

THE REDEEMED CHRISTIAN BIBLE COLLEGE YOUTH CAMPUS NORTH
EXAMINATION: THEOLOGY

1. **What is the root meaning of "theology"?**
A) Study of creation B) Doctrine of God (*theos* + *logos*)
C) Analysis of scripture D) Human experience of the divine
2. **Which is NOT a divine attribute?**
A) Omniscience B) Immutability C) Temporality D) Sovereignty
3. **Divine attributes are:**
A) Human inventions about God B) Characteristics expressing God's nature
C) Metaphorical descriptions D) Temporary qualities
4. **Primary sources of theology include:**
A) Human philosophy and nature B) Scripture and divine revelation
C) Cultural traditions D) Scientific discoveries
5. **Nature reveals God's:**
A) Plan of salvation B) Eternal power and divinity (Rom. 1:20)
C) Specific commandments D) Future events
6. **General revelation refers to God's self-disclosure through:**
A) Scripture alone B) Creation and conscience
C) Miracles only D) Church traditions
7. **Special revelation is:**
A) Accessible to all through nature B) Given uniquely through Scripture and Christ
C) Found in human intuition D) Limited to the Old Testament
8. **"Elohim" (Gen. 1:1) emphasizes God's:**
A) Covenant faithfulness B) Power as Creator
C) Personal nearness D) Eternal existence
9. **"Jehovah Jireh" means:**
A) The Lord who sanctifies B) The Lord who provides
C) The Lord who heals D) The Lord is peace
10. **God's spirituality means He:**
A) Has a physical body B) Is confined to temples
C) Is non-material (Jn. 4:24) D) Depends on creation
11. **God's self-existence implies:**
A) He needs creation B) He relies on human worship
C) His existence is independent (Exod. 3:14) D) He changes over time

12. God's personality is shown in His:

- A) Lack of emotions
- B) Possession of intellect, emotion, and will
- C) Physical manifestations
- D) Silence in human affairs

13. Immutability means God:

- A) Changes His mind frequently
- B) Is unaffected by human actions
- C) Never alters in nature/purpose (Jam. 1:17)
- D) Evolves with time

14. God's infiniteness means He:

- A) Has spatial limits
- B) Is bound by time
- C) Lacks perfection
- D) Is without limits in nature/attributes

15. Omnipresence means God:

- A) Is physically in all objects
- B) Is present everywhere simultaneously (Jer. 23:24)
- C) Exists only in heaven
- D) Cannot be known personally

16. Omniscience refers to God's:

- A) Limited knowledge
- B) All-knowing nature (1 Jn. 3:20)
- C) Dependence on human input
- D) Inability to foresee the future

17. Omnipotence means God:

- A) Can do absolutely anything, including sin
- B) Is powerless over evil
- C) Can do all things consistent with His nature
- D) Needs permission to act

18. God's love is demonstrated supremely in:

- A) Creation
- B) Sending Christ (Jn. 3:16)
- C) Natural disasters
- D) Political systems

19. "God is love" (1 Jn. 4:8) implies:

- A) He ignores sin
- B) His nature includes self-giving affection
- C) He tolerates evil
- D) Love negates justice

20. Holiness means God is:

- A) Similar to idols
- B) Separated from sin/devoted to glory
- C) Indifferent to morality
- D) Physically pure

21. God's faithfulness ensures He:

- A) Forgets His promises
- B) Fulfills His word (Num. 23:19)
- C) Changes plans often
- D) Rewards disobedience

22. Righteousness means God:

- A) Arbitrarily defines right/wrong
- B) Always acts according to what is right
- C) Favors the wealthy
- D) Ignores injustice

23. Justice requires God to:

- A) Show partiality
- B) Punish evil/reward good (Rom. 2:6)
- C) Overlook sin
- D) Condemn arbitrarily

24. God's wrath is:

- A) Petty anger
- B) Hatred of sin (Rom. 1:18)
- C) Unjust punishment
- D) Incompatible with love

25. God's jealousy seeks:

- A) Selfish gain
- B) Protection of His honor (Exod. 20:5)
- C) Human subjugation
- D) Idolatry

26. The Trinity teaches:

- A) Three Gods in one
- B) One God in three Persons
- C) God evolving through history
- D) Jesus as a created being

27. Evidence for the Trinity includes:

- A) Genesis 1:1 alone
- B) Jesus' baptism (Matt. 3:16-17)
- C) Paul's letters only
- D) Old Testament prohibitions

28. Theology primarily studies:

- A) Human religions comparatively
- B) The doctrine of God
- C) Historical church conflicts
- D) Philosophical ethics

29. Deism teaches that God:

- A) Controls every event daily
- B) Created the world but withdrew
- C) Is identical with nature
- D) Does not exist

30. Pantheism equates God with:

- A) The universe
- B) A personal Savior
- C) An absentee Creator
- D) A triune Being

