

Unit Student Reports

UNIT STUDENT REPORTS AND ANSWER SHEETS



DIRECTIONS

When you have completed your study of each unit, fill out the unit student report answer sheet for that unit. The following are directions how to indicate your answer to each question. There are two kinds of questions: TRUE-FALSE and MULTIPLE-CHOICE.

TRUE-FALSE QUESTION EXAMPLE

The following statement is either true or false. If the statement is

TRUE, blacken space A.

FALSE, blacken space B.

1 The Bible is God's message for us.

The above statement, *The Bible is God's message for us*, is TRUE, so you would blacken space A like this:

1 B C D

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION EXAMPLE

There is one best answer for the following question. Blacken the space for the answer you have chosen.

- 2** To be born again means to
- a)** be young in age.
 - b)** accept Jesus as Savior.
 - c)** start a new year.
 - d)** find a different church.

The correct answer is b) *accept Jesus as Savior*; so you would blacken space B like this:

2 A B C D

STUDENT REPORT FOR UNIT ONE

Answer all questions on Answer Sheet for Unit One. See the examples on the **DIRECTIONS** page which show you how to mark your answers.

PART 1—TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

The following statements are either true or false. If the statement is

TRUE, blacken space A.

FALSE, blacken space B.

- 1 I have carefully read all of the lessons in Unit One.
- 2 God revealed His total plan all at once.
- 3 Truth can be illustrated by figurative language.
- 4 A sincere Christian doesn't need to study the Bible methodically.
- 5 The groundwork of Bible study is interpretation.
- 6 Ungodly teachers misuse Scripture to make false doctrines.
- 7 Most words in the Bible have hidden, mystical meanings.
- 8 Many times Jesus explained His own parables.

PART 2—MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

There is one best answer for each of the following questions. Blacken the space on your answer sheet for the answer you have chosen.

- 9 Studying the Bible is different from studying other books because the Bible
 - a) has a lot of difficult and long passages.
 - b) is not written in ordinary human language.
 - c) was written a very long time ago.
 - d) is God's special and unique message to people.

10 Many words in the Bible have enriched meanings because they

- a) reveal spiritual truth to us.
- b) aren't found in other books.
- c) come from Hebrew and Greek.
- d) are found in parables and types.

11 The harmony of the Bible means that the Bible is

- a) very easily understood.
- b) never misinterpreted by people.
- c) one single system of truth.
- d) only for pastors to read.

12 A Christian who studies the Bible methodically will

- a) miss the Holy Spirit's illumination.
- b) understand it better than one who doesn't.
- c) not be able to use his own ideas.
- d) need to be a special kind of person.

13 In John 4:4 Samaria is mentioned. The question *Where is Samaria?* is a question of

- a) observation.
- b) correlation.
- c) interpretation.
- d) evaluation.

14 Which sentence below gives an *implication* that can be drawn from Philippians 1:12-14?

- a) The palace guards know that Paul is a Christian.
- b) Even bad circumstances can help the church's witness.
- c) Paul's brothers are growing more bold.
- d) Paul is in prison because he is Christ's servant.

15 In explaining to someone the parable of the lost sheep in Luke 15:3-7, it would help to begin by

- a) reading to them all the verses that have the word *sheep*.
- b) pointing out other parables about sheep and shepherds.
- c) telling them that the meaning is mystical.
- d) describing what real sheep and shepherds are like.

16 The teaching in Mark 7:17-19 about foods should be followed by believers today rather than the one in Leviticus 11:1-23 because

- a) Leviticus 11:1-23 was written to the Jews.
- b) none of the Old Testament applies to us today.
- c) the New Testament is God's final revelation.
- d) Jesus did away with Old Testament laws.

17 We can decide that a passage of Scripture has a doctrinal truth if the passage

- a) gives God's will for man now.
- b) has reasonable implications.
- c) is found in the New Testament.
- d) has a direct command in it.

18 When interpreting parables in the Gospels, it is important to remember that those parables

- a) teach about Christ and His kingdom.
- b) present several central truths.
- c) have many hidden meanings.
- d) are abstract spiritual allegories.

19 In John 15:1 Jesus says *I am the real vine*. The word *vine* in this passage is a

- a) type.
- b) symbol.
- c) parable.
- d) prophecy.

20 Read Luke 1:52. What kind of parallelism is expressed in Mary's words?

- a) Synonymous
- b) Synthetic
- c) Antithetic

END OF REQUIREMENTS FOR UNIT ONE. Follow the remaining instructions on your answer sheet and return it to your GU instructor or office in your area, then begin your study of Unit Two.

STUDENT REPORT FOR UNIT TWO

Answer all questions on Answer Sheet for Unit Two. See the examples on the DIRECTIONS page which show you how to mark your answers.

PART 1—TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

The following statements are either true or false. If the statement is

TRUE, blacken space A.

FALSE, blacken space B.

- 1** I have carefully read all of the lessons in Unit Two.
- 2** Interpreting Scripture involves separating central issues from secondary issues.
- 3** Cruciality is more often found in narrative passages.
- 4** Not all of the smaller words in the Bible are routine.
- 5** It is not important to notice which words are being used figuratively.
- 6** Progression can be found in some doctrinal passages.
- 7** The literary form of Habakkuk is the same all the way through.
- 8** Habakkuk has more than one ideological progression.

PART 2—MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

There is one best answer for each of the following questions. Blacken the space on your answer sheet for the answer you have chosen.

- 9** In studying a book of the Bible synthetically, the first step is to
 - a)** read the whole book through.
 - b)** make a careful outline.
 - c)** notice the literary style.
 - d)** find announcements of content.

