

OLD TESTAMENT (OT) SURVEY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://otsurvey.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which character is associated with stealing devoted things during the destruction of Jericho?**
 - A. Achan
 - B. Samson
 - C. Jephthah
 - D. Bildad

- 2. True or False: True worship of God is connected to how we treat others made in God's image.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Sometimes true
 - D. False in some contexts

- 3. Joel uses the imagery of what to depict impending invasion?**
 - A. A storm
 - B. A locust plague
 - C. An army
 - D. A drought

- 4. True or False: The books of 1 and 2 Samuel were originally a single book.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. It depends on interpretations
 - D. True in some versions

- 5. What does the term "exegesis" primarily refer to in biblical studies?**
 - A. The interpretation of texts
 - B. The translation of texts
 - C. The memorization of texts
 - D. The writing of texts

- 6. To which empire did the northern kingdom fall in 722 BC?**
- A. The Babylonians
 - B. The Assyrians
 - C. The Persians
 - D. The Egyptians
- 7. Which miracle is NOT associated with the prophet Elisha?**
- A. Healing Naaman's leprosy
 - B. Raising the Shunamite's son
 - C. Parting the Red Sea
 - D. Providing oil for the widow
- 8. What significant artifact did the Israelites carry with them in battle, representing God's presence?**
- A. The Ark of the Covenant
 - B. The Tabernacle
 - C. The Brazen Serpent
 - D. The Altar of Incense
- 9. Ritual impurity is synonymous with which concept?**
- A. Morality
 - B. Sin
 - C. Tradition
 - D. Holiness
- 10. Which two individuals encouraged the building of the temple?**
- A. Zechariah and Jeremiah
 - B. Haggai and Abijah
 - C. Zechariah and Haggai
 - D. Malachi and Haggai

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which character is associated with stealing devoted things during the destruction of Jericho?

- A. Achan**
- B. Samson
- C. Jephthah
- D. Bildad

Achan is the character associated with stealing devoted things during the destruction of Jericho. This incident is detailed in the Book of Joshua, specifically in chapters 6 and 7. When the Israelites captured Jericho, they were commanded by God to destroy the city and not take any of the devoted things for themselves, which were set apart for destruction as an offering to God. Achan disobeyed this command and took some of the devoted items, including a beautiful robe, silver, and gold, and hid them in his tent. His actions led to severe consequences for him and his family, as well as for the Israelites, who faced defeat at the next city they attempted to conquer, Ai. This narrative emphasizes the importance of obedience to God and the collective impact of an individual's sin on the larger community. Achan's story illustrates the serious nature of breaking God's commandments, and it serves as a cautionary tale within the biblical narrative about the repercussions of greed and disobedience.

2. True or False: True worship of God is connected to how we treat others made in God's image.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Sometimes true
- D. False in some contexts

True worship of God is deeply intertwined with how we treat others who are made in His image. Throughout the Old Testament, there is a consistent theme emphasizing the importance of justice, kindness, and compassion towards others. For instance, in Micah 6:8, it is highlighted that God requires His people to act justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with Him. This shows that a genuine relationship with God is reflected in our actions towards fellow human beings. Moreover, the creation narrative in Genesis establishes that all humans are made in the image of God, indicating intrinsic value and dignity that should be respected and honored. The way individuals treat one another serves as a direct reflection of their worship and devotion to God. Therefore, acts of kindness, justice, and love are fundamental aspects of true worship, reinforcing the idea that honoring God is not just about personal piety but also about our relationships and interactions with others. This understanding aligns perfectly with the view that true worship cannot be separated from ethical treatment of those around us.

