

LIVING WORLD RELIGIONS TEST 1 MONTE COX 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. What percentage of the United States Jewish population is Reconstructionist?**
 - A. 9%
 - B. 4%
 - C. 17%
 - D. 1%
- 2. Reform Judaism introduced which life-cycle ceremonies?**
 - A. Bar mitzvahs and Bat Mitzvahs ceremonies
 - B. Kosher Dietary Laws
 - C. Rebuilding the Temple
 - D. Sabbath Observance
- 3. Philo's quote on suffering is associated with which philosopher?**
 - A. Aristotle
 - B. Hume
 - C. Philo
 - D. Plato
- 4. How many commands (mitzvot) are in the Torah?**
 - A. 248
 - B. 365
 - C. 613
 - D. 10
- 5. Which term refers to ultra-Orthodox Jews who maintain strict separation from secular culture?**
 - A. Haredi
 - B. Reform
 - C. Conservative
 - D. Reconstructionist

- 6. The Historical approach to studying religion is described as being limited to?**
- A. The spatial distribution across continents
 - B. The historical development of each tradition
 - C. The ritual performance across cultures
 - D. The thematic analyses of religious language
- 7. Under the 1947 United Nations Partition Plan, what percentage of land was allocated to the Jewish State?**
- A. 55%
 - B. 45%
 - C. 60%
 - D. 50%
- 8. Under the 1947 United Nations Partition Plan, what percentage of land was allocated to the Arab State?**
- A. 60%
 - B. 45%
 - C. 50%
 - D. 55%
- 9. The Torah comprises which portion of the Bible?**
- A. The first five books of the Old Testament
 - B. The Writings
 - C. The Prophets
 - D. The New Testament
- 10. From the sociological/anthropological perspective, religion arises for what reason?**
- A. It serves social cohesion
 - B. It explains natural events
 - C. It satisfies curiosity about the universe
 - D. It fosters individual enlightenment

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What percentage of the United States Jewish population is Reconstructionist?

- A. 9%
- B. 4%**
- C. 17%
- D. 1%

Reconstructionist Judaism is a smaller stream within American Judaism. National surveys place its share at about four percent of the U.S. Jewish population, making it smaller than Reform and Conservative groups and roughly comparable to other minority streams. This figure reflects its history as a niche movement that never grew to the size of the major denominations. The four percent estimate is commonly cited by researchers such as Pew and other demographic studies that classify American Jews by denomination. Larger percentages like nine or seventeen would overstate its presence, while one percent would understate it given its established congregations and membership. So the most accurate takeaway is that Reconstructionist Judaism makes up around four percent of the United States Jewish population.

2. Reform Judaism introduced which life-cycle ceremonies?

- A. Bar mitzvahs and Bat Mitzvahs ceremonies**
- B. Kosher Dietary Laws
- C. Rebuilding the Temple
- D. Sabbath Observance

Reform Judaism introduced formal life-cycle ceremonies that mark coming of age, most notably Bar Mitzvahs for boys and Bat Mitzvahs for girls. Traditionally, a Bar Mitzvah at age thirteen signals a boy's new religious responsibilities, while girls did not always have a public rite. Reform Judaism embraced gender equality and modernized practice, creating the Bat Mitzvah to give girls a comparable public milestone—often including a Torah reading and leadership in parts of the service. This made the coming-of-age transition explicit for all members of the community, reflecting the movement's emphasis on inclusion and personal responsibility within Jewish life. The other options aren't life-cycle ceremonies this movement introduced; kosher laws are ancient within Judaism, the goal of rebuilding the Temple is a messianic aspiration, and Sabbath observance predates Reform.

3. Philo's quote on suffering is associated with which philosopher?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Hume
- C. Philo**
- D. Plato

Philo is the one most closely associated with reflections on suffering within a theistic, rational framework. He blends Greek philosophical ideas with Jewish theology and is known for addressing why suffering exists in a world governed by a wise, benevolent divine plan. That connection is what the question is testing—recognizing the attribution of a quote on suffering to Philo. Aristotle is famous for virtue ethics and explanations of causality and purpose in nature, rather than a focus on theodicy or the problem of suffering in the context of a divine order. Hume is renowned for his empirical skepticism and discussions of religion, morality, and the problem of evil from a modern, non-theistic angle. Plato centers on the theory of forms, the soul, and the ideal state. While each touches on aspects of human condition and pain, the specific association with a quote about suffering aligns with Philo.

