

COMPREHENSIVE EXAM

200 QUESTIONS

PART I — BIBLIOLOGY (1–25)

Multiple Choice

1. Theology begins with:
 - A) Philosophy
 - B) Experience
 - C) Divine revelation
 - D) Tradition
2. The Canon refers to:
 - A) Church traditions
 - B) Inspired books
 - C) Religious customs
 - D) Councils
3. Verbal inspiration affirms that:
 - A) Concepts only are inspired
 - B) Words are inspired
 - C) Emotions are inspired
 - D) Culture determines content
4. Plenary inspiration teaches:
 - A) Some Scripture is inspired
 - B) All Scripture is inspired
 - C) NT only inspired
 - D) OT only inspired
5. Inerrancy applies to:
 - A) Copies
 - B) Sermons
 - C) Original manuscripts
 - D) Interpretations

6. Sufficiency means Scripture is sufficient for:
 - A) Scientific detail
 - B) Salvation and godliness
 - C) Political systems
 - D) Economics
7. Authority of Scripture is grounded in:
 - A) Church approval
 - B) Antiquity
 - C) Divine authorship
 - D) Popularity
8. Illumination refers to:
 - A) New revelation
 - B) Spirit-enabled understanding
 - C) Church tradition
 - D) Academic study
9. Progressive revelation means:
 - A) Truth evolves
 - B) Later revelation builds on earlier
 - C) Doctrine changes
 - D) OT is obsolete
10. Hermeneutics studies:
 - A) Angels
 - B) Interpretation principles
 - C) Worship
 - D) Church governance

True / False

11. Scripture interprets Scripture.
12. General revelation saves sinners.
13. The Church created the Bible.
14. Context determines meaning.
15. Canon was recognized, not invented.
16. Scripture is the final authority.

17. Revelation includes propositional truth.
18. Inspiration eliminated human personality.
19. The Old Testament is authoritative.
20. Scripture is culturally limited in authority.

Matching

21–23

- A. General Revelation
- B. Special Revelation
- C. Canon

21. Creation and conscience
22. Scripture and Christ
23. Recognized inspired books

Short Answer

24. Define inerrancy.
25. What does sufficiency protect believers from?

PART II — THEOLOGY PROPER (26–55)

Multiple Choice

26. Aseity means God is:
 - A) Loving
 - B) Self-existent
 - C) Emotional
 - D) Visible
27. Immutability teaches God:
 - A) Changes morally
 - B) Learns
 - C) Remains constant
 - D) Evolves
28. The Trinity teaches:
 - A) Three gods
 - B) One God in three persons
 - C) One person

D) Three roles

29. Omniscience means:

A) All-powerful

B) All-knowing

C) Everywhere present

D) Eternal

30. Omnipotence means:

A) All-knowing

B) All-powerful

C) Everywhere present

D) Self-existent

31. Omnipresence means:

A) Physical expansion

B) Present everywhere

C) Limited presence

D) Symbolic presence

32. Providence refers to:

A) Fate

B) Sustaining governance

C) Chance

D) Cultural law

33. Divine simplicity teaches God:

A) Is not composed of parts

B) Is basic

C) Is limited

D) Changes

34. Holiness refers to:

A) Ritual only

B) Moral perfection

C) Culture

D) Emotion

35. Sovereignty means:

- A) Partial rule
- B) Supreme authority
- C) Majority decision
- D) Influence only

True / False

- 36. God depends on creation.
- 37. Trinity is three separate beings.
- 38. God is eternal.
- 39. God's will can fail.
- 40. Justice and mercy are compatible.
- 41. God is omnipresent.
- 42. God is immutable.
- 43. Sovereignty removes responsibility.
- 44. Aseity preserves divine independence.
- 45. God's character changes over time.

Matching

46–48

- A. Omniscience
- B. Omnipotence
- C. Omnipresence

- 46. All knowledge
- 47. All power
- 48. Present everywhere

Short Answer

- 49. How many persons are in the Trinity?
- 50. Define Creator–creature distinction.
- 51. What doctrine teaches God governs all things?
- 52. Is God morally changeable? (Yes / No)
- 53. What attribute assures stability of promises?
- 54. Is divine justice compatible with love? (Yes / No)
- 55. What does aseity imply about creation?

