THEOLOGY LIFE OF CHRIST PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://theologylifeofchrist.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **Which statement best summarizes the three parts of the Great Commission as described?**

   A. Spread the Gospel; Make Disciples of All Nations (Baptize); Love/Serve Others Like Jesus

   B. Worship God, Observe the Sabbath, Tithe

   C. Build Temples, Recruit Leaders, Govern Nations

   D. Pray Constantly, Study Scripture, Avoid Outsiders

2. **Which Roman official is traditionally credited with authorizing Jesus' crucifixion?**

   A. Pontius Pilate

   B. Herod Antipas

   C. Caiaphas

   D. Julius Caesar

3. **On which day of the week was Jesus resurrected?**

   A. Friday (the day of crucifixion)

   B. Saturday

   C. Sunday (the third day)

   D. Monday

4. **Who makes the first explicit confession that Jesus is the Christ in the synoptic tradition, and in which book?**

   A. Judas in Luke 9:20

   B. James in Mark 8:29

   C. Andrew in Matthew 14:33

   D. Peter in Matthew 16:16

5. **Which authorities found Jesus innocent?**

   A. Pontius Pilate alone

   B. Herod alone

   C. Both Pilate and Herod

   D. Neither

SAMPLE

6. Which statement about the Beatitudes is correct?

A. They are a core teaching in the Sermon on the Mount

B. They are parables about sowing

C. They describe miracles

D. They are in John's gospel prologue

7. In the spiritual healing described, what is freed from demons and temptations?

A. Demons and temptations

B. Physical ailments only

C. Economic hardship

D. Political power

8. The Transfiguration is described in which Gospels?

A. John

B. All four Gospels

C. Matthew, Mark, and Luke

D. Matthew only

9. Which term means 'good news'?

A. Gospel

B. Mary of Nazareth

C. The Ascension

D. Blasphemy

10. A Parable is best described as which of the following?

A. A historical legal code

B. A simple story used to illustrate a lesson

C. A poetry form

D. A ritual

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which statement best summarizes the three parts of the Great Commission as described?

A. Spread the Gospel; Make Disciples of All Nations (Baptize); Love/Serve Others Like Jesus

B. Worship God, Observe the Sabbath, Tithe

C. Build Temples, Recruit Leaders, Govern Nations

D. Pray Constantly, Study Scripture, Avoid Outsiders

The Great Commission centers on three actions Jesus gave his followers: go and proclaim the Gospel, bring people into the faith community through baptism, and teach them to live out all that Jesus commanded. Spreading the Gospel describes going out with the message of Jesus. Making disciples of all nations through baptism highlights forming new believers and welcoming them into the community. The call to love and serve others like Jesus points to living out his teachings as obedient disciples. The other options miss this threefold pattern altogether, focusing on practices or attitudes not presented in Jesus' commission. So the best answer aligns with proclaiming the Gospel, baptizing and discipling, and embodying Jesus' love in daily life.

2. Which Roman official is traditionally credited with authorizing Jesus' crucifixion?

A. Pontius Pilate

B. Herod Antipas

C. Caiaphas

D. Julius Caesar

The question tests who held the official authority to authorize a crucifixion under Roman rule. Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor of Judea, had the legal power to sentence someone to death. In the Gospel accounts, Jesus is brought before Pilate; although Pilate finds no fault in him, he yields to pressure from the Jewish leaders and the crowd and approves the execution, symbolically washing his hands to show he does not claim full responsibility. This reflects Pilate's role as Rome's representative who could authorize such a sentence, with the actual crucifixion carried out by soldiers under his orders. Herod Antipas ruled Galilee but did not have the authority to condemn someone to crucifixion in this Roman legal sense; Caiaphas was the Jewish high priest who led the Sanhedrin, yet he lacked the power to order Roman capital punishment; Julius Caesar is a much earlier figure not connected to the New Testament narrative.

3. On which day of the week was Jesus resurrected?

A. Friday (the day of crucifixion)

B. Saturday

C. Sunday (the third day)

D. Monday

The question tests understanding of the timeline after Jesus' death and how the phrase "the third day" points to the day of the resurrection. In the biblical accounts, Jesus died on Friday and was buried before the Sabbath began. He remained in the tomb on Saturday, the day of the Sabbath, and then rose early on Sunday morning. This sequence is described in the Gospels (Matthew 28:1; Mark 16:2; Luke 24:1; John 20:1) and summarized as being raised "on the third day" (as also stated in 1 Corinthians 15:4). In common Christian labeling, Sunday is the day recognized as the Lord's Day and the day of the resurrection, which aligns with calling it the third day after Friday's crucifixion. So, the resurrection occurred on Sunday. Friday is the day of the crucifixion, Saturday is the Sabbath, and Monday does not fit the biblical timeline of the event.

