

KINGDOM OF GOD 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. Which statement aligns with the meaning of resurrection here?**
 - A. To remain dead forever
 - B. To come back as your true self
 - C. To become a different person
 - D. To achieve immediate enlightenment

- 2. Which statement best conveys the meaning of resurrection as defined in the material?**
 - A. To begin life anew without returning
 - B. To return as a different person
 - C. To come back as your true self
 - D. To die and cease to exist

- 3. Which of the following is the Dead Sea?**
 - A. The Sea of Galilee
 - B. The Black Sea
 - C. The Dead Sea
 - D. Lake Victoria

- 4. Name of Jesus' mother?**
 - A. Elizabeth
 - B. Martha
 - C. Mary
 - D. Anna

- 5. Who is named as the person who killed Jesus?**
 - A. Herod
 - B. Pontius Pilate
 - C. Caesar
 - D. Judas Iscariot

- 6. In the Kingdom of God concept, which aspect did Jesus oppose among other apocalyptic Jews?**
- A. Ritual purity
 - B. War and/or violence
 - C. Dietary laws
 - D. Compassion to outsiders
- 7. Select the statement that aligns with resurrection's meaning as given.**
- A. To forget who you are
 - B. To begin a new life with a new self
 - C. To come back as your true self
 - D. To be transformed into something else
- 8. Pacifism is defined as which belief?**
- A. The belief that there are better ways of solving our problems through violence
 - B. Nonviolence is wrong
 - C. Violence is sometimes necessary
 - D. The belief that there are better ways of solving our problems than violence: the way of peace
- 9. Regarding authorship, do the canonical gospels identify their authors?**
- A. Some identify authors
 - B. Some do not
 - C. Only Luke identifies
 - D. None identify authors
- 10. The Last Supper refers to which event?**
- A. The Last Supper refers to the last time Jesus celebrated Passover with his disciples
 - B. The Last Supper refers to Jesus' baptism
 - C. The Last Supper refers to Jesus' crucifixion
 - D. The Last Supper refers to Pentecost

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement aligns with the meaning of resurrection here?

- A. To remain dead forever
- B. To come back as your true self**
- C. To become a different person
- D. To achieve immediate enlightenment

Resurrection here means returning to life in a way that preserves your essential identity. The best statement captures that continuity of self—coming back as your true self—so it reflects a restoration of life that keeps who you fundamentally are intact. Remaining dead forever is the opposite of resurrection. Becoming a different person suggests a complete change of identity, which isn't what this sense of resurrection emphasizes. Achieving immediate enlightenment describes a different spiritual transformation, not a return to life after death.

2. Which statement best conveys the meaning of resurrection as defined in the material?

- A. To begin life anew without returning
- B. To return as a different person
- C. To come back as your true self**
- D. To die and cease to exist

Resurrection, in the material, centers on returning to life while restoring or revealing the real, authentic identity of a person. The phrase "come back as your true self" best communicates this: it keeps the essential person intact and renewed, rather than suggesting a new or altered identity. Think of it as a restoration of who you genuinely are, not a wipe-and-restart with someone different. The other ideas miss that emphasis: starting life anew without returning implies no continuity; returning as a different person hints at a change of identity; dying and ceasing to exist denies the very idea of coming back. The chosen statement captures both the return to life and the restoration of one's true self.

3. Which of the following is the Dead Sea?

- A. The Sea of Galilee
- B. The Black Sea
- C. The Dead Sea**
- D. Lake Victoria

The Dead Sea is a famous salt lake in the Middle East, known for its extremely high salinity that makes most life impossible and for its surface floating easily. It lies between Jordan and the Israel/Palestine region and sits well below sea level, making it the lowest point on land. The Sea of Galilee is a freshwater lake in northern Israel, the Black Sea is a large body of water between Europe and Asia, and Lake Victoria is a vast freshwater lake in East Africa. Because the question asks which one is the Dead Sea, the body that carries that exact name is the correct choice.

4. Name of Jesus' mother?

- A. Elizabeth
- B. Martha
- C. Mary
- D. Anna

Mary is Jesus' mother. In the New Testament, the angel Gabriel tells Mary she will conceive Jesus by the Holy Spirit, and she becomes his mother. Elizabeth is John the Baptist's mother, Martha is the sister of Mary and Lazarus, and Anna is a prophetess who recognizes Jesus as Messiah in the Temple. So the correct name is Mary.

