

Ecclesiastes Multiple Choice Questions

(B=Beg; I=Intermediate; A=Advanced)

By Ted Hildebrandt

biblicalelearning.org (BeL)

Ecclesiastes 1 Multiple Choice Questions

1. The book of Ecclesiastes states that it is the words of whom (Eccl. 1:1)?

- A. The Preacher
- B. The Teacher
- C. The Sage
- D. The Prophet

B:B:Ec:1

2. The writer of the book of Ecclesiastes is whose son (Eccl. 1:1)?

- A. Solomon's
- B. Hezekiah's
- C. David's
- D. Moses'

C:B:Ec:1

3. The writer of the book of Ecclesiastes states that he rules over what city (Eccl. 1:1)?

- A. Shechem
- B. Hebron
- C. Jericho
- D. Jerusalem

D:B:Ec:1

4. The writer of the book of Ecclesiastes says he bears what title (Eccl. 1:1)?

- A. King
- B. Prophet
- C. Priest
- D. Sage

A:I:Ec:1

5. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) says everything is _____

(Eccl. 1:2)?

- A. Worthless
- B. Upside down
- C. Meaningless
- D. Hopeless

C:B:Ec:1

6. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) says where does a person toil (Eccl. 1:3)?

- A. Upon the earth
- B. Under the sun
- C. Over the abyss
- D. Under the heaven

B:B:Ec:1

7. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) complains that labor does not result in _____ (Eccl. 1:3)

- A. Fruitfulness
- B. Holiness
- C. Meaning
- D. Gain

D:I:Ec:1

8. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that what comes and goes (Eccl. 1:4)?

- A. The sun
- B. Civilizations
- C. Generations
- D. The wind

C:I:Ec:1

9. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that what remains forever (Eccl. 1:4)?

- A. The earth
- B. The heavens
- C. The oceans
- D. The city

A:I:Ec:1

10. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out what activity of the

sun that bothers him (Eccl. 1:5)?

- A. Sails across the sky
- B. Rises and sets
- C. Burns forever
- D. Warms the earth

B:B:Ec:1

11. To where does the sun hurry (Eccl. 1:5)?

- A. To where it sets
- B. To the underworld
- C. To the center of the sky
- D. To where it rises

D:I:Ec:1

12. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that the wind blows to what direction (Eccl. 1:6)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

B:I:Ec:1

13. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that the wind turns to what direction (Eccl. 1:6)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. East
- D. West

A:I:Ec:1

14. What bothers Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) about the wind (Eccl. 1:6)?

- A. It always flies by
- B. It rarely brings rain
- C. It goes round and round
- D. It blows from one end of the heaven to the other

C:I:Ec:1

15. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that the _____ flow into the sea (Eccl. 1:7)?

- A. Rivers
- B. Rain
- C. Floods
- D. Streams

D:B:Ec:1

16. What bothers Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) about the sea (Eccl. 1:7)?

- A. It is never full
- B. It is always raging
- C. It cannot be stopped
- D. It is endless

A:A:Ec:1

17. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) observes after having looked at the motion of the wind, the streams and sun that everything is _____ (Eccl. 1:8)?

- A. Futile
- B. Endless
- C. Wearisome
- D. Empty

C:I:Ec:1

18. What part of the body does Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) say never has enough (Eccl. 1:8)?

- A. The ear
- B. The mouth
- C. The heart
- D. The eyes

D:I:Ec:1

19. What part of the body does Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) say never is filled (Eccl. 1:8)?

- A. The ear
- B. The mouth
- C. The heart
- D. The eyes

A:A:Ec:1

20. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that what never

occurs under the sun (Eccl. 1:9)?

- A. Anything fruitful
- B. Anything loving
- C. Anything new
- D. Any righteousness

C:B:Ec:1

21. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) points out that what will happen to what has been already done (Eccl. 1:9)?

- A. It will perish
- B. It will be done again
- C. It will be blown away
- D. It will go to the dust

B:I:Ec:1

22. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) complains that there is nothing new where (Eccl. 1:9)?

- A. Upon the earth
- B. Under the sun
- C. Over the abyss
- D. Under the heaven

B:B:Ec:1

23. How does Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) complain about the statement “This is something new” (Eccl. 1:10)?

- A. Something new quickly becomes something old
- B. It is only new to them
- C. It will perish like all the rest
- D. It was already here long ago

D:I:Ec:1

24. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) complains of what is there no remembrance (Eccl. 1:11)?

- A. The wind
- B. Wisdom
- C. Men of old
- D. The tombs of former kings

C:I:Ec:1

25. To what did Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) devote himself

(Eccl. 1:13)?

- A. To explore things done
- B. To find himself
- C. To capture the wind
- D. To follow the sun

A:A:Ec:1

26. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) sought to explore things done where (Eccl. 1:13)?

- A. Under the sun
- B. Under the heaven
- C. Upon the earth
- D. In his kingdom

B:A:Ec:1

27. According to Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) what has God laid upon men (Eccl. 1:14)?

- A. Meaninglessness
- B. Death
- C. The joys of life
- D. A heavy burden

D:I:Ec:1

28. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) claims that everything is a mere chasing after _____ (Eccl. 1:14)

- A. The wind
- B. The rain
- C. The sun
- D. The dirt

A:B:Ec:1

29. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) says that who has laid a heavy burden on humankind (Eccl. 1:14)?

- A. Satan
- B. The sun
- C. God
- D. The wind

C:I:Ec:1

30. According to Qohelet's proverb, what cannot be done to what is lacking

(Eccl. 1:15)?

- A. It cannot be eaten
- B. It cannot be heard
- C. It cannot be seen
- D. It cannot be counted

D:A:Ec:1

31. According to Qohelet's proverb, what cannot be straightened (Eccl. 1:15)?

- A. A snake
- B. That which is twisted
- C. The wicked
- D. That which goes round and round

B:I:Ec:1

32. What had Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) grown and increased in more than all the kings before him (Eccl. 1:16)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Wealth
- C. Power
- D. Horses

A:I:Ec:1

33. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) claims to have grown in wisdom more than who else (Eccl. 1:16)?

- A. Anyone under the sun
- B. All the wise men of the East
- C. Anyone who ruled over Jerusalem
- D. Anyone in Israel

C:A:Ec:1

34. Qohelet (the writer of Ecclesiastes) concludes that wisdom, madness and folly are all _____ (Eccl. 1:17)?

- A. Meaningless
- B. Trouble
- C. Hopeless
- D. Chasing after the wind

D:I:Ec:1

35. Qohelet said that he had applied himself to all of the following

EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 1:17)

- A. Compassion
- B. Folly
- C. Madness
- D. Wisdom

A:B:Ec:1

36. According to Qohelet's proverb, what comes with much wisdom (Eccl. 1:18)?

- A. Joy
- B. Meaninglessness
- C. Sorrow
- D. Death

C:I:Ec:1

37. According to Qohelet's proverb, what brings more grief (Eccl. 1:18)?

- A. More knowledge
- B. More righteousness
- C. More labor
- D. Everything under the sun

A:A:Ec:1

CHAPTER 2

38. What did Qohelet seek to test his heart with (Eccl. 2:1)?

- A. Money
- B. Pleasure
- C. Wisdom
- D. Power

B:B:Ec:2

39. What did Qohelet test his heart with pleasure in order to find out (Eccl. 2:1)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Folly
- C. Good
- D. Righteousness

C:I:Ec:2

40. Qohelet found that testing his heart with pleasure turned out to

_____ (Eccl. 2:1)

- A. Be meaningless
- B. Led him away from folly
- C. Only lead to frustration
- D. Be filled with grief

A:B:Ec:2

41. What did Qohelet conclude about laughter (Eccl. 2:2)

- A. It was good
- B. It was folly
- C. It was worthless
- D. Its pleasure lasted only for a moment

B:I:Ec:2

42. Qohelet asked what laughter _____ (Eccl. 2:2).

- A. Answered
- B. Proved
- C. Changed
- D. Accomplished

D:I:Ec:2

43. What did Qohelet use to cheer himself (Eccl. 2:3)?

- A. Women
- B. Fun
- C. Wine
- D. Chariots

C:B:Ec:2

44. While Qohelet embraced folly what still guided him (Eccl. 2:3)?

- A. His wisdom
- B. His understanding
- C. His heart
- D. His fear of the Lord

A:I:Ec:2

45. Why did Qohelet embrace folly (Eccl. 2:3)? He wanted to find _____

- A. What was pleasurable
- B. What was worthwhile
- C. What was meaningful
- D. What wisdom was

B:A:Ec:2

46. What seemed to bother Qohelet in his search for something worthwhile for man to do (Eccl. 2:3)?

- A. It only led to sorrow and grief
- B. It was always blown away like the wind
- C. There were only a few days of life
- D. Everything was meaningless

C:A:Ec:2

47. Qohelet pursued all of the following building projects EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:4f).

- A. Gardens
- B. Parks
- C. Houses
- D. A temple
- E. Reservoirs

D:I:Ec:2

48. In pursuing great building projects what kind of trees did Qohelet plant (Eccl. 2:5)?

- A. Cherry
- B. Fruit
- C. Nut
- D. Banana

B:A:Ec:2

49. Who did Qohelet own more herds than (Eccl. 4:7)?

- A. His father
- B. Abraham
- C. Any one before him in Jerusalem
- D. All the kings of the east

C:I:Ec:2

50. What did Qohelet buy both male and female (Eccl. 4:7)?

- A. Slaves
- B. Goats
- C. Dancers
- D. Camels

A:B:Ec:2

51. What did Qohelet own more than anyone else in Jerusalem (Eccl. 2:7)?

- A. Trees
- B. Herds
- C. Slaves
- D. Land

B:A:Ec:2

52. What did Qohelet amass (Eccl. 2:8)?

- A. Peacocks and ostriches
- B. Cedar and oak
- C. Rubies and diamonds
- D. Silver and gold

D:I:Ec:2

53. Qohelet accumulated what type of men and women (Eccl. 2:8)?

- A. Moral and immoral
- B. Cooks
- C. Singers
- D. Dancers

C:A:Ec:2

54. Qohelet also acquired a _____ and the delights of the heart of man (Eccl. 2:8).

- A. Chariot
- B. Harem
- C. Vineyard
- D. Fortress

B:B:Ec:2

55. As Qohelet increased in wealth what does he note “stayed with him” (Eccl. 2:9)?

- A. His wisdom
- B. His emptiness
- C. His control
- D. His generosity

A:I:Ec:2

56. Who did Qohelet become greater than (Eccl. 2:9)?

- A. All the kings of the east
- B. All the kings of Egypt
- C. All before him in Jerusalem
- D. Anyone who ever lived

C:B:Ec:2

57. Qohelet denied nothing _____ (Eccl. 2:10).

- A. His mouth desired
- B. His hands wanted
- C. His ears desired
- D. His eyes desired

D:I:Ec:2

58. What did Qohelet not refuse to his heart (Eccl. 2:10)?

- A. Any pleasure
- B. Any wisdom
- C. Any riddle
- D. Any desire

A:I:Ec:2

59. In pursuing great projects what did Qohelet's heart take delight (Eccl. 2:10)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. His work
- C. His friends
- D. His lasting achievements

B:I:Ec:2

60. What does Qohelet say was the reward for his labor (Eccl. 2:10)?

- A. To take delight in his work
- B. Meaninglessness
- C. The pleasures of the moment
- D. To help others find wisdom

A:A:Ec:2

61. When Qohelet surveyed what his hands had done he concludes all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:11).

