



# BIBLE

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **11th Grade**

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# BIBLE 1101

## THE FAITHFULNESS OF GOD

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# Romans: Part 1

## Introduction

In 2 Timothy 2:15 you have been exhorted to “study to shew [show] thyself [yourself] approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth.” The same man who wrote these words authored the book of Romans. He appreciated the importance of education. The apostle Paul was a noted Jewish scholar and a Roman citizen. He had been a Pharisee well known for his persecution of those who called themselves Christians. Then one day he encountered the very Jesus whom he had been persecuting, and from that moment he began to increase in the wisdom and knowledge of Christ. A yearning grew in his heart to see other young Christians become established in the doctrine of Jesus.

The Epistle to the Romans is Paul’s masterly exposition of man’s need for salvation. He had found that there is no other foundation that can be laid than that which is in Jesus Christ (1 Corinthians 3:11). The letter was written to a group of Christians Paul had never met, yet he intended to visit them as soon as possible. The book of Romans sets forth the theme of justification by faith and of sanctification through the Holy Spirit.

In this LIFEPAAC® you will scan the Christian church as viewed in the setting of the mighty Roman Empire. You will focus on the first eight chapters of the book of Romans for a close-up of the basic Christian truths concerning sin, salvation, and sanctification. Finally, you will be exposed to a scripturally-based approach to proclaim to others the good news of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

## Objectives

**Read these objectives.** The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC®. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. List the first five emperors of the Roman Empire.
2. List the five social classes of Rome’s population.
3. Describe the characteristics of the empire in terms of land area, political control, cities, education, occupations, and clothing.
4. Explain the official state religion.
5. Relate the attitude of the empire toward the Christian church.
6. Tell how the Christian church began in Rome, where believers assembled, and how they worshiped.
7. Tell where and when Paul wrote the Epistle to the Romans.
8. List at least five reasons why Paul wrote Romans.
9. Briefly outline the first eight chapters of Romans, chapter by chapter.
10. Illustrate the Roman form of a letter.
11. Describe how Paul introduced himself to Roman believers.
12. Memorize the theme of the letter in Romans 1:16-17.
13. Explain the downward progression of sin.
14. Contrast Jewish faithlessness to Abraham’s faithfulness.
15. Contrast the works of Adam and Jesus.

# 1. CHILDREN OF CHOICE

In the first portion of Romans, Paul carefully communicated God's plan of redemption from sin to a walk of righteousness before God. Read Romans 1:16, 17 to discover the theme of the epistle. In Romans chapters 9–11, Paul turned his discussion to Israel's standing before God, to the problem of Jewish unbelief, and to Paul's concern for his own people. He discussed God's righteous, just, and sovereign dealings with his chosen people (Chapter 9). He exposed the failure of the Jewish nation (Chapter 10). Paul continued with a discussion of the mercy of God in grafting the Gentiles into the plan of salvation through Jesus Christ (Chapter 11). Paul did not exclude Jews from the provisions of God, but revealed God's plan of reconciliation for the Jewish nation.

One of the greatest stumblingblocks to the general acceptance of the Gospel of Jesus Christ was Jewish rejection and unbelief. Though many Jews had become Christians, especially those in Judea, the nation as a whole remained bitterly antagonistic, even to the point of having Christians put to death. Paul himself had been involved in the slaughter of innocent Christians, so his heart was moved with great compassion for those who continued to crucify Christ by murdering his followers.

After his conversion to Christianity, Jewish unbelievers troubled Paul almost everywhere he went. In spite of this obstacle, he generally went first to the synagogues to minister to his Jewish brethren when he entered a new city. Jesus was the Messiah of Hebrew prophecy, the long-awaited King and Savior, but he was rejected and crucified by those to whom he had come. In Romans chapters 9–11, Paul explains why this catastrophe occurred.



**Read Romans chapters 8–11**

## Section Objectives

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Outline, the book of Romans chapter by chapter.
2. Trace Paul's development of the concepts of sin, salvation, and sanctification as discussed in Romans.
3. Explain God's sovereignty in terms of Israel's election and rejection, the grafting of the Gentiles, and restoration for the Jews.

