

# Scripture: Authority, Canon & Criticism

## Final Exam • Sample Questions

1. (T/F) A Worldview is a conceptual scheme by which we consciously or unconsciously place or fit everything we believe and by which we interpret and judge reality.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. Which of the following is not a major element of a worldview?
  - a. God
  - b. Ultimate Reality
  - c. Knowledge
  - d. Freedom of the Will
  - e. Morality
3. All that exists is divine. There is only one substance
  - a. Pantheism
  - b. Atheistic Materialism
  - c. Theism
4. All that exists is a-teleological matter-in-motion, that is, accidentally assembled physical particles.
  - a. Pantheism
  - b. Atheistic Materialism
  - c. Theism
5. This worldview is the only view that provides a clear basis for a hierarchy of the value of beings
  - a. Pantheism
  - b. Atheistic Materialism
  - c. Theism
6. Archetypal Theology is:
  - a. The infinite knowledge of God, known only to God Himself
  - b. The ultimate pattern or model for theology
  - c. Related to the concept of God's omniscience
  - d. All the above
  - e. a and b only
7. In this worldview “revelation” is the divine remembering what was previously forgotten.
  - a. Pantheism
  - b. Atheistic Materialism
  - c. Theism
8. In this worldview “revelation” is reducible to a deterministic series of physical cause and effect events.
  - a. Pantheism
  - b. Atheistic Materialism
  - c. Theism

9. In this worldview, one rational Being may disclose propositional knowledge to another rational being.
  - a. Pantheism
  - b. Atheistic Materialism
  - c. Theism
10. For biblical revelation to be possible, God must be both Transcendent and Immanent.
  - a. True
  - b. False
11. Ectypal Theology
  - a. Is all true finite theology
  - b. Is a true reflection of the divine archetypal theology
  - c. As a category, is limited to the Revealed Theology of Special Revelation. General Revelation is not included in this category.
  - d. All the above
  - e. a and b only
12. Natural Theology is useful only when employed in the context of a prior saving knowledge
  - a. Natural Theology of the Unregenerate
  - b. Theology of the Unregenerate
  - c. Natural Theology
  - d. Natural Theology of the Regenerate
13. (T/F) Jehovah's Witnesses challenge the authority of the Scriptures by adding books to the Canon of Scripture and removing other books, like the Song of Solomon.
  - a. True
  - b. False
14. Some Word of Faith teachers challenge the authority of the Bible by:
  - a. Adding Books to the Canon of Scripture
  - b. Claiming "Revelation Knowledge," which is new revelation that contradicts the teachings of Scripture.
  - c. Claiming the Bible is not inspired, but the individual prophet is inspired.
  - d. Claiming the Bible is not inspired by God, but is merely the words of man.
15. Mormons challenge the authority of the Bible by:
  - a. Adding Books to the Canon of Scripture
  - b. Claiming "Revelation Knowledge," which is new revelation that contradicts the teachings of Scripture.
  - c. Claiming the Bible is not inspired, but the individual prophet is inspired.
  - d. Claiming the Bible is not inspired by God and is merely the words of man.
  - e. Riding bicycles during missionary work
16. Liberal Christianity (Modernism) challenges the authority of the Bible by:
  - a. Adding Books to the Canon of Scripture
  - b. Claiming "Revelation Knowledge," which is new revelation that contradicts the teachings of Scripture.
  - c. Claiming the Bible is not inspired, but the individual prophet is inspired.

- d. Claiming the Bible is not inspired by God and is merely the words of man.
17. Postmodernism challenges the authority of the Bible by:
- Adding Books to the Canon of Scripture
  - Claiming that objective truth is not knowable because we are prevented from knowing it due to our own worldview biases and individual perspectives.
  - Claiming the Bible is not inspired, but the individual prophet is inspired.
  - Claiming the Bible is not inspired by God and is merely the words of man.
18. The content of General Revelation includes:
- Knowledge of the existence of God
  - Knowledge of the existence of God and the moral law of God
  - Knowledge of the existence of God, the moral law of God, and the salvation plan of God
  - Knowledge of the existence of God, the moral law of God, the salvation plan of God, and the Tri-Unity of God.
19. (T/F) Calvinistic theologians hold that natural theology is quite useful when employed by the unregenerate in their search for God.
- True
  - False
20. The following view of the depravity of man is associated with the great usefulness of natural theology for the purposes of evangelism.
- Augustinianism
  - Semi-Pelagianism
21. (T/F) Verbal Revelation is necessary because General Revelation is inadequate for salvation and sanctification.
- True
  - False
22. Written special revelation is necessary to assist the church with the task of preventing fraud and corruption with respect to the Scriptures.
- The Preservation of the Word of God
  - The Vindication of the Word of God
  - The Propagation of the Word of God
23. (T/F) Scripture is the essential foundation of theology, as distinguished from the Triune God who is the cognitive foundation.
- True
  - False
24. (T/F) The definition of inerrancy as given in class is “when all the facts are known, Scripture, in the Autographs, properly interpreted, will be shown to be wholly true in everything it claims about doctrine and morality.”
- True
  - False

25. The doctrine of Sola Scriptura:
- Is one of the foundational teachings of the Protestant Reformation.
  - Is directed against the Multiple Source Approach to theology employed by Roman Catholicism [and others].
  - Is the teaching that the 66 books of the Bible are the primary and the absolute norm for theology. All other sources [Tradition, etc.] may possibly be used in doctrinal formulation, but they always maintain a secondary (e.g., ministerial) role to Scripture
  - All the above
  - A and b only
26. Inspiration is the superior intuitive insight of natural man into moral and religious truth.
- Mystical View
  - Neo-Orthodox View
  - Conceptual View
  - Fallible Inspiration View
  - Intuitive View
27. Inspiration is merely an intensifying and elevating of the religious perceptions of the believer. Every believer has this illumination to an extent, but some have a greater degree than others.
- Mystical View
  - Neo-Orthodox View
  - Conceptual View
  - Fallible Inspiration View
  - Intuitive View
28. The Neo-Orthodox View of Inspiration holds:
- The Bible is an inerrant human production of an infallible record of existential encounters with God.
  - The Bible contains a witness to divine revelation
  - That God's revelation can be propositional, but most often is personal.
  - All the above
  - A and b only
29. Verbal Plenary Inspiration means:
- Every word of the Scriptures is inspired
  - Inspiration extends to every thought, but not every word
  - God dictated the words to the authors, thus, using them like word processors to ensure that every word was true.
  - All the above
  - A and c only
30. This is the duty of a party to produce evidence for all elements of the case. If there is no offer of evidence for each element, the party with the burden risks a directed verdict against him. This burden may shift between parties during a trial.
- Burden of Production or Going Forward with Evidence
  - Burden of Persuasion

31. This is the duty of the party with the burden to persuade the trier of fact of all elements of the case. This duty, generally, does not shift between parties.
  - a. Burden of Production or Going Forward with Evidence
  - b. Burden of Persuasion
32. The proposition is impossible to doubt, also known as Tautological Certainty or Axiomatic Certainty.
  - a. Absolute Certainty
  - b. Psychological Certainty
  - c. Beyond a Reasonable Doubt
  - d. Clear and Convincing
33. The individual holding the view has no doubt about some state of affairs, such as the sun will rise tomorrow
  - a. Absolute Certainty
  - b. Psychological Certainty
  - c. Beyond a Reasonable Doubt
  - d. Clear and Convincing
34. The trier of fact is fully satisfied, entirely convinced, or satisfied to a moral certainty that the fact is true. Practically, this standard represents a high level of conviction in an individual that causes him to act in accordance therewith.
  - a. Absolute Certainty
  - b. Psychological Certainty
  - c. Beyond a Reasonable Doubt
  - d. Clear and Convincing
35. The trier of fact is convinced the truth of the fact asserted is more likely true than not.
  - a. Clear and Convincing
  - b. Preponderance of the Evidence
  - c. Probable Cause
  - d. Reasonable Suspicion
36. Where known facts and circumstances, of a reasonably trustworthy nature, are sufficient to justify a man of reasonable caution or prudence in the belief that a crime has been or is being committed.
  - a. Clear and Convincing
  - b. Preponderance of the Evidence
  - c. Probable Cause
  - d. Reasonable Suspicion
37. This is defined as the common-sense conclusions upon which people are entitled to rely. This requires facts or circumstances that give rise to more than a bare, imaginary, or purely conjectural suspicion.
  - a. Clear and Convincing
  - b. Preponderance of the Evidence
  - c. Probable Cause
  - d. Reasonable Suspicion

