

Bible Introduction

Test 4

(Chapters 10-12, ABC-Lesson 1)

I. SCRIPTURE MEMORY – On the lines provided, write the Scripture with reference for each lesson mentioned. (159 total words = 1/5 point each word = 32 points total)

1) Lesson Ten _____

(16)

2) Lesson Eleven _____

(14)

3) Lesson Twelve _____

(28)

Write the following verses taken from ABC-Lesson 1, "Wanna Be Successful?"

1) Proverbs 4:4 _____

(19)

2) 1 Timothy 4:15 _____

(16)

3) Isaiah 55:8-9 _____

(39)

4) Psalm 119:97,99 _____

(27)

II. MODIFIED TRUE/FALSE - In the blanks provided, write TRUE if the statement is true. If the statement is false, DO NOT write false. Instead, write the word that best replaces the underlined word in each statement, making the statement become true. (40)

_____ 1) John McDowell wrote *Evidence that Demands a Verdict* with the intention of studying the text of Scripture to shatter its trustworthiness.

_____ 2) The name Latin Vulgate means "to make common or public (vulgar)."

_____ 3) The Codex of the Prophets of Leningrad contains Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the twelve minor prophets.

_____ 4) The Latin Vulgate was a Greek translation of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament and the original Greek of the New Testament.

_____ 5) The Latin Vulgate was developed in North America and revised in the fourth century by Jerome.

_____ 6) The dying words of William Tyndale were, "Lord, open the King of England's eyes!"

_____ 7) The principle that directed William Tyndale's life was his claim, "The sacred Scriptures are the property of the people and one which no one should be allowed to wrest from them."

_____ 8) One major result of the invention of the printing press was the Latin Bible generally considered the first printed book from this moveable type.

_____ 9) The Geneva Bible was so important because it used the more easily read Roman type.

_____ 10) The Codex Vaticanus is a copy of nearly all the Bible, and is in the Vatican Library at Jerusalem.

- _____ 11) The present day familiar titles of the various books of the Bible were first adopted and their order established in the Septuagint.
- _____ 12) There are between 400 and 500 Greek manuscripts of the original New Testament Manuscripts.
- _____ 13) The Codex Sinaiticus contains almost all the New Testament and over half the Old Testament.
- _____ 14) The original manuscripts of the New Testament text were completed within the second century A.D.
- _____ 15) The major manuscripts in existence are specimens of the Massoretic Text, and it is the standard Hebrew text used today.
- _____ 16) The John Ryland Manuscript is the oldest known fragment of the New Testament, and is an important testimony to the writing of John.
- _____ 17) The Codex Babylonicus Petropolitanus is the earliest complete manuscript of the New Testament.
- _____ 18) The Aramaic Targums is paraphrases of the Old Testament into the spoken language of the Jews after the exodus.
- _____ 19) About 277 B.C. seventy scholars at Alexandria, Egypt, began a translation of the New Testament into Greek, and called it the Septuagint.
- _____ 20) During the five and a half year reign of Mary, Queen of Scotland, the printing, importation and circulation of the Bible were prohibited.
- _____ 21) During Queen Mary's reign, Ridley, Cranmer, Latimer, and over three hundred Bible-loving men were burnt at the stake.
- _____ 22) When Elizabeth became Queen of England in 1558, she inaugurated her reign by pressing to her lips and heart a copy of the Bible.
- _____ 23) William Tyndale was the first to publish an English New Testament in print.
- _____ 24) Tyndale began his work in England but had to flee to France to escape Catholic opposition.
- _____ 25) After many months in prison, William Tyndale was first strangled and then burnt at the stake by the Roman Catholic authorities.
- _____ 26) The advantage of a literal Bible translation is that it is as close as possible to the original.
- _____ 27) The advantage of a dynamic equivalence translation is that it translates words, idioms and grammatical construction of the original language into "precise equivalents" in modern language.
- _____ 28) The advantage of a free translation is that it eliminates historical and cultural "barriers" by expressing Scripture in modern terms.
- _____ 29) The disadvantage of a dynamic equivalence translation is that it does not account for cultural differences in customs and expressions.
- _____ 30) The disadvantage of a literal translation is that since it is more concerned with translating "ideas" it is not always accurate in exact wording.
- _____ 31) The disadvantage of a free translation is that while it is not as "loose" as a free paraphrase, it still is not as exact in its wording as a literal translation.
- _____ 32) Bible versions differ because of the language of their translation.
- _____ 33) When possible, use the King James Version as a primary text to teach Bible doctrine, and use other modern translations to teach issues of practical Christian living.
- _____ 34) *Phillips, Living Bible*, and *The Message* are all examples of free translation.
- _____ 35) The *King James Version* is a literal translation.
- _____ 36) The *New Living Translation* and the *New International Version* are dynamic equivalence translations of the Bible.
- _____ 37) Some versions of the Bible were made with denominational or doctrinal bias affecting the renderings.
- _____ 38) After England was conquered by the Normans in 1066, the language underwent a great change due to the influence of French invaders.
- _____ 39) The Geneva Bible was the first to omit the apocryphal books since their introduction into the Septuagint.
- _____ 40) The Septuagint was the first whole Bible divided into verses.

