

Systematic Theology

#1—Introduction

Quiz¹

Circle the letter before the one best answer. No Bibles allowed. Answers on the back. Don't look!

1. Any (adult) person's theology is
 - a. Consciously formulated
 - b. Always present for that individual
 - c. Based on the Bible
 - d. None of the above
2. Which of the following is NOT a theological statement:
 - a. Jesus died as a substitute for sinners
 - b. Jesus never claimed he was God.
 - c. Jesus said, "Come unto me, all you that are heavy laden."
 - d. Jesus claimed he was God.
3. Which of the following is NOT true of biblically sound theology:
 - a. It leads to right living.
 - b. It counters the influence of modernity.
 - c. It has decreasing importance to evangelicals.
 - d. It is designed to help us feel good about ourselves.
4. Practical theology is
 - a. The everyday application of theology in service
 - b. The careful formulation of areas of doctrine
 - c. The teaching of theology in seminaries
 - d. None of the above
5. The area of systematic theology that is concerned with the Bible's teaching on salvation is:
 - a. Salvationology
 - b. Biblical theology
 - c. Christology
 - d. Soteriology
6. Eschatology involves
 - a. The study of covenants
 - b. The study of the plan of God
 - c. The study of last things
 - d. All of the above
7. The term 'biblical theology' is used of
 - a. Valid systematic theology
 - b. Exegetical theology
 - c. The study of the theology found in certain portions of the Bible
 - d. Systematic theology that uses scientific evidences
8. *No Place for Truth* was written by:
 - a. S. Lewis Johnson, Jr.
 - b. Bruce Ware
 - c. John Calvin
 - d. David Wells
9. Which of the following is NOT true today for evangelical Christians:
 - a. Conviction is being replaced by feeling.
 - b. There is surprising increased interest in studying systematic theology.
 - c. Christian psychology is replacing theology as a guide for life.
 - d. Belief systems no longer define what it means to be a Christian.
10. Ephesians 4:11-16 assumes
 - a. The meaning of theology proper
 - b. The existence of an organized body of truth as a reference point
 - c. The limitations of theology proper
 - d. The intersection of ecclesiology and eschatology

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Answers

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. a
5. d
6. d
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. b