FAITH BIBLE INSTITUTE SEMESTER 3 HEBREW WISDOM LITERATURE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which family is associated with Heman as the leading Levitical singer?

A. Merari

B. Kohath and Korah

C. Gershom

D. Levi

2. What is identified as the key word of Psalms?

A. Worship

B. Lament

C. Thanksgiving

D. Praise

3. Who is identified as the author of Ecclesiastes?

A. Solomon

B. David

C. Moses

D. Samuel

4. Which of the following best describes the role of the fear of the LORD in Proverbs?

A. It is primarily a liturgical phrase with no direct impact on daily ethics

B. It denotes fear as anxiety about punishment alone

C. It guides moral decisions by reverence for God

D. It guides ethical choices and aligns actions with divine reverence

5. Identify two major sections of Proverbs and describe their content and purpose.

A. A section of admonitions by a father/mother to a son about beginning with the fear of the LORD; a collection of individual proverbs on ethical conduct and daily wisdom.

B. A historical narrative about kings in Israel; a prophetic oracle about the coming Messiah.

C. A poetic collection of psalms about worship; a legal code for everyday life.

D. A narrative about wisdom traditions; a collection of fables about farming.

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6. What best describes the relationship between Wisdom Literature and obedience to God's word?

A. It rejects obedience

B. It emphasizes obedience to God's word as central to wise living

C. It focuses exclusively on ritual performance

D. It ignores moral instruction

7. How many times does the phrase 'Under the Sun' occur in Ecclesiastes?

A. 30

B. 37

C. 47

D. 36

8. In Job, what narrative element marks a turning point, shifting from human reasoning to divine revelation?

A. The dialogue between Job and his friends.

B. The initial lament.

C. The speeches of God from the whirlwind.

D. A final blessing from the neighbors.

9. The Song of Solomon was read annually at which Jewish feast?

A. Pentecost

B. Passover

C. Tabernacles

D. Day of Atonement

10. Name one interpretive method used for Wisdom Literature to address paradoxes and difficult statements.

A. Reading with attention to the overarching theistic message, recognizing that poetry and paradox convey truth beyond literal surface meaning.

B. Interpreting every statement literally as history

C. Ignoring paradox and insisting on a single plain meaning

D. Relying solely on historical-critical sources to negate faith claims

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which family is associated with Heman as the leading Levitical singer?

A. Merari

B. Kohath and Korah

C. Gershom

D. Levi

Heman is presented as a leading Levitical singer from the Kohathite line, specifically the Korahite branch. Chronicles identifies him as the son of Joel, the son of Samuel, which places him in the Kohathite descent, and the Korahites were a notable sub-branch within that lineage tasked with sanctuary duties, including singing. So the family association is Kohath and Korah. Merari, Gershon, and Levi refer to other Levitical lines or the broader tribe, not to the particular lineage of Heman.

2. What is identified as the key word of Psalms?

A. Worship

B. Lament

C. Thanksgiving

D. Praise

The main idea here is that Psalms is led by the call to praise God. The book's Hebrew title, Tehillim, literally means praises, signaling that its central function is to sing and declare God's greatness, mercy, and faithfulness. Even when psalms express lament or thanksgiving, those emotions are often oriented toward praising God in response to who He is and what He has done. Among the choices, "praise" is the most precise reflection of this core emphasis—the language of the Psalms is dominated by praise to God, rather than merely lament, thanksgiving, or worship in a broader sense.

3. Who is identified as the author of Ecclesiastes?

A. Solomon

B. David

C. Moses

D. Samuel

Ecclesiastes presents its speaker as Qoheleth, "son of David, king in Jerusalem." That self-identification points to a royal figure in David's line, and the biblical tradition consistently ties that figure to Solomon, the renowned wise king who ruled in Jerusalem. The book's themes of wisdom, the vanity of human effort, and the search for meaning align with the reputation and persona Solomon is famous for in Scripture. While some modern scholars discuss later dates or multiple voices, the strongest and most straightforward reading identifies the author with Solomon.

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4. Which of the following best describes the role of the fear of the LORD in Proverbs?

A. It is primarily a liturgical phrase with no direct impact on daily ethics

B. It denotes fear as anxiety about punishment alone

C. It guides moral decisions by reverence for God

D. It guides ethical choices and aligns actions with divine reverence

The fear of the LORD in Proverbs is a reverent trust that orders life around God. It isn't merely a feeling of dread or a liturgical phrase; it's a posture of awe and allegiance that shapes how someone thinks, judges, and acts. When a person truly fears the LORD, they value God's instruction, pursue integrity, and let His standards guide daily decisions—how they speak, work, relate to others, and handle money. That reverent orientation makes ethical choices align with what pleases Him, so wisdom becomes practical conduct, not just theory. So this option is the best because it captures that practical, life-shaping influence: fear of the LORD guides ethical choices and aligns actions with divine reverence. The other ideas miss that practical impact, reducing fear to punishment or to ritual without transforming daily behavior.

5. Identify two major sections of Proverbs and describe their content and purpose.

A. A section of admonitions by a father/mother to a son about beginning with the fear of the LORD; a collection of individual proverbs on ethical conduct and daily wisdom.