10 A writer who describes how two things are alike is using the literary device of

- a)** climax.
- b)** cruciality.
- c)** comparison.
- d)** continuity.

11 In Psalm 1, the writer contrasts the two classes of people by using

- a)** introductory preparation.
- b)** narrative form.
- c)** geographical progression.
- d)** antithetic parallelism.

12 The literary devices of climax and cruciality both deal with

- a)** forceful repetition.
- b)** the critical or pivotal point.
- c)** details that are subordinate.
- d)** announcements of content.

13 First John 5:13 says I am writing this to you so that you may know that you have eternal life. The phrase which is the logical connective of purpose is

- a)** am writing.
- b)** to you.
- c)** so that.
- d)** may know.

14 In order for a book to have structure, the writer of it must

- a)** select and arrange his material.
- b)** include many parables and types.
- c)** avoid figurative language.
- d)** use the same literary form throughout.

15 In Habakkuk 1:2-4 the literary atmosphere is one of

- a)** encouragement.
- b)** discourse.
- c)** substantiation.
- d)** questioning.

16 In writing his Epistles, Paul often used discourse because he wanted to

- a) tell an interesting story.
- b) express feelings of sorrow.
- c) teach important truths.
- d) include interesting details.

17 In the book of Habakkuk, a simile is used in

- a) 1:11.
- b) 2:1.
- c) 2:4.
- d) 3:18.

18 Synonymous parallelism is found in Habakkuk

- a) 2:9.
- b) 3:12.
- c) 2:20.
- d) 1:16.

19 The fate of the Babylonians is emphasized in Habakkuk 2:5-19 by the literary device of

- a) progression.
- b) parable.
- c) repetition.
- d) drama.

20 We find a truth we can apply to our lives today in Habakkuk

- a) 2:4.
- b) 1:6.
- c) 3:7.
- d) 2:13.

END OF REQUIREMENTS FOR UNIT TWO. Follow the remaining instructions on your answer sheet and return it to your GU instructor or office in your area, then begin your study of Unit Three.

STUDENT REPORT FOR UNIT THREE

Answer all questions on Answer Sheet for Unit Three. See the examples on the **DIRECTIONS** page which show you how to mark your answers.

PART 1—TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

The following statements are either true or false. If the statement is

TRUE, blacken space A.

FALSE, blacken space B.

- 1 I have carefully read all of the lessons in Unit Three.
- 2 In *character exposition*, the main purpose is to present an argument.
- 3 Interpreting biography involves understanding why the author wrote it.
- 4 An example of a topical study is the life of King Saul.
- 5 In studying a Bible topic, there are two limitations.
- 6 Devotional study should be done methodically.
- 7 The interpretation step in devotional Bible study involves asking one key question.
- 8 Fact questions are unimportant in devotional Bible study.

PART 2—MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

There is one best answer for each of the following questions. Blacken the space on your answer sheet for the answer you have chosen.

- 9 The kind of biography in which the person's life is secondary to how he influences his nation is
 - a) argument.
 - b) character exposition.
 - c) narrative exposition.
 - d) simple narrative.

10 When the question is, *What is the author trying to prove by telling about this person?* the answer would be that the type of biography is one of

- a) argument.
- b) character exposition.
- c) narrative exposition.
- d) simple narrative.

11 The verses in Amos below that have to do mostly with biographical argument are

- a) 1:1-2.
- b) 3:9-10.
- c) 7:4-6.
- d) 7:10-15.

12 Suppose you want to prepare a Bible study that will teach about a person's spiritual life and how he affected others. Which kind of biography should you choose?

- a) Argument
- b) Character exposition
- c) Narrative exposition
- d) Simple narrative

13 Topical studies from the Bible about nature can teach us about God because

- a) there are many such topics in the Bible.
- b) nature is a familiar thing to everyone.
- c) His power is seen in nature, which He created.
- d) nature is God's only revelation to us.

14 If you wanted to study the idea of God's *grace*, the best approach would probably be the

- a) whole book method.
- b) devotional method.
- c) biographical method.
- d) topical method.

15 The step in the topical method that is concerned with organizing the material is step

- a) 2: Classify into Categories.
- b) 6: Summarize Entire Outline.
- c) 1: List Occurrences.
- d) 3: Examine Context.

16 Step 4 of a topical study of *acceptable words* in Ephesians 4, 5, and 6 would be

- a) state what is said about WORDS TO LISTEN TO.
- b) summarize what is said about acceptable words.
- c) decide how many groups of ideas there are.
- d) carefully note all the direct and indirect references.

17 A passage for devotional Bible study should include

- a) a complete thought or thoughts.
- b) only one chapter.
- c) several long paragraphs.
- d) a number of illustrations.

18 Which of the following verses in Romans 16 would be good for a devotional Bible study?

- a) 2
- b) 16
- c) 17
- d) 27

19 In Philippians 3:17-21, the literary device Paul uses to make his point is

- a) preparation.
- b) interrogation.
- c) cruciality.
- d) contrast.

20 Which sentence expresses an *interpretation* of Philippians 2:1-11?

- a) The key verse of Philippians 2:1-11 is verse 5.
- b) I need to have the same attitude Jesus had.
- c) Jesus always had the same nature as God.
- d) Verse 3 could be titled Christian Motive.

END OF REQUIREMENTS FOR UNIT THREE. Follow the remaining instructions on your answer sheet and return it to your GU instructor or office in your area. This completes your study of this course. Ask your ICI instructor to recommend another course of study for you.

