

Studies of Religion (SOR) Preliminary Practice Test (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

- 1. What is a significant consequence of secularism in society?**
 - A. Increased religious practice among citizens**
 - B. Separation of religion from public life**
 - C. Promotion of religious laws in governance**
 - D. Growth of monotheistic beliefs**
- 2. Which event from Muhammad's life happened first?**
 - A. Marriage to Khadijah**
 - B. Migration to Medina**
 - C. First revelation from Angel Gabriel**
 - D. Death of Muhammad**
- 3. What does Tikkun Olam emphasize in Jewish thought?**
 - A. Celebrating traditional festivals**
 - B. Repairing the world socially and morally**
 - C. Maintaining personal spiritual practices**
 - D. Strict adherence to religious laws**
- 4. What is a significant characteristic of Orthodox worship?**
 - A. Use of modern music**
 - B. Extensive use of icons**
 - C. Minimalist approaches**
 - D. Focus on spoken word only**
- 5. What are the Kutubullah in Islam?**
 - A. Only the Qur'an**
 - B. Books of Allah, including the Qur'an and Hadith**
 - C. The writings of Islamic philosophers**
 - D. Local religious texts**
- 6. What is a key characteristic of ritual practices in many religions?**
 - A. They are always performed in isolation**
 - B. They often include elements of storytelling**
 - C. They are rarely documented or shared**
 - D. They tend to focus solely on individual reflection**

- 7. How does religion contribute to community and belonging?**
- A. Through shared financial investments**
 - B. By creating bonds through shared beliefs and rituals**
 - C. By promoting individual competition**
 - D. Through exclusive membership rules**
- 8. Which of the following best describes the Latter-day Saints?**
- A. A Jewish community in America**
 - B. A reform movement within Christianity**
 - C. A unique American religious movement**
 - D. A political organization**
- 9. What does the term 'Torah' literally mean in Hebrew?**
- A. Guidance**
 - B. Law**
 - C. Wisdom**
 - D. History**
- 10. Which text serves as a guide to understanding Taoism?**
- A. The Bhagavad Gita**
 - B. The Torah**
 - C. The Tao Te Ching**
 - D. The Quran**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a significant consequence of secularism in society?

- A. Increased religious practice among citizens
- B. Separation of religion from public life**
- C. Promotion of religious laws in governance
- D. Growth of monotheistic beliefs

The choice that highlights a significant consequence of secularism in society is the separation of religion from public life. Secularism fosters an environment where religious institutions and doctrines do not hold sway over governmental and public affairs. This separation allows for policies and laws to be crafted independently of religious beliefs, promoting equality and pluralism in a diverse society. As a result, individuals of various faiths, or those with no religious affiliation, can participate in public life without the imposition of any single religion's principles. The other options pose ideas that are generally contrary to the principles of secularism. For instance, increased religious practice among citizens suggests a rise in the influence of religion, which would not align with the aims of secularism. Similarly, promoting religious laws in governance directly contradicts the idea of keeping religion separate from the political sphere. Lastly, the growth of monotheistic beliefs indicates a trend toward centralized religious thought, which can conflict with the pluralistic approach that secularism encourages. Therefore, the right answer reflects the core tenet of what secularism aims to achieve in society.

2. Which event from Muhammad's life happened first?

- A. Marriage to Khadijah**
- B. Migration to Medina
- C. First revelation from Angel Gabriel
- D. Death of Muhammad

The marriage to Khadijah is the event that happened first in Muhammad's life among the choices listed. Khadijah was a wealthy widow who employed Muhammad as a trader. Their marriage occurred when he was about 25 years old, before he received any revelations or began his prophetic mission. The first revelation from Angel Gabriel took place when Muhammad was approximately 40 years old, marking the commencement of his role as a prophet. The migration to Medina, also known as the Hijra, happened later in his life, in 622 CE, as did his death, which occurred in 632 CE. Thus, the correct answer highlights an important early event that set the foundation for Muhammad's later religious and social influence within the Islamic tradition.

3. What does Tikkun Olam emphasize in Jewish thought?

- A. Celebrating traditional festivals
- B. Repairing the world socially and morally**
- C. Maintaining personal spiritual practices
- D. Strict adherence to religious laws

Tikkun Olam, which translates to "repairing the world," is a central concept in Jewish thought that emphasizes the responsibility of individuals and communities to engage in social justice and moral improvement. This idea encourages active participation in making the world a better place, aiming to address societal issues and promote ethical behavior. It reflects the belief that humans have a role in making positive changes in their communities and the broader world, which can be seen in Jewish social action and humanitarian efforts. While celebrating traditional festivals, maintaining personal spiritual practices, and adhering strictly to religious laws are all important aspects of Jewish life, they do not capture the essence of Tikkun Olam. The focus of Tikkun Olam is broader and more socially oriented, seeking to impact the world beyond individual or ritual observance. This makes the choice emphasizing social and moral repair the most accurate representation of Tikkun Olam's significance in Jewish thought.

4. What is a significant characteristic of Orthodox worship?

- A. Use of modern music
- B. Extensive use of icons**
- C. Minimalist approaches
- D. Focus on spoken word only

A significant characteristic of Orthodox worship is the extensive use of icons. In Orthodox Christianity, icons are not only considered sacred images but are also important instruments for worship and spiritual connection. They serve as windows to the divine and play a vital role in liturgical practices, helping the faithful to engage with and understand their faith visually. The presence of icons in Orthodox worship is deeply rooted in theological beliefs, emphasizing the incarnation of Christ and the communion of saints. This makes them integral during services, as they are often adorned in churches and used in rituals, drawing the congregation's attention to the sacred mysteries of faith. The other options do not align with the traditional practices of Orthodox worship. While modern music may be a feature in some contemporary Christian worship settings, it generally contrasts with the rich, historical liturgical music traditions found in Orthodox services. Minimalist approaches or a focus solely on spoken word are also not typical of Orthodox worship, which tends to be characterized by a rich aesthetic experience, including chanting, incense, and elaborate ceremonial elements.

5. What are the Kutubullah in Islam?

- A. Only the Qur'an
- B. Books of Allah, including the Qur'an and Hadith**
- C. The writings of Islamic philosophers
- D. Local religious texts

The term "Kutubullah" in Islam refers to the "Books of Allah," which encompasses the revelations that Allah has provided to humanity. This specifically includes the Qur'an, which is considered the central and most important text in Islam, as it is viewed as the literal word of God as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. However, it may also refer to other holy texts that are recognized in Islam, such as the Hadith. The Hadith consists of the recorded sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad, which provide guidance on moral and ethical conduct, as well as detail the context of Quranic revelations. These texts together form an essential part of Islamic teachings and understanding, making the selection that includes both the Qur'an and Hadith the most comprehensive and correct choice regarding the Kutubullah. In contrast, limiting Kutubullah only to the Qur'an excludes the significant body of knowledge that the Hadith offers. Additionally, writings from Islamic philosophers or local religious texts do not fit within the strict category of the Kutubullah, as they are not considered direct revelations from Allah. Thus, recognizing the combination of both the Qur'an and Hadith captures the complete essence of the Kutubullah within the Islamic tradition.

6. What is a key characteristic of ritual practices in many religions?

- A. They are always performed in isolation
- B. They often include elements of storytelling**
- C. They are rarely documented or shared
- D. They tend to focus solely on individual reflection

A key characteristic of ritual practices in many religions is that they often include elements of storytelling. Rituals frequently incorporate narratives that convey the beliefs, values, and traditions of a faith community. These stories serve to contextualize the rituals, helping participants to understand their cultural and spiritual significance. By involving storytelling, rituals allow adherents to pass on their history and teachings, creating a shared experience that reinforces community bonds. This element of storytelling also helps to imbue rituals with meaning, connecting the participants not only to their faith but also to one another as they engage in shared narratives. In contrast, the other options present characteristics that generally do not reflect the communal nature of most religious rituals. For example, rituals are typically communal activities rather than isolated ones, and they are often documented and shared within and outside the community. Additionally, while personal reflection may occur, the primary focus of most rituals is on collective engagement and shared experience rather than solely on individual introspection.