3. Joel uses the imagery of what to depict impending invasion?

- A. A storm
- B. A locust plague**
- C. An army
- D. A drought

The correct choice is the depiction of a locust plague. Joel utilizes the image of locusts throughout his book to symbolize an impending invasion, highlighting the devastation and destruction they bring, which serves as a powerful metaphor for the futility of human efforts against divine judgment. This imagery reflects the agricultural context of the time, where locusts could devastate crops and lead to famine, vividly illustrating the consequences of sin and disobedience among the people of Judah. In the Book of Joel, the description of the locust plague serves as both a warning and a call to repentance, as Joel urges the people to turn back to God in the face of impending disaster. This vivid and relatable imagery resonates with the audience, making the impending threat more immediate and personal. The other options, while relevant to the themes of the Old Testament, do not specifically encapsulate the central imagery that Joel uses to describe the invasion. For instance, a storm can symbolize chaos and divine intervention, an army usually represents human military strength, and drought refers to a lack of water and fertility, but these do not carry the same weight and specificity in the context of impending invasion as the locust plague does in Joel's prophecies.

4. True or False: The books of 1 and 2 Samuel were originally a single book.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. It depends on interpretations
- D. True in some versions

The assertion that the books of 1 and 2 Samuel were originally a single book is accurate. Historically, in the earliest texts of the Hebrew Bible, 1 Samuel and 2 Samuel were combined into one continuous narrative. This was due to the scroll format of the time, where the length of the texts necessitated breaking them up for practical purposes. When the texts were later divided for easier reading and referencing, they maintained thematic and narrative continuity, focusing on the transition of Israel from a loose confederation of tribes to a unified monarchy under Saul and later David. The subsequent divisions made in translations and versions, such as the Septuagint and the Vulgate, reflect this splitting while acknowledging the texts' cohesive storyline. This understanding is important, as it aids in contextualizing the historical and theological messages conveyed in the narrative of David's rise, Saul's fall, and the complex nature of kingship in Israel.

5. What does the term "exegesis" primarily refer to in biblical studies?

- A. The interpretation of texts**
- B. The translation of texts
- C. The memorization of texts
- D. The writing of texts

The term "exegesis" primarily refers to the interpretation of texts, particularly in the context of biblical studies. This process involves a critical examination of the scripture to uncover the intended meaning of the text, taking into account factors such as historical context, cultural background, and literary style. Exegesis is essential for understanding the message of the Bible and its applications. In contrast, translation focuses on converting the text from one language to another, which does not inherently involve interpretation. Memorization entails committing the text to memory without necessarily engaging with its deeper meanings or implications. Writing refers to producing new texts, which is a different activity than interpreting existing ones. Therefore, the emphasis on interpretation in exegesis distinguishes it clearly from these other activities.

6. To which empire did the northern kingdom fall in 722 BC?

- A. The Babylonians
- B. The Assyrians**
- C. The Persians
- D. The Egyptians

The northern kingdom of Israel fell to the Assyrian Empire in 722 BC, making this the correct answer. The Assyrian conquest marked a significant moment in Israel's history as it led to the exile and dispersal of the northern tribes, effectively bringing an end to the northern kingdom. During this period, Assyria was expanding its territory, utilizing military might and strategies that included sieging cities and deporting populations. Their brutal approach to conquest involved the relocation of conquered peoples, which helped them maintain control over large regions by overwhelming local cultures with imported populations. The other empires listed—Babylonians, Persians, and Egyptians—were involved in different historical contexts regarding Israel. The Babylonians conquered the southern kingdom of Judah later, leading to the Babylonian exile. The Persians succeeded the Babylonians and allowed the Jews to return and rebuild in Jerusalem. Meanwhile, the Egyptians played a role in the history of Israel through various interactions, but they were not the dominant force that conquered the northern kingdom. Therefore, recognizing the Assyrians as the empire responsible for the fall of the northern kingdom is crucial to understanding the geopolitical landscape of ancient Israel.

