

Prayer Revolution Bible Institute
BE 440 Psalms and Song of Solomon
Midterm Exam
Psalms 1-84

INSTRUCTIONS

- This is an open-Bible exam.
- For Multiple Choice questions, circle or write the letter for the single best answer.
- For True/False items, write “T” if the statement is entirely true, or write “F” if the statement is not entirely true.
- No penalty for guessing.

Multiple Choice

1. Who is the primary author credited in the titles of many Psalms in Psalms 1–84?

- a) Asaph
- b) David
- c) Moses
- d) Solomon

2. Which two Psalms specifically mention Moses as their author in Psalms 1–84?

- a) Psalm 1 and 2
- b) Psalm 72 and 73
- c) Psalm 90 and none in 1–84
- d) Only Psalm 90 (not in 1–84)

3. What is the main theme of Psalm 1?

- a) The kingship of David
- b) The contrast between the righteous and the wicked

- c) The exodus from Egypt
- d) The coming Messiah

4. According to Psalm 2, whom has God set as His King on Zion, His holy hill?

- a) Moses
- b) Solomon
- c) David
- d) His Anointed

5. What phrase begins many Psalms, including the famous Psalm 23?

- a) The Lord is my light
- b) The Lord is my shepherd
- c) Give thanks to the Lord
- d) Praise the Lord

6. In which psalm do we find the words, “The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want”?

- a) Psalm 23
- b) Psalm 19
- c) Psalm 30
- d) Psalm 119

7. Who is mentioned as chief musician or choir director in many Psalm headings?

- a) Heman
- b) Korah
- c) Asaph
- d) David

8. The sons of Korah are credited as authors of how many Psalms in 1–84?

- a) None
- b) Only 1
- c) Several, including Psalms 42–49, 84
- d) Only Psalm 23

9. Psalm 8 marvels that God is mindful of:

- a) His angels
- b) The nations
- c) Man (humanity)
- d) The moon and stars

10. In Psalm 14, what does the fool say in his heart?

- a) “There is a God.”
- b) “I am the greatest.”
- c) “There is no God.”
- d) “Who is like Yahweh?”

11. According to Psalm 19, the heavens declare:

- a) The power of the seas
- b) The glory of God
- c) War upon the earth
- d) David’s victories

12. “My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?” is found in which Psalm?

- a) Psalm 18
- b) Psalm 22

- c) Psalm 23
- d) Psalm 46

13. In Psalm 24, “Who shall ascend the hill of the Lord?” refers to:

- a) Aaron
- b) The king's court
- c) He that has clean hands and a pure heart
- d) Only Judah

14. Which Psalm famously describes the “valley of the shadow of death”?

- a) Psalm 21
- b) Psalm 23
- c) Psalm 30
- d) Psalm 42

15. Which psalm is traditionally read at funerals for its hope and comfort?

- a) Psalm 1
- b) Psalm 23
- c) Psalm 72
- d) Psalm 51

16. Which musical instrument is frequently mentioned in Psalm headings?

- a) Saxophone
- b) Trumpet
- c) Harp
- d) Guitar

17. In Psalm 27, the psalmist asks to dwell in whose house all the days of his life?

- a) David's palace
- b) The house of the Lord
- c) The house of Israel
- d) The king of Egypt

18. Which king is the historical context for many prayers for deliverance in Book 1 of Psalms (Psalms 1–41)?

- a) Saul
- b) Nebuchadnezzar
- c) David
- d) Solomon

19. What is the central theme of Psalm 32?

- a) The defeat of Goliath
- b) The blessing of forgiveness
- c) Success in battle
- d) The beauty of creation

20. Which Psalm includes the line, “Create in me a clean heart, O God”?

- a) Psalm 51
- b) Psalm 61
- c) Psalm 81
- d) Psalm 22

21. Which Psalm is attributed to David’s experience after Nathan confronted him about Bathsheba?

- a) Psalm 23

- b) Psalm 46
- c) Psalm 51
- d) Psalm 80

22. What do the “songs of Ascent” refer to?

- a) Psalms for climbing mountains
- b) Psalms sung during pilgrimage to Jerusalem (not in 1–84, but referenced in headings)
- c) Royal processions
- d) Refuge from enemies

