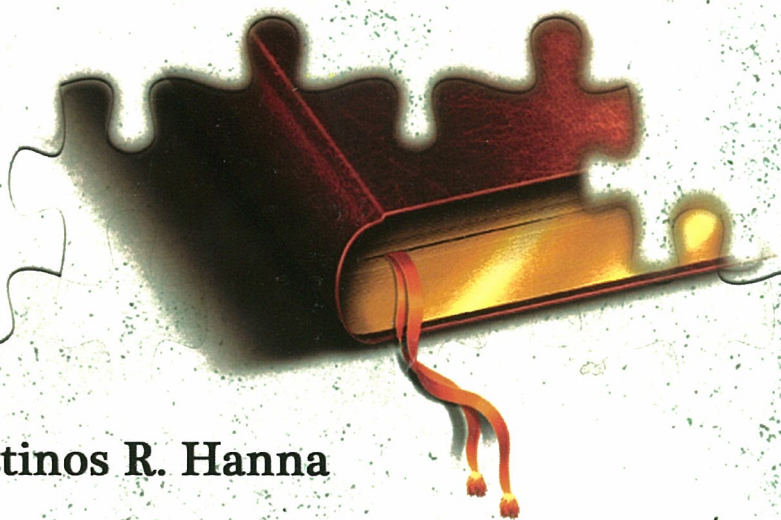




**Bible Study through Questions**

# **The Wisdom & Poetic Books**

**Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Songs of Solomon**



**Fr. Augustinos R. Hanna**

# Introduction

The Wisdom and Poetry books -- Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Song of Solomon, are among the most popular and practical books in the entire Old Testament. They are five books written by three men who are Job, David and Solomon.

The main theme in them is "**The fear of God**". For instance compare these four verses:

- (1) Job 28:28, "Behold, **the fear of the Lord**, that is wisdom, and to depart from evil is understanding."
- (2) Psalm 111:10, "**The fear of the Lord** is the beginning of wisdom."
- (3) Proverbs 9:10, "**The fear of the Lord** is the beginning of wisdom....."
- (4) Ecclesiastes 12:13, "Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter; **Fear God and keep His commandments**, for this is the whole duty of man."

Regarding the book of Songs, while it does not mention even the name of God, yet it shows us how much God had sanctified the creation of the human body and emotions; as a type of the holy love between God and His church or the human soul.

**The book of Job** wrestles with the problem of suffering and pain, and we can find echoes to that in the books of Psalms (like Psalm 73), Proverbs (11:31) and Ecclesiastes (7:1-4; 9:12).

No one has ever written better than Carlyle about the book of Job when he said: "I call this book... one of the grandest things ever written with pen. One feels indeed as if it were not Hebrew-such a noble universality, different from ignoble patriotism, or sectarianism, reigns in it. A noble book, all men's book! It is our first, oldest

statement of the never-ending problem of man's destiny and God's ways with him here on this earth. And all in such free, flowing outlines; grand in its sincerity, in its simplicity...Sublime sorrow, sublime reconciliation; oldest choral melody, as of the heart of mankind, so soft and great; as the summer midnight, as the world with its seas and stars! There is nothing written, I think, in the Bible or outside of it, of equal literary merit."

***The Book of Psalms*** is a book of praise' songs, worship for God's love, kindness and benefits.

***Proverbs*** is a practical book of wisdom dealing with daily actions and problems facing mankind.

***Ecclesiastes*** is a philosophical book about the meaning of life and man search for meaning apart from God His Creator and the vanity of life under the sun and it draws our attention to the life above the sun. Moreover, all the wisdom books are full of types and prophecies about Christ.

**Studying the Bible through questions and answers** helps the beginners to search and understand the Bible by an easy, fast and interesting way.

Finally, I would like to thank my brother Raouf R. Hanna for reviewing this book and to thank my dear friend Hany H. Solomon a for the design of the book, May God bless them richly.

I pray that God may use it a blessing to everyone who reads it.

***Fr. Augustinos R. Hanna***

St. John Church in Covina, California

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# (1) The Book of Job

2000 - 1800 B.C.

## 1. The Book of Job is one of:

- A) The historical books.
- B) The first of the wisdom and poetry books.
- C) The prophetic books.
- D) None of the above.

## 2. The Book of Job is called:

- A) The philosophical argument about suffering among four friends.
- B) The book of the satanic temptations.
- C) The pharmacy of the Holy Bible.
- D) The victory of faith and patience.

## 3. Job was contemporary to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob who lived about 2,000 years before Christ. Scholars believe that, because of the following:

- A) There is no mention of the Law of Moses or of Israel.
- B) His possessions were counted in sheep, camels, oxen, donkeys and servants.
- C) There is no reference to the Tabernacle or to the Temple, but only to the burnt offerings which were known in the time of Noah and Abraham.
- D) Job lived to be 200, which is close to Abraham's 175 and Isaac's 180 years.
- E) All of the above.

**4. Do you think that Job and his story were real?**

- A) No, because some modern critics claim it is a legend with an educational goal.
- B) Yes, because he was mentioned in the Book of Ezekiel with Noah and Daniel (Ezek.14:14, 20), and also in the Letter of James in the New Testament (5:10, 11).
- C) Yes, because the Bible does not teach us from legendary personalities.
- D) None of the early church fathers ever made such a claim.
- E) Job's story is a great piece of art, literature, drama, philosophy and poetry, which discusses the mystery of suffering in the world and especially of the righteous. It is founded on historical facts.
- F) All except (A).

**5. If Job was the author of the book bearing his name, then the Bible must be written over a period of:**

- A) 2,100 years.
- B) 1,600 yrs.
- C) 3,000 yrs.
- D) 1,900 yrs.

**6. Chapter one of the book of Job tells us that Job has all the following, EXCEPT:**

- A) Seven sons.
- B) Seven thousand sheep.
- C) Three daughters.
- D) Two wives.

**7. Why did Satan take an interest in Job?**

- A) Because he felt that Job would be an easy prey.
- B) Out of envy, because God praised Job highly.
- C) Job attacked Satan by calling the people to know God.
- D) Satan is full of all deceit and fraud and an enemy of all righteousness who does not cease to pervert the straight ways of God (Acts 13:10).

**8. Does Satan have an absolute authority over us?**

- A) No. The story of Job tells us that he has limitations.
- B) St. Paul's thorn in the flesh says no, but it happened with God's permission and for certain wisdom (2 Cor.12:7).
- C) Jesus said to Peter, "Satan has asked for you, that he may sift you as wheat..." (Luke 22:31).
- D) The healing of the demon-possessed man of Gadarenes, proves that the devil can do nothing without God's Permission (Luke 8:26-33).
- E) All the above.

**9. Can the devil enter the church and tempt the believers?**

- A) No, because he cannot stand prayers and praising God.
- B) No, because he fears the Gospel and the cross.
- C) Yes, because the story of Job tells us that he entered in the presence of God and Angels.
- D) Yes, but with certain limits and by God's permission.

**10. Job lost in the first satanic attack:**

- A) Many servants
- B. His ten sons and daughters
- C) His house and office
- D. Sheep and cattle
- E) All, except (C)

**11. What happened to Job in the second satanic assault?**

- A) He was stricken with a painful disease and his body became covered with boils.
- B) He got paralyzed
- C) He lost his faith.
- D) He blasphemed because of the severe pain.

**12. What was Job's answer to his wife's strange advice to curse God and die?**

- A) "As for me, I shall serve the Lord"
- B) "I will endure this evil since my life will end soon"
- C) "You speak as one of the foolish women speaks. Shall we indeed accept good from God, and shall we not accept adversity?"
- D) None of the above.

**13. The earliest book in the Bible, regarding contents was:**

- A) Job
- B) Genesis
- C) Tobias
- D) Ezra

**14. The book of Job tells us of a man who:**

- A) Lost his wealth, health, children and dignity.
- B) Kept wrestling with the question WHY?
- C) Discussed the problem of suffering and pain deeply.
- D) Challenged God's wisdom but stayed faithful.
- E) All of the above.

**15. Under the horrible pain and grief, and the provocation of his friends, how did Job act:**

- A) He fell to the ground and worshipped and said, "The Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord", and did not charge God with wrong.
- B) He defended himself and attacked his friends.
- C) He cursed his birthday and praised the dead who built pyramids for themselves as graves.
- D) All of the above.

**16. Job was rich in worldly and spiritual things, but his weak point was:**

- A) His lack of faith.
- B) Self-righteousness.
- C) Lack of patience.
- D) Selfishness.

**17. What was the main theme in Job's friends' talks?**

- A) Comfort and Encouragement.
- B) Blaming Job and his children.
- C) Accusing him falsely of sins he did not commit.
- D) Explaining the concept of rewards and punishment of their era.
- E) All except (A).

**18. The first of Job's friends to speak was Eliphaz. Which of the following best paraphrases his words to Job?**

- A) Your suffering was due to your hidden sins, and you should accept God's punishment.
- B) What a man sows, that he will reap.
- C) It is natural that both the righteous and sinner suffer.
- D) Happy is the man whom God corrects and chastens.
- E) All except (C).

**19. After Eliphaz finished, Job spoke again. His message was about what things?**

- A) His concern about what will happen when he dies.
- B) The extent of his horrible suffering, pain and grief.
- C) A cry for sympathy from his friends.
- D) Why God is trying him.
- E) B & C

**20. The message of Bildad (Job's second friend) was:**

- A) God is fair and does not pervert justice.
- B) You are neither the first nor the last one to suffer.
- C) Those who forget God will be destroyed.
- D) Who can know the mind of God? We are ignorant and of yesterday.
- E) Though your beginning was small, yet your latter end would increase abundantly.
- F) All except B.

**21. After Job mourned his miserable life, he addressed his friends, referring to them as:**

- A. Friends who are life brothers.
- B. Miserable comforters and talkative.
- C. Self-righteous neighbors.
- D. Scorners.
- E) B & D

**22. The book of Job contains prophecies about Christ as:**

- A) A Redeemer.
- B) Reconciler and Mediator .
- C) The Risen Lord.
- D) All.

**23. In chapter 22, Eliphaz falsely accused Job of all the following EXCEPT:**

- A) Killing the innocent.
- B) Stripping the naked of their clothing.
- C) Withholding bread from the hungry.
- D) Sending widows away empty.

**24. Job said that once his testing was over, he would:**

- A) Be whole again and favored by God.
- B) Have tried every "boil remedy" known to man.
- C) Never again question the wisdom of God.
- D) Come forth pure as gold.

**25. In chapters 29-31, Job discussed all of the following EXCEPT:**

- A) The happiness of his past.
- B) The people who used to respect him now mock him.
- C) The people of his household whom God destroyed.
- D) His righteousness concerning sexual immorality.

**26. Why did Elihu, a fourth visitor, wait until everyone had spoken before he addressed Job and the others?**

- A) He did not know Job well as the others.
- B) He liked getting the last word.
- C) He entered late into the debate.
- D) He was young and respected the elderly.

**27. Elihu was upset with the overall conversation for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:**

- A) He believed that prayer was more effective than discussion.
- B) He felt that Job justified himself rather than God.
- C) The other three had falsely condemned Job.
- D) The other three had no convincing answers.
- E) Job's trials were not a punishment but for purification.

