Psalms Bible Quiz

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

Name _____ Date _____ Score / 19

1. What key theological theme is repeatedly emphasized across many Psalms?

Ⓐ God's mercy and faithfulness
Ⓑ Ascension of Christ
Ⓒ The law as burdensome
Ⓓ The end times

2. Which Psalm famously begins with the words, 'Blessed is the man who walks not in the counsel of the wicked'?

Ⓐ Psalm 100
Ⓑ Psalm 19
Ⓒ Psalm 23
Ⓓ Psalm 1

3. Which Psalm famously begins with 'Bless the Lord, O my soul'?

Ⓐ Psalm 1
Ⓑ Psalm 103
Ⓒ Psalm 150
Ⓓ Psalm 23

4. What is the key theological theme of Psalm 150?

Ⓐ God's creation of the universe
Ⓑ Praise the Lord with music and dance
Ⓒ Repentance and forgiveness
Ⓓ God's justice and judgment

5. Which key theme is most prevalent throughout the Book of Psalms?

Ⓐ Prophecies of the Messiah
Ⓑ Historical narratives
Ⓒ Covenant and law
Ⓓ Worship and praise

6. Which king is traditionally credited with composing many of the Psalms?

Ⓐ King Hezekiah
Ⓑ King David
Ⓒ King Solomon
Ⓓ King Saul

7. In Psalm 23, what metaphor is used to describe the Lord?

Ⓐ A fortress
Ⓑ A rock
Ⓒ A shepherd
Ⓓ A king

8. Which Psalm is known as the 'Shepherd's Psalm' and is often read at funerals and times of comfort?

Ⓐ Psalm 51
Ⓑ Psalm 119
Ⓒ Psalm 23
Ⓓ Psalm 150

9. Which psalm is a penitential prayer asking for forgiveness and is traditionally associated with repentance?

Ⓐ Psalm 119
Ⓑ Psalm 27
Ⓒ Psalm 100
Ⓓ Psalm 51

10. Which Psalm is considered a royal psalm, often associated with Israel's kingship?

Ⓐ Psalm 23
Ⓑ Psalm 119
Ⓒ Psalm 2
Ⓓ Psalm 51

11. Which geographical location is frequently mentioned in the Psalms as a place of worship and pilgrimage?

Ⓐ Jerusalem
Ⓑ Nazareth
Ⓒ Bethlehem
Ⓓ Samaria

12. What is a distinctive feature of the Psalms' use in worship?

Ⓐ They are exclusively used in private meditation
Ⓑ They are only used in funerals
Ⓒ They are read silently only
Ⓓ They are sung or recited as hymns and prayers

13. In Psalm 90, Moses is explicitly mentioned as the author. What is the main theme of this psalm?

Ⓐ God's destruction of enemies
Ⓑ God's eternity and human frailty
Ⓒ Thanksgiving
Ⓓ God's justice

14. Which Psalm is famously quoted in the New Testament during Jesus' crucifixion, referring to 'My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?'?

Ⓐ Psalm 22
Ⓑ Psalm 110
Ⓒ Psalm 23
Ⓓ Psalm 119

15. In Psalms, which term describes a poetic device used to show parallel ideas, often contrasting or completing each other?

Ⓐ Hyperbole
Ⓑ Parallelism
Ⓒ Alliteration
Ⓓ Metaphor

16. Which psalm is traditionally used during Jewish Passover celebrations?

Ⓐ Psalm 113-118 (Hallel)
Ⓑ Psalm 23
Ⓒ Psalm 150
Ⓓ Psalm 51

17. How does Psalms connect to the book of Hebrews in the New Testament?

Ⓐ It is used to describe the Law
Ⓑ It is quoted extensively to explain Jesus' priesthood
Ⓒ It is not referenced in Hebrews
Ⓓ It is only referenced in Revelation

18. What is the central theme of Psalm 119?

Ⓐ God's judgment
Ⓑ God's law and love for His Word
Ⓒ Thanksgiving for creation
Ⓓ The suffering of the righteous

19. Which Psalm is considered an acrostic poem, utilizing the Hebrew alphabet?

Ⓐ Psalm 119
Ⓑ Psalm 1
Ⓒ Psalm 100
Ⓓ Psalm 150

Answer key: Psalms Bible Quiz

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

1. **A. God's mercy and faithfulness**

Psalms often highlight God's mercy, steadfast love, and faithfulness to His covenant people (e.g., Psalm 136).

2. **D. Psalm 1**

Psalm 1 opens with a blessing on the man who delights in God's law, contrasting the righteous and the wicked.

3. **B. Psalm 103**

Psalm 103 opens with a call to bless God and highlights His mercy and forgiveness.

4. **B. Praise the Lord with music and dance**

Psalm 150 calls all creatures to praise God with musical instruments, dance, and singing.

5. **D. Worship and praise**

Psalms are primarily songs of worship, praise, lament, and thanksgiving to God (e.g., Psalm 150).

6. **B. King David**

Many Psalms are attributed to David, who is called the 'sweet psalmist of Israel' (2 Samuel 23:1).

7. **C. A shepherd**

Psalm 23 describes the Lord as a shepherd who cares for His sheep (Psalm 23:1).

8. **C. Psalm 23**

Psalm 23 depicts the Lord as a shepherd who cares for His flock, symbolizing God's guidance and comfort.

9. **D. Psalm 51**

Psalm 51 is David’s prayer of repentance after his sin with Bathsheba, seeking God's mercy (Psalm 51:1-2).

10. **C. Psalm 2**

Psalm 2 speaks of the anointed king and God's sovereignty, often associated with Messianic prophecy.

11. **A. Jerusalem**

Jerusalem, especially the Temple Mount, is often referenced as the center of worship and pilgrimage in Psalms (e.g., Psalms 122).

12. **D. They are sung or recited as hymns and prayers**
Psalms have historically been integral to Jewish and Christian worship, often sung or spoken as prayers (e.g., Psalm 100).

13. **B. God's eternity and human frailty**
Psalm 90 reflects on God's eternal nature and human mortality, attributed to Moses (Psalm 90:1-2).

14. **A. Psalm 22**
Jesus quotes Psalm 22:1 on the cross, highlighting the Psalm’s themes of suffering and trust in God.

15. **B. Parallelism**
Parallelism is a key feature of Hebrew poetry in Psalms, where lines echo or contrast each other (Psalm 1:1-2).

16. **A. Psalm 113-118 (Hallel)**
Psalms 113-118, known as the Hallel, are recited during Passover and other festivals to praise God.

17. **B. It is quoted extensively to explain Jesus' priesthood**
Hebrews frequently quotes Psalms, especially Psalm 110, to establish the priesthood of Christ (Hebrews 5:6, 7:17).

18. **B. God's law and love for His Word**
Psalm 119 is an acrostic psalm emphasizing the importance of God's statutes, commandments, and Word.

19. **A. Psalm 119**
Psalm 119 is an acrostic psalm, with each section beginning with a successive letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

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