

Romans Multiple Choice Questions

Romans 1

[B:B:Rm:1 B=correct answer, B=beginning level, I=Intermediate, A=Advanced]

1. How does Paul identify himself in the opening of the book of Romans (Rom 1:1)?

- A. As a fellow laborer in the Lord
- B. As the servant of Jesus Christ
- C. As a prophet of God
- D. As the messenger of the Lord

B:B:Rm:1

2. How does Paul identify himself in the opening of the book of Romans (Rom 1:1)?

- A. As a fellow laborer in the Lord
- B. As a prophet of God
- C. As an apostle
- D. As the messenger of the Lord

C:B:Rm:1

3. For what was Paul set apart (Rom 1:1)?

- A. For suffering on behalf of Christ
- B. To serve the church of Christ
- C. To minister before a holy God
- D. For the gospel of God

D:B:Rm:1

4. Where was the gospel promised beforehand (Rom 1:2)?

- A. In the Holy Scriptures
- B. In the Psalms

- C. In the law of Moses
- D. In the tradition of the elders

A:B:Rm:1

5. Through whom was the gospel promised beforehand (Rom 1:2)?

- A. Through the angels of heaven
- B. Through the prophets
- C. Through the fathers of Israel
- D. Through the patriarchs

B:B:Rm:1

6. From whom does Paul say Jesus was a descendant (Rom 1:3)?

- A. Moses
- B. Abraham
- C. David
- D. Melchizedek

C:B:Rm:1

7. Who declared Jesus to be the Son of God with power (Rom 1:4)?

- A. The prophets of old
- B. The apostles
- C. The holy angels
- D. The Spirit of holiness

D:I:Rm:1

8. By what did the Spirit of holiness declare Jesus to be the Son of God (Rom 1:4)?

- A. By his death on Calvary
- B. By the prophets in the Holy Scriptures
- C. By his resurrection from the dead

- D. By many signs and miracles

C:B:Rm:1

9. Why had Paul received apostleship (Rom 1:5)?

- A. To declare the praise of his glory throughout the world
- B. To call people from among the Gentiles to obedience that comes from faith
- C. To baptize believers in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit
- D. To witness the mighty acts of Jesus as declared by the apostles and witnesses

B:B:Rm:1

10. What did Paul say he had received to call people from among all the Gentiles (Rom 1:5)?

- A. Grace and apostleship
- B. Faith and works
- C. Signs and wonders
- D. Forgiveness and mercy

A:I:Rm:1

11. Who did Paul receive apostleship to call (Rom 1:5)?

- A. Those who were at Rome
- B. All the Gentiles
- C. Jews of the twelve tribes scattered abroad
- D. All people everywhere

B:B:Rm:1

12. From what does Paul say obedience comes (Rom 1:5)?

- A. From grace
- B. From a thankful heart
- C. From faith
- D. From the command

C:B:Rm:1

13. How does Paul identify his audience (Rom 1:6)?

- A. As those who are God's elect, strangers in the world
- B. As saints redeemed by the blood of Jesus and his resurrection
- C. As brothers and sisters in Christ
- D. As those who are among those called to belong to Jesus Christ

D:I:Rm:1

14. To whom in Rome is Paul writing (Rom 1:7)?

- A. To all the believers of the diaspora
- B. To all the brothers and sisters in Jesus Christ
- C. To all loved by God and called to be saints
- D. To those who have believed

C:B:Rm:1

15. What salutation does Paul give to the Romans (Rom 1:7)?

- A. The love of God and grace of Christ greet all of you
- B. Grace and peace to you from God our Father
- C. Mercy and love to you from our Lord Jesus Christ
- D. Grace and truth be with you all in Jesus Christ

B:I:Rm:1

16. For what does Paul thank his God (Rom 1:8)?

- A. For all of them
- B. For Timothy and Luke
- C. For their compassion on the poor
- D. For their support

A:I:Rm:1

17. What is reported all over the world (Rom 1:8)?

- A. Their courage
- B. Their faith
- C. Their good deeds
- D. Their kindness to all

B:B:Rm:1

18. Who is Paul's witness of how he constantly remembers them (Rom 1:9)?

- A. Jesus
- B. The Spirit
- C. God
- D. All the brothers and sisters

C:B:Rm:1

19. How does Paul serve God with his whole heart (Rom 1:9)?

- A. Seeking to help the poor in Jerusalem
- B. Giving thanks to God for them
- C. Desiring to come to them
- D. Preaching the gospel of God's Son

D:I:Rm:1

20. For what does Paul pray by God's will (Rom 1:10)?

- A. That they may be joined together in unity
- B. That Jesus may return and deliver them
- C. That the way may be opened for him to come to them
- D. That they might all receive the gospel which he preaches

C:I:Rm:1

21. Why does Paul long to see the Romans (Rom 1:11)?

- A. That he may be a witness of the resurrection among them
- B. That he might impart some spiritual gift to make them strong
- C. That he might equip them to be ministers of the gospel of Jesus
- D. That he might love them in the Lord both day and night

B:B:Rm:1

22. For what does Paul pray for both himself and the Romans (Rom 1:12)?

- A. That they may be encouraged by each other's faith
- B. That they may rest in the promise of the Lord Jesus
- C. That they may witness the power of Christ's resurrection
- D. That the Spirit might come on them in power and in truth

A:I:Rm:1

23. What had Paul planned many times (Rom 1:13)?

- A. To meet them in the congregation of the righteous
- B. To come to them
- C. To bring them spiritual gifts
- D. To call them into the fold of Jesus

B:I:Rm:1

24. Why did Paul want to come to the Romans (Rom 1:13)?

- A. That he might give them comfort in the Holy Spirit
- B. That he might see them
- C. That he might have a harvest among them
- D. That he might bless them in the name of Jesus

C:I:Rm:1

25. Paul identified the Romans to whom he was writing as _____ (Rom 1:13)

- A. Among the Jews of the diaspora

- B. Among the Greeks
- C. Among those who rule the kingdom
- D. Among the Gentiles

D:A:Rm:1

26. To whom does Paul say he is obligated (Rom 1:14)?

- A. Both to the Jews and to the uncircumcised
- B. Both to the Jews in Judea and those scattered abroad
- C. Both to the Greeks and non-Greeks
- D. Both to those who know God and those who don't

C:B:Rm:1

27. To whom does Paul say he is obligated (Rom 1:14)?

- A. Both to the Jews and to the uncircumcised
- B. Both to the wise and the foolish
- C. Both to the Jews in Judea and those scattered abroad
- D. Both to those who know God and those who don't

B:I:Rm:1

28. What was Paul eager to do (Rom 1:15)?

- A. Preach the gospel to those at Rome
- B. Witness to them of the power of the resurrection
- C. Anoint their heads with oil
- D. Have fellowship with them in the Lord

A:B:Rm:1

29. Of what is Paul not ashamed (Rom 1:16)?

- A. Grace and truth of Jesus
- B. The gospel

- C. The crucifixion of Jesus
- D. The church

B:B:Rm:1

30. How does Paul describe the gospel of which he is not ashamed (Rom 1:16)?

- A. As the testimony of Jesus whom God raised from the dead
- B. As a sign from God of his love and compassion on all
- C. As the power of God for the salvation of all who believe
- D. As the good news that our sins have been forgiven

C:B:Rm:1

31. What is revealed in the gospel (Rom 1:17)?

- A. A righteousness from God
- B. The compassion of God
- C. The love from God
- D. The justice and mercy of God

A:B:Rm:1

32. Who will live by faith (Rom 1:17)?

- A. The wise
- B. The righteous
- C. Those who trust in the Lord
- D. The forgiven

B:B:Rm:1

33. What will the righteous do (Rom 1:17)?

- A. Turn to Jesus
- B. Follow every good path
- C. Live by faith

- D. Do what is right, just and fair

C:B:Rm:1

34. What is being revealed from heaven (Rom 1:18)?

- A. The holiness of God
- B. The righteousness of God
- C. The love of God
- D. The wrath of God

D:B:Rm:1

35. By what do people suppress the truth (Rom 1:18)?

- A. By injustice
- B. By their unbelief
- C. By their wickedness
- D. By their sin

C:B:Rm:1

36. Against what is the wrath of God being revealed (Rom 1:18)?

- A. The foolishness of people
- B. The godlessness and wickedness of people
- C. The injustice and unbelief of all who refuse to believe
- D. Shameful lusts and depraved minds

B:B:Rm:1

37. What do wicked people suppress (Rom 1:18)?

- A. The truth
- B. The good
- C. The righteousness of God
- D. The gospel

A:B:Rm:1

38. What is plain to the wicked (Rom 1:19)?

- A. The truth of God
- B. What may be known about God
- C. The way of the righteous
- D. The power of Christ's resurrection

B:I:Rm:1

39. What have been clearly seen since the creation (Rom 1:20)?

- A. God's love and justice
- B. Grace and truth
- C. God eternal power and divine nature
- D. God's goodness and greatness to all who believe

C:B:Rm:1

40. What have been clearly seen since the creation (Rom 1:20)?

- A. God's love and justice
- B. Grace and truth
- C. God's goodness and greatness to all who believe
- D. God's invisible qualities

D:B:Rm:1

41. From what are God's invisible qualities clearly seen (Rom 1:20)?

- A. From God's deliverances
- B. From the miracles of Jesus
- C. From what has been made
- D. From the preaching of the gospel

C:B:Rm:1

42. What is the result of God's invisible qualities being clearly seen (Rom 1:20)?

- A. All are accountable to believe in Jesus
- B. People are without excuse
- C. The judgment of God is on all
- D. People have pursued wickedness

B:B:Rm:1

43. While they knew God what did they not do (Rom 1:21)?

- A. Turn and seek him with all their hearts
- B. Follow his ways and keep his commands
- C. Glorify him as God and give thanks to him
- D. Obey him and hear his voice

C:B:Rm:1

44. What happened to those who chose not to glorify God (Rom 1:21)?

- A. They did not believe in him
- B. Their minds became corrupt and their ways evil
- C. They served their own desires
- D. Their foolish hearts were darkened

D:B:Rm:1

45. What happened to those who chose not to glorify God (Rom 1:21)?

- A. They did not believe in him
- B. Their minds became corrupt and their ways evil
- C. Their thinking became futile
- D. They served their own desires

C:B:Rm:1

46. What did those whose heart was darkened claim to be (Rom 1:22)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Wise
- C. Just and fair
- D. Pure

B:I:Rm:1

47. For what did they exchange the glory of God (Rom 1:23)?

- A. Images that look like human beings
- B. The worship of themselves
- C. Injustice and evil against all who worshipped God
- D. Folly and wickedness

A:B:Rm:1

48. Those who exchanged God's glory made images that look like all of the following EXCEPT (Rom 1:23)

- A. Moral humans
- B. Trees
- C. Birds
- D. Reptiles

B:A:Rm:1

49. Because they worshipped images, what did God give them over to (Rom 1:24)?

- A. The hardness of their hearts
- B. An arrogant heart
- C. Sinful desires of their hearts
- D. A depraved mind

C:B:Rm:1

50. Because they worshipped images what did God give them over to (Rom 1:24)?

- A. The hardness of their hearts
- B. An arrogant heart
- C. A depraved mind
- D. Sexual impurity

C:B:Rm:1

51. What was the result of God giving them over to sexual impurity (Rom 1:24)?

- A. They became boastful and God-haters
- B. They degraded their own bodies with one another
- C. They committed shameful acts with themselves
- D. They became full of envy, murder and deceit

B:I:Rm:1

52. What did they worship and serve (Rom 1:25)?

- A. Created things
- B. Rocks and trees
- C. The work of their own hands
- D. All manner of wickedness

A:I:Rm:1

53. What did they change for a lie (Rom 1:25)?

- A. The resurrection of Jesus
- B. The truth of God
- C. The promise of God
- D. The law of God

B:I:Rm:1

54. Because they worshipped the creation rather than the creator what did God give them over to (Rom 1:26)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Murder and envy
- C. Shameful lusts
- D. Darkness and a futile mind

C:B:Rm:1

55. What did women do reflecting shameful lusts (Rom 1:26)?

- A. They cursed the creator and worshipped birds and reptiles
- B. They pursued greed, envy and strife
- C. They murdered any of those who stood in their way
- D. They exchanged natural sexual relations for unnatural

D:B:Rm:1

56. What did depraved men abandon (Rom 1:27)?

- A. The worship of God in his holy temple
- B. The way of the fear of the Lord
- C. Natural relations with women
- D. Wisdom and righteousness

C:B:Rm:1

57. What did men who committed shameful acts with other men receive (Rom 1:27)?

- A. Forgiveness and grace
- B. The due penalty for their error
- C. The wrath of God against all their wickedness
- D. A hardened heart

B:I:Rm:1

58. What did people not think it worthwhile to retain (Rom 1:28)?

- A. The knowledge of God

- B. The wisdom of the law
- C. The fear of the Lord
- D. Righteousness and justice

A:B:Rm:1

59. What was the result of people not retaining a knowledge of God (Rom 1:28)?

- A. They dismissed the truth in order to pursue a lie
- B. God gave them over to a depraved mind
- C. They received in themselves the due penalty for their error
- D. They believed a lie

B:B:Rm:1

60. All of the following are lists of vices that they were filled with EXCEPT (Rom 1:29)

- A. Wickedness
- B. Evil
- C. Folly
- D. Greed
- E. Depravity

C:A:Rm:1

61. All of the following are lists of vices that they were filled with EXCEPT (Rom 1:29)

- A. Envy
- B. Murder
- C. Strife
- D. Idolatry
- E. Deceit

D:A:Rm:1

62. All of the following are lists of vices that they were filled with EXCEPT (Rom 1:29)

- A. Arrogant
- B. Malice
- C. Drunkenness
- D. Gossip
- E. Disobedient to parents

C:A:Rm:1

63. Those who do not retain a knowledge of God do not have all of the following EXCEPT (Rom 1:31)

- A. Mercy
- B. Justice
- C. Love
- D. Fidelity
- E. Understanding

B:I:Rm:1

64. What do those who are given over to a depraved mind deserve (Rom 1:32)?

- A. Death
- B. No mercy
- C. Judgment
- D. Punishment

A:B:Rm:1

65. What do those who know God's righteous decree do going beyond their own embracing of the list of vices (Rom 1:32)?

- A. Blaspheme the Holy One of God
- B. They approve of those who practice them
- C. They refuse to believe
- D. They reject all grace and mercy

B:I:Rm:1

Romans 2

1. Who does Paul say has no excuse (Rom 2:1)?

- A. Those who have a depraved mind
- B. Those who are ashamed of the gospel
- C. Those who pass judgment on someone else
- D. Those who are filled with every kind of wickedness

C:B:Rm:2

2. What do those who pass judgment on others do (Rom 2:1)?

- A. Think themselves better than others
- B. Slander their neighbors
- C. Claim they are speaking for God
- D. The same things themselves

D:B:Rm:2

3. On what is God's judgment based (Rom 2:2)?

- A. Justice
- B. Righteousness
- C. Truth
- D. Wisdom

C:I:Rm:2

4. What will one who judges others and does the same things themselves not escape (Rom 2:3)?

- A. The wrath of God
- B. God's judgment
- C. The condemnation of the Holy Spirit
- D. The hardening of their hearts

B:B:Rm:2

5. To what should God's kindness lead one (Rom 2:4)?

- A. Repentance
- B. Kindness
- C. Love
- D. Truth

A:B:Rm:2

6. Those judging others but doing the same things themselves are showing contempt for all of the following riches of God EXCEPT (Rom 2:4)?

- A. Kindness
- B. Justice
- C. Tolerance
- D. Patience

B:I:Rm:2

7. On what basis are they storing up wrath for the day of God's wrath (Rom 2:5)?

- A. Because of their arrogance and intolerance
- B. Because their minds were depraved and their foolish hearts were darkened
- C. Because their hearts were stubborn and unrepentant
- D. Because they worshipped other gods

C:I:Rm:2

8. What will happen on the day of God's wrath (Rom 2:5)?

- A. Many will be cast out
- B. God will manifest his holiness to all
- C. Jesus will redeem his people from their sins
- D. His righteous judgment will be revealed

D:I:Rm:2

9. On what basis will God give to each person on the day of his wrath (Rom 2:6)?

- A. According to righteous judgment
- B. According to the riches of his grace
- C. According to what they have done
- D. According to the righteousness of Christ

C:B:Rm:2

10. What do those who by persistence doing good seek (Rom 2:7)?

- A. Righteousness, holiness and justice
- B. Glory, honor and immortality
- C. Bless, honor and strength
- D. Forgiveness, grace and mercy

B:I:Rm:2

11. What will God give to those who by persistence do good (Rom 2:7)?

- A. Eternal life
- B. Forgiveness of sins
- C. Redemption in Jesus Christ
- D. Justice

A:B:Rm:2

12. For all of the following they will receive anger and wrath from God EXCEPT (Rom 2:8)?

- A. Those who are self-seeking
- B. Those pursue wickedness
- C. Those who reject the truth
- D. Those who follow evil

B:A:Rm:2

13. What will those who are self-seeking receive (Rom 2:8)?

- A. Truth and righteousness
- B. Forgiveness and grace
- C. Anger and wrath
- D. Justice and holiness

C:B:Rm:2

14. What will be for every human being who does evil (Rom 2:9)?

- A. Anger and wrath
- B. Judgment and punishment
- C. Grace and truth
- D. Trouble and distress

D:A:Rm:2

15. Who will receive trouble and distress (Rom 2:9)?

- A. All those who reject the Lord Jesus
- B. Everyone who refuses to believe
- C. Everyone who does evil
- D. Everyone who turns away from God

C:I:Rm:2

16. Who will receive judgment first (Rom 2:9)?

- A. The Gentile
- B. The Jew
- C. The Greek
- D. The wicked

B:B:Rm:2

17. Everyone doing good receive all of the following EXCEPT (Rom 2:10)?

- A. Reward
- B. Glory
- C. Honor
- D. Peace

A:I:Rm:2

18. Who will receive glory, honor and peace (Rom 2:10)?

- A. Everyone who believes in Jesus
- B. Everyone who does good
- C. The Jews who have received Jesus
- D. The Gentiles who knew not the law

B:I:Rm:2

19. What does God not do (Rom 2:11)?

- A. Injustice
- B. Abandon his people
- C. Show favoritism
- D. Break his promises

C:B:Rm:2

20. Who will perish apart from the law (Rom 2:12)?

- A. All who deny that Jesus is Lord
- B. All who claim they are under grace
- C. All those who are under the law
- D. All who sin apart from the law

D:B:Rm:2

21. By what will those who are under the law be judged (Rom 2:12)?

- A. By the laws by which they judged others

- B. By the covenant made at Sinai
- C. By the law
- D. By God's justice

C:B:Rm:2

22. Who will be declared righteous in God's sight (Rom 2:13)?

- A. Those follow the ways of Jesus
- B. Those who obey the law
- C. Those who believe in Jesus
- D. Those who pursue righteousness

B:B:Rm:2

23. Who are not righteous in God's sight (Rom 2:13)?

- A. Those who only hear the law
- B. Those who obey the law
- C. Those who reject the law
- D. Those who attempt to keep the law

A:B:Rm:2

24. Who do not have the law (Rom 2:14)?

- A. The Greeks
- B. The Gentiles
- C. The Romans
- D. The diaspora

B:B:Rm:2

25. What do the Gentiles do by nature (Rom 2:14)?

- A. Wickedness in high places
- B. Idolatry and the worship of the creature

- C. Things required by the law
- D. Murder, envy and strife

C:B:Rm:2

26. For the Gentiles what is written on their hearts (Rom 2:15)?

- A. The deeds of darkness
- B. The light of the gospel
- C. Glory and honor
- D. The requirements of the law

D:B:Rm:2

27. What do the thoughts and consciences of the Gentiles do for them (Rom 2:15)?

- A. Establish them as righteous
- B. Guide them in the way of truth
- C. Accuse and defend them
- D. Declare them righteous

C:B:Rm:2

28. When will the Gentiles thoughts accuse and defend them (Rom 2:16)?

- A. On the day they appear before the Lord at their death
- B. On the day when God will judge people's secrets
- C. On the day when Christ returns in glory
- D. At the moment when God resurrects all people

B:I:Rm:2

29. What does Paul's gospel declare (Rom 2:16)?

- A. God will judge people secrets
- B. God will separate the righteous from the wicked
- C. Jesus has come to save sinners

- D. The blood of Christ cleanses from all sin

A:I:Rm:2

30. All are things Paul identifies with Jews EXCEPT (Rom 2:17f)

- A. Rely on the law
- B. Circumcision
- C. Boast in God
- D. Know God's will
- E. Approve of what is superior

B:A:Rm:2

31. The Jews convinced of all of the following EXCEPT (Rom 2:19)

- A. They are guides for the blind
- B. They are light for those in the dark
- C. They are beacons for those who are lost
- D. They are Instructors of fools
- E. They are teachers of little children