PART III — ANTHROPOLOGY & SIN (56–80)

Multiple Choice

56. Imago Dei refers to:
- A) Physical likeness
 - B) Moral and rational capacity
 - C) Divinity
 - D) Angelic essence
57. Original sin includes:
- A) Imitation only
 - B) Inherited corruption
 - C) Neutrality
 - D) Culture
58. Total depravity means:
- A) Maximum sin
 - B) Sin affects all faculties
 - C) No conscience
 - D) No awareness
59. Death entered through:
- A) Evolution
 - B) Adam's sin
 - C) Law
 - D) Society
60. The Fall resulted in:
- A) Perfection
 - B) Corruption
 - C) Neutrality
 - D) Enlightenment

True / False

61. The image of God was erased.
62. Humans remain accountable.
63. Sin affects intellect and will.

- 64. Humans are morally autonomous.
- 65. Death is consequence of sin.
- 66. Total depravity removes responsibility.
- 67. Grace is unnecessary without sin.
- 68. Human dignity remains after the Fall.
- 69. Sin separates from God.
- 70. The heart is naturally trustworthy.

Matching

71–73

- A. Guilt
- B. Corruption
- C. Alienation

- 71. Legal standing
- 72. Moral distortion
- 73. Separation

Short Answer

- 74. Define total depravity.
- 75. Was the image erased? (Yes / No)
- 76. What doctrine explains inherited corruption?
- 77. Did death enter through sin? (Yes / No)
- 78. Is grace necessary because of sin? (Yes / No)
- 79. Why must salvation be supernatural?
- 80. What does repentance involve?

PART IV — CHRISTOLOGY (81–110)

Multiple Choice

- 81. Incarnation means:
 - A) Spirit appearance
 - B) God became man
 - C) Myth
 - D) Symbol

82. Hypostatic union teaches:

- A) Two persons
- B) One person, two natures
- C) Mixed nature
- D) Temporary divinity

83. Christ's priestly office involves:

- A) Teaching
- B) Mediation
- C) Governing
- D) Prophecy

84. Christ's prophetic office involves:

- A) Reigning
- B) Sacrifice
- C) Revealing God's truth
- D) Judgment

85. Christ's kingly office involves:

- A) Mediation
- B) Teaching
- C) Reigning
- D) Writing

86. Substitutionary atonement teaches:

- A) Moral example
- B) Political reform
- C) Christ bore our penalty
- D) Symbolism

87. Resurrection demonstrates:

- A) Myth
- B) Victory over death
- C) Cultural legend
- D) Spiritual metaphor

88. Ascension affirms:

- A) Christ disappeared
- B) Christ reigns and intercedes

C) Christ ceased being human

D) Christ lost authority

89. Impeccability teaches:

A) Christ could sin

B) Christ was morally neutral

C) Christ could not sin

D) Christ learned morality

90. Mediation means:

A) Political negotiation

B) Christ represents humanity before God

C) Christ teaches ethics

D) Christ governs culture

True / False

91. Jesus is eternally divine.

92. Jesus ceased being God at the Incarnation.

93. Christ remains fully human after resurrection.

94. The Cross satisfied divine justice.

95. The Resurrection was bodily.

96. Christ fulfills Old Testament prophecy.

97. Christ is the only mediator.

98. The Incarnation was temporary.

99. Christ's obedience is part of salvation.

100. Christ reigns presently.

Matching

101–103

A. Incarnation

B. Atonement

C. Resurrection

101. God becoming man

102. Bearing sin's penalty

103. Rising from the dead

Short Answer

104. Why must Christ be fully divine?
105. Why must Christ be fully human?
106. What doctrine explains one person with two natures?
107. Did the Resurrection include the body? (Yes / No)
108. Is salvation possible apart from Christ? (Yes / No)
109. What office of Christ involves ruling?
110. Does Christ's work reconcile sinners to God? (Yes / No)