**28. Elihu addressed Job's ideas in chapters 32-37, which of the following was *NOT* among his answers?**

- A) "You have no right to question God."
- B) Satan is your tempter, and you should blame him.
- C) "God will not commit iniquity."
- D) "God righteously disciplines all His people."
- E) "Will you condemn Him who is most just?"

**29. Finally, God spoke and answered Job's request. What form did He take?**

- A) An angel
- B) A voice from a whirlwind
- C) A dream.
- D) Lightning and thunder

**30. In chapters 38-41, God showed Job His ultimate wisdom, power and providence through asking him 30 questions about:**

- A) The foundations of the earth.
- B) The sea, the clouds, the wind, the stars and the snow.
- C) The gates of death and the shadow of death.
- D) The realm of animals and birds.
- E) All the above

**31. What three things occurred after God had finished speaking to Job?**

- A) Job repented and declared his ignorance.
- B) God commanded Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar to make a sacrifice because He disliked their opinions.
- C) God told Eliphaz that Job would pray for him and his friends.
- D) Job saw Satan fleeing away after his defeat.

**32. God blessed Job after his adversity with:**

- A) Old age, He gave him 140 more years.
- B) Healing and restoring his health.
- C) He gave him seven sons and three beautiful daughters.
- D) Doubled the amount of his sheep, oxen and camels. Because they perished, but did not double his children because the former ones live in heaven.
- E) All the above.

**33. The Book of Job contained many vital questions which find their answers in the New Testament:**

- A) If a man dies, shall he live again?
- B) How can a man be righteous before God?
- C) Does it seem good to You that You should oppress?
- D) Is there any mediator between us, who may lay his hand on us both?
- E) For what is a man profited if he gains the whole world and loses his own soul?
- F) All except (E).

**34. St. Paul answered Job's previous questions in full detail:**

- A) Regarding the resurrection, he explained this in a whole chapter in 1 Cor. 15., and in 1 Thess. 4:13-16.
- B) How can a man be justified and be righteous; he answered in the whole letter to the Romans and especially in chapters 3, 4 and 5.
- C) He said that God has no favoritism and He is fair.
- D) Paul also talked much about Christ as a Mediator and Reconciler in Colossians 1:20; 2 Cor. 5:19, 20; 1Tim. 2:5.
- E) All the above.

**35. Which is the wrong statement in the following?**

- A) Job had a strong case, but he handled it poorly.
- B) Job's friends had poor case, but they defended it strongly.
- C) The Lord said to Job's friends, "You have not spoken of Me what is right, as My servant Job has!"
- D) Job praised his friends for their wonderful condolences.

**36. The life of man was described in the Book of Job as:**

- A) He dwells in a house of clay; his foundation is in the dust, crushed before a moth.
- B) Are not his days like a hired man?
- C) His days are swifter than a weaver's chattel.
- D) As the cloud disappears and vanishes away.
- E) My days are but a breath.
- F) My days are swifter than a runner.
- G) Man is of few days and full of trouble...he comes forth like a flower and fades away; He flees like a shadow and does not continue.
- H) All the above.

**37. Job prophesied about Christ in the following verses *EXCEPT* one:**

- A) "For He is not a man, as I am...nor is there any mediator between us who may lay his hand on us both" (9:32, 33).
- B) "For I know that My Redeemer lives, and He shall stand at last on the earth..." (19:25).
- C) He says, 'Deliver him from going down to the pit; I have found a ransom. His flesh shall be young like a child's....for He restores to man His righteousness...I have sinned and perverted what was right and it did not profit me, He will redeem his soul...and his life shall see the light" (33:24-28).
- D) "But now they mock at me, men younger than I, whose fathers I disdained to put with the dogs of my flock" (30:1).

**38. If we compared Job's patience with Christ's; we will find all the following are right *EXCEPT* one:**

- A) Job cursed the day of his birth; but Christ said, "Shall I not drink the cup which My Father has given Me? (Job 3:1& John 18:11).
- B) Job argued much with his friends defending himself; while Christ (who is the Word of God) kept silent.
- C) Job bragged of his works; while Christ did not.
- D) Job attacked his friends; but Christ did not attack anyone, even His enemies.
- E) Job's patience was as great as the patience of Christ.

**39. In the final chapters from 38 to 41, God asked Job thirty questions to show him WHAT?**

- A) God's greatness as the Almighty Creator.
- B) God's infinite wisdom in His amazing creation and His providence in caring for every creature.
- C) Job's ignorance and littleness.
- D) God's great mercy, kindness and compensation.
- E) All of the above.

**40. Could Job answer the Lord's previous questions?**

- A) He answered 20 questions out of the 30.
- B) He answered 10 of them.
- C) He answered only 3.
- D) He could answer NONE.

**41. The verses Job 26:7&10 that say "God hangs the earth on nothing" and it is a sphere, are great proof:**

- A) That the Bible is the true word of God, inspired by the Holy Spirit, because it contained scientific information, which preceded science by a very long time .
- B) Job lived 4,000 thousands of years before Isaac Newton who discovered the Law of Gravity.
- C) Also, Isaiah who lived 800 years B.C talked about the earth as a circle and round, before science.
- D) St. Peter talked about the elements will be divided and melt, before science discovered that.
- E) All of the above.



**42. The Book of Job teaches us mainly the following lessons, which are confirmed in the New Testament:**

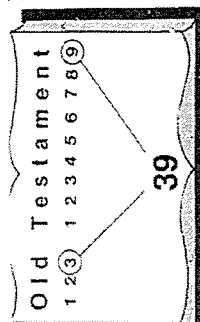
- A) To be, "faithful until death and you will have the crown of life" (Rev. 2:10).
- B) "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed to us" (Romans 8:18).
- C) God, as a compassionate Father did not get angry with Job, despite all his harsh words against Him, because He understands the pressure of our suffering and pain and knows our weakness (Heb. 2:18).
- D) Unless Job had suffered; his virtues of faith and patience would not have been revealed.
- E) Job passed his hard test with great honor. St. John Chrysostom described him as a "Martyr without shedding of blood"
- F) St. James says about Job, "You have heard of the perseverance of Job and seen the end intended by the Lord- that the Lord is very compassionate and merciful" (James 5:11, see also Mark 13:13).
- G. All the above.

**43. Our Coptic Orthodox Church honors Job through her services in all these occasions, *EXCEPT*:**

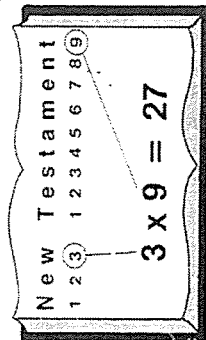
- A) Reading James 5 about him in the sacrament of Anointing the Sick (Unction of the Sick or Kandeel).
- B) Calling Wednesday of the Holy Week, the "Wednesday of Job", because the church used to read the entire book of Job in that day.
- C) We mention the name of Job in the evening prayers every night during the Holy Week.
- D) We mention his name in many of our doxologies.
- E) In her readings during the Lent and in the Liturgy of the Nayrouz Feast.
- F) All of the above.

**44. Some scholars think that the book of Job was written in Arabic:**

- A) for the land of OZ was in Arabia.
- B) Job and the names of his friends are Arabian.
- C) Its Arabic language is magnificent.
- D) We will know for sure when we meet him in heaven!
- E) All.



"As the deer pants for the water brook,  
so my soul pants for Thee, O God"  
(Ps. 42:1).



## DIVISIONS DESCRIPTIONS

LAW	.....	FOUNDATION
HISTORY	.....	EXPLANATION
POETRY	.....	ASPIRATION
PROPHECY	.....	EXPECTATION
GOSPELS	.....	MANIFESTATION
HISTORY	.....	FORMATION
LETTERS	.....	EXHORTATION
PROPHECY	.....	CULMINATION

## Answers to Job Question

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. B                                | 23. A (22:6, 7)                    |
| 2. C                                | 24. C (42: 2-6)                    |
| 3. E (Gen. 25:7, 35:28)             | 25. C                              |
| 4. F                                | 26. D (32:4, 6,7)                  |
| 5. A (Job 2,000+Rev.100 BC)         | 27. A (32: 2, 3)                   |
| 6. D                                | 28. B (33:13; 34:10, 17)           |
| 7. B & D                            | 29. B (38:1)                       |
| 8. E                                | 30. E                              |
| 9. C & D                            | 31. A, B, C (42:1-13)              |
| 10. E (Job 1:12-19)                 | 32. E (42:10-17)                   |
| 11. A (2:7)                         | 33. F (14:14; 25:4, 9:33)          |
| 12. C (2:10)                        | 34. E                              |
| 13. B                               | 35. D                              |
| 14. E                               | 36. H (4:19; 7:1,6,7; 14:1,2)      |
| 15. D                               | 37. D                              |
| 16. B (He knew that he was perfect) | 38. E                              |
| 17. E                               | 39. E                              |
| 18. E                               | 40. D                              |
| 19. E                               | 41. E (Isaiah 40:22; 2 Peter 3:10) |
| 20. F                               | 42. G                              |
| 21. E (16:2, 3, 20)                 | 43. E                              |
| 22. D (9:31; 19:25; 33:24-28)       | 44. E                              |



## (2) The Book of Psalms

1500 - 444 B.C.

### 1. The Authors of the Psalms are:

- A) The Holy Spirit      B) Moses      C) David  
D) Solomon      E) Asaph      F) Sons of Korah      G) All....

### 2. The book of Psalms contains:

- A) 150 Psalms      B) 90      C) 151      D) 100

### 3. By inspiration of the Holy Spirit, David wrote:

- A) The whole book of Psalms.  
B) Almost half of the Psalms (73 that bear his name).  
C) Only 41 psalms.      D) None of the above.

### 4. The Book of Psalms covers:

- A) History      B) Prophecy      C) Prayers and praises  
D) Wisdom      E) Human experience in all circumstances  
F) All of the above.

### 5. The Book of Psalms is called in original Hebrew, "Sepher Tehillim" which means:

- A) The book of praises      B) The book of prayers  
C) The Book of joy      D) The book of worship

**6. How many verses from the book of Psalms did Christ quote or refer to while hung on the cross?**

- A) 7                      B) 5                      C) 3                      D) 1

**7. Even Satan quoted from the book of Psalms:**

- A) During Jesus' temptation                      B) In the Synagogue  
C) When he was cast out from a demon-possessed man  
D) All of the above

**8. According to Psalm 1, a man who "walks not in the counsel of the ungodly, and his delight is in the Law of the Lord," was compared to:**

- A) An angel                      B) A monk  
C) A tree planted by the water                      D) A house built on the rock

**9. Who was David fleeing from when he wrote in Psalm 3, "Lord, how they have increased who trouble me?"**

- A) His son Solomon                      B) His son Absalom  
C) King Saul                      D) The Hebrew FBI

**10. Which three Psalms did David write after falling in adultery:**

- A) Psalms 1, 3 & 5                      B) Psalms 2, 4 & 8  
C) Psalms 50, 60 & 70                      D) Psalms 6, 32 & 51

**11. From Psalms 14 & 53, "The fool has said in his heart" that:**

- A) There is no good or evil                      B) There is no God  
C) There is no heaven or hell                      D) There is no death

**12. The word of God was likened in Psalm 19 to:**

- A. Fine gold                      B) Honeycomb  
C) A sword                      D) A lamp  
E) (A) & (B)

**13. Psalm 19 says that the heavens declare:**

- A) The beauty of God                      B) The judgment of God  
C) The purity of God                      D) The glory of God

**14. Psalm 22 is considered prophetic regarding the crucifixion of Christ. Which of the following describes it?**

- A) "My God My God, why have You forsaken Me?"
- B) "He trusted in the Lord, let Him rescue Him"
- C) "I will declare Your name to My brethren"
- D) "They pierced My hands and My feet"
- E) "They divide My garments among them, and for My clothing they cast lots."
- F) All the above except (C).

