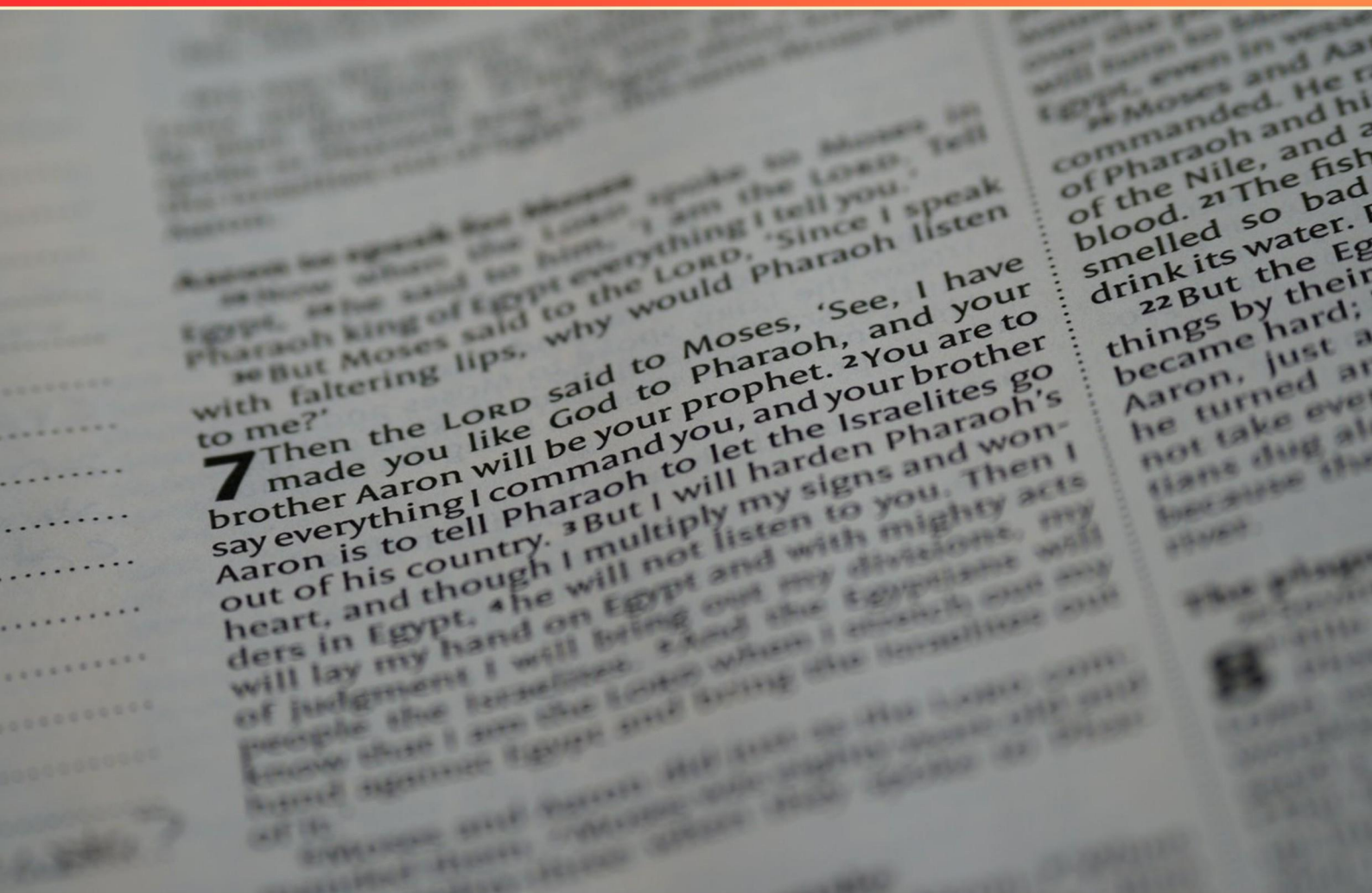


FBI SEMESTER 3 OLD TESTAMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Who was the lame son of Jonathan to whom David showed kindness?**
 - A. Mephibosheth
 - B. Jonathan
 - C. Merab
 - D. Saul

- 2. Who is named as the priest in the Single Kingdom?**
 - A. Aaron
 - B. Zadok
 - C. Hilkiah
 - D. Abiathar

- 3. Who is the unfaithful wife?**
 - A. Bathsheba
 - B. Ruth
 - C. Deborah
 - D. Esther

