FAITH BIBLE INSTITUTE SEMESTER 4 THEOLOGY 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 statement best summarizes the relationship between election and free will in the material?**

   A. Election does not rob free will

   B. Election robs free will completely

   C. Free will determines election

   D. Free will is irrelevant to election

2. **In warnings toward the righteous who sin, the death spoken of is _____ death.**

   A. Moral death

   B. Eternal death

   C. Physical death

   D. Spiritual death

3. **God made Him to be sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him. What is the correct phrase for what we might be made?**

   A. Righteousness

   B. Holiness

   C. Glory

   D. Sanctification

4. **Which book contains the Roman Road themes of sin and salvation?**

   A. Romans

   B. James

   C. Hebrews

   D. Galatians

5. **In Calvinism's five-point historical view, which belief states that humans are unable to choose God on their own?**

   A. Unconditional Election

   B. Perseverance of the Saints

   C. Total Depravity

   D. Limited Atonement

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6. Which statement best describes Plan Two for salvation?

A. It requires perfect works plus faith

B. It offers heaven as a reward for consistent moral effort

C. It is given freely without good works

D. It depends on family lineage

7. It is granted through his _____.

A. Spirit

B. Prophet

C. Son

D. King

8. The righteousness is given as a _____ _____.

A. Earned Gift

B. Conditional Gift

C. Paid Gift

D. Free Gift

9. Which summary best reflects the eternal-security view presented?

A. Believers are kept by the power of God, sealed by the Spirit, and promised security

B. Believers can lose salvation with sin

C. Salvation is earned by works

D. Security is uncertain

10. Which statement emphasizes that salvation is by grace through faith and not of yourselves?

A. For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves

B. It is by works alone

C. It is by the strength of will

D. It is by the law

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best summarizes the relationship between election and free will in the material?

A. Election does not rob free will

B. Election robs free will completely

C. Free will determines election

D. Free will is irrelevant to election

Election is described as God's sovereign, unconditional choosing of individuals for salvation, independent of any human response. Because the outcome of salvation rests entirely on God's prior decision, a person's ability to choose Christ—free will—does not influence who is elect. In this view, free will is effectively overridden in the salvific realm; the decision is made by election, not by human choice. The result is that free will is completely set aside with respect to salvation, which aligns with describing election as robbing free will completely. The other statements don't fit this portrayal because they either imply human choice can determine election, or that free will somehow remains relevant or unrelated to the election process, contrary to the material's emphasis on God's sovereign predestination over human decision.

2. In warnings toward the righteous who sin, the death spoken of is _____ death.

A. Moral death

B. Eternal death

C. Physical death

D. Spiritual death

Believers who sin can face divine discipline that includes physical death. In biblical warnings to those who are in Christ but sin, the death referred to is typically physical death as a consequence of God's corrective action, not the spiritual or eternal separation from God. This aligns with passages like 1 Corinthians where some believers who profaned the Lord's Supper experienced weakness, illness, and even death as a result of discipline, described as "sleep." Spiritual death refers to separation from God before salvation, and eternal death means eternal separation, which isn't the focus of warnings directed at the righteous who sin. Moral death isn't a standard biblical category in this context. So the death spoken of in these warnings is physical death.

3. God made Him to be sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him. What is the correct phrase for what we might be made?

A. Righteousness

B. Holiness

C. Glory

D. Sanctification

Imputed righteousness — the believer's right standing before God because Christ's righteousness is credited to them in union with Him. In this verse, Jesus is described as bearing sin so we could receive a righteousness from God. That righteousness is a legal status given by God through faith, not something earned by our own works or moral efforts. Being "in Him" shows that this righteousness is received through belonging to Christ and His work, not by ourselves. That's why the word righteousness is the precise idea here. Holiness and sanctification refer more to growing in moral purity and being progressively set apart for God, and glory points to a future display of God's goodness, rather than the immediate, assigned status of righteousness we receive in Christ.

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4. Which book contains the Roman Road themes of sin and salvation?

A. Romans

B. James

C. Hebrews

D. Galatians

The main concept here is locating the book that presents the Roman Road from sin to salvation. The book of Romans lays out humanity's sinfulness and its consequences, then shows how God provides forgiveness and justification through faith in Jesus Christ. This progression is the essence of the Roman Road: everyone has sinned (all fall short), the penalty is death, Christ's sacrifice covers that sin, and personal trust in Him plus confession leads to salvation. You can see this path in key verses such as Romans 3:23, Romans 6:23, Romans 5:8, and Romans 10:9-10, which together map the journey from recognition of sin to receiving Christ as Lord. Other biblical letters address related themes, but they don't present that orderly, evangelistic sequence as clearly as Romans does. James emphasizes faith expressed in action, Hebrews focuses on Christ's priesthood and the new covenant, and Galatians centers on justification by faith and freedom from the Law, rather than a concise road from sin to salvation in a single framework. That focused progression from sin through faith to salvation makes Romans the best fit for the Roman Road themes.

