# New Testament Bible Quiz

Use this key to check answers and read the explanations.

1. In Luke 2:8–12, who is out in the fields at night when an angel announces the birth of Jesus?
   - A. Shepherds
   - B. Magi
   - C. Roman soldiers
   - D. Merchants

   Correct answer: A. Shepherds
   Luke describes shepherds on night watch with their flock. The angel appears to that group with the announcement.

2. In Matthew 2:7–10, what guides the magi after they leave their meeting with Herod?
   - A. A map from Herod
   - B. A lantern carried by a servant
   - C. A star
   - D. A group of shepherds

   Correct answer: C. A star
   Matthew says the magi set out after meeting Herod. The star goes ahead of them and stops over their destination.

3. In Mark 2:1–4, a crowd blocks the entrance to the house. How do the people carrying a man on a mat get him near Jesus?
   - A. They send him in through a side window.
   - B. They lower him through an opening in the roof.
   - C. They clear the doorway by ringing a bell.
   - D. They carry him through a passage beneath the house.

   Correct answer: B. They lower him through an opening in the roof.
   Mark describes the group making an opening above Jesus. They use it to lower the man’s mat into the house.

4. Who comes to speak with Jesus at night in John 3:1–2?
   - A. Zacchaeus
   - B. Nathanael
   - C. Andrew
   - D. Nicodemus

   Correct answer: D. Nicodemus
   John names Nicodemus as the visitor and places the conversation at night.

5. In Luke 19:1–4, what does Zacchaeus do when the crowd keeps him from seeing Jesus?

A. He stands on the roof of a house.
B. He climbs a tree ahead of the crowd.
C. He asks to be lifted onto a cart.
D. He walks out onto a bridge.

Correct answer: B. He climbs a tree ahead of the crowd.
Luke says Zacchaeus runs ahead and climbs a sycamore tree so he can see Jesus pass by.

6. Matthew 13:3–8 describes seeds falling in several places. Which pair correctly matches one place with what happens to its seed?

A. The path, where birds eat the seed
B. The rocky ground, where thorns crowd out the plants
C. The thorny ground, where birds eat the seed before it sprouts
D. The good soil, where the plants wither for lack of roots

Correct answer: A. The path, where birds eat the seed
In the parable, birds take the seed that lands on the path. Seed on rock grows briefly, seed among thorns is choked, and seed on good ground yields a crop.

7. In Luke 15:25–30, the older son comes back from the field and learns that his younger brother has returned. How does the older son respond to the celebration?

A. He starts the celebration before his father comes home.
B. He joins the dancing and welcomes his brother.
C. He offers to take his brother back to the field.
D. He becomes angry and stays outside.

Correct answer: D. He becomes angry and stays outside.
The older son hears the celebration as he approaches. After learning why it is happening, he refuses to go inside, and his father comes out to speak with him.

8. Acts 2:5–11 describes visitors from many places listening at Pentecost. What surprises them about the speech they hear?

A. The crowd hears music with no spoken message.
B. Every visitor hears only one unfamiliar language.
C. They hear the speakers in their own languages.
D. The speakers communicate only by writing.

Correct answer: C. They hear the speakers in their own languages.
Acts names people from many places. The listeners are surprised that they can understand the Galilean speakers in their own languages.

9. In Acts 8:26–31, Philip approaches a chariot and hears an Ethiopian official reading. Which prophet’s writing is the official reading?

A. Isaiah
B. Jeremiah
C. Amos
D. Jonah

Correct answer: A. Isaiah
Acts names Isaiah as the prophet. Philip hears the official reading and asks whether he understands the passage.

10. According to Acts 17:10–12, what do the people in Beroea do to assess the message Paul and Silas bring?

A. They wait for travelers to report what the city of Philippi decides.
B. They ask Paul and Silas to return after a harvest festival.
C. They send the message to Rome without discussing it.
D. They check the scriptures daily to see whether the message fits.

Correct answer: D. They check the scriptures daily to see whether the message fits.
Acts describes the people of Beroea listening closely and studying the scriptures each day to evaluate what they hear.

11. A reading note says Paul’s group reaches Rome as soon as it comes ashore after a shipwreck. Which sequence matches Acts 28:1–2 and 28:11–16?

A. The group reaches Philippi first and ends its journey on Malta.
B. The group reaches Rome first and travels on to Malta later.
C. The group reaches Malta first and travels on to Rome later.
D. The group comes ashore in Corinth and remains there.

Correct answer: C. The group reaches Malta first and travels on to Rome later.
Acts names Malta as the island where the travelers first reach safety. Later verses describe their onward voyage and arrival in Rome.

12. In 1 Corinthians 12:12–26, Paul uses the example of a body with eyes, ears, hands, and feet. Which summary fits the point of the comparison?

A. Members belong to the group only if they all perform the same task.
B. Members can belong to one group while contributing in different ways.
C. Members with a visible role can do all the work alone.
D. Members with different roles form separate groups by definition.

Correct answer: B. Members can belong to one group while contributing in different ways.
Paul describes body parts with different functions that still belong to one body. The example shows how the members depend on one another.

13. James 1:22–25 describes someone who looks in a mirror and quickly forgets their reflection. Which action does the letter compare to that person’s experience?

A. Reading the message slowly and remembering its details.
B. Acting on the message before hearing it.
C. Sharing the message with someone who has never heard it.
D. Hearing the message and leaving it unapplied.

Correct answer: D. Hearing the message and leaving it unapplied.
James uses the forgotten reflection to illustrate hearing a message and failing to follow through. The surrounding lines connect listening with action.

14. A fictional summary says Paul issues Philemon an order about Onesimus. Which revision fits the approach Paul describes in Philemon 8–17?

A. Paul chooses to make an appeal and asks Philemon to welcome Onesimus as a brother.
B. Paul issues a formal command and gives Philemon a date by which to respond.
C. Paul asks Onesimus to deliver an order to an unnamed official.
D. Paul asks Philemon to postpone meeting Onesimus until a public hearing.

Correct answer: A. Paul chooses to make an appeal and asks Philemon to welcome Onesimus as a brother.
Paul describes a choice to appeal to Philemon. He asks Philemon to welcome Onesimus as a brother.

15. A note on Philippians 2:19–30 swaps the plans for Timothy and Epaphroditus. Which version correctly assigns the two plans described in the letter?

A. Paul plans to keep Timothy with him permanently. He sends Epaphroditus to Berea instead of Philippi.
B. Paul is sending Timothy back with no delay. He plans to send Epaphroditus after his situation becomes clear.
C. Paul hopes to send Timothy after learning how his own situation goes. He is sending Epaphroditus back to the Philippians.
D. Paul says both men arrived at the same time and will return together.

Correct answer: C. Paul hopes to send Timothy after learning how his own situation goes. He is sending Epaphroditus back to the Philippians.
The letter connects Timothy’s proposed trip with news about Paul’s circumstances. Its next section explains why Paul is sending Epaphroditus back to the Philippians.