38. Regarding the duty of intellectual inquiry, the formula  $P \times G = B$  means:
- The potential times the greatness equals the Bible
  - The probability times the gravity equals the burden
  - The potential times the gravity equals the burden
  - The probability times the greatness equals the burden
  - The Klingons times the Romulans equals Star trek re-runs
39. The Bible speaks with its own authority as a proof of its inspiration
- Self Authenticating Document
  - Testimony of the Holy Spirit
  - The Historicity of the Bible
  - The Unity of the Bible
40. Since archaeology confirms the Bible and no archaeological find has ever invalidated a biblical teaching, this is considered a proof of its inspiration
- Self Authenticating Document
  - Testimony of the Holy Spirit
  - The Historicity of the Bible
  - The Unity of the Bible
41. (T/F) Most every academic discipline operates on a standard of Absolute Certainty or Psychological Certainty as a standard of proof for its discipline, so Christians should be held to this standard to have a justified belief in the inerrancy of the Bible.
- True
  - False
42. Regarding principles for resolving Bible difficulties, the issue of natural scientists formerly believing in a flat earth was given as an example of which principle:
- The Bible is innocent until proven guilty
  - Fallible Interpretation v. Fallible Revelation
  - Difficult Passage & the Analogy of Faith
  - Assuming the unexplained is unexplainable
  - A Partial Report is not a False Report
43. Regarding principles for resolving Bible difficulties, the example of the discovery of alphabetic inscriptions in Sinai Turquoise mines dating to the second millennium BC was given to refute the idea the Moses could not have written the Pentateuch. This was given as an example of which principle:
- The Bible is innocent until proven guilty
  - Fallible Interpretation v. Fallible Revelation
  - Difficult Passage & the Analogy of Faith
  - Assuming the unexplained is unexplainable
  - A Partial Report is not a False Report
44. (T/F) The Critical Text approach to textual criticism, as opposed to the Majority Text approach, emphasizes the principle that manuscripts should be “weighed,” rather than “counted.”
- True
  - False

45. (T/F) One of the basic principles of textual criticism is that the more difficult reading is more likely to be the original reading because scribes in the ancient world more likely changed a difficult theological reading to an easier, more acceptable one.
- True
  - False
46. The writings of the Apostolic Fathers and the Ante-Nicene Fathers are considered to be good sources for reconstructing the text of the Bible because:
- Their writings contain thousands of citations of the New Testament
  - They, as Church Fathers, have the authority to say what Scripture is and is not
  - They wrote their works close to the time of the Ecumenical Councils, which recognized the correct canon of Scripture.
  - All the Above
  - A and b only
47. This Old Testament manuscript family is characterized by its “Dynamic Equivalence” style of translation
- The Massoretic Texts
  - The Septuagint Texts
  - The Samaritan Pentateuch
  - The Dead Sea Scrolls
48. This New Testament Manuscript Family of texts is represented by some of the oldest New Testament texts, including Codex Sinaiticus and Codex Vaticanus, both dating back to the 4<sup>th</sup> Century.
- The Proto-Alexandrian Text
  - The Western Text
  - The Byzantine Text
  - The Alexandrian Text
  - The Caesarean Text
49. The King James Bible reflects this family of texts:
- The Proto-Alexandrian Text
  - The Western Text
  - The Byzantine Text
  - The Alexandrian Text
  - The Caesarean Text