CLASS X

MID-TERM EXAMINATION -2025 – ANSWER KEY

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER (10 x 0.5 = 5marks)

1. Which division of the Book of Proverbs describes 'how an ideal king and ideal wife should be'?
   (a. Agur, b. The Wise, c. **King Lemuel**)
2. Which letter by St. Paul was written not to a specific church in a particular city, but to multiple churches in a large area?
   (a. Romans, b. **Galatians**, c. Corinthians)
3. Which church father explains the nature of Jesus Christ as ‘one nature of the incarnate word’?
   (a. **Mor Koorilose**, b. Mor Dioscorus, c. Mor Athanasius)
4. Who is believed to have compiled the first book of Psalms?
   (a. King Hezekiah, b. **King David**, c. King Josiah)
5. To whom did St. Paul send his letter to the Ephesians?
   (a. **Tuhikos,** b. Phubia, c. Philemon)
6. Which word is used by St. Paul whenever he explains terms related to the word “Jehovah” in the Old Testament?
   (a. Almighty, b. **Lord**, c. Saviour)
7. “Therefore, go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit.” in which gospel do you see this instruction?
   (a. **St. Matthew**, b. St. Mark, c. St. Luke)
8. Which chapter in the book of Proverbs is known as ‘The Words of Agur’
   (a. **30**, b. 31, c. 32)
9. Thessalonica was a beautiful city in which country?
   (a. Spain, b. **Macedonia**, c. Athens)
10. In which council was the heresy of Arius, which denied the divinity of Jesus Christ, declared accursed?
    (a. **Nicaea**, b. Constantinople, c. Ephesus)

II. FILL UP THE BLANKS (10 x 0.5= 5 marks)

1. In his letter to Romans, St. Paul teaches that complete justification is possible only through **Jesus Christ**.
2. The Chalcedon council started in **451** A.D.
3. **St. Paul** sent Titus to Corinth when he heard that they taught against his teachings of him.
4. The first part of the book of Proverbs, from the 1st verse of Chapter 1 to the 18th verse of Chapter 9, can be generally called **Hymns of Wisdom**.
5. God has revealed the **Trinitarian/ Three in one** behaviour in various ways during various times in the Holy Bible.
6. After **Stephen** became a martyr, Christians started getting recognized as a separate group.
7. St. Paul makes a recommendation for Onesimus in his letter to **Philemon**.
8. Psalm 90 is believed to be a prayer offered to God by **Moses**, the man of God.
9. The hints and feeling about the **second coming** of Jesus is given by St. Paul in his first letter to Thessalonians and is never repeated in any other letter.
10. St. Paul has written **14** books in the New Testament.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING (5 x 0.5 =2.5 marks)

1. Evangelical Epistles - **D**	A. Words of the Wise
2. Pop Leo - **E**	B. Colossia
3. Wisdom of Amenemope - **A**	C. Anthems of Praise
4. Epephras - **B**	D. Corinthians
5. Fifth book of Psalms - **C**	E. Chalcedon Council

IV. STATE TRUE or FALSE (5 x 0.5 =2. 5 marks)

1. Psalms that allegorically talk about Christ seem to represent the ruler of Israel, especially King David. - **TRUE**
2. St. Paul reached Thessalonica during his first missionary journey. - **FALSE**
3. The word Trinity is never used in the Holy Bible. – **TRUE**
4. The summary of the Christian theology can be seen in the letters of St. Paul. - **TRUE**
5. One aim of the Chalcedon council was to defeat Pop Leo. - **FALSE**

V. SHORT NOTES (3 or 4 SENTENCES) (5 x 2 = 10 marks)

1. Describe 'the apostolic disciple's period'?

(Any 4 points, 0.5 marks for each point)

- **The period from AD 70 to AD 110 can be called 'the apostolic disciple period'.**
- **The followers who learnt directly from the apostles led the church during this time.**
- **Most of the books of the New Testament were available during this time.**
- **With the downfall of Jerusalem, the Jewish Christians were no more important.**
- **The largest cities in the world at that time were Rome, Antioch and Alexandria. These three cities became the important centres of the Christian church.**

2. Explain the vision of Christ in the Book of Proverbs by quoting references from the New Testament. *(0.5 marks for each point)*

- **The theme of Proverbs chapter 8 is wisdom.**
- **The source of all creation is wisdom. This wisdom is the basis of our spiritual and material life. The superior wisdom of man, morality and eternal life depend upon this wisdom.**
- **St. Paul in his Epistle to the Colossians asserts that Christ is this very same wisdom (Col. 2:3).**
- **St. Paul makes this point very clear again in the epistle to Corinthians (I Cor. 1:22 - 24, 1:30).**

3. How is Jesus Christ described in the letter to Philippians?

(0.5 marks for each point)

- **Most important reference to Christ in this letter is a part which explains <u>Christ being similar/concurrent to God, didn't consider to hold that position tight and continues to say how Jesus Christ humbled.</u>**
- **In the first chapter St. Paul visualizes <u>Jesus as His life itself</u>.**
- **In the second chapter Christ is described as the <u>right example for humbleness.</u>**
- **In the third chapter, Jesus Christ is explained so that <u>our incapable body can be transformed and resembled to the God's glorious body</u>.**
- **In the fourth chapter Jesus Christ is described <u>as the source of power and energy in all times.</u> ("I can do all this through him who gives me strength")**

