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Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what is the branch of theology that generally discussed hermeneutics in a manner that assume the enterprise	Traditional theology					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what is the only book that is the word of God or the revelation of God to mankind	The Bible					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what is often defined as the art, science or theories of interpretation	Hermeneutics					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	who is a scholar that strongly defended the classical creedal formulae as the faithful representation of scriptural teaching	John Calvin					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	who held on orthodox view that Christ was a single person but tthat his nature was added to the divine incarnation	Pope Leo					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Nestorius was condemned at the 3rd Ecumenical Council in 431 at	Ephesus					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The heretical view that hold on the union of the two nature of Christ (Son of God) the divine nature and (human embryo) the human nature is called <input type="text"/>	Adoptionism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Theodore of Mopsuestia and Nestorius were the famous exponents of heretical teaching of <input type="text"/>	Adoptionism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The teaching of monophysitism was condemned in the 4th Ecumenical council in 451 AD at <input type="text"/>	Chalcedon					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what is the teaching that the incarnate it has to be divine <input type="text"/>	Monophysitism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The council that condemned the understanding of the nature of Jesus in 381 AD in favour of the Alexandrian is <input type="text"/>	Constantinople					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The school that emphasized the divine nature of Christ is <input type="text"/>	Alexandrian					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	which school was regarded as a reaction against Alexandrian excesses <input type="text"/>	Antioch					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The school that emphasized the unity of Christ is <input type="text"/>	Alexandrian					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what christology period started in the 4th century AD as a response to the teaching of Arius <input type="text"/>	Classical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what can be defined as "the doctrine or teaching about Christ, his person and nature, being and works" <input type="text"/>	Christology					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word "docetism" is derived from the Greek term <input type="text"/>	Dokein					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what is the heretical teaching that Jesus was a kind of an angel, who seemed to be partly human and partly God <input type="text"/>	Docetism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The monolithic unity of the what is based on its claims to divine authorship <input type="text"/>	Bible					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what is a normative tool for theology and also formed the Yardstick by which theologies are judged, understood, interpreted and evaluated <input type="text"/>	The Bible					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The gospel that incorporated the contextual issues of the post-apostolic context into his interpretation of the apostolic and the christological tradition is <input type="text"/>	John's Gospel					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what gospel wrestled with the issues of the Gentiles context <input type="text"/>	Luke					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	which gospel was preoccupied with the Jewish context and issues that arose from the encounter of Christianity with the Jewish religious and cultural context <input type="text"/>	Mathew					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Bible has an obvious nature that is <input type="text"/>	Heterogeneous					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Bible is one of the fundamental and central sources of <input type="text"/>	Christian theology					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Bible is unique because it was written by one people, and now-has become a universal book. Which people	Jews					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what as observed by John . S . Mbiti is a strange and unique book	The Bible					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every theology have some basic assumptions or hypothesis that guide its theological	Methodology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theology that revealed in western theology as abstract, impersonal, reflective and unable to address the human socio-political, racial, gender and other cogent and volatile components of the human society is	Traditional theology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what must seek a conscious commitment to the transcendent	Theology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The branch of theology that is preoccupied with the text of scriptures is called	Exegetical theology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	which branch of theology is concerned with the relationship that exists between theology and the pastoral ministry	Pastoral theology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The branch of theology that seeks a rational presentation and documentation of doctrinal beliefs of the church is	Systematic theology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	which theology revealed the humanness and contextual nature of every theological creation	Historical					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theology that concerns itself with historical development of Christian doctrines is <input type="text"/>	Historical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The philosophical theology is reminiscent in what theological tradition of the medieval period and the Enlightenment obsession of rationality in the 19th-18th century <input type="text"/>	Scholastic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	which theology sought to use philosophical categories to understand biblical revelation and human forms without the necessary apriori commitment to the Christian faith <input type="text"/>	Philosophical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of theology that was dominated in the 17th century and beyond was <input type="text"/>	Philosophical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	who defined Biblical theology as "the historical study of Old Testament and New Testament, their