## Vocabulary

**Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.**

**capricious**

**didactic**

**predestine**

**sovereignty**

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.



## Read Matthew 16:13–20 and John 7–11

### WHO JESUS CHRIST IS: HIS IDENTITY

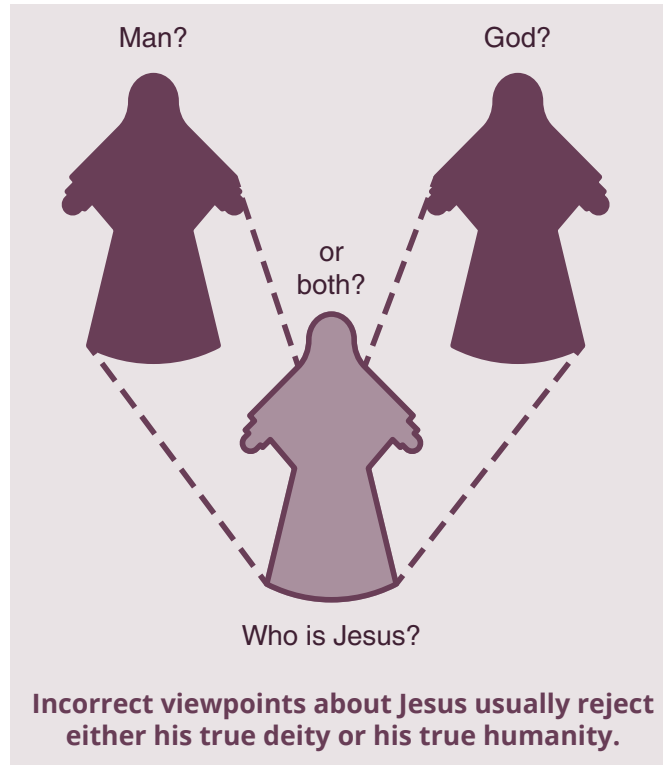
The first and foremost question haunting the souls of people should be (Matthew 22:42), "... What think ye of Christ?..." When the first century Pharisee, Saul of Tarsus, confronted the glorified Christ, he asked (Acts 9:5), "... Who art thou, Lord? ...." Jesus recognized people's perplexity about his identity. Jesus tested the disciples' discernment with this question (Matthew 16:13), "... Whom do men say that I the Son of man am?" According to the disciples' reply (Matthew 16:14), public rumors had identified him as one of the prophets returned from the dead. In contrast, Peter confessed his faith in the true identity of Jesus (Matthew 16:16), "... Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

Every one must answer the question of who Jesus Christ is. Those who answer incorrectly have no hope of personal salvation. Jesus affirmed this principle to the perplexed Jews in the Temple (John 8:24–25), "... if ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins. Then said they unto him, Who art thou? And Jesus saith unto them, Even the same that I said unto you from the beginning."

We who know and trust Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior need to know him better. When we do know him more, our lives will become more Christlike (2 Corinthians 3:18). The same desire that drove Paul should be our highest pursuit (Philippians 3:7–8), "But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ. Yea doubtless, and I count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord ...."

Two types of answers to the identity of Jesus Christ deserve our investigation. We shall study the viewpoints of men, and we shall study the names of Jesus Christ in Scripture.

**Viewpoints about Jesus Christ.** A person's opinion about the identity of Jesus Christ serves as a test of **orthodoxy** and as a standard of fellowship within the church (2 John 7–11). Those who do not acknowledge the Lord Jesus Christ do not know God (2 John 7 and 9). On the other hand, those who know Jesus Christ know God (2 John 9). This issue carries such importance that Christians and churches must clearly differentiate between those who reject Christ



and those who accept Christ (2 John 10). God himself divides the human race on this basis.

Viewpoints that reject the true nature of Jesus Christ are held by a majority of the world (John 1:10–11), "He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not. He came unto his own, and his own received him not."

Some viewpoints reject his true **deity**. Those who see Jesus Christ as someone less than God identify him as just a great man, or as one endowed with divine power, or as one who united with the divine nature.

Some people identify Jesus Christ as just a great man. Such a modern portrayal depicts him as one who tried to be great but whose end was the grave like all other historical figures. With this view, everyone sees in Jesus a little of himself. A social activist, for example, sees Jesus as a political revolutionary. Some attribute his fame to his charismatic

## GOD'S INITIATION

Abraham lived with his family in Ur and was part of an idol-worshipping nation. Others, in his nation and in his family, were probably no worse than Abraham; but God sovereignly chose him from among all the others and separated him unto himself. Genesis 12 begins the story of God's call to Abraham to leave his home in Ur of the Chaldees and go to an unknown land where God would make him the father of a mighty nation. This call would initiate the history of Israel, God's chosen people. Abraham served as an example of God's sovereignty.

**The call of Abraham.** The beginning of the Abrahamic Covenant is recorded in Genesis 12:13: "Now the Lord had said unto Abram, Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house unto a land that I will show thee, and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing. And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee: and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." In this covenant God would fulfill all His promises to Abraham. Abraham was to obey God's Word and conditions:

1. Get thee out of thy country
2. From thy kindred
3. From thy father's house
4. Go to a land that I will show thee.

Each time Abraham acted in obedience to God's command, God met him and elaborated the original contract. When Abraham left his father's house and moved his family and Lot's family into the plains of Moreh (Genesis 12:6-7), the Lord appeared to him and said: "...unto thy seed will I give this land..." When Abraham separated himself from Lot, the Lord again spoke to him, as recorded in Genesis 13:14-17, "...Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward, for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever. And I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth, so that if a man can number the dust of the earth, then thy seed shall also be numbered. Arise, walk through the land in the length of it and in the breadth of it; for I will give it unto thee." In the following verse, the Scriptures reveal that Abram dwelt in the plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron. These



| Migration of the patriarchs

Answer *true* or *false*.

- 1.1 \_\_\_\_\_ The Bible is easily and usually read “cover-to-cover.”
- 1.2 \_\_\_\_\_ Forty different authors over 1,500 years, contributed writings to the Bible.
- 1.3 \_\_\_\_\_ The Bible presents one central story—the revelation of Jesus, the Christ.
- 1.4 \_\_\_\_\_ Christians frequently need to apologize for God’s Holy Word.
- 1.5 \_\_\_\_\_ God himself is the single, primary author of the Bible.
- 1.6 \_\_\_\_\_ Revelation makes known to human beings things that would be otherwise unknowable.
- 1.7 \_\_\_\_\_ An apologetic is a formal defense of one’s beliefs, or of a specific doctrine.
- 1.8 \_\_\_\_\_ The human conscience is a unique type of natural revelation.

Complete these activities.

- 1.9 Define doctrine. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.10 Define bibliology. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.11 Define revelation. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.12 Name the three original languages in which the Bible was written.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.13 Name the two types of revelation God uses to reveal himself.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.14 List the five qualities that apply to natural revelation.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_



3. Recall that King David advised his son King Solomon.
  - 3.1 Remember that David advised his son on both internal and external kingdom threats.
  - 3.2 Know that Solomon and his kingdom would prosper if he followed God.
  - 3.3 Realize that God fulfilled his promise of a member of David's family ruling on the throne forever through Jesus Christ.
  - 3.4 Understand that mature Christians need to encourage young Christians in following Christ.
4. Describe how Solomon secured his kingdom.
  - 4.1 Relate Adonijah's second attempt to seize Israel's throne.
  - 4.2 Summarize how Solomon secured his kingdom from internal threats.

## Vocabulary

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

**anoint**

**concubine**

**remnant**

**succession**

**unconditional**

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.



## Read 1 Kings 1-2; 1 Chronicles 29:23-30

### A FALSE START

Like his father David, Solomon was an unlikely choice to be Israel's king. First of all, David was still living when Solomon became king. Second, Solomon was not David's oldest son. However, God made it clear that Solomon was to take his father's place as Israel's king.