C:I:Rm:2

32. What is embodied in the law (Rom 2:20)?

- A. Wisdom and righteousness
- B. Goodness and grace
- C. The way of God and the path of holiness
- D. Knowledge and truth

D:A:Rm:2

33. What does Paul ask those who condemn idolatry (Rom 2:22)?

- A. Whether they obey their own God
- B. Whether they love the only true God

- C. Whether they rob temples
- D. Whether they pay taxes to pagan temples

C:I:Rm:2

34. What vice does Paul point out that the Jews who are attempting to teach others fall into (Rom 2:21f)?

- A. Teaching others but not teaching themselves
- B. Exhorting others to honesty but while lying
- C. Preaching against stealing but stealing themselves
- D. Boasting in the law but breaking the law
- E. Saying people should not commit adultery but they commit adultery

B:I:Rm:2

35. In what do the Jews boast (Rom 2:23)?

- A. The law
- B. Circumcision
- C. The fear of the Lord
- D. The covenant made with Abraham

A:B:Rm:2

36. How do the Jews dishonor God (Rom 2:23)?

- A. By pursuing other gods
- B. By breaking the law
- C. By ignoring the law
- D. By cursing their neighbor

B:B:Rm:2

37. Because of the Jews, what is true among the Gentiles (Rom 2:24)?

- A. They fear the Lord

- B. They are more righteous than the Jews
- C. They blaspheme God
- D. They refuse to listen to the gospel

C:B:Rm:2

38. What does Paul say those who abhor idols should not do (Rom 2:22)?

- A. Trust in other gods
- B. Pay taxes to pagan rulers who support idolatry
- C. Go to pagan feasts
- D. Rob temples

D:A:Rm:2

39. Of what do the Jews brag (Rom 2:23)?

- A. Circumcision
- B. Jerusalem
- C. The law
- D. The temple

C:B:Rm:2

40. What is the result of the Jews bragging about the law and yet breaking it (Rom 2:24)?

- A. God's wrath rests on them from generation to generation
- B. God's name is blasphemed among the Gentiles
- C. Jews are cursed by the Gentiles
- D. The whole world condemns their hypocrisy

B:B:Rm:2

41. What has value if you keep the law (Rom 2:25)?

- A. Circumcision
- B. The promises of God

- C. The righteousness of God
- D. Sacrifices

A:B:Rm:2

42. Who are regarded as having been circumcised (Rom 2:26)?

- A. Those who fear the Lord
- B. Those who keep the law's requirements
- C. Those who worship in spirit and in truth
- D. Those who turn from their evil ways to serve the Lord

B:B:Rm:2

43. Who will the one who is not circumcised but obeys the law condemn (Rom 2:27)?

- A. Those who have been circumcised and yet reject the sacrifice of Jesus
- B. Those who walk in their own ways of envy, murder and strife
- C. Those who have the written code and circumcision yet are lawbreakers
- D. Those who attempt to worship God but do not follow in his ways

C:B:Rm:2

44. What does Paul say circumcision is not (Rom 2:28)?

- A. A substitute for obedience
- B. A replacement for keeping the law
- C. The only commandment given
- D. Merely outward and physical

D:B:Rm:2

45. Who does Paul claim is not a Jew (Rom 2:28)?

- A. One who only circumcises his flesh
- B. One who only keeps the law outwardly
- C. One who is only one outwardly

- D. One who rejects Jesus who fulfilled the law

C:B:Rm:2

46. Paul argues for what type of circumcision (Rom 2:29)?

- A. Obedience to the law
- B. Of the heart
- C. Of the flesh and mind
- D. One in the waters of baptism

B:B:Rm:2

47. How is circumcision of the heart done (Rom 2:29)?

- A. By the Spirit
- B. By keeping the law
- C. By following the ways of Jesus
- D. By grace through faith

A:I:Rm:2

48. By what is circumcision not (Rom 2:29)?

- A. By the law
- B. By the written code
- C. By obedience to the law
- D. By flesh and blood

B:I:Rm:2

49. From whom does one who is circumcised of heart receive praise (Rom 2:29)?

- A. From his brothers and sisters
- B. From those who fear the Lord
- C. From God
- D. From all who obey the law

C:B:Rm:2

Romans 3

1. Paul opens chapter 3 asking about what advantage (Rom 3:1)?

- A. Being a Jew
- B. Being a Gentile
- C. Being a believer
- D. Being a Greek

A:B:Rm:1

2. Paul opens chapter 3 asking about what value there is in _____ (Rom 3:1)

- A. Obeying the law
- B. Circumcision
- C. Not having the law
- D. Abhorring idols

B:B:Rm:3

3. What advantage does Paul cite that the Jews have (Rom 3:2)?

- A. To them was given circumcision
- B. To them the promises to Abraham were granted
- C. To them were entrusted the words of God
- D. To them was given the Promised Land

C:B:Rm:3

4. What will the Jews' lack of faith not nullify (Rom 3:3)?

- A. God's promises
- B. The righteousness of God
- C. God's grace
- D. God's faithfulness

D:I:Rm:3

5. What will not nullify the faithfulness of God (Rom 3:3)?

- A. The rebellion of those he loves
- B. The evil deeds of people
- C. The lack of faith of the Jews
- D. The disobedience of the Jews

C:B:Rm:3

6. According as it has been written, when will God prevail (Rom 3:4)?

- A. When God speaks
- B. When God judges
- C. When God comes
- D. When the kingdom comes

B:I:Rm:3

7. According as it has been written, when will God be proven right (Rom 3:4)?

- A. When God speaks
- B. When God judges
- C. When God comes
- D. When the kingdom comes

A:B:Rm:3

8. Paul says, "Let God be _____ and every person _____ (Rom 3:4)

- A. Righteous / justified
- B. True / a liar
- C. Wise / a fool
- D. Just / forgiven

B:B:Rm:3

9. What human argument does Paul use to suggest God is unjust (Rom 3:5)?

- A. If your folly brings out God's wisdom
- B. If your keeping the law brings out God's holiness
- C. If your unrighteousness brings out God's righteousness
- D. If your rebellion brings out God's faithfulness

C:I:Rm:3

10. What does Paul argue is not unjust for God to do when faced with our unrighteousness (Rom 3:5)?

- A. God's forgiving of our sin
- B. God's showing grace upon grace
- C. God's calling us to repentance
- D. God's bringing his wrath upon us

D:I:Rm:3

11. What will God judge (Rom 3:6)?

- A. The sins of people
- B. The circumcised and uncircumcised
- C. The world
- D. The way of the righteous and way of the wicked

C:B:Rm:3

12. What would some falsely argue that their falsehood ultimately increases (Rom 3:7)?

- A. God's righteousness
- B. God's glory
- C. God's grace
- D. God's justice

B:I:Rm:3

13. What was slanderously reported that Paul had said (Rom 3:8)?

- A. Let us do evil that good may result
- B. Let us embrace folly to demonstrate God's wisdom
- C. Let us sin to prove God's kindness
- D. Let us repent to demonstrate the greatness of God's grace

A:B:Rm:3

14. Whose condemnation is deserved according to Paul (Rom 3:8)?

- A. Those who reject the gospel
- B. Those who slander Paul
- C. Those who twist the law
- D. Those who run after evil

B:A:Rm:3

15. What charge had Paul already made (Rom 3:9)?

- A. That the Gentiles have the law in their hearts
- B. That both Jews and Gentiles need the grace of God
- C. Both Jews and Gentiles alike are under sin
- D. Both Jews and Gentiles alike experience God's grace

C:B:Rm:3

16. What do both Jews and Gentiles alike share (Rom 3:9)?

- A. They are both created in the image of God
- B. They are both justified by Christ's sacrifice
- C. They are both foolish
- D. They are both under sin

D:B:Rm:3

17. What is written as being true (Rom 3:10)?

- A. There is no one justified before God

- B. There is no one who loves his neighbor
- C. There is no one righteous
- D. There is no one who fears God

C:B:Rm:3

18. Paul says that all of the following are written EXCEPT (Rom 3:10f)

- A. There is no one righteous
- B. There is no one who obeys
- C. There is no one who understands
- D. There is no one who seeks God

B:B:Rm:3

19. Paul, citing Scripture, says there is no one who does _____ (Rom 3:12)

- A. Good
- B. Love
- C. Holiness
- D. Justice
- E. What is right

A:B:Rm:3

20. Paul, citing Scripture, notes what have all done (Rom 3:12)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Turned away
- C. Rebelled
- D. Forgotten God

B:I:Rm:3

21 What have those who have turned away become (Rom 3:12)?

- A. Wicked

- B. Unrighteous
- C. Worthless
- D. Corrupt

C:B:Rm:3

22. Who have become worthless (Rom 3:12)?

- A. Those who practice deceit
- B. Those who dishonor God
- C. Those who have poison on their lips
- D. Those who have turned away

D:I:Rm:3

23. Who does good (Rom 3:12)?

- A. All
- B. Those who seek the Lord
- C. No one
- D. Those who believe

C:B:Rm:3

24. What are their throats (Rom 3:13)?

- A. Their eyes
- B. Their open graves
- C. Their houses
- D. Their synagogues

B:B:Rm:3

25. What do their tongues do (Rom 3:13)?

- A. Practice deceit
- B. Spew lies

- C. Say hurtful things
- D. Deny the Lord

A:B:Rm:3

26. What is on their lips (Rom 3:13)?

- A. Treachery
- B. The red of blood
- C. The poison of vipers
- D. The deceit of wickedness

C:I:Rm:3

27. What are their mouths full of (Rom 3: 14)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Cursing and bitterness
- C. Injustice
- D. Hurt and harm

B:B:Rm:3

28. What are swift to shed blood (Rom 3:15)?

- A. Their feet
- B. Their hands
- C. Their knives
- D. Their tongues

A:B:Rm:3

29. What mark their ways (Rom 3:16)?

- A. Injustice and treachery
- B. Ruin and misery
- C. Treachery and deceit

- D. Dread and destruction

B:I:Rm:3

30. What way have they not known (Rom 3:17)?

- A. The way of righteousness
- B. The way of justice
- C. The way of peace
- D. The way of forgiveness

C:I:Rm:3

31. What is not before their eyes (Rom 3:18)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Obedience to the law
- C. Knowledge of God
- D. Fear of God

D:B:Rm:3

32. Why does the law speak to those under the law (Rom 3:19)?

- A. That they may obey God's law from the heart
- B. That those who are under the law may fear the Lord
- C. That the whole world may be accountable to God
- D. That all may be condemned under sin

C:I:Rm:3

33. What comes through the law (Rom 3:20)?

- A. Condemnation and judgment
- B. A consciousness of sin
- C. Nothing
- D. Pride and arrogance

B:B:Rm:3

34. By what will no one be declared righteous (Rom 3:20)?

- A. By observing the law
- B. By doing justice and loving mercy
- C. By loving God and believing his word
- D. By offering sacrifices for sin

A:B:Rm:3

35. To what do the Law and prophets testify (Rom 3:21)?

- A. Justice and righteousness
- B. A righteousness apart from law
- C. The way of the Lord
- D. The coming of redemption for all people

B:B:Rm:3

36. How does the righteousness of God come (Rom 3:22)?

- A. Through faith in Jesus Christ
- B. Through the mercy of God
- C. Through justice to all
- D. Through redemption of the cross

A:B:Rm:3

37. What comes through faith in Jesus Christ (Rom 3:22)?

- A. God's love and mercy
- B. A righteousness from God
- C. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ
- D. Forgiveness and reconciliation

B:B:Rm:3

38. What have all done (Rom 3:23)?

- A. Ignored God's demands
- B. Transgressed the Law
- C. Sinned
- D. Rejected God

C:B:Rm:3

39. Of what have all fallen short of (Rom 3:23)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Justice
- C. God's glory
- D. God's perfect plan

C:B:Rm:3

40. By what are those who have sinned freely justified (Rom 3:24)?

- A. By the atonement of Jesus
- B. By God's love
- C. By the word of the Lord
- D. By God's grace

D:B:Rm:3

41. Through what are those who have sinned justified (Rom 3:24)?

- A. Through the cross of the one who gave himself for us
- B. Through the redemption that came by Christ
- C. Through the love of God shed abroad in our hearts
- D. Through the forgiveness of our sins

B:I:Rm:3

42. How did God present Christ Jesus (Rom 3:25)?

- A. As a peace offering for our sin
- B. As the Son of David
- C. As a sacrifice for atonement
- D. As the lamb of God

C:I:Rm:3

43. Why did God present Christ as a sacrifice for atonement (Rom 3:25)?

- A. To demonstrate his justice
- B. To demonstrate his mercy
- C. To demonstrate the riches of his grace
- D. To manifest his holiness

A:I:Rm:3

44. What had God done in his forbearance (Rom 3:25)?

- A. He had forgiven the sins of many
- B. He had left the sins committed beforehand unpunished
- C. He had determined that Christ must die for the sins of the world
- D. He had pardoned the sins of many

B:I:Rm:3

45. Who did God justify (Rom 3:26)?

- A. Those who follow his ways
- B. Those who obey his just commands
- C. Those who have faith in Jesus
- D. Those who turn from their sins

C:B:Rm:3

46. What is excluded by faith in Jesus Christ (Rom 3:27)?

- A. Punishment

- B. Greed
- C. Malice
- D. Boasting

D:B:Rm:3

47. How is a person justified (Rom 3:28)?

- A. By grace through faith
- B. By mercy and social justice
- C. By faith apart from observing the law
- D. By following in the footsteps of Jesus

C:B:Rm:3

48. Who will God justify by faith (Rom 3:30)?

- A. The rich and the poor
- B. The circumcised and uncircumcised
- C. The righteous and unrighteous
- D. Both the wise and the foolish

B:B:Rm:3

49. What do we do by faith (Rom 3:31)?

- A. Uphold the law
- B. Nullify the law
- C. Negate the law
- D. Supersede the law

A:I:Rm:3

Romans 4

1. Who is our forefather (Rom 4:1)?

- A. Adam
- B. Noah
- C. Abraham
- D. David

C:B:Rm:1

2. If Abraham was justified by works what would be the result (Rom 4:2)?

- A. He would have the right to boast
- B. The law would be vindicated
- C. All people would follow in his ways
- D. He would be the father of us all

A:B:Rm:4

3. On what basis was righteousness credited to Abraham (Rom 4:3)?

- A. On the basis of his works
- B. On the basis of his believing God
- C. On the basis of the promise of God
- D. On the basis of his being God's friend

B:B:Rm:4

4. What was the result of Abraham believing God (Rom 4:3)?

- A. He became the father of us all
- B. It proved that he was adopted as a child of God
- C. It was credited to him as righteousness
- D. It was the basis for God testing him

C:B:Rm:4

5. When a person works how are their wages NOT credited to them (Rom 4:4)?

- A. As a reward
- B. As fulfillment of a promise
- C. As an obligation
- D. As a gift

D:I:Rm:4

6. Who does God justify (Rom 4:5)?

- A. The righteous
- B. Those who follow his ways
- C. The wicked
- D. Those who rebel against him

C:I:Rm:4

7. Whose faith is credited to them for righteousness (Rom 4:5)?

- A. Those who seek the Lord with all their hearts
- B. Those who trust God who justifies the wicked
- C. Those who turn to God from their wicked ways
- D. Those who confess their sins

B:B:Rm:4

8. Who does Paul cite as talking about the blessedness of the one being credited to a person by faith (Rom 4:6)?

- A. David
- B. Moses
- C. Isaiah
- D. Hosea

A:I:Rm:4

9. Who does David speak of the blessedness of (Rom 4:6)?

- A. The one who does the will of his father
- B. The one whom God credits righteousness apart from works
- C. The one who seeks God and turns from his wicked ways
- D. The one who listens to God and follows in his ways

B:B:Rm:4

10. Apart from what is righteousness credited to a person (Rom 4:6)?

- A. Apart from the law
- B. Apart from grace
- C. Apart from works
- D. Apart from faith

C:B:Rm:4

11. Who originally said, “Blessed are they whose transgressions are forgiven (Rom 4:7)?

- A. Jesus
- B. Moses
- C. Isaiah
- D. David

D:I:Rm:4

12. David says who is blessed (Rom 4:6)?

- A. Those who follow God with all their hearts
- B. Those for whom Christ has died
- C. Those whom God credits righteousness apart from works
- D. Those who are circumcised in heart apart from the works of the law

C:B:Rm:4

13. David speaks of sins being _____ (Rom 4:7)

- A. Redeemed
- B. Covered
- C. Forgiven
- D. Washed away

B:I:Rm:4

14. What does David say happens to the blessed person's sin (Rom 4:8)?

- A. It is never counted against him
- B. It is separated from us as far as the east is from the west
- C. It is buried in the deepest sea
- D. It is atoned for

A:B:Rm:4

15. What does David say will be forgiven for the blessed person (Rom 4:7)?

- A. Guilt
- B. Trespasses
- C. Desires of this world
- D. Greed

B:I:Rm:4

16. Paul asks if the blessedness that David talked about was for which group of people exclusively (Rom 4:9)?

- A. Jews and Gentiles
- B. Sinners and saints
- C. Circumcised and uncircumcised
- D. Believers and unbelievers

C:A:Rm:4

17. Whose faith does Paul cite as being credited for righteousness (Rom 4:9)?

- A. David's
- B. Moses'
- C. Adam's
- D. Abraham's

D:B:Rm:4

18. When was Abraham's faith credited to him as righteousness (Rom 4:10)?

- A. After he was circumcised
- B. When he offered up Isaac his son
- C. Before he was circumcised
- D. When he left for the Promised Land

C:B:Rm:4

19. What did Abraham receive as a seal of his righteousness (Rom 4:11)?

- A. A rainbow
- B. Circumcision
- C. A son
- D. The Promised Land

B:B:Rm:4

20. When did Abraham receive the seal of his righteousness (Rom 4:11)?

- A. When he was still uncircumcised
- B. When he left his home country
- C. When he offered up his son as a sacrifice
- D. When he followed the Lord's commands

A:I:Rm:4

21. What did Abraham receive as a seal of the righteousness he had by faith (Rom 4:11)?

- A. A son

- B. Circumcision
- C. The Promised Land
- D. Sarah

B:B:Rm:4

22. Of whom is Abraham the father (Rom 4:11)?

- A. All who have had their sins covered and trespasses forgiven
- B. All who are justified by the blood of Jesus Christ
- C. All who believe but have not been circumcised
- D. All who follow in the ways of the Lord

C:B:Rm:4

23. Of whom is Abraham the father (Rom 4:12)?

- A. Those who were circumcised in the flesh
- B. Those who leave their homes to follow the Lord
- C. Those who seek God with all their hearts
- D. Those who walk in the footsteps of the faith that Abraham had

D:B:Rm:4

24. What promise did Abraham receive (Rom 4:13)?

- A. That he would have many children
- B. That his wife would have a son of promise
- C. That he would be the heir of the world
- D. That he would be the father of all nations

C:B:Rm:4

25. How did Abraham not receive the promise that he would be heir of the world (Rom 4:13)?

- A. Not by circumcision
- B. Not through the law

- C. Not through faith
- D. Not through obedience

B:I:Rm:4

26. How did Abraham receive the promise that he would be heir of the world (Rom 4:13)?

- A. Through righteousness that comes by faith
- B. Through obedience to the law of God
- C. Through his leaving his home to follow God
- D. Through his justification which came by the promise itself

A:B:Rm:4

27. For whom does faith have no value (Rom 4:14)?

- A. Those who are proud and arrogant
- B. Those who live by the law as heirs
- C. Those who turn away
- D. Those who will not forgive others

B:I:Rm:4

28. What is the promise to those who live by the law as heirs (Rom 4:14)?

- A. Misplaced
- B. Hope
- C. Worthless
- D. Condemnation

C:I:Rm:4

29. What does the law bring (Rom 4:15)?

- A. Unbelief
- B. A curse
- C. Death

D. Wrath

D:B:Rm:4

30. What does not exist when there is no law (Rom 4:15)?

- A. Forgiveness
- B. Redemption
- C. Transgression
- D. Sacrifice for sin

C:I:Rm:4

31. By what does the promise come (Rom 4:16)?

- A. By righteousness
- B. By faith
- C. By forgiveness
- D. By obedience

B:I:Rm:4

32. The promise comes by faith so that it may be by what (Rom 4:16)?

- A. Grace
- B. Law
- C. Righteousness
- D. God's mercy

A:B:Rm:4

33. To whom is the promise guaranteed by faith through grace (Rom 4:16)?

- A. Those who believe
- B. To all Abraham's offspring
- C. To those who obey from the heart
- D. To all God's children

B:I:Rm:4

34. What was written about Abraham (Rom 4:17)?

- A. He was made righteous by his sacrifice of his son
- B. He was made righteous by his obedience
- C. He was made the father of many nations
- D. He was the father of all who were chosen

