



Questions 23-28 are based on the following passage.

In The Genesis Flood: the Biblical Record and its Scientific Implications, authors John Whitcomb and Henry Morris investigate the geographical extent of the Flood with seven biblical arguments in favor of its universality.

THE DEPTH OF THE FLOOD

One of the most important Biblical arguments for a universal Flood is the statement of Genesis 7:19-20: *And the waters prevailed exceedingly upon the earth: and all the high mountains that were under the whole heaven were covered. Fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail and the mountains were covered.*

The phrase "fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail" does not mean that the Flood was only fifteen cubits (22 feet) deep, for the phrase is qualified by the one which immediately follows: "and the mountains were covered." Nor does it necessarily mean that the mountains were covered to a depth of *only* fifteen cubits, for this would require that all the antediluvian mountains be exactly the same altitude.

The true meaning of the phrase is to be found in comparing it with Genesis 6:15, where we are told that the height of the Ark was thirty cubits high. Nearly all commentators agree that the phrase "fifteen cubits" must refer to the draught of the Ark. In other words, the Ark sank into the water to a depth of fifteen cubits (just one-half of its total height) when fully laden. Such information adds further support to this particular argument for a universal Flood, because it tells us that the Flood "prevailed" over the tops of the highest mountains to a depth of at least fifteen cubits.

23. As they describe the universal Flood, the authors seem to be describing

- (A) a weather related event of limited international importance.
- (B) an event that happened recently.
- (C) a phenomenon related to climate change that will likely happen in the future.
- (D) a catastrophic occurrence that forever changed the course of human history.
- (E) a fictional account of something that happened a long time ago.

24. If fifteen cubits is equivalent to 22 feet, how many feet would be contained in 46 cubits?

- (A) 62.96
- (B) 67.48

- (C) 78.24
- (D) 82.33
- (E) 96

25. The authors claim that the phrase "fifteen cubits upward did the waters prevail" does *not* mean that the Flood was only fifteen cubits (22 feet) deep. By this they mean

- (A) that the Flood must have been less than 15 cubits deep.
- (B) that more than one Flood took place at the same time.
- (C) that a Flood only 15 cubits high could not have reached the tops of the highest mountains.
- (D) that the Flood probably didn't take place.
- (E) that scientists have no instruments capable of measuring cubits.

26. According to the author, most commentators agree that 15 cubits refers not to the depth of the flood but to

- (A) the number of days over which the Great Flood lasted.
- (B) the weight of the Ark prior to being loaded.
- (C) the height of the Ark.
- (D) the draught of the Ark.
- (E) the length of the Ark.

27. By "antediluvian," the authors mean

- (A) prior to the Great Flood.
- (B) watered down.
- (C) in a different language.
- (D) not of this world.
- (E) outdated.

28. For how long did the Great Flood last?

- (A) 5 months.
- (B) 5 years.
- (C) 30 days.
- (D) 1,000 years.
- (E) It hasn't happened yet.

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