**15. By comparing the description of the Divine Shepherd of Psalm 23 with John 10, there are similarities in:**

- A) Christ is the Good Shepherd who covers all our needs.
- B) The Divine Shepherd gives his flock full satisfaction.
- C) This Shepherd is the Savior of the soul.
- D) He is the greatest leader, provider and protector.
- E) All the above.

**16. The King of Glory, in Psalm 24, is depicted in His:**

- A) Resurrection
- B) Ascension to heaven
- C) Crucifixion
- D) Second coming.

**17. In Romans 4, St. Paul quoted from Psalm 32 because it explains:**

- A) Justification
- B) Sanctification
- C) Glorification
- D) Condemnation

**18. Psalm 32 is important because David says in it, "Blessed is he..."**

- A) "...Whose happiness is in his honesty?"
- B) "...Whose heart cries out to the Lord?"
- C) "...Whose transgression is forgiven, his sin is covered; to whom the Lord does not impute iniquity."
- D) St. Paul explained in Romans 4, the justification from this Psalm because it includes forgiveness, counting our sins on Christ the Redeemer, and imputing His righteousness to us."
- E) All the above.

**19. Psalm 34 has great blessings; among them are:**

- A) Deliverance from all our fears.
- B) Answering our prayers in the time of trouble.
- C) The angel of the Lord encamps around those who fear Him and delivers them.
- D) Keeping the tongue from evil prolongs life and safety.
- E) All the above.

**20. David stated in Psalm 37 that if you “delight yourself in the Lord”:**

- A) He will bless you in thousand ways.
- B) Your life shall be filled with peace.
- C) He shall give you the desires of your heart.
- D) He will pay off all your debts.

**21. Psalm 41 talks about:**

- A) The blessedness of helping the poor.
- B) The betrayal of Judas Iscariot.
- C) Sustenance on the bed of illness.
- D) All the above.

**22. Psalm 42 mentions:**

- A) The longing of the believer to God as the deer to the water brooks.
- B) Getting a fax from Job talking about his patience.
- C) Cain’s murder trial.
- D) Methuselah’s 969’s birthday.

**23. Psalm 45 contains prophecies about Christ:**

- A) You are fairer than the sons of men.
- B) Your throne, O God, is forever and ever.
- C) At Your right hand stands the queen in gold....
- D) All the above
- E) None of the above.

**24. Why did David say in Psalm 51, (NO. 50 in the Coptic Bible), “Create in me a clean heart, O God”?**

- A) He cursed his son Absalom for attempting to overthrow him.
- B) He had his cholesterol checked.
- C) He had just committed adultery with Bathsheba and killed her husband to cover up his crimes.
- D) He slew many enemy soldiers in a recent battle.

**25. Psalm 52, which states: “God shall destroy you forever and pluck you out of your dwelling place”, is applicable to:**

- A) The Devil
- B) Goliath
- C) Haman, Morsy & Bin Laden
- D) All the above.

**26. Solomon wrote two Psalms which are:**

- A) Psalms 40 & 72
- B) 72 & 127
- C) 100 & 105
- D) None

**27. Moses wrote only one Psalm, which is:**

- A) Psalm 147
- B) 130
- C) 102
- D) 90

**28. The famous Psalm 73 of Asaph discusses the complicated puzzle of:**

- A) The continuous war between Israel and the Philistines
- B) The puzzle of prosperity of the wicked and the tribulations of the righteous.
- C) The temporary happiness of the wicked and their eternal destruction.
- D) The temporary suffering of the righteous in this world, and their eternal bliss in heaven with God.
- E) All the above except (A).

**29. Psalm 91 is the greatest Psalm of:**

- A) Persecution
- B) Safety and protection of God for His children.
- C) Fighting against temptations.
- D) Trusting in the Lord.

**30. Many consider Psalm 103 to be “among the crown jewels” of psalms”, for:**

- A) God’s tender mercy.
- B) Praising God.
- C) Thanksgiving.
- D) Seeking revenge.

**31. In which Psalm did David thank the Lord for about ten benefits, among them forgiving, healing, redeeming our lives from destruction etc.,:**

- A) Psalm 111
- B) Psalm 103
- C) Psalm 117
- D) Psalm 150

**32. In Psalm 103, David referred to the following measurements EXCEPT:**

- A) As the heavens are high above the earth, so great is God's mercy toward those who fear Him.
- B) As far as the east is from the west, so far has He removed our sins from us.
- C) As a father pities his children, so the Lord pities us.
- D) As the angels are merciful on birds and flowers, so the Lord is merciful to the oppressed.

**33. Psalms from 105 - 107 are:**

- A) Historical
- B) Prophetic
- C) Poetic
- D) Devotional

**34. Psalm 106:23 described Moses' intercession for his people very clearly when he said:**

- A) God said He would destroy them, had not Moses His chosen one stood before Him in the breach to turn away His wrath lest He destroy them.
- B) God was planning to leave His people because they are stiff-necked, unless Moses interceded for them.
- C) The Lord decided to prevent His people from entering into the Promised Land, except Moses interceded for them.
- D) Moses said to the Lord, if You will not forgive their sins, then blot me out of Your book.

**35. There are three prophecies about Judas Iscariot in these Psalms:**

- A) 1, 2, 3
- B) 41, 55, 109
- C) 61, 72, 100
- D) None of the above.

**36. How many psalms did Asaph, the chief musician in David's temple choir, write?**

- A) 3
- B) 7
- C) 10
- D) 12

**37. What will be in the house of the man who fears the Lord and delights in His commandments, according to Psalm 112?**

- A) Wealth, goodness and mercy.
- B) Light in the darkness
- C) His descendents will be mighty.
- D) All the above.

**38. The Coptic Orthodox Church honors the Psalms and uses them always:**

- A) In the prayers of almost the seven sacraments.
- B) In weddings and funerals.
- C) In the daily seven Agpeya' prayers.
- D) In the Liturgies.
- E) In the hymns and spiritual songs.
- F) All of the above.

**39. Both, the Lord Jesus and St. Paul quoted from this Psalm:**

- A) 2
- B) 8
- C) 110
- D) 118

**40. Those people were mentioned in the Book of Psalms EXCEPT:**

- A. Pharaoh
- B. Jacob & Joseph
- C. Moses & Aaron
- D) Samuel & Solomon
- E. Melchizedek
- F) Michal

**41. According to Psalm 133, what is like precious oil on the head?**

- A) The knowledge of salvation
- B. The fear of God
- C) The dwelling of the righteous together in harmony.
- D) The wisdom

**42. Where were the Israelites in Psalm 137, when they wept over Zion?**

- A) Around the pyramids.
- B) In Jerusalem.
- C) Captives by the rivers of Babylon
- D) In Gaza.

**43. Psalm 150 tells us to praise God with all of the following EXCEPT:**

- A) The trumpet
- B) The flute and harp
- C) Stringed instruments
- D) Loud Cymbals
- E) A loud cry.

**44. Who is the Apostle that said, "Is anyone among you suffering Let him pray. Is anyone cheerful, Let him sing Psalms?"**

- A) St. Peter
- B) St. Jude
- C) St. James
- D) St. John

**45. Who is the Apostle that said twice in two of his letters, "Speaking to one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs....?"**

- A) St. Paul
- B) St. John
- C) St. Peter
- D) St. James

**46. Among the Messianic Psalms are the following EXEPT:**

- A) Psalm 2
- B) 22, 23.24
- C) 72
- D) 110
- E) 118
- F) 121

**47. The word “Selah”, which is repeated in the Psalms means:**

- A) Musical tune.
- B) The whole choir sings
- C) Solo
- D) A moment of vocal pause, while music continues.

**48. Psalm 91 says that if you live “under the shadow of the Almighty,” He will protect you from which of the following:**

- A) Perilous pestilences
- B) Snares of the enemy
- C) War and destruction
- D) Lions and serpents
- E) Slippery roads.
- F) All except E

**49. Psalm 119 is distinguished as:**

- A) The longest psalm composed of 176 verses.
- B) Its focus on the word of God and prayer.
- C) Divided according to the Hebrew Alpha-Beth.
- D) Used by the Coptic Orthodox Church in the Mid-night prayer.
- E) All of the above.

**50. Psalm 119 speaks about the components of God’s word as:**

- (A) The law of the Lord.
- (B) His testimonies
- (C) Precepts.
- (D) Statutes.
- (E) Judgments,
- (F) Commandments.
- (G) Ordinances.
- (H) All

**51. David, in psalm 119, described the word of God as all of the following, EXCEPT:**

- A) Better than gold and silver.
- B) Sweeter than honey.
- C) A lamp to my feet and a counselor.
- D) Salvation, guidance and peace.
- E) Life, safety, wisdom, joy and comfort.
- F) Apple, milk and meat.

**52. Psalms from number 120 to 134 are called the “Psalms of Ascents” or “Songs of Degrees”, because:**

- A) They lift up the spirit to heaven.
- B) They were pilgrim songs for the journeys from all parts of the country to the annual feasts in Jerusalem.
- C) They divide the faithful to different degrees.
- D) They used to sing them while ascending on the steps of the temple.

**53. The key word in psalm 121 is:**

- A) "Keep", which is repeated with its synonyms 6 times.
- B) Keeper                                      C) Preserve                                      D) Help

**54. The last five psalms, in Hebrew and Arabic, start and end with the word "Hallelujah":**

- A) Hallelujah is a Hebrew word that means praise the Lord, or sing to the Lord Jehovah
- B) It is a shout of great joy and thanksgiving.
- C) It is translated in the Septuagint into "Praise the Lord" [The Septuagint is the translation of the OT from Hebrew to Greek done in Alexandria, Egypt 285 BC].
- D) It appeared in the book of Psalms 24 times and appeared in most languages by the same Hebrew word.
- E) The only two words that never change in all languages are, "Hallelujah" and "Amen".
- F) Hallelujah appeared again four times in heaven (Rev. 19 v. 1-6).
- G) All of the above.

**55. How to prove that the psalms are inspired by the Holy Spirit?**

- A) They are part of Holy Bible, which says, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God" (2 Tim. 3:16; 2 Peter 1:20, 21); and both Jews and the Christian Church confirmed their canonicity (legality).
- B) The Lord Jesus quoted twice in the gospel of Mark chapter 12, from the Psalms and said, "David himself said by the Holy Spirit: The Lord said to my Lord Sit at My right hand till I make Your enemies Your footstools"
- C) David, the sweet psalmist of Israel, said in his last words recorded in 2 Samuel 23:1, 2, "The Spirit of the Lord spoke by me, and His word was on my tongue."
- D) The apostles quoted from them and the believers in the Old and New Testaments used them in worship and service.
- E) Besides, the psalms match perfectly and deeply with our human feelings, circumstances and daily experiences of life (joy, grief, fear, sickness and gratitude etc.)
- F) All of the above.