C:B:Rm:4

35. What does Paul say God gives (Rom 4:17)?

- A. Forgiveness to all
- B. Mercy to sinners
- C. The law
- D. Life to the dead

D:I:Rm:4

36. What does Paul say God calls (Rom 4:17)?

- A. All of his children
- B. The children of Abraham
- C. Things into being that were not
- D. Those who would believe

C:A:Rm:4

37. Against what did Abraham believe (Rom 4:18)?

- A. Every trespass
- B. All hope
- C. Mockers
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Rm:4

38. Of what did Abraham become the father (Rom 4:18)?

- A. Many nations
- B. The tribes of Israel
- C. All the world
- D. Those of the promise

A:B:Rm:4

39. How old was Abraham when he faced the fact that his body was as good as dead (Rom 4:19)?

- A. Seventy-five years
- B. One hundred years
- C. Ninety years
- D. One hundred and ten years

B:A:Rm:4

40. What did Abraham also understand when he realized his own body was as good as dead (Rom 4:19)?

- A. That he had hoped against hope
- B. That Ismael was his only son
- C. That Sarah's womb was also dead
- D. That God's promises were guaranteed

C:I:Rm:4

41. When Abraham realized his body was as good as dead what did he not do (Rom 4:20)?

- A. Turn to his own way
- B. Question the Almighty
- C. Give up his righteousness
- D. Waver through unbelief

D:B:Rm:4

42. When Abraham realized his body was as good as dead, what did he do (Rom 4:20)?

- A. Asked God to keep his promise
- B. Trusted in his righteousness
- C. Gave glory to God
- D. Abandoned hope in himself

C:I:Rm:4

43. When Abraham realized his body was as good as dead, what did he do (Rom 4:20)?

- A. Told Sarah the promise of God
- B. Strengthened his faith
- C. Questioned his faith
- D. Wept before God

B:B:Rm:4

44. Of what was Abraham fully persuaded (Rom 4:21)?

- A. That God had the power to do what he had promised
- B. That his sins were forgiven
- C. That his faith was counted to him for righteousness
- D. That Jesus had died for his sins

A:I:Rm:4

45. Why was it credited to Abraham as righteousness (Rom 4:22)?

- A. Because he confessed his sins to the Lord who credited it to him for righteousness
- B. Because he was fully persuaded God had the power to do what he promised
- C. Because he believed that by the faith through the grace of God his sins were forgiven
- D. Because he left his home and went to a land God showed him

B:B:Rm:4

46. What words were written for those who believe in him who raised Jesus (Rom 4:24)?

- A. Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and you will be saved
- B. Abraham is the father of all who believe
- C. It was credited to him for righteousness
- D. Abraham believed God and his sins were forgiven

C:I:Rm:4

47. How did Paul describe the one in whom we are to believe (Rom 4:24)?

- A. As the one who keeps his promises
- B. As the one who sent his son to die for our sins
- C. As the one who is above all and in all
- D. As the one who raised Jesus from the dead

D:B:Rm:4

48. What happened to Jesus because of our sins (Rom 4:25)?

- A. He was rejected and a man of sorrow
- B. He was born of a virgin
- C. He was delivered over to death
- D. He was beaten and shamed

C:B:Rm:4

49. Why was Jesus raised to life (Rom 4:25)?

- A. To remove the wrath of God
- B. For our justification
- C. For our redemption
- D. For our forgiveness

B:B:Rm:4

Romans 5

1. Through what have we been justified (Rom 5:1)?

- A. Grace
- B. Faith
- C. Mercy
- D. Confession

B:B:Rm:5

2. What do we have having been justified by faith (Rom 5:1)?

- A. Wisdom apart from the law
- B. Redemption
- C. Peace with God
- D. Victory in Jesus

C:B:Rm:5

3. What does Paul say we who have gained access by faith now stand (Rom 5:2)?

- A. In holiness
- B. In righteousness
- C. Forgiven
- D. In grace

D:I:Rm:5

4. What has given us access into the grace in which we now stand (Rom 5:2)?

- A. Justification
- B. Holiness
- C. Faith
- D. Obedience

C:B:Rm:5

5. In what does Paul say “we rejoice” (Rom 5:2)?

- A. In all things
- B. In the hope of the glory of God
- C. In the resurrection from the dead
- D. In the justification from our sins

B:I:Rm:5

6. In what, besides the hope of the glory of God, does Paul rejoice (Rom 5:3)?

- A. In our sufferings
- B. In being justified by grace
- C. In the hope of the resurrection from the dead
- D. In all things

A:B:Rm:5

7. What does suffering produce (Rom 5:4)?

- A. Hope
- B. Character
- C. Perseverance
- D. Love

C:B:Rm:5

8. What does perseverance produce (Rom 5:4)?

- A. Hope
- B. Character
- C. Perseverance
- D. Love

B:B:Rm:5

9. What does character produce (Rom 5:4)?

- A. Hope
- B. Character
- C. Perseverance
- D. Love

A:B:Rm:5

10. Who has God given us (Rom 5:5)?

- A. Jesus
- B. The Holy Spirit
- C. All things
- D. Mercy and grace

B:B:Rm:5

11. What does hope not do (Rom 5:5)?

- A. Mislead
- B. Betray
- C. Disappoint
- D. Shame

C:I:Rm:5

12. Why does hope not disappoint us (Rom 5:5)?

- A. Because God always keeps his promise
- B. Because our hopes come true in Christ
- C. Because we are justified by faith
- D. Because God has poured out his love into our hearts

D:B:Rm:5

13. By what means has God poured his love into our hearts (Rom 5:5)?

- A. Through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ
- B. Through his great mercy
- C. Through the Holy Spirit
- D. Through faith by which we are justified

C:B:Rm:5

14. What did Christ do at just the right time (Rom 5:6)?

- A. He came to earth for our redemption
- B. He died for the ungodly
- C. He rose again for our justification
- D. He sent the Holy Spirit

B:B:Rm:5

15. When did Christ die for the ungodly (Rom 4:6)?

- A. When we were powerless
- B. When we were dead in our sins
- C. When we had rejected him
- D. When we were unaware of his redemption

A:B:Rm:5

16. For whom did Christ die (Rom 5:6)?

- A. The wicked
- B. The ungodly
- C. The unjust
- D. Us all

B:I:Rm:5

17. Who will anyone rarely die for (Rom 5:7)?

- A. A just person

- B. A good person
- C. A righteous person
- D. A honest person

C:I:Rm:5

18. For whom will some even dare to die (Rom 5:7)?

- A. A just person
- B. A righteous person
- C. A honest person
- D. A good person

D:B:Rm:5

19. What does Christ's death for us demonstrate (Rom 5:8)?

- A. Jesus suffering for us
- B. God's grace
- C. God's love for us
- D. God's mercy for all

C:B:Rm:5

20. When did Christ die for us (Rom 5:8)?

- A. While we hated him
- B. While we were sinners
- C. While we were ungodly
- D. While we were unrighteous

B:B:Rm:5

21. What did Christ do for us while we were still sinners (Rom 5:8)?

- A. He died for us
- B. He rose for our justification

- C. He suffered for our iniquity
- D. He loved us

A:B:Rm:5

22. How have we now been justified (Rom 5:9)?

- A. By God's grace
- B. By Christ's blood
- C. By Christ's sacrifice
- D. By Christ's obedience

B:B:Rm:5

23. From what shall we be saved through Christ (Rom 5:9)?

- A. Judgment
- B. Our sins
- C. God's wrath
- D. Death

C:B:Rm:5

24. What were we when we were reconciled to God (Rom 5:10)?

- A. God's rebellious children
- B. God's unfaithful wife
- C. Wicked sinners
- D. God's enemies

D:B:Rm:5

25. How were we reconciled to God when we were his enemies (Rom 5:10)?

- A. Through repentance
- B. Through faith
- C. Through the death of his Son

- D. Through God's mercy and grace

C:I:Rm:5

26. What benefit do we receive from Christ's life (Rom 5:10)?

- A. We will be heirs of the kingdom
- B. We will be saved
- C. We will be reconciled to God
- D. We will be forgiven

B:I:Rm:5

27. What benefit accrues to us as a result of Christ's death (Rom 5:10)?

- A. We are reconciled to God
- B. We have our sins forgiven
- C. We have life eternal
- D. We have the hope of the resurrection

A:I:Rm:5

28. Through Christ's death what happens to God's enemies (Rom 5:10)?

- A. They are forgiven
- B. They are reconciled
- C. They are justified
- D. They receive the Holy Spirit

B:B:Rm:5

29. Having been reconciled to God what is Paul's response (Rom 5:11)?

- A. He has hope
- B. He gives thanks
- C. He rejoices
- D. He repents

C:I:Rm:5

30. What have we received through our Lord Jesus Christ (Rom 5:11)?

- A. Justification
- B. Righteousness
- C. Life everlasting
- D. Reconciliation

D:B:Rm:5

31. How did sin enter the world (Rom 5:12)?

- A. Through unbelief
- B. Through Satan
- C. Through one man
- D. Through disobedience

C:B:Rm:5

32. What happened because all sinned (Rom 5:12)?

- A. All are unrighteous before God
- B. Death came to all people
- C. All are in need of forgiveness
- D. Christ had to die

B:B:Rm:5

33. Before what was sin in the world (Rom 5:13)?

- A. Law
- B. Righteousness
- C. Redemption
- D. Christ

A:I:Rm:4

34. What does not happen when there is no law (Rom 5:13)?

- A. There is no rebellion
- B. Sin is not charged against anyone
- C. Forgiveness cannot be given
- D. Reconciliation is impossible

B:I:Rm:5

35. When does Paul point out that death reined (Rom 5:14)?

- A. From Moses to Jesus
- B. From Adam to Jesus
- C. From Adam to Moses
- D. From Moses to Malachi

C:I:Rm:5

36. What reigned from Adam to Moses (Rom 5:14)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Unrighteousness
- C. The curse
- D. Death

D:B:Rm:5

37. How does Paul identify Adam (Rom 5:14)?

- A. As the first sinner
- B. As the father of us all
- C. As a pattern of the one to come
- D. As a taste of better things to come

C:I:Rm:5

38. What did those from Adam to Moses not do (Rom 5:14)?

- A. Listen to the voice of the Lord
- B. Sin by breaking a command
- C. Repent and seek the face of God
- D. The law written on their hearts

B:I:Rm:5

39. What was the gift not like (Rom 5:15)?

- A. The trespass
- B. The fall
- C. The offense
- D. The disobedience

A:I:Rm:5

40. How did many die (Rom 5:15)?

- A. In their rebellion against the Lord
- B. By the trespass of one man
- C. By the lust of the flesh
- D. By turning away from their Maker

B:B:Rm:5

41. What overflowed to many (Rom 5:15)?

- A. Reconciliation that came on all people
- B. The mercy of God extended to all
- C. The gift that came by grace
- D. The forgiveness that came by faith

C:I:Rm:5

42. What did the judgment of one man's sin bring (Rom 5:16)?

- A. The wrath of God

- B. Death
- C. Destruction
- D. Condemnation

D:I:Rm:5

43. What did the gift that followed many trespasses bring (Rom 5:16)?

- A. Reconciliation
- B. Salvation
- C. Justification
- D. Repentance

C:B:Rm:5

44. What brought justification (Rom 5:16)?

- A. The confession of sins
- B. The gift that followed many trespasses
- C. The grace of God through faith in our Lord
- D. The repentance of those who had sinned

B:I:Rm:5

45. What resulted in death reigning (Rom 5:17)?

- A. The trespass of one man
- B. The rejection of the law
- C. The rebellion against the law
- D. The sin of the whole world

A:B:Rm:5

46. Who will reign in life through one man, Jesus Christ (Rom 5:17)?

- A. Those who turn to God from their trespasses
- B. Those who receive God's abundant gift

- C. Those who believe on the Lord Jesus Christ
- D. Those who walk in his ways

B:B:Rm:5

47. What is God's abundant provision (Rom 5:17)?

- A. Faith
- B. Wisdom
- C. Grace
- D. Mercy

C:I:Rm:5

48. What was the result of one trespass (Rom 5:18)?

- A. All followed in his transgression
- B. The wrath of God was poured out on all people
- C. The whole law was broken
- D. Condemnation for all people

D:I:Rm:5

49. What was the result of one act of righteousness (Rom 5:18)?

- A. He became the model for us all
- B. All were reconciled to God
- C. Justification brought life for all
- D. It was counted as righteousness for all

C:B:Rm:5

50. How were many made sinners (Rom 5:19)?

- A. Through their own turning from God
- B. Through the disobedience of one man
- C. Through the unrighteousness of all

D. Through the unbelief of many

B:B:Rm:5

51. How were many made righteous (Rom 5:19)?

- A. Through the judgment of a holy God
- B. Through the obedience of one man
- C. Through the forgiveness of our sins
- D. Through repentance

B:B:Rm:5

52. Why was the law added (Rom 5:20)?

- A. So that all might be taught the way of the Lord
- B. So that justice might prevail
- C. So that the trespass might increase
- D. So that forgiveness and grace might reign

C:B:Rm:4

53. What increased as sin increased (Rom 5:20)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Justification
- D. Grace

D:B:Rm:5

54. How did sin reign (Rom 5:21)?

- A. In forgiveness
- B. In repentance
- C. In death
- D. In justice

C:B:Rm:5

55. Through what does grace reign (Rom 5:21)?

- A. Through mercy
- B. Through righteousness
- C. Through forgiveness
- D. Through justice

B:B:Rm:5

56. To what end does righteousness reign (Rom 5:21)?

- A. To bring eternal life
- B. To the glory of God
- C. To the justice for all
- D. To peace on earth

A:B:Rm:5

Romans 6

1. To what question did Paul respond “By no means” (Rom 6:1)?

- A. Shall we accept Christ by faith and not do good works?
- B. Shall we go on sinning that grace may increase?
- C. Shall we accept forgiveness only to sin again?
- D. Shall we reject the law because it brought death?

B:B:Rm:6

2. To what did Paul say we are dead (Rom 6:2)?

- A. Unrighteousness
- B. Evil
- C. Sin
- D. Wickedness

C:B:Rm:6

3. Because we are dead to sin, what can no longer happen (Rom 6:2)?

- A. We can no longer hope to be raised in sin
- B. We can no longer demand grace
- C. We can no longer justify ourselves
- D. We can no longer live in sin

D:B:Rm:5

4. What were all who were baptized into Christ Jesus baptized into (Rom 6:3)?

- A. His death
- B. His life
- C. His righteousness
- D. His suffering

A:B:Rm:6

5. How were we buried with Christ (Rom 6:4)?

- A. Through walking in his ways
- B. Through baptism
- C. Through eating his body and drinking his blood
- D. Through faith

B:B:Rm:6

6. Through what was Christ raised from the dead (Rom 6:4)?

- A. Through his righteousness
- B. Through the promise of God
- C. Through the glory of the Father
- D. Through the power of the word of the Lord

C:I:Rm:6

7. In what two ways are we united to Christ (Rom 6:5)?

- A. His righteousness and obedience
- B. His sufferings and death
- C. His obedience and sufferings
- D. His death and resurrection

D:I:Rm:6

8. What happened to our old self (Rom 6:6)?

- A. It was banished
- B. It was overcome by the blood of Jesus
- C. It was crucified with Christ
- D. It died when Christ died

C:B:Rm:6

9. Why was our old self crucified (Rom 6:6)?

- A. So that all may know his grace
- B. So that we might no longer be slaves to sin
- C. So that we might live in newness of life
- D. So that we might be justified by his death

B:B:Rm:6

10. Who has been freed from sin (Rom 6:7)?

- A. Anyone who has believed
- B. Anyone who has risen to life
- C. Anyone who has died
- D. Anyone who is redeemed

C:I:Rm:6

11. Who will live with Christ (Rom 6:8)?

- A. We who have been justified
- B. We who have been bought by his blood
- C. We who have followed the footsteps of Jesus
- D. We who have died with Christ

D:B:Rm:6

12. In what are we united with Christ (Rom 6:5)?

- A. In his sufferings
- B. In his mighty works
- C. In his resurrection
- D. In his obedience

C:B:Rm:6

13. What has no mastery over Christ (Rom 6:9)?

- A. Sin
- B. Death
- C. Suffering
- D. The law

B:B:Rm:6

14. What can Christ not do again (Rom 6:9)?

- A. Die
- B. Rise
- C. Come
- D. Suffer

A:I:Rm:6

15. What did Christ do once for all (Rom 6:10)?

- A. Suffered in the likeness of people
- B. Died to sin
- C. Rose for our justification
- D. Lifted the burden of shame

B:I:Rm:6

16. What should we count ourselves dead to (Rom 6:11)?

- A. The law
- B. Judgment
- C. Sin
- D. Condemnation

C:B:Rm:6

17. What should we count ourselves to God (Rom 6:11)?

- A. Freed from sin

- B. Justified
- C. Sanctified
- D. Alive

D:B:Rm:6

18. Where should we not let sin reign (Rom 6:12)?

- A. In our hearts
- B. In our families
- C. In our mortal bodies
- D. In the church of Christ

C:B:Rm:6

19. Why should we not let sin reign in our mortal bodies (Rom 6:12)?

- A. So that we make a mockery of Christ's death
- B. So that we obey its evil desires
- C. So that we die in our sins
- D. So that Christ's death was of no account

B:I:Rm:6

20. What should we not offer as instruments of wickedness (Rom 6:13)?

- A. Parts of our bodies
- B. Our hearts
- C. The words of our mouths
- D. The desires of our will

A:I:Rm:6

21. What should we not let sin do (Rom 6:12)?

- A. Live in our hearts
- B. Reign in our mortal body

- C. Lead us into death
- D. Separate us from Christ

B:B:Rm:6

22. What should we not offer the parts of our bodies as (Rom 6:13)?

- A. Weapons of the flesh
- B. Swords of the evil one
- C. Instruments of wickedness
- D. Tools of unrighteousness

C:I:Rm:6

23. What should we offer our mortal bodies to God as (Rom 6:13)?

- A. Swords of the Spirit
- B. Servants of the Holy Spirit
- C. Members of the community of Christ
- D. Instruments of righteousness

D:B:Rm:6

24. What should sin not be (Rom 6:14)?

- A. Your companion
- B. Your teacher
- C. Your master
- D. Your father

C:B:Rm:6

25. What are we not under (Rom 6:14)?

- A. Grace
- B. Law
- C. Unrighteousness

D. Sin

B:B:Rm:6

26. What are we under (Rom 6:14)?

- A. Grace
- B. Righteousness
- C. Forgiveness
- D. Mercy

A:B:Rm:6

27. Why does Paul say some may ask if we should sin (Rom 6:15)?

- A. Because we are under faith not works
- B. Because we are not under law but under grace
- C. Because we have been forgiven by the blood of Jesus
- D. Because we are children of Abraham

B:B:Rm:6

28. What leads to righteousness (Rom 6:16)?

- A. Faith
- B. Redemption
- C. Obedience
- D. The law

C:I:Rm:6

29. What are you to the one you obey (Rom 6:16)?

- A. Children
- B. Assistant
- C. Beloved
- D. Slaves

D:B:Rm:6

30. What leads to death (Rom 6:16)?

- A. Being a child of Satan
- B. Being in unbelief
- C. Being slaves of sin
- D. Turning away from God

C:B:Rm:6

31. What was Paul thankful that had claimed their allegiance (Rom 6:18)?

- A. The baptism of Christ
- B. The pattern of teaching
- C. The path of righteousness
- D. The Holy Scriptures

B:A:Rm:6

32. What have they been set free from sin to become (Rom 6:18)?

- A. Slaves of righteousness
- B. Children of God
- C. Followers of Jesus
- D. Fellow sufferers

A:B:Rm:6

33. Why did Paul put it in human terms (Rom 6:19)?

- A. Because of their unbelief
- B. Because they were weak in their natural selves
- C. Because that had hardened their hearts and could not understand
- D. Because they could not understand heavenly things

B:I:Rm:6

34. What had they offered as slavery to impurity (Rom 6:19)?

- A. Their children
- B. All their passions
- C. Parts of their bodies
- D. Their minds

C:I:Rm:6

35. Paul admonishes them to offer their bodies as _____ (Rom 6:19)

- A. Members of the church
- B. Christ's body
- C. Obedient unto death
- D. Slaves to righteousness

D:B:Rm:6

36. To what does the slavery of righteousness lead (Rom 6:19)?

- A. Justification
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Holiness
- D. Patience

C:I:Rm:6

37. What were they free from when they were slaves of sin (Rom 6:20)?

- A. From the commands of the Lord
- B. From the control of righteousness
- C. From eternal life
- D. From the slavery to the Lord Jesus Christ

B:I:Rm:6

38. When were they free from the control of righteousness (Rom 6:20)?

- A. When they were slaves of sin
- B. When their hearts were hardened
- C. When they were under the law
- D. When they were circumcised