- A. Everything was meaningless
- B. Everything was a chasing after the wind

- C. He was greater than all in Jerusalem
- D. Nothing was gained under the sun

C:A:Ec:2

62. When Qohelet surveyed what he had toiled to achieve, he concludes it was like _____ (Eccl. 2:11).

- A. A mighty cedar withered from the roots
- B. Dust in the wind
- C. Trying to grasp water
- D. Chasing the wind

D:B:Ec:2

63. Qohelet turned his thoughts to consider all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:12).

- A. Wisdom
- B. Righteousness
- C. Folly
- D. Madness

B:I:Ec:2

64. Who did Qohelet say could do no more than he had (Eccl. 2:12)?

- A. His son
- B. His wise men
- C. His successor
- D. Those who would follow him in Jerusalem

C:A:Ec:2

65. What does Qohelet observe is better than folly (Eccl. 2:13)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Righteousness
- C. Diligence
- D. Kindness

A:B:Ec:2

66. Wisdom is to folly, according to Qohelet, as _____ (Eccl. 2:13).

- A. A tree is to its shadow
- B. Wealth is to poverty
- C. Folly is to madness
- D. Light is to darkness

D:I:Ec:2

67. Where does the fool walk (Eccl. 2:14)?

- A. In poverty
- B. In darkness
- C. In blindness
- D. Up a hill

B:B:Ec:2

68. Where does Qohelet say a wise man's eyes are (Eccl. 2:14)?

- A. On the path he is walking
- B. In the law of the Lord
- C. In his head
- D. Guiding his heart

C:A:Ec:2

69. What overtakes both the sage and the fool (Eccl. 2:15)?

- A. Poverty
- B. Meaninglessness
- C. The same hunger
- D. The same fate

D:I:Ec:2

70. Qohelet complained that he had not _____ by his wisdom (Eccl. 2:15)

- A. Gained anything
- B. Achieved lasting results
- C. Done what was right
- D. Exposed the folly of the fool

A:B:Ec:2

71. The fact that the same fate overtook the wise person and the fool led Qohelet to the conclusion that _____ (Eccl. 2:15)

- A. Life was a vapour
- B. This too was a chasing after the wind
- C. This too was meaningless
- D. This too only brought sorrow

C:B:Ec:2

72. Qohelet laments that what will happen to both the wise person and the

fool (Eccl. 2:16)? They will both _____.

- A. Be overtaken by poverty
- B. Be forgotten
- C. Gain nothing
- D. Have a hard path to travel

B:I:Ec:2

73. Qohelet laments that what will happen to both the wise person and the fool (Eccl. 2:16)?

- A. Death
- B. Poverty
- C. Trouble
- D. Labor

A:B:Ec:2

74. What did Qohelet hate because the work under the sun was grievous to him (Eccl. 2:17)?

- A. His achievements
- B. Wisdom and folly
- C. Life
- D. Everything

C:I:Ec:2

75. Why did Qohelet hate life (Eccl. 2:17)?

- A. Because the work was grievous
- B. Because everything was meaningless
- C. Because it was only under the sun
- D. Because nothing gave him pleasure

A:A:Ec:2

76. What does Qohelet often parallel with the conclusion “Everything is meaningless” (Eccl. 2:17)?

- A. A morning vapour gone
- B. A chasing after the wind
- C. A candle blown in the wind
- D. A mere pebble on the seashore

B:B:Ec:2

77. Why did Qohelet hate everything he had toiled for (Eccl. 2:18)?

- A. It did not bring him pleasure
- B. He did not achieve anything new
- C. He could not take it with him when he died
- D. He must leave them to the one who comes after

D:I:Ec:2

78. What did Qohelet know about the one who would follow him that bothered him (Eccl. 2:19)?

- A. Whether he would be just or unjust
- B. Whether he would be a wise person or a fool
- C. Whether he would be kind or stingy
- D. Whether he would be wicked or righteous

B:B:Ec:2

79. What had Qohelet poured into his work (Eccl. 2:19)?

- A. Diligence and insight
- B. Pleasure and labor
- C. Effort and skill
- D. Wisdom and folly

C:A:Ec:2

80. Over what did Qohelet's heart begin to despair (Eccl. 2:20)?

- A. His toilsome labor under the sun
- B. The pleasures of his heart
- C. His vineyards and orchards chasing after the wind
- D. His wealth and wisdom under the sun

A:I:Ec:2

81. Where was Qohelet's toilsome labor done (Eccl. 2:20)?

- A. Under heaven
- B. In Jerusalem
- C. On the mountain of the Lord
- D. Under the sun

D:B:Ec:2

82. A person who works with skill must leave it to whom, according to Qohelet (Eccl. 2:21)?

- A. A fool who would squander it
- B. Someone who has not worked for it
- C. The enemy who had sought to destroy him

D. His children

B:I:Ec:2

83. Qohelet lamented that he would have to leave his work which he had done with all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:21).

- A. Wisdom
- B. Knowledge
- C. Skill
- D. Insight

D:A:Ec:2

84. Qohelet characterizes a worker's days as full of _____ (Eccl. 2:23).

- A. Meaninglessness and emptiness
- B. Vanity and death
- C. Pain and grief
- D. Sorrow and chasing after the wind

C:I:Ec:2

85. Qohelet says what happens to a worker at night (Eccl. 2:23)?

- A. His mind does not rest
- B. His rest is sweet
- C. He must give up all he has worked for
- D. His hunger drives him on

A:B:Ec:2

86. Qohelet concludes what is from the hand of God (Eccl. 2:24)?

- A. To rest
- B. To find satisfaction in one's work
- C. To rejoice in the achievements of one's youth
- D. To enjoy the gifts God has provided

B:B:Ec:2

87. Qohelet says a person cannot do any better than all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:24)?

- A. Eat
- B. Drink
- C. Find satisfaction in one's work
- D. Rejoice in God's gifts

D:I:Ec:2

88. God gives all of the following to the one who pleases Him EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 2:26).

- A. Wisdom
- B. Knowledge
- C. Mercy
- D. Happiness

C:B:Ec:2

89. To whom does God give the task of gathering for the one who pleases God (Eccl. 2:26)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The sinner
- C. The fool
- D. The sluggard

B:A:Ec:2

90. To whom does the sinner give all the wealth he has gathered (Eccl. 2:26)?

- A. To the wise
- B. To the righteous
- C. To the diligent of heart
- D. To the one who pleases God

D:B:Ec:2

91. Qohelet concludes that the sinner giving over his wealth to the one pleasing God is also _____ (Eccl. 2:26).

- A. Chasing after the wind
- B. Folly
- C. A delight to the hearts of men
- D. The best that can be achieved

A:B:Ec:2

CHAPTER 3

92. Where is there a season for every activity?

- A. Under the sun
- B. Under heaven
- C. On the earth
- D. On the way

B:I:Ec:3

93. There is a time to be born and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:2).

- A. Live
- B. Eat and drink
- C. Grow
- D. Die

D:B:Ec:3

94. There is a time to plant and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:2).

- A. Weed
- B. Cultivate
- C. Uproot
- D. Harvest

C:I:Ec:3

95. There is a time to kill and a time _____ (Eccl. 3:3).

- A. To heal
- B. To give birth
- C. For peace
- D. To flee

A:I:Ec:3

96. There is a time to tear down and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:3).

- A. Protect
- B. Build
- C. Fix
- D. Mend

B:B:Ec:3

97. There is a time to laugh and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:4).

- A. Sing
- B. Contemplate
- C. Be sober
- D. Weep

D:B:Ec:3

98. There is a time to weep and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:4).

- A. Sing
- B. Praise

- C. Dance
- D. Rejoice

C:I:Ec:3

99. There is a time to embrace and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:5).

- A. Refrain
- B. Work
- C. Play
- D. Separate

A:I:Ec:3

100. There is a time to search and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:6).

- A. Find
- B. Rest
- C. Discover
- D. Give up

D:A:Ec:3

101. There is a time to throw away and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:6).

- A. Find
- B. Keep
- C. Harvest
- D. Organize

B:I:Ec:3

102. There is a time to tear and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:7).

- A. Sow
- B. Wash
- C. Mend
- D. Fix

C:B:Ec:3

103. There is a time to speak and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:7).

- A. Be silent
- B. Listen
- C. Read
- D. Taste

A:B:Ec:3

104. There is a time to love and a time to _____ (Eccl. 3:8)

- A. Stop loving
- B. Discipline
- C. Forgive
- D. Hate

D:B:Ec:3

105. There is a time for peace and a time for _____ (Eccl. 3:8).

- A. Negotiation
- B. War
- C. Protecting
- D. Discord

B:B:Ec:3

106. Qohelet complains who does not gain from his toil (Eccl. 3:9)?

- A. The king
- B. The servants
- C. The worker
- D. The planter

C:A:Ec:3

107. According to Qohelet, what has God laid upon humankind (Eccl. 3:10)?

- A. Futility
- B. A curse
- C. A debt
- D. A burden

D:I:Ec:3

108. When has God made everything beautiful (Eccl. 3:11)?

- A. In its time
- B. In the spring
- C. When he created it
- D. In every season

A:B:Ec:3

109. What has God put into the hearts of humans (Eccl. 3:11)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Eternity
- C. Understanding
- D. Futility

B:I:Ec:3

110. What can humans not fathom (Eccl. 3:11)?

- A. Their own way
- B. The course of the sun
- C. What God has done
- D. The right time and season

C:B:Ec:3

111. Qohelet says there is nothing better than to be what (Eccl. 3:12)?

- A. Happy
- B. Silent
- C. Still
- D. Wise

A:B:Ec:3

112. What is there nothing better to do according to Qohelet (Eccl. 3:12)?

- A. What is right
- B. What is good
- C. What is fun
- D. What is wise

B:A:Ec:3

113. What should everyone find satisfaction in (Eccl. 3:13)?

- A. Their family
- B. Themselves
- C. Their duties
- D. Their toil

D:I:Ec:3

114. What is finding satisfaction in one's toil called by Qohelet (Eccl. 3:13)?

- A. True happiness
- B. Meaningless
- C. A gift of God
- D. The rewards of one's labor

C:B:Ec:3

115. What will happen to what God does (Eccl. 3:14)?

- A. It will perish

- B. It has its own time and season
- C. It too fades like a flower
- D. It endures forever

D:B:Ec:3

116. Why does God make things that endure forever (Eccl. 3:14)?

- A. So people will desire the good
- B. So people will revere him
- C. So people will desire what he has given them
- D. So people will realize they will die

B:I:Ec:3

117. What will God call to account (Eccl. 3:15)?

- A. The past
- B. Everything under the sun
- C. All things
- D. Both the good and bad

A:A:Ec:3

118. According to Qohelet, whatever is _____ (Eccl. 3:15).

- A. Will last only for a season
- B. Must have been
- C. Has already been
- D. Was fixed from eternity

C:I:Ec:3

119. What did Qohelet see in the place of judgment (Eccl. 3:16)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Evil
- C. Deceit
- D. Wickedness

D:B:Ec:3

120. Where did Qohelet see wickedness (Eccl. 3:16)?

- A. In the place of honor
- B. In the place of justice
- C. In the place of oppression
- D. In the palace of the king

B:I:Ec:3

121. Qohelet thought in his heart what will happen to both the righteous and the wicked (Eccl. 3:17)?

- A. God will bring them both to judgment
- B. They will both have a time and a season
- C. They will both repent
- D. They will both fear the Lord

A:B:Ec:3

122. What does God do so that people will see they are like the animals (Eccl. 3:18)?

- A. He judges them
- B. He gives them breath
- C. He destroys them
- D. He tests them

D:A:Ec:3

123. Why does God test people (Eccl. 3:18)?

- A. So they may see they are like the animals
- B. So they may learn wisdom
- C. So they may learn to do good
- D. So they may fear him

A:I:Ec:3

124. Whose fate is a man's like (Eccl. 3:19)?

- A. The angels
- B. The animals
- C. The wind
- D. The flower

B:I:Ec:3

125. What do people and the animals share (Eccl. 3:19)?

- A. Same body
- B. Same desires
- C. Same breath
- D. Same hope

C:B:Ec:3

126. To where do both the animals and people return (Eccl. 3:20)?

- A. To God
- B. To the wind

- C. To the underworld
- D. To the dust

D:B:Ec:3

127. What does Qohelet wonder if it goes down into the earth (Eccl. 3:21)?

- A. The spirit of people
- B. The spirit of animals
- C. The body
- D. The heart of the righteous

B:I:Ec:3

128. What does Qohelet wonder if it goes upward (Eccl. 3:21)?

- A. The spirit of people
- B. The spirit of animals
- C. The body
- D. The heart of the righteous

A:B:Ec:3

129. Qohelet says there is nothing better than to do what (Eccl. 3:22)?

- A. Pursue righteousness
- B. Be wise
- C. Enjoy one's work
- D. Reflect on life

C:B:Ec:3

130. What are people not able to see (Eccl. 3:22)?

- A. The way of the eagle
- B. What the meaning of life is
- C. When it is their time to depart
- D. What will happen after them

D:I:Ec:3

131. What is the lot of humankind for Qohelet?

- A. To realize that all die
- B. To enjoy one's work
- C. To discover the times and seasons
- D. To seek justice and love mercy

B:B:Ec:3

CHAPTER 4

132. Whose tears did Qohelet witness (Eccl. 4:1)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The fools
- C. The poor
- D. The oppressed

D:I:Ec:4

133. Who do the oppressed not have (Eccl. 4:1)?

- A. A comforter
- B. A judge
- C. A redeemer
- D. An advocate

A:A:Ec:4

134. What, does Qohelet observe, was on the side of the oppressors (Eccl. 4:1)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. The city
- C. Power
- D. The evil one

C:I:Ec:4

135. After seeing oppression who does Qohelet conclude is happier than the living (Eccl. 4:2)?

- A. The king's servants
- B. The dead
- C. The one with many friends
- D. The righteous

B:B:Ec:4

136. After seeing oppression who does Qohelet conclude is better than both the living and the dead (Eccl. 4:3)?

- A. The wise
- B. Those living with righteousness
- C. Those living with hope
- D. Those who have not been yet

D:I:Ec:4

137. After seeing oppression who does Qohelet conclude is better

than both the living and the dead (Eccl. 4:3)?