**56. Psalm 116 tells us that 'precious in the sight of the Lord' is:**

- A) The little children                                      B) The offerings of His people
- C) The death of His saints
- D) Listening to the prayer of the humble believer.

**57. In psalms 122 and 133 David was glad for two things:**

- A) When people said to him, "Let us go into the house of the Lord."
- B) When he won victory over Goliath.
- C) When people dwell together in love and unity.
- D) When he collected all the building materials to build the temple of the Lord.

**58. What were the anonymous psalms called?**

- A) They have unknown author.
- B) We have no clue or any historical sources about them.
- C) They have no titles.
- D) Orphan psalms.

**59. Some psalms are very popular from the time of David until now (3,000 yrs), and are helpful for their subject, such as:**

- A) Psalms 1, 19 and 119 about the word of God.
- B) Psalms 6, 32 and 51 for deep repentance.
- C) Psalms 3, 20, 27, 34, 37 and 91, for protection.
- D) Psalms 103, 116 and 118 for praise and thanksgiving.
- E) Psalms 19, 23, 104 and 139 for meditation in God's care.
- F) All.

**60. God said by Jeremiah the prophet, "I am ready to perform My word" (Jer. 1:12). How do you prove from the book of Psalms that God is the Keeper and performer of His word throughout the ages?**

- A) St. Paul, 2,000 years ago quoted in his sermon in the synagogue of Antioch a verse from Psalm 2 and mentioned it by word and number saying, "As it is written in the second Psalm: 'You are My Son, today I have begotten You' (Acts 13:33).
- B) Acts 13:33, means that Psalm number 2, took it's number from the time of David, (1,000 years before Christ and Paul), and kept its same number 2 at the time of Paul, and still has its literal words and number until NOW 3,000 years since David wrote it.
- C) The Lord Jesus referred to the Psalms in Luke 24:44 during His speech with the two disciples of Emmaus expounding the prophecies about Himself.
- D) Jesus said, "Heaven and earth will pass away but My words will by no means pass away" (Matt. 24:30).
- E) Christ also said, "I say to you till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle will by no means pass from the law till all is fulfilled" (Matt. 5:18).
- F) All

**61. Psalms were used in public worship in the early church and until now:**

- A) St. Paul said in 1 Corinthians 14:26, "Whenever you come together each of you has a psalm, has a teaching...let all things be done for edification"
- B) They are used in the Orthodox and Catholic churches in most of their worship and services.
- C) They are used in other churches in songs.
- D) All.

**62. These are examples of some Psalms, which have become part of our daily life and prayers even while driving our cars:**

- A) Prayers through the Agpeya book of prayers.
- B) They are designed to fit all our life circumstances.
- C) They teach us to pray and enrich our prayers.
- D) There are so many of them that are easy to memorize by heart like Psalms 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 32, 34, 37, 51, 73, 91, 103, 117, 121, 123, 124, 125, 127 and 150.
- E) All the above.

**63. Our church sings in its Liturgy from psalm 80:14, 15 (which is written inside the dome of St. John church, Covina, Cal., in English and Arabic) "Return O God of Hosts, look down from heaven and see and visit this vine..." So, what is this vine?**

- A) A true vine
- B) The church
- C) St. Mary
- D) B & C

**64. Psalm 110 contains two prophecies about Christ and He applied one of them to Himself. They talk about:**

- A) His Lordship and victory and equality with the Father.
- B) His miracles.
- C) His unending and everlasting priesthood
- D) His sufferings
- E) Only A & C

## Answers to Psalms Question

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. G (Psa. 3, 46, 72, 73, 90, Mk 12:36)           | 32. D                        |
| 2. A & C (C is right in Coptic version).          | 33. A                        |
| 3. B  | 34. A                        |
| 4. F  | 35. B                        |
| 5. A  | 36. D (Psalms 73-83+50)      |
| 6. C (Psa. 22:1, 31:5 & 69:21)                    | 37. D                        |
| 7. A (Matt. 4:6 & Psa. 91:11, 12)                 | 38. F                        |
| 8. C (Psa. 1:3)                                   | 39. C (Matt. 22 & Heb 7)     |
| 9. B (Title of Psa. 3)                            | 40. F                        |
| 10. D   | 41. C (133:1)                |
| 11. B   | 42. C                        |
| 12. E   | 43. E                        |
| 13. D   | 44. C (James 5:13)           |
| 14. F (C also in Psa. 22 but not about the cross) | 45. A (Eph. 5:19, Col. 3:16) |
| 15. E   | 46. F                        |
| 16. B (Psa. 24:7-10)                              | 47. D                        |
| 17. A   | 48. F                        |
| 18. C   | 49. E                        |
| 19. E   | 50. H                        |
| 20. C Psa. 37:4                                   | 51. F                        |
| 21. D   | 52. B & D                    |
| 22. A Psa. 42:1, 2                                | 53. A                        |
| 23. D   | 54. G                        |
| 24. C (The title )                                | 55. F                        |
| 25. D   | 56. C                        |
| 26. B   | 57. A & C                    |
| 27. D   | 58. D                        |
| 28. E   | 59. F                        |
| 29. B   | 60. F                        |
| 30. A, B & C                                      | 61. D                        |
| 31. B (Psa. 103:3-5)                              | 62. E                        |
|   | 63. B                        |
|   | 64. E (Psa. 110:1 & 4).      |

# (3) The Book of Proverbs

950 - 800 B. C.

## 1. Who is the author of the Book of Proverbs?

- A) The men of Hezekiah king of Judah (prov. 25:1)
- B) 1Kings 4:32 says, that Solomon wrote 3,000 proverbs and his songs were 1005.
- C) Proverbs was a collection of Solomon's, and the ancient Egyptian wise men because Solomon was married to the daughter of Pharaoh.
- D) Solomon was the author of the book (except the last two chapters); God gave him wisdom that exceeded the wisdom of Egypt.

## 2. What is the difference between the proverb and the parable?

- A) The proverb is short and composed of one verse or two, while the parable is usually longer.
- B) The proverb is sharp, with a contrast and easy to memorize by heart.
- C) The parable may be a story that takes 22 verses like the parable of the Prodigal Son (Lk. 15:11-32).
- D) Both have a goal, wisdom and a clear lesson.
- E) All of the above.

## 3. According to chapter 1, what did Solomon say was the beginning of knowledge?

- A. Kindergarten
- B. To listen to your father
- C. The fear of the Lord
- D. The desire to learn

**4. The benefits of Proverbs are all these, except:**

- A) To know wisdom and instruction.
- B) To receive justice and equity.
- C) To give prudence to the simple, discretion to the youth and increase learning to the wise.
- D) To give big lessons in few words.
- E) Good time for amusement.

**5. What was Solomon's advice when sinners entice us?**

- A) To consent
- B) Do not consent
- C) Keep your foot from their path.
- D) Surely, in vain the net is spread for a bird.
- E) All except A

**6. What does Proverbs 1, say about the people who refuse God's call and do not regard His stretched hand of love and disdain all His counsel?**

- A) God will also laugh at their calamity.
- B) When their terror, destruction, distress and anguish come like a storm, they will pray and He will not answer, they will seek Him and they will not find Him.
- C) They shall eat the fruit of their own way.
- D) All the above
- E) None of the above

**7. Solomon said in chapter 2 that wisdom should be sought after, like what? (Two answers)**

- A) Jewels
- B) A pure wife
- C) Silver
- D) Hidden treasures

**8. What prolongs life and grants peace, safety, riches and honor according to the book of Proverbs?**

- A) Keeping God's commandments.
- B) The fear of the Lord.
- C) Wisdom
- D) Mercy and truth.
- E) All of the above.

**9. Proverbs 3 advises us to trust the Lord and not....:**

- A) Commit sin
- B) Lean on our understanding
- C) Brag
- D) Consult everyone

**10. What does Proverb 3:5 mean by leaning not on your own understanding?**

- A) Trust in the Lord with all your heart and do not doubt.
- B) Your own understanding may be wrong.
- C) Seek God's ways and guidance, not your emotions.
- D) Ask your father of confession or spiritual leader.
- E) All the above.

**11. In Prov. 3, mercy and truth should be: (2 answers)**

- A) Bound around your neck.
- B) Inscribed on your wall.
- C) Written on the tablet of your heart.
- D) At your side

**12. According to Proverbs 3, how to honor the Lord?**

- A) By your obedience.
- B) By giving Him enough time.
- C) From your money and first fruits.
- D) By fasting and prayer.

**13. What does Solomon say in Proverbs 3 about what keeping God's commandments does to us?**

- A) Saves us from hell.
- B) Makes us very wise and grants us peace.
- C) Gives us riches.
- D) Prolongs our life and safety.

**14. Proverbs 3, asks us not to despise God's discipline for the following reasons except:**

- A) Because it is necessary for our salvation.
- B) Makes us mature.
- C) It is the proof of God's love and fatherhood.
- D) It is always in our favor and turns to our good.
- E) It is a punishment from God.

**15. What is the difference between discipline and punishment?**

- A) Punishment is for the wicked and evildoers, but discipline is for the children of God.
- B) Both may be harsh and serious, but the results are different.
- C) Psalm 73 and Hebrews 12, best explain that.
- D) All the above.

**16. Proverbs 3:27 teaches us not to withhold good from those to whom it is due, which means:**

- A) Do not postpone your duties and obligations.
- B) Do not say to your neighbor, go and come back and tomorrow I will give it when you are able now.
- C) When you make a vow to God, do not delay to pay it; for God has no pleasure in fools (Eccl. 5).
- D) Moses' Law says, "You shall not oppress a hired servant who is poor and needy...each day you shall give him his wages, and not let the sun go down on it...it is a sin to you" (Deut. 24:14, 15 & James 5:4).
- E) All of the above.

**17. What was the "path of the just" described in chapter 4?**

- A) The road to Paradise.
- B) The path of Moses.
- C) The shining sun, illuminating to the perfect day.
- D) It is the opposite of the way of Cain.

**18. In chapter 4 also, the word of God was likened to:**

- A) The sword of the spirit
- B) The bread of life
- C) Health (medicine) to the flesh
- D) A mirror

**19. Solomon describes the "immoral woman" in chapter 5 with all the following, except:**

- A) She cares not whom she destroys.
- B) Her lips drip honey.
- C) Her feet go down to death.
- D) In the end she is bitter as wormwood; her steps go to hell.

**20. Which of the following are not among Solomon's list of the seven things the Lord hates in chapter 6?**

- A) Proud looks
- B) Alarm clocks
- C) Rumors
- D) A lying tongue
- E) Hands that shed innocent blood.
- F) Creating disputes among brothers.
- G) False witness.

**21. In chapters 6 & 7, Solomon described the sin of adultery in particular, and sin in general as:**

- A) Wounding many and all its victims are strong.
- B) Fatal and killer.
- C) Damaging the reputation
- D) Leading to poverty
- E) All the above.

