PATHFINDER BIBLE EXPERIENCE (PBE) – ISAIAH 1-33 PRACTICE EXAM (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 does Isaiah mean by the "day of the Lord" in his prophecies?

A. A day of celebration and feasting

B. A time of divine intervention, judgment, and eventual restoration for God's people

C. A day marked by natural disasters

D. A time of peace and diplomacy among nations

2. According to Isaiah, what signifies the coming of the Lord's house?

A. A time of great turmoil

B. A gathering of all nations

C. An end to all sacrifices

D. A new king rising to power

3. In Isaiah 15:2-4, the people of Moab are described as weeping over what?

A. Nebo and Medeba

B. Heshbon and Elealeh

C. Ar and Kir

D. Zoar and Sela

4. What was the primary role of Isaiah in the context of his experiences?

A. A messenger of God

B. A king of Judah

C. A military commander

D. A priest in the temple

5. What burden did Isaiah see mentioned in Isaiah 13:1?

A. The burden of Israel

B. The burden against Egypt

C. The burden against Babylon

D. The burden of the nations

6. In Isaiah 15, what city does God pronounce a lament upon?

A. Jerusalem

B. Babylon

C. Moab

D. Edom

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7. Who is the head of Ephraim, as noted in Isaiah 7:9?

A. Jotham

B. Remaliah's son

C. Pekah

D. Rezin

8. What is faithfulness described as in Isaiah 11:5?

A. The foundation of truth

B. The belt of His waist

C. The light on the hill

D. The root of righteousness

9. In Isaiah 2:18, what will God do to the idols?

A. Burn them

B. Utterly abolish them

C. Cast them away

D. Cover them

10. What does the Lord of hosts declare He will cut off from Babylon according to Isaiah 14:22?

A. The name

B. The remnant

C. The offspring

D. All of the above

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does Isaiah mean by the "day of the Lord" in his prophecies?

A. A day of celebration and feasting

B. A time of divine intervention, judgment, and eventual restoration for God's people

C. A day marked by natural disasters

D. A time of peace and diplomacy among nations

The phrase "day of the Lord" in Isaiah's prophecies refers primarily to a significant period characterized by divine intervention, where God's judgment is executed and the consequences of human actions are realized. This day serves as a pivotal moment in which God addresses the injustices and failures of His people, but it is also about hope for eventual restoration and reconciliation. Isaiah illustrates this theme throughout his writings—highlighting that while judgment and punishment may come as a result of sin, there is always the promise of renewal and redemption for those who remain faithful. The "day of the Lord" encapsulates both the seriousness of God's judgment and the assurance that it will lead to a new beginning for His people, establishing a deeper relationship between God and those who repent. The other choices do not fully capture the dual aspect of judgment and restoration that is central to Isaiah's message. While natural disasters and celebrations may occur, they do not encompass the comprehensive theological implications of the "day of the Lord" as presented in the prophetic texts.

2. According to Isaiah, what signifies the coming of the Lord's house?

A. A time of great turmoil

B. A gathering of all nations

C. An end to all sacrifices

D. A new king rising to power

The significance of the gathering of all nations as it relates to the coming of the Lord's house is rooted in Isaiah's vision of a future where God's glory is revealed to all people. In the book of Isaiah, particularly in chapter 2, there is a prophetic declaration that in the last days, the mountain of the Lord's house will be established and lifted high, attracting nations to come and seek the Lord. This imagery speaks to a time of universal recognition of God's sovereignty, where diverse groups from all around the world converge to worship Him. This gathering emphasizes not only the inclusive nature of God's plan for salvation but also the fulfillment of the promise that the knowledge of the Lord will cover the earth as the waters cover the sea (Isaiah 11:9). It underscores the idea that the coming of the Lord's house represents His ultimate reign and the unification of humanity in reverence toward Him. In contrast, the other options do not capture this pivotal theme conveyed by Isaiah about the nature of God's house and the era it represents. Therefore, the gathering of all nations stands out as the correct answer, highlighting the prophetic hope and vision Isaiah presents for a future where God's presence is central to all people.

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3. In Isaiah 15:2-4, the people of Moab are described as weeping over what?

A. Nebo and Medeba

B. Heshbon and Elealeh

C. Ar and Kir

D. Zoar and Sela

In Isaiah 15:2-4, the mourning of the people of Moab is specifically depicted as they weep for Nebo and Medeba. This passage highlights the deep sorrow and devastation that they feel over the destruction and loss experienced in these cities. It emphasizes the significance of Nebo and Medeba to the Moabites, illustrating not just geographical importance but also the emotional and cultural connections these cities hold. The context of their weeping suggests a lament for their homeland, reflecting the broader themes of loss and tragedy found throughout the book of Isaiah, particularly related to the judgment upon nations. The other choices, while they may reference locations within or near Moab, do not capture the specific focus of the lamentation as outlined in this particular passage. Thus, the choice pointing to Nebo and Medeba is the correct answer as it directly relates to the content of Isaiah 15:2-4.

4. What was the primary role of Isaiah in the context of his experiences?

A. A messenger of God

B. A king of Judah

C. A military commander

D. A priest in the temple

Isaiah's primary role as a prophet was that of a messenger of God. Throughout the book of Isaiah, he conveys God's messages to the people of Israel and Judah, often calling them to repentance, warning them of impending judgment, and offering hope for future restoration. His encounters with God and the visions he received were pivotal in proclaiming God's desires and intentions towards His people. The weight of his prophetic ministry is reflected in his recurring phrases like "Thus says the Lord," which emphasize his role as an intermediary between God and humanity. This foundational aspect of Isaiah's calling set the tone for his entire ministry, influencing the spiritual and social landscape of his time.