7. Which miracle is NOT associated with the prophet Elisha?

- A. Healing Naaman's leprosy
- B. Raising the Shunamite's son
- C. Parting the Red Sea**
- D. Providing oil for the widow

The miracle that is not associated with the prophet Elisha is the parting of the Red Sea. This miraculous event is famously attributed to Moses during the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, showcasing God's power in delivering His people from Pharaoh's army. Elisha, who succeeded Elijah, is known for various other miracles recorded in the books of Kings. For example, he healed Naaman, raised the Shunamite's son, and provided oil for a widow, all of which testify to his prophetic ministry and God's intervention in the lives of individuals and communities during his time. Each of these events demonstrates God's compassion and power, but the parting of the Red Sea is a distinct event belonging to a much earlier timeline in the biblical narrative and reflects a different aspect of God's deliverance through Moses.

8. What significant artifact did the Israelites carry with them in battle, representing God's presence?

A. The Ark of the Covenant

B. The Tabernacle

C. The Brazen Serpent

D. The Altar of Incense

The Ark of the Covenant is indeed the significant artifact that the Israelites carried with them in battle, and it symbolizes God's presence among His people. This sacred object was constructed under Moses' direction on Mount Sinai and contained the stone tablets of the Ten Commandments, representing God's covenant with Israel. The Ark was not only a physical representation of God's presence but also served as a reminder of His guidance and power. Throughout the Old Testament, particularly in the books of Exodus, Numbers, and Joshua, the Ark is depicted as going before the Israelites into battle, signifying divine support and intervention. For example, when the Israelites marched around the city of Jericho, it was the presence of the Ark that preceded them and ultimately contributed to their victory. In contrast, the Tabernacle functioned as a temporary dwelling place for this divine presence but was not carried into battle as the Ark was. The Brazen Serpent was a means of healing for the Israelites during their wilderness wanderings, while the Altar of Incense was used in the Tabernacle for worship and prayers but did not symbolize God's presence in the same direct way as the Ark.

9. Ritual impurity is synonymous with which concept?

A. Morality

B. Sin

C. Tradition

D. Holiness

Ritual impurity specifically refers to a state of being that inhibits a person from participating in certain religious practices or entering sacred spaces according to the laws outlined in the Old Testament. It is often associated with conditions or actions that render individuals or objects ceremonially unclean, such as contact with dead bodies, certain diseases, or bodily fluids. Understanding ritual impurity involves recognizing that it is a concept distinct from moral or ethical failures, which are classified as sin. While sin involves a breach of divine law and moral wrongness, ritual impurity is about maintaining the proper conditions for worship and community life within Israelite society. Thus, while sin can lead to a state of ritual impurity, the two concepts are not synonymous. Ritual impurity can be remedied through specific purifications, but sin requires repentance and atonement for reconciliation with God. The other concepts—morality, tradition, and holiness—while relevant to the broader religious context, do not capture the specific nature of ritual impurity in the same way. Holiness often denotes being set apart for God, while tradition encompasses the customs and practices passed down within the community. Therefore, the best alignment with the concept of ritual impurity is sin, emphasizing the separation it creates in the

10. Which two individuals encouraged the building of the temple?

- A. Zechariah and Jeremiah
- B. Haggai and Abijah
- C. Zechariah and Haggai
- D. Malachi and Haggai

The correct answer is that Zechariah and Haggai are the two individuals who encouraged the building of the temple. Haggai and Zechariah were both prophets during the post-exilic period when the Israelites returned from Babylonian exile and faced the task of rebuilding the temple in Jerusalem. Haggai's prophetic messages specifically emphasized the urgency of the temple's reconstruction. He encouraged the people by reminding them of the importance of the temple in restoring their relationship with God and the significance of this project for their spiritual and communal identity. His messages strongly motivated the people to resume construction. Zechariah supported Haggai's efforts and also provided a series of visions and messages that offered hope and encouragement, assuring the people of God's presence and favor as they undertook the rebuilding efforts. His prophecies not only inspired the physical rebuilding of the temple but also called the community to spiritual renewal. The other options mention figures who, while significant, were not contemporaneous with the rebuilding of the temple immediately following the Babylonian exile. Jeremiah was active before the exile, and Malachi's ministry came later, after the temple had been rebuilt. Abijah, on the other hand, does not have a prophetic book related to temple building in this context

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://otsurvey.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE