

TESTAMENTS 1 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. New Law, New Covenant refers to which part?**
 - A. Gospels
 - B. New Testament (Jesus)
 - C. Old Testament
 - D. Acts

- 2. In which New Testament letter is the 'Love chapter' found?**
 - A. Romans
 - B. First Corinthians
 - C. Galatians
 - D. Ephesians

- 3. What is the Greek word for Bible?**
 - A. Biblia
 - B. Gospels
 - C. Scriptures
 - D. Canon

- 4. What term describes the Christian belief that God exists as three persons in one essence?**
 - A. The Trinity
 - B. Monotheism
 - C. Arianism
 - D. Modalism

- 5. In Romans, which group is included in salvation by faith along with Jews?**
 - A. Both Jews and Gentiles
 - B. Only Jews
 - C. Only Gentiles
 - D. Gentiles excluded

- 6. What are the four major sections commonly used to categorize the Old Testament books?**
- A. The Pentateuch (Law); Historical Books; Wisdom Literature; Prophetic Books.
 - B. The Gospels; Acts; Epistles; Revelation.
 - C. Torah; Nevi'im; Ketuvim; Apocrypha.
 - D. Old Testament, New Testament, Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha.
- 7. What event foreshadowed the coming of Jesus?**
- A. Noah built an ark
 - B. God spoke to Abraham
 - C. God killed an animal to make clothing for Adam and Eve
 - D. Moses received the Law
- 8. What is the name of the fruit?**
- A. Apple
 - B. The fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil
 - C. Fig
 - D. Banana
- 9. Which was created on Day 3?**
- A. The Sabbath
 - B. Land and vegetation
 - C. Sea creatures and birds
 - D. The fruit of knowledge
- 10. Which book is described as listing ritual details to worship God?**
- A. Exodus
 - B. Leviticus
 - C. Deuteronomy
 - D. Numbers

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. New Law, New Covenant refers to which part?

- A. Gospels
- B. New Testament (Jesus)**
- C. Old Testament
- D. Acts

The idea of a "New Law, New Covenant" is about the new relationship between God and humanity established by Jesus, replacing the old covenant given in the Hebrew Scriptures. This new covenant is presented as being enacted through Jesus' life, death, and resurrection and is the focus of the New Testament, which explains how believers relate to God under grace and faith rather than by works of the old Law. The Gospels show Jesus' life and ministry, but the covenant itself is described and elaborated in the New Testament writings about him and his work. The Old Testament contains the old covenant, and Acts narrates the early church's beginnings—not the covenant itself. So the concept belongs to the New Testament (centered on Jesus).

2. In which New Testament letter is the 'Love chapter' found?

- A. Romans
- B. First Corinthians**
- C. Galatians
- D. Ephesians

The Love chapter is found in the letter Paul writes to the Corinthian church, in its thirteenth chapter. In that passage he describes love in concrete, practical terms—patience, kindness, humility, not boasting or keeping score—and shows that love is essential, even more important than any impressive spiritual gift. This helps readers see that true community and ministry flow from love, not from power or skill alone. The other letters you mentioned address different themes (God's love, justification by faith, church unity, etc.), so they don't feature a single, famous passage commonly known as the Love chapter.

3. What is the Greek word for Bible?

- A. Biblia**
- B. Gospels
- C. Scriptures
- D. Canon

The name Bible comes from a Greek idea: ta biblia, literally "the books." The root biblia means "books," and that plural form is what the title refers to. The form Biblia appears in Latin and many languages as the name of the Bible, which is why it's the best match among the options. The other terms point to parts or ideas around the Bible (the Gospels, sacred writings in general, or the official list of books), not to the word for the collection itself.

4. What term describes the Christian belief that God exists as three persons in one essence?

- A. The Trinity**
- B. Monotheism
- C. Arianism
- D. Modalism

The main idea being tested is the Trinity—the belief that there is one God in one essence who exists as three distinct persons: Father, Son, and Spirit. This means God is not three separate gods, but one divine nature shared fully by all three, while each person relates to creation in unique ways. The distinction of three persons allows Christians to affirm Jesus' full divinity and personal relationship with the Father, as well as the Spirit's ongoing work in the world, all within one divine essence. Other options don't fit because they either reduce God to one mode or aspect without personal distinction, deny the full divinity of Jesus by claiming a different essence, or treat the Father, Son, and Spirit as mere manifestations rather than truly distinct persons.

5. In Romans, which group is included in salvation by faith along with Jews?

- A. Both Jews and Gentiles**
- B. Only Jews
- C. Only Gentiles
- D. Gentiles excluded

Salvation by faith in Romans is presented as available to all who believe, not limited to one ethnic group. Paul shows that both Jews and Gentiles are under sin and can be justified by faith in Jesus Christ. He describes the gospel as the power of God for salvation to everyone who believes, to the Jew first and also to the Gentile, signaling inclusion of Gentiles alongside Jews. There is no distinction between Jew and Greek in receiving righteousness through faith. Because of this, the group included in salvation by faith along with Jews is both Jews and Gentiles.

6. What are the four major sections commonly used to categorize the Old Testament books?

- A. The Pentateuch (Law); Historical Books; Wisdom Literature; Prophetic Books.**
- B. The Gospels; Acts; Epistles; Revelation.
- C. Torah; Nevi'im; Ketuvim; Apocrypha.
- D. Old Testament, New Testament, Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha.

Think of the Old Testament as organized into four broad kinds of writing: Law, History, Wisdom, and Prophecy. The Pentateuch, or the Law, contains the first five books and establishes creation, patriarchs, and the giving of the Law. The Historical Books follow, recounting Israel's story from entering the land through the monarchy, exile, and eventual return. The Wisdom Literature gathers poems, proverbs, and reflections on life, worship, and right living. The Prophetic Books hold the messages of prophets who called Israel back to faithfulness, delivered warnings, and offered hope for the future. This fourfold layout is the standard way many Christian traditions categorize the Old Testament, which is why this option fits best. Other choices mix in parts of the New Testament, use Hebrew Bible divisions differently, or bring in noncanonical writings, so they don't reflect the common fourfold Old Testament scheme.

7. What event foreshadowed the coming of Jesus?

- A. Noah built an ark
- B. God spoke to Abraham
- C. God killed an animal to make clothing for Adam and Eve**
- D. Moses received the Law

Foreshadowing through types in Scripture shows how events in the Old Testament point ahead to Jesus. The clearest example here is when God killed an animal to make clothing for Adam and Eve after their sin. Providing garments of skins to cover their nakedness signals that sin requires a sacrifice to deal with it, pointing forward to Jesus' ultimate sacrifice on the cross for forgiveness. This act introduces the idea that God provides a means of atonement through blood, a motif that runs throughout the biblical narrative and culminates in Christ. Other events, like Noah's ark, Abraham's promises, or Moses receiving the Law, are part of the broader story of God's plan, but they don't as directly illustrate the specific theme of atonement through sacrifice the way the animal sacrifice for Adam and Eve does.

8. What is the name of the fruit?

- A. Apple
- B. The fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil**
- C. Fig
- D. Banana

The main concept here is that the biblical account names the fruit by the tree it comes from rather than giving it a common fruit name. In Genesis, the fruit is described as "the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil," and no specific fruit type is named. That's why this option is the best choice—the wording matches the biblical description exactly. The Apple connection is a later tradition and not spoken of in the text, and there isn't an explicit identification with fig or banana in the narrative.

9. Which was created on Day 3?

- A. The Sabbath
- B. Land and vegetation**
- C. Sea creatures and birds
- D. The fruit of knowledge

The concept tested is the sequence of creation days in Genesis. On the third day, the narrative describes the appearance of dry land and the plants that cover it. Waters are gathered to reveal the land, which God then calls Earth, and He brings forth vegetation—seed-bearing plants and fruit trees. This is exactly what "land and vegetation" refers to, making it the correct match for what was created on Day 3. The other options don't fit the timeline: the Sabbath appears as the rest on the seventh day, sea creatures and birds appear on Day 5, and the fruit of knowledge is a tree in the Garden rather than a creation event tied to Day 3.

10. Which book is described as listing ritual details to worship God?

- A. Exodus
- B. Leviticus**
- C. Deuteronomy
- D. Numbers

Leviticus is the book that lists ritual details to worship God. It serves as a priestly manual, laying out exactly how worship should be conducted, including the various offerings (burnt, grain, sin, and guilt offerings), the procedures for sacrifices, the ordination and duties of priests, and the rules for purity and holiness. It also contains the detailed rites for holy days and ceremonies, with the Day of Atonement as a central focus. In contrast, Exodus centers on deliverance and the initial establishment of worship space, Deuteronomy revisits and restates laws, and Numbers blends census data with wilderness narratives and regulations. Those books include laws and events but do not specialize in the comprehensive, step-by-step ritual instructions that Leviticus provides.

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://testaments1.examzify.com>

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

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