

IUIC DEEP BASIC PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 is righteousness?

- A. Deuteronomy 6:25
- B. Psalm 32:11
- C. Romans 3:23
- D. James 2:26

2. Which verse instructs to eat no blood, avoid enchantment, and observe time?

- A. Leviticus 19:11
- B. Leviticus 19:27
- C. Leviticus 19:28
- D. Leviticus 19:26

3. Which verse identifies those who say they are Jews but are not?

- A. Revelation 2:9
- B. Colossians 3:9
- C. Romans 11:1
- D. John 8:33

4. Which action is commanded in Isaiah 58:1?

- A. Cry Aloud
- B. Be Silent
- C. Speak Softly
- D. Sing Aloud

5. In which chapter are the Ten Commandments recorded?

- A. Exodus 20
- B. Deuteronomy 5
- C. Leviticus 19
- D. Exodus 19

6. Who are God's chosen people?

- A. Isaiah 41:8
- B. Isaiah 43:10
- C. Isaiah 44:1-2
- D. Deuteronomy 7:6

7. Who creates good and evil?

- A. Isaiah 45:7
- B. Genesis 1:31
- C. Job 1:21
- D. Nahum 1:3

8. Which book is listed among the unrighteousness citations?

- A. Sirach
- B. Leviticus
- C. Exodus
- D. James

9. How many major captivities are listed?

- A. Four
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Seven

10. Where can we find the High Holy Days?

- A. Exodus 35:3
- B. Leviticus 23
- C. Isaiah 8:16
- D. John 10:22

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is righteousness?

A. Deuteronomy 6:25

B. Psalm 32:11

C. Romans 3:23

D. James 2:26

Righteousness in Scripture means living in alignment with God's will by obedience to His commandments. The way it's stated in Deuteronomy 6:25 is direct: righteousness is found in observing to do all these commandments before the Lord our God, as He has commanded. This defines righteousness as action—doing what God requires—rather than simply feeling or claiming to be righteous. Other verses illustrate related facets. Psalm 32:11 describes the righteous as those who are upright in heart and rejoice in God, highlighting moral integrity and trust. Romans 3:23 points out that everyone falls short of the standard, which helps explain why righteousness cannot come from human effort alone. James 2:26 adds that faith without works is dead, showing that genuine faith expresses itself in deeds. Together, these ideas emphasize that righteousness involves both agreement with God's law and the life that follows in obedience.

2. Which verse instructs to eat no blood, avoid enchantment, and observe time?

A. Leviticus 19:11

B. Leviticus 19:27

C. Leviticus 19:28

D. Leviticus 19:26

The verse that lists all three prohibitions together is Leviticus 19:26. It says, "You shall not eat any blood, neither shall ye use enchantment, nor observe times." This directly ties a dietary restriction (no blood) to forbidding occult practices (no enchantment) and rejecting divination or magical timing (no observing times). That combination in a single verse is why this is the best match for the question. Context helps: Leviticus 19 collects various holiness rules for daily life, and the blood rule reflects reverence for life in dietary practice. The enchantment prohibition shows opposition to occult practices, and "observe times" refers to not using occult calendars or timing for magical purposes. Other verses may mention one or two of these issues, but none present all three together in one place.

3. Which verse identifies those who say they are Jews but are not?

A. Revelation 2:9

B. Colossians 3:9

C. Romans 11:1

D. John 8:33

The main idea here is that spiritual identity isn't secured by outward labels alone. In this context, the text exposes people who claim to be Jewish yet are not living in line with God's truth, calling them part of the "synagogue of Satan." The verse directly says they "say they are Jews, and are not," so it explicitly identifies pretenders by their claimed ancestry rather than by their actions or beliefs. That direct wording makes this verse the clearest identification of those who claim Jewish identity but aren't true followers. For context, Revelation uses strong contrasts to show who is truly aligned with Christ versus who isn't, and this line serves as a warning that true faith is about allegiance to God, not simply ethnic or religious labels. Other verses in the options address different themes (lineage, promises to Israel, or ethical injunctions) and do not pinpoint the exact claim described.

4. Which action is commanded in Isaiah 58:1?

- A. Cry Aloud
- B. Be Silent
- C. Speak Softly
- D. Sing Aloud

Crying aloud is the action commanded. In Isaiah 58:1, the message is to declare God's words boldly and publicly: "Cry aloud, spare not; lift up thy voice like a trumpet." This isn't a quiet or private exhortation; it's a loud, urgent proclamation meant to grab attention and confront the people with their transgressions. The accompanying phrase to lift up the voice like a trumpet emphasizes clarity and reach, ensuring the message is heard far and wide. The goal is to call out the sins of the people so they might repent, rather than whisper or remain silent or soft-spoken.

