

IUIC Deep Basic Practice Exam (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 converts the soul according to Psalm 19:7?**
 - A. The law of the LORD**
 - B. Wealth**
 - C. Fame**
 - D. Rituals**

- 2. Which passage is cited as indicating how to know you are Israel?**
 - A. Lamentations 5:1-10**
 - B. Deuteronomy 28:15-68**
 - C. Jeremiah 17:4**
 - D. Genesis 49**

- 3. Which verse is listed as a primary example within the interracial marriage prohibitions?**
 - A. Deuteronomy 7:3**
 - B. Tobit 4:12-13**
 - C. Ecclesiasticus 26:20-21**
 - D. Nehemiah 13:23-27**

- 4. Where is the kingdom of heaven described?**
 - A. Luke 17:21**
 - B. Mark 4:26**
 - C. Matthew 6:9**
 - D. John 3:3**

- 5. Which verse is included in the set about who wrote the Bible that mentions Exodus?**
 - A. Exodus 24:12**
 - B. Genesis 1:1**
 - C. Leviticus 19:2**
 - D. Deuteronomy 32:8**

- 6. Which verse contains the command 'Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind'?**
- A. Leviticus 20:13**
 - B. Romans 1:26-27**
 - C. 1 Timothy 1:9**
 - D. Leviticus 18:22**
- 7. Which verse provides instruction about fringes on garments?**
- A. Numbers 15:38-39**
 - B. Deuteronomy 5:12**
 - C. Leviticus 19:18**
 - D. Genesis 1:28**
- 8. Which verse describes Ephraim's horn as the firstborn among the nations?**
- A. Genesis 49:8**
 - B. Hosea 11:10**
 - C. Deuteronomy 33:17**
 - D. Psalm 89:24**
- 9. The combined teaching of 2 Chronicles 7:14 and Acts 15:17 centers on which pursuit?**
- A. To Seek after the Lord**
 - B. To Keep the Sabbath**
 - C. To Honor Parents**
 - D. To Study the Law**
- 10. Do we have to keep the commandments?**
- A. It is unnecessary to keep the commandments.**
 - B. The commandments are optional for salvation.**
 - C. Only faith matters, not the commandments.**
 - D. Keeping the commandments is essential to life.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What converts the soul according to Psalm 19:7?

A. The law of the LORD

B. Wealth

C. Fame

D. Rituals

Converting the soul comes through God's revealed instruction. Psalm 19:7 says the law of the LORD is perfect, converting the soul, which means inner renewal happens as we receive, understand, and live by God's standard. This highlights that true transformation comes from divine guidance that exposes sin, shapes the heart, and leads to repentance and wisdom. Wealth, fame, or rituals address outward things or status and do not enact the lasting inner change described here. So the law of the LORD is the best answer because the verse themselves point to it as the agent of conversion.

2. Which passage is cited as indicating how to know you are Israel?

A. Lamentations 5:1-10

B. Deuteronomy 28:15-68

C. Jeremiah 17:4

D. Genesis 49

The key idea this question tests is recognizing Israel by the covenantal markers tied to obedience and disobedience. Deuteronomy 28:15-68 is the strongest fit because it lays out a concrete pattern: if the people follow the covenant, they receive blessings; if they break it, a long, detailed list of curses will befall them. Those curses—displacement, oppression, famine, defeat, exile, and scattering among the nations—function as observable, historical signs that identify who Israel is in relation to God. This section is specifically designed to signal national identity through experiential markers rooted in the covenant, which is why it's cited as indicating how to know you are Israel. The other passages don't provide that same diagnostic list: Lamentations is a lament about suffering, Jeremiah 17:4 speaks of losing heritage and exile as a consequence, and Genesis 49 offers blessings to the tribes rather than a covenantal diagnostic of identity.

3. Which verse is listed as a primary example within the interracial marriage prohibitions?

- A. Deuteronomy 7:3**
- B. Tobit 4:12-13**
- C. Ecclesiasticus 26:20-21**
- D. Nehemiah 13:23-27**

Interracial marriage prohibitions in scripture hinge on covenant faithfulness—keeping Israel from forming alliances that could pull the people away from serving the Lord. Deuteronomy 7:3 states the prohibition in a direct, uncompromising way: do not intermarry with the nations around you, and do not have your children marry theirs, because such unions would turn your hearts to follow other gods. This explicit command, paired with the warning about idolatry, makes it the clearest and most foundational example of the theme. It sets the pattern for how later passages discuss the problem and its consequences. The other verses touch related ideas but do not serve as the primary explicit example. Tobit 4:12-13 focuses on righteousness and generosity; Ecclesiasticus 26:20-21 discusses the virtue of a righteous wife rather than interracial marriage itself; Nehemiah 13:23-27 recounts reforms addressing later instances of mixed marriages, illustrating the issue in a historical reform context rather than providing the initial, unambiguous prohibition.

