

# The New International Perversion

Pt.	Claim	Reality
1	"a new <u>translation</u> of the scriptures into English." "the most popular modern <u>translation</u> available."	<b>An Interpretation &amp; a Paraphrase, not a Translation:</b> A translation must stay true to the original as much as possible. To paraphrase is "to explain, interpret or translate <u>with latitude</u> ; to unfold the sense of an author with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed in <u>his own words</u> ." <sup>1</sup> An NIV reviewer says, "Textual modifications in the NIV have frequently become <u>commentary</u> , and may be difficult for readers to determine what is <u>paraphrase</u> , equivalent, or literal."
2	"the translators were united in their commitment to the authority and infallibility of the Bible as God's word in written form." "Where existing manuscripts <u>differ</u> , the translators made <b>their</b> choice of readings .... Footnotes call attention to places where there was <b>uncertainty</b> about what the original text was."	<b>Lack of Knowing What is the Word of God:</b> Many claim the infallibility of God's word, but deny it by their actions. How can we believe in infallibility in written form and then say the true manuscripts differ?! They clearly don't know what are the real texts. So they can say, "As in other documents, the precise meaning of the biblical text is sometimes uncertain." Is the Bible just another document to them [thus, accounting for their liberty to change it]?
3	"In this way the entire Bible underwent <u>three</u> revisions ... it may well be that <u>no other translation</u> has been made by a more thorough process of review and revision from committee to committee than this one."	<b>Lack of Thoroughness:</b> They claim superior thoroughness over any other translation by their 3 revisions. For modern Bibles this may be true, but this would have been a great time to compare against the KJB, in which every book underwent 14 reviews!
4	"The Committee also sought to preserve some measure of continuity with the long tradition of translating the Scriptures into English."	<b>Improper Translation Techniques:</b> Yet they have broken with every tradition of translating the scriptures established by the early English Bible translations. They extensively use Dynamic Equivalence, and they regularly do interpretation rather than just translation.
5	"Because thought patterns and syntax differ from language to language <u>faithful</u> communication of the meaning of the writers of the Bible <b>demands</b> frequent modifications in sentence structure"	<b>Unfaithfulness to the Biblical Sentence Structure:</b> NO other version required this liberty to 'frequently modify the sentence structure to communicate the meaning of the Bible'. Words & phrases have been moved from one verse to another, making it impossible to read congregationally or to compare with Hebrew/Greek Interlinear Bibles.
6	According to their own ads "they have striven for <b>more</b> than a word-for-word translation." "Words in the consonantal text were divided differently from the way they appear in the Masoretic Text."	<b>Unfaithfulness to the Words of the Biblical Writers:</b> They freely admit that they have been unfaithful to the words of the Biblical writers, yet the promises of God concern His words (Ps 12:6, 105:8, Mt 24:35, Jn 8:47, Ac 10:36, 1Tim 6:3, Jude 1:17, Rev 17:17)! Note, they split words into <b>parts</b> & combined the parts with neighboring words to make totally <b>new</b> words (Pr 22:28)!

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<sup>1</sup> Webster's 1828 Dictionary