- 4. Which commentator described Ruth as 'a pure lily floating on a stagnant pond'?**
 - A. Reed
 - B. Willmington
 - C. Smith
 - D. Johnson

- 5. Who wrote both 1 and 2 Kings?**
 - A. Isaiah
 - B. Daniel
 - C. Jeremiah
 - D. Ezekiel

- 6. Which of the following is Saul's son who became David's close ally?**
 - A. Saul
 - B. Jonathan
 - C. Michal
 - D. Abner

- 7. Which figure is the lame son of Jonathan whom David showed kindness to for Jonathan's sake?**
- A. Jonathan
 - B. Mephibosheth
 - C. Saul
 - D. David
- 8. Which book covers the Restoration?**
- A. Nehemiah
 - B. Ezra
 - C. Esther
 - D. Daniel
- 9. Which statement best summarizes Gideon's attitude toward kingship in Israel?**
- A. He eagerly accepted the throne.
 - B. He sought to rule jointly with his son.
 - C. He declined the kingship, recognizing God as ruler.
 - D. He sought to rule only over the tribe of Manasseh.
- 10. In the dual judgeship described, Deborah represents spiritual and judicial leadership, while Barak represents which role?**
- A. Military arm
 - B. Spiritual guide
 - C. Economic administrator
 - D. Priest

Answers

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

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Explanations

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

A. Mephibosheth

B. Jonathan

C. Merab

D. Saul

David's act of kindness toward Jonathan's household is driven by the covenant bond between them. After Jonathan and Saul die, David seeks to show mercy to Saul's family for Jonathan's sake. The one described as Jonathan's lame son is Mephibosheth. He was crippled in both feet from infancy when his nurse fled in fear, and he is brought into David's presence. David restores Saul's land to him and invites him to eat at the king's table, treating him as family. That is why Mephibosheth is the correct answer. Jonathan is his father, Merab is Jonathan's sister, and Saul is the grandfather/king, so none of them match the description of "the lame son of Jonathan."

2. Who is named as the priest in the Single Kingdom?

A. Aaron

B. Zadok

C. Hilkiah

D. Abiathar

In the period of the united monarchy, the priesthood is centered in the line of Zadok. David and then Solomon appoint Zadok as the official priest, a transition that marks the shift from Abiathar's earlier role to Zadok's family line. This change is tied to Solomon's accession, when Abiathar is driven from the priesthood for supporting Adonijah, and Zadok is established as the primary priest of the Lord. The result is that Zadok is the priest associated with the Single Kingdom, the era of a united Israel before the kingdom splits. Aaron represents the earlier priestly line from the wilderness period, Hilkiah appears much later in Josiah's time after the kingdom has already divided, and Abiathar is the priest who loses his office in Solomon's reign.

3. Who is the unfaithful wife?

A. Bathsheba

B. Ruth

C. Deborah

D. Esther

This question centers on a well-known biblical episode about marital fidelity and royal scandal. Bathsheba is the wife of Uriah the Hittite, and she becomes central to King David's adultery when he sees her, sleeps with her, and later arranges Uriah's death to cover up the situation. Because this narrative is famous for its portrayal of unfaithfulness within marriage, Bathsheba is the figure most closely associated with that label in this set. By contrast, Ruth is celebrated for loyalty, Deborah for leadership and faith, and Esther for courage and advocacy for her people. So Bathsheba is the best fit for the description.

4. Which commentator described Ruth as 'a pure lily floating on a stagnant pond'?

- A. Reed
- B. Willmington**
- C. Smith
- D. Johnson

The line uses a vivid metaphor to capture Ruth's character—purity and steadfast virtue shining in a difficult, stagnant environment. Ruth's story is one of loyalty, faith, and moral integrity as a Moabite widow who unites with Naomi and ultimately becomes part of Israel's lineage. Describing her as a pure lily floating on a stagnant pond emphasizes that her virtue stands out and remains undefiled despite the surrounding cultural or social stillness and challenge. That distinctive imagery is associated with Willmington's style in his Bible Handbook, where he often uses memorable, floral comparisons to sketch a biblical character's inner qualities. So the metaphor fits Willmington's approach to Ruth, making him the best match for the description. The other commentators—Reed, Smith, Johnson—may discuss Ruth's faithfulness or place in the story, but they do not typically employ that exact metaphor.