4. How many commands (mitzvot) are in the Torah?

- A. 248
- B. 365
- C. 613**
- D. 10

Traditionally, the Torah contains 613 mitzvot. This total comes from counting all commandments given in the Torah, split into two kinds: 248 positive commands (things to do) and 365 negative commands (things to refrain from). When you add those together, you get 613. The Ten Commandments are a well-known subset within that list, but they're not the entire set. Some scholars discuss small variations in counting, but the standard teaching for study is 613.

5. Which term refers to ultra-Orthodox Jews who maintain strict separation from secular culture?

- A. Haredi**
- B. Reform
- C. Conservative
- D. Reconstructionist

The concept tested here is recognizing how Jewish groups are named by their level of engagement with secular culture. Haredi describes the ultra-Orthodox communities that strive to live in strict accordance with Torah law and to keep daily life largely separate from secular society. They emphasize intense Torah study, rabbinic authority, modest dress, and often insular communities with religious schooling and limited exposure to secular media. This emphasis on separation and high piety is what distinguishes them from other movements. Reform, Conservative, and Reconstructionist refer to different approaches within Judaism that adapt or reinterpret tradition in various ways to engage with modern life, rather than positioning themselves as strictly separated from secular culture.

6. The Historical approach to studying religion is described as being limited to?

- A. The spatial distribution across continents
- B. The historical development of each tradition**
- C. The ritual performance across cultures
- D. The thematic analyses of religious language

The historical approach to studying religion centers on how religious traditions unfold over time. It traces origins, changes, and the sequence of events, ideas, and institutions that shape a tradition as it develops within different cultures and eras. This time-focused lens explains why a tradition formed, split, merged, or reforms in response to social, political, and cultural forces, as well as how ideas and practices spread and transformed. Because it is primarily concerned with temporal development, it doesn't inherently address where religions are practiced today across the globe (geography), the specifics of ritual performances in various communities (ethnographic ritual study), or the meanings and structures of religious language from a thematic or linguistic standpoint—areas those other approaches study.

7. Under the 1947 United Nations Partition Plan, what percentage of land was allocated to the Jewish State?

- A. 55%**
- B. 45%
- C. 60%
- D. 50%

The main idea here is how the United Nations proposed to divide Palestine in 1947. The Partition Plan, known as UN General Assembly Resolution 181, suggested creating two states and setting aside a specific share of land for each. It allocated about 55 percent of the land to the Jewish state and about 45 percent to the Arab state, with Jerusalem placed under international administration. This split was meant to reflect a workable balance given the demographics and settlement patterns at the time, aiming to establish viable states. The plan's language and boundaries led to broad acceptance by Jewish leaders but rejection by Arab leaders, and the subsequent 1948 war reshaped control of the territory.

8. Under the 1947 United Nations Partition Plan, what percentage of land was allocated to the Arab State?

- A. 60%
- B. 45%**
- C. 50%
- D. 55%

The plan aimed to create two states within the British Mandate of Palestine, with Jerusalem placed under international administration. In this division, the Arab State would receive about 45% of the land. The Jewish State would get the larger portion, roughly 55%, reflecting the plan's attempt to balance geography, settlements, and demographics at the time. So, 45% is the figure associated with the Arab state's land allocation.

9. The Torah comprises which portion of the Bible?

- A. The first five books of the Old Testament**
- B. The Writings
- C. The Prophets
- D. The New Testament

The idea being tested is what the term Torah refers to. The Torah is the first five books, often called the Pentateuch: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. In Judaism these five books form the foundation of the written law and narrative, and in Christian Bibles they appear as the opening section of the Old Testament, before the Writings and the Prophets. The Writings and the Prophets are separate parts of the Hebrew Bible/Old Testament, and the New Testament is a distinct collection not part of the Hebrew Bible. So the Torah corresponds to the first five books of the Old Testament.

10. From the sociological/anthropological perspective, religion arises for what reason?

- A. It serves social cohesion**
- B. It explains natural events**
- C. It satisfies curiosity about the universe**
- D. It fosters individual enlightenment**

From a sociological and anthropological point of view, religion emerges mainly to bind people together. Shared beliefs, rituals, and moral codes create a sense of belonging and a common life, helping a group coordinate actions, enforce norms, and maintain social order. Emile Durkheim called this the function of religion in building a "collective conscience"—a set of shared meanings that unites the community. Through rituals and symbols, members feel connected, trust one another, and cooperate more effectively, which strengthens the group as a whole. While religion can provide explanations for natural events or offer personal enlightenment, those aspects are secondary in this perspective. The core function is social integration: religion helps weave individuals into a cohesive, functioning society.

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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://livingworldrel1montecox.examzify.com>

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

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