**22. Chapter 8 describes Christ as the Wisdom of God and says that He loves all those except:**

- A) Who love Him.
- B) Who are wise seeking the truth.
- C) Who come early to Him and find Him.
- D) Who love their enemies.

**23. Chapter 8:22 to the end of it contains prophecies about the Divinity of Christ describing Him as:**

- A) Everlasting.
- B) Co-Creator
- C) Designer and a master craftsman of the universe.
- D) The source of life and satisfaction.
- E) All the above, (note that it took a tough debate between St. Athanasius and Arius in the Council of Nicea, 325 AD).

**24. "Wisdom had built her house," said Solomon in chapter 9, prophesying about Christ establishing His church through the seven sacraments and the Communion. Name three things that she had done:**

- A) Hewn her seven pillars.
- B) Furnished her table.
- C) Slaughtered her meat and mixed her wine.
- D) Cursed the fool and the stubborn who do not believe.
- F) All except (D).

**25. According to chapter 10, what does the blessing of the Lord make a man?**

- A) Rich
- B) Saint
- C) Persecuted
- D) Popular

**26. Whoever spreads slander is a fool, because:**

- A) This is sort of hatred and judging others.
- B) It will not benefit the slanderer and harm the victim.
- C) Love covers a multitude of sins.
- D) We kill the other person by damaging his reputation, instead of praying for him to help him and win his soul.
- E) All the above.

**27. The multitude of words is all the following except:**

- A) Contains many sins.
- B) Proof of foolishness.
- C) A proof of eloquence.
- D) The talkative (babbler) lacks grace from inside.
- E) Every idle word men may speak; they will give account of it in the Day of Judgment.

**28. Proverbs 11:4 tells us that “Riches do not profit in the day of wrath, but righteousness delivers from death”; why?**

- A) This proverb is repeated in Proverbs 10: 2 for its importance.
- B) Riches neither profited the fool rich man, nor the rich selfish man in Luke 16:19; nor King Ahab.
- C) Righteousness saves us from physical and eternal death.
- D) We should not put our hope in riches because it is written in Proverbs 23:4-5, “Do not overwork to be rich because riches certainly make themselves wings and fly away like an eagle”
- E) All.

**29. If the husband is the head of the wife, then the excellent wife is what according to chap. 12?**

- A) A crown above his head.
- B) His heart.
- C) The neck that moves the head.
- D) None

**30. Proverbs 12:10 describes two contrasts:**

- A) The righteous man regards the life of his animal because his heart is tender and kind.
- B) The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel as we see the actions of the Muslim terrorists in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Sudan, Nigeria, and New York.
- C) The Lord Jesus Christ was very tender and kind, not only to the sinners but also towards “a bruised reed and a smoking flax” (Matt. 12:20).
- D) The Letter of St. James 2:13, teaches that “Judgment is without mercy to the one who has shown no mercy”.
- E) A & B

**31. The number 13 makes some people pessimistic, but golden verses (with double 13), prove the opposite like:**

- A) Proverbs 13:13 teaches that “He who despises the word will be destroyed, but he who fears the commandment will be rewarded.”
- B) Mark 13:13, “He who endures to the end shall be saved.”
- C) 1 Cor. 13:13 says: “Now abide faith, hope, love, these three, but the greatest of these is love.”
- D) All these verses need to be memorized by heart and they are against pessimism.

**32. Proverbs 13: 24 says, “He who spares his rod hates his son, but he who loves him disciplines him promptly.” All the following are right, Except:**

- A) Some people paraphrase it with “rod of iron”.
- B) If you used excessive force and used iron, you will be accused of “Child abuse” and the child may call 911, and might be taken from you to a shelter.
- C) This verse focused on disciplining your son as a necessity but did not mention the degree you use.
- D) Misunderstanding and misusing this proverb will harm you and your child together.
- E) Discipline now may include withholding the allowance or taking back the car keys from the stubborn son.

**33. Proverbs 14:34, raises a great motto for all nations, “Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.”**

- A) This slogan fits kings, presidents and governors.
- B) It is necessary for every government or citizen that needs prosperity.
- C) Without righteousness, there will be corruption, mess and oppression.
- D) It is echoed in Proverbs 11:11.
- E) Ignorant nations that disrespect God’s instructions fall in the trash and make their people miserable.
- F) All.

**34. According to Prov. 15:1, what turns away wrath?**

- A) The peace of God.
- B) The wise woman.
- C) A soft answer.
- D) A gift.

**35. What goes before (or leads to) destruction?**

- A) Anger
- B) Pride
- C) Foolishness
- D) Envy

**36. According to chapter 17:15, “He who justifies the wicked, and he who condemns the just.....:**

- A) Both are unfair
- B) Both are corrupt.
- C) Both are abomination to the Lord
- D) Both offend people

- 37. Which of the following is the rest of this proverb: "Houses and riches are an inheritance from fathers, but..." (chapter 19)**
- A) "But wisdom comes from God alone."
  - B) "But grace is from a righteous mother"
  - C) "But a prudent wife is from the Lord."
  - D) "But a foolish son shall squander his wealth."
- 38. Prov. 18:21 says, "Death and life are in the power of" ...what?**
- A) God
  - B) Man
  - C) The tongue
  - D) Satan
- 39. According to Proverbs 20, whoever is led astray by this is "not wise." What does "this" refer to?**
- A) The media
  - B) Wine
  - C) Sexual lust
  - D) Idols
- 40. "It is better to dwell in a corner of a housetop than":**
- A) with a foolish friend.
  - B) "In a house with a contentious woman"
  - C) "In a trunk of a Mercedes"
  - D) "In great houses of evil men"
- 41. "When you sit down to eat with a ruler what should you do if you have strong appetite?**
- A) Do not expose your gluttony, lest you be slain.
  - B) Do not drink wine in excess.
  - C) Ask for a doggie bag.
  - D) Put a knife to your throat.
- 42. "A word fitly spoken" says Solomon, "is like:**
- A) Apples of gold, in settings of silver.
  - B) Like an earrings of Gold.
  - C) Like the cold of snow in time of harvest.
  - D) Like a lovely song sung with a pleasant voice.
- 43. In Proverbs 23:26, God asks of you two things necessary for your salvation:**
- A) Prayer & fasting
  - B) Confession & communion
  - C) Giving Him your heart and observing His ways.
  - D) Repentance and reconciliation with others.

**44. Why does Prov. 24:16 say that “A righteous man may fall seven times and rise again?”**

- A) Seven is a perfect number; so no matter how many times he may fall, yet he will rise again.
- B) The righteous never loses hope in God’s mercy.
- C) If Christ asks us to forgive each other 70X7 times, so how much more He forgives us when we repent and confess our sins.
- D) All of the above (note: some people say it wrong that the righteous falls 7 times every day and rises)!

**45. Proverbs 24:11 teaches us to “deliver those who are drawn toward death” and this is:**

- A) An order and imperative command to serve.
- B) It is like the service of ambulance or fire department.
- C) It is one on one service, which is easy to all.
- D) If you used as an excuse that you do not know how to deliver the sinner, God will punish you considering that you have killed your brother by your negative attitude.
- E) All the above.

**46. What is meant by “Good News” in Prov. 25:25?**

- A) The good news which come from a far land.
- B) Good news of the Gospel coming from heaven.
- C) The success of a son
- D) The marriage of a daughter

**47. Twice in Proverbs 6:6 & 30:24, 25 Solomon and Agur taught us spiritual lessons from the ants, which are:**

- A) Wisdom for preparing their food in the summer.
- B) Getting ready for the future.
- C) Diligence
- D) All the above.

**48. Proverbs 30:4 is a clear prophecy about:**

- A) Christ as the Almighty God Who controls heaven and earth, winds and waters.
- B) Christ’s incarnation and ascension.
- C) Jesus applied it to Himself in John 3:13.
- D) God has a Son whose name was not well known in the Old Testament.
- E) All the above.

**49. The virtuous wife is described in Proverbs 31 as all the following except:**

- A) Very precious and rare to find.
- B) Her husband trusts her for doing him good all her life.
- C) She extends her hand to the poor.
- D) Speaks wisely.
- E) She cannot even think of divorce.

**50. By what did Proverbs liken the lovely woman who lacks discretion?**

- A) Stupid
- B) A sparrow
- C) A clown
- D) As a ring of gold in a swine's snout.

**51. The Book of Proverbs said that the person who wins souls is (or will be):**

- A) Very rich.
- B) Wise.
- C) Successful in life.
- D) Shining like the stars forever

**52. His Holiness Pope Tawadros advised every believer to read a chapter every day from the book of Proverbs (beside their regular readings) because:**

- A) Proverbs consists of 31 chapters, which are equal to the days of the month.
- B) It gives wisdom and instruction.
- C) It teaches us how to deal with God and people.
- D) It will establish the good habit of reading the word of God on daily basis.
- E) All the above.

**53. Chapter 11:31 says, "If the righteous will be recompensed on the earth, how much more the wicked and the sinner?" How do you explain that?**

- A) This verse is similar to 1 Peter 4:18.
- B) It is used in the Sunset Prayer of our Agpeya.
- C) St. Paul explained it in 1 Cor. 11:31, 32, saying, "We are chastened by the Lord, that we may not be condemned with the world."
- D) The righteous is chastened on earth for purification and to prove God has no favoritism, but the wicked will be punished forever in hell.
- E) Asaph, guided by the Holy Spirit, solved this puzzle in Psalm 73.
- F) All,

**54. The lot is mentioned in Proverbs three times, which of the following is NOT among them?**

- A) The lot is cast into the lap, but its every decision is from the Lord.
- B) Casting lots causes contentions to cease, and keeps the mighty apart.
- C) The Promised Land was divided on the tribes of Israel by lot.
- D) The lottery is a sort of gambling.

**55. What of the following is NOT true in the light of Proverbs 16:32 that says, "He who is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he who rules his spirit than he who takes a city."**

- A) This verse encourages us to be patient and have strong self-control.
- B) The thoughts of God are infinitely higher than the thoughts of man (Isa.55:9).
- C) The one who doesn't rush to anger is either a coward or a cold statue.
- D) God gave Solomon largeness of heart like the sand on the seashore (1 kings 4:29).



## Answers to Proverbs Question

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. D (Prov. 1:1; 1Kings 4:30) | 29. A (12:4)                  |
| 2. E                          | 30. E                         |
| 3. C (1:7)                    | 31. A, B, C                   |
| 4. E                          | 32. A                         |
| 5. E (1:10-17)                | 33. F                         |
| 6. D (1:24-32)                | 34. C                         |
| 7. C & D (2:4)                | 35. B (16:18)                 |
| 8. E (3:1-4; 3:13-15)         | 36. C                         |
| 9. B (3:5)                    | 37. C (19:14)                 |
| 10. E                         | 38. C                         |
| 11. A & C (3:3)               | 39. B (20:1)                  |
| 12. C (3:9)                   | 40. B (21:9)                  |
| 13. B, C, D (3:1-4, 13-18)    | 41. D (23:2)                  |
| 14. E (3:11, 12)              | 42. A (25:11)                 |
| 15. D                         | 43. C                         |
| 16. E (3:27, 28)              | 44. A & B                     |
| 17. C (4:18)                  | 45. E                         |
| 18. C (4:22)                  | 46. A & B                     |
| 19. A (5:3-6)                 | 47. D                         |
| 20. B & C (6:16-19)           | 48. E                         |
| 21. E                         | 49. E                         |
| 22. D (8:17- 21)              | 50. D (Prov. 11:22)           |
| 23. E                         | 51. B (Prov. 11:30)           |
| 24. F                         | 52. E                         |
| 25. A (10:22)                 | 53. F                         |
| 26. E                         | 54. C & D (Prov.16:33, 18:18) |
| 27. C                         | 55. C                         |
| 28. E                         |                               |

# **(4) The Book of Ecclesiastes**

**1000 - 900 B. C.**

## **1. Who was the author of Ecclesiastes?**

- A) David
- B) Solomon
- C) Unknown author
- D) An Egyptian wise man

## **2. What is the meaning of "Ecclesiastes"?**

- A) University
- B) Wisdom
- C) Solomon was an Encyclopedia.
- D) A Greek word meaning preacher or orator.