A:B:Rm:6

39. From what things did Paul ask them if they reaped any benefits from (Rom 6:21)?

- A. From things of wickedness
- B. From things they are now ashamed of
- C. From things that hurt their brothers and sisters in the Lord
- D. From things they now no longer approve of

B:A:Rm:6

40. What did the things they are now ashamed of result in (Rom 6:21)?

- A. Dishonor
- B. Shame
- C. Death
- D. Violence

C:I:Rm:6

41. From what are they now free from (Rom 6:22)?

- A. Unrighteousness
- B. Wickedness
- C. Evil
- D. Sin

D:B:Rm:6

42. When they were freed from sin, what have they now become (Rom 6:22)?

- A. The church

- B. Brothers and sisters of Jesus
- C. Slaves to God
- D. Children of God

C:B:Rm:6

43. What does the benefit they reap lead to (Rom 6:22)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Holiness
- C. Justice
- D. Reconciliation

B:I:Rm:6

44. What is a result of the benefit of holiness (Rom 6:22)?

- A. Eternal life
- B. Forgiveness
- C. No shame
- D. Everlasting joy

A:B:Rm:6

45. What are the wages of sin (Rom 6:23)?

- A. Judgment
- B. Death
- C. Injustice
- D. The wrath of God

B:B:Rm:6

46. What is the gift of God (Rom 6:23)?

- A. Grace
- B. Forgiveness

- C. Eternal life
- D. Peace

C:B:Rm:6

47. What is eternal life (Rom 6:23)?

- A. The result of righteousness
- B. A benefit of obedience
- C. A reward of belief
- D. A gift of God

D:B:Rm:6

Romans 7

1. To whom is Paul speaking (Rom 7:1)?

- A. Those who do not know the law
- B. Those who do not know Christ
- C. Those who know the law
- D. Those who know Christ

C:B:Rm:7

2. When does the law have authority over a person (Rom 7:1)?

- A. When one is a Jew
- B. As long as they live
- C. After one knows right and wrong
- D. Forever

B:B:Rm:7

3. How long is a woman bound in marriage to her husband (Rom 7:2)?

- A. As long as he lives
- B. Forever
- C. Until they divorce
- D. As long as the law says

A:B:Rm:7

4. When is a woman released from her husband (Rom 7:2)?

- A. When they divorce
- B. When he dies
- C. When he is unfaithful
- D. When he abandons her

B:B:Rm:7

5. What happens if a woman marries another man while her husband is still alive (Rom 7:3)?

- A. She is immoral
- B. She must file for a divorce
- C. She is called an adulteress
- D. She is cast out of the community

C:B:Rm:7

6. When can a woman marry another man other than her first husband (Rom 7:3)?

- A. When she divorces her husband
- B. When he has proven unfaithful
- C. When he abandons her
- D. When her first husband dies

D:B:Rm:7

7. Through what have we died to the law (Rom 7:4)?

- A. Through our turning to Christ
- B. Through the grace of God
- C. Through the body of Christ
- D. Through our faith in Jesus

C:I:Rm:7

8. Why have we died to the law (Rom 7:4)?

- A. In order that we might bring glory to God
- B. In order that we might bear fruit to God
- C. In order that we might do deeds of righteousness
- D. In order that we might walk in the ways of Jesus

B:I:Rm:7

9. Why have we died to the law (Rom 7:4)?

- A. So that we might belong to him who was raised from the dead
- B. So that we might marry the church as our bride in true holiness
- C. So that we might walk in newness of life
- D. So that we might bring God glory due to his grace given to us

A:B:Rm:7

10. When we were under the law by what were we controlled (Rom 7:5)?

- A. The lusts of this world
- B. The sinful nature
- C. Evil
- D. Our own wicked minds

B:B:Rm:7

11. What were aroused when we were under the law (Rom 7:5)?

- A. The lusts of the flesh
- B. The fruits of the flesh
- C. Sinful passions
- D. Wicked desires

C:I:Rm:7

12. When we were under the law unto what did we bear fruit (Rom 7:5)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Unrighteousness
- C. Unbelief
- D. Death

D:I:Rm:7

13. To what have we been released from the law (Rom 7:6)?

- A. So that we may become part of Christ's body
- B. So that we may marry the Spirit of God
- C. So that we serve in a new way of the Spirit
- D. So that we may be raised with Christ

C:I:Rm:7

14. What way did we serve when we were under the law (Rom 7:6)?

- A. In the way of sin
- B. In the way of the written code
- C. In obedience to our own desires
- D. In the way of the flesh

B:I:Rm:7

15. How had Paul come to know sin (Rom 7:7)?

- A. Through the Holy Spirit
- B. Through his conscience
- C. Through the law
- D. Through Christ's commands

C:B:Rm:7

16. Which of the ten commandments does Paul use to illustrate the law prompting evil desires (Rom 7:7)?

- A. Murder
- B. Stealing
- C. Lying
- D. Coveting

D:I:Rm:7

17. What seized opportunity by the commandment (Rom 7:8)?

- A. Lust
- B. Evil
- C. Sin
- D. Wickedness

C:I:Rm:7

18. Sin seized what opportunity to produce in Paul every kind of covetous desire (Rom 7:8)?

- A. Afforded by unrighteousness
- B. Afforded by the commandment
- C. Afforded by an evil heart
- D. Afforded by the lust of the flesh

B:I:Rm:7

19. Apart from the law what is dead (Rom 7:8)?

- A. Sin
- B. Lust
- C. Evil
- D. Unrighteousness

A:B:Rm:7

20. What happened when the commandment came (Rom 7:10)?

- A. Trespasses increased
- B. Sin sprang to life
- C. The lust of the flesh revived
- D. The fire of rebellion burned

B:B:Rm:7

21. What was the commandment intended to bring (Rom 7:10)?

- A. Righteousness

- B. Holiness
- C. Life
- D. Love

C:I:Rm:7

22. What did sin use to put Paul to death (Rom 7:11)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Unbelief
- C. The justice of God
- D. The commandment

D:B:Rm:7

23. How did sin put Paul to death by the commandment (Rom 7:11)?

- A. By showing him the road to death
- B. By unbelief
- C. By deceiving him
- D. By causing lust to arise

C:I:Rm:7

24. Paul uses all of the following when describing the law EXCEPT (Rom 7:12)

- A. Holy
- B. Perfect
- C. Righteous
- D. Good

B:B:Rm:7

25. What does Paul describe as being holy, righteous and good (Rom 7:12)?

- A. The law
- B. Jesus

- C. God
- D. Grace

A:B:Rm:7

26. What happened to sin through the commandment (Rom 7:13)?

- A. It became the standard of judgment
- B. It became utterly sinful
- C. It was banished
- D. It was condemned forever

B:I:Rm:7

27. The law had what function in relation to sin (Rom 7:13)?

- A. It caused sin to die
- B. It destroyed it
- C. It was recognized as sin
- D. It was condemned

C:B:Rm:7

28. Paul says that we know that the law is (Rom 7:14)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Just
- C. Correct
- D. Spiritual

D:B:Rm:7

29. How does Paul describe himself as unspiritual (Rom 7:14)?

- A. A brother of evil
- B. A merchant of unrighteousness
- C. A slave of sin

D. A prisoner of wickedness

C:B:Rm:7

30. How does Paul describe his state as a slave to sin (Rom 7:14)?

A. Unrighteous

B. Unspiritual

C. Unclean

D. Wicked

B:I:Rm:7

31. What does Paul not understand (Rom 7:15)?

A. What he does

B. The ways of righteousness

C. The path of sin

D. How God's grace comes

A:B:Rm:7

32. What does Paul not do (Rom 7:15)?

A. What all people do

B. What he wants to do

C. What the law prescribes

D. What he is able to do

B:B:Rm:7

33. What does Paul do (Rom 7:15)?

A. The good

B. The commands of the law written on his heart

C. What he hates

D. What he desires

C:B:Rm:7

34. With what does Paul agree when he does what he does not want to do (Rom 7:16)?

- A. That all people are sinners
- B. That the law is good
- C. That God is just
- D. That he is a debtor to grace

B:B:Rm:7

35. To what is Paul referring when he says nothing good lives in him (Rom 7:18)?

- A. His sinful nature
- B. His flesh
- C. His unredeemed desires
- D. His position under the law

A:B:Rm:7

36. What lives in Paul (Rom 7:18)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Nothing good
- C. Unrighteousness
- D. No holy thing

B:B:Rm:7

37. What does Paul have a desire to do (Rom 7:18)?

- A. The commandments of the law
- B. What is loving and kind
- C. What is good
- D. The righteousness of Christ

C:B:Rm:7

38. What can Paul not carry out (Rom 7:18)?

- A. The righteousness of Christ
- B. The holiness of God
- C. The lusts of his flesh
- D. The good he desires to do

D:B:Rm:7

39. What does Paul keep on doing (Rom 7:19)?

- A. The works of the law
- B. The desires of his heart
- C. The evil he does not want to do
- D. The lusts of his flesh

C:B:Rm:7

40. When Paul does what he doesn't want to do what is doing it in him (Rom 7:20)?

- A. The devil
- B. Sin living in him
- C. The lusts of his flesh
- D. Unfaithfulness

B:B:Rm:7

41. What is right there with Paul when he wants to do good (Rom 7:21)?

- A. Evil
- B. Unrighteousness
- C. Wickedness
- D. Folly

A:I:Rm:7

42. What does Paul delight in in his inner being (Rom 7:22)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. God's law
- C. The way of the Lord
- D. The fear of the Lord

B:B:Rm:7

43. The law at work in Paul body is doing what against the law of his mind (Rom 7:23)?

- A. Destroying
- B. Pulling against
- C. Waging war
- D. Fanning the flames of desire

C:I:Rm:7

44. What is waging war against the law of Paul's mind (Rom 7:23)?

- A. The law of sin
- B. The law of the desires of his flesh
- C. The law of his heart
- D. The law in the members of his body

D:B:Rm:7

45. What is Paul's mind made from the law of sin at work in his members (Rom 7:23)?

- A. A slave
- B. A child
- C. A prisoner
- D. A captive

C:I:Rm:7

46. At the end of Paul's struggle what type of person does he call himself (Rom 7:24)?

- A. Poor

- B. Wretched
- C. Wicked
- D. Foolish

B:B:Rm:7

47. What does Paul ask at the end of his struggle (Rom 7:24)?

- A. Who will deliver me from this body of death
- B. How long, O Lord, until you free me from this struggle
- C. Why must I war against my own flesh
- D. When will this war be ended

A:B:Rm:7

48. To what is Paul's mind a slave (Rom 7:25)?

- A. The law of sin
- B. God's law
- C. Evil thoughts
- D. The path of unrighteousness

B:I:Rm:7

49. What in Paul is a slave to the law of sin (Rom 7:25)?

- A. The slavery of his mind
- B. The members of his body
- C. His sinful nature
- D. The desires of his flesh

C:B:Rm:7

Romans 8

1. What do those who are in Christ Jesus not have to face (Rom 8:1)?

- A. Judgment
- B. The curse
- C. Condemnation
- D. Death

C:B:Rm:8

2. What does Paul say set him free from the law of sin and death (Rom 8:2)?

- A. The law of the Spirit of life
- B. The law of the Lord Jesus Christ
- C. The law of grace
- D. Faith in Jesus Christ

A:B:Rm:8

3. From what does Paul say he is set free by the law of the Spirit of life (Rom 8:2)?

- A. The curse of the law
- B. The law of sin and death
- C. The law of wrath and judgment
- D. Condemnation and shame

B:B:Rm:8

4. By what was the power of the law weakened (Rom 8:3)?

- A. Unbelief and disobedience
- B. The fruit of the flesh
- C. The sinful nature
- D. The desires of the flesh

C:I:Rm:8

5. How does Paul describe the law weakened by the sinful nature (Rom 8:3)?

- A. Helpless
- B. Crippled
- C. Useless
- D. Powerless

D:I:Rm:8

6. How does Paul say God sent his Son (Rom 8:3)?

- A. In humility
- B. In the form of a baby
- C. In the likeness of sinful man
- D. In the flesh

C:B:Rm:8

7. Why was God's Son sent in the likeness of sinful man (Rom 8:3)?

- A. To be the rock of offense
- B. To be a sin offering
- C. To be the Passover lamb
- D. To be the altar of sacrifice

B:B:Rm:8

8. What benefit accrues to us because God's Son was a sin offering (Rom 8:4)?

- A. The requirements of the law are fully met in us
- B. We are pardoned from the charges against us
- C. We receive the righteousness and holiness of Christ
- D. We are set free from the bonds of shame

A:B:Rm:8

9. Paul describes believers as not living according to the sinful nature but _____ (Rom 8:4)

- A. According to justice and mercy
- B. According to the Spirit
- C. According to righteousness
- D. According to the law of faith

B:B:Rm:8

10. What are fully met in us (Rom 8:4)?

- A. The holiness of the law
- B. The righteousness of the law
- C. The requirements of the law
- D. The promise of the law

C:B:Rm:8

11. By what do those who live according to the sinful nature have their minds set (Rom 8:5)?

- A. On the desires of the flesh
- B. Wickedness and injustice
- C. On the rewards of evil
- D. On what nature desires

D:I:Rm:8

12. On what do those not living by the sinful nature have their minds set (Rom 8:5)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. The ways of justice
- C. The Spirit
- D. Love and mercy

C:B:Rm:8

13. What does Paul say is the mind of sinful man (Rom 8:6)

- A. Unrighteousness
- B. Death
- C. Condemnation
- D. Wrath

B:I:Rm:8

14. What does Paul say is life and peace (Rom 8:6)?

- A. The mind controlled by the Spirit
- B. The fruit of the Spirit
- C. Remaining in Christ
- D. The walking in the way of the Lord

A:I:Rm:8

15. What does Paul say is true of the sinful mind (Rom 8:7)?

- A. It is unrighteous
- B. It is hostile to God
- C. It follows natural desires
- D. It is full of deceit

B:B:Rm:8

16. To what does the sinful mind not submit (Rom 8:7)?

- A. The way of the Spirit
- B. Righteousness
- C. God's law
- D. The commands of Christ

C:B:Rm:8

17. What can those controlled by the sinful nature not do (Rom 8:8)?

- A. Attain life

- B. Gain righteousness
- C. Glorify God
- D. Please God

D:B:Rm:8

18. Who cannot please God (Rom 8:8)?

- A. Those who follow the ways of darkness
- B. Those who seek their own things
- C. Those controlled by the sinful nature
- D. Those remaining in death

C:I:Rm:8

19. Who is controlled by the Spirit (Rom 8:9)?

- A. Those who have been cleansed by the blood of Christ
- B. Those in whom the Spirit of God lives
- C. Those who confess their sins
- D. Those who forsake their wicked ways

B:I:Rm:8

20. Who does not belong to Christ (Rom 8:9)?

- A. Those who do not have the Spirit of Christ
- B. Those who do not walk in the ways of Christ
- C. Those who pursue their own desires
- D. Those who walk in their own sinful nature

A:I:Rm:8

21. If Christ is in a person, what is true (Rom 8:10)?

- A. There is freedom and life
- B. Their body is dead because of sin

- C. Their ways please the Lord in all they do
- D. They walk according to the Spirit of righteousness

B:B:Rm:8

22. Why is the spirit of the one who has Christ in them alive (Rom 8:10)?

- A. Because of the Spirit
- B. Because of the atonement
- C. Because of righteousness
- D. Because of faith

C:I:Rm:8

23. What did the Spirit do for Christ (Rom 8:11)?

- A. Helped him in the way of righteousness
- B. Empowered him to do signs and wonders
- C. Raised him from the dead
- D. Provided him with the fruit of the Spirit

C:B:Rm:8

24. What will be the result of having the Spirit of Christ living in us (Rom 8:11)?

- A. The Spirit will give glory to God
- B. The Spirit will give life to our mortal bodies
- C. The Spirit will destroy the works of the evil one
- D. The Spirit will give us holiness and righteousness in Christ

B:B:Rm:8

25. Who lives in us (Rom 8:11)?

- A. The Spirit
- B. Christ
- C. The Lord

D. The power of the righteous one

A:B:Rm:8

26. To what do we not have an obligation (Rom 8:12)?

- A. Our desires
- B. The sinful nature
- C. The lusts of the flesh
- D. Spirit of this world

B:I:Rm:8

27. What does one do if they live by the Spirit (Rom 8:13)?

- A. Put to death the old nature
- B. Do not satisfy the deeds of the flesh
- C. Put to death the misdeeds of the body
- D. Obey the commands of the Lord

C:B:Rm:8

28. What will happen if by the Spirit you put to death the misdeeds of the body (Rom 8:13)?

- A. You will be forgiven
- B. You will be saved
- C. You will be raised
- D. You will live

D:I:Rm:8

29. Who are those who the children of God (Rom 8:14)?

- A. Those who put to death their sinful nature
- B. Those who obey the voice of the Lord
- C. Those who are led by the Spirit of God
- D. Those who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ

C:I:Rm:8

30. What are those led by the Spirit of God called (Rom 8:14)?

- A. The elect of God
- B. The children of God
- C. The church
- D. The body of Christ

B:B:Rm:8

31. What type of spirit had they not received (Rom 8:15)?

- A. One that makes them a slave to fear
- B. One that binds them into their sinful nature
- C. One that brings death
- D. One that binds them to the law

A:I:Rm:8

32. What type of spirit does Paul say they had received (Rom 8:15)?

- A. Obedience
- B. Sonship
- C. Belief
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Rm:8

33. By the Spirit what do we cry (Rom 8:15)?

- A. Eloi, Eloi
- B. God is great
- C. Abba, Father
- D. My Lord and my God

C:B:Rm:8

34. What does the Spirit testify with our spirit (Rom 8:16)?

- A. That we are righteous in his sight
- B. That we have been forgiven
- C. That we are God's children
- D. That we are in Christ

C:B:Rm:8

35. If we are God's children we are also _____ (Rom 8:17)?

- A. Righteous
- B. Forgiven
- C. Heirs
- D. Slaves

C:I:Rm:8

36. If we are God's children we are also _____ (Rom 8:17)?

- A. United in the beloved
- B. Abiding in Christ
- C. Righteous before God
- D. Co-heirs with Christ

D:B:Rm:8

37. What will we share in if we share in his sufferings (Rom 8:17)?

- A. His resurrection
- B. His obedience
- C. His glory
- D. His righteousness

C:B:Rm:8

38. In order to share in Christ's glory we must also share in his _____ (Rom 8:17)?

- A. Spirit
- B. Suffering
- C. Righteousness
- D. Obedience

B:B:Rm:8

39. What are not worthy to be compared to our present sufferings (Rom 8:18)?

- A. The glory that will be revealed in us
- B. The righteousness put to our account
- C. The resurrection from the dead
- D. The life eternal which will be granted us

A:B:Rm:8

40. What is not worthy to be compared to the glory that will be revealed in us (Rom 8:18)?

- A. Our present shame
- B. Our present sufferings
- C. Our present poverty and want
- D. Our present doubts and unbelief

B:B:Rm:8

41. For what does the creation wait in eager expectation (Rom 8:19)?

- A. For the return of Jesus Christ
- B. For the redemption of all creation
- C. For the revelation of the children of God
- D. For the final restoration of all things

C:B:Rm:8

42. What has the creation been subjected to (Rom 8:20)?

- A. Distress and dismay

- B. Destruction
- C. Pain and suffering
- D. Frustration

D:I:Rm:8

43. By what was the creation subjected to frustration (Rom 8:20)?

- A. By the rejection of the maker of creation
- B. By the disobedience of one all were subjected
- C. By the will of the one who subjected it
- D. By the evil works of the devil

C:I:Rm:8

44. What is the hope that creation itself has (Rom 8:21)?

- A. That as Christ rose it will also rise in newness of life
- B. That it will be liberated from its bondage of decay
- C. That it will be redeemed by the blood of the Lamb
- D. That it will be restored and things will be made right forever

B:I:Rm:8

45. What hope does the creation have (Rom 8:21)?

- A. That it will be brought into the glorious freedom of the children of God
- B. That it will be redeemed by the blood of the one who loves us
- C. That it too will be raised incorruptible on that day
- D. That it will receive the rewards of redemption secured by the blood of the Lamb

A:I:Rm:8

46. What has the creation been doing right up to the present time (Rom 8:22)?

- A. Standing firm in the righteousness of Christ
- B. Groaning as in the pains of childbirth

- C. Waring against the forces of evil
- D. Hoping for the return of the one who made it

B:I:Rm:8

47. What does Paul say we who have the first fruits of the Spirit groan (Rom 8:23)?

- A. For the release from our bodies
- B. For the mansions in heaven
- C. For our adoption as sons
- D. For the return of our beloved Savior

