn't about changing from Philistines to Canaanites as the dominant power, but about how the nation is governed.

5. Which figure is identified as the primary prophet of 2 Kings?

- A. Elisha
- B. Elijah
- C. Hosea
- D. Amos**

In 2 Kings, the central prophetic voice is Elisha. He steps in as Elijah's successor and carries the prophetic ministry forward through the events of the book, guiding kings, confronting idolatry, and performing numerous miracles that demonstrate God's power in the kings' decisions and battles. Elijah lays the groundwork, but the narrative and prophetic leadership that define 2 Kings come through Elisha's ministry, making him the main prophet of that book. Hosea and Amos belong to different periods and contexts, and Elijah is the earlier predecessor rather than the ongoing primary prophet within 2 Kings.

6. Where was Samson brought by the Philistines?

- A. The palace of the Philistine king
- B. The city gate
- C. The temple of Dagon**
- D. The plain of Zorah

The event centers on a dramatic scene inside the Philistines' religious sanctuary, the temple of Dagon. After Samson's capture and humiliation, the Philistines bring him into that temple to celebrate and mock their god, making the setting fittingly sacred and ceremonial for what they intend to show as their victory. This is why the temple of Dagon is the correct choice—it's the specific location where the crowd gathers and where Samson is displayed before the lordly figures of the Philistines. The other places don't match what the text describes: a royal palace would imply a political setting not tied to their religious mockery, the city gate is just an everyday public place, and the plain of Zorah is connected to his homeland rather than the scene of their display. The narrative picture centers on the temple as the stage for this act of triumph and humiliation.

7. Which Judge and Priest raised Samuel and was judged by God for failing to restrain his sinful sons?

A. Eli

B. Samuel

C. Saul

D. David

Eli is the one who fits this description. He served as priest at Shiloh and, though Samuel was raised under his oversight, Eli's sons, Hophni and Phinehas, lived in open sin. Eli did rebuke them, but he did not restrain or discipline them as he should have, and God holds him responsible for this failure. This is shown in passages where God declares judgment on Eli's house because of the sins of his sons and Eli's lack of decisive action to stop them (1 Samuel 2:12-17; 1 Samuel 3:12-14). Samuel grew up under Eli's mentorship, but Samuel himself becomes a prophet rather than a judge or king, whereas Saul and David are known as kings, not the priestly judge who raised Samuel.

8. 2 Samuel covers which figure?

A. Samuel

B. David

C. Solomon

D. Nathan

In this book, the focus is on a single figure: David. The narrative continues from the events of the preceding volume and centers on David's rise to power, his consolidation of the kingdom, and his life as king, including both his victories and his failures. You'll see how he unites Israel, makes Jerusalem the capital, and faces personal and political challenges, all of which shape the trajectory of Israel's history. While Samuel appears as an important figure earlier in the story and Nathan speaks to David in key moments, the overall arc of 2 Samuel is driven by David's reign rather than by Samuel, Solomon, or Nathan as the main subject. Solomon appears later in the royal narrative, and Nathan is a prophetic voice within David's story, not the central figure of the book.

9. Which deliverer is associated with central Israel and is noted for killing King Eglon?

A. Othniel

B. Barak

C. Ehud

D. Gideon

Ehud, a left-handed judge from the tribe of Benjamin in the central highlands, is the deliverer tied to central Israel who killed King Eglon. He approached Eglon's room with a concealed dagger hidden on his right thigh and struck the Moabite king in the abdomen, then led Israel to victory over Moab. This act broke Moabite domination and brought about a lasting period of peace for about eighty years. The other judges operated in different regions or contexts, so Ehud's unique connection to central Israel and his method of delivering Israel by kill-ing Eglon set him apart.

10. Which set of individuals is listed as the key characters of 1 Kings?

- A. Solomon, Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Ahab, and Elijah**
- B. David, Samuel, Saul, Nathan**
- C. Hezekiah, Josiah, Isaiah, Jeremiah**
- D. Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Daniel, Esther**

Solomon, Rehoboam, Jeroboam, Ahab, and Elijah are the figures that drive the narrative of 1 Kings. Solomon stands at the height of the united monarchy, with the temple era shaping much of the book's focus on kingly leadership and temple worship. After Solomon's reign, his son Rehoboam's harsh policy choices lead to the split of the kingdom, with Jeroboam taking the ten northern tribes as the separate kingdom—this division is a central turn in 1 Kings, making both Rehoboam and Jeroboam essential figures. Later in the narrative, Ahab and Elijah emerge as the prominent royal-prophetic pair in the northern kingdom, highlighting dramatic confrontations with idol worship and prophetic challenge. Together, these figures encapsulate the main episodes and tensions that define 1 Kings from Solomon's temple-building era through the division and into the prophetic activity in the north. The other names come from different books and time periods, not from the core storyline of 1 Kings.

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://faithbibleinstitutesem3ot.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE