

4th Semester – Core Paper
Multi-choice questions
SY010401 – Discourses of Philoxenus of Mabbug

1. Who published the discourses of Philoxenus of Mabbug in English?
 - a. W. Wright
 - b. E. A. Wallis Budge
 - c. Davidson
 - d. Gregory Dix
2. Philoxenus translated the four Gospels viz ...
 - a. From Greek into Syriac
 - b. From the works of earlier editions
 - c. From Latin
 - d. From Hebrew into Syriac
3. The final seal of approval is set upon the works of Philoxenus by ...
 - a. Severus
 - b. Basil
 - c. Abul-Faraj Gregory
 - d. Moses Bar Kepha
4. *'Al Tlitoyuto* means discourse on ...
 - a. God
 - b. God's Nature
 - c. Trinity
 - d. Incarnation
5. *'Al metgashmonuto* means ...
 - a. On Christ
 - b. On Trinity
 - c. On the Incarnation
 - d. On Faith
6. *Hdoyuto metpalgonito* means ...
 - a. On indivisible unity
 - b. On incarnation
 - c. On incarnation
 - d. On Trinity

7. *'Al dehlat Aloho* means ...
 - a. On fear
 - b. On God
 - c. Treatise on the fear of God
 - d. On Incarnation
8. *Dubore d-dayruto* means ...
 - a. On monks
 - b. On monastery
 - c. Rules for the monastic life
 - d. On virtues
9. *'Al suporo* means ...
 - a. On Tonsure
 - b. On Ordination
 - c. On Virtue
 - d. On Visitation
10. The 8th discourse of Philoxenus is on ...
 - a. Love of God
 - b. Poverty
 - c. Fear of God
 - d. Abstinence
11. The 11th discourse is on
 - a. Commandments
 - b. Fear of God
 - c. Abstinence
 - d. Justice
12. The 2nd discourse is on ...
 - a. Providence
 - b. Faith
 - c. Miracles
 - d. Sins
13. Philoxenus lived in ...
 - a. 3rd century
 - b. 5th century
 - c. 7th century
 - d. 8th century

14. Philoxenus is known as ... of the Christological definition of the Council of Chalcedon
- a supporter
 - an advocate
 - ardent opponent
 - a silent judge
15. Philoxenus was a creative theologian who put together elements drawn from both his native Syriac Tradition and from Greek Tradition. Is the statement true?
- No
 - Yes
 - No, debatable
 - Yes, inconclusive
16. Philoxenus was born in ...
- Roman Empire
 - Syria
 - Kirkuk
 - Judea
17. Philoxenus studied in ... Edessa.
- Persian school
 - Damascus
 - Nisibis
 - Mabbug
18. Was Peter the Fuller a friend of Philoxenus?
- No
 - Yes
 - Debatable
 - Inconclusive
19. Philoxenus was the bishop of ...
- Antioch
 - Alexandria
 - Hierapolis
 - Kirkuk
20. Philoxenus means ...
- Hater of foreigner

- b. Lover of foreigner
 - c. Persecutor of foreigner
 - d. Opponent of foreigner
21. *Pagranuta* means ...
- a. Body
 - b. Mode of the body
 - c. Soul
 - d. Spirit
22. *Ruhanuta* means ...
- a. Soul
 - b. Body
 - c. Air
 - d. Mode of the Spirit
23. *B-rishit* means ...
- a. On head
 - b. Through the Chief
 - c. In the beginning
 - d. Zenith
24. *Hwo melto Besro* means ...
- a. The flesh became Word
 - b. The Word became flesh
 - c. The flesh was the Word
 - d. Through Word the flesh became sealed
25. Which Byzantine emperor deposed and exiled Philoxenus?
- a. Justin I
 - b. Basil II
 - c. Anastasius
 - d. Heraclius
26. Which country was Philoxenus exiled to?
- a. Alexandria
 - b. Athens
 - c. Carthage
 - d. Philippopolis
27. Philoxenus was murdered while in exile. The statement is ...
- a. True

- b. False
 - c. Debatable
 - d. Inconclusive
28. How did Philoxenus pass away?
- a. Smoke inhalation
 - b. Beheading
 - c. Starvation
 - d. Old Age
29. Philoxenus' writings fall into three main categories: Exegetical, Dogmatic and ...
- a. Ascetic
 - b. Poetic
 - c. Liturgical
 - d. Historical
30. What did Philoxenus build in Mabbug?
- a. Hospitals
 - b. Schools
 - c. Houses
 - d. Monasteries
31. In Philoxenus' Christology, which parallel does he emphasize?
- a. Iron and fire
 - b. Resurrection of Christ and Eucharist
 - c. Incarnate life of Christ and our Baptism
 - d. Christ's burial and our Baptism
32. When was Philoxenus made bishop of Mabbug?
- a. 490 AD
 - b. 506 AD
 - c. 476 AD
 - d. 485 AD
33. What was the name of Philoxenus prior to the name he took as Bishop of Mabbug?
- a. Abraham
 - b. Akhsenaya
 - c. Assemani
 - d. Theophanes

