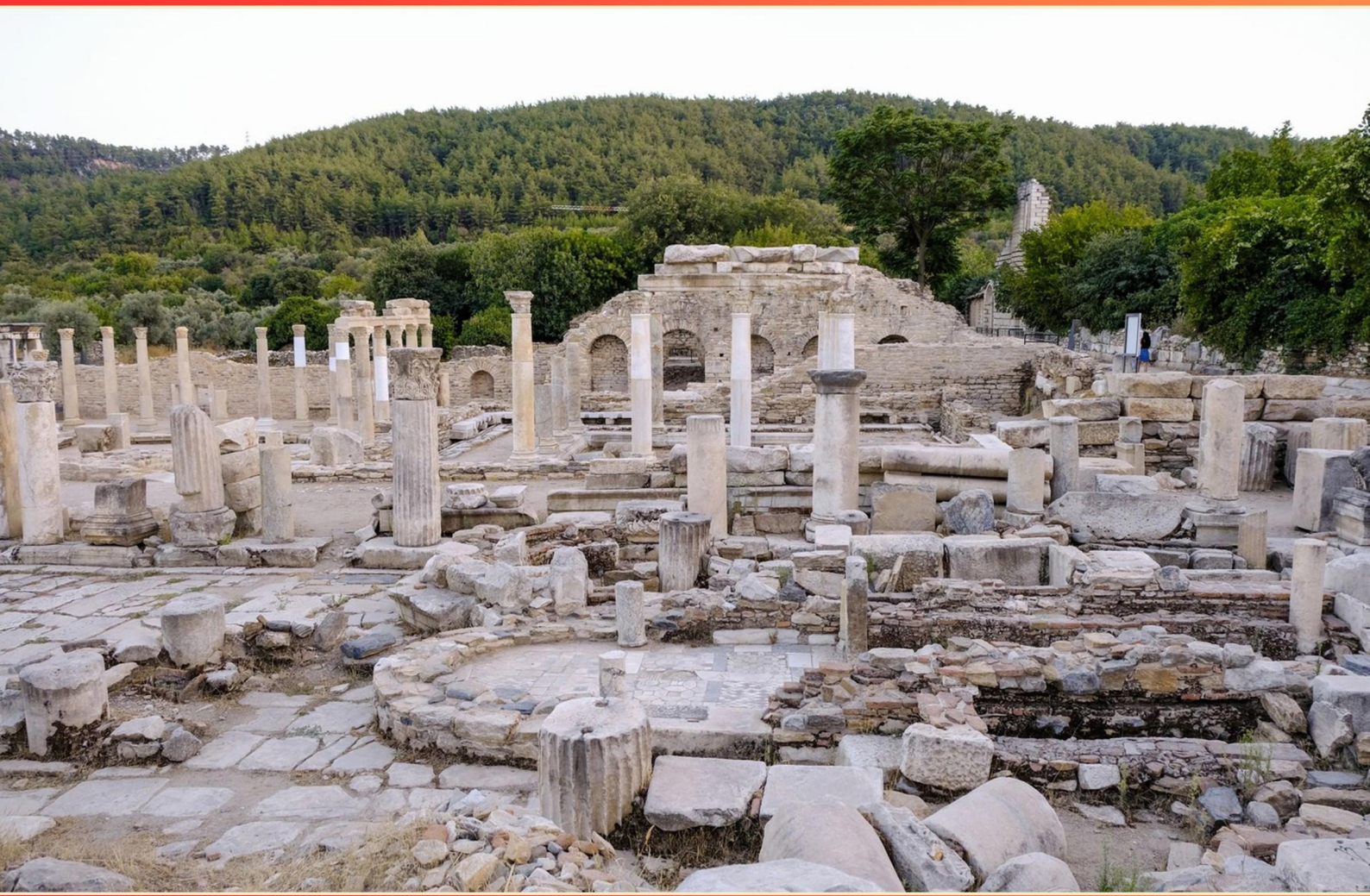
NBBC EPHESIANS BACKGROUND PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. What was the most noted temple dedicated to the god that the Ephesians worshiped?

