

<u>CLASS X</u> <u>MID-TERM EXAMINATION – ANSWER KEY</u>

<u>1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER</u>

 $(10 \times 0.5 = 5 marks)$

1.	According to the Law of Moses, Onesimus deserves a punishment: but he is					
	redeemed through					
	(a. Judgement,	b. Mercy, c. Gr	race)			
2.	2. Which book of Psalms is known as 'the Hymns of National Interest'					
	(a. first,	b. second,	c. third)			
3. Who are the Jewish Sect who did not believe in Resurrection?						
	(a. Hebrews,	b. Colossian	ns, c. Sadducees)			
4. Which Pentateuch Book does not have even a single word from 'J' Tradition?						
	(a. Numbers,	b. Leviticus	s, c. Deuteronomy)			
5. The longest letter written by St. Paul is the letter to						
	(a. Philippians,	b. Ephesians	s, c. Romans)			
6. Timothy's family got converted to Christianity during the						
	missionary journey of St (a. First ,		c. Third)			
7. The First couple of letters (among the 14 letters of St. Paul) in the New Testament						
	(a. Pastoral Epistl	les, b. Captivity	y Letters, c. Early Letters)			
8. Who was the mediator between St. Paul and the Church of Thessalonica						
	(a. Titus,	b. Timothy,	c. Philemon)			
9. Name the city where the first ecumenical council was held						
	(a. Nicaea,	b. Asia Minor,	c. Antioch)			

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10. Whose divine liturgy is based on what has been directly learned from the Lord?

(a. Mor Dionysius,	b. St. James,	c. St. John Chrysostom)
II. FILL UP THE BLANKS		$(10 \ x \ 0.5 = 5 \ marks)$

- 1. The important person in the Deuteronomic tradition is Moses.
- 2. The theology of St. Paul is <u>Christ</u> centred.
- 3. The first greeting of peace during the Holy Eucharist is just before the reading of the **Gospel.**
- 4. St. Paul appointed <u>Titus</u> as the episcope of Crete.
- Mor Diascorus was the president of the second council at Ephesus in 449 A.D.
- St. Paul included the name of <u>Silas</u> and Timothy along with his name as writers of the 2nd letter to Thessalonians.
- 7. The third book of Psalms has similarity with the Book of Leviticus.
- 8. Colossian church was established by **Epephras**, a student of St. Paul.
- 9. Invisible, Supreme Being, eternal, limitless God, who is known to be substantially united is understood in three different Knuma.
- 10.In 1982, a common proclamation on <u>Christology</u> was made by the Pope and the Patriarch of Antioch.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- 1. Doublet E
- 2. Tuhikos C
- 3. Multiple Churches A
- 4. Constantine **B**
- 5. Equal **D**

A. Letter to Galatians

 $(5 \times 0.5 = 2.5 \text{ marks})$

- B. Edit of Milan
- C. Letter to Ephesians
- D. Three in one God
- E. Repetition of an incident



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IV. STATE TRUE or FALSE

(5 x 0.5 = 2. 5 marks)

- 1. The Pentateuch depicts the first phase of the salvific mission or redemption of mankind through Christ. **True**
- 2. St. Paul clarified about the second coming of Jesus Christ and advice to live accordingly in the second letter to Thessalonians. **True**
- 3. The cities of Rome and Constantinople were important as centers of learning and knowledge and Antioch and Alexandria became centers of power and administration. False
- 4. God is not self-originated but self-learned and self-sufficient. False
- 5. The relation between Christ and Christians should be in body. True

<u>V. SHORT NOTES (3 or 4 SENTENCES)</u> $(5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ marks})$

1. Mention the occasion in the Bible, where the presence of all the three Knuma of the Trinity can be observed. Justify it. (0.5 marks for each point)

The occasion in the Bible, where the presence of all the three Knuma of the Trinity can be observed is <u>at the time of the baptism of Jesus Christ</u>. The words of the <u>Holy Father were heard</u>, <u>The Holy Son was physically</u> <u>present</u> there, The <u>Holy Spirit descends upon the Holy Son as a dove</u>.

- 2. Who was the convener of 2nd Council at Constantinople in AD 381? Pen down the aim of this Council and mention the heresy behind it.
 - The convener of the 2nd Council at Constantinople in AD 381 was Emperor Theodosius.
 - The aim of this council was to officially rebuke the Heresy of Macedonius.
 - Macedonius, the Bishop of Constantinopole started teaching that thoughSon of God was of the same essence as God the Father, the Holy Spirit was not equal to the Father and the Son.



- 3. Why did St. Paul write the second letter to the Thessalonians so soon?
 - Some people misunderstood the advice regarding the second coming of Jesus which created some problems in the church.
 - They started living an immoral life
 - Some people started spreading false letters claiming to be written by St. Paul.