34. How did Philoxenus' opponents try to smear his reputation?
- They said that he was a criminal
 - They said that he was not baptized
 - They claimed that he was a heretic who fled from Edessa
 - They claimed that he blasphemed against the Holy Spirit
35. With the help of Philoxenus, Emperor Anastasius denounced Patriarch ... as a Nestorian.
- Palladius
 - Stephen II
 - Flavian II
 - John II
36. What is the major issue with regards to knowledge on Philoxenus' early life?
- He was unknown to many until his death
 - Early biographies were always filled with historical errors
 - Only his supporters wrote about him as a Saint
 - Generally speaking, his opponents were his biographers
37. Which major cult did Philoxenus drive out from his city?
- The major Syrian Fertility cult
 - The Hedonist cult
 - A small pagan revivalist cult
 - The cult of Dionysus
38. Who influenced Philoxenus in his earlier writings?
- Aphrahat
 - Cyril of Alexandria
 - Ephrem
 - The Cappadocian Fathers
39. Which statement describes most accurately Philoxenus' Christology?
- God became man
 - God changed into man
 - God acted as man
 - God assumed man
40. Faith gave us birth and is ...
- Our Father
 - Our Brother
 - Our Mother

- d. Our Advocate
41. According to Philoxenus, Syriac was
- a. Insufficient to give theological definitions
 - b. Better than Greek
 - c. Very accurate in its definition
 - d. The only medium to have Theological dialogue
42. One of Philoxenus' definitions of Faith is ...
- a. The foundation and the architect
 - b. Vineyard
 - c. Pearl
 - d. Treasure House
43. Another definition of Faith by Philoxenus is ...
- a. The foundation of the whole Church
 - b. Light
 - c. Lamp
 - d. Asset
44. Faith cried out and ...
- a. Sea became calm
 - b. The walls of Jericho fell
 - c. The earth shook
 - d. Enemies fled
45. *Kul medem da-Bro l-Aloho qadish hu.* means ...
- a. Everything is holy
 - b. Everything of the Son is Holy
 - c. All that the Son is wonderful
 - d. Everything holy is of the Son
46. We should be ...
- a. *Shomue l-melat Aloho*
 - b. *'Obude d-melto*
 - c. *Nuhro*
 - d. *Melho*
47. *B-hubo mshamlyo layt dehelto.* means ...
- a. In perfect love there is no fear
 - b. Perfect love is a virtue
 - c. In perfect virtue there is love

- d. Perfect love casts out fear
48. *'Al tyobuto* means ...
- a. On Grace
 - b. On the Fear of God
 - c. On repentance
 - d. On what is good
49. *'Al sluto* means ...
- a. On Prayer
 - b. On mountain
 - c. On virtue
 - d. On the Path
50. *Ktobo d'al ryshe* means ...
- a. The Book about leaders
 - b. The Book about beginnings
 - c. The Book about principles
 - d. The Book about prominences
51. *Luqbal hashe d-napsho* means ...
- a. Against passions of the soul
 - b. On the desires of the monks
 - c. On obedience
 - d. On monastic life
52. Christ in His own person became ... unto us
- a. A brother
 - b. A law
 - c. Light
 - d. Guide
53. Christ's teaching was ...
- a. Light
 - b. Way
 - c. Practice
 - d. Command
54. *Mamlo* means ...
- a. Language
 - b. Speech
 - c. Discourse

- d. Sentence
55. *Takso d-Qudosh mayo* means
- a. Order of holiness
 - b. Order of Sacraments
 - c. Order of the consecration of water
 - d. Order of washing
56. *Had Kyono mtumoyo* means ...
- a. One nature
 - b. Eternity
 - c. One eternal nature
 - d. Essence
57. *Moran da-qro* means ...
- a. Marun the lector
 - b. Our Lord who read
 - c. Maronite
 - d. Reading of the Lord
58. *Hu melto itaw(hy) hwo lwot Aloho* means ...
- a. The Word is God
 - b. The Word was with God
 - c. Word and God are one
 - d. Word is turned towards God
59. *Honaw den Ruho w-Aloho* means ...
- a. This one then is Spirit and God
 - b. Spirit is God
 - c. God is Spirit
 - d. He is both Spirit and God
60. *'Al Breh Haw da-hwo men zar'o d-David ba-bsar* means ...
- a. On the son of man
 - b. On the son who became flesh from the seed of David
 - c. On Incarnation
 - d. On He who descended from David
61. *Men ruho qadisho etbasar Aloho melto* means ...
- a. On the incarnation of God
 - b. From the Holy Spirit God the Word became flesh
 - c. The Holy Spirit caused incarnation