5. What burden did Isaiah see mentioned in Isaiah 13:1?

A. The burden of Israel

B. The burden against Egypt

C. The burden against Babylon

D. The burden of the nations

The correct answer is rooted in the context of Isaiah 13:1, where the text explicitly introduces a prophetic declaration concerning Babylon. The term "burden" in this context signifies a heavy message or oracle given to the prophet, often concerning judgment or calamity to come. Isaiah's vision pertains to the future judgment and downfall of Babylon, indicating a profound prophetic burden he carries related to the city and its impending fate. This focus on Babylon is pivotal since the book of Isaiah frequently addresses the themes of consequences for wickedness, particularly those associated with powerful nations that oppress and lead others astray. By identifying Babylon specifically, the chapter sets the stage for a deeper exploration of its significance in the narrative of redemption and judgment within the Bible. Understanding this context reinforces why the mention of Babylon is particularly pertinent in Isaiah 13:1, aligning with the major themes of the book, which includes divine judgment against nations that oppose God's will.

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6. In Isaiah 15, what city does God pronounce a lament upon?

A. Jerusalem

B. Babylon

C. Moab

D. Edom

In Isaiah 15, the city that God pronounces a lament upon is Moab. This chapter consists of a prophecy against Moab, outlining the coming destruction and the deep sorrow that will affect its people due to the invasion and calamity they will face. The lament reflects the dire situation for Moab, describing how they will mourn for their cities and their people as they face devastation. Moab's prominence in this lamentation highlights its significance in the context of Isaiah's prophecies, showcasing the Lord's concern for not only His people of Israel but also for neighboring nations. The imagery presented conveys the depth of the tragedy that will befall Moab, emphasizing themes of judgment and the consequences of straying from God. The other cities mentioned, such as Jerusalem, Babylon, and Edom, do have their own significant prophecies and judgments throughout the book of Isaiah, but in this specific context of Isaiah 15, Moab is the focus of God's lament, making it the correct choice.

7. Who is the head of Ephraim, as noted in Isaiah 7:9?

A. Jotham

B. Remaliah's son

C. Pekah

D. Rezin

The head of Ephraim, as referenced in Isaiah 7:9, is identified as "Remaliah's son." This indicates that the verse is addressing the leadership of the northern kingdom of Israel, which is also known as Ephraim in biblical texts. "Remaliah's son" specifically refers to Pekah, who was the king of Israel at that time. The context in Isaiah suggests a political situation where Ephraim (the northern kingdom) is in a position of power and influence, particularly during conflicts involving Judah, the southern kingdom. It's important to understand that while Pekah is also closely associated with this description, the phrase "Remaliah's son" serves to highlight his lineage and position in relation to the kingdom of Ephraim. The emphasis on familial ties, as seen in the text, underlines the significance of leadership in the context of Israel's history and dynamics with Judah. This provides clarity in understanding the political landscape during the time of the prophecy in Isaiah.

8. What is faithfulness described as in Isaiah 11:5?

A. The foundation of truth

B. The belt of His waist

C. The light on the hill

D. The root of righteousness

In Isaiah 11:5, faithfulness is depicted as "the belt of His waist." This imagery is significant because it conveys strength and stability. A belt holds garments together, providing support and keeping everything in place, which symbolizes how faithfulness undergirds the actions and character of the individual described in this passage. In the context of the scripture, this reflects the nature of the character of the coming figure, often interpreted as the Messiah, who embodies righteousness and justice through unwavering commitment and dependability. The other options, while they may hold meaning in other contexts, do not specifically relate to the description of faithfulness in this particular verse. The foundation of truth and the root of righteousness emphasize different attributes, while the light on the hill metaphorically represents visibility and guidance but doesn't capture the essence of faithfulness as it is presented in the belt imagery.

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9. In Isaiah 2:18, what will God do to the idols?

A. Burn them

B. Utterly abolish them

C. Cast them away

D. Cover them

In Isaiah 2:18, it is stated that God will utterly abolish the idols. This reflects a strong divine condemnation of idolatry and emphasizes God's sovereignty over false gods. The language used in the passage depicts a complete and total eradication of idols, highlighting God's desire for exclusive worship and a call for His people to turn away from practices that detract from their relationship with Him. The choice of "utterly abolish" conveys not just a temporary removal or rejection but signifies a definitive end to the influence and existence of these idols in the lives of the people, which underscores the seriousness of idolatry in the biblical context. The other choices indicate various actions toward idols, but they do not capture the full intensity and finality of God's judgment as portrayed in this verse.

10. What does the Lord of hosts declare He will cut off from Babylon according to Isaiah 14:22?

A. The name

B. The remnant

C. The offspring

D. All of the above

In Isaiah 14:22, the Lord of hosts makes a pronouncement regarding the fate of Babylon. This declaration is significant as it encompasses multiple aspects of what will be eliminated from Babylon. The text indicates that God will cut off the name, the remnant, and the offspring of Babylon. The name refers to the legacy and recognition of Babylon, which will be silenced in the annals of history. The remnant signifies the survivors or remnants of the people, indicating that no group will remain to carry on the heritage of Babylon. Lastly, the offspring pertains to future generations that would have continued the lineage and influence of Babylon. The comprehensive nature of this judgment showcases the totality of God's decree against Babylon, making these elements collectively significant. Thus, the correct answer reflects the all-encompassing nature of God's judgment, which includes the name, remnant, and offspring.

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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://pbeisiah1to33.examzify.com

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

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