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7	"Hebrew writers often shifted back and forth between first, second and third personal pronouns without change of antecedent, this translation <b>often</b> makes them uniform ... and without the use of footnotes." "Also for the sake of clarity or style, nouns, <u>including some proper nouns</u> , are sometimes <b>substituted</b> for pronouns, <u>and vice versa</u> ."	<b>Unfaithfulness to Proper Nouns &amp; Pronouns:</b> So you may never be sure you have the correct pronoun & proper noun & what refers to what (e.g.: In Hebrews 11:11 they change the subject from Sara to Abraham when he is not even in the Greek text! Thus, they have changed the word of God to say "he considered him faithful" when it should say "she judged him faithful"). They did this for clarity? NO, but for style. I'd rather have the eternal truth than the passing fashion of style, which deceives (Jam 1:11).
8	"Sometimes vowel letters and vowel signs did not, <u>in the judgment of the translators</u> , represent the <b>correct</b> vowels for the <b>original</b> consonantal text. Accordingly some words were read with a different set of vowels. These instances <u>are usually not indicated by footnotes</u> ."	<b>Unfaithfulness to the Letters of the Biblical Writers:</b> They've changed the vowels of the sacred text (Mt 5:18)! The jot & tittle are the vowel markings written down. By oral tradition the keepers of the OT knew where the words were divided & what the vowels were. To standardize the written text the Masoretes formalized it by adding spaces and vowel markings. This standard Masoretic text is what the KJ translators used as is -- because they, unlike, supposed scholars today, really did believe in a preserved text.
9	"It is a scholarly translation that accurately expresses the original Bible texts ... while remaining <u>faithful to the thoughts and meaning</u> of the Biblical writers."	<b>Unfaithfulness to the Meaning of the Writers:</b> The NIV frequently changes questions into the most logical answer. So, if they think the answer should be yes, they answer it for you. (See John 16:31, "Do you now believe?")
10	"It is a scholarly translation that accurately expresses the original Bible texts ... while remaining <u>faithful to the thoughts and meaning</u> of the Biblical writers."	<b>Unfaithfulness to the Thoughts of Biblical Writers:</b> How can someone truly be faithful to another's thoughts and meaning if they <i>frequently</i> change the sentence structure, and the words used and the vowels used?
11	"... held to certain goals for the NIV: that it would be an accurate translation and one that would have <u>clarity</u> and literary quality" "Also for the sake of <u>clarity</u> or style ..." "Because for most readers today the phrase "the LORD of hosts" and "God of hosts" have little meaning, this version renders them "the LORD Almighty" and "God Almighty."	<b>Lack of Clarity:</b> They themselves admit, "For readers unacquainted with Hebrew this <u>does not make clear</u> the distinction between <i>Sabaoth</i> ("hosts" or "Almighty"), and <i>Shaddai</i> (which can also be translated "Almighty)". Note: "To achieve clarity the translators sometimes supplied words <b>not</b> in the original texts" [their words!], yet they didn't italicize them like the KJB (or note them in footnotes). So which Bible has more clarity as to what are and what are not the literal words of God?!
12	"It is a <u>scholarly</u> translation ..." "As in other ancient documents, the precise meaning of the biblical text is sometimes uncertain. This is more often the case with the Hebrew and Aramaic texts than with the Greek texts."	<b>Lack of Skill [i.e. Unscholarly]:</b> A scholar is a person with great knowledge, usually of a particular subject. The NIV is not scholarly for it didn't have persons with great knowledge concerning languages or doctrine, otherwise they wouldn't have done what they did. The KJB: "Neither did we think much to consult the Translators or Commentators, Chaldee, Hebrew, Syrian, Greek or Latin, no nor the Spanish, French, Italian, or Dutch"

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13	<p>"It is a scholarly translation that accurately expresses the <u>original Bible texts</u>"</p> <p>"Readings from these versions were occasionally followed where the Masoretic Text seemed <b>doubtful</b> and where <b>accepted</b> principles of textual criticism showed that <u>one</u> or more of these textual witnesses appeared to provide the <u>correct</u> reading."</p> <p>Notes:  1.) <i>Such 'accepted' principles of textual criticism are NOT accepted by God, and they deny Biblical preservation!</i>  2.) <i>Since when do we base anything on one witness? God forbids it. – Mt 18:16, 2Co 13:1, Dt 17:6, 19:15</i></p> <p>[* = "Such instances ... are not specified by footnotes."]</p>	<p><b>Unfaithfulness to the Original Hebrew Bible Texts:</b>  They do not believe in "original" Bible texts. If they did, they would use them and not all the <i>extraneous</i> sources they used. They clearly disrespect the authority of the original Masoretic text &amp; feel they are in a position to judge what is scripture and what is not. They use the wrong Hebrew manuscript along with the following to <u>correct</u> the originals!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dead Sea Scrolls<sup>2</sup></li> <li>2. Samaritan Pentateuch<sup>3</sup></li> <li>3. ancient Hebrew scribal traditions relating to <u>textual changes</u><sup>4</sup></li> <li>4. a variant Hebrew reading in the <u>margin</u> was followed instead of the text itself.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>5. "words in the consonantal text were divided differently from the way they appear in the Masoretic text" &amp; "some words were read with a different set of vowels"<sup>6</sup></li> <li>6. Septuagint, LXX [Greek Old Testament]<sup>7</sup></li> <li>7. Aquila [a Greek Old Testament translation]</li> <li>8. Symmachus [a Greek translation of the Old Testament]</li> <li>9. Theodotion [a Greek translation of the Old Testament]<sup>8</sup></li> <li>10. Latin Vulgate [translation for Catholic church, 382 AD]</li> <li>11. Syriac Peshitta Version (3rd century) [of Syrian origin]</li> <li>12. the Targums [Aramaic paraphrase of the OT Hebrew]</li> <li>13. Juxta Hebraica of Jerome for the Psalms [commentary and not scripture]</li> <li>14. quotations from Jerome<sup>9</sup></li> <li>15. a few Hebrew manuscripts</li> <li>16. Josephus<sup>10</sup></li> <li>17. conjecture [no reason given to depart from the text]</li> </ol>

