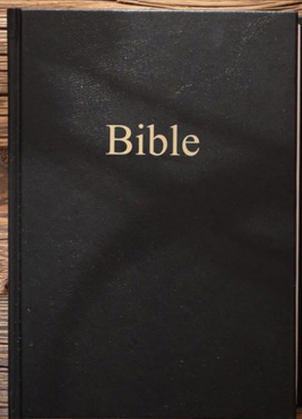


FAITH BIBLE INSTITUTE SEMESTER 3 OLD TESTAMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. David's reign from Hebron lasted how long before he ruled from Jerusalem?

- A. 7 1/2 years
- B. 3 years
- C. 10 years
- D. 20 years

2. What was the stated purpose of Gideon's fleece tests?

- A. To confirm God's will and build Gideon's faith, not to discover God's will.
- B. To reveal the entire plan of conquest.
- C. To determine when victory would come.
- D. To test the weather for battle.

3. What is notable about Ehud's method of delivering Israel from Moab?

- A. He used a right-handed warrior to strike from behind.
- B. He led a daytime assault with a visible spear.
- C. He was a left-handed judge who used a hidden dagger to assassinate King Eglon.
- D. He negotiated a peace treaty with Moab.

4. Which figure is dated to about 1500 BC in the chronology?

- A. Moses
- B. Abraham
- C. David
- D. Samuel

5. The main topics covered in 1 & 2 Kings include:

- A. The life of Moses and the Exodus
- B. The events in Ezra and Nehemiah
- C. Reign of Solomon, the division of Israel, the separate and surviving kingdoms, and the fall of Judah and Israel
- D. The prophets of Isaiah

- 6. Which adjective best describes Ruth's loyalty in the narrative?**
- A. Faithful
 - B. Courageous
 - C. Wise
 - D. Humble
- 7. For what purpose did God use Israel's failure to drive out the Canaanites?**
- A. To test Israel's obedience to the covenant
 - B. To punish them forever
 - C. To establish a monarchy
 - D. To expand territory
- 8. What term describes the period after Joshua's death, when there was no king?**
- A. Israel's Blessing
 - B. Israel's Prosperity
 - C. Israel's Problem
 - D. Israel's Failure
- 9. Which step is about return after exile?**
- A. The Kingdom
 - B. Restoration
 - C. The Judges
 - D. Exile
- 10. 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

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. David's reign from Hebron lasted how long before he ruled from Jerusalem?

A. 7 1/2 years

B. 3 years

C. 10 years

D. 20 years

David began his kingship in Hebron as ruler over Judah, and that period lasted seven years and six months. After those years, he was anointed king over all Israel and established Jerusalem as his capital, so the move to ruling from Jerusalem came after the seven-and-a-half years in Hebron. This timeline reflects the shift from ruling a single tribe to uniting Israel under one throne and making Jerusalem the central seat of government.

2. What was the stated purpose of Gideon's fleece tests?

A. To confirm God's will and build Gideon's faith, not to discover God's will.

B. To reveal the entire plan of conquest.

C. To determine when victory would come.

D. To test the weather for battle.

The main idea tested is that Gideon's fleece signs were given to confirm that God would be with him and to strengthen his faith, not to uncover some hidden plan. After God calls Gideon to deliver Israel, Gideon asks for a clear sign to reassure him that this is indeed God's will and that God will empower him. The fleece test—first dew on the fleece with dry ground, then dew on the ground with a dry fleece—serves as concrete assurance that God is present and will fulfill His promise. It shows God's patience in allowing Gideon to gain confidence rather than trying to discover a new element of the plan. The options about revealing the entire conquest plan, timing victory, or testing weather miss the purpose of these signs, which was about confirmation and faith facilitation rather than strategic forecasting.

3. What is notable about Ehud's method of delivering Israel from Moab?

A. He used a right-handed warrior to strike from behind.

B. He led a daytime assault with a visible spear.

C. He was a left-handed judge who used a hidden dagger to assassinate King Eglon.

D. He negotiated a peace treaty with Moab.

Ehud's method stands out because it relies on covert tactic and his unique trait of being left-handed. He hid a dagger under his clothing on his right thigh, then used a private audience with King Eglon to strike in secret after the guards were dismissed. The assassination isn't about a public, flashy battle or a peace treaty; it's about slipping in undetected and delivering a decisive, personal blow that allows Israel to rise up and defeat Moab. This combination of unconventional weapon concealment and a left-handed approach showcases how an unlikely deliverer could bring about deliverance at just the right moment.

4. Which figure is dated to about 1500 BC in the chronology?

- A. Moses
- B. Abraham
- C. David
- D. Samuel

The date around 1500 BC is linked to Moses because he is the leader most closely associated with the Exodus and the giving of the Mosaic Law, events that mark Israel's beginnings as a nation in the biblical timeline. In this chronology, the patriarch Abraham and the earlier generations precede Moses by many centuries, while David and Samuel belong to a much later period—the monarchy—well after 1500 BC. So the figure whose life and leadership fit the mid 2nd millennium BCE, around 1500 BC, is Moses.