## **3. The author wrote this book in his:**

- A) Youth
- B) Old age
- C) Middle age
- D) Right after he finished Song of Songs.

## **4. Ecclesiastes begins by saying, "All is vanity" and closes the first chapter by concluding:**

- A) Lustful desires are the destruction of youth.
- B) As knowledge increases, so does sorrow.
- C) God's plan is always unknown to man.
- D) The fear of the Lord leads to life.

## **5. How many times are the words "vanity" or vanities mentioned in Ecclesiastes?**

- A) 7 times
- B) 12
- C) 20
- D) 38

**6. In chapter 2, Solomon stated that he tried all these pleasures to gratify himself, except:**

- A) Vineyards
- B) All kinds of fruit trees.
- C) Water pools
- D) Male and female singers.
- E) Wine & music
- F) Conquering his enemies.

**7. The expression “Vanity of vanities” is an expression of emphasis, like:**

- A) Holy of holies
- B) Heaven of heavens
- C) King of kings and Lord of Lords.
- D) All the above

**8. The book of Ecclesiastes is a long explanation for the following verses, except:**

- A) “Whoever drinks of this water will thirst again” (Jn. 4:13).
- B) “My people have committed two evils; they have forsaken Me, the fountain of living waters, and hewn themselves broken cisterns that can hold no water” (Jer. 2:13).
- C) “You drink, but you are not filled” (Hag. 1:6)
- D) “Do not love the world..... The world is passing away (1 Jn.2:15).
- E) The world lies under the sway of the devil.

**9. Was Solomon pessimistic when he said, “All is vanity and grasping for the wind and no profit under the sun?”**

- A) No, because he wanted to turn our attention to what is above the sun.
- B) He meant that life apart from its Creator is void.
- C) He sounds so for repeating it many times.
- D) A & B

**10. The word “vanity”, in the book of Ecclesiastes means all the following, except:**

- A) Evil
- B) Trivial & boring
- C) Void and empty
- D) Temporary & fleeting

**11. What are the two main things that Solomon focused on in chapter 3 of Ecclesiastes?**

- A) War and peace
- B) Justice & oppression
- C) There is a time for everything.
- D) A comparison between the death of man and beast.
- E) C & D

**12. Ecclesiastes 3:11 is a golden verse, for it explains a very important truth:**

- A) God put eternity in the hearts of men to make them long for eternal life, unlike beasts.
- B) Life's problems and questions can only be understood in light of eternity.
- C) That they may have a connection with their Creator, to discover God's will in their lives.
- D) To know that they were made for more than this passing world.
- E) All.

**13. Was Solomon correct in his comparison in Eccl. 3:18-20, between man and beast?**

- A) What happens to men happens to beasts.
- B) One thing befalls them, as one dies, so does the other.
- C) They all have one breath; all go to one place.
- D) All are from the dust, and all return to dust.
- E) Yes, on the physical level only.

**14. The truth regarding the death of man and beast is clear from verses 3:21& 12:7:**

- A) In verse 3:21, he asked, "Who knows the spirit of men goes upward, and the spirit of the beast, goes down to the earth?"
- B) In the Old Testament, life after death was vague besides; the beast has no "spirit" like man. The correct term here is the soul which contains life is in the beast's blood (Lev.17:11& 1Thess. 5:23).
- C) After a period of questioning, Solomon regained his faith and said in the conclusion of his book regarding man, "Then the dust will return to the earth as it was, and the spirit will return to God who gave it" (12:7 & 1Cor. 15).
- D) All of the above.

**15. In chapter 4, why did Solomon praise those who have never existed more than the dead and the living?**

- A) They will not be judged.
- B) They did not see the evil done under the sun.
- C) They did not experience the vanity of this world
- D) None of the above.

**16. In chapter 4, he also said "Two are better than one." The following are good applications, Except:**

- A) In ministry, the Lord Jesus applied that when He sent His disciples two by two (Lk.10).
- B) In testimony, "By the mouth of two or three witnesses the matter shall be established"
- C) In marriage, God said, "It is not good that man should be alone, I will make him a helper comparable to him." (Gen. 2:18).
- D) Practically if they fall, one will lift up his companion (Eccl. 4:10).
- E) They may fight each other.

**17. When you go to the house of God, Solomon advises you to hear God's word rather than:**

- A) To give the sacrifice of fools.
- B) Prophet Samuel rebuked King Saul, saying, "Has the Lord as great delight in sacrifices, as in obeying His voice? To obey is better than sacrifice" (1 Sam.15: 22).
- C) In Hosea 6:6 the Lord said, "I desire mercy and not sacrifice".
- D) The Lord Jesus repeated twice the previous verse in Matthew 9:13 & 12:7; and He used to say, "He who has ears to hear, let him hear"

**18. Ecclesiastes 5:4 &5 confirm all the following rules regarding the vow, except:**

- A) When you make a vow to God, do not delay to pay it.
- B) It is better not to vow than to vow and not pay.
- C) It is a sin to decline; God will not accept excuses and you will be punished.
- D) You can exchange it with a better vow.

**19. According to Solomon, how is a fool recognized from?**

- A) By his many words.
- B) By his simplicity, emptiness & ignorance.
- C) From his evil words.
- D) By reviewing his CV.

**20. In chapter 5:8, he says, "If you see the oppression of the poor, and the violent perversion of justice, how would you act?"**

- A) Go to court.
- B) Complain to the United Nations.
- C) Pray, help as you can and have patience.
- D) Do not marvel for high official watches over high official and higher officials are over them.

**21. In chapter 6, Solomon says, "All the labor of man is for his mouth, and yet:**

- A) His stomach is never full.
- B) His work does not stop.
- C) His soul is not satisfied.
- D) He never says "enough thanks."

**22. In chapters 7 and 9, Solomon praised these things which people hate:**

- A) The day of death better than that of birth.
- B) Going to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting.
- C) A living dog is better than a dead lion.
- D) Sorrow is better than laughter.
- E) All the above

**23. We also share Solomon's opinion that the day of death is better than the day of birth for the following reasons, except:**

- A) Man is born to toil. (Gen. 3:17).
- B) The Holy Spirit says in Revelation 14:13, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord that they may rest... and their works follow them"
- C) The death of the Christian is a departure from the world of vanities to Paradise and that is a promotion and a reward.
- D) Jesus said about Judas, "It would have been good for that man if he had not been born"(Matt. 26)

**24. In chapter 7, Solomon recommended moderation in everything; what were the two statements that he made?**

- A) Do not be overly righteous nor be overly wise
- B) Do not overly drink wine, nor smoke.
- C) Do not be overly wicked, nor be foolish.
- D) A & C

**25. Was Solomon correct when he said in Eccl. 7:28,"One man among a thousand I have found, but a woman among all these I have not found":(meaning one good man/woman)**

- A) Yes, because he was expert in women and he had 700 wives, and 300 concubines (1 Kings 11).
- B) He was talking about women of his time or of the Old Testament in general.
- C) No, he himself admitted in Proverbs 31:10 that the "worth of the virtuous wife, is far above rubies", and "An excellent wife is the crown of her husband" (Prov. 12:4).
- D) No, because the New Testament considers men and women equal and sometimes women are better than men.
- E) It may be a form of exaggeration.

**26. In 9:8, what did Solomon mean by saying, "Let your garments always be white, and let your head lack no oil?"**

- A) He meant it literally.
- B) Put on white garments in summer only.
- C) To live a clean, pure and blessed life.
- D) To be holy and ready for eternity (Rev.7:14).
- E) C & D

**27. In 9:10, he said, "Whatever your hand finds to do, do it with your might", why?**

- A) He wanted you to be active and enthusiastic
- B) Life is very short.
- C) Because there is no work or device or knowledge in the grave where you are going.
- D) All the above
- E) Only B & C

**28. In Ecclesiastes 9:14, 15, Solomon told us a beautiful short story about a city which was besieged by a king who built great snares around it; then a poor wise man was found in it and delivered it by his wisdom. Yet no one remembered that same poor man! How do you understand it?**

- A) It is the only symbolic and prophetic story about the Lord Jesus Christ in this book.
- B) That city stands for our world, and the king who besieged it and built great snares around it was Satan, and the poor, wise deliverer was Christ and yet no one remembered Him.
- C) The right interpretation of this short parable is found in the words of Jesus in Matthew 12:29 and Luke 11:21, 22.
- D) All

**29. In chapter 9, Solomon says: "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong". So, what most controls the fate of men in his opinion?**

- A) Mere luck
- B) God's will.
- C) Time, chance and act of God.
- D) People's skills

**30. What did Solomon warn us from in Eccl. 10:1, “Dead flie putrefy the perfumer’s ointment, so does a little folly to one respected for wisdom and honor?”**

- A) That perfumer was guilty of negligence because he allowed the dead flies to rot his perfume.
- B) The perfumer embarrassed King Solomon when he gave the Queen of Sheba that rotten ointment as a precious gift.
- C) Solomon used to warn us from the “dead flies” and the “little foxes that spoil the vines”.
- D) The dead fly is like a little folly, which destroyed the reputation and lives of Samson; and Ananias, so does what we call small sins like lies, lust, cussing or dirty looks.
- E) All.

**31. What did Solomon mean by Eccl. 10:12, “The lips of a fool shall swallow him up!”**

- A) This is an exaggerated statement.
- B) He explained that in the following verse by saying that his or her words begin with foolishness and end with madness.
- C) Also, in his proverbs he said, “In the multitude of words sin is not lacking” (10:19), and “Death and life are in the power of the tongue” (18:21).
- D) He warned against being a talkative or babbler or else your too many words would cause you harm, and this what Pope Shenouda III said, “A question, which needs one word to answer, do not reply with a lecture.”
- E) All except (A)

**32. The Preacher said in 11:1, “Cast your bread upon the waters, for:**

- A) You have abundant bread.
- B) You will find it after many days.
- C) Let us not grow weary while doing good, for in due season we shall reap if we do not lose heart (Gal. 6:9).
- D) Do good always and forget it; you will be rewarded back one day.
- E) All except (A).

**33. Solomon summarized his conclusion to man at the end of chapter 12, all except:**

- A) Of making many books there is no end, and much study is wearisome to the flesh.
- B) Fear God and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.
- C) God will bring every work into judgment, including every secret thing, whether it is good or evil.
- D) Eat and drink because tomorrow you will die.