31. The Hebrew name "Elohim" (Gen. 1:1) is:

- A) Singular and denotes weakness
- B) Plural and denotes God's majesty/Trinity
- C) A title for angels
- D) Used only in the New Testament

32. "Jehovah Rapha" means:

- A) The Lord who provides
- B) The Lord who sanctifies
- C) The Lord who heals
- D) The Lord my shepherd

33. God's spirituality (Jn. 4:24) means He:

- A) Can be represented by idols
- B) Is confined to physical locations
- C) Has no physical form
- D) Depends on human worship

34. **The attribute where God "contains the cause of time" is:**
 A) Omnipresence B) Eternity C) Immutability D) Sovereignty
35. **God's omnipresence means He:**
 A) Is physically in all objects B) Is equally present everywhere at once
 C) Cannot be in hell D) Abandons sinners
36. **Omniscience refers to God's:**
 A) All-knowing nature B) Practical wisdom (applying knowledge)
 C) Unlimited power D) Eternal existence
37. **God's omnipotence is limited by:**
 A) Human free will B) His own nature (cannot lie/sin)
 C) Satan's power D) Natural laws
38. **John 3:16 emphasizes God's love as:**
 A) Exclusive to Israel B) Universal and sacrificial
 C) Conditional on obedience D) Temporary
39. **Holiness means God is:**
 A) Similar to pagan gods B) Separated from sin and devoted to His glory
 C) Physically pure D) Emotionally distant
40. **God's faithfulness ensures He:**
 A) Rewards all humans equally B) Fulfills His promises (Num. 23:19)
 C) Overlooks sin D) Changes His plans frequently
41. **Righteousness and justice are:**
 A) Opposing concepts B) Different words for the same idea
 C) Rooted in God's nature D) Only applied to believers
42. **God's wrath is primarily directed against:**
 A) Humanity indiscriminately B) Sin and rebellion (Rom. 1:18)
 C) Angels only D) Natural disasters
43. **God's jealousy seeks to:**
 A) Control humans B) Protect His honor (Exod. 20:5)
 C) Punish arbitrarily D) Restrict freedom
44. **The Trinity is best described as:**
 A) Three gods sharing power B) One God in three distinct Persons
 C) A temporary manifestation D) A hierarchy with the Father supreme

45. **Evidence for the Trinity in the Old Testament includes:**

- A) Genesis 1:26 ("Let us make man")
- B) The Ten Commandments
- C) David's psalms
- D) Noah's ark

46. **Grace is defined as:**

- A) Reward for good works
- B) Favor given to the undeserving (Eph. 2:8)
- C) Exclusive to the Old Testament
- D) A temporary pardon

47. **Mercy involves God's compassion toward:**

- A) The righteous only
- B) The guilty and distressed (Deut. 4:31)
- C) Animals
- D) Angels

48. **God's goodness means He:**

- A) Approves all human actions
- B) Is the final standard of good (Lk. 18:19)
- C) Ignores evil
- D) Prioritizes human happiness

49. **Sovereignty means God:**

- A) Shares control with humans
- B) Rules absolutely over creation (Dan. 4:35)
- C) Is limited by evil
- D) Reacts to unforeseen events

50. **General revelation refers to knowledge of God through:**

- A) Scripture alone
- B) Creation and conscience (Rom. 1:20)
- C) Church traditions
- D) Miracles

51. **Deism teaches that God:**

- A) Controls daily events
- B) Created the world but withdrew
- C) Is identical to nature
- D) Does not exist

52. **Pantheism identifies God as:**

- A) A personal Savior
- B) The universe itself
- C) An absentee Creator
- D) A triune Being

53. **The cosmological argument for God's existence states:**

- A) Creation implies a Designer
- B) Every effect has a cause (universe requires a First Cause)
- C) Morality proves God
- D) Scripture is self-authenticating

54. **God's immutability means He:**

- A) Never changes in nature or purpose (Mal. 3:6)
- B) Adapts to human culture
- C) Regrets His decisions
- D) Evolves over time

55. **The term "El-Shaddai" (Gen. 17:1) emphasizes God as:**

- A) The God who sees
- B) The Almighty
- C) The Everlasting
- D) The Most High

56. **Incommunicable attributes include:**

- A) Love
- B) Mercy
- C) Self-existence
- D) Justice

57. **God's love for believers is compared to:**

- A) His love for the world
- B) His love for His Son (Jn. 15:9)
- C) Human friendship
- D) Natural affection

58. **The unity of God means:**

- A) He is one Person with three roles
- B) His attributes are inseparable (I Jn. 1:5; 4:8)
- C) He is confined to one location
- D) He rejects diversity

59. **Special revelation in the New Testament era comes through:**

- A) Nature only
- B) Scripture and the Holy Spirit
- C) Human philosophy
- D) Political leaders

60. **Agnosticism claims:**

- A) God is impersonal
- B) Knowledge of God is impossible
- C) Multiple gods exist
- D) Scripture is sufficient