5. In Calvinism's five-point historical view, which belief states that humans are unable to choose God on their own?

A. Unconditional Election

B. Perseverance of the Saints

C. Total Depravity

D. Limited Atonement

Total Depravity is the belief that after the Fall, every part of human nature—will, mind, emotions, and flesh—has been affected by sin, leaving people unable to choose God or come to Christ on their own. Because sin has corrupted the core of who we are, the human will cannot produce saving faith without God's initiating and enabling grace. In this view, salvation starts with God's work in the chooser, not with a purely human decision. The other doctrines in Calvinism describe who initiates salvation, the scope of Christ's atonement, how grace operates when it's given, and the perseverance of those whom God saves, but the idea that humans cannot choose God by themselves is the heart of total depravity.

6. Which statement best describes Plan Two for salvation?

A. It requires perfect works plus faith

B. It offers heaven as a reward for consistent moral effort

C. It is given freely without good works

D. It depends on family lineage

Salvation is presented as a free gift of God's grace, not something earned by human effort. Plan Two emphasizes that the gift is given without requiring good works as a prerequisite, so a person doesn't secure heaven by perfect behavior or by a combination of works and faith. This aligns with the idea that grace delivered through faith in Christ is the means of salvation, independent of personal merit. Why this is the best description: a gift given freely means it isn't earned or deserved, which contrasts with anything that ties salvation to perfect works or ongoing moral effort. It also isn't inherited by family lineage, since personal faith and response to God's grace are what secure salvation. The other options describe a merit-based system or an inheritance by blood, which would imply salvation depends on works or lineage rather than God's free gift.

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7. It is granted through his _____.

A. Spirit

B. Prophet

C. Son

D. King

The means by which the gift is given is through Jesus, the Son. In biblical teaching, salvation and access to God are mediated by Christ—the one who reconciles humanity to the Father. The Spirit certainly applies that salvation to believers, convicting, regenerating, and sealing, but the actual channel through which grace is dispensed to the world is the Son. A Prophet proclaims God's message and a King rules, but neither is the channel by which salvation is granted. Therefore, the correct focus is on the Son as the conduit of grace and forgiveness. John 14:6 and 1 Timothy 2:5 highlight Jesus as the unique mediator through whom we come to the Father.

8. The righteousness is given as a _____ _____.

A. Earned Gift

B. Conditional Gift

C. Paid Gift

D. Free Gift

Righteousness is described as a free gift, meaning it originates from God by grace through faith rather than from anything a person does. In biblical teaching, justification is something God credits to a believer's account because of Christ, not something earned by works or purchased through payment. Calling it a free gift emphasizes that nothing in a person's performance obligates God to grant righteousness; it is received by faith apart from deeds. This fits with verses like Romans 3:24, which speaks of being justified freely by His grace; Romans 4:6-8 on imputed righteousness apart from works; and Ephesians 2:8-9 about salvation by grace through faith. The other ideas—earned, conditional, or paid—imply human merit, dependence on conditions, or a required payment, which conflicts with the grace-based view of justification.

9. Which summary best reflects the eternal-security view presented?

A. Believers are kept by the power of God, sealed by the Spirit, and promised security

B. Believers can lose salvation with sin

C. Salvation is earned by works

D. Security is uncertain

The main idea here is that salvation is secured by God's action in the believer, not by human performance. In the eternal-security view, God preserves those who are truly saved, and the Holy Spirit marks that salvation with a seal, guaranteeing its endurance. Because the power and promise come from God, believers have assurance that their salvation remains secure. The statement that believers are kept by the power of God, sealed by the Spirit, and promised security best reflects this perspective. It emphasizes three strands: preservation by God's sustaining power, the Spirit's seal as a guarantee of belonging to God, and the explicit promise of enduring security. These elements work together to provide lasting confidence that salvation cannot be lost. Other options clash with this view: suggesting salvation can be lost with sin implies conditional security; saying salvation is earned by works denies grace-based salvation; and claiming security is uncertain denies the assurance that God's power and Spirit guarantee.

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10. Which statement emphasizes that salvation is by grace through faith and not of yourselves?

A. For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves

B. It is by works alone

C. It is by the strength of will

D. It is by the law

The main idea here is that salvation is a gift from God received through faith, not something produced by our own efforts. The statement in question directly says you are saved by grace through faith, and that this salvation is not of yourselves. That captures the two essential elements: grace (God's unmerited favor) and faith (trusting in Christ to receive that gift). The clause "not of yourselves" emphasizes that human effort or works cannot earn salvation; it is God's gift, received by faith. This aligns with the biblical teaching that salvation is by God's grace and received through faith, not by works or adherence to the law. The other options describe salvation as earned by works, by sheer force of will, or by keeping the law—positions that contradict the message of grace through faith.

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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://faithbibleinstitutesem4theology.examzify.com

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

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