<sup>2</sup> These were preserved by the Essenes, an ascetic group who left the synagogue in Jerusalem, separating themselves from worship in Jerusalem [contrary to the Law]. They were an offshoot and a heretical cult, particularly evidenced by many weird, magical, and fantastical writings found among their writings.

<sup>3</sup> These are the first 5 books of Moses used by the Samaritans. The Samaritans were a mixed, superstitious people. Remember, Jesus said to the Samaritans (as indicated by the use of the plural, "ye"), "Ye worship ye know not what: we [Jews] know what we worship: for salvation is of the Jews." (Jn 4.22)

<sup>4</sup> When does scribal tradition **ever** take precedence over the words of God? Never! (Mt 15:3,6).

<sup>5</sup> This is what men say. It's not the word of God. We must ask, What saith the scriptures?

<sup>6</sup> This is nothing other than twisting the scripture.

<sup>7</sup> D.A. Waite in Defending the King James Bible says, "The Greek Old Testament is a very deficient translation from the Hebrew into the Greek. In many books and places, it is just like the Living Version. It is a paraphrase, a perversion." Remember that the oracles of God (i.e. the very spoken words of God) in the Old Testament were given to the Jews (Rom 3.1-2) to keep safe and not to the Gentiles to change at will.

<sup>8</sup> Jerome of Bethlehem, who saw these Greek translations of Aquila, Symmachus & Theodotion, makes it quite plain these men were Judaizing heretics, & their versions were made out of hatred to Christianity.

<sup>9</sup> Jerome was an early church father (331-420 AD) who translated the Latin Vulgate.

<sup>10</sup> Josephus was an unsaved Jewish historian who lived shortly after the time of Jesus. Why would he have any say in the word of God?

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14	<p>"The Greek text used in translating the New Testament was an eclectic one. No other piece of ancient literature has such an abundance of manuscript witnesses as does the New Testament. Where existing manuscripts <u>differ</u>, the translators made <b>their</b> choice of readings according to accepted principles of New Testament textual criticism. Footnotes call attention to places where there was <b>uncertainty</b> about what the original text was."</p>	<p><b>Unfaithfulness to the Original Greek Bible Texts:</b> The Greek manuscripts in their opinion haven't been preserved. If manuscripts differ, then one/both of them are <u>not</u> the word of God. Eclectic means 'choosing or making use of what one considers the best ideas in <u>various</u> sources or systems of thought'. It is not up to us to choose what is &amp; isn't the scripture! God has promised to preserve it (Ps 12:6-7, 119:89,160, Mt 5:17-18, 24:35, 1Pe 1:23,25) and by faith we must know that He has kept His promise. Remember, the <i>uncertainty</i> of the meaning of the biblical text has nothing to do with translation (unless you're actually doing interpretation instead)!</p>
15	<p>"It is a scholarly translation that <u>accurately</u> expresses the original Bible texts ... Its readability, <u>accuracy</u>, ..." "The first concern of the translators has been the <u>accuracy</u> of the translation and its fidelity to the thought of the biblical writers."</p> <p>On deciding not to use thee's &amp; thou's:          "A present day translation is not enhanced by forms that in the time of the King James version were used in everyday speech, whether referring to God or man."</p> <p>[Note: <i>This is a total confusion of the issues involved. Plural forms were NOT used in everyday speech in 1611 when the work on the KJB was done; thee's &amp; thou's had passed out of common usage to indicate plurality more than 100 years before. A quick comparison with the contemporary Shakespeare proves he used them only for terms of respect or familiarity. Thus, though they were already archaic in King James' day, they were purposely used for the <b>accuracy</b> of providing the distinction of singular vs plural pronouns since they are in both the original Hebrew &amp; Greek, and not to communicate formal address as the NASB erroneously does.</i>]</p>	<p><b>Inaccuracy:</b> The NIV is inaccurate to the original texts, inaccurate to the original sentence structure, inaccurate to the original word divisions, inaccurate to the original vowels, inaccurate to the original plurality of pronouns (thee [sing.] vs you [plural]) as these have been discarded from the text (Lk 16:10). Accuracy was <b>NOT</b> their 1<sup>st</sup> concern.</p> <p><b>Lost Words-Lost Emphasis:</b> Many words in the NIV are just discarded by the inaccuracy of the translators (it has ~65,000 less words than a KJB, &amp; it is based on a Greek text which has 2,922 fewer words!). Pronouns, conjunctions, &amp; repeated words are often dropped. The Greek word 'idou' meaning behold/lo is extensively eliminated (out of 184 times only 4 are kept). Duplicated words which are used for emphasis (e.g.: verily, verily) are always dropped. The Gospel writers liberally use conjunctions to begin sentences to indicate actions &amp; relationship, these also are discarded in the NIV. Significant words like 'hell' are removed (55x =&gt; 15x, out of 32x in the OT none are in the NIV). These deletions clearly change the emphasis of the Biblical writers.</p> <p><b>Lost Verses:</b> The NIV loses over 40 standard verses. Remember if they're not in the main text they are not the Bible (according to their scholarly opinion)!          Mt 12:47; 17:21; 18:11; 21:44; 23:14.          Mk 7:16; 9:44,46; 11:26; 15:28; 16:9-20 [12vv!].          Lk 17:36; 22:14; 23:17. Jn 5:4; 7:53-8:11 [12vv!].          Ac 8:37; 15:34; 24:7; 28:29. Rom 16:24 &amp; 1Jn 5:7.</p> <p><b>Lost Phrases:</b> The NIV loses many more phrases which we cannot cover all here, but a significant sample, every word of God – Lk 4:4,8, without a cause – Mt 5:22, the fulfillment of prophecy – Mt 27:35, etc.</p> <p><b>Doctrinal Errors:</b> NIV actually contains doctrinal errors concerning the trinity &amp; other areas. [e.g. Mk 1:2 is not from Isaiah as NIV claims, but Mal 3:1]</p>