C:I:Rm:8

48. What does Paul say we who have the first fruits of the Spirit groan (Rom 8:23)?

- A. The forgiveness of our sins
- B. The return of Christ with power and glory
- C. The restoration of creation
- D. The redemption of our bodies

D:B:Rm:8

49. What do we have as we await the redemption of our bodies (Rom 8:23)?

- A. The promise of the resurrection
- B. The law of Christ written in our hearts
- C. The first fruits of the Spirit
- D. The seal of the Holy Spirit

C:I:Rm:8

50. What is no hope at all (Rom 8:24)?

- A. Hope that is a myth
- B. Hope that is seen
- C. Hope in vanity

D. Hope that is selfish

B:I:Rm:8

51. For what do we hope (Rom 8:25)?

- A. For what we do not have
- B. What has been promised to us in Christ
- C. For the glory of God
- D. For the faith in the midst of suffering

A:I:Rm:8

52. What do we do if we hope for what we do not have (Rom 8:25)?

- A. We praise God for hope
- B. We wait for it patiently
- C. We work for it persistently
- D. We pray for it day and night

B:B:Rm:8

53. In what does the Spirit help us (Rom 8:26)?

- A. Our salvation
- B. Our conscience
- C. Our weakness
- D. Our righteousness

C:B:Rm:8

54. Who helps us in our weakness (Rom 8:26)?

- A. The Father
- B. Jesus Christ the Lord
- C. The words of Christ
- D. The Spirit

D:B:Rm:8

55. What does the Spirit do for us in our prayers (Rom 8:26)?

- A. Forgives us
- B. Strengthens us
- C. Intercedes for us
- D. Guides us

C:B:Rm:8

56. What does Paul say we don't know (Rom 8:26)?

- A. The ways of Christ
- B. What we ought to prayer for
- C. How to approach our God
- D. When our bodies will be restored

B:I:Rm:8

57. How does the Spirit intercedes for the saints (Rom 8:27)?

- A. In accordance with God's will
- B. As guided by the words of Jesus
- C. In accordance with the sufferings of Christ
- D. According to the law of God

A:B:Rm:8

58. For whom does the Spirit intercede (Rom 8:27)?

- A. The believers
- B. The saints
- C. Our brothers and sisters
- D. The body of Christ

B:I:Rm:8

59. What does the one who knows the mind of the Spirit do (Rom 8:27)?

- A. Redeems us from our sins
- B. Counts righteousness to us
- C. Searches our hearts
- D. Guides us in his ways

C:I:Rm:8

60. What does God do in all things (Rom 8:28)?

- A. Redeems all things to their original purpose
- B. Moves them toward his coming kingdom
- C. Reveals his glory and grace
- D. Works them for the good of those who love him

D:B:Rm:8

61. Those who love God are also said to be _____ (Rom 8:28)

- A. Living in the Spirit
- B. Chosen in the beloved
- C. Called according to his purpose
- D. Saved by the blood of the lamb

C:B:Rm:8

62. Who did God predestine (Rom 8:29)?

- A. The saints in glory
- B. Those he foreknew
- C. Those he called
- D. Those he redeemed

B:B:Rm:8

63. To what were those whom God foreknew predestined (Rom 8:29)?

- A. To be conformed to the image of his Son
- B. To be holy even as the Lord their God is holy
- C. To receive the full measure of God's grace
- D. To follow in the footsteps of Jesus

A:B:Rm:8

64. Why were those predestined to be conformed to the image of his Son (Rom 8:29)?

- A. That he might be the pattern for all who believe
- B. That he might be the firstborn among many brothers and sisters
- C. That he might lead the hosts of heaven to the throne of grace
- D. That he might be all in all

B:B:Rm:8

65. God did all of the following for those he predestined EXCEPT (Rom 8:30)

- A. Glorified
- B. Justified
- C. Sanctified
- D. Called

C:I:Rm:8

66. Paul asks, "If God is for us, _____ (Rom 8:31)

- A. Should we not praise him?
- B. Shall we not serve him?
- C. How can we not be thankful?
- D. Who can be against us?

D:B:Rm:8

67. Who did God not spare (Rom 8:32)?

- A. His beloved

- B. His church
- C. His own Son
- D. His own people

C:B:Rm:8

68. Because God gave up his own Son, what will he also give us (Rom 8:32)?

- A. Grace upon grace
- B. All things
- C. Righteousness
- D. Forgiveness

B:B:Rm:8

69. How did Paul know that God would graciously give us all things (Rom 8:32)?

- A. Because he did not withhold his own Son
- B. Because of his love which he had toward us
- C. Because of his grace and mercy
- D. Because he was restoring all things to himself

A:B:Rm:8

70. Why is no one able to bring any charge against the chosen (Rom 8:33)?

- A. We are righteous in Christ Jesus
- B. All believers have been delivered from condemnation
- C. It is the Spirit who gives witness on our behalf
- D. It is God who justifies

D:I:Rm:8

71. Against whom is no one able to bring any charge (Rom 8:33)?

- A. Those for whom Christ has died
- B. Those who have believed on Jesus

- C. Those whom God has chosen
- D. Those whom God foreknew

C:B:Rm:8

72. Where is Jesus Christ after being raised to life (Rom 8:34)?

- A. In the heavenly temple
- B. At the right hand of God
- C. Sitting on the heavenly judgment throne
- D. Ruling in the kingdom of God

B:B:Rm:8

73. What is Jesus doing at the right hand of God (Rom 8:34)?

- A. Interceding for us
- B. Offering himself as a sacrifice for us
- C. Ruling over the kingdom of heaven
- D. Choosing the elect of God

A:B:Rm:8

74. Paul lists all of the following as being incapable of separating us from the love of God EXCEPT (Rom 8:35)

- A. Trouble
- B. Temptation
- C. Persecution
- D. Famine
- E. Sword

B:I:Rm:8

75. What is famine, nakedness and danger not able to do (Rom 8:35)?

- A. Harm those who are in Christ

- B. Cause us to turn away from Jesus
- C. Separate us from the love of God
- D. Harm those whom God has chosen

C:B:Rm:8

76. Citing the Old Testament, what does Paul say we are considered (Rom 8:36)?

- A. A tree by rivers of water
- B. Slaves who have been freed
- C. Brothers and sisters with Christ
- D. Sheep to be slaughtered

D:I:Rm:8

77. What does the Old Testament writer say he faces all day long (Rom 8:36)?

- A. God's grace and truth
- B. God's love
- C. Death
- D. Pain and suffering

C:I:Rm:8

78. What are we through him who loved us (Rom 8:37)?

- A. More than sheep
- B. More than conquerors
- C. More than saints
- D. More than witnesses

B:B:Rm:8

79. Paul says he is convinced that none of the following can separate us from the love of God EXCEPT (Rom 8:38-39)

- A. Death

- B. Life
- C. Sin
- D. Angels
- E. Demons

C:I:Rm:8

80. Paul says he is convinced that none of the following can separate us from the love of God EXCEPT (Rom 8:38-39)

- A. Height
- B. Any powers
- C. The future
- D. Temptation

D:I:Rm:8

81. What was Paul convinced that neither death or life could separate us from (Rom 8:38-39)?

- A. The love of God
- B. The grace of God
- C. The holiness of God
- D. The mercy of God

A:B:Rm:8

Romans 9

1. How does Paul confirm that he is speaking the truth (Rom 9:1)?

- A. He swears on the Bible
- B. He says his conscience confirms it
- C. He cites an Old Testament quotation
- D. He points to two other witnesses

B:B:Rm:9

2. With what does Paul link his conscience (Rom 9:1)?

- A. In Christ Jesus
- B. By the Holy Scriptures
- C. In the Holy Spirit
- D. God's grace and truth

C:I:Rm:9

3. What does Paul have in his heart for the sake of the people of Israel (Rom 9:2)?

- A. Grace and truth
- B. Sadness and contriteness
- C. Joy and happiness
- D. Sorrow and anguish

D:B:Rm:9

4. What does Paul wish for himself for the sake of his fellow Israelites (Rom 9:3)?

- A. He could persuade them
- B. He were crucified on their behalf
- C. He were cut off from Christ
- D. He were their joy and crown

C:B:Rm:9

5. Who does Paul call those of his own race (Rom 9:3)?

- A. The people of God
- B. The people of Israel
- C. Those born in Jerusalem
- D. The diaspora scattered abroad

B:I:Rm:9

6. Paul lists all of the following benefits of the people of Israel EXCEPT (Rom 9:4)

- A. The sacrifices for sin
- B. The adoption as sons
- C. The divine glory
- D. Temple worship
- E. Receiving the law

A:I:Rm:9

7. To whom does Paul trace the human ancestry back to (Rom 9:5)?

- A. David
- B. The patriarchs
- C. Moses
- D. Adam

B:A:Rm:9

8. What title does Paul give to Christ (Rom 9:5)?

- A. The redeemer and savior of all
- B. The Son of God in the flesh
- C. God over all, praised forever
- D. The great I am

C:I:Rm:9

9. What does Paul affirm has not failed (Rom 9:6)?

- A. The hope of humankind
- B. The blood of Jesus
- C. The promises of God
- D. God's word

D:B:Rm:9

10. Who are not all Israel (Rom 9:6)?

- A. All who live in the land of Isarel
- B. All who offer sacrifices
- C. All who descended from Israel
- D. All who praise God at the temple

C:B:Rm:9

11. Who does Paul point to that all his descendants are not Israel (Rom 9:7)?

- A. Adam
- B. Abraham
- C. Moses
- D. Aaron

B:B:Rm:9

12. Through whom was Abraham's offspring reckoned (Rom 9:7)?

- A. Ishmael
- B. Jacob
- C. Isaac
- D. David

C:B:Rm:9

13. Who are regarded as Abraham's children (Rom 9:8)?

- A. The children of Isaac
- B. The children of God
- C. The children of belief
- D. The children of the promise

D:B:Rm:9

14. What was the promise given to Abraham (Rom 9:9)?

- A. Isaac will be the son of the promise
- B. Abraham's son will rule Israel
- C. Sarah will have a son
- D. Abraham will have a son

C:B:Rm:9

15. Who was the wife of Isaac (Rom 9:10)?

- A. Rachel
- B. Rebekah
- C. Hagar
- D. Sarah

B:I:Rm:9

16. By what does the purpose of God in election stand (Rom 9:12)?

- A. By him who calls
- B. By the one who believes
- C. By the choice of each child
- D. By the love of Christ

A:I:Rm:9

17. How is God's purpose not established (Rom 9:12)?

- A. By sacrifices
- B. By works
- C. By our own righteousness
- D. By God's grace

B:B:Rm:9

18. What was Rebekah told concerning her twins (Rom 9:12)?

- A. The younger is the son of the promise
- B. Jacob will be the head of a nation
- C. The older will serve the younger
- D. The younger will be the chosen seed

C:B:Rm:9

19. What was written about Jacob and Esau (Rom 9:13)?

- A. Jacob is my chosen, Esau is not
- B. Jacob shall inherit the land, Esau will be banished
- C. Jacob I have forgiven, Esau I have not
- D. Jacob I loved, but Esau I hated

D:B:Rm:9

20. Of whom is it written God hated him (Rom 9:13)?

- A. Jacob
- B. Achan
- C. Esau
- D. Saul

C:I:Rm:9

21. On whom does God have mercy (Rom 9:14)?

- A. On those to whom the promise was given

- B. On whom he will have mercy
- C. On the chosen
- D. On those who believe

B:B:Rm:9

22. On what does God's choosing not depend (Rom 9:16)?

- A. A person's desire or effort
- B. A person's faith in God's grace
- C. A person's heart seeking God
- D. God's mercy

A:I:Rm:9

23. What does God's choosing depend on (Rom 9:16)?

- A. God's forgiveness
- B. God's mercy
- C. God's grace
- D. God's righteousness

B:B:Rm:9

24. To whom did God in the Scripture say 'I raised you up for this very purpose, that I might display my power in you...' (Rom 9:17)?

- A. Moses
- B. Balaam
- C. Pharaoh
- D. Miriam

C:I:Rm:9

25. Why did God show his power in Pharaoh (Rom 9:17)

- A. To humble him before the Israelites

- B. To show that gods of Egypt were not gods at all
- C. That Israel may see his powerful arm and outstretched hand
- D. That his name might be proclaimed in all the earth

D:I:Rm:9

26. On whom does God have mercy (Rom 9:18)?

- A. On anyone who seeks the Lord
- B. On those he foreknew
- C. On whom he wants to have mercy
- D. On those who follow in his ways

C:B:Rm:9

27. Whom does God harden (Rom 9:18)?

- A. Anyone who pursue injustice
- B. Anyone whom he wants to harden
- C. Those who rebel against him
- D. Anyone who refuses to believe in him

B:B:Rm:9

28. What will be asked when one realizes God hardens whom he wants to harden (Rom 9:19)?

- A. For who resists his will?
- B. How can this be?
- C. What must we do to be saved?
- D. Where is God's mercy?

A:I:Rm:9

29. What will be asked when one realizes God hardens whom he wants to harden (Rom 9:19)?

- A. How can this be?
- B. Why does God blame us?

- C. What must we do to be saved?
- D. Where is God's mercy?

B:I:Rm:9

30. What is Paul's response to those who complain about being unable to resist God's will (Rom 9:19)?

- A. Why don't you resist the work of the devil in you?
- B. You have choice why don't you use it?
- C. Who are you, a human being, to talk back to God?
- D. How can one who is defiled by sin sit in judgment on God?

C:B:Rm:9

31. Who does Paul say should not say 'Why did you make me like this' (Rom 9:20)

- A. The potter to the clay
- B. The apple to the tree
- C. What was chiseled to the one doing the chiseling
- D. What is formed to the one who formed it

D:B:Rm:9

32. Who has the right to make some pottery for noble purposes and some for common use (Rom 9:21)?

- A. The mason
- B. The carpenter
- C. The potter
- D. The glass blower

C:I:Rm:9

33. What can the potter make out of the same lump of clay according to Paul (Rom 9:21)?

- A. Some pots for cooking and some pots for incense
- B. Some pottery for noble purposes and some for common use

- C. Some jugs for use with water and some jugs for use with wine
- D. Plates for a king and other plates for a slave

B:I:Rm:9

34. What is revealed about God from the objects of wrath (Rom 9:22)?

- A. His wrath and power
- B. His wrath and justice
- C. His wrath and mercy
- D. His wrath and holiness

A:B:Rm:9

35. For what are God's objects of wrath prepared (Rom 9:22)?

- A. Justice
- B. Destruction
- C. Mercy
- D. Forgiveness

B:I:Rm:9

36. What may God make known through the objects of mercy (Rom 9:23)?

- A. His compassion
- B. His patience
- C. His glory
- D. His love

C:I:Rm:9

37. For what has God prepared the objects of mercy (Rom 9:23)?

- A. Forgiveness
- B. Compassion
- C. Love

D. Glory

D:B:Rm:9

38. What did God do from among the Jews and the Gentiles (Rom 9:24)?

- A. He forgave them
- B. He taught them his ways
- C. He called them
- D. He gave them his promises

C:I:Rm:9

39. What does Paul cite from Hosea (Rom 9:25)?

- A. I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy
- B. I will call them 'my people' who are not my people
- C. Out of Egypt have I called my Son
- D. I desire mercy and not sacrifice, obedience than burnt offerings

B:B:Rm:9

40. Which Old Testament prophet said I will call her 'my loved one' who is not my loved one (Rom 9:25)?

- A. Hosea
- B. Elijah
- C. Moses
- D. Isaiah

A:B:Rm:9

41. What was said after God said 'You are not my people' (Rom 9:26)?

- A. They will be called 'the elect of all nations'
- B. They will be called 'sons of the living God'
- C. They will be called his elect people

- D. They will be called 'you are my people'

B:B:Rm:9

42. According to Isaiah how many will be saved (Rom 9:27)?

- A. As many as the sand of the sea shore
- B. As many as the stars of the heavens
- C. Only the remnant
- D. Only his children

C:I:Rm:9

43. To what does Isaiah compare the number of the Israelites (Rom 9:27)?

- A. The stars of the heavens
- B. The trees of the forest
- C. The waves of the sea
- D. The sand by the sea

D:B:Rm:9

44. What did Isaiah say without the Lord Almighty they would become like (Rom 9:29)?

- A. Tyre and Sidon
- B. Nineveh and Babylon
- C. Sodom and Gomorrah
- D. Samaria and Hormah

C:I:Rm:9

45. What does Paul say the Gentiles did not pursue (Rom 9:30)?

- A. Obedience
- B. Righteousness
- C. The law
- D. Justice

B:I:Rm:9

46. How do the Gentiles obtain righteousness (Rom 9:30)?

- A. By faith
- B. By the law
- C. By confession of their sins
- D. By obedience

A:B:Rm:9

47. Who does Paul say had not attained a law of righteousness (Rom 9:31)?

- A. The Gentiles
- B. Israel
- C. Those who turned back
- D. The ones who boasted in works

B:I:Rm:9

48. To what does the 'stumbling stone' refer (Rom 9:32)?

- A. Counting Abraham's faith as their own
- B. Desiring a form of godliness but denying its power
- C. Pursing righteousness as if it were by works
- D. Circumcision of the flesh on the eighth day

C:I:Rm:9

49. Where was the stone that causes people to stumble laid (Rom 9:33)?

- A. In Sinai
- B. On the Mount of Olives
- C. In the Temple Mount
- D. In Zion

D:I:Rm:9

50. What will happen to the one who trusts in him (Rom 9:33)?

- A. They will attain life eternal
- B. They will never be put to shame
- C. They will be justified by the Spirit
- D. They will attain righteousness

B:B:Rm:9

Romans 10

1. What is Paul's prayer for the Israelites (Rom 10:1)?

- A. That they might be justified by faith
- B. That they might accept Jesus
- C. That they might be saved
- D. That they might worship Jesus

C:B:Rm:10

2. For whom does Paul pray that they may be saved (Rom 10:1)?

- A. The Israelites
- B. The Gentiles
- C. The Romans
- D. All people

A:B:Rm:10

3. Paul says that the Israelites are lacking what in their zeal for God (Rom 10:2)?

- A. Wisdom
- B. Knowledge
- C. Compassion
- D. Christ

B:B:Rm:10

4. How does Paul characterize the Israelites' relationship to God (Rom 10:2)?

- A. Hypocrisy
- B. Outward form
- C. Zeal
- D. Works

C:I:Rm:10

5. What does Paul say the Israelites do not know (Rom 10:3)?

- A. The grace that comes through Jesus Christ
- B. The redemption from their sins
- C. The meaning of the law
- D. The righteousness that comes from God

D:B:Rm:10

6. To what did the Israelites not submit (Rom 10:3)?

- A. Grace of God
- B. Obedience to the law
- C. The righteousness of God
- D. Way of Christ

C:I:Rm:10

7. What is Christ the end of (Rom 10:4)?

- A. Sacrifices for sin
- B. The law
- C. The temple
- D. Works

B:B:Rm:10

8. Christ is the end of the law so that who may receive righteousness (Rom 10:4)?

- A. Everyone who believes
- B. Everyone who receives Jesus into their hearts
- C. All who confess the name of Jesus
- D. Everyone who turns from their sin to Jesus

A:B:Rm:10

9. Who described the righteous of the law as “A person who does these things will live by them (Rom 10:5)?

- A. Isaiah
- B. Moses
- C. Joshua
- D. David

B:A:Rm:10

10. Which of the following describes righteousness that is by the law (Rom 10:5)?

- A. To obey is better than sacrifice
- B. I desire mercy and not sacrifice, a broken heart I will not despise
- C. The person who does these things will live by them
- D. To love mercy and walk humbly before your God

C:I:Rm:10

11. What should we not say in our heart to bring Christ down (Rom 10:6)?

- A. Where can I go from your Spirit?
- B. Where can I flee from your presence?
- C. Why have you cast me away?
- D. Who will ascend into heaven?