- d. Holy Spirit made the flesh of the Son holy
62. *B-kul medem ger dome bro l-Abo ba-qyono wa-b-sebyono* means ...
- a. In everything indeed, the Son resembles the Father: in nature and in will.
 - b. The Son is like the Father
 - c. Father resembles the Son
 - d. The nature and the will of the Father and the Son are similar
63. *Sbo wa-hwo bar-nosho d-balhud lan nahe w-nepruq wa-n-sawzeb wa-n'adar* means ...
- a. He became man because of his love
 - b. He was in flesh to help us
 - c. He wanted and became man, only to make us alive, to save, to ransom and to help
 - d. He willed to redeem us
64. *Layt sawtoputo l-nuhro lwot heshuko* means ...
- a. The light has no communion with darkness
 - b. Light and darkness are related
 - c. Light dispels darkness
 - d. Light and darkness are enemies
65. *Olmo b-'ideh hwo* means ...
- a. The world existed already
 - b. The world came into being through him
 - c. The world became a reality through his hands
 - d. His hands made the world
66. *L-dileh lam eto* means ...
- a. His people came
 - b. To His own indeed He came
 - c. Coming was his
 - d. He was a stranger to His own people
67. *Yab l-hun shultono da-bnayo d-Aloho nehwnun* means ...
- a. He made them God's children
 - b. He gave them power to become children of God
 - c. He gave to them the power of the Son of God
 - d. The Son of God gave to them power
68. What happens to the Holy Spirit's relation when we sin, according to Philoxenus?

- a. The Holy Spirit departs from us when we sin
 - b. We cut off the Holy Spirit when we sin
 - c. The Holy Spirit does not depart from us except through apostasy
 - d. The Holy Spirit does nothing when we sin
69. What is the ground which receives the sowing of the Word of God?
- a. Love
 - b. Hope
 - c. Fear
 - d. Faith
70. *Nbiye glaw lan metul dmuteh* means ...
- a. The prophets revealed Christ's mysteries
 - b. The prophets revealed to us His Type
 - c. The prophets were burned with His zeal
 - d. The prophets were showing Him in signs
71. Philoxenus believed in a Trinity which ...
- a. Cannot be reduced to two persons
 - b. Can be diminished to two persons
 - c. Can neither be reduced nor diminished to two persons
 - d. Would become four persons
72. Everything outside of this Trinity ...
- a. Pre-existed
 - b. Has been created
 - c. Can be worshipped
 - d. Has equal divinity to God
73. Within the Trinity ...
- a. There is nothing that worships
 - b. There is one that is inferior
 - c. The 2nd person is later than the 1st person
 - d. The Spirit was born
74. In SCC 5, one finds a list of ...
- a. 50 works of Philoxenus of Mabbug
 - b. 40 works of Philoxenus of Mabbug
 - c. 60 works of Philoxenus of Mabbug
 - d. 30 works of Philoxenus of Mabbug
75. According to Philoxenus Mabbug, there is/are ... to journey to God

- a. Several ways
 - b. Only one way
 - c. Three ways
 - d. Two ways
76. *Shelyo ger d-dukto ma 'el lwot shelyo d-reyono* means ...
- a. Stillness of mind
 - b. Solitude
 - c. Prayer
 - d. Peace
77. *'Atiq yawmoto* means ...
- a. Old man
 - b. Ancient of days
 - c. Old times
 - d. Old age
78. *Moryo d-yiteb 'al kursyo* means ...
- a. The Lord who sat on the Throne
 - b. The Lord will place (his disciple) on the Throne
 - c. Lord's Throne is set there
 - d. The Throne is above
79. Why did the Word become flesh?
- a. To save humanity
 - b. To redeem the world
 - c. To make the bodily ones into spiritual ones
 - d. To save both body and spirit
80. Mankind should never ...
- a. Swear falsely
 - b. Investigate God
 - c. Believe God blindly
 - d. Learn from Pagans
81. The difference between God speaking and man speaking is that ...
- a. We can hear man with our senses
 - b. God speaks only through signs and wonders
 - c. Signs, witnesses, and demonstrations are necessary when man speaks
 - d. We cannot listen to God
82. In terms of their creation, all creatures ...