- A. Those who have not seen the evil
- B. Those who have closed their eyes to injustice
- C. Those who help the oppressed
- D. Those who resist the mighty

A:A:Ec:4

138. Where has one who has not yet been not seen evil (Eccl. 4:3)?

- A. In the king's palace
- B. In the home of the oppressed
- C. Under the sun
- D. In the land of the living

C:I:Ec:4

139. What did Qohelet see all people's labor and achievement spring from (Eccl. 4:4)?

- A. Selfishness
- B. Envy
- C. Injustice
- D. Desire for power

B:B:Ec:4

140. What springs from people's envy of their neighbor (Eccl. 4:4)?

- A. Evil
- B. Death
- C. Injustice
- D. Achievement

D:I:Ec:4

141. Qohelet concludes that envy driving achievement is _____ (Eccl. 4:4).

- A. Meaningless
- B. A great evil
- C. Injustice
- D. A path to the grave

A:B:Ec:4

142. Qohelet concludes that envy driving achievement is _____ (Eccl. 4:4).

- A. A great evil

- B. Injustice
- C. Chasing after the wind
- D. A path to the grave

C:I:Ec:4

143. Who ruins himself by folding his hands (Eccl. 4:5)?

- A. The sluggard
- B. The wicked
- C. The servant
- D. The fool

D:I:Ec:4

144. How does a fool ruin himself (Eccl. 4:5)?

- A. By sleeping in the harvest
- B. By folding his hands
- C. By pursuing his folly
- D. By consuming his inheritance

B:A:Ec:4

145. What is one handful with tranquility better than (Eccl. 4:6)?

- A. Two handfuls with toil
- B. Three handfuls with oppression
- C. Two handfuls with injustice
- D. Two handfuls with death

A:I:Ec:4

146. What is one handful with tranquility better than (Eccl. 4:6)?

- A. Three handfuls with oppression
- B. Two handfuls with injustice
- C. Two handfuls with chasing after the wind
- D. Two handfuls with meaninglessness

C:A:Ec:4

147. Who did Qohelet see as involved in meaninglessness (Eccl. 4:8)?

- A. The righteous with no one to help
- B. A king with a fool for a son
- C. A woman with no husband or son
- D. A man with neither son nor brother

D:I:Ec:4

148. With what was the one with neither son nor brother not content (Eccl. 4:8)?

- A. His house
- B. His wealth
- C. His wife
- D. His vineyards

B:I:Ec:4

149. What did one toiling with no heir ask himself (Eccl. 4:8)?

- A. Who will inherit my estate?
- B. Why does my toil not bring rewards?
- C. Why am I depriving myself of enjoyment?
- D. Why am I chasing the wind?

B:A:Ec:4

150. Qohelet concludes the one toiling with no heir is _____ (Eccl. 4:8)?

- A. A miserable business
- B. A great injustice
- C. A chasing after dust and ashes
- D. Only chaff blown in the wind

A:A:Ec:4

151. Why are two better than one (Eccl. 4:9)?

- A. Because they can accomplish more than double
- B. Because their toil is not in vain
- C. Because they have a good return for their work
- D. Because they can find satisfaction in their work

C:I:Ec:4

152. Who does Qohelet say should be pitied (Eccl. 4:10)?

- A. One who has no friend to share his joy with
- B. One who knows no enjoyment
- C. One who has no heir
- D. One who falls with no one to help

D:B:Ec:4

153. Who can help the one who falls (Eccl. 4:10)?

- A. His wife
- B. His friend

- C. His advisor
- D. His son

B:B:Ec:4

154. What is the result if two lie together (Eccl. 4:11)?

- A. They became friends
- B. They both sleep well
- C. They both rise together
- D. They both stay warm

D:I:Ec:4

155. Qohelet asks rhetorically, how one can _____ alone (Eccl. 4:11)?

- A. Stay warm
- B. Remain alive
- C. Find meaning
- D. Toil

A:B:Ec:4

156. What can two do that one can not (Eccl. 4:12)?

- A. Build a strong tower
- B. Defend themselves
- C. Bring a witness against an enemy
- D. Find satisfaction under the sun

B:I:Ec:4

157. A chord of how many strands is not easily broken (Eccl. 4:12)?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Six

B:B:Ec:4

158. Who is better than an old but foolish king (Eccl. 4:13)?

- A. A wise servant
- B. A righteous laborer
- C. A poor but wise youth
- D. A woman who fears the Lord

C:I:Ec:4

159. A poor but wise youth is better than _____ (Eccl. 4:13)?

- A. An old but wealthy fool
- B. An old but righteous priest
- C. A youth who squanders his inheritance
- D. An old but foolish king

D:B:Ec:4

160. Where was the youth who comes to kingship born (Eccl. 4:14)?

- A. In a manger
- B. In poverty
- C. In the palace
- D. Under the sun

B:A:Ec:4

161. Where was the youth who comes to kingship come from (Eccl. 4:14)?

- A. The prison
- B. The city gate
- C. The palace
- D. The shepherd's fold

A:I:Ec:4

162. The youth that arose from poverty was the king's _____ (Eccl. 4:15).

- A. Friend
- B. Servant
- C. Successor
- D. Son

C:B:Ec:4

163. Who were not pleased with the king's successor (Eccl. 4:16)?

- A. The wise men of the kingdom
- B. Those that came later
- C. Those who were chasing after the wind
- D. The king's friends

B:A:Ec:4

CHAPTER 5

164. What should one guard as they go to the house of God (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. Their lips

- B. Their eyes
- C. Their steps
- D. Their hearts

C:I:Ec:5

165. When should one guard their steps (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. When going to the house of God
- B. When going to the city gate
- C. When going to the king's palace
- D. When going on a journey

A:B:Ec:5

166. What should one not offer when going to the house of God (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. The sacrifice of sinners
- B. Offerings of injustice
- C. Prayers of the wicked
- D. The sacrifice of fools

D:I:Ec:5

167. Who do not know that they do wrong (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The fools
- C. The sinners
- D. The young

B:A:Ec:5

168. What should one do in going to the house of God rather than offering a sacrifice (Eccl. 5:1)?

- A. Listen
- B. Pray
- C. Read the Scriptures
- D. Do justice

A:I:Ec:5

169. Because God is in heaven and we are on earth what response should that have (Eccl. 5:2)?

- A. We should pray always
- B. We should live righteously
- C. We should let our words be few

D. We should remember the poor and needy
C:B:Ec:5

170. When approaching God one should not _____ (Eccl. 5:2).
A. Think about the wrongs of others
B. Have a haughty heart
C. Walk in the path of the sinners
D. Be hasty to utter anything
D:I:Ec:5

171. When there are many cares what comes (Eccl. 5:3)?
A. Evil
B. Dreams
C. Anxieties
D. Prayers
B:A:Ec:5

172. When does the speech of the fool come (Eccl. 5:3)?
A. When there are many words
B. When there is no thought before speaking
C. When the tongue slanders a neighbor
D. When laziness has run its course
A:B:Ec:5

173. What should one do when making a vow to God (Eccl. 5:4)?
A. Offer sacrifices of a humble heart
B. Guard one's mouth
C. Not delay in fulfilling it
D. Remember that God is in heaven
C:B:Ec:5

174. In whom does God have no pleasure (Eccl. 5:4)?
A. The wicked
B. The oppressor
C. The one hoarding wealth
D. The fool
D:I:Ec:5

175. According to Qohelet, what is better than making a vow and not fulfilling it (Eccl. 5:5)?

- A. To offer the sacrifices of a broken heart
- B. Not to make a vow
- C. Making a vow and fulfill it
- D. To pray and fast in secret

B:I:Ec:5

176. Qohelet warns that what should not be allowed to lead a person into sin (Eccl. 5:6)?

- A. Their heart
- B. Their eyes
- C. Their mouth
- D. Their feet

C:A:Ec:5

177. To whom should one not protest about a vow (Eccl. 5:6)?

- A. God
- B. The king
- C. The priest
- D. The temple messenger

D:A:Ec:5

178. When may God be angry at a person according to Qohelet (Eccl. 5:6)?

- A. If one plots against his neighbor
- B. If one says "My vow was a mistake"
- C. If one says "God will not see"
- D. If one moves the boundary stone of the widow

B:I:Ec:5

179. If God is angry with someone he may destroy what (Eccl. 5:6)?

- A. The work of their hands
- B. The fields and vineyards
- C. Their children and home
- D. The hope of tomorrow

A:I:Ec:5

180. What along with many words does Qohelet consider meaningless (Eccl. 5:7)?

- A. Many vows
- B. Much gold
- C. Much dreaming

D. Many sacrifices

C:A:Ec:5

181. At what should one not be surprised (Eccl. 5:8)?

- A. Seeing a corrupt king
- B. Seeing a child in need
- C. Seeing the widow penniless
- D. Seeing the poor oppressed

D:A:Ec:5

182. By whom is one official eyed (Eccl. 5:8)?

- A. By his servant
- B. By his neighbor
- C. By one higher up
- D. By the king

C:A:Ec:5

183. From what does the king profit (Eccl. 5:9)?

- A. The gifts of the wealthy
- B. Taxes
- C. The temple
- D. Fields

D:I:Ec:5

184. What is taken from by all (Eccl. 5:9)?

- A. The increase of the land
- B. The trading of the fool
- C. The water from a flowing spring
- D. The blessings of the Lord

A:I:Ec:5

185. Who is never satisfied with their income (Eccl. 5:10)?

- A. One who oppresses the poor
- B. One who loves wealth
- C. One who sleeps in the harvest
- D. One who spends without regard

B:B:Ec:5

186. What does one who loves money never have enough of (Eccl. 5:10)?

- A. Food
- B. Strength
- C. Money
- D. Wisdom

C:I:Ec:5

187. What increases as goods increase (Eccl. 5:11)?

- A. Officials who desire them
- B. Taxes
- C. Debtors
- D. Those who consume them

D:I:Ec:5

188. As goods increase what is the only benefit Qohelet mentions (Eccl. 5:11)?

- A. The owners eyes may feast on them
- B. Others may benefit from stealing them
- C. The owners may offer sacrifices in the house of God
- D. The owners do not worry about food or shelter