As the oldest surviving son, Adonijah was the heir apparent to Israel's throne. As David's death neared, Adonijah was in his mid-thirties, unlike Solomon who was in his teens. Adonijah shared many characteristics with his older brother Absalom, who unsuccessfully tried to take David's throne. Like Absalom, Adonijah was handsome (1 Kings 1:6). You may remember that King Saul was also described as handsome and having the appearance of a king (1 Samuel 9:1-2). In contrast, David lacked the appearance of a king and was the youngest son of Jesse (1 Samuel 16:7; 11-12), yet David was the person God chose to be king of his people and from whose line Christ would come. Even though Solomon was a younger son, God had chosen Solomon to rule after his father David.



While you might think that Adonijah learned from the mistakes of his brother Absalom, he did not. Adonijah followed Absalom's example in presenting himself to the people as their next king. Adonijah gathered chariots, horses, and men to run ahead of him, giving the appearance of his power. Key advisors of David encouraged Adonijah's claims to the throne much like other advisors of David had done for Absalom. Joab, a military leader, and Abiathar, a priest, supported Adonijah. Adonijah went so far as to invite royal officials and all of his brothers, except Solomon, to a feast and sacrifice where Adonijah was declared king (1 Kings 1:25), but God had other plans for Israel.



## Complete this activity.

1.1 Label the following persons who question the integrity of the Bible.

I do not believe  
God exists.



a. \_\_\_\_\_

I am not sure what  
I can believe.



b. \_\_\_\_\_

I do not believe  
anything.



c. \_\_\_\_\_

I do not trust  
the Bible.



d. \_\_\_\_\_

I will make the Bible  
stand or fall on its own  
merit and demerit.



e. \_\_\_\_\_

I am willing to give the  
Bible a chance.



f. \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete these activities.**

**1.9** List the three ways that God has revealed himself to man.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.10** Give two scriptural references that describe God's revelation through nature.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_

**1.11** Explain why God made himself known to man by revelation.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Specific revelation.** Man may know *about* God through nature; or he may understand that an absolute standard of right and wrong exists; but, until he realizes that he needs Jesus Christ, he cannot obtain eternal life. The Bible tells us of the life and work of Christ; the written Word of God states that man can have a personal relationship with God.

Before the **Incarnation** of Christ, God continued to reveal himself to man. The Messiah was promised to man by God at the time of the Fall (Genesis 3:15), and since that time God has used supernatural or specific means to make himself known. The Old Testament contains numerous accounts of God's appearance before men through an angel or through man himself. Through these **theophanies**, God reinforced the promise of the coming Messiah.

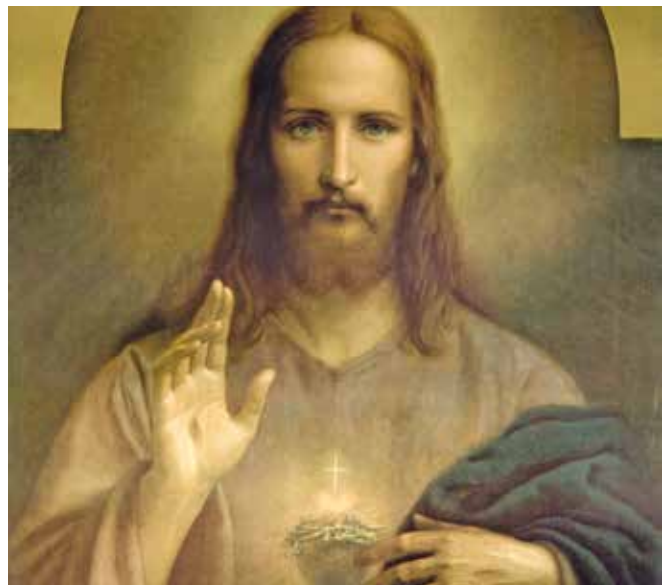
In 1 Kings 19, God appeared as the angel of the Lord to bring comfort to Elijah who was fleeing from Jezebel. In Genesis 17:1–22, God appeared to Abram to seal his covenant with him. In Genesis 18, God appeared as a man to Abram and his wife Sarai to confirm his covenant.