- a. Have the right to judge the Creator
 - b. Have the right to question their own design
 - c. Does not have the right to find fault with the artisan
 - d. Should not extol the Maker
83. Why is man endowed with rationality?
- a. To be astonished by creation
 - b. To live inquisitively
 - c. To merely gaze upon created nature
 - d. To continue to grow in rational thought
84. When you approach God you must first ...
- a. Believe that He exists
 - b. Repent over your sins
 - c. Seek after the intercession of Saints
 - d. Take part in the liturgy
85. Which condition is necessary for man to draw near to God?
- a. Becoming sinless
 - b. Acquire the mind of a child
 - c. Acquire an investigative mindset
 - d. Take part in the liturgy
86. The analogy of a child is used to teach us that ...
- a. We must be ignorant as children
 - b. We must be weak as children
 - c. We must have childish desires
 - d. We must believe in the power of our Father
87. How should we understand the Kingdom of Heaven?
- a. In terms of an earthly comparison
 - b. According to our rationality
 - c. Mystically, without inquiry
 - d. As a physical kingdom
88. How does mankind sense spiritual realities?
- a. Through rationality given to us by God
 - b. Through Faith
 - c. Through our physical senses
 - d. Through inquiry into the mysteries
89. How are we to receive Faith?

- a. Through hearing the Word of God
 - b. Through signs and miracles of God
 - c. By our five physical senses
 - d. Through our rationality
90. Prior to the Incarnation of Christ, Faith within us was ...
- a. Imperfect
 - b. Never planted into us
 - c. Perfect then corrupted
 - d. Always perfect
91. What is Faith's purpose in terms of our perception?
- a. We see all things through faith
 - b. Faith plays no part in our perception
 - c. Faith allows us to rationalize only reality
 - d. Faith allows us to perceive things above the natural order
92. Our Faith is near to ...
- a. Self-existent nature of God
 - b. The Bible
 - c. The Holy Church
 - d. Church Doctrines
93. What is considered shameful for Faith?
- a. To be innocent
 - b. To be restrained by creation
 - c. To be restrained by the Creator
 - d. Draw near to encounter the Creator
94. The Creator ... Faith
- a. Compels
 - b. Searches for
 - c. Urges
 - d. Answers
95. In this world, we can obtain righteousness but not ...
- a. Justice
 - b. Peace
 - c. Perfection
 - d. Faith
96. The way of Uprightness is associated with the ...

- a. Road of the world
 - b. Road of the judges
 - c. Road of the Angels
 - d. Road of the law
97. The way of Perfection is associated with the ...
- a. Road of the law
 - b. Road beyond the world
 - c. Road of the world
 - d. Road of the judges
98. The end of the road of Uprightness and righteousness is ...
- a. Heaven
 - b. Perfection
 - c. Holiness
 - d. Renunciation of riches
99. How does virtues and excellent things spring up?
- a. By reading the bible
 - b. By asking for intercessions
 - c. By doing acts of charity
 - d. By removing lust and gaining self-control
100. What is the beginning of the road of the way of the Gospel?
- a. Bible reading
 - b. Asceticism
 - c. Alms giving
 - d. Liturgy

Answer Key

QN. No.	Key
1	B.
2	A.
3	C.
4	C.
5	C.
6	A.
7	C.
8	C.
9	A.
10	B.
11	C.
12	B.
13	B.
14	C.
15	B.
16	C.
17	A.
18	B.
19	C.
20	B.
21	B.
22	D.
23	C.

24	B.
25	A.
26	D.
27	C.
28	A.
29	A.
30	D.
31	C.
32	D.
33	B.
34	B.
35	C.
36	D.
37	A.
38	C.
39	A.
40	C.
41	A.
42	A.
43	A.
44	B.
45	B.
46	B.
47	A.

48	C.
49	A.
50	A.
51	A.
52	B.
53	C.
54	C.
55	C.
56	C.
57	A.
58	B.
59	A.
60	B.
61	B.
62	A.
63	C.
64	A.
65	B.
66	B.
67	B.
68	C.
69	D.
70	B.
71	C.
72	B.
73	A.
74	A.

75	D.
76	A.
77	B.
78	A.
79	C.
80	B.
81	C.
82	C.
83	A.
84	A.
85	B.
86	D.
87	C.
88	B.
89	A.
90	C.
91	D.
92	A.
93	B.
94	D.
95	C.
96	A.
97	B.
98	D.
99	D.
100	B.