5. Who wrote both 1 and 2 Kings?

- A. Isaiah
- B. Daniel
- C. Jeremiah**
- D. Ezekiel

Kings is a long history that covers Israel's monarchy from Solomon to the exile, and the author is not named within the text. In traditional Christian and Jewish teaching, this whole section is often linked to the prophet Jeremiah, who lived in the period just before and during the fall of Jerusalem. The themes and editorial angle of Kings—covenant faithfulness, the consequences of turning away from the Law, and the rise and fall of kings as a result of obedience or disobedience—fit well with Jeremiah's ministry and the broader Deuteronomistic history that many scholars see as being shaped during the exile. That connection is why Jeremiah is considered the best fit for who wrote both 1 and 2 Kings. The other figures listed are associated with different books and different historical goals. Isaiah focuses on prophetic messages in the 8th century and is not the tradition linked with Kings. Daniel and Ezekiel come from later exile-era contexts and write material with distinct purposes (apocalyptic visions and prophetic oracles) that aren't connected to the compilation and editorial work behind Kings.

6. Which of the following is Saul's son who became David's close ally?

- A. Saul
- B. Jonathan**
- C. Michal
- D. Abner

Jonathan is the one who fits this description. He is Saul's son and develops a deep, loyal friendship with David, even making a covenant with him to protect and support him when Saul seeks to harm him. Jonathan's willingness to risk his own position and life to safeguard David showcases the kind of close, trustworthy ally David needed during a dangerous transition of power. The other figures don't fit as David's close ally: Saul is the father, not the ally; Michal is Saul's daughter and David's wife rather than his steadfast political or military ally; Abner is Saul's general, not a family member or primary ally to David.

7. Which figure is the lame son of Jonathan whom David showed kindness to for Jonathan's sake?

- A. Jonathan
- B. Mephibosheth**
- C. Saul
- D. David

This question centers on covenant loyalty and mercy extended to a friend's family. David's kindness to Jonathan's family shows the lasting bond he felt through their pledged friendship. The person described as Jonathan's lame son is Mephibosheth. After Jonathan and Saul die, David asks if anyone is left from Saul's house to whom he can show kindness for Jonathan's sake. He learns of Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son who was crippled in both feet from an earlier accident. David brings him in from obscurity, restores Saul's land to him, and invites him to dine at the king's table, demonstrating mercy and faithfulness tied to his oath to Jonathan. So Mephibosheth is the figure whom David showed kindness to for Jonathan's sake.

8. Which book covers the Restoration?

- A. Nehemiah
- B. Ezra**
- C. Esther
- D. Daniel

Restoration refers to the period when exiles return from Babylon, rebuild the temple in Jerusalem, and re-establish worship and covenant life. The book that centers on that return and the rebuilding effort is Ezra. It opens with Cyrus's decree allowing the exiles to go back, details the return to Jerusalem, and describes the temple being rebuilt and reestablished for worship. Later sections show Ezra coming to teach the Law and guide the community in renewing covenant obedience, which is a key part of restoration—bringing religious life back into proper order after the exile. Nehemiah also touches on restoration, but it focuses more on rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem and the political and social reforms that followed. Esther is set later in the Persian court and does not cover temple restoration or the return to Jerusalem. Daniel sits earlier in exile and deals with events and prophecies during exile rather than post-exilic restoration. So, Ezra is the book that most directly covers the Restoration.

9. Which statement best summarizes Gideon's attitude toward kingship in Israel?

- A. He eagerly accepted the throne.
- B. He sought to rule jointly with his son.
- C. He declined the kingship, recognizing God as ruler.**
- D. He sought to rule only over the tribe of Manasseh.

Gideon's stance centers on divine sovereignty over Israel rather than human authority. After delivering Israel from Midian, the people urge him to rule as king, but he declines, saying, "I will not rule over you, nor shall my son rule over you; the Lord shall rule over you." This makes clear that leadership in Israel belongs to God, not to a human ruler or dynastic office. It reflects humility and a commitment to theocratic governance, where the people acknowledge God as their true king. This stance also highlights a tension in the biblical narrative: the desire for a human king arises later, while Gideon's response preserves the ideal that God alone governs Israel.

10. In the dual judgeship described, Deborah represents spiritual and judicial leadership, while Barak represents which role?

A. Military arm

B. Spiritual guide

C. Economic administrator

D. Priest

In this dual leadership, Barak's role is the military arm. The narrative presents Deborah as the civil judge and spiritual guide who dispenses wisdom and prophecy, while Barak acts as the commander who mobilizes and leads Israel's army in battle. His function is to organize and fight the forces of Sisera, making him the military leader in this pairing. The other options don't fit the text: a spiritual guide would repeat Deborah's role, an economic administrator is not depicted in this context, and a priest position is not what Barak fulfills.

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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://fbisem3oldtestament.examzify.com>

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

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