KINGDOM BIBLE QUIZ

Psalms and Wisdom Books Quiz

20 questions. Choose the best answer for each question. The answer key is on the last pages.

Name _____ Date _____ Score / 20

1. Who is traditionally credited as the primary author of Proverbs?

Ⓐ Asaph
Ⓑ Solomon
Ⓒ David
Ⓓ Eli

2. Which wisdom principle is exemplified in Proverbs 3:5-6?

Ⓐ Trust in the Lord
Ⓑ Follow your heart
Ⓒ Seek worldly success
Ⓓ Trust in wealth

3. Which phrase best describes the structure of Proverbs?

Ⓐ A poetic epic
Ⓑ A collection of sayings and couplets
Ⓒ A continuous narrative
Ⓓ A historical record

4. Which phrase best summarizes Qohelet's view in Ecclesiastes?

Ⓐ Love your neighbor
Ⓑ Trust in the Lord
Ⓒ The Lord is faithful
Ⓓ All is vanity

5. What is the main lesson from Proverbs 3:5-6?

Ⓐ Seek wealth and fame
Ⓑ Build your own understanding
Ⓒ Avoid all risks
Ⓓ Trust in the Lord with all your heart

6. What is the primary purpose of the book of Proverbs?

Ⓐ To record history
Ⓑ To describe the life of Solomon
Ⓒ To predict future events
Ⓓ To teach practical wisdom for living

7. Which theme is most prominent in the Book of Proverbs?

Ⓐ Lament and suffering
Ⓑ Love and romance
Ⓒ Prophecy and judgment
Ⓓ Wisdom and righteousness

8. In Proverbs, what does the 'fear of the Lord' signify?

Ⓐ Superstition
Ⓑ Fear of enemies
Ⓒ Reverent awe and obedience to God
Ⓓ Fearing punishment

9. Which wisdom book emphasizes the theme that 'meaningless' or 'vanity' is a key observation about life?

Ⓐ Ecclesiastes
Ⓑ Psalms
Ⓒ Proverbs
Ⓓ Job

10. What is the main philosophical question addressed in Ecclesiastes?

Ⓐ What is the purpose of life
Ⓑ How to worship
Ⓒ When will the Messiah come
Ⓓ Who is God

11. What is the primary purpose of the book of Ecclesiastes according to its author?

Ⓐ To explore the meaning of life under the sun
Ⓑ To teach about creation
Ⓒ To give genealogies
Ⓓ To outline laws

12. What is the main message of Ecclesiastes attributed to Qohelet?

Ⓐ The history of Israel
Ⓑ The importance of praise
Ⓒ The coming of the Messiah
Ⓓ The vanity of life without God

13. In Proverbs, what does the contrast between the wise and the fool illustrate?

Ⓐ The futility of effort
Ⓑ The path of life versus destruction
Ⓒ The importance of ritual
Ⓓ The difference between rich and poor

14. In Job, what literary style is predominantly used to express Job's lament and dialogues?

Ⓐ Narrative prose
Ⓑ Parables
Ⓒ Legal code
Ⓓ Poetry

15. In Proverbs, what does the phrase 'wisdom calls aloud' refer to?

Ⓐ A warning of destruction
Ⓑ The literal voice of a prophet
Ⓒ A call for judgment
Ⓓ Wisdom's universal availability and invitation

16. What is the main literary style of the Book of Job?

Ⓐ Poetry and dialogue
Ⓑ Proverbial sayings
Ⓒ Parables
Ⓓ Historical narrative

17. What is the main message of Ecclesiastes regarding life's pursuits?

Ⓐ They are ultimately futile without God
Ⓑ They are divine commands
Ⓒ They are the path to wisdom
Ⓓ They bring lasting happiness

18. What is the main message of Job's friends' speeches in Job 4-25?

Ⓐ Suffering is always punishment for sin
Ⓑ God is just and will restore Job
Ⓒ Job's friends are innocent
Ⓓ Wisdom is found in tradition

