1 Samuel Passage Quiz

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. In 1 Samuel 1:19–20, who gives Samuel his name?
   A. Hannah
   B. Elkanah
   C. Eli
   D. Peninnah

2. In 1 Samuel 7:15–17, Samuel travels to several towns as a judge. To which town does he return because his home is there?
   A. Gilgal
   B. Bethel
   C. Ramah
   D. Mizpah

3. What change in leadership do the elders ask Samuel to make in 1 Samuel 8:4–6?
   A. Make Samuel’s sons joint rulers.
   B. Appoint a king to govern them.
   C. Give each town its own king.
   D. Replace the elders with traveling judges.

4. Why do Saul and a servant first set out in 1 Samuel 9:3–5?
   A. To buy grain for their household.
   B. To bring gifts to the elders in Ramah.
   C. To gather sheep for a family celebration.
   D. To look for Saul’s father’s missing donkeys.

5. Which of Jesse’s sons does Samuel anoint in 1 Samuel 16:6–13?
   A. Eliab
   B. David
   C. Abinadab
   D. Shammah

6. In 1 Samuel 2:18–19, what does Samuel’s mother make and bring for him when she visits each year?
   A. A small robe
   B. A woven basket
   C. A pair of sandals
   D. A sleeping mat

7. In 1 Samuel 10:20–24, Saul is selected in front of the people but cannot be found at first. Where do they find him?

A. Among the people from another tribe
B. At his father’s home
C. Beside the town gate
D. Among the baggage

8. What reason does 1 Samuel 18:1–3 give for the covenant, or formal agreement, between Jonathan and David?

A. David promises Jonathan a place in his household.
B. Saul asks Jonathan to negotiate an agreement.
C. Jonathan cares deeply for David.
D. Jonathan is preparing to return to David’s hometown with him.

9. What favor does David ask of the king of Moab in 1 Samuel 22:3–4?

A. Let David’s parents stay with the king.
B. Send a messenger to bring Samuel to Moab.
C. Let David’s brothers visit him at court.
D. Give David a permanent home in Moab.

10. What term does Saul use for David when he hears David’s voice in 1 Samuel 24:16–17?

A. Cousin
B. Brother
C. Teacher
D. Son

11. In 1 Samuel 12:3–5, Samuel invites the people to report any wrong he has done. Which summary fits their response?

A. They say he accepted payments and ask him to repay them.
B. They say he took animals and ask him to return them.
C. They say he took nothing from them and treated them fairly.
D. They ask the new king to investigate before they respond.

12. How do Saul’s first assumption and Jonathan’s later explanation for David’s empty seat differ in 1 Samuel 20:24–29?

A. Saul assumes David is in Bethlehem. Jonathan says David is ritually unclean.
B. Saul assumes David is ritually unclean. Jonathan says David asked to attend a family offering in Bethlehem.
C. Saul assumes David is caring for his father. Jonathan says David is meeting Samuel in Ramah.
D. Saul assumes David forgot the meal. Jonathan says David is meeting the elders in Ramah.

13. Which sequence follows the events in 1 Samuel 25:14–20?

A. Abigail leaves, a servant tells her the news, and she sends provisions back home.
B. Abigail sends provisions ahead, a servant tells her the news, and she follows.
C. A servant tells Abigail the news, she leaves, and the provisions follow her.
D. A servant tells Abigail the news, she sends provisions ahead, and she follows.

14. In 1 Samuel 29:3–11, who objects to David and his men coming along, and who tells David to leave at daybreak?

A. The Philistine leaders object, and Achish gives David the instruction.
B. Achish objects, and the Philistine leaders give David the instruction.
C. The Philistine leaders object, and Saul gives David the instruction.
D. Saul objects, and Achish gives David the instruction.

15. Which note correctly identifies both David’s decision about dividing the recovered goods and what the narrator says followed in 1 Samuel 30:21–25?

A. The group that stayed with the supplies received the larger share, and that became a rule in Israel.
B. Each person in either group was to receive the same share for this occasion alone.
C. Each person in either group was to receive the same share. This became a rule in Israel.
D. The group that continued with David received the entire share for this occasion alone.