

1. God's attitude toward divorce is
  - a. He hates it.
  - b. He would never ask anyone to divorce.
  - c. He permits it only in cases of irreconcilable differences and marital unhappiness.
  - d. All of the above.
2. If what one believes about God and His will results in any inexplicable difficulties
  - a. The position he or she holds is wrong.
  - b. It provides good reason to reexamine one's belief.
  - c. I cannot accept it.
  - d. All of the above.
3. "Marriage" is
  - a. A covenant.
  - b. A relationship between a man and a woman established by a covenant to become one another's intimate companion for life and consummation of that covenant in sexual union.
  - c. A relationship between a man and a woman established by a covenant to become one another's intimate companion for life ratified by civil law.
  - d. A relationship between a man and a woman established by sexual union.
4. Marriage requires
  - a. A covenant only.
  - b. A covenant and civil sanction.
  - c. A covenant and sexual consummation.
  - d. A covenant, civil sanction, and sexual consummation.
5. "Divorce" is
  - a. Severance of the marriage relationship by civil law.
  - b. Severance of the marriage relationship.
  - c. Separation of the husband and wife.
  - d. The legal papers certifying that divorce is complete.
6. "Adultery" is
  - a. Any unlawful sexual act.
  - b. Unlawful sexual intercourse involving a person bound by law to another.
  - c. Breaking, or adulterating, the marriage covenant.
  - d. Looking at pornographic literature.
7. "Fornication"
  - a. Is sometimes used interchangeably with "adultery."
  - b. Does not necessarily involve any married person.
  - c. Is an unlawful sexual act.
  - d. All of the above.

8. The theme of the sermon on the mount (Mt. 5-7, in which Mt. 5:31-32 are found) is
  - a. The passing of the Old Law.
  - b. New and different laws for the new Kingdom.
  - c. The righteousness of those who are qualified to enter the kingdom of heaven.
  - d. None of the above.
9. The subject of Mt. 5:27-32 is
  - a. God's laws for the protection of the innocent in cases of divorce.
  - b. Adultery.
  - c. Acceptable causes for divorce.
  - d. The sin of lusting after another woman.
10. The topic of discussion in Mt. 19:3-9 is
  - a. Jesus' new laws of marriage for His kingdom.
  - b. Protection of the innocent in frivolous or cruel divorces.
  - c. The lawfulness of divorce.
  - d. The hypocrisy of the Pharisees.
11. According to Mt. 5:27-32 and Mt. 19:1-9 if a person divorces their mate for any other reason than that their mate committed fornication
  - a. It is not according to God's will and if they remarry they will commit adultery.
  - b. It's okay as long as they do not remarry.
  - c. They must stay unmarried until their mate commits adultery with someone and then they can divorce them and remarry.
  - d. If the divorce took place before they were Christians, this passage doesn't apply to them.
12. According to Mt. 5 and Mt. 19, if a person divorces their mate for any other reason than that their mate committed fornication, when they remarry and their divorced mate remarries
  - a. The original husband and wife only commit adultery.
  - b. The couple that marries first commits adultery. That frees the other person in the original marriage to remarry without sin.
  - c. All four people in the two new marriages commit adultery.
  - d. No one commits adultery for marriage is holy.
13. The focus of Rom. 7:1-3 is
  - a. The jurisdiction of law.
  - b. Rules governing marriage, divorce, and remarriage.
  - c. How to interpret the Old Testament law of Deut. 24:1-4.
  - d. None of the above.
14. According to Rom. 7:1-3, the woman who unlawfully divorces her husband and remarries another man is an adulteress because
  - a. She is in her second marriage.
  - b. She is still married in God's eyes to the first man.
  - c. She married the second man without legally divorcing the first man.
  - d. She is still bound by God's law to the first man.

15. When this woman's (question 12) first husband dies, she
  - a. Is still an adulteress.
  - b. Is no longer an adulteress if her second marriage took place after the first husband died.
  - c. Is no longer an adulteress because she is no longer under the jurisdiction of the law that bound her to the first husband.
  - d. Is no longer an adulteress if she will get legally married to the second man.
16. According to 1 Cor. 7:10-11
  - a. Divorce is approved as long as there is no remarriage.
  - b. The reason one who leaves their mate cannot remarry is because they are really still married in God's eyes.
  - c. If one has divorced their mate, they have only two options: remain unmarried or be reconciled to their mate.
  - d. All of the above.
17. When Paul said in 1 Co. 7:12, "to the rest I say, not the Lord," he meant
  - a. Nothing Jesus said should be applied to marriages between believers and non-believers.
  - b. He was not speaking by Divine inspiration in what he was about to write—they could ignore it if they deemed best.
  - c. What he was going to write was something different than what the Lord had said.
  - d. What the Lord said did not specifically address this question he is going to deal with now.
18. The believer is "not under bondage" if deserted by an unbelieving mate according to 1 Co. 7:15. This means
  - a. The believer is now free to remarry.
  - b. The believer is no longer bound by God's marriage law.
  - c. The believer is not constrained by law to live with the unbeliever in such cases.
  - d. All of the above.
19. In 1 Co. 7:27-28, "are you released [or, "loosed"]...if you marry you have not sinned"
  - a. Authority is given to any divorced person to remarry without sin.
  - b. Paul was speaking about people who had never married.
  - c. It doesn't make any difference because he said it was only his opinion anyway.
  - d. None of the above.
20. In 1 Co. 7:39, the opposite of "bound" is
  - a. Obligated to render the dues of marriage.
  - b. Unmarried.
  - c. Free from the enslaving servitude of the marriage relationship.
  - d. Free to be married to whom one wills.