19. In Job, what does God's response from the whirlwind primarily emphasize?

Ⓐ His sovereignty and wisdom
Ⓑ The laws of nature
Ⓒ Job's sins
Ⓓ The coming judgment

20. Which psalm is known for its Messianic prophecy, foretelling the coming of Christ?

Ⓐ Psalm 22
Ⓑ Psalm 150
Ⓒ Psalm 1
Ⓓ Psalm 100

Answer key: Psalms and Wisdom Books Quiz

Each answer has a short explanation and the Bible passage to read.

1. **B. Solomon**

Proverbs 1:1 attributes the book to Solomon, renowned for his wisdom, though later chapters include contributions from others like Agur and Lemuel.

2. **A. Trust in the Lord**

Proverbs 3:5-6 encourages trusting in God's guidance rather than solely relying on one's understanding.

3. **B. A collection of sayings and couplets**

Proverbs is organized mainly as short, parallel couplets that convey practical wisdom and moral lessons (Proverbs 10:1).

4. **D. All is vanity**

Qohelet repeatedly emphasizes the vanity and fleeting nature of worldly pursuits, as in Ecclesiastes 1:2.

5. **D. Trust in the Lord with all your heart**

Proverbs 3:5-6 emphasizes trusting God's guidance rather than relying solely on human understanding.

6. **D. To teach practical wisdom for living**

Proverbs aims to impart wisdom for everyday life, emphasizing moral character, discipline, and understanding (Proverbs 1:2-6).

7. **D. Wisdom and righteousness**

Proverbs primarily emphasizes gaining wisdom, understanding, and living righteously (Proverbs 1:2-7).

8. **C. Reverent awe and obedience to God**

The 'fear of the Lord' is the foundational attitude of wisdom, emphasizing reverence, respect, and obedience to God's commandments (Proverbs 1:7).

9. **A. Ecclesiastes**

Ecclesiastes, traditionally attributed to Qohelet, explores the vanity of life under the sun (Ecclesiastes 1:2).

10. **A. What is the purpose of life**

Ecclesiastes grapples with life's meaning and the pursuit of happiness under the sun (Ecclesiastes 1:3).

11. **A. To explore the meaning of life under the sun**

Qohelet (the Teacher) examines life's fleeting nature and seeks to understand its purpose within worldly limits (Ecclesiastes 1:14).

12. **D. The vanity of life without God**

Ecclesiastes highlights the fleeting nature of worldly pursuits and emphasizes fearing God and keeping His commandments (Ecclesiastes 12:13).

13. **B. The path of life versus destruction**

Proverbs frequently contrasts wisdom and foolishness, illustrating choices leading to life or death (Proverbs 1:7, 10:1).

14. **D. Poetry**

Job’s dialogues and laments are written in poetic form, utilizing parallelism and vivid imagery to convey deep emotion (Job 3, 19).

15. **D. Wisdom's universal availability and invitation**

Proverbs 1:20-21 depicts wisdom calling aloud in the streets, symbolizing its open availability to those seeking understanding.

16. **A. Poetry and dialogue**

Job is composed mainly of poetic dialogues between Job and his friends, as well as divine speeches (Job 3-42).

17. **A. They are ultimately futile without God**

Ecclesiastes emphasizes that without God, human pursuits are meaningless and temporary (Ecclesiastes 12:13).

18. **A. Suffering is always punishment for sin**

Job's friends argue that suffering indicates sin, reflecting the traditional wisdom that God punishes the wicked (Job 4-25).

19. **A. His sovereignty and wisdom**

God's speeches in Job 38-41 highlight His divine power, wisdom, and authority over creation, contrasting with Job's limited understanding.

20. **A. Psalm 22**

Psalm 22 contains vivid descriptions of suffering and trust that are often linked to Jesus' crucifixion, making it Messianic (Psalm 22:1-21).

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