

PART VI: Review

► Reviewing the Attributes of God

- In Part V, Theological Vocabulary, we used a noun to describe each of God's characteristics. For most of these nouns, however, there is a corresponding adjective form. For example, *life* is a noun while *living* is an adjective.

For each noun, write the corresponding adjective. If you need to do so, you may use a dictionary.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
1. mercy		11. genuineness	
2. faithfulness		12. omnipotence	
3. justice		13. love	
4. omnipresence		14. holiness	
5. purity		15. grace	
6. truth (veracity)		16. benevolence	
7. righteousness		17. person	
8. infinitude		18. persistence	
9. omniscience		19. eternity	
10. immutability		20. spirit	

- Using the correct adjective form, write a short sentence for any three of God's attributes.

Attribute	Sentence
<i>Example: merciful</i>	<i>God is merciful to sinners.</i>

► Understanding Reading Skills

Review the suggestions for using a vocabulary notebook (Introduction, pp. 12–17). If you have not already done this, do the following:

1. Make a list of at least 15 important words or phrases to learn from Chapters 1 to 3. (You may want to ask your teacher about which words are most important.) In your vocabulary notebook, divide these words into categories such as general vocabulary, general vocabulary with theological meaning, theological vocabulary.
2. For each word or phrase, list the page where it appears in this text, copy the example from the text, and then write a short definition. To find the meaning of the word or phrase, you may use the indexes at the back of this book to find other locations where it is used in the text. You may also use one or more dictionaries that give short definitions. For example, you might use an English-language dictionary for general vocabulary and a theological dictionary for theological vocabulary.

► Reviewing Adjective Clauses

Review *Adjective Clauses*, pp. 88–91. For each sentence,

- Underline the adjective clause(s).
- Double-underline the word (or preposition + word) that begins the adjective clause. Common words that might be used are **that, which, who, whom, whose, where, and when**.
- Circle the noun (or compound noun, pronoun, or noun phrase) the adjective clause modifies.

Example: The text that he read was Isaiah 46:9–10.

1. The God whom we worship is great and awesome.
2. One of the attributes of God which describes his greatness is his infinitude.
3. Moses is the writer whose song of deliverance is recorded in Exodus 15.
4. Those attributes that refer to God's goodness are his moral purity, integrity, and love.
5. Paul is the one to whom God gave the call to go and preach the gospel to the Gentiles.
6. The three attributes of God to which he referred in his sermon are God's genuineness, truth, and faithfulness.

► Reviewing Word Analysis and Prefixes

Circle TRUE or FALSE for each item below. Then rewrite each false statement to make it true. For some of the items, there is more than one correct way to rewrite the statement.

1. TRUE FALSE Word analysis shows you how to break a word into its individual parts.
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2. TRUE FALSE Words always have only one root.
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3. TRUE FALSE Prefixes occur before the root.
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4. TRUE FALSE Suffixes occur after the root.
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5. TRUE FALSE Suffixes usually change the meaning of the word.
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6. **TRUE** **FALSE** The prefix *multi-* refers to more than two.

7. **TRUE** **FALSE** Some prefixes are not attached to independent words.

8. **TRUE** **FALSE** The word *tribe* contains the prefix *tri-*.

9. **TRUE** **FALSE** The prefix *anti-* means "against."

10. **TRUE** **FALSE** The prefix *in-* has only one meaning, "not."

► **Reviewing Theological Vocabulary**

For each statement below, circle the letter of the attribute that best fits the description.

Example: *Not only did God identify himself with a name, but we see him revealed as one who knows, wills, feels, and acts.*

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|--------------|-----------|
| a. person | c. spirit |
| b. integrity | d. life |

1. The God of Israel is not only the true God; he is truthful.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. mercy | c. veracity |
| b. omnipresence | d. omnipotence |

2. God never changes.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| a. eternal | c. infinitude |
| b. immutability | d. omniscience |

3. God is equally present at all times and in all places and with all his creatures.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. omnipotence | c. persistence |
| b. omniscience | d. omnipresence |

4. Even when his people have sinned and he sends punishment, God remains dependable.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. genuineness | c. faithfulness |
| b. benevolence | d. mercy |

5. The God of Israel, in contrast to all false claimants to deity, is the true God.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. genuineness | c. faithfulness |
| b. veracity | d. persistence |

6. God's patience and long-suffering were apparent with Israel and continue to be so with us.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. truth | c. immutability |
| b. persistence | d. omnipotence |

7. God is in no way limited in his knowledge, understanding, and judgment.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. integrity | c. omnipresence |
| b. love | d. omniscience |
8. We see God's infinity in his power.
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. omniscience | c. omnipresence |
| b. omnipotence | d. immutability |
9. The teaching that God takes care of his creation is
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a. predestination | c. grace |
| b. theology proper | d. benevolence |
10. Pantheism means that
- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a. God is present and active in his creation | c. God and nature are one reality |
| b. God is distinct from his creation | d. God is distant from his creation |
11. The attribute that refers to God's kindness towards the weak is
- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| a. grace | c. faithfulness |
| b. mercy | d. benevolence |
12. The attribute of God's purity is
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. immanence | c. persistence |
| b. transcendence | d. holiness |

► Evaluating Your Learning

How successful have you been at applying these learning strategies in Chapter 3? For each strategy, circle 0, 1, or 2.

0 = I didn't use the strategy.

1 = I used the strategy some, but could have used it more.

2 = I used this strategy as often as I could.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. I have skimmed a reading passage for the main ideas (see pp. 35–37). | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 2. I have paid attention to the adjective clauses to help me understand complex sentences (see pp. 88–91). | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. I have analyzed prefixes in some words to figure out their meaning (see pp. 91–96). | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 4. I have paid attention to organizational markers to understand the meaning of a passage (see pp. 57–61). | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 5. I have read the passages at an appropriate pace (see p. 20). | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 6. I have looked for the academic vocabulary (p. 77) in a reading passage to understand the meanings based on the context (see p. 5). | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 7. I have underlined or highlighted important points in the reading passages (see p. 22). | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 8. I have used the reading strategies I listed at the end of Chapters 1 and 2 (see pp. 48, 76). | 0 | 1 | 2 |

List two learning strategies that you need to use, or use more frequently, in order to become a better reader.