The angel of the Lord was the Son, the Second Person of the Trinity, appearing before men. This fact is reinforced in John 1:18, "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him."

The purpose behind the various specific revelations culminated with the birth of Christ. The fulfillment of God's promise to man concerning the Savior is recorded in Luke 2:11, "For unto you is born this

day in the city of David, a Savior, which is Christ the Lord." The Word of God became flesh. The Lord Jesus Christ came to dwell with men, and through his death and Resurrection he made an **atonement** for man's sin.

God communicated to man through natural and specific means and has made things known about himself that would otherwise be unclear. Man can gain an understanding of God by looking at creation and by the convictions of his conscience. However, a personal relationship with God will come only when man looks at Jesus Christ and accepts him as Savior and Lord.





# BIBLE

TEACHER'S GUIDE

▶ **11th Grade**

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# BIBLE 1100

## Teacher's Guide

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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR BIBLE

The LIFE PAC curriculum from grades two through twelve is structured so that the daily instructional material is written directly into the LIFE PACs. The student is encouraged to read and follow this instructional material in order to develop independent study habits. The teacher should introduce the LIFE PAC to the student, set a required completion schedule, complete teacher checks, be available for questions regarding both content and procedures, administer and grade tests, and develop additional learning activities as desired. Teachers working with several students may schedule their time so that students are assigned to a quiet work

activity when it is necessary to spend instructional time with one particular student.

The Teacher Notes section of the Teacher's Guide lists the required or suggested materials for the LIFE PACs and provides additional learning activities for the students. The materials section refers only to LIFE PAC materials and does not include materials which may be needed for the additional activities. Additional learning activities provide a change from the daily school routine, encourage the student's interest in learning and may be used as a reward for good study habits.

# TEACHER NOTES

MATERIALS NEEDED FOR LIFE PAC	
Required	Suggested
(None)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• King James Version of the Bible and other versions, if available and permitted</li> <li>• Dictionary of theology or books on New Testament theology</li> <li>• Smith, Hannah Whitall. <i>The God of All Comfort</i>. Chicago: Moody Press, 1956.</li> </ul> <p><i>*Reference materials can be in printed, online, or digital formats.</i></p>

## EXTENDED WRITING ASSIGNMENT

Activity 2.28. Have students select an area of their lives in which God has shown his faithfulness and write a paragraph telling about a specific incident. Check paragraph for spelling, punctuation, and grammar. These papers may be shared with the class.

## ADDITIONAL LEARNING ACTIVITIES

### Section 1: The Affirmation of God’s Faithfulness

1. If we are not faithful to God in the routine experiences of life, can we expect his faithfulness to us in times of special testing?
2. Does the fact that Christians suffer from sickness, accidents, and so forth take away from God’s faithfulness to his children?
3. People often refer to the “patience of Job.” Do you agree with this comparison? How do you think Job kept so much patience through all of his sufferings?
4. Using a dictionary or thesaurus, write as many synonyms as you can find for the word *faithfulness*.
5. Using a dictionary or thesaurus, write as many antonyms as you can find for the word *faithfulness*.
6. Look up the word *shepherd* in an encyclopedia (printed or online, standard or Biblical). Write a two-paragraph comparison on how the shepherd cares for his sheep and how the Good Shepherd cares for his children.
7. Look in a Bible concordance and count the number of verses that refer to the faithfulness of God. Select one you especially like and memorize it.