A. The Temple of Zeus

B. The Temple of Artemis

C. The Temple of Apollo

D. The Temple of Athena

2. Where did Eutychus fall from the window during Paul's ministry?

A. Jerusalem

B. Ephesus

C. Caesarea

D. Troas

3. The temple was ruined in which year?

A. A.D. 100

B. A.D. 201

C. A.D. 600

D. A.D. 262

4. Which exhibitions were held in the theatre of Ephesus?

A. Gladiator fights

B. Fights of wild beasts and of men with beasts

C. Public debates

D. Musical performances

5. What does Paul pray for in the Epistle to the Ephesians?

A. Physical health

B. Material prosperity

C. Spiritual enrichment

D. Political independence

6. What does Paul say about the inheritance of the saints in Ephesians?

A. It refers to material wealth

B. It emphasizes the end and legacy of the saints

C. It highlights blessings and promises given to believers

D. Only for a select few

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7. What did Paul and Barnabas do when the Jews rejected their message?

A. They argued with the Jews.

B. They abandoned the mission.

C. They turned to the Gentiles.

D. They sought support from the priests.

8. Which portion of Asia Minor is described as the western portion where Ephesus is located?

A. The southern portion

B. The eastern portion

C. The western portion

D. The northern portion

9. What is the significance of the phrase 'lowliness of mind' in Ephesians?

A. Humility is to be avoided

B. Humility as a key virtue for unity

C. It refers to mental illness

D. It is irrelevant

10. What happened to the magical books when people burned them?

A. They were donated to the temple

B. They were sold

C. They were burned

D. They were hidden

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What was the most noted temple dedicated to the god that the Ephesians worshiped?

A. The Temple of Zeus

B. The Temple of Artemis

C. The Temple of Apollo

D. The Temple of Athena

The key idea here is recognizing which god the Ephesians worship and which temple in their city is most famously tied to that deity. Ephesus is best known for Artemis (the Greek goddess; often called Diana in Roman terms). The great Temple of Artemis in Ephesus, the Artemision, was celebrated as one of the ancient world's Seven Wonders and served as the central shrine for the Ephesian cult. Because Artemis was the primary goddess worshiped there, the most noted temple dedicated to that god in Ephesus is the Temple of Artemis. Other temples exist for Zeus, Apollo, or Athena elsewhere, but they aren't the emblematic, defining sanctuary for Ephesus in the same way Artemis's temple is. This background also helps explain the biblical setting in Acts 19, where Artemis worship and the temple's prominence shape the city's identity and responses to Paul's ministry.

2. Where did Eutychus fall from the window during Paul's ministry?

A. Jerusalem

B. Ephesus

C. Caesarea

D. Troas

The event happened in Troas during Paul's travels described in Acts 20. In that setting, Paul preached long into the night, and Eutychus, sitting in a window, fell from the third story. Paul revived him, and they continued their gathering. This places the incident specifically in Troas, not in Jerusalem, Ephesus, or Caesarea. The other cities are associated with different episodes in Paul's ministry.

3. The temple was ruined in which year?

A. A.D. 100

B. A.D. 201

C. A.D. 600

D. A.D. 262

Dates anchor what happened and when. The temple in question—the renowned Artemis temple at Ephesus—was ruined in 262 AD during the Gothic invasion of Asia Minor. This destruction is the traditional date given in historical timelines for its ruin, and it marks a definitive end to that grand pagan temple. The other years don't fit this well-documented event: they're either far earlier or later than the Gothic sack that led to its final ruin. So, 262 AD is the correct date.

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4. Which exhibitions were held in the theatre of Ephesus?

A. Gladiator fights

B. Fights of wild beasts and of men with beasts

C. Public debates

D. Musical performances

Exhibitions in the theatre of Ephesus were public spectacles designed to draw a large crowd with dramatic, often sensational displays. Among the common forms of such displays in major public venues of the Roman world, fights of wild beasts and encounters between men and beasts stand out as the type of vivid, violent entertainment that could be staged in a theatre setting for a festival or imperial occasion. Gladiator fights are typically associated with amphitheaters rather than theatres, so they don't fit the venue as well. Public debates and musical performances happen in large venues too, but the term exhibitions here most naturally points to the spectacular animal-and-human combats. Therefore, the best match is the display of fights of wild beasts and of men with beasts.