4. What is the faith of the Holy Church concerning the Holy Trinity? Elaborate on the concept of the Holy Trinity.

- **<u>Faith of the Holy Church regarding Trinity - We believe in one God, the Father, the Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, of all that is, seen and unseen.</u>** *(1 mark)*
- **God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit is referred generally as three personalities in One God. i.e. a God who is One in Three. <u>There are three personalities or Knuma in God</u> – <u>Holy Father, Holy Son and Holy Spirit</u>.** *(0.5 marks)*
- **<u>All these three Knuma are equal</u>. None of them is above or below the other. None of them is more powerful or less powerful than the other. They neither differ in their behaviour nor in their substance. They continue to remain united without any traces of separation. So, they are called Three in One God.** *(0.5 marks)*

5. What was the reason that St. Paul had to write the second letter to Thessalonica shortly after the first one? *(2 marks)*

- **Some people in Thessalonica misunderstood the advices regarding the second coming of Jesus which created some problems in the church. They started leaving an immoral life. Some people started spreading false letters claiming to be written by St. Paul. This led St. Paul to write the second letter very soon.**

VI. WRITE LONG ANSWERS (Answer any TWO (2 x 5 = 10marks)

1. How is St. Paul's letter generally arranged? Describe the Classification of the letters of St. Paul?

- **The arrangement of all the letters of St. Paul is similar. Generally, the name of the writer and to whom it is written is mentioned in the beginning of the letter itself. After a short thanks/appreciation he jumps directly into the content which he wants to communicate. This is followed by a formal greeting. Letter concludes with prayer and blessing.**

(1.25 marks)

- **St. Paul's letters can be categorized as 5 different types.**

(0.75 marks for each)

1. **Early letters**
   The two letters written to Church of Thessalonica are categorized under this. These were the first couple of letters in the New Testament.
2. **Evangelical Epistles**
   Letter to the Romans, two letters to Corinthians and letter to Galatians are categorized in this. These letters are also known as Major Epistles.
3. **Captivity Letters**
   Letter to Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon fall under this category. These were written by St. Paul when he was imprisoned.
4. **Pastoral Epistles**
   The two letters written to Timothy and the letter written to Titus are categorized as Pastoral Epistles. These were written to the episcope of the churches started by St. Paul himself.
5. **Letter to Hebrews**
   This letter is different from other letters of St. Paul.

2. Explain the division of the church after the Chalcedon synod.

- **The church which stood in one faith was split into two after the Chalcedon council. The Church of Rome and the Church in Constantinople accepted the Chalcedon council and the decisions taken there. Churches in Antioch and Alexandria did not accept the decisions of the Chalcedon council. So, the church was divided into two: (1) Those accepting the Chalcedon faith and (2) Those not accepting the Chalcedon faith.** *(2 marks)*
- **There are about fifteen Churches that are classified as Eastern Orthodox Churches. These include four smaller Churches in Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem that accept the dyophysite (double nature) faith and eleven autocephalous Churches also are included.** *(1.5marks)*
- **The Churches that did not accept the dyophysite theory are known as the Oriental Orthodox Churches today. Syrian orthodox, Coptic orthodox, Armenian orthodox and Abyssinian orthodox (Ethiopian) churches belong to this group. All these churches have the same faith and liturgy. The Oriental Orthodox Churches have so far stood steadfast under the faith proclaimed at the three councils of Nicaea, Constantinople and Ephesus. But the Western church and the Eastern Orthodox Churches (Byzantine) held councils later and made changes to the faith and broke away from the ancient faith.** *(1.5 marks)*

3. What are the two possibilities for the beginning of the Church in Rome? What is the main concept discussed in the letter to Romans?

- **There are two possibilities for the beginning of the church in Rome. First possibility is that many of the Jews in Rome might have been present in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. They might have heard the speech of St. Peter and got baptized on the same day. They may have returned to Rome to start a new church. The second probability is that the Christians from Asia, Macedonia and Greece who had been members of the church which St. Paul had initiated may have migrated to Rome and formed the church.** *(3 marks)*
- **The most important concept described is the justification through faith. The complete justification in front of God is impossible by following the**

commandments and laws. Instead, he teaches that complete justification is possible only through Jesus Christ. *(2 marks)*

4. How are the books of Psalms divided? Describe the comparison with the books in the Pentateuch.

Psalms are divided into five books as follows *(1mark for each point)*

- **First Book consists of 41 Psalms (Psalms 1-41)**
  Genesis has similarity with the first book of the Psalms.: Both contain references to the creation of the universe and creation of man (Ps. 19). Man is depicted as the glory of creation by the author in Psalm 8.
- **Second Book consists of 31 Psalms (Psalms 42 – 72)**
  Compared to the book of Exodus: Both Exodus and the second Book of Psalms deal with liberation from slavery and redemption. We can see a lot of prayers recollecting the past events for eternal salvation and to be in the Kingdom of God in the second book.
- **Third Book consists of 17 Psalms (Psalms 73 – 89)**
  This book has similarity to the Book of Leviticus. These psalms stress the importance of worship and sanctification / purification of the people, like the Book of Leviticus, e.g. Psalm 78 & Psalm 84. Thus, this book is related to worship in the book of Leviticus.
- **Forth Book has 17 Psalms (Psalms 90-106)**
  This book has similarity to the Book of Numbers: The toilsome wanderings of the people of Israel in the desert after their escape from Egypt are narrated in the book of Numbers. The authors of the psalms of the fourth book compare the life of a believer to that of the Israelites during their exodus to the Promised Land. The true believers too have to suffer this desert experience, i.e., loneliness, rejection, affections etc. But God is a true refuge, redeemer to those who call upon him.
- **Fifth Book contains 44 Psalms (107 to 150)**
  The book of Deuteronomy has much similarity with this book of Psalms: The author of Deuteronomy strengthens the faith of the people by repeatedly saying many things that have already been said in first four books of Pentateuch. Similarly different aspects of the relationship between God and man as explained in first four books of Psalms can be seen to be reasserted in the fifth book of Psalms.