authors and the contexts within which they were written" <input type="text"/>	Johann Philip					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The father of Biblical theology is <input type="text"/>	Johann Philip					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what in its classical expression has been divided into many disciplines and subcategories <input type="text"/>	Theology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Modern theologies such as Black, Feminism, Liberation, Asian and African theologies originated in which period <input type="text"/>	Modern					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The enlightenment period was dominated by <input type="text"/>	Pure reason					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In its radical expression, what degenerated towards anti-supernaturalism <input type="text"/>	Enlightenment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what period applied various forms of criticism and critical apparatus to the Bible and the Christian religion <input type="text"/>	Enlightenment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	what is ordinarily defined as "the human study of God" <input type="text"/>	Theology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Luther, Zwingli and Calvin are the foremost of the theologians of what <input type="text"/>	Protestant					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Roman Catholic theology was expressed fully by the council of <input type="text"/>	Trent					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The medieval theology dominated by scholastic tendencies and the Roman Catholic dogmatism led to the break of the church at the advent of <input type="text"/>	Reformation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Thomas Aquinas, Anselm and Peter Aberland are the foremost theologians of which period <input type="text"/>	Medieval					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The overriding hypothesis of scholastics theological works was the general commitment of individuals to the Christian faith and the biblical revelation was <input type="text"/>	The rationality					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	who sought to harmonize Christian revelation and reason <input type="text"/>	The scholastics					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The reformer's theology both in the radical and non-radical expressions of the reformation bordered on the doctrine of <input type="text"/>	Sola-Fide and Sola Scriptura						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Bible and Christian theology are the sources of <input type="text"/>	Christology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The understanding of theology in the medieval period could be summed up in the term <input type="text"/>	Scholasticism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main contribution of which group, to the patristic church was to reassert the claims of Jesus Christ in the Jewish context to their own contemporary Greek context <input type="text"/>	Christian apologists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Juslin Martyr and Tertullian were the <input type="text"/>	Apologists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	which church group sought to reassure the claims of Jesus Christ hitherto in the Jewish context <input type="text"/>	Apologists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	who has its genesis in the writings of the church fathers, particularly in the works of the Christian apologists <input type="text"/>	Christian theology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The survey of the history of what, could be divided into four major periods <input type="text"/>	Theology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The verbal root __ in Arabic of the name Israel means "God heals"	Sry	Yrt	Scy	Religio	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__ is not the content of Suzerain treaty	Content of disagreement	Historical prologue	Stipulations	The list of witnesses	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The patriarch God entered into covenant with him is __	Abraham	Noah	Samuel	David	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__identified six basic elements in the structure of late Bronze Age Hittite treaties	Karl Rahner	Thomas Aquinas	Korosec	Mendenhall	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Hebrew word used for covenant is__	Breith	Didaskalos	Agape	Breitoit	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The patriarch that was not the depositary of the divine promise is__	Abraham	Isaac	Jacob	Reuben	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The group of peoples who were wealthy and reared cattle are__	The Hebrews	Gentiles	Samaritans	Pharisees	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The kingdom of Israel was divided into__parts	3 parts	4 parts	5 parts	2 parts	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The wives and concubines Jacob had when his name was changed to Israel were__	2 wives and 2 concubines	2 wives and 4 concubines	3 wives and 2 concubines	4 wives and 3 concubines	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sons of __ later became the ancestors of the tribes of Israel	Joseph	Jacob	Benjamin	Levi	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__is the son of Jacob whose name is omitted in the list of the twelve tribes of Israel	Joseph	Reuben	Benjamin	Levi	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Israelites responsibility as the chosen people of God is__	To disobey the dictates of God	To be faithful to God's demands	To keep off the oath	To live unrighteous life	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The moral teachings on creation accounts are divided into __parts	4 parts	6 parts	3 parts	2 parts	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__is according to creation accounts is the creator of the universe	Divinities	Satan	God	Angels	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The chronological order of the works of creation was set forth from__	From lower to general	From general to particular	From logic to clarity	From separation to pre-occupation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The creation account is divided into__ parts	2 parts	4 parts	6 parts	3 parts	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first account of creation was written in__	5th century BC	4th century AD	6th century BC	28th century AD	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__is not a collective title used to describe the name Israelites	Descendants of Jacob	Blood or spiritual descendants	Sons or children of Israel	House of Judah	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__is a term not used in reference to God	El-lohim	El-shadah	Baalism	Yahweh	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theophoric proper noun for God is__	Yistel	El	Sry	Srr	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To whom was the name "Israel" bestowed upon according to Genesis 32:22-31 accounts?	