D:I:Rm:10

12. What does saying ‘Who will descend into the deep’ do (Rom 10:7)?

- A. Establish our own righteousness
- B. Think too highly of humans
- C. Bring Christ up from the dead
- D. Reject the righteousness of God

C:I:Rm:10

13. What does Paul say he is proclaiming (Rom 10:8)?

- A. The word of Christ
- B. The word of faith
- C. The way of righteousness
- D. The path of forgiveness

B:I:Rm:10

14. What is near you even in your mouth and heart (Rom 10:8)?

- A. The word
- B. Faith
- C. God's righteousness
- D. Grace

B:B:Rm:10

15. What is to be confessed with our mouths in order to be saved (Rom 10:8)?

- A. Jesus is Lord
- B. I believe in the forgiveness of sins
- C. God is great
- D. The promise of God is true

A:B:Rm:10

16. Besides confessing that Jesus is Lord what else must we do to be saved (Rom 10:8)?

- A. Repent of your sins
- B. Believe in your heart God raised him from the dead
- C. Turn to God denying all else and proclaiming that he is Lord alone
- D. Walk in the way of Jesus and obey his commandments

B:B:Rm:10

17. What does Paul say you do with your heart (Rom 10:9)?

- A. Trust in the promise of God
- B. Turn to Jesus from your evil ways
- C. Believe and are justified
- D. Repent of all your sins

C:B:Rm:10

18. What does Scripture say will happen to anyone who trusts in him [Jesus] (Rom 10:11)?

- A. They will receive eternal life
- B. They will be received by Jesus when he returns
- C. They will stand before God righteous
- D. They will never be put to shame

D:B:Rm:10

19. Who does the Lord richly bless (Rom 10:12)?

- A. All who obey his commands
- B. All who walk in his ways
- C. All who call on him
- D. All who trust in him

C:I:Rm:10

20. Who will be saved according to Paul's quote from Joel 2 (Rom 10:13)?

- A. Those whom God foreknew
- B. Everyone who calls upon the name of the Lord
- C. Everyone who believes on the Lord Jesus Christ
- D. Everyone who is called of God

B:B:Rm:10

21. What is needed in order for people to hear in order to believe (Rom 10:14)?

- A. Someone preaching

- B. The work of the Holy Spirit
- C. The word of God
- D. Christ's death and resurrection

A:B:Rm:10

22. What does Paul say people need to do in order that they can believe (Rom 10:14)?

- A. Obey
- B. Hear
- C. Understand
- D. Repent

B:I:Rm:10

23. What is needed for people to preach so that others can be saved (Rom 10:15)?

- A. Preachers must go into all the world
- B. Preachers need to be anointed with the Holy Spirit
- C. Preachers must be sent
- D. Preachers must know the word of God

C:B:Rm:10

24. Whose feet does Paul, citing Isaiah, say are beautiful (Rom 10:15)?

- A. The feet of those who obey everything written in Scripture
- B. Those who heard the promises of God
- C. Those who bring the good news
- D. Those who have seen and proclaim Christ is risen

C:B:Rm:10

25. Who said, 'Lord who has believed our message' (Rom 10:16)?

- A. Joel
- B. Moses

C. Elijah

D. Isaiah

D:I:Rm:10

26. From what does faith come (Rom 10:17)?

A. From repentance from sin

B. From hearing the message

C. From seeing the truth

D. From trusting in the Lord Jesus

B:B:Rm:10

27. How is the message heard (Rom 10:17)?

A. Through the word of Christ

B. Through the promises of God

C. Through the words of Scripture

D. Through the work of the Spirit

A:I:Rm:10

28. With what Scripture does Paul answer the question 'did they not hear' (Rom 10:18)?

A. The words of Moses is preached until this day

B. Their voice has gone out into all the earth

C. God has revealed it from the heaven

D. Since the creation God's invisible qualities are seen

B:I:Rm:10

29. Who recorded in Scripture God's statement "I will make you envious by those who are not a nation' (Rom 10:19)?

A. David

B. Isaiah

- C. Moses
- D. Hosea

C:I:Rm:10

30. God said he would make Israel angry by what kind of nation (Rom 10:19)?

- A. An evil nation
- B. An uncircumcised nation
- C. A nation that does not have the law
- D. A nation that has no understanding

D:I:Rm:10

31. Who wrote 'I was found by those who did not seek me' (Rom 10:20)?

- A. David
- B. Moses
- C. Isaiah
- D. Hosea

C:I:Rm:10

32. To whom did Isaiah record that God revealed himself (Rom 10:20)?

- A. Those who did not know him
- B. Those who did not ask for him
- C. Those who did not know the law
- D. Those you have no understanding

B:I:Rm:10

33. To whom does Isaiah say that God was found (Rom 10:20)?

- A. By those who did not seek him
- B. By those who were not circumcised
- C. By those who were not his people

D. By those who confessed their sins

A:B:Rm:10

34. To whom does God say in Isaiah that he held out his hands (Rom 10:21)?

- A. A evil and adulterous people
- B. A disobedient and obstinate people
- C. A people who had turned away from him
- D. Those who rejected his law

B:B:Rm:10

Romans 11

1. Paul asks 'Did God reject _____ (Rom 11:1)

- A. His law
- B. His land
- C. His people
- D. His Son

C:B:Rm:11

2. Who does Paul claim he is a descendant of (Rom 11:1)?

- A. David
- B. Moses
- C. Jacob
- D. Abraham

D:B:Rm:11

3. Paul was from what tribe of Israel (Rom 11:1)?

- A. Judah
- B. Levi
- C. Benjamin
- D. Ephraim

C:B:Rm:11

4. Who appealed to God against Israel (Rom 11:2)?

- A. Isaiah
- B. Elijah
- C. Jeremiah
- D. Hosea

B:I:Rm:11

5. How are God's people that he did not reject described (Rom 11:2)?

- A. Those whom God foreknew
- B. Those whom God redeemed
- C. Those whom God justified
- D. Those whom God made holy

A:I:Rm:11

6. What does Paul note that Elijah did (Rom 11:2)?

- A. He cried out to the Lord for Israel
- B. He appealed to God against Israel
- C. He asked God for fire and rain
- D. He asked God to forgive Israel

B:I:Rm:11

7. Elijah accuses Israel of killing God's prophets and also _____ (Rom 11:3)

- A. Stopping the rain
- B. Letting them be defeated in battle
- C. Tearing down God's altars
- D. Serving other gods

C:B:Rm:11

8. What did Elijah accuse Israel of (Rom 11:3)?

- A. Rejecting him
- B. Banishing him
- C. Deceiving him
- D. Trying to kill him

D:B:Rm:11

9. What was God's answer to Elijah (Rom 11:4)?

- A. He had protected Elijah with the host of heaven
- B. He was sending Elijah to anoint Elisha as his friend
- C. He had reserved seven thousand who had not bowed to Baal
- D. He had foreknown all the evil that was designed against Elijah

C:B:Rm:11

10. God told Elijah he had reserved 7,000 who had not done what (Rom 11:4)?

- A. Prophesied by Baal
- B. Bowed the knee to Baal
- C. Sacrificed to Baal
- D. Rejected the way of the Lord

B:B:Rm:11

11. Who does Paul say were chosen by grace using Elijah as an example (Rom 11:5)?

- A. A remnant
- B. The elect
- C. Those called out
- D. The holy ones

A:B:Rm:11

12. Paul declares there is a remnant chosen by grace, so what could they not be chosen by (Rom 11:6)?

- A. Obedience
- B. Works
- C. The flesh
- D. Righteousness

B:B:Rm:11

13. If the remnant was chosen by works then what does Paul say would be the case (Rom 11:6)?

- A. Righteousness would no longer be righteousness
- B. Jesus would have died for nothing
- C. Grace would no longer be grace
- D. Forgiveness would no longer be by God's compassion

C:I:Rm:11

14. By what is the remnant chosen (Rom 11:5)?

- A. Mercy
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Repentance
- D. Grace

D:B:Rm:11

15. What did Israel not obtain (Rom 11:7)?

- A. What it worked for
- B. What it was promised by the law
- C. What it sought so earnestly for
- D. What it rebelled against in the wilderness

C:I:Rm:11

16. Who attained what Israel so earnestly sought for (Rom 11:7)?

- A. The body of Christ
- B. The elect
- C. The righteous
- D. The redeemed

B:B:Rm:11

17. What did God give those who were hardened (Rom 11:8)?

- A. A spirit of stupor
- B. A chasing after the wind
- C. A vanishing mist
- D. A heart of rock

A:I:Rm:11

18. How long did others who were hardened have eyes but could not see (Rom 11:8)?

- A. Until the coming of the Son
- B. Until this very day
- C. Until the last days
- D. Until the coming of the Spirit

B:I:Rm:11

19. David said that he wished their table would become _____ (Rom 11:9)?

- A. Broken
- B. Empty
- C. A trap
- D. A vapor

C:I:Rm:11

20. David said he wished their table become all of the following for those whose heart was hardened EXCEPT (Rom 11:9)

- A. A snare
- B. A stumbling block
- C. A retribution
- D. A pit

D:I:Rm:11

21. What did David wish for those whose hearts had been hardened (Rom 11:10)?

- A. Their backs would be broken
- B. They would be beaten with rods
- C. Their backs would be bent
- D. They would be covered with wounds

C:A:Rm:11

22. What has happened to the Gentiles because of their [Israel's] transgression (Rom 11:11)?

- A. Grace has come to them
- B. Salvation has come to them
- C. Redemption has come to them
- D. Forgiveness has come to them

B:B:Rm:11

23. Why has salvation come to the Gentiles (Rom 11:11)?

- A. To make Israel envious
- B. To correct Israel
- C. To show Israel the way of salvation
- D. To expand the kingdom beyond Israel

A:B:Rm:11

24. Why did salvation come to the Gentiles (Rom 11:11)?

- A. Because of Israel rebelled against God
- B. Because of Israel's transgression
- C. Because Israel's heart was hardened
- D. Because Israel killed the Lord of Glory

B:B:Rm:11

25. The transgression of Israel meant what for the world (Rom 11:12)?

- A. Forgiveness

- B. Redemption
- C. Riches
- D. Hope

C:I:Rm:11

26. Paul says he is what type of an apostle (Rom 11:13)?

- A. An apostle of God's grace
- B. An apostle saved by the blood of Jesus
- C. An apostle to all who believe
- D. An apostle to the Gentiles

D:B:Rm:11

27. What does Paul hope to arouse in his own people (Rom 11:14)?

- A. Grace
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Envy
- D. Anger

C:B:Rm:11

28. Paul suggests that Israel's rejection led to what results (Rom 11:15)?

- A. The repentance of those whom God foreknew
- B. The reconciliation of the world
- C. The redemption of the elect
- D. The forgiveness of all who believe

B:B:Rm:11

29. Paul imagines and describes Israel's acceptance as _____ (Rom 11:15)

- A. Life from the dead
- B. A tree bearing fruit

- C. Repentance and restoration
- D. Grace and forgiveness

A:B:Rm:11

30. What image does Paul use of Israel becoming holy (Rom 11:16)?

- A. A tree by rivers of flowing water
- B. Part of the dough offered as first fruits
- C. A fig tree bearing fruit for all to benefit from
- D. A spring providing water for the world

B:B:Rm:11

31. What image does Paul use of Israel becoming holy (Rom 11:16)?

- A. A tree by rivers of flowing water
- B. A fig tree bearing fruit for all to benefit from
- C. The root of a tree
- D. A spring providing water for the world

C:B:Rm:11

32. To what does Paul compare the Gentiles after Israel was broken off (Rom 11:17)?

- A. A rock that cannot be broken
- B. The sand which is beyond number
- C. A vineyard planted by the Lord
- D. An wild olive branch grafted in

D:B:Rm:11

33. What does Paul say we should not do in regard to the branches that were broken off (Rom 11:18)?

- A. Do not burn them
- B. Do not reject

- C. Do not boast
- D. Do not condemn

C:I:Rm:11

34. What does Paul say support the branches that have been grafted into the olive tree (Rom 11:18)?

- A. The fruit
- B. The root
- C. The soil
- D. The stock

B:B:Rm:11

35. What does Paul say some may improperly think (Rom 11:19)?

- A. They were broken off so that I could be grafted in
- B. I am a better branch than the original branch
- C. My righteousness exceeded the original branches
- D. The original branch needed to be pruned

A:I:Rm:11

36. Why were the original branches broken off of the olive tree (Rom 11:20)?

- A. Because of wickedness
- B. Because of unbelief
- C. Because of breaking the covenant
- D. Because they denied the power of God

B:B:Rm:11

37. As the grafted in branches by what do we stand (Rom 11:20)?

- A. Obedience
- B. Righteousness of Christ

C. Faith

D. Love

C:B:Rm:11

38. What did God not spare (Rom 11:21)?

A. The root

B. The stock of Israel

C. The fruit

D. The natural branches

D:B:Rm:11

39. Upon whom is God's sternness (Rom 11:22)?

A. To those producing rotten fruit

B. To those who turned away

C. To those who fell

D. To the useless branches

C:I:Rm:11

40. On what is the kindness of God contingent to us (Rom 11:22)?

A. That we accept his rule

B. That we continue in his kindness

C. That we continue to believe

D. That we continue to walk in his ways

B:I:Rm:11

41. If we do not continue in God's kindness what will happen (Rom 11:22)?

A. We will be cut off

B. We will be burned

C. We will die

D. We will be cast into outer darkness

A:B:Rm:11

42. What will happen if the Jews do not persist in unbelief (Rom 11:23)?

- A. They will be saved
- B. They will be grafted back in
- C. They will produce much fruit
- D. They will be plucked from the fire

B:B:Rm:11

43. What were we cut out of (Rom 11:24)?

- A. A stock of belief
- B. A root of righteousness
- C. A wild olive tree
- D. A rock

C:B:Rm:11

44. How long has Israel experienced a hardening for (Rom 11:25)?

- A. Until they turn back to the Lord
- B. Until they confess their sins
- C. Until the Lord comes again
- D. Until the number of Gentiles has come in

D:B:Rm:11

45. What does Paul label of mystery (Rom 11:25)?

- A. The Gentiles will replace Israel because of their faith
- B. Israel will look on their Savior whom they have pierced
- C. Israel will be hardened until the full number of Gentiles has come in
- D. Israel will in the end times turn back to the Lord

C:B:Rm:11

46. Who does Paul say will all be saved (Rom 11:26)?

- A. The Gentiles
- B. Israel
- C. The elect
- D. The redeemed

B:B:Rm:11

47. Where will the deliverer come from (Rom 11:26)?

- A. Zion
- B. Heaven
- C. The sky
- D. Bethlehem

A:B:Rm:11

48. What will the deliverer do (Rom 11:26)?

- A. Will call a people to himself
- B. Will turn godlessness away from Jacob
- C. Will turn Israel to seek the face of God
- D. Will guide the elect from all nations to Jerusalem

B:I:Rm:11

49. What is God's covenant with Israel (Rom 11:27)?

- A. When he comes for them in glory
- B. When he redeems them
- C. When he takes away their sin
- D. When he gathers them from all nations

C:I:Rm:11

50. What is Israel as far as election is concerned (Rom 11:28)?

- A. They are forgiven because of their faith
- B. They are accursed so that the Gentiles may come in
- C. They are guides to the Gentiles
- D. They are loved on account of the patriarchs

D:I:Rm:11

51. What are the Israelites to the Gentiles as far as the gospel is concerned (Rom 11:28)?

- A. Brothers and sisters
- B. A kingdom of priests
- C. Enemies
- D. Friends

C:I:Rm:11

52. Who does Paul say has received mercy (Rom 11:30)?

- A. You who were
- B. You who were disobedient to God
- C. You who were uncircumcised
- D. You who have broken the covenant

B:B:Rm:11

53. What does Paul say are irrevocable (Rom 11:29)?

- A. God's gifts and call
- B. God's mercy and compassion
- C. God's words and deeds
- D. God's promises

A:B:Rm:11

54. As a result of what have they [the Romans] now received mercy (Rom 11:30)?

- A. On the basis of God's grace
- B. On the basis of Israel's disobedience
- C. On the basis of their repentance
- D. On the basis of Abraham's faith

B:B:Rm:11

55. As a result of what do those who are now disobedient receive God's mercy (Rom 11:31)?

- A. As a result of God's unfailing grace
- B. As a result of their repentance
- C. As a result of God's mercy to you
- D. As a result of their faith toward God

C:I:Rm:11

56. What has God done so that he may have mercy on them all (Rom 11:32)?

- A. Opened the doors of heaven
- B. Forgiven all their sin
- C. Turned their hearts so that they might believe
- D. Bound all people over to disobedience

D:B:Rm:11

57. Why has God bound all people over to disobedience (Rom 11:32)?

- A. So that all would believe on the Son of his love
- B. So that the whole world might be saved
- C. So that he may have mercy on them all
- D. So that all would turn to him

C:B:Rm:11

58. What depth impresses Paul (Rom 11:33)?

- A. The mercy and grace of God

- B. The wisdom and knowledge of God
- C. The faithfulness and sovereignty of God
- D. The promises and fulfillment of the word of God

B:B:Rm:11

59. What does Paul see as unsearchable (Rom 11:33)?

- A. God's grace
- B. God's faithfulness
- C. God's judgments
- D. God's election

C:B:Rm:11

60. What has no one ever done to God that he should repay (Rom 11:35)?

- A. Lent
- B. Obeyed
- C. Worked for
- D. Given

D:I:Rm:11

61. Paul says all things are _____ EXCEPT (Rom 11:36)

- A. From God
- B. Through God
- C. For God
- D. To God

C:A:Rm:11

62. What does Paul ascribe to God forever (Rom 11:36)?

- A. Power
- B. Glory

- C. Praise
- D. Worship

B:B:Rm:11

63. With what word does Paul end his doxology (Rom 11:36)?

- A. Amen
- B. Hallelujah
- C. Maranatha
- D. God is great

A:B:Rm:11

Romans 12

1. On the basis of what does Paul urge them as brothers and sisters (Rom 12:1)?

- A. On the basis of God's righteousness
- B. On the basis of God's holiness
- C. On the basis of God's mercy
- D. On the basis of God's love

C:B:Rm:12

2. What does Paul urge them to offer their bodies as (Rom 12:1)?

- A. Olive trees
- B. Living sacrifices
- C. Sheep for the slaughter
- D. Priests of the Most High

B:B:Rm:12

3. What will their bodies that are living sacrifices be to God (Rom 12:1)?

- A. Holy and pleasing
- B. Righteous and pure
- C. Perfect and complete in Christ
- D. The temple

A:B:Rm:12

4. How does Paul describe offering their bodies as living sacrifices (Rom 12:1)?

- A. A perfect redemption
- B. Their spiritual act of worship
- C. Their spiritual tithe at the temple
- D. Their gift above all

B:B:Rm:12

5. To what does Paul tell them not to conform (Rom 12:2)?

- A. The lust of their flesh
- B. The ways of the religious leaders
- C. The pattern of this world
- D. The mold of the evil one

C:B:Rm:12

6. Instead of conforming, how does Paul tell them to be transformed (Rom 12:2)?

- A. Remaining in Christ
- B. Giving up their own way of life
- C. By becoming holy as God is holy
- D. By the renewing of their minds

D:B:Rm:12

7. Paul modifies the will of God in all of the following ways EXCEPT (Rom 12:2)

- A. Good will
- B. Pleasing will
- C. Righteous will
- D. Perfect

C:I:Rm:12

8. How does Paul tell them they are not to think about themselves (Rom 12:3)?

- A. For the desires of their own hearts
- B. More highly than they ought to
- C. In comparison with others
- D. For selfish ends

B:B:Rm:12

9. How does Paul tell them they are to think about themselves (Rom 12:3)?

- A. With sober judgment
- B. With Christ as their model
- C. With thankfulness for God's mercy
- D. In accordance to their faith in Christ

A:B:Rm:12

10. In accordance to what should they think about themselves (Rom 12:3)?

- A. With the mercy of God as their guide
- B. With the measure of faith God has given them
- C. With the forgiveness they have in Jesus Christ
- D. With the righteousness they have in Christ Jesus

B:B:Rm:12

11. What does Paul say each of our bodies have (Rom 12:4)?

- A. A head and heart
- B. Eyes and ears
- C. Many members
- D. Lustful desires

C:B:Rm:12

12. In Christ, what do many form (Rom 12:5)?

- A. One church
- B. A complete picture
- C. One tree
- D. One body

D:B:Rm:12

13. To what does each member of the body belong (Rom 12:5)?

- A. To it's owner
- B. To the head
- C. To all the others
- D. To the master

C:B:Rm:12

14. As members of the body, what does each of us have that is different (Rom 12:6)?

- A. Different levels of faith
- B. Different gifts
- C. Different talents
- D. Different connections

B:B:Rm:12

15. How should a person's gift be used (Rom 12:6)?

- A. According to their faith
- B. According to the grace they have received
- C. According to the needs of others
- D. According to mercy and kindness

A:B:Rm:12

16. Paul lists all of the following as gifts given to the various members of the body EXCEPT (Rom 12:6ff)?

- A. Prophesying
- B. Service
- C. Teaching
- D. Encouraging
- E. Leadership

B:I:Rm:12

17. If a person's gift is in the area of contributing then how should they administer that gift (Rom 12:8)?

- A. Frugally
- B. To all
- C. Generously
- D. According to a tithe

C:B:Rm:12

18. If a person's gift is leadership, what should they do with it (Rom 12:8)?

- A. Lead like a servant
- B. Serve like Christ
- C. Govern righteously
- D. Govern diligently

