

Chapter XVI – The Bible as Inspired

1. God is the _____ Author of an inspired book; a man is its _____ author.
2. The book comes (*partly from God, partly from the man*) (*wholly from each*).
3. A man chops down a tree with an axe. This (*is*) (*is not*) an example of principal and instrumental causality.
4. A principal cause moves, _____ and _____ the natural power in the instrument it uses.
5. A man (*can*) (*cannot*) begin to write an inspired book, without a special help from God.
6. A man writing an inspired book (*does*) (*does not*) necessarily know that he is being inspired.
7. In inspiring a man, God elevates his natural ability to write by enabling him to write _____.
8. Inspiration is an _____ given by _____ to a man's _____ and _____, and it moves, _____ and _____ him to write infallibly _____ that God wants and _____ what God wants, so that _____ is the principal cause of the book, and the man is its _____ cause, and the book itself comes _____ from each.
9. Revelation is concerned with the way a thing is _____; inspiration, with the way it is _____.
10. Inspiration is a (*less*) (*more*) positive help than the infallibility granted to the Pope.
11. Inspiration (*is*) (*is not*) a dictation.
12. All the books in the Bible (*have*) (*have not*) the same style.
13. Unimportant details in Scripture (*are*) (*are not*) inspired.

14. When we say there are no errors in the Bible, we refer to (*our present*) (*the original*) texts.
15. The Old Testament contains _____ different books; the New, _____.
16. The first book in the Bible was written about the year _____ B.C.; the last, in about _____ A.D.
17. "Jacob I have loved; Esau I have hated." This is an example of a Hebrew _____.
18. The Bible (*is*) (*is not*) meant to be a scientific text-book.
19. We know which books are inspired, from the _____ teaching of the Catholic Church
20. The official list of the inspired books is called the _____ of sacred Scripture
21. This list was defined at the Council of _____.
22. In the fourth century tabernacles had two compartments, one for the _____ and the other for _____.
23. Luther (*was*) (*was not*) the first to put the Bible into German. Wycliff (*was*) (*was not*) the first to put it into English.
24. The Church grants a (*Plenary*) (*Partial*) indulgence to those who read the Scriptures for a quarter of an hour, and a _____ indulgence to those who read it daily.
25. Leo XIII established the Biblical _____ in 1902, and Pius X, the Biblical _____ in 1909.

Answers

(A). 1. God is the (**Principal**) Author of an inspired book; a man is its (**Instrumental**) author. 2. The book comes (partly from God, partly from the man) (**wholly from each**). 3. A man chops down a tree with an axe. This (**is**) (is not) an example of principal and instrumental causality. 4. A principal cause moves, (**elevates**) and (**directs**) the natural power in the instrument it uses. 5. A man (can) (**cannot**) begin to write an inspired book, without a special help from God. 6. A man writing an inspired book (does) (**does not**) necessarily know that he is being inspired. 7. In inspiring a man, God elevates his natural ability to write by enabling him to write (**infallibly**). 8. Inspiration is an (**impulse**) given by (**God**) to a man's (**intellect**) and (**will**), and it moves, (**elevates**) and (**directs**) him to write infallibly (**all**) that God wants and (**only**) what God wants, so that (**God**) is the principal cause of the book, and the man is its (**instrumental**) cause, and the book itself comes (**wholly**) from each. 9. Revelation is concerned with the way a thing is (**known**); inspiration, with the way it is (**written**). 10. Inspiration is a (less) (**more**) positive help than the infallibility granted to the Pope. 11. Inspiration (is) (**is not**) a dictation. 12. All the books in the Bible (have) (**have not**) the same style. 13. Unimportant details in Scripture (**are**) (are not) inspired. 14. When we say there are no errors in the Bible, we refer to (our present) (**the original**) texts. 15. The Old Testament contains (**46**) different books; the New, (**27**). 16. The first book in the Bible was written about the year (**1500**) B.C.; the last, in about (**100**) A.D. 17. "Jacob I have loved; Esau I have hate." This is an example of a Hebrew (**idiom**). 18. The Bible (is) (**is not**) meant to be a scientific text-book. 19. We know which books are inspired, from the (**infallible**) teaching of the Catholic Church (20). The official list of the inspired books is called the (**canon**) of sacred Scripture 21. This list was defined at the Council of (**Trent**). 22. In the fourth century tabernacles had two compartments, one for the (**Eucharist**) and the other for (**the Bible**). 23. Luther (was) (**was not**) the first to put the Bible into German. Wycliff (was) (**was not**) the first to put it into English. 24. The Church grants a (Plenary) (**Partial**) indulgence to those who read the Scriptures for a quarter of an hour, and a (**plenary**) indulgence to those who read it daily. 25. Leo XIII established the Biblical (**Commission**) in 1902, and Pius X, the Biblical (**Institute**) in 1909.