PART V — SOTERIOLOGY (111–145)

Multiple Choice

111. Regeneration is:
 - A) Moral reform
 - B) New birth by the Spirit
 - C) Ritual washing
 - D) Education
112. Conversion includes:
 - A) Tradition
 - B) Faith and repentance
 - C) Culture
 - D) Emotion
113. Justification is:
 - A) Moral improvement
 - B) Legal declaration of righteousness
 - C) Ritual act
 - D) Sanctification
114. Adoption grants believers:
 - A) Merit
 - B) Family status
 - C) Neutral standing
 - D) Independence
115. Sanctification refers to:

- A) Instant perfection
 - B) Progressive holiness
 - C) Symbolic change
 - D) Cultural conformity
116. Election refers to:
- A) Human merit
 - B) Divine choosing
 - C) Social selection
 - D) Cultural privilege
117. Perseverance teaches that:
- A) Salvation is fragile
 - B) Believers continue in faith
 - C) Works secure salvation
 - D) Church membership saves
118. Union with Christ means:
- A) Emotional unity
 - B) Spiritual connection to Christ
 - C) Cultural identity
 - D) Symbolic relationship
119. Imputation refers to:
- A) Moral influence
 - B) Legal crediting
 - C) Cultural adjustment
 - D) Emotional transfer
120. Grace means:
- A) Earned favor
 - B) Unmerited favor
 - C) Cultural kindness
 - D) Obligation

True / False

121. Salvation is by grace.
122. Faith earns salvation.

- 123. Sanctification precedes justification.
- 124. The Spirit applies redemption.
- 125. Adoption is permanent.
- 126. Election is based on merit.
- 127. Justification can be reversed by works.
- 128. Salvation results in obedience.
- 129. Assurance rests in God's character.
- 130. Union with Christ affects identity.

Matching

131–133

- A. Regeneration
- B. Justification
- C. Sanctification

- 131. New birth
- 132. Legal righteousness
- 133. Growth in holiness

Short Answer

- 134. Define justification.
- 135. Define sanctification.
- 136. Does faith unite believers to Christ? (Yes / No)
- 137. Is salvation dependent on works? (Yes / No)
- 138. Does grace eliminate boasting? (Yes / No)
- 139. Is assurance possible? (Yes / No)
- 140. What role does the Holy Spirit play in salvation?
- 141. Is adoption relational as well as legal? (Yes / No)
- 142. Does perseverance provide stability? (Yes / No)
- 143. Is salvation initiated by God? (Yes / No)
- 144. Does sanctification continue throughout life? (Yes / No)
- 145. Does salvation produce worship? (Yes / No)

PART VI — ECCLESIOLOGY & CHRISTIAN LIFE (146–170)

Multiple Choice

146. The Church is primarily:
- A) A building
 - B) The body of Christ
 - C) A government
 - D) A culture
147. Baptism signifies:
- A) Cultural identity
 - B) Covenant inclusion
 - C) Merit
 - D) National status
148. The Lord's Supper proclaims:
- A) Unity only
 - B) Christ's death
 - C) Tradition
 - D) Symbol only
149. Church discipline aims at:
- A) Punishment
 - B) Restoration
 - C) Control
 - D) Culture
150. The Great Commission involves:
- A) Cultural reform
 - B) Making disciples
 - C) Political power
 - D) Social identity
151. Prayer is:
- A) Ritual only
 - B) Communication with God
 - C) Meditation only
 - D) Emotion

152. The Law primarily reveals:
- A) Culture
 - B) Sin
 - C) Politics
 - D) Tradition
153. The Gospel primarily reveals:
- A) Law
 - B) Grace
 - C) Culture
 - D) Ritual
154. Worship must be:
- A) Emotional only
 - B) Doctrinally grounded
 - C) Cultural
 - D) Private
155. Stewardship reflects:
- A) Human ownership
 - B) God's ownership
 - C) Neutrality
 - D) Independence

True / False

156. The invisible Church includes all true believers.
157. Church membership is unimportant.
158. Corporate worship is biblical.
159. Theology shapes daily ethics.
160. Holiness is optional.
161. Suffering can exist under providence.
162. Christians are called to mission.
163. Sacraments are symbolic signs.
164. The Church has leadership structure.
165. Christian life flows from doctrine.