D:B:Rm:12

19. If a person's gift is showing mercy, how should they administer that gift (Rom 12:8)?

- A. Generously
- B. Fairly
- C. Cheerfully
- D. Graciously

C:I:Rm:12

20. What must love be (Rom 12:9)?

- A. Self-sacrificing
- B. Sincere
- C. Kind
- D. Forgiving

B:I:Rm:12

21. What are they to hate (Rom 12:9)?

- A. Evil
- B. Malice
- C. Wickedness
- D. Unrighteousness

A:B:Rm:12

22. What are they to do to what is good (Rom 12:9)?

- A. Follow it
- B. Cling to it
- C. Support it
- D. Pursue it

B:I:Rm:12

23. How should we treat one another (Rom 12:10)?

- A. With kindness
- B. With gentleness
- C. With honor
- D. With compassion

C:B:Rm:12

24. What should they never be lacking in (Rom 12:11)?

- A. Love
- B. Forgiveness
- C. Compassion
- D. Zeal

D:B:Rm:12

25. With whom should they rejoice (Rom 12:15)?

- A. All people
- B. The righteous
- C. Those who rejoice
- D. Those who believe in Jesus

C:B:Rm:12

26. With whom should they mourn (Rom 12:15)?

- A. Those who are despondent
- B. Those who mourn
- C. Those who suffer
- D. Those who have a loss

B:B:Rm:12

27. Paul tells them they should keep their spiritual fervor meaning _____ (Rom 12:11)

- A. Serving the Lord
- B. Walking in the ways of Christ
- C. Listening to the Spirit
- D. Preaching the gospel

A:I:Rm:12

28. In what should they be joyful (Rom 12:12)?

- A. Love
- B. Hope
- C. Blessing
- D. God's grace

B:I:Rm:12

29. What should they be in affliction (Rom 12:12)?

- A. Hopeful

- B. Rejoicing
- C. Patient
- D. Accepting

C:B:Rm:12

30. In what should the Romans be faithful (Rom 12:13)?

- A. Preaching the word
- B. Obedience to the gospel
- C. Paul
- D. Prayer

D:B:Rm:12

31. With whom should the Romans share (Rom 12:13)?

- A. Their own families
- B. Those who have nothing
- C. God's people who are in need
- D. All humankind

C:B:Rm:12

32. Who does Paul tell the Romans to bless (Rom 12:14)?

- A. The righteous
- B. Those that persecute them
- C. Those who have little
- D. All who follow the steps of Jesus

B:B:Rm:12

33. How should we live with one another (Rom 12:16)?

- A. In harmony
- B. In love

- C. With respect
- D. In the Spirit

A:B:Rm:12

34. With whom should the Romans be willing to associate (Rom 12:16)?

- A. Those with whom they disagree
- B. People of low position
- C. All people
- D. Caesar's household

B:B:Rm:12

35. What does Paul tell the Romans not to be (Rom 12:16)?

- A. Jealous
- B. Angry
- C. Conceited
- D. Unrighteous

C:I:Rm:12

36. How should they not repay anyone for the evil they have done (Rom 12:17)?

- A. With harshness
- B. With rudeness
- C. With meanness
- D. With evil

D:I:Rm:12

37. What does Paul exhort the Romans to do (Rom 12:17)?

- A. That which is wise
- B. Preach the gospel to all the nations
- C. What is right in the eyes of everybody

- D. All goodness

C:I:Rm:12

38. How should the Romans live with everyone (Rom 12:18)?

- A. In love
- B. At peace
- C. In righteousness
- D. In holiness

B:B:Rm:12

39. For what should the Romans leave room (Rom 12:19)?

- A. God's wrath
- B. Time to heal wounds
- C. Repentance
- D. Forgiveness

A:B:Rm:12

40. What should the Romans not do (Rom 12:19)?

- A. Give up hope
- B. Take revenge
- C. Participate in evil
- D. Run after idols

B:B:Rm:12

41. Who said 'I will repay' (Rom 12:19)?

- A. Paul
- B. Jesus
- C. God
- D. The devil

C:B:Rm:12

42. What should the Romans do to the enemy who is hungry (Rom 12:20)?

- A. Let them starve
- B. Let them work for them
- C. Feed them
- D. Offer them a place to stay

C:I:Rm:12

43. To whom should the Romans give something to drink (Rom 12:20)?

- A. A brother or sister who is thirsty
- B. An enemy who is thirsty
- C. To those without water
- D. To the servants of Christ

B:B:Rm:12

44. What does a believer do by giving drink to an enemy who is thirsty (Rom 12:20)?

- A. Pokes a stick in their eye
- B. Follows in the footsteps of Jesus
- C. Heaps burning coals on their heads
- D. Cause them to envy righteousness

C:B:Rm:12

45. By what should the Romans not be overcome (Rom 12:21)?

- A. Wickedness
- B. Unrighteousness
- C. Jealousy
- D. Evil

D:B:Rm:12

46. With what does one overcome evil (Rom 12:21)?

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

B:B:Rm:12

Romans 13

1. To whom does Paul say everyone must submit (Rom 13:1)?

- A. The bishops
- B. The law
- C. Governing authorities
- D. Apostles

C:B:Rm:13

2. Who has established the governing authorities (Rom 13:1)?

- A. The people
- B. The rulers
- C. Military might
- D. God

D:B:Rm:13

3. What should not be done in relation to ruling authorities (Rom 13:2)?

- A. Rebel against
- B. Undermine
- C. Speak ill of
- D. Reject their rule

A:B:Rm:13

4. If someone rebels against the authorities, what will happen to them (Rom 13:2)?

- A. They will flee from one town to the next
- B. They will bring judgment on themselves
- C. They will be banished by those authorities
- D. They will be blessed by God for standing up for what they believe in

B:B:Rm:13

5. What are rulers not to those who do right (Rom 13:3)?

- A. Judges
- B. Untrustworthy
- C. A terror
- D. Treacherous

C:B:Rm:13

6. What will be the rulers' response if they do what is right (Rom 13:3)?

- A. They will take advantage of them
- B. They will pursue them
- C. They will persecute them anyway
- D. They will commend them

D:B:Rm:13

7. What title does Paul give to rulers doing good (Rom 13:4)?

- A. Brothers in Christ
- B. Guides for the ignorant
- C. Servants of God
- D. The powers that be

C:B:Rm:13

8. What will be one's relation to governing authorities, if one does wrong (Rom 13:4)?

- A. Anger
- B. Fear
- C. Shame
- D. Envy

B:B:Rm:13

9. What is the governing authority to do with what is wrong (Rom 13:4)?

- A. Bring punishment
- B. Bring justice
- C. Overlook faults
- D. Seek a judgment

A:B:Rm:13

10. What does Paul exhort the Romans to do to authorities (Rom 13:5)?

- A. Put up with them
- B. Submit to them
- C. Keep away from them
- D. Support them

B:B:Rm:13

11. Besides punishment, what other basis does Paul cite for submitting to authorities (Rom 13:5)?

- A. Because of the law
- B. Because of their reputation in the community
- C. Because of their conscience
- D. Because it is pleasing to God

C:B:Rm:13

12. What does Paul tell the Romans to do because the authorities are God's servants (Rom 13:6)?

- A. Seek to please them
- B. Obey them
- C. Listen to them
- D. Pay taxes to them

D:B:Rm:13

13. What should the Romans give to everyone (Rom 13:7)?

- A. Joy
- B. Love
- C. What they owe
- D. Their fair share

C:B:Rm:13

14. What should the Romans give to everyone (Rom 13:7)?

- A. Joy
- B. Respect
- C. Love
- D. Their fair share

B:I:Rm:13

15. Paul said all of the following if owed are to be given to authorities EXCEPT (Rom 13:7)

- A. Honor
- B. Worship
- C. Respect
- D. Taxes
- E. Revenue

B:I:Rm:13

16. What should not be left outstanding (Rom 13:8)?

- A. Debt
- B. Anger
- C. Kindness
- D. Righteousness

A:B:Rm:13

17. Who has fulfilled the law (Rom 13:8)?

- A. Whoever submits to Christ
- B. Whoever forgives others
- C. Whoever loves others
- D. Whoever believes in Jesus

C:B:Rm:13

18. The commandment 'Do not murder' is summed up in what commandment (Rom 13:9)?

- A. Do unto others what you would have them do to you
- B. Forgive everyone who has sinned against you
- C. Do not reject anyone
- D. Love your neighbor as yourself

D:B:Rm:13

19. What is the fulfillment of the law (Rom 13:10)?

- A. Obedience
- B. Righteousness
- C. Love
- D. Mercy

C:B:Rm:13

20. What does love do (Rom 13:10)?

- A. Is kind to its neighbor
- B. No harm to its neighbor
- C. Accepts all and hates no one
- D. Does not speak in anger

B:B:Rm:13

21. Paul lists all of the following commands as fulfilled in the law EXCEPT (Rom 13:9)?

- A. Do not lie
- B. Do not commit adultery
- C. Do not murder
- D. Do not steal
- E. Do not covet

A:A:Rm:13

22. What hour does Paul say has come (Rom 13:11)?

- A. To see that the Day of the Lord has come
- B. For you to wake up from your slumber
- C. For you to set your face to follow the Lord
- D. For you to look up for your redemption draws near

B:I:Rm:13

23. Why does Paul tell them to wake up from their slumber (Rom 13:11)?

- A. Because those sleeping cannot see the works of God happening at Rome
- B. Because evil is seeking to sweep away all the works of God
- C. Because their salvation is nearer now than when they first believed
- D. Because the Day of the Lord comes like a thief in the night

C:B:Rm:13

24. What does Paul say is almost here (Rom 13:12)?

- A. The morning
- B. The night
- C. The darkness
- D. The day

D:I:Rm:13

25. Because the day is almost here, what does Paul say should be done (Rom 13:12)?

- A. Fill our hearts with love
- B. Put off the works of the flesh
- C. Put aside the deeds of darkness
- D. Put on the righteousness of Christ

C:B:Rm:13

26. Paul says because it is day he lists all of the following as things that should not be done EXCEPT (Rom 13:13)

- A. Not in orgies
- B. Not in slander
- C. Not in drunkenness
- D. Not in sexual immorality
- E. Not in dissension

B:B:Rm:13

27. With what does Paul tell them to be clothed (Rom 13:14)?

- A. The Lord Jesus Christ
- B. With righteousness
- C. With holiness
- D. With love

A:B:Rm:13

28. What does Paul tell them they should not think about (Rom 13:14)?

- A. How to expose the deeds of darkness
- B. How to gratify the desires of the sinful nature
- C. How to fulfill the lusts of the flesh
- D. The riches of this world

B:B:Rm:13

Romans 14

1. Who does Paul say should be accepted (Rom 14:1)?

- A. All people
- B. The one who is oppressed
- C. The one whose faith is weak
- D. The one who has suffered for their faith

C:B:Rm:14

2. On what does Paul say the Romans should not pass judgment (Rom 14:1)?

- A. On the law and its interpretation
- B. On another's faith
- C. On issues of unbelief
- D. On disputable matters

D:B:Rm:14

3. What difference does Paul cite as disputable matters (Rom 14:2)?

- A. Whether one is circumcised or not
- B. Whether one should offer sacrifices to foreign gods or not
- C. A person eating everything versus a person eating only vegetables
- D. A person serving Christ but also involved in serving the provincial governor

C:B:Rm:14

4. On whom should a person that eats everything not look down on (Rom 14:3)?

- A. One who eats meat with blood in it
- B. One who does not eat everything
- C. One who eats only meats approved by the law
- D. One who eats meat sacrificed to idols

B:B:Rm:14

5. What should the person who does not eat everything not do (Rom 14:3)?

- A. Condemn ones that eat everything
- B. Condemn those who eat meat
- C. Condemn those who follow the Mosaic law
- D. Fail to forgive those who eat meat offered to idols

A:B:Rm:14

6. Why is the one who does not eat everything not to condemn those who do (Rom 14:4)?

- A. Who can condemn another over merely eating food
- B. Who are they to judge someone else's servant
- C. Who has given them that authority
- D. Because it is only their own personal preference

B:B:Rm:14

7. What will the Lord do for the one who eats everything (Rom 14:4)?

- A. Forgive them
- B. Give them food
- C. Make them stand
- D. Call them to account

C:I:Rm:14

8. What does one person consider more sacred than another (Rom 14:5)?

- A. The temple
- B. A mountain
- C. A book
- D. One day

D:B:Rm:14

9. What advice does Paul give to those considering one day as special or every day alike (Rom 14:5)?

- A. Each one must accept the other person whether they agree or not
- B. Each one must submit to what the Scripture says
- C. Each one should be fully convinced in his own mind
- D. Each one must pray to the Lord about it

C:B:Rm:14

10. What two things do both the person who eats meat and the person doesn't do (Rom 14:6)?

- A. Knows why they do what they do and forgives others
- B. Eats to the Lord and is thankful to God
- C. Believes it is right and is generous towards others
- D. Believes in God and accepts others

B:B:Rm:14

11. How does Paul say none of us live or die (Rom 14:7)?

- A. Alone
- B. Righteous
- C. Perfect
- D. Wealthy

A:I:Rm:14

12. What does Paul say we do whether we live or die (Rom 14:8)?

- A. Breath
- B. Belong to the Lord
- C. Worship the Lord
- D. Believe in God

B:B:Rm:14

13. What did Christ do for both the dead and living (Rom 14:9)?

- A. He was born and died
- B. He was a sinless and unblemished sacrifice
- C. He died and returned to life
- D. He lived and died

C:B:Rm:14

14. Because Christ died and returned to life what position did he attain (Rom 14:9)?

- A. Son of the Most High
- B. The ruler of heaven and earth
- C. The king of all ages
- D. Lord of both the living and the dead

D:B:Rm:14

15. Why does Paul say we should not look down on others (Rom 14:10)?

- A. Because we also have been forgiven much
- B. Because we are not the Lord and master of all
- C. Because we will stand before God's judgment seat
- D. Because we are all servants to the same master

C:B:Rm:14

16. Because we all will stand before God's judgment seat what should we not do (Rom 14:10)?

- A. Sin
- B. Look down on others
- C. Remain unforgiving
- D. Refuse to show mercy

B:B:Rm:14

17. Where will all stand (Rom 14:10)?

- A. Before the God's judgment seat
- B. Before our Maker
- C. Before the whole world
- D. Before the apostles and prophets

A:B:Rm:14

18. What will happen as surely as the Lord lives (Rom 14:11)?

- A. Justice will flow like a river
- B. Every knee will bow before him
- C. All eyes will see their Maker
- D. Every eye will look upon the one who died

B:I:Rm:14

19. What will happen as surely as the Lord lives (Rom 14:11)?

- A. Justice will flow like a river
- B. All eyes will see their Maker
- C. Every tongue will confess to God
- D. Every eye will look upon the one who died

B:I:Rm:14

20. What does Paul say each of us will do (Rom 14:12)?

- A. Die in due time
- B. Cast our crowns at the feet of Christ
- C. Give an account to God
- D. Receive the grace of God

C:B:Rm:14

21. What should we stop doing to one another (Rom 14:13)?

- A. Withhold our compassion

- B. Covet and envy another
- C. Slander
- D. Pass judgment on one another

D:B:Rm:14

22. What should we make up our mind not do to a brother or sister (Rom 14:13)?

- A. Become envious of them
- B. Cause them to eat something that violates their conscience
- C. Put a stumbling block in their way
- D. Set a trap for their feet

C:B:Rm:14

23. Of what is Paul fully convinced (Rom 14:14)?

- A. His belief in God
- B. No food is unclean
- C. Every day is the same before the Lord
- D. Circumcision profits little

B:B:Rm:14

24. To whom is some food unclean (rom 14:14)?

- A. To the one who regards it as unclean
- B. To the one who is weak in faith
- C. To the one who judges others
- D. To the one who seeking to follow Christ

A:I:Rm:14

25. What does Paul say we should not do by our eating (Rom 14:15)?

- A. Cause another to go hungry
- B. Destroy someone by our eating

- C. Take the food of others
- D. Exclude others from participating

B:B:Rm:14

26. Whom should we not destroy by our eating (Rom 14:15)?

- A. Jews or Gentiles
- B. One who is poor and in need
- C. A brother or sister for whom Christ died
- D. A believer who must stand before the judgment seat of Christ

C:B:Rm:14

27. What should we not allow to happen to what we consider good (Rom 14:16)?

- A. To be defiled by envy
- B. To be used as a weapon to harm others
- C. To be rejected
- D. To be spoken of as evil

D:B:Rm:14

28. What does Paul say the kingdom of God is about (Rom 14:17)?

- A. Forgiveness
- B. Love
- C. Righteousness
- D. Grace

C:B:Rm:14

29. What does Paul say the kingdom of God is not about (Rom 14:17)?

- A. Envy and jealousy
- B. Eating and drinking
- C. Marriage and celibacy

- D. Good and evil

B:B:Rm:14

30. Paul says the kingdom of God is about all of the following EXCEPT (Rom 14:17)

- A. Holiness
- B. Joy
- C. Peace
- D. Righteousness

A:I:Rm:14

31. In what does Paul see righteousness, peace and joy (Rom 14:17)?

- A. In Christ
- B. In the Holy Spirit
- C. In the Father
- D. In the family of Christ

B:I:Rm:14

32. What is the result of anyone serving Christ in righteous, peace and joy (Rom 14:18)?

- A. Beloved by the Father
- B. One in the Spirit
- C. Pleasing to God
- D. Chosen by God

C:I:Rm:14

33. One who serves Christ is one who _____ (Rom 14:18)

- A. Receives grace from God
- B. Is accepted in the Beloved
- C. Righteous before God
- D. Is pleasing to God

D:B:Rm:14

34. What does Paul say we should make every effort to do (Rom 14:19)?

- A. What unites
- B. What promotes love
- C. What leads to peace
- D. What will produce righteousness

C:B:Rm:14

35. What does Paul say we should make every effort to do (Rom 14:19)?

- A. What unites
- B. What leads to mutual edification
- C. What promotes love
- D. What will produce righteousness

B:B:Rm:14

36. What does Paul say should not be destroyed for food (Rom 14:20)?

- A. The work of God
- B. The kingdom of God
- C. The church
- D. The family of Christ

A:B:Rm:14

37. What is wrong for a person to eat (Rom 14:20)?

- A. Food that is unclean
- B. Anything that causes someone else to stumble
- C. Anything that has been offered up to idols
- D. Wine and beer which lead to debauchery

B:B:Rm:14

38. What two things does Paul object to eating if it causes a brother or sister to fall (Rom 14:21)?

- A. Wheat and barley
- B. Clean and unclean foods
- C. Meat and wine
- D. Vegetables and meat

C:B:Rm:14

39. What should be done with things a person may believe about eating meat and drinking wine (Rom 14:22)?

- A. It should be agreed on by the community of faith
- B. It should be kept in one's heart
- C. It should never be a grounds of dissension
- D. It should be kept between oneself and God

D:B:Rm:14

40. Who does Paul say is a blessed person (Rom 14:22)?

- A. One who meditates on the law day and night
- B. One who is saved by faith and not the works of the law
- C. One who does not condemn themselves in what they approve
- D. One who walks in the footsteps of Jesus

C:B:Rm:14

41. Who is condemned if they eat (Rom 14:23)?

- A. Those who eat in front of the poor
- B. One who has doubts
- C. One causing a friend to stumble
- D. One who eats before thanking God

B:B:Rm:14

42. What is sin (Rom 14:23)?

- A. Everything that does not come from faith
- B. Everything that does not build up the household of faith
- C. Everything that is for self without concern for others
- D. That which is against the law of God

A:B:Rm:14

Romans 15

1. What does Paul say we should bear with (Rom 15:1)?

- A. The burdens of others
- B. Those with differing opinions
- C. The failings of the weak
- D. The weaknesses of humans

C:B:Rm:15

2. Whom does Paul say we should not please (Rom 15:1)?

- A. Other people
- B. The governmental authorities
- C. The elders
- D. Ourselves

D:B:Rm:15

3. Why should we seek to please our neighbors (Rom 15:2)?

- A. To bring them into the kingdom
- B. For their good
- C. For their acceptance of the gospel
- D. In order to bless their heart

B:B:Rm:15

4. What should we do for our neighbors for their good (Rom 15:2)?

- A. Please them
- B. Praise them
- C. Serve them
- D. Rebuke them

A:B:Rm:15

5. What did Christ not do (Rom 15:3)?

- A. Offer himself up
- B. Please himself
- C. Sacrifice himself
- D. Praise himself

B:B:Rm:15

6. What does Paul say was written about Christ (Rom 15:3)?

- A. He is the Son of David who will rule over Israel forever
- B. He will dash them to pieces like a potter's vessel
- C. The insults of those who insult you have fallen on me
- D. He will be led like a lamb to the slaughter

C:I:Rm:15

7. Why were things written in the past (Rom 15:4)?

- A. To enlighten us
- B. To inform us
- C. To save us
- D. To teach us

D:I:Rm:15

8. Through what does Paul say they should have hope (Rom 15:4)?

- A. Through the promise of Christ's return in glory
- B. Through the faithfulness of God as seen in the suffering of Christ
- C. Through endurance and the encouragement of the Scriptures
- D. Through the promises and commands of the Lord