5. What does Paul pray for in the Epistle to the Ephesians?

A. Physical health

B. Material prosperity

C. Spiritual enrichment

D. Political independence

Paul's prayers in Ephesians are about spiritual growth and knowing God more deeply. He longs for believers to receive wisdom and revelation to know God better, to be strengthened with power in their inner being through the Spirit, and to grasp the vastness of Christ's love, so they can be filled with all the fullness of God. This focus on inner transformation and understanding spiritual realities is what "spiritual enrichment" captures. The other possibilities point to earthly concerns—physical health, material wealth, or political independence—which Paul does not emphasize in his prayers for believers.

6. What does Paul say about the inheritance of the saints in Ephesians?

A. It refers to material wealth

B. It emphasizes the end and legacy of the saints

C. It highlights blessings and promises given to believers

D. Only for a select few

The concept here is that the "inheritance of the saints" refers to the blessings and promises God has prepared for believers in Christ. In Paul's letters, inheritance is a spiritual, future possession tied to being in Christ—things like adoption as God's children, redemption, and the fullness of salvation that believers will experience. The Holy Spirit is described as a guarantee or down payment of that inheritance, securing what is promised until the full redemption is realized. This emphasis is on blessings given to believers (both Jews and Gentiles) and the hopeful, heavenly dimension of salvation, not on material wealth or a select few. So, the best answer highlights the blessings and promises given to believers.

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7. What did Paul and Barnabas do when the Jews rejected their message?

A. They argued with the Jews.

B. They abandoned the mission.

C. They turned to the Gentiles.

D. They sought support from the priests.

When the message is rejected by one group, the pattern shown here is to widen the reach rather than abandon the effort. After the Jews in the audience oppose and refuse the message, Paul and Barnabas explicitly shift their focus to the Gentiles. This move isn't a retreat or a retreat into argument; it's a purposeful turn to share the good news with a non-Jewish audience, aligning with God's plan that salvation is for all nations. The moment also reflects an important biblical theme: the gospel begins with the Jewish people but extends to the ends of the earth, fulfilled through the apostles' ministry to the Gentiles. So, the best answer captures the strategic pivot to the Gentiles, not abandonment, confrontation, or seeking help from priests.

8. Which portion of Asia Minor is described as the western portion where Ephesus is located?

A. The southern portion

B. The eastern portion

C. The western portion

D. The northern portion

Ephesus sits on the western edge of Asia Minor, along the Aegean Sea. Asia Minor (the Anatolian peninsula) stretches across a broad area, and its western portion is the coastal region facing the Aegean. That coastal location, in the region known as Ionia, is where Ephesus stood. So describing its location as the western portion matches its actual geographical position. The southern, eastern, or northern descriptions would place a city in different coastal or inland areas, not where Ephesus is. This western coastal setting is why that descriptor is the best fit.

9. What is the significance of the phrase 'lowliness of mind' in Ephesians?

A. Humility is to be avoided

B. Humility as a key virtue for unity

C. It refers to mental illness

D. It is irrelevant

The main idea here is humility as a posture that unites the church. In Ephesians, believers are urged to walk in a manner worthy of their calling with humility, gentleness, and patience, bearing with one another in love, and to be eager to maintain the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. Lowliness of mind describes that inward stance—refusing pride and self-importance and instead valuing others, placing their good ahead of personal status. When people approach one another with this humility, gifts are used to build up the body rather than to exalt the self, which preserves and promotes true unity among believers. This isn't about avoiding humility, rejecting it as weakness, or treating humility as irrelevant; it's about recognizing that humble, loving attitudes are what hold the community together.

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10. What happened to the magical books when people burned them?

A. They were donated to the temple

B. They were sold

C. They were burned

D. They were hidden

In Acts 19, those who practiced magic arts in Ephesus publicly brought their books together and burned them. This act shows a decisive renunciation of occult practices in response to the gospel. They chose destruction over keeping or selling the books, symbolizing a full commitment to new beliefs and repudiation of their former practices. The record even notes the large value of the burned collection, highlighting how turning to Christ meant giving up valued, former sources of power.

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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://nbbcephesiansbackground.examzify.com

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

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