A:A:Ec:5

189. Whose sleep is sweet (Eccl. 5:12)?

- A. The child's
- B. The laborer's
- C. The wise
- D. The one who is generous

B:B:Ec:5

190. Who is permitted no sleep (Eccl. 5:12)?

- A. The laborer
- B. The poor who are oppressed
- C. The rich person
- D. The wicked

C:I:Ec:5

191. Qohelet considers hoarding wealth to the harm of its owner as _____ (Eccl. 5:13)?

- A. A great sin
- B. Meaningless
- C. Chasing after the wind

D. A grievous evil

D:A:Ec:5

192. It is a grievous evil when wealth is lost to misfortune so there is nothing left for whom (Eccl. 5:14)?

- A. One's wife
- B. One's son
- C. One's brother
- D. One's friend

B:B:Ec:5

193. How does one come from their mother's womb (Eccl. 5:15)?

- A. Naked
- B. Helpless
- C. Without a penny
- D. Full of desire

A:B:Ec:5

194. As a person departs from life what can they carry in their hands (Eccl. 5:15)?

- A. Only the wind
- B. Ashes
- C. Nothing
- D. Dust

C:B:Ec:5

195. It is a grievous evil that a person toils for what (Eccl. 5:16)?

- A. Nothing
- B. The wind
- C. Wealth
- D. Love

B:I:Ec:5

196. How do people depart (Eccl. 5:16)?

- A. Without a breath
- B. Full of meaninglessness
- C. Without being remembered
- D. As they came

D:I:Ec:5

197. According to Qohelet, a person eats in darks with all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 5:17).

- A. Misfortune
- B. Frustration
- C. Affliction
- D. Anger

A:A:Ec:5

198. What does a person do in frustration, affliction and anger (Eccl. 5:17)?

- A. Lives life
- B. Eats in darkness
- C. Walks in folly
- D. Labors

B:A:Ec:5

199. In what should one find satisfaction (Eccl. 5:18)?

- A. Everything
- B. Sleep of the laborer
- C. Toilsome labor
- D. Dreams in the night

C:I:Ec:5

200. Qohelet says to eat, drink and find satisfaction is good and _____ (Eccl. 5:18)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Wise
- C. Meaningful
- D. Proper

D:A:Ec:5

201. Being happy with one's work is _____ (Eccl. 5:19)?

- A. A gift of God
- B. A chasing after the wind
- C. Meaningless
- D. A laborer's dream

A:I:Ec:5

202. Finding satisfaction in toilsome labor is a person's _____ (Eccl. 5:18)?

- A. Path
- B. Lot
- C. Destiny
- D. Wisdom

B:A:Ec:5

203. What does God keep a person that does not reflect on life occupied with (Eccl. 5:20)?

- A. The worries of this life
- B. Rest
- C. Gladness of heart
- D. Satisfaction of soul

C:I:Ec:5

204. On what does one occupied with gladness of heart not reflect (Eccl. 5:20)?

- A. Their way
- B. The days of their lives
- C. The toilsome labor
- D. Death

B:A:Ec:5

CHAPTER 6

205. Qohelet observes another evil, God gives all of the following to a person EXCEPT _____ without giving the ability to enjoy (Eccl. 6:2).

- A. Wealth
- B. Possessions
- C. Children
- D. Honor

C:B:Ec:6

206. Qohelet says it is a grievous evil that God gives wealth and possessions to a person but who gets to enjoy them (Eccl. 6:2)?

- A. A friend
- B. One's children
- C. An enemy
- D. A stranger

D:I:Ec:6

207. Qohelet labels God given wealth and possessions enjoyed by a stranger and not the owner as a grievous _____ (Eccl. 6:2).

- A. Evil
- B. Lesson
- C. Plight
- D. Matter

A:I:Ec:6

208. Qohelet says that one who lives a long time and has many children but does not enjoy his prosperity who is better off than such a one (Eccl. 6:4)?

- A. A poor person
- B. A stillborn child
- C. A widow
- D. A child who enjoys life

B:B:Ec:6

209. Qohelet uses the example of a person who lives a long time and has how many children but unable to enjoy his prosperity (Eccl. 6:3)?

- A. 12
- B. 50
- C. 100
- D. 200

C:A:Ec:6

210. Qohelet says a stillborn child is better off than one who cannot enjoy his prosperity or receives what (Eccl. 6:3)?

- A. A proper burial
- B. Honor
- C. The fruit of his labor
- D. Praise

A:I:Ec:6

211. What comes without meaning and departs in darkness (Eccl. 6:4)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The wind
- C. A warrior who dies in a losing battle
- D. A stillborn child

D:A:Ec:6

212. In what does a stillborn child depart (Eccl. 6:4)?

- A. The wind
- B. The darkness
- C. Blood
- D. The dust

B:I:Ec:6

213. The stillborn child's _____ is shrouded in darkness (Eccl. 6:4).

- A. Happiness
- B. Memory
- C. Life
- D. Name

D:A:Ec:6

214. What does Qohelet note that a stillborn child never sees (Eccl. 6:5)?

- A. Their mother
- B. The wind
- C. The sun
- D. Labor

C:A:Ec:6

215. What does a stillborn child have more of than a prosperous person who does not enjoy their prosperity (Eccl. 6:6)?

- A. Rest
- B. Peace
- C. Quietness
- D. Meaning

A:I:Ec:6

216. Qohelet notes that even if people live _____ years and does not enjoy their prosperity it is a problem (Eccl. 6:6).

- A. 100
- B. 500
- C. 1000
- D. 2000

D:A:Ec:6

217. All people's efforts is for their _____, according to Qohelet (Eccl. 6:7)?

- A. Children
- B. Mouth
- C. Eyes
- D. Desires

B:I:Ec:6

218. While all a person's efforts are for their mouth's what is never satisfied (Eccl. 6:7)?

- A. Their eyes
- B. Their ears
- C. Their appetite
- D. Their heart

C:I:Ec:6

219. Qohelet asks what a poor person gains by knowing what (Eccl. 6:8)?

- A. How to glean in the fields
- B. How to work with enjoyment under the sun
- C. How to conduct himself before others
- D. How to speak with eloquence

C:A:Ec:6

220. What is better than a roving appetite (Eccl. 6:9)?

- A. What the eye sees
- B. What the ear hears
- C. What the heart has already
- D. Food eaten in tranquility

A:A:Ec:6

221. What the eye sees is better than _____ (Eccl. 6:9).

- A. What the ear hears
- B. A roving appetite
- C. Chasing after the wind
- D. What the heart pursues

B:I:Ec:6

222. Qohelet concludes a roving appetite is _____ (Eccl. 6:9)

- A. Under the sun
- B. A heavy burden

- C. A grievous evil
- D. Chasing after the wind

D:I:Ec:6

223. Qohelet concludes a roving appetite is _____ (Eccl. 6:9)

- A. Under the sun
- B. A heavy burden
- C. A grievous evil
- D. Meaningless

D:B:Ec:6

224. With whom can one not contend (Eccl. 6:10)?

- A. One who is stronger
- B. One who is wiser
- C. One who is a fool
- D. One who is never satisfied

A:A:Ec:6

225. Qohelet observes that whatever exists has already been _____ (Eccl. 6:10).

- A. Forgotten
- B. Named
- C. Vanished
- D. Blown away by the wind

B:I:Ec:6

226. What becomes less with more words (Eccl. 6:11)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Actions
- C. Meaning
- D. Enjoyment

C:I:Ec:6

227. Like what do people pass through life according to Qohelet (Eccl. 6:12)?

- A. A shadow
- B. A flower
- C. A cloud
- D. A morning mist

A:I:Ec:6

228. No one can tell what will happen under the sun when (Eccl. 6:12)?

- A. A fool rules
- B. They are gone
- C. The sun has set
- D. The wind has changed its course

B:B:Ec:6

Chapter 7

229. What is better than fine perfume (Eccl. 7:1)?

- A. Long life
- B. Wisdom
- C. A good name
- D. Being happy

C:I:Ec:7

230. What is a good name better than (Eccl. 7:1)?

- A. Fine wine
- B. Fine perfume
- C. Fine gold
- D. A bountiful harvest

B:A:Ec:7

231. What is better than the day of birth (Eccl. 7:1)?

- A. The day of death
- B. The day of marriage
- C. The day of harvest
- D. The day of anointing

A:I:Ec:7

232. What is better than going to the house of feasting (Eccl. 7:2)?

To go to _____

- A. The house of wisdom
- B. The house of the oppressed
- C. The house of the Lord
- D. The house of mourning

D:B:Ec:7

233. Going to the house of mourning is better than going to the

house of _____ (Eccl. 7:2).

- A. Feasting
- B. Fasting
- C. Sacrifice
- D. Wisdom

A:I:Ec:7

234. What is the destiny of everyone (Eccl. 7:2)?

- A. The dust
- B. Death
- C. Worship
- D. Sinfulness

B:B:Ec:7

235. What should the living take to heart (Eccl. 7:2)?

- A. Righteousness exalts a nation
- B. Wisdom is better than folly
- C. That death is the destiny of everyone
- D. All have sinned and fallen short

C:I:Ec:7

236. What is better than laughter (Eccl. 7:3)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Righteousness
- C. Happiness
- D. Sorrow

D:B:Ec:7

237. What is good for the heart (Eccl. 7:3)?

- A. A sad face
- B. A silent mouth
- C. Pure eyes
- D. Innocent hands

A:I:Ec:7

238. What is sorrow better than (Eccl. 7:3)?

- A. Death
- B. Laughter
- C. Gold
- D. Oppression

B:I:Ec:7

239. Where is the heart of the wise (Eccl. 7:4)?

- A. In the house of the widow
- B. In the house that fears the Lord
- C. In the house of mourning
- D. In the house of the discerning

C:A:Ec:7

240. Where is the heart of fools (Eccl. 7:4)?

- A. In the house of the sluggard
- B. In the palace of the king
- C. In the house of gossip
- D. In the house of pleasure

D:I:Ec:7

241. Whose heart is in the house of mourning (Eccl. 7:4)?

- A. The fool
- B. The wise
- C. The oppressed
- D. The drunkard

B:I:Ec:7

242. What is better than listening to the song of fools (Eccl. 7:5)?

- A. Heeding a wise person's rebuke
- B. Working in the fields before the harvest
- C. Listening to the song of the widow
- D. Finding satisfaction in one's work

A:A:Ec:7

243. What is heeding a wise person's rebuke better than (Eccl. 7:5)?

- A. Feasting in the house of the wicked
- B. Spreading gossip
- C. Listening to the song of fools
- D. Heeding the call of the sluggard

C:I:Ec:7

244. What is like the crackling of thorns under a pot (Eccl. 7:6)?

- A. The song of the oppressed
- B. The joy of the wicked

- C. The whispering of the gossip
- D. The laughter of fools

D:I:Ec:7

245. What is the laughter of fools like (Eccl. 7:6)?

- A. Chasing the wind
- B. The crackling of thorns under a pot
- C. Snow in the harvest
- D. A gold ring in a pig's snout

B:A:Ec:7

246. What turns a wise person into a fool (Eccl. 7:7)?

- A. Extortion
- B. Unrighteousness
- C. Wayward lips
- D. Laughter

A:A:Ec:7

247. What corrupts the heart (Eccl. 7:7)?

- A. Lying lips
- B. Laughter
- C. A bribe
- D. Injustice

C:I:Ec:7

248. What is better than pride (Eccl. 7:8)?

- A. Humility
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Kindness
- D. Patience

D:A:Ec:7

249. What is patience better than (Eccl. 7:8)?

- A. The song of fools
- B. Busyness
- C. Pride
- D. A bribe

C:I:Ec:7

250. What is the end of a matter better than (Eccl. 7:8)?

- A. The beginning
- B. Doing nothing
- C. A house of feasting
- D. Meaningless words

A:I:Ec:7

251. Where does anger reside (Eccl. 7:9)?

- A. In the heart of the wicked
- B. In the mouth of the treacherous
- C. In hand of the king
- D. In the lap of fools

D:I:Ec:7

252. People should not let their spirit become quickly _____
(Eccl. 7:9).

- A. Hardened
- B. Provoked
- C. Wearied
- D. Happy

B:I:Ec:7

253. What resides in the laps of fools (Eccl. 7:9)?

- A. Folly
- B. The wind
- C. Anger
- D. Laughter

C:I:Ec:7

254. To ask “Why were the old days better than these?” is not
what (Eccl. 7:10)?

- A. Wise
- B. Good
- C. Right
- D. Meaningless

A:B:Ec:7

255. What is not a wise question to ask (Eccl. 7:10)?

- A. “Why were the old days better than these?”
- B. “Why does everything return to its beginning?”
- C. “How long shall oppression triumph?”

D. “When will justice prevail over the wicked?”

A:I:Ec:7

256. What is wisdom like (Eccl. 7:11)?

- A. Gold
- B. A fine wine
- C. An inheritance
- D. Sweet figs

C:A:Ec:7

257. Who does wisdom benefit (Eccl. 7:11)?

- A. Those who chase the wind
- B. The righteous
- C. The friend of the king
- D. Those who see the sun

D:I:Ec:7

258. What benefits those who see the sun (Eccl. 7:11)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Wisdom
- C. Patience
- D. Kindness

B:B:Ec:7

259. What are both wisdom and money (Eccl. 7:12)?

- A. A shelter
- B. Insatiable
- C. Worth pursuing
- D. A gift of the Lord

A:I:Ec:7

260. Wisdom and _____ are both shelters (Eccl. 7:12)?

- A. The Lord
- B. Righteousness
- C. Money
- D. Diligence

C:A:Ec:7

261. What advantage does wisdom have over money (Eccl. 7:12)?

- A. It guides one on the right path

- B. It brings meaning under the sun
- C. It does not corrupt the heart
- D. It preserves the life of its possessor

D:I:Ec:7

262. What preserves the life of its possessor (Eccl. 7:12)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Righteousness
- C. Happiness
- D. Generosity

A:I:Ec:7

263. What are people unable to do with what God has made crooked (Eccl. 7:13)?

- A. Break it
- B. Straighten
- C. Change his mind
- D. Stay his hand

B:B:Ec:7

264. What should one be when times are good (Eccl. 7:14)?

- A. Thankful
- B. Thoughtful
- C. Happy
- D. Humble

C:B:Ec:7

265. When times are bad how should one respond (Eccl. 7:14)?

- A. By being silent
- B. With dust and ashes
- C. By being thankful
- D. By considering

D:I:Ec:7

266. What has Qohelet seen in his meaningless life (Eccl. 7:15)?

- A. The righteous perishing in his righteousness
- B. The wise being overcome by a fool
- C. The sun rising on the just and unjust
- D. The sluggard reaping the harvest of the diligent

A:A:Ec:7

267. What has Qohelet seen in his meaningless life (Eccl. 7:15)?

- A. The wicked offering the sacrifice of the righteous
- B. The wicked living long in his wickedness
- C. The just being oppressed by the wicked
- D. The evil being happy in his iniquity

B:I:Ec:7

268. One should not be _____ resulting in one's own destruction (Eccl. 7:16).

- A. Overgenerous
- B. Overdiligent
- C. Overpious
- D. Otherwise

D:I:Ec:7

269. What may be the result of being overrighteous (Eccl. 7:16)?

- A. One may find no happiness
- B. One may lose the race
- C. One may be destroyed
- D. One may only be chasing the wind

C:B:Ec:7

270. People should not be overwicked or a _____ lest they die before their time (Eccl. 7:17).

- A. Sluggard
- B. Fool
- C. Gossip
- D. Treacherous

B:I:Ec:7

271. What may happen to the overwicked (Eccl. 7:17)?

- A. They may die before their time
- B. They may triumph over the righteous
- C. They may live in misery
- D. They may have their heart hardened

A:B:Ec:7

272. What will the person that fears God avoid (Eccl. 7:18)?

- A. The way of the wicked

- B. The lips of the deceiver
- C. Folly
- D. All extremes

D:B:Ec:7

273. Who will avoid all extremes (Eccl. 7:18)?

- A. The wise
- B. The one who fears the Lord
- C. The king
- D. The one pursuing righteousness

B:I:Ec:7

274. A wise person is more powerful than (Eccl. 7:19)?

- A. Rulers of ten cities
- B. One who rides a chariot
- C. The priests of the temple
- D. A mighty warrior

A:A:Ec:7

275. Who is more powerful than the rulers of ten cities (Eccl. 7:19)?

- A. A righteous person
- B. A person who can control one's mouth
- C. A wise person
- D. A humble person

C:I:Ec:7

276. Who is not found on earth (Eccl. 7:20)?

- A. One who fears the Lord
- B. One who defends the widow
- C. One who is all wise
- D. One who does not sin

D:B:Ec:7

277. One should not pay attention to everything people say lest one hear what (Eccl. 7:21)?

- A. The laughter of fools
- B. A servant cursing
- C. Many words without meaning
- D. The gossip of the town

B:A:Ec:7

278. What does one know in one's heart (Eccl. 7:22)?

- A. How many times one has cursed
- B. That all have sinned
- C. How often one has been a fool
- D. How words corrupt the heart

A:I:Ec:7

279. What was beyond Qohelet (Eccl. 7:23)?

- A. Attaining to the path of life
- B. Becoming more wealthy than any before him
- C. Becoming humble
- D. Becoming wise

D:I:Ec:7

280. What did Qohelet conclude was most profound and difficult to discover (Eccl. 7:24)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Wisdom
- C. The end of the matter
- D. The way of the Lord

B:A:Ec:7

281. Qohelet used his mind all of the following ways in his pursuit of wisdom EXCEPT (Eccl. 7:25)?

- A. To understand
- B. To investigate
- C. To discern
- D. To search out

C:A:Ec:7

282. What aspect of wickedness did Qohelet seek to understand (Eccl. 7:25)?

- A. Its destruction
- B. Its stupidity
- C. Its evil
- D. Its end

B:I:Ec:7

283. What aspect of folly did Qohelet seek to understand (Eccl. 7:25)?

- A. Its stupidity
- B. Its end
- C. Its laughter
- D. Its madness

D:A:Ec:7

284. What did Qohelet find more bitter than death (Eccl. 7:26)?

- A. The woman who is a snare
- B. The wicked who are treacherous
- C. The fool who talks forever
- D. The righteous perishing in his righteousness

A:B:Ec:7

285. The woman who is a snare has a heart that is a trap and _____ (Eccl. 7:27)?

- A. A mouth as sweet as honey
- B. Lips of poison
- C. Hands of chains
- D. Treacherous eyes

C:A:Ec:7

286. What is the woman who is a snare's heart like (Eccl. 7:26)?

- A. A sweet perfume
- B. A deceitful spring
- C. A highway to the grave
- D. A trap

D:I:Ec:7

287. Who will escape the snare woman (Eccl. 7:26)?

- A. The one who fears the Lord
- B. The one who pleases God
- C. The one who understands her ways
- D. The one who acquires wisdom

B:I:Ec:7

288. Who will the snaring woman ensnare (Eccl. 7:26)?

- A. The fool
- B. The wicked
- C. The sinner
- D. The wayward

C:A:Ec:7

289. How did Qohelet seek to discover the scheme of things (Eccl. 7:27)?

- A. By adding one thing to another
- B. By considering his faults
- C. By prayer and fasting
- D. By offering the sacrifices of a broken heart

A:I:Ec:7

290. Qohelet said he found one upright man among how many (Eccl. 7:28)?

- A. A hundred
- B. A thousand
- C. Ten thousand
- D. A million

B:B:Ec:7

291. Who was Qohelet not able to find (Eccl. 7:29)?

- A. A wise man
- B. A faithful woman
- C. An upright woman
- D. One who feared the Lord

C:I:Ec:7

292. How did God make humankind (Eccl. 7:29)?

- A. Wise
- B. Righteous
- C. Foolish
- D. Upright

D:A:Ec:7

293. While God made people upright, what have people gone in search of (Eccl. 7:29)?

- A. Many schemes
- B. Much riches
- C. Folly
- D. The wind

A:I:Ec:7

CHAPTER 8

294. What brightens the face of a person (Eccl. 8:1)?

- A. Understanding
- B. Righteousness
- C. Kindness
- D. Wisdom

D:I:Ec:8

295. What does a wise person know (Eccl. 8:1)?

- A. All things
- B. The explanation of things
- C. How little is known
- D. The right answer

B:A:Ec:8

296. What is wisdom's impact on a person's face (Eccl. 8:1)?

- A. Brightens
- B. Brings a smile
- C. Saddens
- D. Lifts

A:I:Ec:8

297. Why does Qohelet say one should obey the king's command (Eccl. 8:2)?

- A. Because they have power to make one successful
- B. Because God has ordained the government
- C. Because of an oath
- D. Because it is right

C:A:Ec:8

298. Because one took an oath before God whose command should be obeyed (Eccl. 8:2)?

- A. God's
- B. The king
- C. One's father
- D. One's husband

B:I:Ec:8

299. Whose presence should one not be in a hurry to leave (Eccl. 8:3)?

- A. God's

- B. A debtor's
- C. The king's
- D. Wisdom's

C:I:Ec:8

300. What will the king do (Eccl. 8:3)?

- A. What is right
- B. What is fair
- C. Everything that is meaningless
- D. Whatever he pleases

D:B:Ec:8

301. For what should a person not stand up (Eccl. 8:3)?

- A. A bad cause
- B. The oppressor
- C. The wicked
- D. The king

A:I:Ec:8

302. Qohelet says whose word is supreme (Eccl. 8:4)?

- A. God's
- B. The king's
- C. The sage's
- D. Wisdom's

B:A:Ec:8

303. What can one not say to the king (Eccl. 8:4)?

- A. Will you judge the case of the widow?
- B. Why do you tax so much?
- C. What are you doing?
- D. That is wrong!

C:I:Ec:8

304. To whom should one not say "What are you doing?" (Eccl. 8:4)?

- A. God
- B. The king
- C. The sage
- D. Wisdom

B:B:Ec:8

305. Who will not come to harm (Eccl. 8:5)?

- A. One who obeys the king's command
- B. One who does the will of God
- C. One who follows the path of wisdom
- D. One who flees from wickedness

A:I:Ec:8

306. Who know(s) the proper time and procedure (Eccl. 8:6)?

- A. The king
- B. The priest
- C. The elders
- D. The wise

D:I:Ec:8

307. What do the wise know (Eccl. 8:6)?

- A. All that happens under the sun
- B. That life is meaningless
- C. The proper time and procedure
- D. Nothing

C:B:Ec:8

308. What may weigh heavily on a person (Eccl. 8:6)?

- A. The wind
- B. Misery
- C. Oppression
- D. Injustice

B:I:Ec:8

309. Qohelet says no person knows what (Eccl. 8:7)?

- A. The future
- B. Where wisdom is to be found
- C. Their own path
- D. The heart of the king

A:B:Ec:8

310. Over what does a person not have power to contain (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. The rain
- B. The sun
- C. The wind
- D. The ocean

C:I:Ec:8

311. Over what day does a person not have power (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. The day of one's birth
- B. The day of judgment
- C. The day of war
- D. The day of one's death

D:B:Ec:8

312. When is one not discharged (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. In the time of war
- B. In the time of harvest
- C. In the time of feasting
- D. In a time of drought

A:I:Ec:8

313. What will not release those that practice it (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Wickedness
- C. Folly
- D. Meaninglessness

B:A:Ec:8

314. What will wickedness not do (Eccl. 8:8)?

- A. What is meaningful under the sun
- B. Find the path of wisdom
- C. Release those that practice it
- D. Deliver one on the day of wrath

C:I:Ec:8

315. What does a person do to his own hurt (Eccl. 8:9)?

- A. Pursues extremes
- B. Follows his own folly
- C. Gives to others
- D. Lords it over another

D:A:Ec:8

316. Who did Qohelet see buried in the city that he classified as meaningless (Eccl. 8:10)?

- A. The wicked

- B. The righteous
- C. The fool
- D. The sage

A:B:Ec:8

317. Where did the wicked used to come and go to (Eccl. 8:10)?

- A. The house of mourning
- B. The city gate
- C. The holy place
- D. The king's palace