III. MULTIPLE CHOICE – Given the following facts about Bible versions and translations, write the letter of the correct choice in the blanks provided. (25)

a. The Geneva Bible

g. Taverner's Version

m. The Jerusalem Bible

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| b. The Rheims and Douay Version | h. Caedmon's verse | n. American Standard Version |
| c. The Bishop's Bible | i. Wycliffe's Version | o. Revised Version |
| d. Coverdale's Version | j. Tyndale's translation | p. Authorized KJV |
| e. The Great Bible | k. Revised Standard Version | q. Revised New Testament |
| f. Matthew's Bible | l. New World Translation | |

- _____ 1) Every word from the beginning of Matthew to the end of Romans was telegraphed from New York to Chicago, the longest telegraphic message ever sent up to that time.
- _____ 2) This translation carries the doctrinal bias of the Jehovah's Witnesses.
- _____ 3) He was an uneducated laborer who arranged accounts from the Bible in verse form in the Anglo-Saxon tongue.
- _____ 4) Translation made by one of the Protestant reformers and a contemporary of Luther.
- _____ 5) This translation was based on the Latin Bible and on Luther's and Tyndale's versions.
- _____ 6) This is the first known attempt to present the Bible in English.
- _____ 7) This version was prepared because of the excessive cost of "The Great Bible," and it quickly became popular as the household edition of the Word of God.
- _____ 8) Hebrew and Greek scholars who were refugees in Geneva made this revision from "The Great Bible."
- _____ 9) Of any of the English versions, this is the poorest.
- _____ 10) This version is a fusion of the Tyndale and Coverdale versions, and is actually the work of John Rogers, a former associate of Tyndale.
- _____ 11) In reality, this was just a revision of Matthew's Bible, but was marked by careful scholarship and literary form.
- _____ 12) Forty-seven scholars authorized by King James, worked for seven years (1604-1611), and made an exhaustive study of earlier versions.
- _____ 13) Although it has the benefits of the latest scholarship, it departed from a high regard for the Massoretic text of the Old Testament which was part of the Authorized Version and those that followed it.
- _____ 14) This version is a distinctively Catholic Bible and contains the Apocryphal books scattered throughout as part of the text of Scripture.
- _____ 15) This work was done as an assigned task rather than as a work of love, but was significant because it was the first English Bible to circulate without hindrance.
- _____ 16) One of the requirements of this version was that the Bible was not to contain marginal notes as in previous versions.
- _____ 17) This version was felt to be needed because of the changes which two centuries had made in the language and because of a fuller knowledge of the Hebrew and Greek text.
- _____ 18) The demand for this version was so great that two million copies were ordered before it was published.
- _____ 19) Completed in 1384, this was the first English translation of the complete Bible.
- _____ 20) Divided into chapters, and copied in handwriting, but some one hundred fifty manuscripts survived.
- _____ 21) This version resulted from the differences between the British and American points of idiom, spelling, word order and such, differing very little from the English Revised Version.
- _____ 22) In 1929 the copyright of the American Standard Version was transferred to the International Council of Religious Education, (*a body related to 40 major Protestant denominations*) who appointed a committee of scholars from twenty seminaries and universities to make this revision.
- _____ 23) While it has been highly recommended by many denominations for its textual excellence over the King James Version, it proves inadequate for the fundamentalist who sees the dangers of its liberal bias.
- _____ 24) In this version paragraphs were introduced.
- _____ 25) This Bible was placed in every church in England to comply with the wish of Henry VIII that "*In God's name, let it go abroad among the people.*"

97 Points Total/Possible