### Section 4: The Implications of God's Faithfulness

1. How do we know God will not fail? (Through faith we believe the Bible, and we know he never has failed us in the past.)
2. Discuss ways that we can show our faithfulness to God. (through church attendance, tithing, prayer, Bible reading, and witnessing)
3. How can people tell if we are not faithful to God? (It will eventually show itself in our behavior.)
4. Do you believe a person saved late in life will receive the same reward in heaven as someone who has worked for the Lord many years?
5. Have the students interview various Christians and list examples of God's faithfulness to them. Try to get a good cross-section: new Christians, mature Christians, senior citizens, teenagers, ministers, laymen, and so forth. Some of these people will tell of God's faithfulness in spiritual matters, others in financial or physical affairs. Share these interviews with the class.
6. Make a list of what stewardship involves. Is it just our money?
7. Talk to someone who became a Christian later in life. What reasons did he give for waiting so long? Has he experienced any regret for the wasted years? Without using his name, share his experience with an unsaved friend you are praying for.
8. Make a list of your talents; then ask yourself if you are presently allowing God to use all your talents and time. Can he depend on you? Write a prayer of commitment and put it where you will see it every morning. Remember, you not only need God, he needs you. You are his only hands.

### Additional Activity

The activity on the next page may be reproduced as a student worksheet.

### Additional Activity, Answer Key

<b>NAME</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
1. Abel	Genesis 4:3-5
2. Enoch	Genesis 5:22-24
3. Noah	Genesis 6:14-22
4. Abraham	Genesis 12:1-4
5. Sarah	Genesis 21:1 and 2
6. Isaac	Genesis 27:26-40
7. Jacob	Genesis 48:1-22
8. Joseph	Genesis 50:24 and 25
9. Moses	Exodus 2:11-15
10. Rahab	Joshua 2:1-21
11. Gideon	Judges 6:11
12. Barak	Judges 4:6-24
13. Samson	Judges 12:24-31
14. David	1 Samuel chapters 16 and 17
15. Samuel	1 Samuel 7:9-14
16. Jephthah	Judges 11:1-29



**» FAITHFUL HEROES OF THE WORD OF GOD**

**In Hebrews 11, God gave us a list of faithful heroes of the Old Testament.** Make a list of the Old Testament believers mentioned in this passage of God's Word. Try to find at least fifteen men and women who acted by faith. Then, using a concordance, topical Bible, Bible handbook, Bible dictionary, or Bible encyclopedia, (printed or digital), find and write the Old Testament references to these great men and women of God.

	<b>NAME</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____

# ANSWER KEY

## SECTION 1

- 1.1** a. vs. 24 “But my faithfulness and my mercy shall be with him.”  
b. vs. 33 “Nevertheless my loving-kindness will I not utterly take from him, nor suffer my faithfulness to fail.”
- 1.2** d
- 1.3** a or h
- 1.4** h or a
- 1.5** i
- 1.6** e or j
- 1.7** j or e
- 1.8** f
- 1.9** g
- 1.10** b
- 1.11** c
- 1.12** Example:  
an attitude of God implying loyalty, constancy, and freedom from arbitrariness or fickleness. *Handy Dictionary of the Bible*—Established by Merrill C. Tenny
- 1.13** that he would not fail him nor forsake him.
- 1.14** I will perform the oath which I swore unto Abraham thy father.
- 1.15** Behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land; for I will not leave thee, until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of.
- 1.16** I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.
- 1.17** Example:  
God promised to be with his people and to do that which he has promised.
- 1.18** Teacher check
- 1.19** Teacher check
- 1.20** Examples:  
a. Thanks to the Lord for his mercy  
b. Thanks to the Lord for his work of creation  
c. Thanks to the Lord for his deliverance of Israel  
d. Thanks to the Lord for his provision of all flesh  
e. Thanks to the God of Heaven
- 1.21** Any order:  
a. the heavens  
b. the earth above the waters  
c. the great lights  
d. the sun to rule by day  
e. the moon, the stars to rule by night
- 1.22** Any order:  
a. to him that smote Egypt in their firstborn  
b. to him which divided the Red Sea into parts  
c. to him which led his people through the wilderness  
d. to him which smote great kings
- 1.23** Matthew 16:18 “The gates of hell shall not prevail against it” (the Church)
- 1.24** God’s Word will accomplish his purpose.
- 1.25** Any order:  
a. the universe  
b. mankind  
c. His chosen people, Israel  
d. His called-out ones, the Church  
e. His Word, our Bible
- 1.26** Teacher check
- 1.27** Teacher check
- 1.28** a. vs. 1  
b. vs. 2, 3  
c. vs. 4, 5  
d. vs. 6
- 1.29** a. Example:  
Jehovah himself is the one to whom I belong and the one who cares for me with all his omnipotence, omniscience, love, mercy, and grace.  
b. Example:  
He knows me personally; He sought me, found me, calls me by my name, meets all my needs, gives his life for me, and makes provision for me, and makes provision for me for eternity.  
c. Example:  
I am as a sheep, helpless, defenseless, open to the dangers of life, but he understands my condition and limitations and in love is all I need.
- 1.30** Example:  
I have no needs unmet if the Lord is my shepherd.