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16	<p>"Its <u>readability</u>, accuracy, and beauty of style make it the most popular modern translation available."</p> <p>"Concern for clear and natural English – that the NIV should be idiomatic but not idiosyncratic, contemporary but not dated ..."</p> <p>[Note: <i>the etymology of 'idiosyncratic' (which is Greek!) means to blend by mixing. This is exactly what the NIV has done by using the multitude of different manuscript texts.</i>]</p>	<p><b>Unreadability:</b> Like all modern versions they claim to make the Bible easier to read, but at what cost? And do they indeed? Let's see. If their true purpose was to make it easier to read, then why do we have all the following?</p> <table> <tr> <th>Location</th><th>NIV</th><th>KJB</th></tr> <tr><td>Ezek. 40:13</td><td>alcove</td><td>little chamber</td></tr> <tr><td>2Ch 13:22</td><td>annotations</td><td>story</td></tr> <tr><td>Num 31:50</td><td>armless</td><td>chains</td></tr> <tr><td>Job 8:2</td><td>blustering</td><td>strong</td></tr> <tr><td>Ex 35:22</td><td>brooches</td><td>bracelets</td></tr> <tr><td>1K 4:22</td><td>cors</td><td>measures</td></tr> <tr><td>1Pe 4:4</td><td>dissipation</td><td>riot</td></tr> <tr><td>Prov. 28:12</td><td>elation</td><td>glory</td></tr> <tr><td>Prov. 23:10</td><td>encrouch</td><td>enter</td></tr> <tr><td>Ex. 28:20</td><td>filigree</td><td>enclosings</td></tr> <tr><td>Isa 59:13</td><td>fomenting</td><td>speaking</td></tr> <tr><td>Jer. 46:20</td><td>gadfly</td><td>destruction</td></tr> <tr><td>1Sam 18:8</td><td>galled</td><td>displeased</td></tr> <tr><td>Isa 28:24</td><td>harrowing</td><td>breaking up the clods</td></tr> <tr><td>Hab 1:6</td><td>impetuous</td><td>hasty</td></tr> <tr><td>Deut 18:3</td><td>jowls</td><td>cheeks</td></tr> <tr><td>Matt 2:1</td><td>maji</td><td>wise men</td></tr> <tr><td>Isa 16:6</td><td>overweening</td><td>very</td></tr> <tr><td>Deut. 22:8</td><td>parapet</td><td>battlement</td></tr> <tr><td>Est. 1:6</td><td>porphyry</td><td>red</td></tr> <tr><td>Matt. 27:27</td><td>Praetorium</td><td>common hall</td></tr> <tr><td>Dan 3:3</td><td>prefects</td><td>governors</td></tr> <tr><td>Deut 21:20</td><td>profligate</td><td>glutton</td></tr> <tr><td>1Sam 13:21</td><td>repointing</td><td>sharpen</td></tr> <tr><td>Jer 2:30</td><td>ravening</td><td>destroying</td></tr> <tr><td>2Sam 6:5</td><td>sistrums</td><td>cornets</td></tr> <tr><td>Deut 4:45</td><td>stipulations</td><td>testimonies</td></tr> <tr><td>Hos. 4:13</td><td>terebinth</td><td>elms</td></tr> <tr><td>Isa. 1:31</td><td>tinder</td><td>tow</td></tr> <tr><td>1Sam. 14:19</td><td>tumult</td><td>noise</td></tr> <tr><td>2K 24:1</td><td>vassal</td><td>servant</td></tr> <tr><td>Song 1:16</td><td>verdant</td><td>green</td></tr> <tr><td>Num. 34:5</td><td>wadi</td><td>river</td></tr> <tr><td>Matt. 21:41</td><td>wretches</td><td>wicked men</td></tr> </table>	Location	NIV	KJB	Ezek. 40:13	alcove	little chamber	2Ch 13:22	annotations	story	Num 31:50	armless	chains	Job 8:2	blustering	strong	Ex 35:22	brooches	bracelets	1K 4:22	cors	measures	1Pe 4:4	dissipation	riot	Prov. 28:12	elation	glory	Prov. 23:10	encrouch	enter	Ex. 28:20	filigree	enclosings	Isa 59:13	fomenting	speaking	Jer. 46:20	gadfly	destruction	1Sam 18:8	galled	displeased	Isa 28:24	harrowing	breaking up the clods	Hab 1:6	impetuous	hasty	Deut 18:3	jowls	cheeks	Matt 2:1	maji	wise men	Isa 16:6	overweening	very	Deut. 22:8	parapet	battlement	Est. 1:6	porphyry	red	Matt. 27:27	Praetorium	common hall	Dan 3:3	prefects	governors	Deut 21:20	profligate	glutton	1Sam 13:21	repointing	sharpen	Jer 2:30	ravening	destroying	2Sam 6:5	sistrums	cornets	Deut 4:45	stipulations	testimonies	Hos. 4:13	terebinth	elms	Isa. 1:31	tinder	tow	1Sam. 14:19	tumult	noise	2K 24:1	vassal	servant	Song 1:16	verdant	green	Num. 34:5	wadi	river	Matt. 21:41	wretches	wicked men
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17	"The translators believe that it contains the divine answer to the deepest needs of humanity, that it sheds <u>unique</u> Light on our path in a dark world, and that it sets forth the way to our eternal <u>well-being</u> ."	<p><b>Lack of the Depth of their Faith &amp; Conviction:</b> They say <u>nothing</u> about God, Jesus Christ, heaven, salvation, faith, hell, sin, repentance, the knowledge of the truth, the only way, yet what they do say is pathetic.<sup>11</sup></p>																																																																																																									