C:A:Ec:8

318. Who received praise in the city where they did their activities (Eccl. 8:10)?

- A. The wise
- B. The righteous
- C. The fool
- D. The wicked

D:I:Ec:8

319. When are the people's hearts filled with schemes (Eccl. 8:11)?

- A. When wisdom does not triumph
- B. When a sentence for a crime is not quickly carried out
- C. When the king is evil
- D. When there is no bread

B:I:Ec:8

320. When a sentence for a crime is not quickly carried out what impact does that have (Eccl. 8:11)?

- A. People pursue the delights of injustice
- B. The poor are devoured by those in power
- C. The wicked are buried in the king's tomb
- D. People's hearts are filled with schemes

D:B:Ec:8

321. A wicked person may commit one hundred crimes and still _____ (Eccl. 8:12).

- A. Live a long time
- B. Not get caught
- C. Be buried by the city gate

D. Receive praise
A:I:Ec:8

322. When reflecting on the burial of the wicked, what did Qohelet say the wicked received in the city where they did their evil (Eccl. 8:10)?
A. Curses
B. Justice
C. Praise
D. The results of their deeds
C:I:Ec:8

323. While the wicked may live a long time for whom does Qohelet say it will go better (Eccl. 8:12)?
A. The one fearing God
B. The wise
C. The righteous
D. The humble in heart
A:B:Ec:8

324. What do the wicked not do (Eccl. 8:13)?
A. What is right
B. Fear God
C. Pursue wisdom
D. Catch the wind
B:I:Ec:8

325. What will the days of the wicked not be like (Eccl. 8:13)?
A. The sun rising
B. The grass flourishing
C. The flower which blossoms
D. The shadow which lengthens
D:I:Ec:8

326. Whose days will not be like the shadow that lengthens (Eccl. 8:13)?
A. The king's
B. The gossip's
C. The wicked's
D. The fool's
C:B:Ec:8

327. How does Qohelet classify the wicked getting what the righteous deserve (Eccl. 8:14)?

- A. Meaningless
- B. A great evil
- C. Injustice
- D. Misery

A:B:Ec:8

328. To what did Qohelet object labeling it as meaningless (Eccl. 8:14)?

- A. When the fool was honored over the wise
- B. When the king received a bribe
- C. When the righteous got what the wicked deserved
- D. When the wicked went to the holy place

C:I:Ec:8

329. If one eats and is glad what will accompany him in his work (Eccl. 8:15)?

- A. The wind
- B. Joy
- C. Meaning
- D. Frustration

B:B:Ec:8

330. Qohelet concludes there is nothing better than to do all of the following EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 8:15).

- A. Eat
- B. Drink
- C. Sing
- D. Be glad

C:B:Ec:8

331. What did Qohelet's eyes not see when he was applying his mind to know wisdom (Eccl. 8:16)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Generosity
- C. Humility
- D. Sleep

D:A:Ec:8

332. When did Qohelet's eyes not see sleep, night or day (Eccl. 8:16)?

- A. When he was applying his mind to know wisdom
- B. When he was chasing the wind
- C. When he saw the wicked triumph
- D. When he thought about the death of the righteous

A:I:Ec:8

333. When did Qohelet realize no one can comprehend all that goes on under the sun (Eccl. 8:17)?

- A. When he saw the wicked triumphing over the righteous
- B. When he saw all that God had done
- C. When he entered into the house of the LORD
- D. When he considered the death of the righteous

B:I:Ec:8

334. Despite all a person's efforts to _____ one cannot discover meaning (Eccl. 8:17).

- A. Fear God
- B. Do what is right
- C. Search it out
- D. Pursue justice

C:A:Ec:8

335. When Qohelet saw all that God had done what conclusion did he come to (Eccl. 8:17)?

- A. He could not comprehend what goes on under the sun
- B. He could only bow his head in worship
- C. He knew that he must walk on the way of the righteous
- D. He discovered the fear of the LORD

A:I:Ec:8

CHAPTER 9

336. After reflecting, Qohelet concluded who was in God's hands (Eccl. 9:1)?

- A. Everyone
- B. The whole wide world
- C. The righteous and the wise
- D. Both the righteous and the wicked

C:A:Ec:9

337. After reflecting, Qohelet concluded where were the righteous and the wise (Eccl. 9:1)?

- A. Under the sun
- B. In the hands of God
- C. Chasing after the wind
- D. In the better place

B:I:Ec:9

338. What unknowns await people according to Qohelet (Eccl. 9:1)?

- A. Love and hate
- B. Riches and poverty
- C. Death and life
- D. Judgment and mercy

A:I:Ec:9

339. What do all share in common (Eccl. 9:2)?

- A. A common father
- B. A common sun
- C. A common destiny
- D. A common judgment

C:B:Ec:9

340. Qohelet says all share a common destiny and includes the righteous and the wicked and what other pair (Eccl. 9:2)?

- A. Wise and the fool
- B. The living and the dead
- C. The rich and the poor
- D. Clean and unclean

D:A:Ec:9

341. Qohelet says all share a common destiny and includes the righteous and the wicked and what other pair (Eccl. 9:2)?

- A. Wise and the fool
- B. Those who sacrifice and those who do not
- C. The living and the dead
- D. The rich and the poor

B:I:Ec:9

342. Qohelet says all share a common destiny and includes the righteous and the wicked and what other pair (Eccl. 9:2)?

- A. Those who take oaths and those who do not
- B. Wise and the fool
- C. The living and the dead
- D. The rich and the poor

A:I:Ec:9

343. A common destiny is shared by those who take oaths and _____ (Eccl. 9:2).

- A. Those who refuse to take an oath
- B. Those who object to taking an oath
- C. Those who are afraid to take them
- D. Those who keep their oaths

C:B:Ec:9

344. Qohelet classifies the fact that everyone faces a common destiny as a(n) _____ (Eccl. 9:3).

- A. Tragedy
- B. Plague
- C. Empty breath
- D. Evil

D:I:Ec:9

345. What does Qohelet observe the hearts of men are full of (Eccl. 9:3)?

- A. Treachery
- B. Envy
- C. Evil
- D. Misery

C:I:Ec:9

346. What is in the hearts of people while they live (Eccl. 9:3)?

- A. Folly
- B. Madness
- C. Emptiness
- D. Loneliness

B:I:Ec:9

347. Whom do people join after life (Eccl. 9:3)?

- A. The dead
- B. Their fathers
- C. The wicked

D. The wind
A:B:Ec:9

348. What do the living have that the dead do not (Eccl. 9:4)?

- A. Love
- B. Breath
- C. Hope
- D. Vision

C:B:Ec:9

349. What is a live dog better than (Eccl. 9:4)?

- A. A dead flea
- B. A dead king
- C. A dead bull
- D. A dead lion

D:B:Ec:9

350. What is better than a dead lion (Eccl. 9:4)?

- A. A live dog
- B. A live goat
- C. A live lamb
- D. A live child

A:I:Ec:9

351. According to Qohelet, what do the dead know (Eccl. 9:5)?

- A. The cycle of the wind
- B. Nothing
- C. The end of things
- D. Their final hope

B:I:Ec:9

352. What do the living all know (Eccl. 9:5)?

- A. That God holds all things in his hands
- B. Wisdom is better than folly
- C. That they will die
- D. That life is but a vapor

C:B:Ec:9

353. The dead have no further _____ (Eccl. 9:5).

- A. Breath

- B. Wisdom
- C. Joy
- D. Reward

D:A:Ec:9

354. What will happen to the memory of the dead (Eccl. 9:5)?

- A. They will be remembered
- B. They will be forgotten
- C. The wise will be remembered
- D. The wicked alone will be forgotten

B:B:Ec:9

355. Qohelet lists all of the following as vanishing when a person dies EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 9:6).

- A. Their love
- B. Their jealousy
- C. Their hate
- D. Their deceit

D:A:Ec:9

356. The dead will never have part in what happens where (Eccl. 9:6)?

- A. In the land of the living
- B. On the earth
- C. Under the sun
- D. In Jerusalem

C:B:Ec:9

357. Qohelet recommends that food should be eaten with _____ (Eccl. 9:7).

- A. Gladness
- B. Hope
- C. Joy
- D. Song

A:B:Ec:9

358. Qohelet recommends that wine should be drunk with _____ (Eccl. 9:7).

- A. Song
- B. A joyful heart
- C. Thoughts of tomorrow

D. Forgetfulness

B:I:Ec:9

359. Qohelet observes that what happens in the now (Eccl. 9:7)?

- A. People chase the wind
- B. Meaning desire prosperity
- C. People sing and dance
- D. God favors what people do

D:I:Ec:9

360. With what does Qohelet say people should always clothe themselves (Eccl. 9:8)?

- A. White
- B. Sackcloth
- C. Colorful garments
- D. A tunic of fine linen

A:A:Ec:9

361. Where does Qohelet say people should anoint themselves with oil (Eccl. 9:8)?

- A. Hands
- B. Heart
- C. Head
- D. Feet

C:I:Ec:9

362. Qohelet recommends one enjoy who in particular (Eccl. 9:9)?

- A. One's children
- B. One's friends
- C. One's parents before they die
- D. One's mate

D:I:Ec:9

363. What does Qohelet say takes place as your lot in life under the sun (Eccl. 9:9)?

- A. Wisdom and folly
- B. Toilsome labor
- C. Hope
- D. Pain and sorrow

B:A:Ec:9

364. Qohelet says that God has given people what kind of life under the sun (Eccl. 9:9)?

- A. Meaningless
- B. Joyful
- C. Hard
- D. Good

A:B:Ec:9

365. What should you do with all your might (Eccl. 9:10)?

- A. Whatever you desire
- B. Whatever your hands find to do
- C. Whatever you deem as righteous
- D. Serve God

B:I:Ec:9

366. Where is there neither working nor planning (Eccl. 9:10)?

- A. Under the sun
- B. In the dust
- C. In the dark
- D. In the grave

D:B:Ec:9

367. All of the following Qohelet lists as not found in the grave EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 9:10).

- A. Working
- B. Planning
- C. Righteousness
- D. Wisdom

C:A:Ec:9

368. Qohelet has seen that the race is not won by whom (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. The strong
- B. The swift
- C. The lame
- D. The lazy

B:B:Ec:9

369. Qohelet has seen that the battle is not won by whom (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. The strong

- B. The swift
- C. The lame
- D. The dead

B:I:Ec:9

370. Qohelet has seen that wealth does not come to whom (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. The brilliant
- B. The righteous
- C. The shrewd
- D. The diligent

A:A:Ec:9

371. Qohelet has seen that what does not come to the learned (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. Wealth
- B. Joy
- C. Favor
- D. Satisfaction

C:I:Ec:9

372. What happens to all whether strong, swift or learned (Eccl. 9:11)?

- A. Forgetting
- B. Time and chance
- C. Despair and disgrace
- D. Disappointment

B:B:Ec:9

373. What does no person know (Eccl. 9:12)?

- A. When his hour will come
- B. What lies over the sun
- C. Where the wind goes
- D. Why some prosper and some are poor

A:I:Ec:9

374. By what are people trapped (Eccl. 9:12)?

- A. The wealth of the wicked
- B. A wicked woman
- C. The snare of death
- D. Evil times

D:I:Ec:9

375. What are taken in a snare (Eccl. 9:12)?

- A. Fish
- B. Birds
- C. Gazelles
- D. Rabbits

B:A:Ec:9

376. Who came up against a small city (Eccl. 9:14)?

- A. A powerful king
- B. The winter storms
- C. The heat of the sun
- D. A gang of wicked men

A:B:Ec:9

377. What did the powerful king build against the small city (Eccl. 9:14)?

- A. A battering ram
- B. A river of water
- C. Siegeworks
- D. A tower

C:I:Ec:9

378. Who saved the city by his wisdom (Eccl. 9:15)?

- A. A prophet
- B. A poor person
- C. A cripple person
- D. The king

B:B:Ec:9

379. What happened to the poor wise person who saved the small city (Eccl. 9:15)?

- A. He died like the wicked
- B. He became a wicked king
- C. His wisdom became his downfall
- D. He was forgotten