**34. Chapter 12 is the most beautiful one in Ecclesiastes. Solomon started with a great advice: “Remember now your Creator in the days of your youth”, for:**

- A) We always forget God in the business of life.
- B) We do not go direct to our Creator in our troubles, although He knows everything and can do everything freely to us out of His love and care.
- C) The days of youth are the days that we are more vulnerable to go astray and drown in youthful lusts.
- D) Because we have no guarantee to live until we reach old age, and if we suddenly die we perish and lose our eternal life.
- E) Enjoying the fellowship with our Creator from the early days of our youth, guarantees us to live a better and longer life free from the bondage of sins and addiction to bad habits and be more fruitful.
- F) All the above.

**35. In chapter 12, Solomon compared between youth and old age from these sides, except:**

- A) Nature: Before the sun (light and heat), the moon (beauty) and stars (hopes) get darkened.
- B) Anatomy of our body: “the keepers of the house tremble (the hands). The strong men bow down (the legs), the grinders cease (teeth), those that look through the windows grow dim (the eyes); the daughters of music are brought low (the tongue).
- C) Daily practice: “The doors are shut in the streets” from verses 4 to 6 (the five senses).
- D) Old age is better than youth for its wisdom.

**36. Some people think that Solomon perished for two reasons:**

**(1) He married 1,000 pagan women and worshipped their pagan gods.**  
**(2) Because his name was not mentioned in the list of the faith heroes in Hebrews 11. What do you think?**

A) Unfortunately true.

B) Unlikely, because Solomon built God's Temple and wrote three sacred books in the Bible.

C) Wrong, because he might not be one of the heroes of faith, yet he repented in his old age and this is understood from Eccl. 12:13 & 14).

D) Wrong, because God declared it explicitly in 2 Samuel 7:14, 15 that: "If he commits iniquity, I will chasten him with the rod of men, but My mercy shall not depart from him as I took it from Saul"

E) All except (A).

**37. Do you think that every single word in the book of Ecclesiastes or Job or the Bible in general, is inspired by the Holy Spirit?**

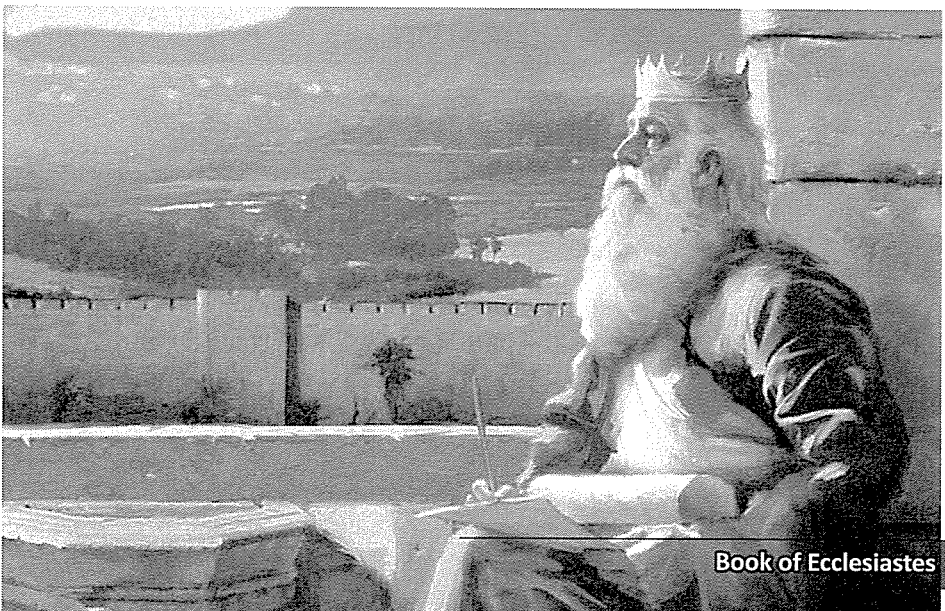
A) Yes, sure, because it is written, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God" (2 Tim. 3:16).

B) No, because the Bible contains some symbolic parts, some sayings of the devil and some wrong answers of Job's friends.

C) According to Matthew 24:35; 5:18; 2 Peter 20, 21, the inspiration of the Holy Spirit is limited to God's words, commandments, prophecies and their events.

D) Not every word or number or phrase is inspired, but the aim is to present the spiritual truth.

E) C & D



## Answers to Ecclesiastes Question

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. B (Eccl. 1:1)       | 20. D           |
| 2. D                   | 21. C           |
| 3. B                   | 22. E           |
| 4. B (1:18)            | 23. D           |
| 5. D                   | 24. D           |
| 6. F                   | 25. E           |
| 7. D                   | 26. E           |
| 8. D                   | 27. E           |
| 9. D                   | 28. D           |
| 10. A                  | 29. C (9:11,12) |
| 11. E                  | 30. E           |
| 12. E (3:1 & 3:21)     | 31. E           |
| 13. E                  | 32. E           |
| 14. D                  | 33. D           |
| 15. B (4:3)            | 34. F           |
| 16. E                  | 35. D           |
| 17. A (5:1)            | 36. E           |
| 18. D                  | 37. E           |
| 19. A (5:3 & 10:12-14) |                 |



## (5) The Book of Song of Solomon

970 - 930 B. C.

**1. According to 1 kings 4, how many songs did Solomon write?**

- A) 7                      B) 150                      C) 500                      D) 1005

**2. The Song of Songs is a book of:**

- A) Regular love story.                      B) Carnal love.                      C) Spiritual love.  
D) According to St. Augustine the relation in the book is an allegory of the marriage between Christ and the church.

**3. The name of this book in Greek and Latin is:**

- A) Song of Solomon.                      B) Song of Songs.  
C) A love story.                      D) Doxology .

**4. The Hebrews prohibited their youth from reading this book lest they misunderstand it, until what age?**

- A) Age 25                      B) 30                      C) 35                      D) 40

**5. There are three main speakers in this book:**

- A) The bride (Shulamite), King Solomon and a chorus of the daughters of Jerusalem.  
B) The two lovers and their friends.  
C) King Solomon, the Queen of Sheba and guards.  
D) Solomon, a shepherdess and her relatives.

**6. This book is a spiritual, symbolic and prophetic book and it is impossible to be about carnal love:**

- A) In the normal love, the lover cannot compare his beloved fiancée with a horse (or else she kicks him).
- B) Also, the woman does not describe her beloved as “white and red” (5:10).
- C) In regular life, the bride’s friends do not seek her beloved.
- D) The throne of the groom was made of wood, gold, silver, purple and its interior paved with love! It is not normal to put these components mixing metals with wood, clothes and love!
- E) All the above.

**7. In chapter 1, the name of the bridegroom was likened with:**

- A) Gold
- B) Wine
- C) Ointment poured forth
- D) Stronghold

**8. The bride described herself as “dark and lovely”, which refer to:**

- A) Her own sins and the beauty of grace.
- B) Dark as the tents of Kedar, made of black goat-skin; and lovely as the curtains of Solomon’s palace.
- C) Dark because the sun of temptations and trials tanned her, and lovely in the sight of her beloved who washed her by His blood.
- D) All of the above.

**9. Why did the groom make His flock rest at noon?**

- A) This is the best time for rest.
- B) Because the sun is hot and strong at noon.
- C) Noon (corresponds to the Jewish 6th hour) is when Christ was crucified, and we find our rest in the cross.
- D) It is the shepherd’s custom.

**10. When her beloved groom answered the previous question, “If you do not know...follow the footsteps of the flock and feed your little goats beside the shepherd’s tents”, He taught us:**

- A) To follow the footsteps of the flock and the shepherds i.e. the early church from the beginning.
- B) To keep the old tradition of the church.
- C) In other words Solomon said it in his Proverbs “Do not remove the ancient landmark” (Prov. 23:10).
- D) The old tradition and church history help us understand God’s will and word.
- E) All the above

**11. Why did the groom liken His “love” with a filly (horse) among Pharaoh’s chariots?**

- A) This female horse is famous for its faithfulness.
- B) It is white (pure), strong, speedy and courageous.
- C) Pharaoh’s horse referred to the Egyptian Church that sacrificed millions of martyrs in the battles of faith.
- D) All of the above.

**12. In chapter 2, the bridegroom described his bride as a lily among thorns, why?**

- A) The church, as well as the Christian is unique and different from the world.
- B) Christians are peaceful but the thorns are harmful.
- C) Thorns have no benefit, no fruit and no shadow, but the lily is pure, beautiful and has a good aroma.
- D) All the above.

**13. The banner of the heavenly bridegroom over His bride (church or the believer) is:**

- A) Love
- B) Joy
- C) Peace
- D) Victory

**14. The bride heard the voice of her beloved coming leaping upon the mountains and hills. What did she mean?**

- A) He is higher than the mountains.
- B) He will come from heaven to accompany her.
- C) He will come after the winter and dark clouds and storms of this troubled world are over and gone.
- D) The voice of the turtledove (eternal peace) is heard in the new land (the heavenly Jerusalem).
- E) All except (A).

**15. Why does chapter 2 warn us of the little foxes?**

- A) The big foxes devour chicken.
- B) They enter through small gaps and spoil the vines.
- C) Little foxes refer to what seem like small sins, but they cause great damage to spiritual life and eternity.
- D) B & C.

**16. Why do Songs 3:6 and 4:6, both mention Myrrh and frankincense alone without gold like the gifts of the Magi? [4 answers]**

- A) Christ alone had gold, frankincense and myrrh to refer to Him (in a prophetic way) as the Messiah, King, Priest and Redeemer.
- B) Myrrh stands for our suffering in the world and frankincense for our faith and worship, which make our suffering and pain acceptable as gift from God.
- C) On earth we are not promised of gold, because we will reign with Christ in heaven.
- D) In heaven we will have only gold as Kings, and frankincense as Priests, without myrrh, i.e., no more suffering and pain.
- E) Any rich atheist can have the three temporarily.

**17. Song 3:9, 10 told us that King Solomon made himself a throne made of wood of Lebanon (cedar), its pillars of silver, its support of gold, its seat of purple and its interior paved with love! How can you interpret that?**

- A) This is other proof that this Book is symbolic, spiritual, and prophetic, or else it will be nonsense.
- B) This throne refers to the cross of Jesus Christ, which is made of Cedar wood that never decays.
- C) The silver pillars stand for Christ's redemption and the gold for His Divinity.
- D) The purple seat refers to the unity between Christ's Divinity and His humanity. The purple is made of two colors, blue and red; blue for His Divinity as coming from heaven, and red for the blood of His humanity.
- E) Its interior paved with love, because love is more precious than gold, silver and purple altogether.
- F) All the above.

**18. In chapter 4, Christ flatters His bride, saying: “Your lips, O my spouse drip as the honeycomb, honey and milk are under your tongue.” So, why honey and milk in particular? All except one:**

- A) Honey refers to sweetness and milk to nutrition.
- B) Our words must be soft and sweet to please people and comfort them; to nurture and edify them.
- C) We should avoid harsh words that provoke anger.
- D) Since our tongues and lips pray and praise God, and taste His body and blood, therefore, they are sanctified and talk the language of the Promised Land.
- E) The honey and milk make a tasty cake.