<sup>11</sup> Compare the KJB: "The Scriptures we are commanded to search. They are commended that searched and studied them. They are reprov'd that were unskilful in them, or slow to believe them. They can make us wise unto salvation. If we be ignorant, they will instruct us; if out of the way, they will bring us home; if out of order, they will reform us; if in heaviness, comfort us; if dull, quicken us; if cold, inflame us. ... The original thereof being from heaven, not from earth; the author being God, not man; the inditer, the holy spirit, not the wit of the Apostles or Prophets; the Penmen such as were sanctified from the womb, and endued with a principal portion of God's spirit; the matter, verity, piety, purity, uprightness; the form, God's word, God's testimony, God's oracles, the word of truth, the word of salvation, etc.; the effects, light of understanding, stableness of persuasion, repentance from dead works, newness of life, holiness, peace, joy in the holy Ghost; lastly, the end and reward of the study thereof, fellowship with the Saints, participation of the heavenly nature, fruition of an inheritance immortal, undefiled, and that never shall fade away: Happy is the man that delighted in the Scripture, and thrice happy that meditateth in it day and night."

# NIV BIBLE QUIZ

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**INSTRUCTIONS:** *Using the New International Version<sup>a</sup> Bible (NIV), answer the following questions. Do not rely on your memory. As the Bible is the final authority, you must take the answer from the NIV Bible verse (Not from footnotes but from the text. Footnotes are **not** the Bible.).*

1. Fill in the missing words in Matthew 5:44. "Love your enemies, \_\_\_\_\_ them that curse you, \_\_\_\_\_ to them that hate you, and pray for them that \_\_\_\_\_ and persecute you."
2. According to Matthew 17:21, what two things are required to cast out this type of devil?
3. According to Matthew 18:11, why did Jesus come to earth?
4. According to Matthew 27:2, what was Pilate's first name?
5. In Matthew 27:35, when the wicked soldiers parted His garments, they were fulfilling the words of the prophet. Copy what the prophet said in Matthew 27:35 from the NIV.
6. In Mark 3:15, Jesus gave the apostles power to cast out devils and to:
7. According to Mark 7:16, what does a man need to be able to hear?
8. According to Luke 7:28, what was John? (teacher, prophet, carpenter, etc.). What is his title or last name?
9. In Luke 9:55, what did the disciples not know?
10. In Luke 9:56, what did the Son of man not come to do? According to this verse, what did He come to do?
11. In Luke 22:14, how many apostles were with Jesus?
12. According to Luke 23:38, in what three languages was the superscription written?
13. In Luke 24:42, what did they give Jesus to eat with His fish?
14. John 3:13 is a very important verse, proving the deity of Christ. According to this verse (as Jesus spoke), where is the Son of man?
15. What happened each year as told in John 5:4?
16. In John 7:50, what time of day did Nicodemus come to Jesus?
17. In Acts 8:37, what is the one requirement for baptism?
18. What did Saul ask Jesus in Acts 9:6?

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19. Write the name of the man mentioned in Acts 15:34.
20. Study Acts 24:6-8. What would the Jew have done with Paul? What was the chief captain's name? What did the chief captain command?
21. Copy Romans 16:24 word for word from the NIV.
22. First Timothy 3:16 is perhaps the greatest verse in the New Testament concerning the deity of Christ. In this verse, who was manifested in the flesh?
23. In the second part of First Peter 4:14, how do [they] speak of Christ? And, what do we Christians do?
24. Who are the three Persons of the Trinity in First John 5:7?
25. Revelation 1:11 is another very important verse that proves the deity of Christ. In the first part of this verse Jesus said, "I am the A\_\_\_\_\_ and O\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_."

Conclusion: Little space is provided for your answers, but it's much more than needed. If you followed the instructions above, you not only failed the test, you receive a big goose egg. So now what do you think of your "accurate, easy-to-understand, up-to-date Bible"? If these 25 questions haven't served to show you that the NIV is a very inferior Bible, based on a very inferior Greek text, write me and I'll make up another quiz with 25 more questions, or 250, if you wish; but you will still flunk the test. If you would like to improve your score, and in fact score 100%, you can take this test using the Authorized (King James) Bible.

Bible Quiz by Rex L. Cobb

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NIV Reader: Do you have enough confidence in the NIV to...  
tell God, OUT LOUD,  
that the NIV is correct in deleting these words & phrases?  
If not, you need to get a King James Bible  
so you can have some confidence.