4. What does the veil (Shushafo) signify? What for the Shushafo used on the altar?

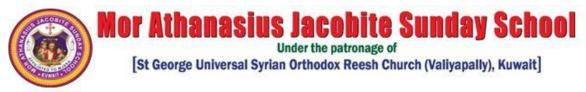
• The Veil signifies <u>the great sheet lowered from the Heaven to Apostle St.</u> <u>Peter, the stone placed at the door of our Lord's Tomb, the rock of flint</u> <u>that sprung twelve streams for the twelve tribes of Israel.</u>

• The Shushafo is used to cover the Holy Mysteries (bread and wine)

5. What were the hopeful or bold verses stated by St. Paul when he realized the nearing death?

"For I am already being poured out like a drink offering, and the time for my departure is near. I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith. Now there is in store for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will award to me on that day and not only to me, but also to all who have longed for his appearing." (2 Timothy 4:6 - 8) These are the words he writes with lot of boldness and faith (1.5 marks)

While writing the second letter to Timothy, St. Paul knew that his end was near. (0.5 marks)



VI. WRITE LONG ANSWERS

(Answer any TWO (2 x 5 = 10marks)

1. Explain the divisions of Psalms that comprehend references to Christ with one reference from Bible for each? (Lesson 2)

Ans: Psalms that contain references to Christ can be divided into 5 groups.

1) Psalms that contain direct reference to Christ.

Christ is symbolically presented in this group of psalms, e.g. Ps. 34:20, 69:9

2) Psalms that directly prophesy about Christ.

The psalmist relates his own intense experiences. But ultimately, they refer to those things that are fulfilled in Christ, (e.g. Ps. 22:1, 22:12, 22:16-18, 110:4)

3) Psalms that allegorically talk about Christ

These psalms seem to represent ruler of Israel especially King David. But the prophetical sayings in them are accurately fulfilled in Messiah, (e.g. Ps. 2:1-2, 45, 72:11)

4) Psalms that indicate the second coming

They contain references to the last judgment, the new heaven and the new earth where God reigns, (e.g. Ps.96:1, 13, 98:3, 8).

5) Psalms that are fulfilled in Christ

Many of the prophecies that are mentioned in the psalms are fulfilled in Christ.

Some typical examples are given. Ps. 2:7: According to St. Matthew this has been fulfilled in Christ (St. Mat 3:17). In his gospel St. Matthew further states that Ps. 69:21 has been full filled in Christ (St. Mat 27:34).



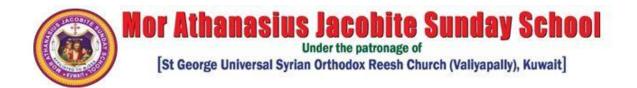
2. Pen down the two possibilities for the beginning of the church in Rome? What are the main concepts discussed in the Epistle, Letter to Romans? (Lesson.9)

Ans: 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 possibility 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. Though most of the people in the Church of Rome where gentiles there were some Jews also along with them.

The main concept described <u>is the justification through faith</u>. The complete justification in front of God is impossible by following commandments and laws. Instead, he taught that <u>complete justification</u> <u>is possible only through Jesus Christ</u>.

- 3. Write a preface or introduction to Anaphora? (Part V)
 - The anaphora is the most significant part of the Holy Eucharist.
 - Only the faithful who have received the Holy Baptism are eligible to take part in the anaphora.
 - This part of the Holy Mass is also referred to as the mystery of the Holy Eucharist. The great mystery by which the bread and wine that is offered in the Holy Eucharist becomes the flesh and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ takes place during the anaphora.
 - The mystery that the offered bread and wine have become the flesh and blood of Lord Jesus Christ while continuing to remain as bread and wine is perceivable only to eyes of faith.
 - The unbelievers and the infidels cannot recognize this mystery. Therefore, the Holy Church allows only the faithful to take part in the anaphora and the subsequent parts of the Holy Eucharist.



4. What does Captivity letter mean? Which are they? How is Jesus Christ illustrated in the Letter to Colossians? (Lesson 10)

Ans:

Letters written by St. Paul while he was imprisoned in Rome is known as <u>Captivity letters</u>. These letters were written to <u>Ephesians, Philippians,</u> <u>Colossians and Philemon.</u>

Description Jesus Christ in the letter to Colossians

- One who gave us salvation and saved us from sin.
- The image of God
- First among all creations.
- Everything got created through Him.
- Existed before everything.
- Everything continues to exist through Him.
- Leader and the first to get resurrected from the dead.
- Body whose head is Christ. Every completeness exists in Him
- Father united the earth and heaven through the blood Jesus shed on the cross