4. Where is the kingdom of heaven described?

- A. Luke 17:21**
- B. Mark 4:26**
- C. Matthew 6:9**
- D. John 3:3**

The idea being tested here is where the phrase describing the kingdom of heaven appears most directly. In Matthew's account, the Lord's Prayer includes the line "Your kingdom come," which explicitly frames the kingdom as something to be established or realized—essentially a description of the kingdom's coming and what it means for God's rule to be enacted on earth as it is in heaven. Because Matthew uses the term "kingdom of heaven" and this prayer centers on that coming, this is the best fit for where the kingdom is described. The other verses either use a different title for the kingdom or present it in a different way. Luke 17:21 talks about the kingdom of God being in your midst, which is a description but uses the term "kingdom of God." Mark 4:26 describes the kingdom growing like a seed, not a direct description in the same sense, and John 3:3 discusses being born again rather than the kingdom.

5. Which verse is included in the set about who wrote the Bible that mentions Exodus?

A. Exodus 24:12

B. Genesis 1:1

C. Leviticus 19:2

D. Deuteronomy 32:8

The key idea is identifying a verse that explicitly attributes writing to God, showing divine authorship of the text. In Exodus 24:12, God tells Moses that He will give the tablets of stone and the commandments “which I have written.” This directly states that God is the author of what’s being given, aligning with the set’s focus on who wrote the Bible that mentions Exodus. The other options don’t make a claim about Scripture’s authorship. Genesis 1:1 speaks of creation by God, Leviticus 19:2 calls for holiness, and Deuteronomy 32:8 discusses nations and the Most High’s governance—none of these claim to be the written authors of the Bible.

6. Which verse contains the command 'Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind'?

A. Leviticus 20:13

B. Romans 1:26-27

C. 1 Timothy 1:9

D. Leviticus 18:22

That command is found in Leviticus 18:22. It sits in the section known as the Holiness Code, which lays out forbidden sexual relationships for the Israelite community. In many translations the exact wording is “Thou shalt not lie with mankind, as with womankind,” which is why this verse is the direct match to the quoted phrase. A nearby parallel prohibition appears in Leviticus 20:13, which repeats the prohibition in different wording and adds the note about the consequence, but the precise phrase given in the question matches Leviticus 18:22. The other options discuss related topics or describe the issue in different contexts, but they do not contain that exact wording.

7. Which verse provides instruction about fringes on garments?

A. Numbers 15:38-39

B. Deuteronomy 5:12

C. Leviticus 19:18

D. Genesis 1:28

Fringes on garments are commanded to serve as a constant reminder to keep the commandments. Numbers 15:38-39 directs the Israelites to make fringes on the corners of their garments with a blue thread, so that they will remember to observe all of the commandments and live in obedience. This visual cue helps people stay mindful of their duties as part of daily life. The other verses address different topics: Deuteronomy 5:12 focuses on the Sabbath, Leviticus 19:18 on loving your neighbor, and Genesis 1:28 on humanity’s creation mandate. Therefore, the instruction about fringes on garments is found in Numbers 15:38-39.

8. Which verse describes Ephraim's horn as the firstborn among the nations?

- A. Genesis 49:8**
- B. Hosea 11:10**
- C. Deuteronomy 33:17**
- D. Psalm 89:24**

Horns as a symbol of strength and leadership appear in prophetic blessing, and Ephraim is treated as the leading portion among Joseph's descendants. In the blessing given to Joseph (which includes Ephraim and Manasseh), the strength and prominence of Ephraim are highlighted with the image of his horns—describing them as the horns of unicorns and belonging to Ephraim to push the peoples together to the ends of the earth. This directly ties Ephraim's perceived firstborn-like status among the tribes to the horn imagery, making it the verse that best fits the description. The other verses don't center Ephraim or use that horn-for-national prominence imagery. Genesis 49:8 focuses on Judah's leadership, Hosea 11:10 uses a lion-like roar rather than horn symbolism, and Psalm 89:24 talks about a ruler's horn being exalted in a general sense, not Ephraim or the nations.

9. The combined teaching of 2 Chronicles 7:14 and Acts 15:17 centers on which pursuit?

- A. To Seek after the Lord**
- B. To Keep the Sabbath**
- C. To Honor Parents**
- D. To Study the Law**

The main idea being tested is seeking after the Lord. In 2 Chronicles 7:14, humility, prayer, and seeking God's face are the response God wants from His people, with the promise of hearing, forgiveness, and healing when they turn from sin. Acts 15:17 echoes that same aim on a broader scale, stating that the remainder of humanity should seek after the Lord, including the Gentiles, showing that pursuing God is the central pursuit for all people. Together, these verses highlight pursuing God Himself and His presence as the priority, not merely observing a ritual or following a rule. Other options point to individual practices, but they don't capture the shared message of these passages, which centers on the lifelong pursuit of the Lord.

10. Do we have to keep the commandments?

- A. It is unnecessary to keep the commandments.**
- B. The commandments are optional for salvation.**
- C. Only faith matters, not the commandments.**
- D. Keeping the commandments is essential to life.**

Obedience to the commandments shapes daily life and shows commitment to God's will. This question highlights that keeping the commandments is essential to life because they guide actions, protect relationships, and reflect who God is in how we treat others and ourselves. Faith is lived out in practical obedience; claiming faith while disregarding the commandments misses how belief translates into behavior. The other statements suggest the commandments are optional or irrelevant to life, which contradicts the pattern of life and blessing that comes from living according to God's commands. So, keeping the commandments is essential to life.

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://iucideepbasic.examzify.com>

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

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