## ALTERNATE LIFE PAC TEST

1. false
2. false
3. true
4. false
5. true
6. c
7. a
8. d
9. e
10. b
11. witnesses
12. forsake
13. Shepherd
14. gods
15. conditional
16. everlasting
17. Either order:
  - a. God
  - b. man
18. a. priesthood  
b. priesthood
19. intercession
20. God
21. He would not fail him nor forsake him.
22. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it."  
(Matthew 16:18)
23. Either order:
  - a. Baal could not hear.
  - b. Baal could not speak.
 or Baal could not protect his property.  
Baal was dead.
24. Any order:
  - a. He makes us to lie down in green pastures.
  - b. He restores our souls.
  - c. He leads us in paths of righteousness.
 or He leads us beside still waters.  
He is with us in the valley of death.  
He comforts us.  
He prepares a table for us in the presence of our enemies.  
He gives us eternal life in his house.
25. d
26. a
27. b
28. e
29. c

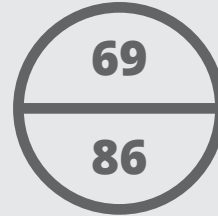
# BIBLE 1101

## ALTERNATE LIFEPAC TEST

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SCORE \_\_\_\_\_



**Answer true or false** (each answer, 1 point).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Job lost so many things—health, possessions, and family—that he even lost his faith in God.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ God has promised to supply all our wants and all our needs if we trust him.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Faithfulness is an attribute of God.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ The Shepherd Psalm is Psalm 24.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ A steward is not an owner, but simply a manager of his master's goods.

**Match these verses with their references** (each answer, 2 points).

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <p>6. _____ "But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith [faithfulness] ... against such there is no law."</p> | <p>a. Hebrews 13:5</p>          |
| <p>7. _____ "He hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee."</p>   | <p>b. 1 John 2:1</p>            |
| <p>8. _____ "If we believe not, yet he abideth faithful; he cannot deny himself."</p>  | <p>c. Galatians 5:22 and 23</p> |
| <p>9. _____ "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God."</p>  | <p>d. 2 Timothy 2:13</p>        |
| <p>10. _____ "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."</p>  | <p>e. Romans 8:28</p>           |
|  | <p>f. Hebrews 1:7</p>           |

**Complete these statements** (each answer, 3 points).

11. The Bible records many \_\_\_\_\_ of men to the faithfulness of God.
12. "I will not fail thee nor \_\_\_\_\_ thee." (Joshua 1:5)
13. Psalm 23 is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Psalm.
14. Some men make \_\_\_\_\_ of money, power, or pleasure.
15. When God says he will do this, if you will do that, that is a \_\_\_\_\_ promise.
16. "He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath \_\_\_\_\_ life." (John 5:24)
17. The Bible teaches that Christ was true a. \_\_\_\_\_ as well as true b. \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The book of Hebrews compares the a. \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ, and the b. \_\_\_\_\_ of Aaron.
19. One of the duties of the high priest was to make \_\_\_\_\_ to God for the people.
20. "So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of \_\_\_\_\_." (Romans 10:17)

**Complete these activities** (each answer, 5 points).

21. What did God promise Joshua? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
22. What verse in the book of Matthew gives a promise of the preservation of God's church? Give verse and reference. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Complete these activities** (each answer, 3 points).

23. Give two reasons from 1 Kings 18:19-40 why Baal failed.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
24. Write three things that the psalmist says the Good Shepherd does for us.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_