5. The main topics covered in 1 & 2 Kings include:

- A. The life of Moses and the Exodus
- B. The events in Ezra and Nehemiah
- C. Reign of Solomon, the division of Israel, the separate and surviving kingdoms, and the fall of Judah and Israel
- D. The prophets of Isaiah

This item tests your grasp of what 1 and 2 Kings cover in biblical history. These books trace the reign of Solomon, then show how his death divides the united monarchy into two kingdoms: Israel in the north and Judah in the south. They follow the successive kings of each realm and highlight how faithfulness or disobedience to God shapes the fortunes of both kingdoms. The narrative culminates in the falls of these kingdoms—Israel's exile and destruction, and Judah's subsequent exile and the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple—leading into the exile period. Other options point to different parts of Scripture: Moses and the Exodus belong to the earlier historical narrative in the Pentateuch; Ezra and Nehemiah focus on the post-exilic return and rebuilding; Isaiah concerns the prophetic writings during a later period and is not the historical arc of the kings. The description that includes Solomon's reign, the division into separate kingdoms, and their eventual falls best matches the scope of 1 and 2 Kings.

6. Which adjective best describes Ruth's loyalty in the narrative?

- A. Faithful
- B. Courageous
- C. Wise
- D. Humble

Ruth's loyalty is best described as faithful because she repeatedly acts with steadfast fidelity to Naomi and to Naomi's God. From her famous pledge—where she commits to Naomi's people and to Naomi's God as her own—Ruth chooses Naomi's path over her own family ties. She travels with Naomi to Bethlehem, endures hardship, and takes practical steps to support Naomi by gleaning in the fields, all out of loyal devotion rather than self-interest. This unwavering commitment is recognized and rewarded in the narrative, illustrating that loyalty in Ruth is expressed through consistent, selfless faithfulness. While she also demonstrates courage and wisdom in various moments, the defining trait that ties her actions together is faithful loyalty.

7. For what purpose did God use Israel's failure to drive out the Canaanites?

A. To test Israel's obedience to the covenant

B. To punish them forever

C. To establish a monarchy

D. To expand territory

This question tests why God used Israel's failure to drive out the Canaanites as a test of obedience to the covenant. When God commanded Israel to drive out the inhabitants of the land, the people's loyalty to the covenant was being proved by whether they would trust and obey His instruction. By not fully driving them out, Israel exposed where their allegiance truly lay—trust in God and faithfulness to His commands or flirtation with the ways of the surrounding nations. This is why the situation is understood as a test of covenant obedience. The pattern in the narrative shows that obedience brings God's provision and blessing, while disobedience invites spiritual risk—idolatry and influence from other peoples—that undermines their relationship with Him. The other options miss the focus on a test of fidelity to the covenant itself; monarchy and territorial expansion come later as consequences or byproducts, and permanent punishment isn't the immediate purpose described in these passages.

8. What term describes the period after Joshua's death, when there was no king?

A. Israel's Blessing

B. Israel's Prosperity

C. Israel's Problem

D. Israel's Failure

After Joshua's death, Israel lacked a centralized king, so there was no single, stable leadership over the nation. This time in Israel's history is described in the Bible as the period of the judges, a era marked by cycles of turning away from God, oppression by enemies, cries for help, and deliverance by various judges. The defining feature of this era is the leadership problem: without a king and without strong unified leadership, Israel struggled with obedience and unity. That makes the phrase describing the period—Israel's Problem—a fitting summary of what characterized the time. The other options don't match the historical tone of this era, which is not presented as blessing or prosperity, but as a recurring struggle and lack of centralized governance until the monarchy begins. For context, Judges 21:25 captures the situation: there was no king in Israel, and everyone did what was right in his own eyes.

9. Which step is about return after exile?

A. The Kingdom

B. Restoration

C. The Judges

D. Exile

The step about return after exile is Restoration. After the people were taken into Babylonian captivity, the next major phase described in the biblical narrative is their return to Jerusalem and the rebuilding of the temple and city. This period is marked by Cyrus the Persian king's decree allowing the Jews to go back, the rebuilding of the temple, and reforms under leaders like Ezra and Nehemiah to renew covenant life and worship. The other options refer to earlier or ongoing eras in Israel's history: The Kingdom covers the era of the monarchies, both united and divided; The Judges describes the period before the establishment of kings; Exile is the time of captivity itself, not the act of returning. Restoration, then, is the natural label for the phase of coming back from exile and reestablishing religious and communal life.

10. 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.

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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:

<https://faithbibleinstitutesem3ot.examzify.com>

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

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