Joseph	Esau	Jacob	Ishmael	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__biblical texts contains the origin of Israel	Genesis 3:32-22	Hosea 12:4-5	Genesis 35-9-15	Hosea 12:16-20	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basis of God's covenant with Abraham is recorded in Genesis chapter__	Genesis 15	Genesis 12	Genesis 17	Genesis 18	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__was to be the symbol of purification of the Jews children lives later explained in the elaboration of covenant law	Treaty	Circumcision	Submission	Deportation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__Abraham journeyed southward and entered Canaan around	18050	18025	18055	18030	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__was the sign of the fulfilment of God promise with Abraham	Circumcision	Appearance of rainbow	The birth of Isaac	God's revelation of Himself at Sinai	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__is not similarity between the covenant with Abraham and Israel	They both followed the pattern of Suzerainty treaties of Ancient East	They both have preamble	They both have historical prologue	They both do not have stipulations	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__is the significance of the covenant	It helps man to know where he stands	It creates an inter-personal relationship with God	It is a universal application of God's promises	It enable man to embrace God's commands	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The name Jacob means__	Heritage	Unguarded profane	Supplanter	Destiny	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Jacob is also called__	Wandering Aramaean	Supplanter	Planter	Destiny	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__is the purpose for God's choice of Israelites	Act of God's love	Inherent greatness	Spiritual pride	Distinct nature	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__of the following terms is another name for the promise of salvation God made to man	Monophisism	Nestorianism	Ecclesiology	Proto-evangelium	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	__is not the consequence of the fall of man	Lost of friendship with God	Death	Childbirth	Suffering and pains	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to the first account of creation God created the world with____	Wisdom	Power	Spirit	Gravity	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first account of creation is typically __tradition	Yahwish	Priestly	Literally	Oral	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____account describes in majestic and liturgical style the list of creatures that are typically	Greek	Hebrew	Aramaic	Semitic	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word "Yistel" means____	Judah	Samaria	Jerusalem	Israel	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	God changed Jacob's name from Jacob to____	Jacobites	Israel	Ishmaelites	Canaanites	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____was the place the name Israel was bestowed on Jacob	Jordan	Sachem	Jericho	Phanuel	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____treaties were made between two essentially equal parties	Suzerainty	Treaty	Parity treaties	Covenant	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The covenant is divided into ____ types	4 types	2 types	3 types	5 types	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____is a treaty which spelled out the terms of relationship between the Hittite state and the vassal states	Covenant	Treaty	Suzerainty	Promise	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An agreement between two parties or a bond that binds two or more persons/parties together is called____	Treaty	Covenant	Suzerainty	Contract	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____is looked upon by the Hebrew as the founder and faith-in-faith	Jacob	Abraham	Joseph	Noah	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____ lived in tents and move frequently, having at a time no home but looks forward when they will be in the land of promise	Village dwellers	Agriculturalists	Pastoralists	Normadics	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____descendants were consecrated as priests and were responsible for the services of the tabernacle and later temple in Jerusalem	Benjamin	Judah	Levi	Zebulon	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	____were the two sons of Joseph	Ephraim and Manasseh	Reuben and Levi	Judah and Dan	Napthali and Asher	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The twelve sons of Jacob who represent the twelve tribes of Israel as called___	Jacobites	Benjanites	Hebrew patriarchs	Josephites	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	God's promise to Israel was to be kept by___	Descendants of Israel	Canaanites	Levites	Benjanites	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___are nomadic Arameans who practiced agriculture and trades as their own occupation	Ammonites	Sedentary Palestine	Samaritans	Arameans	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Israelites wandered during their exodus before entering into Canaan in a Peninsula called___	Jericho	Sinai	Sodom	Gomorraah	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Jacob was born in the year___	1816 BCE	1946 BCE	1819 BCE	1914 BCE	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Abraham gave birth to his first son Ishmael at the age of 87 in Mesopotamia in the year___	1876 BCE	1890 BCE	1976 BCE	1816 BCE	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Isaac was born in the year___	1976 BC	1890 BCE	1776 BC	1876 BCE	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Abraham was born in Mesopotamia in the year___	1976 BC	1876 BC	1776	1806 BC	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___twelve sons became the ancestors of the Arabs	Ishmael	Isaac	Jacob	Joseph	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___was called by God to become the father of multitudes of nations	Jacob	Isaac	Abraham	Joseph	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___is not a lesson we can derive from Joseph's leadership style	That God can use suffering to purge Joseph's life to make him humble	That sufferings and injustice can make us better and resentful	That Joseph learnt to work hard even as a slave and prisoner	That sufferings frustrated Joseph's destiny	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Joseph was appointed in Egypt minister of___	Finance	Agriculture	Technology	Culture	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___was the Egyptian name given to Joseph as a reveller of sacrets	Ephraim	Zaphenath-Paneah	Manasseh	Beersheba	B	eExam

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