D:I:Ec:9

380. Qohelet, after observing the victory of the small city, concluded that wisdom was better than _____ (Eccl. 9:15).

- A. Wealth
- B. Righteousness

- C. Strength
- D. Strategy

C:I:Ec:9

381. Whose wisdom is despised (Eccl. 9:15)?

- A. A fool's
- B. A poor person's
- C. The wicked's
- D. A child's

B:I:Ec:9

382. Qohelet concludes that wisdom is better than what (Eccl. 9:18)?

- A. Weapons of war
- B. Pearls
- C. Wealth
- D. Knowledge under the sun

A:I:Ec:9

383. Who destroys much good (Eccl. 9:18)?

- A. One wicked
- B. One fool
- C. One sinner
- D. One hypocrite

C:B:Ec:9

384. What is to be the response to the quiet words of the wise (Eccl. 9:17)?

- A. They are to be forgotten
- B. They are to be remembered
- C. They are to be studied
- D. They are to be heeded

D:A:Ec:9

385. The words of the wise are to be heeded more than _____ (Eccl. 9:17)?

- A. The ways of the wicked
- B. The shouts of a ruler of fools
- C. The cries of the sluggard
- D. The whispers of the gossip

B:I:Ec:9

CHAPTER 10

386. What gives perfume a bad smell (Eccl. 10:1)?

- A. Mold
- B. Dead flies
- C. Lack of washing
- D. Sour grapes

B:B:Ec:10

387. What outweighs wisdom and honor (Eccl. 10:1)?

- A. A little folly
- B. Treacherous wickedness
- C. Injustice
- D. A bribe

A:I:Ec:10

388. What does a little folly out weigh (Eccl. 10:1)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Kindness
- C. Great reward
- D. Honor

D:A:Ec:10

389. What direction does the heart of the fool incline (Eccl. 10:2)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. Left
- D. Right

C:I:Ec:10

390. What direction does the heart of the wise incline (Eccl. 10:2)?

- A. North
- B. South
- C. Left
- D. Right

D:B:Ec:10

391. When do fools show everyone how stupid they are (Eccl. 10:3)?

- A. When they lie upon their bed

- B. When they walk along a road
- C. When they speak before the king
- D. When they eat the bread of calamity

B:I:Ec:10

392. What does a fool lack as he walks along the road (Eccl. 10:3)?

- A. Sense
- B. Wisdom
- C. Sound judgment
- D. Direction

A:A:Ec:10

393. Whose heart inclines to the right (Eccl. 10:2)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The wicked
- C. The wise
- D. The fool

C:I:Ec:10

394. Whose heart inclines to the left (Eccl. 10:2)?

- A. The righteous
- B. The wicked
- C. The wise
- D. The fool

D:A:Ec:10

395. As a fool walks what does he show everyone (Eccl. 10:3)?

- A. How folly leaves one lost in the woods
- B. How stupid he is
- C. The end of his way is death
- D. That his way is meaningless

B:B:Ec:10

396. What can lay great errors to rest (Eccl. 10:4)?

- A. Calmness
- B. Patience
- C. Wisdom
- D. Repentance

A:I:Ec:10

397. When a ruler's anger rises against you what should you not do (Eccl. 10:4)?

- A. Defend yourself
- B. Leave your post
- C. Talk overmuch
- D. Deny the charge

B:A:Ec:10

398. When should you not leave your post (Eccl. 10:4)?

- A. When you are afraid
- B. When the defense of the city is counting on you
- C. When the enemy is coming over the walls
- D. When the ruler's anger rises against you

D:I:Ec:10

399. Qohelet describes a fool put in a high position as a(n) _____. (Eccl. 10:5).

- A. Great folly
- B. Wickedness
- C. Evil
- D. Injustice

C:I:Ec:10

400. An error Qohelet has observed is when fools are put in high positions and _____ are put in low positions (Eccl. 10:6)?

- A. The rich
- B. The wise
- C. The righteous
- D. The patient

A:A:Ec:10

401. Who has Qohelet seen on horseback (Eccl. 10:7)?

- A. Kings
- B. Slaves
- C. Wicked
- D. The strong

B:I:Ec:10

402. Who has Qohelet seen on foot while others were on horseback (Eccl. 10:7)?

- A. Kings
- B. Captives
- C. Princes
- D. The wise

C:A:Ec:10

403. Who may fall into a pit (Eccl. 10:8)?

- A. The one who dug it
- B. The wicked
- C. The foolish
- D. Those pursuing their own gain

A:B:Ec:10

404. What may bite one breaking through a wall (Eccl. 10:8)?

- A. A dog
- B. A spider
- C. A rat
- D. A snake

D:B:Ec:10

405. Who may be bitten by a snake (Eccl. 10:8)?

- A. A fool walking off the path
- B. One digging a pit
- C. One breaking through a wall
- D. The wicked setting a snare

C:I:Ec:10

406. Who may be injured by stones (Eccl. 10:9)?

- A. The adulteress
- B. One who quarries stone
- C. One who digs a pit
- D. One who throws them

B:A:Ec:10

407. Who may be endangered by logs (Eccl. 10:9)?

- A. One who splits them
- B. One who burns them
- C. One who fells a tree
- D. One who walks on them

A:I:Ec:10

408. When an axe is dull what is needed (Eccl. 10:10)?

- A. More blows
- B. A smooth stone
- C. A soft tree
- D. More strength

D:I:Ec:10

409. What will bring success (Eccl. 10:10)?

- A. Understanding
- B. Skill
- C. Reflection
- D. Patience

B:A:Ec:10

410. Before what may a snake bite (Eccl. 10:11)?

- A. Before it is caught
- B. Before it has eaten
- C. Before it is charmed
- D. Before it is killed

C:I:Ec:10

411. The words of a wise person are _____ (Eccl. 10:12).

- A. Gentle
- B. Understanding
- C. Discerning
- D. Gracious

D:A:Ec:10

412. What consumes a fool (Eccl. 10:12)?

- A. His own lips
- B. His own great folly
- C. The pit he has dug for others
- D. Another fool

A:I:Ec:10

413. Who is consumed by their own lips (Eccl. 10:12)?

- A. The wicked
- B. A fool
- C. The poor

D. The sluggard

B:I:Ec:10

414. What do a fool's words end in (Eccl. 10:13)?

- A. Meaninglessness
- B. The wind
- C. Wicked madness
- D. Violence

C:I:Ec:10

415. What does a fool multiply (Eccl. 10:14)?

- A. Evil
- B. His folly
- C. Effort
- D. Words

D:B:Ec:10

416. Who multiplies words (Eccl. 10:14)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The fool
- C. The gossip
- D. The king's advisors

B:I:Ec:10

417. What way does the fool not know (Eccl. 10:15)?

- A. The way to town
- B. The way to cross the street
- C. How to get up in the morning
- D. The way of wisdom

A:A:Ec:10

418. What wearies a fool (Eccl. 10:15)?

- A. Words
- B. The sun
- C. Work
- D. Folly

C:I:Ec:10

419. Qohelet offers a woe to the land that has what king of king (Eccl. 10:16).

- A. One who loves wine
- B. One who was a servant
- C. One who is treacherous
- D. One who will not listen

B:A:Ec:10

420. Qohelet offers a woe to the land whose princes _____ (Eccl. 10:16)?

- A. Lead people to injustice
- B. Sleep in the harvest
- C. Feast in the morning
- D. Oppress the poor

C:I:Ec:10

421. Qohelet blesses that land whose king _____ (Eccl. 10:17).

- A. Was a servant
- B. Is of noble birth
- C. Is wise
- D. Listens to advice

B:A:Ec:10

422. Qohelet blesses that land whose princes do not eat for _____ (Eccl. 10:17).

- A. Drunkenness
- B. Pleasure
- C. Fatness
- D. Vomiting

A:I:Ec:10

423. Qohelet blesses that land whose princes eat for what purpose (Eccl. 10:17)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Justice
- C. Reward
- D. Strength

D:I:Ec:10

424. If a person is lazy what sags (Eccl. 10:18)?

- A. Their stomach
- B. Their mouth

- C. The rafters
- D. The olive trees

C:B:Ec:10

425. If a persons hands are idle what results (Eccl. 10:18)?

- A. An empty cupboard
- B. A continual sleep
- C. Poverty and disgrace
- D. A leaky roof

D:I:Ec:10

426. What makes life merry (Eccl. 10:19)?

- A. Oil
- B. Honey
- C. Wine
- D. Milk

C:B:Ec:10

427. For what is a feast made (Eccl. 10:19)?

- A. The harvest
- B. Laughter
- C. Singing
- D. The king

B:I:Ec:10

428. What is made for laughter (Eccl. 10:19)?

- A. The feast
- B. A fool's folly
- C. The day of harvest
- D. The dance of the king

A:B:Ec:10

429. Who should not be reviled (Eccl. 10:20)?

- A. The fool
- B. The wicked
- C. The priest
- D. The king

D:I:Ec:10

430. Who should not be cursed in one's bedroom (Eccl. 10:20)?

- A. The king
- B. The prince
- C. The rich
- D. The wicked

C:A:Ec:10

431. What may carry the words of your cursing (Eccl. 10:20)?

- A. The wind
- B. A bird
- C. An enemy
- D. A friend

B:B:Ec:10

CHAPTER 11

432. Where is bread cast and found after many days (Eccl. 11:1)?

- A. On the ground
- B. On the floor
- C. On the waters
- D. In a jar

C:B:Ec:11

433. What is cast on the waters and found after many days (Eccl. 11:1)?

- A. Wood
- B. Bread
- C. Seed
- D. Figs

B:I:Ec:11

434. What will happen to bread that has been cast on the water (Eccl. 11:1)?

- A. It will be found after many days
- B. It will disappear like the wind
- C. It will gather water to itself
- D. It will become meaningless

A:I:Ec:11

435. To how many should one give portions (Eccl. 11:2)?

- A. One or two
- B. Three or four
- C. Five or six

D. Seven or eight

D:A:Ec:11

436. One should give many portions out because what may come upon the land (Eccl. 11:2)?

- A. Plagues
- B. Famine
- C. Disaster
- D. Rain

C:A:Ec:11

437. Because disaster may come on the land what should one do (Eccl. 11:2)?

- A. Throw bread on the water
- B. Give portions to many
- C. Cast one's cares to the wind
- D. Consider

B:I:Ec:11

438. What pours rain upon the earth (Eccl. 11:3)?

- A. Clouds full of water
- B. Flowing streams
- C. Springs of water
- D. The ocean

A:B:Ec:11

439. Where will a tree lie (Eccl. 11:3)?

- A. In the carpenter's shop
- B. In the woods
- C. Where it falls
- D. In the fire place

C:I:Ec:11

440. What two directions are listed for the falling of a tree (Eccl. 11:3)?

- A. East and west
- B. West and north
- C. South and east
- D. North and south

D:A:Ec:11

441. Who will not plant (Eccl. 11:4)?

- A. The sluggard
- B. The one watching the wind
- C. The one who has not plowed
- D. The poor with no seed

B:I:Ec:11

442. What will the one watching the wind not do (Eccl. 11:4)?

- A. Reap
- B. Plow
- C. Water
- D. Plant

D:A:Ec:11

443. What will the looking at the clouds not do (Eccl. 11:4)?

- A. Reap
- B. Plow
- C. Water
- D. Plant

A:I:Ec:11

444. Who will not reap (Eccl. 11:4)?

- A. The sluggard
- B. The one not planting
- C. The one watching the clouds
- D. The one waiting for a sunny day

C:I:Ec:11

445. Qohelet observes people do not know how a child is formed in the womb nor _____ (Eccl. 11:4).

- A. The way of an eagle in the sky
- B. The path of the wind
- C. The course of the sun after it sets
- D. The growth of a tree