5. In which chapter are the Ten Commandments recorded?

- A. Exodus 20
- B. Deuteronomy 5
- C. Leviticus 19
- D. Exodus 19

The Ten Commandments are recorded in Exodus 20, where God speaks the commands to the people at Mount Sinai and Moses records them on tablets. This is their first, explicit listing as a set of moral imperatives. Exodus 19 shows the people arriving at Sinai and preparing to receive the law, not the actual commandments themselves. Deuteronomy 5 restates the same commandments for a new generation later in the journey, and Leviticus 19 covers a broader set of holiness and ethical laws rather than the Ten Commandments as a standalone list. So Exodus 20 is the chapter that contains the recorded commandments.

6. Who are God's chosen people?

- A. Isaiah 41:8
- B. Isaiah 43:10
- C. Isaiah 44:1-2
- D. Deuteronomy 7:6

God's chosen people are those whom He selects for a special, covenant relationship and purpose, set apart to reflect Him and receive His guidance. In Isaiah 44:1-2, the Lord speaks directly to Jacob, now called Israel, and tells them He has chosen them. He emphasizes personal care by adding that He formed them from the womb and will help them. That direct proclamation—"whom I have chosen"—makes this passage the clearest statement among the options that Israel is God's chosen people. Other verses in the set talk about Israel's special status or role, but this one explicitly affirms the chosen relationship in a direct, personal address.

7. Who creates good and evil?

A. Isaiah 45:7

B. Genesis 1:31

C. Job 1:21

D. Nahum 1:3

The main idea here is that God is sovereign over everything that happens, including what we perceive as evil. Isaiah 45:7 explicitly states, "I form the light, and create darkness: I make peace, and create evil: I the LORD do all these things." This shows a biblical view that nothing occurs outside God's control, and the term "evil" is often taken to mean calamity or adversity, not moral wrongdoing by God. The verse centers the claim that the LORD is the source of both positive and adverse conditions. Other passages emphasize different facets without making the same claim about creating evil. Genesis 1:31 speaks of creation as very good, underscoring the original goodness of what God made. Job 1:21 highlights trusting God in loss, showing God's sovereignty over blessings and trials without stating He creates evil. Nahum 1:3 speaks of God's power and justice, not about the production of evil. Therefore, Isaiah 45:7 best fits the idea of who creates good and evil.

8. Which book is listed among the unrighteousness citations?

A. Sirach

B. Leviticus

C. Exodus

D. James

This item tests recognizing which writings appear in lists that include non-canonical or secondary sources used when discussing unrighteousness. Sirach, also called Ecclesiasticus, belongs to the Deuterocanonical books found in Catholic and Orthodox Bibles but not in the standard Protestant Hebrew Bible or most Protestant canon. Because of that non-canonical status, it's the book that would commonly be listed alongside other non canonical or supplemental citations about unrighteousness, distinguishing it from the clearly canonical writings Leviticus and Exodus (Torah) and James (the New Testament letter). The others are part of the standard canon, so they wouldn't typically be grouped with non-canonical "unrighteousness" citations in the same way.

9. How many major captivities are listed?

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Seven

Counting major captivities means identifying each distinct exile event in Israel's history as described in this material. Each captivity is a separate period when a nation carried away part of the people into a foreign land, usually under a different empire, with long-lasting effects on the people's homeland and identity. In the source used for this question, there are five such distinct periods: the Egyptian bondage, the Assyrian deportation of the ten tribes, the Babylonian exile of Judah, the diaspora during the Persian era after the exile, and the dispersion that continued into the Greek era. Because these are treated as separate episodes rather than a single continuous period, the count is five. If a different edition or text combines some of these periods, you'd get a different total, but five is the count reflected here.

10. Where can we find the High Holy Days?

A. Exodus 35:3

B. Leviticus 23

C. Isaiah 8:16

D. John 10:22

The High Holy Days are the Feasts of the LORD, listed and commanded in Leviticus 23. This chapter lays out the annual holy days Israel is to observe, naming the major festivals and giving their timing and meanings. Because Leviticus 23 is where these days are explicitly described as God's appointed times, it's the key source for finding the High Holy Days. Other verses don't provide that catalog: Exodus 35:3 focuses on Sabbath fire rules, Isaiah 8:16 speaks about sealing the law, and John 10:22 mentions the Feast of Dedication in a later era, not the LORD's original list of appointed feasts.

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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://iucideepbasic.examzify.com>

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

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