5. Who is named as the person who killed Jesus?

- A. Herod
- B. Pontius Pilate
- C. Caesar
- D. Judas Iscariot

The main idea here is who held the authority to sentence Jesus to death in the biblical accounts. Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, is the official who presided over Jesus' trial and, after weighing the charges and the pressure from the crowd, authorized the crucifixion. He represents the civil authority that carries out the sentence, even though the Jewish leaders pressed for it and Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus leading to the arrest. This helps distinguish the roles: Judas was the betrayer who facilitated the arrest, not the killer; Herod interacts with Jesus in the narrative but does not issue the death sentence; Caesar is the emperor who represents broader Roman authority but is not the figure who directly orders the crucifixion in the Gospel accounts. So Pilate is named as the one who formally condemned Jesus to death and ordered the execution.

6. In the Kingdom of God concept, which aspect did Jesus oppose among other apocalyptic Jews?

- A. Ritual purity
- B. War and/or violence
- C. Dietary laws
- D. Compassion to outsiders

The main idea being tested is how Jesus' view of the Kingdom of God differed from other apocalyptic Jews, specifically in relation to violence. Many apocalyptic Jewish groups expected a dramatic, even violent, overthrow of oppressors and a triumphant, militarized deliverance. Jesus, however, framed the Kingdom in terms of peace, mercy, and transformative love rather than armed revolt. He taught nonretaliation, urged love for enemies, and modeled restraint in the face of oppression. A notable moment is when one disciple draws a sword and Jesus tells him to put it away, underscoring that his mission was not to inaugurate a political or military revolution by force. He spoke of peacemaking and forgiving others, signaling a different path to God's overthrow of injustice—through humility, reconciliation, and sacrificial love rather than bloodshed. Ritual purity and dietary laws were important in many Jewish groups, but they aren't the hallmark that distinguished Jesus from apocalyptic factions in this context. Compassion to outsiders aligns with Jesus' inclusive practice, but the key contrast highlighted here is his opposition to violence as a means to bring about the Kingdom.

7. Select the statement that aligns with resurrection's meaning as given.

- A. To forget who you are
- B. To begin a new life with a new self
- C. To come back as your true self**
- D. To be transformed into something else

Resurrection in this sense is about renewal that restores who we truly are, not erasing identity or becoming someone unrecognizable. The statement "to come back as your true self" fits best because it emphasizes life returning in a way that reveals and restores the real person you were meant to be. It captures the idea of revival that reaffirms identity rather than forgetting it, starting over with a brand-new self, or becoming something entirely different. The other options imply losing or changing the core self instead of restoring it.

8. Pacifism is defined as which belief?

- A. The belief that there are better ways of solving our problems through violence
- B. Nonviolence is wrong
- C. Violence is sometimes necessary
- D. The belief that there are better ways of solving our problems than violence: the way of peace**

Pacifism centers on choosing peaceful, nonviolent ways to address conflicts. It holds that violence is not a justified or effective means to solve disputes, and it seeks constructive methods like negotiation, diplomacy, and nonviolent resistance. The best description of this belief is that there are better ways of solving our problems than violence—the way of peace. The other statements imply that violence can be acceptable or that nonviolence is wrong, which clash with the pacifist view that peaceful solutions are preferable and essential.

9. Regarding authorship, do the canonical gospels identify their authors?

- A. Some identify authors
- B. Some do not
- C. Only Luke identifies
- D. None identify authors**

Authorship labeling in the canonical gospels is not done by naming the authors within the texts themselves. None of the gospel narratives provide a clear, self-contained statement like "I am so-and-so and I wrote this." The titles that read "Gospel according to Matthew," "Gospel according to Mark," and so on appear in many ancient manuscripts, but these attributions come from later editorial practice and tradition rather than from the authors naming themselves in the writings. Luke, for example, writes in his introduction that he set out to write an orderly account and to investigate what happened, but he does not explicitly name himself as the author in a way that identifies him by name within the narrative. The identification of who wrote each gospel largely rests on later church tradition, not on explicit self-identification in the texts themselves. Therefore, the canonical gospels do not identify their authors within the gospels, making the most accurate answer that none identify authors.

10. The Last Supper refers to which event?

- A. The Last Supper refers to the last time Jesus celebrated Passover with his disciples
- B. The Last Supper refers to Jesus' baptism
- C. The Last Supper refers to Jesus' crucifixion
- D. The Last Supper refers to Pentecost

The main idea is recognizing that the Last Supper is the final Passover meal Jesus shared with his closest followers before his arrest and crucifixion. During that meal, he used the bread and wine to symbolize his body and blood, establishing the practice Christians call the Lord's Supper or Communion and marking a new covenant. This event is distinct from Jesus' baptism (the start of his ministry), from the crucifixion itself (his death), and from Pentecost (the coming of the Holy Spirit after the resurrection). So, the Last Supper is best understood as the last Passover meal Jesus celebrated with his disciples and the moment he instituted the Lord's Supper.

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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://kingdomofgod.examzify.com>

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

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