7. How does religion contribute to community and belonging?

- A. Through shared financial investments
- B. By creating bonds through shared beliefs and rituals**
- C. By promoting individual competition
- D. Through exclusive membership rules

Religion significantly contributes to community and belonging primarily through the creation of bonds among individuals based on shared beliefs and rituals. These shared practices often foster a sense of unity and collective identity, which are essential for forming strong social connections. Religious rituals, celebrations, and communal worship provide opportunities for individuals to come together, reinforcing ties within the community and promoting solidarity. The shared beliefs offer a common framework through which members of the community can relate to one another, fostering emotional connections and providing support systems. As individuals participate in rituals and ceremonies together, they experience a collective spirituality that can deepen their bonds and enhance the sense of belonging to a larger group with shared values and goals. This interplay of shared experience and belief creates a supportive environment where individuals feel understood, accepted, and valued. In contrast, options that focus on financial investments, individual competition, or exclusive membership rules do not foster the same sense of belonging and community. Financial contributions may support a community, but they do not inherently create the interpersonal connections that shared beliefs and rituals do. Similarly, promoting individual competition and exclusivity can lead to division rather than unity, undermining the communal aspect that is central to religious practice. Thus, the strength of community and belonging in religion is fundamentally rooted in the relationships formed through shared

8. Which of the following best describes the Latter-day Saints?

- A. A Jewish community in America
- B. A reform movement within Christianity
- C. A unique American religious movement**
- D. A political organization

The Latter-day Saints, often referred to as Mormons, are best described as a unique American religious movement due to their distinct beliefs, practices, and historical origins in the United States during the early 19th century. Founded by Joseph Smith in the 1820s, this movement introduced scriptures such as the Book of Mormon, which they believe to be a volume of holy scripture comparable to the Bible. The Latter-day Saint movement encompasses a variety of theological beliefs that set it apart from traditional Christian denominations, including a unique view of God, revelations, and the role of prophets. Additionally, the history of the movement - involving migration, community building, and the establishment of a distinct cultural identity in regions like Utah - further emphasizes its characterization as a unique religious movement rather than a reform movement, a political organization, or simply a Jewish community. This distinctiveness is crucial in understanding the sociocultural impact the Latter-day Saints have had in America and their contributions to religious diversity, illustrating their foundational role in shaping the religious landscape of the nation.

9. What does the term 'Torah' literally mean in Hebrew?

A. Guidance

B. Law

C. Wisdom

D. History

The term 'Torah' literally means 'Law' in Hebrew. In the context of Judaism, the Torah refers to the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, which are considered the foundation of Jewish law and teachings. The content of the Torah includes commandments (mitzvot), narratives, and instructions that are central to Jewish religious life. While 'guidance,' 'wisdom,' and 'history' may describe aspects of the Torah's content or the role it plays in guiding moral and ethical behavior, they do not capture the specific legal connotation that 'law' conveys. The Torah is fundamentally seen as a legal document outlining the covenant between God and the people of Israel, and thus, the literal translation as 'law' aligns closely with its role in Jewish tradition as a source of religious legal authority.

10. Which text serves as a guide to understanding Taoism?

A. The Bhagavad Gita

B. The Torah

C. The Tao Te Ching

D. The Quran

The Tao Te Ching is the foundational text of Taoism, attributed to the sage Laozi. It serves as a philosophical and spiritual guide for those seeking to understand the principles of Dao (Tao), which encompasses the natural order of the universe and how individuals can live harmoniously within it. The text is comprised of a series of poetic verses that address topics such as simplicity, humility, and the importance of following the Dao in both personal conduct and governance. Each of the other texts mentioned—The Bhagavad Gita, The Torah, and The Quran—are significant within their respective religious traditions. The Bhagavad Gita is a central scripture in Hinduism, The Torah is foundational to Judaism, and The Quran serves as the holy text of Islam. While they offer deep insights into their respective faiths, they do not pertain to Taoism and thus do not serve as guides for understanding that tradition. The focus on the Dao and living in accordance with its principles makes the Tao Te Ching the definitive guide for those studying Taoism.

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://sorprelims.examzify.com>

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