

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSIVE BIBLE EXAM
DR. CHÁVEZ'S COURSES

PAULINE LETTERS

Choose the *best* answer.

1. The Letter to the Romans

- a. was written or dictated by Paul himself
- b. deals with the equally sinful condition of Jew and Gentile
- c. contains the statement that Paul continues to keep the kosher laws
- d. a and b but not c

2. In the Letter to the Galatians, Paul

- a. argues against the Judaizers, that is, Jews who were attacking Christians
- b. argues against the Judaizers, people who wanted to impose certain rituals on Gentile Christians
- c. makes no reference to anyone who could be described as a “Judaizer”
- d. sides with the Judaizers because he is ‘a Jew and not a gentile sinner’, Gal 2:15

3. Paul confronts Peter

- a. in First Corinthians, because Peter was interfering with Paul’s jurisdiction
- b. in Second Corinthians, because Peter was among the “superapostles”
- c. in Galatians, because Peter was not keeping the kosher laws
- d. in Galatians, because Peter changed his conduct in regards to the kosher laws

4. One of the problems Paul addresses in First Corinthians was

- a. the overvaluation of the more attention-getting gifts of the Spirit
- b. sexual immorality
- c. denial of the resurrection

- d. all of the above
5. In response to the “superapostles,” in Second Corinthians
- a. Paul gives a lengthy list of his successes in his evangelizing work
 - b. boasts of his sufferings
 - c. gives his own letters of recommendation written on fine parchment
 - d. Paul recommends that the community respect them for their achievements
6. First Thessalonians
- a. is one of Paul’s letters written in prison
 - b. reflects an imminent expectation of the Parousia
 - c. chastises those who have stopped working because the Lord is returning soon
 - d. is a letter Paul wrote because he expected to die soon and wanted to console this community
7. The following are considered by most scholars to be among the “authentic” letters either written or dictated by Paul himself:
- a. Second Thessalonians, Titus, Ephesians and Colossians
 - b. Romans, First and Second Corinthians, Galatians and the letters to Timothy
 - c. Philemon, Philippians, First Thessalonians and Second Corinthians
 - d. Romans, First and Second Corinthians, and Titus
8. In Paul’s letters, the “weak” are
- a. the poor
 - b. the sick
 - c. those squeamish about what they eat
 - d. this is a trick question: no such category can be found in Paul’s authentic letters
9. Paul speaks about Adam in relation to Christ in
- a. Romans and Second Corinthians
 - b. First and Second Corinthians

- c. Philippians and First Thessalonians
- d. Romans and First Corinthians

10. When Paul compares Adam and Christ, he says that

- a. Christ is the “new Adam”
- b. Christ is the “last Adam”
- c. both the first Adam and Christ gave life to others
- d. both Adam and Christ were made in the image of God

11. Paul

- a. has a positive view of the Law or Torah, because it was adequate for its time
- b. posits the superiority of the Promise over the Law, because the Promise came later
- c. posits the superiority of the Promise over the Law, because the Promise came first
- d. upholds the eternal validity of both the Law or Torah and the Promise

12. Paul on numerous occasions speaks of

- a. faith, hope and charity
- b. faith, hope and love
- c. faith and love, but not hope or charity
- d. a and b but not c

13. The famous Christological hymn in Philippians

- a. is a call to humility following the example of Adam and Christ
- b. is a comparison between Adam, who sought to be like God, and Christ, who humbled himself
- c. speaks about, or suggests, the act of ‘snatching’ at divinity
- d. b and c but not a

14. In Romans, Paul

- a. states that the Church has replaced Israel because they broke the covenant
- b. wishes to be 'cut-off' from Christ for the sake of the Jews
- c. considers Gentiles to be wild olive branches in comparison with the holy first-fruits and roots, which are Jewish
- d. b and c but not a