**19. All the descriptions in Song of Solomon are symbolic and refer to spiritual matters. To what do the wine and milk refer?**

- A) They refer to the blessings of the New Testament.
- B) The wine points to the blood of Christ, and the milk to His word (Matt.26:28 & 1 pet. 2:2).
- C) The Promised Land was flowing milk and honey.
- D) A & B

**20. In chapter 4:12, the bride (which refers to the church or to the soul of the believer), was described as a “garden enclosed, a spring shut up, a fountain sealed”. Are there any spiritual implications in that?**

- A) She is a garden that contains all the fruits of the Holy Spirit, love, joy, peace, etc... (Gal.5:22, 23).
- B) But she is a closed garden, not opened to everyone or to bad thoughts (Psalm 147:13, 14).
- C) She is also a “spring shut up”; a fountain of blessings, not to the public, but to those thirsty for righteousness.
- D) A fountain of living water to satisfy others with knowledge, but sealed against temptation and sin.
- E) All.

**21. Songs 4:16 says, “Awake O north wind, and come O south. Blow upon my garden that its spices may flow out.” What is its best meaning?**

- A) The soul of the believer became Christ’s garden.
- B) The north wind stands for the cold storms of life, and the south wind refers to the summer warm air.
- C) We need both together (tribulation & consolation) to make our garden spices flow and its fruits ripe.
- D) Jesus said, “We played the flute for you.... and lamented....” Both are necessary for our ripeness.

**22. In Song 5:2, the bride says: "I sleep, but my heart is awake" What lessons we learn from that?**

- A) This is one of the applications of the commandment, "Pray without ceasing", and may refer to holy dreams.
- B) If you are sick you may pray while sleeping, and the bride says, "I am lovesick" (5:8).
- C) When we keep the first and the greatest commandment (Deut.6:5; Matt.22:37, 38), we automatically pray and be watchful while awaking or sleeping.
- D) This is laziness when you pray while sleeping.

**23. Also in chapter 5, the bridegroom knocks saying, "Open for Me My sister, My love, My dove, My perfect one; for My head is covered with dew, My locks with the drops of the night." What is the implication of this statement? All except:**

- A) Our heavenly bridegroom always calls His bride with sweet names, offering love and encouragement.
- B) It echoes Christ's call in Revelation 3:20, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock...."
- C) The bride was lukewarm and left Him knocking long time without opening the door to Him!
- D) His love and sweet words broke the ice of her heart that she got up and opened her heart to Him.
- E) Sometimes he breaks the door.

**24. What does this symbolize when the bride, describes her groom, 'My beloved is white and red'?**

- A) Christ was described twice in Daniel 7:9 and Revelation 1:14 as white as snow and pure wool.
- B) This description proves the symbolism of this book.
- C) The white color refers to Christ as Holy and Ancient of Days, while the red to His blood which was shed on the cross.
- D) All of the above.
- E) None of the above.

**25. In chapter 6, the daughters of Jerusalem asked the bride, “Where her beloved has gone to seek him with her” How do you comment on that?**

- A) This is other evidence that this book is symbolic and spiritual, because in practical life no woman accepts that other women seek her husband.
- B) When others see our great love for our Savior, they seek Him too with us.
- C) The faithful servant of Christ feels great joy when all people seek for his/her Savior.
- D) They believe in polygamy.
- E) All except D

**26. “I am my beloved’s, and my beloved is mine?”**

- A) This is the greatest mutual ownership.
- B) We belong to Christ twice; for He created us then He redeemed us.
- C) Christ belongs to us, because He shared our nature, and through faith, baptism and communion, we abide in Him.
- D) This verse is applicable to married people only.
- E) All except (D).

**27. In Song 6:5, the Bridegroom says to His bride, “Turn your eyes away from Me, for they have overcome Me.” This strange statement is best interpreted as:**

- A) “The effective, fervent prayer of a righteous man avails much” (James 5:16).
- B) God is overcome by our persistent, humble prayer.
- C) God cannot reject a prayer of a repentant person.
- D) “One who turns away his ear from hearing the law, even his prayer shall be an abomination” (Prov. 28:9).

**28. In Song 6:10 the Bridegroom compliments His bride saying, “Who is she who looks forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, awesome as an army with banners?”**

- A) He is talking about the soul of the believer.
- B) He was talking about the church.
- C) Elijah, John the Baptist and St. Paul were awesome and feared by kings and governors.
- D) The Christian must gather all these, to be as the morning bright and full of new hope; as the moon beautified with virtues; as the sun in light, warmth and purity, having strength, dignity and awe like an army with banners of victory.

**29. In 6:9 why did the groom call His bride “My dove, my perfect one, the daughters saw her and called her blessed, the queens praised her.”**

- A) These are the characteristics of Virgin Mary.
- B) The dove refers to meekness, purity and peace.
- C) This description is also applicable to the church and to each true member in it.
- D) God sees us perfect and without blemish in Christ’s grace and righteousness.
- E) All of the above.

**30. In Song 7:7, why did Solomon liken the stature of his beloved with a palm tree?**

- A) The palm tree stands higher than all other trees and so the believer lives above the world standards.
- B) The palm tree is straight (Orthodox), ever green, fruitful and its branches represent peace and victory.
- C) When children throw stones at the palm tree; it repays them dates, to recompense good for evil.
- D) Solomon learned that from his father David when he said in psalm 92:12, “The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree.”
- E) All.

**31. The book of Song is full of beautiful scenes of nature, plants and animals. If you could count them, you will be surprised to find:**

- A) 28 kinds of plants, trees, fruits, flowers and lilies.
- B) 14 kinds of animals.
- C) 12 plants & 8 animals.
- D) 20 & 20

**32. A relative asked in 8:5, “Who is this coming up from the wilderness, leaning upon her beloved?”**

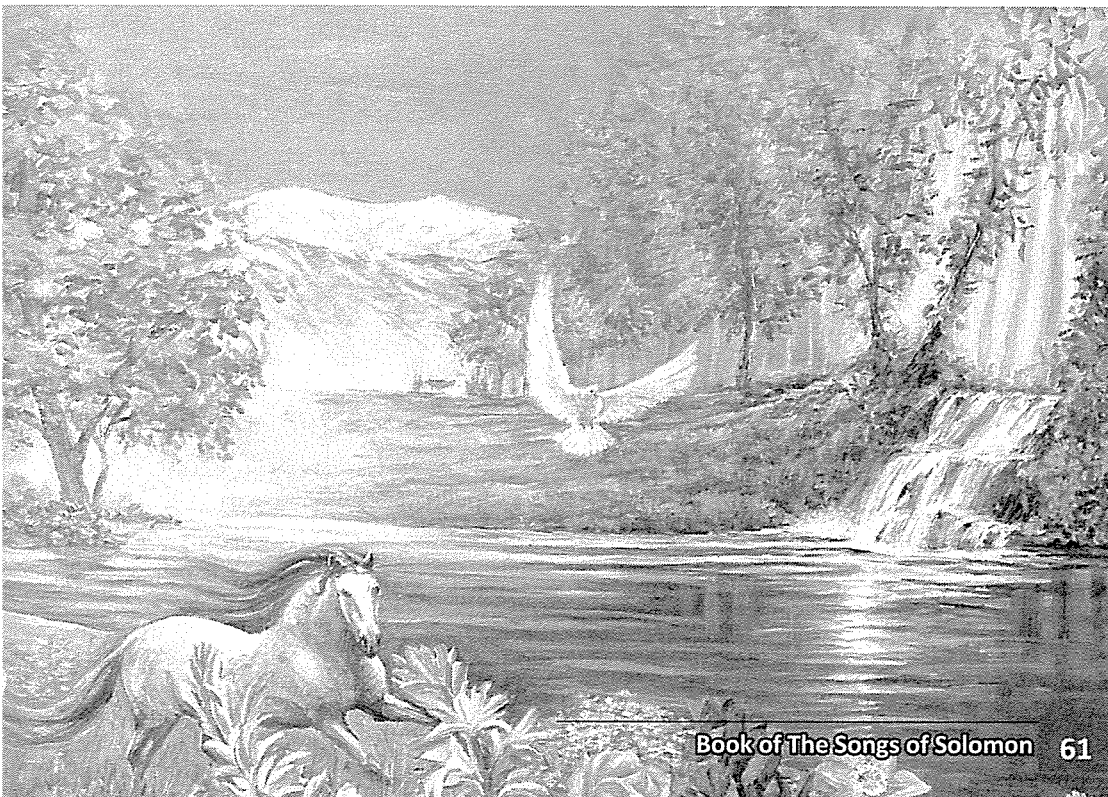
- A) All believers are coming up from the wilderness for they wait for the city which has foundations, whose builder and maker is God (Heb.11:10).
- B) The church, as well as the believer, should lean upon the mighty arm of our heavenly groom, the holder of all things.
- C) We lean upon our beloved Christ and His truthful promises by faith, hope and love.
- D) Moses says in Deuteronomy 33:27 that, “The eternal God is your refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.”
- E) A & B

**33. In Song 8:8, the Shulamite's brothers asked, "We have a little sister and she has no breasts. What shall we do for her in the day she is spoken for (betrothed)"?**

- A) The Shulamite, the bride of Solomon, represents the Jewish church and her little sister is the church of the gentiles.
- B) The little church, which has no breasts, means that she is still a child and not ripe or mature yet.
- C) The Christian church from Jewish origin accepted, helped and encouraged her little sister, the Christians from gentile roots.
- D) We should not despise, offend or reject our little ones who have obtained like precious faith with us by the righteousness of our God and Savior Jesus Christ (2 Peter 1:1).
- E) All of the above.

**34. What are the features of love in Song 8:6, 7?**

- A) They are the same as in St. Paul's 1 Cor. 13.
- B) It is like a seal upon the heart and upon the arm (emotion and work).
- C) Love is strong as death, jealousy as cruel as the grave.
- D) Nothing can quench the fire of love, neither many waters nor floods.
- E) All the wealth given for love would be despised.
- F) All except (A)



## Answers to Song of Solomon Question

- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. D (1 Kings 4:32)               | 18. E (4:11)                   |
| 2. D (Tradition & Church Fathers) | 19. D (Gen.49: 12; Isa.55:1)   |
| 3. B (Bible Dictionary)           | 20. E                          |
| 4. B                              | 21. B & C (Matt. 11:17)        |
| 5. A                              | 22. C                          |
| 6. E                              | 23. E                          |
| 7. C (1:3)                        | 24. D                          |
| 8. D (1:5)                        | 25. E                          |
| 9. B & C (1:7)                    | 26. E                          |
| 10. A & B (1:8)                   | 27. A, B & C                   |
| 11. D (1:9)                       | 28. D                          |
| 12. D (2:2)                       | 29. E (Luke 1:48; 2 Cor. 5:21) |
| 13. A (2:4)                       | 30. E                          |
| 14. E (2:8)                       | 31. A & B                      |
| 15. D (2:15)                      | 32. E                          |
| 16. A, B, C, D                    | 33. E                          |
| 17. F                             | 34. F                          |



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The Wisdom and Poetry books are five books written by three men: Job, David and Solomon. They are among the most popular and practical books in the entire Old Testament. The main theme in them is "The fear of God".