C:B:Rm:15

9. What does Paul say we should have through the endurance and encouragement of the Scriptures (Rom 15:4)?

- A. Righteousness
- B. Hope
- C. Forgiveness
- D. The grace of Christ

B:B:Rm:15

10. What two things does Paul point to as given by God (Rom 15:5)?

- A. Endurance and encouragement
- B. Righteousness and grace
- C. Hope and patience
- D. Love and forgiveness

A:I:Rm:15

11. What kind of spirit does Paul request from God for the followers of Jesus (Rom 15:5)?

- A. A spirit of meekness
- B. A spirit of unity
- C. A spirit of hope
- D. A spirit of discernment

B:B:Rm:15

12. Why does Paul pray for a spirit of unity for those who follow Jesus (Rom 15:6)?

- A. So that all the world might become one
- B. So that there would be no dissension among them
- C. So that they may glorify God
- D. So that they might learn to love each other

C:B:Rm:15

13. With what does Paul want them to glorify the God and Father of the Lord Jesus Christ (Rom 15:6)?

- A. With heart and soul
- B. With heart and mind
- C. With hand and heart
- D. With mouth and heart

D:I:Rm:15

14. What does Paul want them to do to one another (Rom 15:7)?

- A. Love
- B. Encourage
- C. Accept
- D. Build up

C:I:Rm:15

15. Why does Paul want them to accept one another (Rom 15:7)?

- A. In order that they might be encouraged
- B. In order to bring praise to God
- C. In order that there might be no slander among them
- D. So that all would see their good works

B:B:Rm:15

16. Why did Christ become a servant to the Jews (Rom 15:8)?

- A. To confirm the promises made to the patriarchs
- B. To fulfill the covenant made with David
- C. To win their hearts and bring them back to God
- D. To show them the way to the mercy of God

A:B:Rm:15

17. Why did Christ become a servant to the Jews (Rom 15:8)?

- A. So that God mercy might be given to the Jews
- B. So that the Gentiles may glorify God
- C. So that the Jews may glorify God
- D. So that the Jews may be brought to repentance

B:B:Rm:15

18. Why did Paul say the Gentiles would glorify God (Rom 15:9)?

- A. For his justice
- B. For his grace
- C. For his mercy
- D. For his righteousness

C:I:Rm:15

19. To what will the Psalmist sing hymns (Rom 15:9)?

- A. To God's faithfulness
- B. To the temple
- C. To the Son
- D. To God's name

D:I:Rm:15

20. Where will the Psalmist praise God (Rom 15:9)?

- A. Among the nations
- B. Among the Jews scattered abroad
- C. Among the Gentiles
- D. Among all the residents of the world

C:B:Rm:15

21. Who were the Gentiles to rejoice with (Rom 15:10)?

- A. With Judah and Ephraim
- B. With God's people
- C. With the circumcised
- D. With the servants of the Lord

B:B:Rm:15

22. Who is to sing praises to God (Rom 15:11)?

- A. All you peoples
- B. All you children of Abraham
- C. All you who love the Lord
- D. All you who have found refuge in God

A:B:Rm:15

23. What does Isaiah say will spring up (Rom 15:12)?

- A. A seed of Jacob
- B. A Root of Jesse
- C. A Son of David
- D. An olive branch of Judah

B:B:Rm:15

24. Who said "the Root of Jesse will spring up" (Rom 15:12)?

- A. Jeremiah
- B. Hosea
- C. Isaiah
- D. David

C:I:Rm:15

25. What does Isaiah say the one who will arise will do (Rom 15:12)?

- A. Give his life a ransom for many

- B. Call all nations unto himself
- C. Redeem the remnant of Israel
- D. Rule over the nations

D:B:Rm:15

26. What does Paul pray the God of hope would fill them (Rom 15:13)?

- A. With all contentment
- B. With all love in the Holy Spirit
- C. With all joy and peace
- D. With all grace and truth

C:I:Rm:15

27. What does Paul pray that they may overflow with (Rom 15:13)?

- A. The grace and truth of our Lord and savior
- B. Hope by the power of the Holy Spirit
- C. Joy in the Lord
- D. Confidence in the Lord of heaven and earth

B:B:Rm:15

28. Paul is convinced of all of the following about the Romans EXCEPT (Rom 15:14)

- A. They have the gifts of the Holy Spirit
- B. They are full of goodness
- C. They are complete in knowledge
- D. They are competent to instruct one another

A:I:Rm:15

29. What grace of God was given to Paul (Rom 15:15)?

- A. To be a minister of Jesus Christ to the Jews
- B. To be a minister of Jesus Christ to the Gentiles

- C. To be a minister of Jesus Christ to all people everywhere
- D. To preach repentance and turning to Christ in faith

B:B:Rm:15

30. What duty did Paul see his proclaiming the gospel of God as (Rom 15:16)?

- A. A prophetic duty
- B. A covenantal duty
- C. A priestly duty
- D. A believer's duty

C:I:Rm:15

31. Paul proclaimed the gospel so that the Gentiles might become _____ (Rom 15:16)

- A. A remnant for the Lord
- B. Ministers of the gospel of Christ
- C. Members of the household of faith
- D. An offering acceptable to God

D:B:Rm:15

32. By what were the Gentiles sanctified (Rom 15:16)?

- A. The righteousness of God
- B. The blood of Jesus
- C. The Holy Spirit
- D. By faith

C:I:Rm:15

33. In what does Paul glory in Christ Jesus (Rom 15:17)?

- A. In his ministering to those in need
- B. In his service to God
- C. In God's grace given to all

D. In all things

B:I:Rm:15

34. What did Paul lead the Gentiles to (Rom 15:18)?

- A. To obey God
- B. To the gospel
- C. To repentance
- D. To the grace of Christ Jesus

A:B:Rm:15

35. By what had Paul gotten the Gentiles to obey God (Rom 15:19)?

- A. By preaching the gospel
- B. By signs and miracles
- C. By proclaiming the Scriptures
- D. By the grace of Jesus

B:B:Rm:15

36. Through what had Paul gotten the Gentiles to obey God (Rom 15:19)?

- A. Through the power of the gospel
- B. Through the power of the resurrection of Christ
- C. Through the power of the Spirit
- D. Through the power of the community of believers

C:B:Rm:15

37. What had always been Paul's ambition (Rom 15:20)?

- A. To proclaim the gospel to all
- B. To preach the gospel where Christ was not known
- C. To proclaim the righteousness of God through the resurrection of Christ
- D. To lead the Gentiles to repentance and faith in Christ

B:B:Rm:15

38. What did Paul not want to build on (Rom 15:20)?

- A. Sand
- B. The root of the olive tree
- C. Someone else's foundation
- D. Another cornerstone than Christ

C:B:Rm:15

39. Citing Isaiah, Paul says who will see (Rom 15:21)?

- A. None
- B. All
- C. Those who were not told about him
- D. Those who believe in the suffering servant

C:I:Rm:15

40. Citing Isaiah, who does Paul say will understand (Rom 15:21)?

- A. Those who have not heard
- B. Those who have not been circumcised
- C. Those who have not known the way of the Lord
- D. Those who have sought God in the darkness

A:B:Rm:15

41. As a result of preaching to the Gentiles what had been hindered (Rom 15:22)?

- A. Paul's ministering to the Jews
- B. Paul's coming to them
- C. Paul's writing to the Romans
- D. Paul's return to Jerusalem

B:B:Rm:15

42. Why was Paul coming to them at this time (Rom 15:23)?

- A. Because all roads led to Rome
- B. Because they had heard of Christ but without knowledge
- C. Because there was no more place for him to work in those regions
- D. Because he realized Rome was the seat of the empire which was now awaking

C:I:Rm:15

43. What had Paul longed to do for many years (Rom 15:23)?

- A. Preach the gospel to Caesar
- B. Give them a spiritual gift
- C. Write to them
- D. To see them

D:B:Rm:15

44. Where was Paul planning to go after he stopped by to see the Romans (Rom 15:24)?

- A. Asia Minor
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Spain
- D. Egypt

C:B:Rm:15

45. Where was Paul headed when he was writing the book to the Romans (Rom 15:25)?

- A. Antioch
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Philippi
- D. Corinth

B:B:Rm:15

46. What two regions made contribution to the poor saints in Jerusalem (Rom 15:26)?

- A. Achaia and Macedonia
- B. The Peloponnese and Asia
- C. Cilicia and Pamphylia
- D. Syria and Galatia

A:I:Rm:15

47. Why do the Gentiles owe it to the Jews (Rom 15:27)?

- A. Because to them the law was given
- B. Because they have shared in the Jews' spiritual blessings
- C. Because they have been grafted into the trunk of the Jewish olive tree
- D. Because Jesus was a Jew according to the flesh

B:B:Rm:15

48. What did the Gentiles owe to the Jews for sharing in their spiritual blessings (Rom 15:27)?

- A. Their sons and daughters
- B. Their lives
- C. Their material blessings
- D. Their love and compassion

C:B:Rm:15

49. How would Paul come to the Romans (Rom 15:29)?

- A. In the power of the Holy Spirit
- B. With signs and wonders as it was at the first
- C. In humility and compassion
- D. In the full measure of the blessing of Christ

D:I:Rm:15

50. How does Paul urge the Romans to join in his struggle (Rom 15:30)?

- A. By preparing their hearts for his arrival

- B. By proclaiming the gospel
- C. By praying to God for him
- D. By loving all people

C:B:Rm:15

51. By what does Paul urge the Romans to pray for him (Rom 15:30)?

- A. By the compassion of the Father
- B. By the love of the Spirit
- C. By the mercy of God
- D. By the blood of Jesus Christ

B:I:Rm:15

52. What did Paul ask the Romans to pray that he would be rescued from (Rom 15:31)?

- A. Unbelievers in Judea
- B. The opposition he faced in Corinth
- C. The idolaters of Ephesus
- D. The sword of Herod

A:B:Rm:15

53. To whom did Paul ask the Romans to pray that his service might be acceptable (Rom 15:31)?

- A. The legion at Philippi
- B. The saints at Jerusalem
- C. The Gentiles in Spain
- D. The believers in Caesarea

B:I:Rm:15

54. Paul's closing salutation wished that the God of _____ be with the Romans (Rom 15:32)?

- A. Truth
- B. Love

- C. Peace
- D. Grace

C:I:Rm:15

55. What did Paul hope that he could do with the Romans (Rom 15:32)?

- A. Rejoice in their faith
- B. Share in their suffering
- C. Teach them the way of Christ more perfectly
- D. Be refreshed with them

D:B:Rm:15

Romans 16

1. Who did Paul commend to the Romans (Rom 16:1)?

- A. Priscilla and Aquila
- B. Phoebe
- C. Mary
- D. Herodion

B:B:Rm:16

2. What role did Phoebe play that she was commended to the Romans by Paul (Rom 16:1)?

- A. A deaconess to the household of God
- B. A prophetess to all in Asia Minor
- C. A servant of the church in Cenchrea
- D. A seller of purple at Philippi

C:B:Rm:16

3. How did Paul recommend Phoebe to the Roman church (Rom 16:2)?

- A. She had be persecuted with the saints at Philippi
- B. She had proclaimed the word of God with power
- C. She had supported Paul when he was sick
- D. She had been a great help to many including Paul

D:B:Rm:16

4. Who does Paul call his fellow workers in Christ Jesus (Rom 16:3)?

- A. Andonicus and Junias
- B. Hermes and Julia
- C. Priscilla and Aquila
- D. Tryphena and Tryphosa

C:B:Rm:16

5. What does Paul note about his fellow workers Priscilla and Aquila (Rom 16:4)?

- A. They gave Paul a place to stay for many days
- B. They risked their lives for Paul
- C. They supported Paul out of their wealth
- D. They taught the word of God with power

B:B:Rm:16

6. Where was the church meeting that Paul told the Romans to greet (Rom 16:5)?

- A. At the house of Priscilla and Aquilla
- B. In the synagogue of Junia in Rome
- C. In the public square outside the colosseum
- D. In the place of Herodion

A:B:Rm:16

7. What distinguishing feature does Paul note for Epenetus (Rom 16:5)?

- A. He was the bishop of Roman
- B. He was the first convert in the province of Asia
- C. He was a relative of Paul from Tarsus in the province of Cilicia
- D. He was a fellow laborer for Christ in the region of Macedonia

B:A:Rm:16

8. What distinguishing feature does Paul identify for Andronicus and Junias (Rom 16:7)?

- A. They were deacons in the church of Rome
- B. They were his first converts in Pamphylia
- C. They had been with him in prison
- D. They were tested and approved

C:I:Rm:16

9. What distinguishing feature does Paul identify for Mary (Rom 16:6)?

- A. She served the church at Corinth day and night
- B. She had a church in her house
- C. She was a dear friend of all in Asia Minor
- D. She worked very hard for the Romans

D:A:Rm:16

10. What title does Paul identify Andronicus and Junias with (Rom 16:7)?

- A. Deacons
- B. Elders
- C. Apostles
- D. Pastors

C:B:Rm:16

11. What distinguishing feature does Paul identify for Andronicus and Junias (Rom 16:7)?

- A. They risked their lives for Paul
- B. They were in Christ before Paul was
- C. They were servants to the church at Thessalonica
- D. They send their greetings to those at Rome

B:I:Rm:16

12. How does Paul identify Ampliatus (Rom 16:8)?

- A. Whom Paul loves in the Lord
- B. Who was in Christ before Paul was
- C. Who risked his life for Paul while he was in prison
- D. Who was a Roman centurion

A:A:Rm:16

13. What distinguishing feature does Paul identify Stachys (Rom 16:8)?

- A. As an apostle
- B. As Paul's dear friend
- C. As a relative of Paul
- D. As a fellow prisoner with Paul

B:A:Rm:16

14. What distinguishing feature does Paul identify Urbanus (Rom 16:9)?

- A. The bishop in Rome
- B. An elder at the church of Corinth
- C. A fellow worker in Christ
- D. A deacon serving the Gentiles

C:A:Rm:16

15. What did Paul exhort the Roman church to do to Priscilla, Aquila, Junias, Mary and others (Rom 16:3-16)?

- A. Bless them in the name of Jesus
- B. Greet them
- C. Pray for them
- D. Be hospitable to them when they come to them

B:B:Rm:16

16. What distinguishing feature does Paul identify Apelles (Rom 16:10)?

- A. Tested and approved in Christ
- B. A fellow prisoner and laborer for the Lord
- C. Elect and loved in the Spirit
- D. Justified and redeemed by Christ

A:A:Rm:16

17. What distinguishing feature does Paul identify Herodion (Rom 16:11)?

- A. The bishop in Rome
- B. An elder at the church of Corinth
- C. A fellow worker in Christ
- D. A relative of Paul

D:A:Rm:16

18. What distinguishing feature does Paul identify Narcissus (Rom 16:11)?

- A. Concerned about himself more than others
- B. An elder at the church of Corinth
- C. One who is in the Lord
- D. A relative of Paul

C:A:Rm:16

19. What distinguishing feature did Paul attribute to Tryphena and Tryphosa (Rom 16:12)?

- A. They praised God with a full heart
- B. They work hard in the Lord
- C. They are fellow workers in Christ
- D. They came to Paul when he was in prison

B:A:Rm:16

20. What distinguishing feature did Paul attribute to Persis (Rom 16:12)?

- A. She was a dear friend and worked hard in the Lord
- B. She praised God with a full heart
- C. She had been outstanding among the apostles
- D. They came to Paul when he was in prison

A:A:Rm:16

21. What distinguishing feature did Paul attribute to Rufus (Rom 16:13)?

- A. She was a dear friend and worked hard in the Lord

- B. She praised God with a full heart
- C. She had been outstanding among the apostles
- D. They came to Paul when he was in prison

A:A:Rm:16

22. Whose mother was also a mother to Paul (Rom 16:13)?

- A. Apelles
- B. Rufus
- C. Persis
- D. Herodion

B:A:Rm:16

23. How did Paul tell them to greet each other (Rom 16:16)?

- A. By washing feet
- B. With a handshake
- C. With a holy kiss
- D. With a Christian hug

C:B:Rm:16

24. Who sent their greetings to the church at Rome (Rom 16:16)?

- A. The church at Corinth
- B. The churches of Judea
- C. All the churches of the province of Asia
- D. All the churches

D:B:Rm:16

25. Who does Paul warn them to watch out for (Rom 16:17)?

- A. Those who do not receive Paul's gospel
- B. Those who deny the Lord

- C. Those who cause divisions
- D. Those who follow the ways of this world

C:B:Rm:16

25. Who does Paul warn them to watch out for (Rom 16:17)?

- A. Those who do not receive Paul's gospel
- B. Those who put obstacles in their way
- C. Those who deny the Lord
- D. Those who follow the ways of this world

B:B:Rm:16

26. What are people who cause dissensions serving (Rom 16:18)?

- A. Their own appetites
- B. Their own ambitions
- C. Their own evil desires
- D. Their own way

A:I:Rm:16

27. Who does Paul tell the Romans to keep away from (Rom 16:17)?

- A. Those who are according to the flesh
- B. Those who cause divisions
- C. Those who preach another gospel
- D. Those who have forsaken Christ

B:B:Rm:16

28. How does Paul say those who serve their own appetites deceive minds (Rom 16:18)?

- A. By lies and deception
- B. By trickery
- C. By smooth talk and flattery

- D. By the power of the evil one

C:B:Rm:16

29. Who are deceived by flattery and smooth talk (Rom 16:18)?

- A. Unbelievers
- B. Children
- C. Foolish people
- D. Naïve people

D:I:Rm:16

30. Why is Paul full of joy over the Romans (Rom 16:19)?

- A. Because they know the way of God
- B. Because they have often supported Paul
- C. Because everyone has heard about their obedience
- D. Because their reputation of following Christ

C:B:Rm:16

31. What does Paul want them to be in regard to the good (Rom 16:19)?

- A. Pursuers
- B. Wise
- C. Obedient to
- D. Admirers of

B:I:Rm:16

32. What does Paul want them to be in regard to evil (Rom 16:19)?

- A. Innocent
- B. Righteous
- C. Blameless
- D. Truthful

A:B:Rm:16

33. What will the God of peace soon do (Rom 16:20)?

- A. Redeem the whole world
- B. Crush Satan under their feet
- C. Destroy the deeds of darkness
- D. Rule over our hearts and minds

B:B:Rm:16

34. Who will crush Satan under their feet (Rom 16:20)?

- A. Almighty God
- B. Jesus Christ the righteous
- C. The God of peace
- D. The power of the Holy Spirit

C:B:Rm:16

35. Who was Paul's fellow worker (Rom 16:21)?

- A. Aquila
- B. Erastus
- C. Barnabas
- D. Timothy

D:B:Rm:16

36. All of the following were Paul's relatives EXCEPT (Rom 16:21)

- A. Lucius
- B. Jason
- C. Tertius
- D. Sosipater

C:A:Rm:16

37. Who actually wrote down the book of Romans (Rom 16:22)?

- A. Sosipater
- B. Tertius
- C. Gaius
- D. Erastus

B:B:Rm:16

38. For what was Gaius recognized by Paul (Rom 16:23)?

- A. His knowledge of the Scriptures
- B. He was a relative of Paul
- C. His hospitality toward Paul and others
- D. His suffering under persecution

C:B:Rm:16

39. For what was Erastus identified by Paul (Rom 16:23)?

- A. He was a longtime friend of Paul
- B. He was the one who actually wrote the book of Romans
- C. He was the governor of Achaia
- D. He was the city's director of public works

D:B:Rm:16

40. What was hidden for long ages (Rom 16:25)?

- A. The new covenant
- B. The resurrection from the dead
- C. The revelation of the mystery
- D. The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ

C:I:Rm:16

41. What does Paul say God is able to do for the Romans (Rom 16:25)?

- A. Redeem them by the blood of his Son
- B. Establish them by his gospel
- C. Bring them into glory
- D. Protect them against the attacks of the devil

B:B:Rm:16

42. By what was the mystery hidden for long ages revealed (Rom 16:26)?

- A. Through the prophetic writings
- B. Through the preaching of the gospel
- C. Through the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus
- D. Through the witness of the apostles

A:B:Rm:16

43. What was the mystery hidden for long ages (Rom 16:26)?

- A. That the glory of God would shine throughout the earth
- B. That all nations might believe and obey God
- C. That Jesus Christ would die for sinners
- D. That God would give his Son as an atoning sacrifice

B:B:Rm:16

44. To whom does Paul ascribe glory forever (Rom 16:27)?

- A. To the God of righteousness
- B. To the Lord God Almighty
- C. To the only wise God
- D. To the God of grace

C:I:Rm:16

45. With what word does Paul end the book of Romans (Rom 16:27)?

- A. Hallelujah

- B. Grace
- C. Redeemer
- D. Amen

D:B:Rm:16