B. A historical narrative about kings in Israel; a prophetic oracle about the coming Messiah.

C. A poetic collection of psalms about worship; a legal code for everyday life.

D. A narrative about wisdom traditions; a collection of fables about farming.

Proverbs is built in two broad parts: an opening section that frames wisdom as something to pursue by revering God, and a second, longer section that presents short, practical sayings for everyday living. The opening chapters function like a father's (and mother's) urging to a son to listen, seek wisdom, and fear the LORD—the attitude that begins true knowledge. Wisdom is often personified and voices warnings against folly, inviting the reader to choose discipline and understanding as the foundation for right living. The purpose here is to establish the stance from which all real wisdom flows: reverence for God as the starting point and goal of moral life. The rest of the book shifts into a large collection of concise proverbs—short, memorable statements about how to live well: how to speak, work, relate to others, manage wealth, and pursue justice. These are practical teachings that readers can apply directly, illustrating the behavior that flows from the opening call to wisdom and the fear of the LORD. The aim is to train readers in discernment and everyday prudence through clear, actionable maxims. Other options describe genres that belong to different books (like psalms of worship or historical/prophetic material) and don't match the two-part structure of Proverbs.

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6. What best describes the relationship between Wisdom Literature and obedience to God's word?

A. It rejects obedience

B. It emphasizes obedience to God's word as central to wise living

C. It focuses exclusively on ritual performance

D. It ignores moral instruction

Wisdom Literature teaches that true wisdom is shown by obedience to God's revealed word. In books like Proverbs, wisdom is described as listening to divine instruction and living according to it—"the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" and the path of wisdom leads to practical, righteous living in daily life. The sages present a clear link: understanding and applying God's commands results in a stable, flourishing life, while ignoring or disobeying them leads to folly. This perspective isn't about rejecting obedience, nor about ritual alone, nor about ignoring moral instruction; it presents obedience to God's word as the practicaloutworking of wise living.

7. How many times does the phrase 'Under the Sun' occur in Ecclesiastes?

A. 30

B. 37

C. 47

D. 36

The pattern being tested is how often Qohelet frames his observations with the phrase "Under the sun," which signals a human, earthly perspective apart from divine revelation. Because the book repeatedly uses that refrain to introduce reflections on work, wisdom, pleasure, and mortality, counting its occurrences shows the cadence of Qohelet's argument and where he consistently anchors his observations in life as lived here and now. In standard English translations, that phrase appears about thirty times across Ecclesiastes, making thirty the best-fitting tally among the options. The other numbers would imply more frequent use than the text typically shows, so they don't align with how the refrain recurs throughout the book. If you want to verify, you can scan Ecclesiastes and mark each spot where the text explicitly says "under the sun" (or the equivalent Hebrew phrasing), noticing how its steady return reinforces the earthly, limited vantage from which Qohelet evaluates life and then points toward reverence for God as the proper response.

8. In Job, what narrative element marks a turning point, shifting from human reasoning to divine revelation?

A. The dialogue between Job and his friends.

B. The initial lament.

C. The speeches of God from the whirlwind.

D. A final blessing from the neighbors.

The turning point is when God speaks from the whirlwind. This moment marks the shift from human reasoning and debate to direct divine revelation, revealing God's power and wisdom beyond human understanding. Up to this point, the dialogue with his friends and Job's lament represent human attempts to explain suffering, justify or condemn, and wrestle with guilt. When God speaks, the narrative moves from human argument to authoritative divine speech, showing that finite human perspective cannot fully grasp the purposes of God. The other moments—Job's opening lament or the friends' discussions—set up the conflict, while the neighbors' blessing isn't the turning point and doesn't inaugurate the shift to revelation.

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9. The Song of Solomon was read annually at which Jewish feast?

A. Pentecost

B. Passover

C. Tabernacles

D. Day of Atonement

The main idea here is how the Song of Songs is used in Jewish worship and what its themes align with in a festival setting. Song of Songs is read during Passover because its imagery of devoted love is often understood as an allegory of God's covenant love for Israel, resonating with Passover's focus on liberation and the renewed relationship with God. This pairing of deliverance and intimate fidelity makes Passover the fitting occasion for the reading. The other feasts emphasize different themes—Pentecost about revelation and the giving of the Law, Tabernacles about God's presence with Israel during the wilderness and harvest, and the Day of Atonement about repentance and atonement—so they are not traditionally associated with this particular biblical book.

10. Name one interpretive method used for Wisdom Literature to address paradoxes and difficult statements.

A. Reading with attention to the overarching theistic message, recognizing that poetry and paradox convey truth beyond literal surface meaning.

B. Interpreting every statement literally as history

C. Ignoring paradox and insisting on a single plain meaning

D. Relying solely on historical-critical sources to negate faith claims

Wisdom Literature often conveys truth through poetry and paradox rather than straightforward propositions. The interpretive method here invites reading with a view to the overarching theistic message—God's sovereignty, the mystery of life, and the limitations of human wisdom. In practice, that means recognizing that a statement may be poetic or paradoxical, not a literal, universal claim, and allowing it to point toward a deeper reality. These books use literary devices, dialogue, and dramatic tension to speak about life under God in ways that surface-level literalism can miss. For instance, Ecclesiastes wrestles with meaning in a way that seems negative at times, yet it culminates in a posture of reverence toward God and a call to fear Him, which reframes the paradox rather than denying it. Job's dialogue likewise probes the fairness of suffering, challenging simple cause-and-effect explanations while still honoring God's ultimate authority. So the approach that reads these passages through the lens of faith and looks for truth conveyed beyond the surface literal meaning best captures how Wisdom Literature addresses paradoxes. Reading every line as history, ignoring the tension, or relying solely on critical sources to negate faith claims would miss the literary and theological richness these books offer.

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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:

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

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