23. According to Psalm 46, God is our refuge and:

- a) Fortress
- b) Friend
- c) Chariot
- d) Shepherd

24. In Psalm 51, David asks God not to take away:

- a) His throne
- b) The Ark
- c) His Holy Spirit
- d) Jerusalem

25. Which group of Psalms is especially associated with Asaph’s name and themes of justice?

- a) Psalms 1–10
- b) Psalms 73–83
- c) Psalms 22–30
- d) Psalms 46–50

26. What city is repeatedly referenced as God's special city in Book 2 and 3 of Psalms?

- a) Bethlehem
- b) Jerusalem (Zion)
- c) Nazareth
- d) Nineveh

27. The sons of Korah are associated with which place, according to Psalm 87?

- a) Shiloh
- b) Babylon
- c) The gates of Zion/Jerusalem
- d) Moab

28. Psalm 72 is ascribed to which king?

- a) David
- b) Asa
- c) Solomon
- d) Joash

29. "As the deer pants for streams of water," begins which Psalm?

- a) Psalm 19
- b) Psalm 42
- c) Psalm 61
- d) Psalm 84

30. Who is the "chief musician" or "choirmaster" for whom many Psalms are written?

- a) Samuel

- b) Solomon
- c) To the chief musician (un-named official)
- d) Moses

31. What is the refrain of Psalms 42 and 43?

- a) The Lord is my shepherd
- b) Why are you downcast, O my soul?
- c) For the Lord is good
- d) Make a joyful noise

32. Psalm 78 is unique as it is:

- a) A royal psalm
- b) A long historical psalm that reviews Israel's history
- c) A psalm of pilgrimage
- d) An acrostic

33. In Psalm 74, what event is lamented?

- a) The Exodus
- b) The destruction of the sanctuary (temple)
- c) David's death
- d) The fall of Jericho

34. In Psalm 80, the people ask God to restore them using which imagery?

- a) A valley of dry bones
- b) A vine brought out of Egypt
- c) A burning bush
- d) A river overflowing

35. Psalm 82 presents God as:

- a) King over Israel only
- b) A shepherd
- c) Judge among the “gods”/rulers
- d) A builder

36. Psalm 84 declares, “How lovely is your _____, O Lord of hosts.”

- a) Throne
- b) Name
- c) Dwelling place
- d) Mountain

37. The phrase “Selah” in the Psalms is thought to indicate:

- a) A curse
- b) A musical pause or interlude
- c) The end of a Psalm
- d) Read aloud

38. Which psalmist is described as a seer and music director in David’s time (mentioned in Psalm titles)?

- a) Samuel
- b) Heman
- c) Asaph
- d) Gad

39. In Psalm 41, David refers to being betrayed by:

- a) The Philistines
- b) An intimate friend
- c) The Egyptians
- d) His father

40. The opening of Psalms 79–83 reflects what event?

- a) Solomon's coronation
- b) National disaster and enemy invasion
- c) The Exodus
- d) The birth of Samuel

True/False (10 questions)

- 41. The Psalms were written entirely by David.
- 42. "Zion" is another name for Jerusalem in the Psalms.
- 43. Many psalms reference historical events such as the Exodus and the reign of David.
- 44. Asaph, Heman, and the sons of Korah are all Levitical musicians.
- 45. Psalm 51 is a classic penitential psalm.
- 46. The majority of psalms in 1–84 reflect trust in God during times of trouble.
- 47. Psalm 23 states "He leads me beside still waters."
- 48. No psalm in 1–84 mentions personal confession of sin.
- 49. Psalms often use metaphorical language drawn from nature.
- 50. Psalms 1–84 includes praise, lament, thanksgiving, and prayers for deliverance.

(Answer Key on next page)

Answer Key

Multiple Choice

1. b

2. d

3. b

4. d

5. b

6. a

7. c

8. c

9. c

10. c

11. b

12. b

13. c

14. b

15. b

16. c

17. b

18. c

19. b

20. a

21. c

22. b

23. a

24. c

25. b

26. b

27. c

28. c

29. b

30. c

31. b

32. b

33. b

34. b

35. c

36. c

37. b

38. c

39. b

40. b

True/False

41. False

42. True

43. True

44. True

45. True

46. True

47. True

48. False

49. True

50. True