B:A:Ec:11

446. Qohelet observes people do not know the path of the wind nor _____ (Eccl. 11:4).

- A. The way of an eagle in the sky
- B. How a snake moves on a rock

- C. How the body is formed in the womb
- D. How the grape is formed on the vine

C:I:Ec:11

447. As one cannot know the path of the wind so one cannot understand what (Eccl. 11:5)?

- A. The deeds done under the sun
- B. The way of a man with a maiden
- C. What is right and wrong
- D. The work of God

D:B:Ec:11

448. Qohelet says that God's work cannot be understood and he is the _____ (Eccl. 11:5)?

- A. Maker of all things
- B. Almighty one
- C. One shrouded in mystery
- D. Wind beneath his wings

A:I:Ec:11

449. When should seed be sown (Eccl. 11:6)?

- A. In the spring
- B. In the morning
- C. Before the rain
- D. In the summer

B:A:Ec:11

450. What should happen in the evening (Eccl. 11:6)?

- A. One should enjoy a peaceful rest
- B. One should drink wine
- C. One should prepare the fields
- D. One's hands should not be idle

D:B:Ec:11

451. Why should one plant seed in the morning and not be idle in the evening (Eccl. 11:6)?

- A. Because God worked six days
- B. Because the way of the sluggard is paved with thorns
- C. Because one does not know which will succeed
- D. Because the wise know the right time and place

C:I:Ec:11

452. What should be done in the morning (Eccl. 11:6)?

- A. Sowing of seed
- B. Plowing the field
- C. Threshing the grain
- D. Harvesting figs

A:I:Ec:11

453. Qohelet says light is _____ (Eccl. 11:7)?

- A. Hot
- B. Better than darkness
- C. Sweet
- D. Revealing

C:A:Ec:11

454. What pleases the eyes (Eccl. 11:7)?

- A. To see the harvest
- B. To see the wind
- C. To see all the works of one's Maker
- D. To see the sun

D:I:Ec:11

455. What should a person do all the years of their lives (Eccl. 11:8)?

- A. Work
- B. Enjoy
- C. Consider
- D. Forget

B:B:Ec:11

456. What are to be remembered because they are many (Eccl. 11:8)?

- A. Days of darkness
- B. Troubles
- C. Disappointments
- D. Happy thoughts

A:I:Ec:11

457. Qohelet says everything to come is _____ (Eccl. 11:8)?

- A. Worse than what has been
- B. Trouble

- C. Meaningless
- D. Unknown

C:B:Ec:11

458. What should one's heart give them in their youth (Eccl. 11:9)?

- A. Joy
- B. Meaning
- C. Rewards
- D. Music

A:I:Ec:11

459. What does Qohelet advise the young person (Eccl. 11:9)?

- A. Be diligent
- B. Be happy
- C. Be wise
- D. Be righteous

B:B:Ec:11

460. Qohelet advises one follow what ways (Eccl. 11:9)?

- A. The way of sorrow
- B. The way of diligence
- C. The way of wisdom
- D. The ways of one's heart

D:I:Ec:11

461. In following the ways of one's heart what should one remember (Eccl. 11:9)?

- A. Now is the time for enjoyment
- B. Life passes like the wind
- C. God will bring one to judgment
- D. Life is meaningless under the sun

C:B:Ec:11

462. What should be done to the troubles of one's body (Eccl. 11:10)?

- A. They should be forgotten
- B. They should be cast off
- C. They should be ignored
- D. They should be considered

B:A:Ec:11

463. What should be banished from your heart (Eccl. 11:10)?

- A. Anxiety
- B. Wickedness
- C. Evil
- D. Youthful lusts

A:I:Ec:11

464. Qohelet says vigor and _____ are meaningless (Eccl. 11:10)?

- A. Strength
- B. Wealth
- C. Righteousness
- D. Youth

D:I:Ec:11

CHAPTER 12

465. Who is to be remembered in the days of one's youth (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. One's savior
- B. One's creator
- C. One's refuge
- D. One's shepherd

B:B:Ec:12

466. In what particular days is the Creator to be remembered (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. The days of one's youth
- B. The days of trouble
- C. Every day under the sun
- D. Days of vigor

A:B:Ec:12

467. What kind of days does Qohelet warn are coming (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. Days of the LORD
- B. Days of tribulation
- C. Days of chasing the wind
- D. Days of trouble

D:I:Ec:12

468. Qohelet warns in years to come one will say (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. Everything is meaningless
- B. I have chased the wind

- C. I have no pleasure in them
- D. My desires have all departed

C:A:Ec:12

469. Of what will people say “I find no pleasure in them” (Eccl. 12:1)?

- A. Gold and silver
- B. Days and years
- C. Houses and fields
- D. Buildings and books

B:I:Ec:12

470. In Qohelet’s allegory of old age, he says all of the following grow dark EXCEPT (Eccl. 12:2)?

- A. Sun
- B. Moon
- C. Stars
- D. Light

C:A:Ec:12

471. In Qohelet’s allegory of old age, what does he say happens to the sun and moon (Eccl. 12:2)?

- A. They pass away
- B. They fly away
- C. Remain forever
- D. They grow dark

D:B:Ec:12

472. In Qohelet’s allegory of old age, what returns after the rain (Eccl. 12:2)?

- A. The clouds
- B. The famine
- C. The drought
- D. The sun

A:I:Ec:12

473. In Qohelet’s allegory of old age, what do the keepers of the house do (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. Bow over
- B. Tremble
- C. Wither

D. Depart

B:A:Ec:12

474. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what trembles (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. The grinders
- B. The grasshopper
- C. Walls of the house
- D. The keepers of the house

D:I:Ec:12

475. In Qohelet's allegory of old age what do strong men do (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. Lie in the dust
- B. Fade and wither
- C. Stoop
- D. Shake from lack of heat

C:I:Ec:12

476. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, why do the grinders cease (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. Because they are empty
- B. Because they are few
- C. Because they have no grain
- D. Because they have no hope

B:I:Ec:12

477. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what cease because they are few (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. The grinders
- B. The lights of the sky
- C. The grasshoppers
- D. The beds of rest

A:B:Ec:12

478. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what grows dim (Eccl. 12:3)?

- A. Those under the sun
- B. Those sitting before the fire
- C. Those looking through the window
- D. Those who had hope vanish

C:I:Ec:12

479. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what sound fades (Eccl. 12:4)?

- A. The sound of children playing
- B. The sound of grinding
- C. The sound of merchants calling
- D. The sound of warrior's song

B:A:Ec:12

480. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what are closed (Eccl. 12:4)?

- A. The doors of the bedroom
- B. The doors to the temple
- C. The doors to the street
- D. The doors to the garden

C:I:Ec:12

481. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, when do people rise up (Eccl. 12:4)?

- A. At the sound of birds
- B. At the sound of children playing
- C. At the sound of grinders
- D. At the rising of the sun

A:A:Ec:12

482. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, whose songs grow faint (Eccl. 12:4)?

- A. The choirs
- B. Voices of the young maidens
- C. The victor's song
- D. The birds

D:I:Ec:12

483. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, of what are men afraid (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. Everything
- B. The sun
- C. Heights
- D. Tomorrow

C:I:Ec:12

484. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what tree blossoms (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. The olive tree
- B. The fig tree

- C. The cedar tree
- D. The almond tree

D:A:Ec:12

485. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, who drags himself along (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. The ox
- B. The grasshopper
- C. The lion
- D. The lizard

B:B:Ec:12

486. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, what happens to desire (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. It is no longer stirred
- B. It fades as a flower in the summer
- C. It vanishes as a winter wind
- D. It no longer seeks its goal

A:I:Ec:12

487. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, where does a person go (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. Returns to the dust from whence one came
- B. One's place of rest
- C. One's eternal home
- D. One's field

C:I:Ec:12

488. In Qohelet's allegory of old age, who goes about in the streets (Eccl. 12:5)?

- A. The mourners
- B. The children
- C. The wicked
- D. The merchants

A:B:Ec:12

489. The Creator is to be remembered before what happens (Eccl. 12:6)?

- A. The rod of one's strength bends
- B. The silver chord is broken
- C. The grinders become few
- D. The sun sets

B:I:Ec:12

490. The Creator is to be remembered before what happens (Eccl. 12:6)?

- A. The rod of one's strength bends
- B. The golden bowl is broken
- C. The grinders become few
- D. The sun sets

B:B:Ec:12

491. The Creator is to be remembered before the pitcher is shattered where (Eccl. 12:6)?

- A. In the hands of the potter
- B. In the street
- C. At the spring
- D. In the valley

C:A:Ec:12

492. The Creator is to be remembered before the wheel is broken where (Eccl. 12:6)?

- A. In the hands of the potter
- B. At the well
- C. At the threshing floor
- D. In the valley

B:I:Ec:12

493. What returns to the ground from whence it came (Eccl. 12:7)?

- A. The body
- B. The dust
- C. The works of all
- D. The breathe

B:B:Ec:12

494. At death what returns to God (Eccl. 12:7)?

- A. The dust
- B. All things
- C. The breath of life
- D. The spirit

D:I:Ec:12

495. At death where does the spirit go (Eccl. 12:7)?

- A. To the wind

- B. To the dust
- C. Returns to God who gave it
- D. It is gathered to the fathers

C:B:Ec:12

496. How does Qohelet conclude his allegory of old age (Eccl. 12:8)?

- A. Everything is meaningless
- B. Everything is chasing after the wind
- C. Everything withers under the sun
- D. The whole world is in the hands of God

A:B:Ec:12

497. What did the Teacher ponder and set in order (Eccl. 12:9)?

- A. His affairs
- B. His life
- C. Many proverbs
- D. Many commandments of the LORD

C:I:Ec:12

498. Qohelet did all of the following with proverbs EXCEPT _____ (Eccl. 12:9).

- A. Learned
- B. Pondered
- C. Searched out
- D. Set in order

A:A:Ec:12

499. What did the wise Teacher search to find out (Eccl. 12:10)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Just the right words
- C. The beginning and end of things
- D. What pleasures were under the sun

B:I:Ec:12

500. Qohelet, the wise teacher, concludes that what he wrote was (Eccl. 12:10) _____.

- A. Wise beyond words
- B. The commandments of the LORD
- C. Breathed of God
- D. Upright and true

D:I:Ec:12

501. What are the words of the wise like (Eccl. 12:11)?

- A. Gold
- B. Snow
- C. Goads
- D. Jewels

C:I:Ec:12

502. What are the words of the wise's collected sayings like (Eccl. 12:11)?

- A. Firmly embedded nails
- B. Chasing the wind
- C. Gold and silver
- D. Rich treasure

A:A:Ec:12

503. Who were the collection of sayings given by (Eccl. 12:11)?

- A. One king
- B. The Lord
- C. The wise Teacher
- D. One shepherd

D:A:Ec:12

504. Much what wearies the body (Eccl. 12:12)?

- A. Work
- B. Study
- C. Food
- D. Pursuit

B:B:Ec:12

505. Of the making of what is there no end (Eccl. 12:12)?

- A. Money
- B. Schemes
- C. Books
- D. Proverbs

C:B:Ec:12

506. Qohelet gives the conclusion of the matter saying one should do what (Eccl. 12:13)?

- A. Do justice and mercy
- B. Enjoy life and walk humbly before God
- C. Fear God and keep his commandments
- D. Understand wisdom and offer sacrifices

C:B:Ec:12

507. Qohelet says what is the whole duty of humans (Eccl. 12:13)?

- A. Do justice and mercy
- B. Enjoy life and walk humbly before God
- C. Fear God and keep his commandments
- D. Understand wisdom and offer sacrifices

C:I:Ec:12

508. What will God do with every deed (Eccl. 12:14)?

- A. Bring it into judgment
- B. Remember it
- C. Require it of people
- D. Weigh it on His scales of justice

A:B:Ec:12

509. Especially what will be evaluated by God as to whether it is good or evil (Eccl. 12:14)?

- A. Everything under the sun
- B. Every hidden thing
- C. Every thought of the heart
- D. Every desire

B:I:Ec:12