Matching

166–168

- A. Visible Church
- B. Invisible Church
- C. Sacraments

- 166. Local gathered believers
- 167. All true believers
- 168. Signs and seals

Short Answer

- 169. Why is church community important?
- 170. Does theology guide daily life? (Yes / No)

PART VII — ESCHATOLOGY & WORLDVIEW (171–200)

Multiple Choice

- 171. Eschatology studies:
 - A) Angels
 - B) Last things
 - C) Creation
 - D) Law
- 172. Christ's return will be:
 - A) Invisible only
 - B) Bodily and visible
 - C) Symbolic
 - D) Past
- 173. Final judgment affirms:
 - A) Chaos
 - B) Justice
 - C) Relativism
 - D) Neutrality
- 174. Glorification refers to:
 - A) Present growth
 - B) Final perfection

C) Ritual

D) Symbol

175. The New Creation means:

A) Escape from world

B) Renewal of creation

C) Spiritual existence only

D) Myth

176. Resurrection affirms:

A) Spiritual metaphor

B) Bodily rising

C) Cultural myth

D) Illusion

177. Hell represents:

A) Temporary correction

B) Eternal separation

C) Symbol only

D) Myth

178. Christian hope rests on:

A) Human progress

B) Christ's victory

C) Culture

D) Tradition

179. Evil will be:

A) Permanent

B) Finally defeated

C) Reformed

D) Ignored

180. Judgment is:

A) Arbitrary

B) Righteous

C) Cultural

D) Emotional

True / False

181. Resurrection includes the body.
182. Christ is the exclusive Savior.
183. New Creation restores righteousness.
184. Eschatology shapes ethics.
185. Glorification ends sanctification.
186. Death is final for believers.
187. Hope strengthens endurance.
188. Final judgment denies grace.
189. Evil will not prevail eternally.
190. Salvation culminates in glorification.

Matching

191–193

- A. Resurrection
- B. Glorification
- C. Final Judgment

191. Bodily rising
192. Final perfection
193. Accountability before God

Short Answer

194. Will Christ return bodily? (Yes / No)
195. Is resurrection physical? (Yes / No)
196. Define glorification.
197. Define final judgment.
198. Does hope motivate holiness? (Yes / No)
199. Will evil be permanently defeated? (Yes / No)
200. Does Christian theology form a coherent system? (Yes / No)

ANSWER KEY

PART I — Bibliology (1–25)

- | | | |
|-------|-----------|---|
| 1. C | 11. True | 21. A |
| 2. B | 12. False | 22. B |
| 3. B | 13. False | 23. C |
| 4. B | 14. True | 24. Scripture in the original manuscripts is without error in all it affirms. |
| 5. C | 15. True | 25. It protects believers from false doctrine and extra-biblical authority. |
| 6. B | 16. True | |
| 7. B | 17. True | |
| 8. C | 18. False | |
| 9. B | 19. True | |
| 10. B | 20. False | |

PART II — Theology Proper (26–55)

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 26. B | 37. False | 48. C |
| 27. C | 38. True | 49. Three |
| 28. B | 39. False | 50. No |
| 29. B | 40. True | 51. Providence |
| 30. B | 41. True | 52. No |
| 31. B | 42. True | 53. Immutability |
| 32. B | 43. False | 54. Yes |
| 33. B | 44. True | 55. God does not depend on creation. |
| 34. A | 45. False | |
| 35. B | 46. A | |
| 36. False | 47. B | |

PART III — Anthropology & Sin (56–80)

- | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 56. B | 59. B | 62. True |
| 57. B | 60. B | 63. True |
| 58. B | 61. False | 64. False |

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 65. True | 72. B | 77. No |
| 66. False | 73. C | 78. Yes |
| 67. False | 74. Sin affects every
faculty of human
nature. | 79. Yes |
| 68. True | 75. No | 80. Because fallen
humans cannot save
themselves. |
| 69. True | 76. Original Sin | |
| 70. False | | |
| 71. A | | |

PART IV — Christology (81–110)

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 81. B | 92. False | 103. C |
| 82. B | 93. True | 104. Only God can save. |
| 83. B | 94. True | 105. To represent
humanity. |
| 84. C | 95. True | 106. Hypostatic Union |
| 85. C | 96. True | 107. Yes |
| 86. C | 97. True | 108. No |
| 87. B | 98. False | 109. King |
| 88. B | 99. True | 110. Yes |
| 89. C | 100. True | |
| 90. B | 101. A | |
| 91. True | 102. B | |

PART V — Soteriology (111–145)

- | | | |
|--------|------------|---|
| 111. B | 121. True | 131. A |
| 112. B | 122. False | 132. B |
| 113. B | 123. False | 133. C |
| 114. B | 124. True | 134. Legal declaration
of righteousness. |
| 115. B | 125. True | 135. Progressive growth
in holiness. |
| 116. B | 126. False | 136. Yes |
| 117. B | 127. False | 137. No |
| 118. B | 128. True | 138. Yes |
| 119. B | 129. True | 139. Yes |
| 120. B | 130. True | |

140. The Spirit applies redemption.

141. Yes

142. Yes

143. Yes

144. Yes

145. Yes

PART VI — Ecclesiology & Christian Life (146–170)

146. B

147. B

148. B

149. B

150. B

151. B

152. B

153. B

154. B

155. B

156. True

157. False

158. True

159. True

160. False

161. True

162. True

163. True

164. True

165. True

166. A

167. B

168. C

169. It provides accountability and growth.

170. Yes

PART VII — Eschatology (171–200)

171. B

172. B

173. B

174. B

175. B

176. B

177. B

178. B

179. B

180. B

181. True

182. True

183. True

184. True

185. True

186. False

187. True

188. False

189. True

190. True

191. A

192. B

193. C

194. Yes

195. Yes

196. Final perfection of believers.

197. Righteous accountability before God.

198. Yes

199. Yes

200. Yes

GRADING RUBRIC

Section A — Objective Questions (MC / T-F / Matching)

Total objective questions: 170

Each correct answer = 1 point

Subtotal: 170 points

Section B — Short Answer (30 questions)

Each short answer = 1 point if:

- ✓ Theological concept is accurate
- ✓ Definition reflects orthodox meaning
- ✓ No doctrinal error


No partial credit for vague answers.

Subtotal: 30 points


 **TOTAL SCORE: 200 POINTS**

CERTIFICATION SCALE


190–200 (95–100%)

-  Distinction — Advanced Theological Mastery
Strong doctrinal precision, minimal error.


170–189 (85–94%)

-  Certified — Doctrinally Competent
Solid theological understanding.


150–169 (75–84%)

-  Proficient — Foundational Competency
Good grasp, some refinement needed.

130–149 (65–74%)

-  Developing — Partial Mastery
Requires review of key doctrines.

Below 130

-  Remediation Required
Re-study recommended before certification.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

Systematic Theology Workbook for Adults

This certifies that

has successfully completed the full 52-week study program
and has passed the comprehensive final assessment
for the

Systematic Theology Workbook for Adults

This achievement reflects demonstrated understanding of:

- ✔ The Doctrine of God (Theology Proper & Trinity)
- ✔ The Doctrine of Scripture
- ✔ The Doctrine of Humanity & Sin
- ✔ The Doctrine of Christ & Salvation
- ✔ The Doctrine of the Church
- ✔ The Doctrine of Last Things
- ✔ The Practical Application of Biblical Doctrine to Life

Through faithful study, reflection, testing, and application,
this participant has engaged theology not merely as information,
but as transformation — integrating doctrine into daily life,
worship, vocation, relationships, and eternal hope.

Date of Completion: _____

Final Assessment Score: _____

Instructor / Facilitator (optional) _____

Author _____

*"Study to show yourself approved to God, a worker who does not need to be ashamed,
rightly handling the word of truth." — 2 Timothy 2:15*