SAMPLE

4. Who makes the first explicit confession that Jesus is the Christ in the synoptic tradition, and in which book?

A. Judas in Luke 9:20

B. James in Mark 8:29

C. Andrew in Matthew 14:33

D. Peter in Matthew 16:16

The key idea tested is how a follower publicly identifies Jesus' identity as the Messiah within the Synoptic Gospels. In Matthew 16:16, Peter declares to Jesus, "You are the Christ, the Son of the living God." This is the most explicit, direct confession of Jesus' messianic identity in the synoptic narrative, and it occurs in a climactic moment where Jesus asks the disciples who people say he is and whom they say he is. The confession links Jesus' messianic role with his divine sonship in a way that Matthean theology emphasizes—Jesus is the promised Christ and the Son of God, a truth that underpins the ensuing events and Jesus' response to Peter. That makes this option the best fit for the question. The other possibilities don't match the scene: the specific confession by Judas in Luke 9:20 isn't how the text presents the recognition of Jesus' identity; the speaker in Mark 8:29 is Peter, not James; and the reference to Andrew in Matthew 14:33 does not correspond to a confession of this form in that verse.

5. Which authorities found Jesus innocent?

A. Pontius Pilate alone

B. Herod alone

C. Both Pilate and Herod

D. Neither

The idea being tested is how the Gospel accounts portray Jesus' innocence before civil authorities. In the gospel narratives, both Pilate and Herod are described as finding Jesus not guilty of the charges against him. Pilate repeatedly says there is no basis for a death sentence and even attempts to release Jesus, showing he does not find Jesus morally or legally guilty of the crimes alleged. When Jesus stands before Herod, Herod also finds no crime deserving death and sends Jesus back to Pilate. This shows that, in their judgments, Jesus is innocent of the offenses for which he's accused. The twist is that Pilate then yields to crowd pressure and sentences Jesus to be crucified, despite recognizing his innocence. So, both authorities are depicted as finding Jesus innocent.

6. Which statement about the Beatitudes is correct?

A. They are a core teaching in the Sermon on the Mount

B. They are parables about sowing

C. They describe miracles

D. They are in John's gospel prologue

Beatitudes are statements that bless certain heart attitudes and characterize the people who belong to God's kingdom. They form a core part of Jesus' teaching about what life in the Kingdom looks like. In the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus presents these blessings at the start, outlining the values and dispositions that God blesses: being poor in spirit, mournful, meek, hungry and thirsty for righteousness, merciful, pure in heart, peacemakers, and those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake. Each beatitude connects a humble inner condition with a promised divine reward, signaling a reversal of worldly values and showing how life in God's reign operates. That's why the statement about them being a core teaching in the Sermon on the Mount fits best. They are not parables about sowing, nor descriptions of miracles, and they don't appear in John's gospel prologue. (A related but separate parallel is found in Luke, in a different setting, with similar themes about blessedness.)

SAMPLE

7. In the spiritual healing described, what is freed from demons and temptations?

A. Demons and temptations

B. Physical ailments only

C. Economic hardship

D. Political power

The healing described centers on liberation from spiritual forces that oppress or entangle a person. In this kind of spiritual healing, the aim is to remove the presence of demons and the pull of temptation, freeing the person from those influences. That focus—the deliverance from demonic presence and from temptations—is what the description emphasizes as the outcome. Other outcomes like physical illness, poverty, or power struggles may appear in various contexts, but the core idea here is liberation from these spiritual harms, so naming demons and temptations as what is freed aligns with the described healing.

8. The Transfiguration is described in which Gospels?

A. John

B. All four Gospels

C. Matthew, Mark, and Luke

D. Matthew only

The Transfiguration is described in the three Synoptic Gospels: Matthew, Mark, and Luke. In these accounts, Jesus is revealed in radiant glory on a mountain, with Moses and Elijah present, and a voice from the Father declaring Jesus as His Son. This event ties together the Law and the Prophets with Jesus' ministry and serves as a clear sign of his divine identity for the disciples. John's Gospel does not include this scene, reflecting its different narrative focus. You can read the parallel versions in Matthew 17:1-9, Mark 9:2-8, and Luke 9:28-36.

9. Which term means 'good news'?

A. Gospel

B. Mary of Nazareth

C. The Ascension

D. Blasphemy

The main idea here is understanding that gospel means "good news." In Christian usage, the word gospel comes from a term that literally means good news, and it refers to the message about Jesus—his life, teachings, death, and resurrection—and the four accounts that tell that story. The other terms point to a person (Mary of Nazareth), an event (the Ascension), or a sin (blasphemy), none of which mean "good news." So the term that means good news is gospel.

SAMPLE

10. A Parable is best described as which of the following?

A. A historical legal code

B. A simple story used to illustrate a lesson

C. A poetry form

D. A ritual

Parables teach through short, relatable stories drawn from everyday life to reveal deeper spiritual truths about God and human response. This makes a simple story used to illustrate a lesson the best fit, because the purpose is to prompt reflection and guide how people should think or act before God. In the life and teaching of Jesus, parables illuminate the operations of the kingdom of God—mercy, forgiveness, faith—by placing characters in ordinary situations and then inviting a judgment or decision. They aren't legal codes with fixed rules, nor poetry focused on form, nor rituals performed as rites. The power of a parable lies in its narrative and the lesson it invites listeners to apply.

SAMPLE

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://theologylifeofchrist.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE