

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES
Test: Salvation
80 points total

File 5 (BC) R813
(H-BC-FD05)

Name _____
Date _____
Corrector _____

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct answer. There is only one correct answer per question.

1. (3 pts.) What is meant by man being created in the "image" of God?
 - a. Being the visible representative of God on earth.
 - b. Being in the form and shape of God.
 - c. Having developed the same inward character as God.
 - d. With the same appearance as God, as a perfect mirror image.
 - e. Being created under the direct supervision of God.

2. (3 pts.) Which term describes Adam's state when first placed in the garden?
 - a. Innocent.
 - b. Mature.
 - c. Perfect.
 - d. Tested.
 - e. Weak.

3. (3 pts.) For what purpose was the tree of the knowledge of good and evil placed in the garden?
 - a. To bring salvation.
 - b. To hurt man.
 - c. To test man.
 - d. To judge man.
 - e. To destroy Satan.

4. (2 pts.) Which phrase best explains the "word" (Greek logos) of John 1:1?
 - a. God's life.
 - b. God's nature.
 - c. God's plan.
 - d. God's Son.
 - e. God's Spirit.

5. (2 pts.) In what way was Christ revealed to Adam and Eve in the Messianic promise given in Genesis 3:15?
 - a. Lamb of God.
 - b. Redeemer.
 - c. Seed of the woman.
 - d. Son of God.
 - e. Son of man.

6. What is meant by the "dual nature" of Christ?
 - a. He was both the first Adam and the last Adam.
 - b. He was both Son of man and Son of God.
 - c. He was both Lamb of God and mediator.
 - d. He was made in both the image and likeness of God.
 - e. He was both God and man.

(continued)

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES

7. (3 pts.) What concept is involved in the idea of the "incarnation"?
- God became man.
 - God was in Christ.
 - God spoke to man.
 - Christ became God.
 - God died in the stead of man.
8. (2 pts.) What is the meaning of "impute"?
- To condemn.
 - To fulfill all requirements.
 - To reckon to one.
 - To forgive.
 - To proclaim.
9. (3 pts.) What is the Biblical concept of justification?
- Man giving an account for his sin and unwillingness.
 - Adam's fallen nature being passed on to man.
 - The saints reaching spiritual maturity.
 - The fact that God is fully justified in condemning unrepentant sinners to the Lake of Fire.
 - The righteousness of Christ reckoned to the believer.
10. (2 pts.) What is the meaning of "vicarious"?
- That which is effective.
 - Taking the place of another.
 - Life-giving.
 - That which hides or covers.
 - Receiving an inheritance.
11. (3 pts.) What is meant by Christ's death constituting a "penal sacrifice"?
- It was a voluntary offering-up of Christ through His own free-will decision.
 - Christ actually relived all the sinful experiences of mankind as He hung on the cross.
 - The sacrifice was only legal—not experiential.
 - His death was not required by divine justice, but was meant only as an example of self-sacrificial love.
 - Man's crime of sin was punished through His death, thus fulfilling divine justice.
12. (3 pts.) What happened to the law of God as a result of Christ's life and death?
- It was bypassed.
 - It was fulfilled.
 - It was obliterated.
 - It was overruled.
 - It was reinterpreted.

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13. (2 pts.) The Hebrew term for "atonement" is kaphar. What is its literal meaning?
- To replace.
 - To cover over.
 - To sacrifice.
 - Substitutionary death.
 - To bring together as one.
14. (2 pts.) What does "to propitiate" mean?
- To make favorably inclined.
 - To forgive.
 - To set forth as a substitute.
 - To preach the gospel.
 - To be transformed.
15. (2 pts.) The Greek word for "reconciliation" is katallagē. What does it mean?
- An intimate covenant between two or more parties.
 - To look down in love.
 - To reach an ultimate conclusion.
 - To feel sorrow over wrong-doing.
 - To change attitudes because of the actions of another.
16. (2 pts.) What does "efficacious" mean?
- Effective as a means.
 - Immortal.
 - Planned well in advance.
 - Substitutionary.
 - Without sin.
17. (2 pts.) The Greek word for "repent" is metanoēō. What does it mean?
- To have joy in believing.
 - To perform works.
 - To change one's mind.
 - To save oneself.
 - To weep strongly.
18. (2 pts.) What is a literal rendering for "born again" in John 3:3?
- Turned about.
 - Begotten from above.
 - Renewed in spirit.
 - Born as a son.
 - Delivered anew.
19. (2 pts.) The Greek word epistrephō is used for "converted." What is its literal meaning?
- To confess one's sins.
 - To receive instruction.
 - To fully restore.
 - To turn about.
 - To have fellowship.

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PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank beside each correct response.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -4; 4 or more wrong, -5.

1. What happened to Adam as a result of the fall?
- a. Never heard from God again.
 - b. Died physically within 24 hours.
 - c. Partially lost the image of God.
 - d. Did not grow fully into the likeness of God.
 - e. Was given no hope of eternal life.
 - f. Was possessed by Satan, losing his free will.
 - g. Now had an experiential knowledge of both good and evil.
 - h. Lost his headship over Eve, his wife.
 - i. Lost access to tree of life.
 - j. Expelled from garden of Eden.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

2. What was the purpose(s) of the Old Testament law?
- a. To save man from his sins.
 - b. To show that man was weak and sinful and in need of help.
 - c. To show that the penalty of sin was death.
 - d. To indicate, through the sacrificial system, God's provision of blood for an atonement.
 - e. To nullify the Abrahamic covenant.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

3. What was the reason(s) for the incarnation?
- a. To confirm God's promises.
 - b. To give us a true High Priest.
 - c. To destroy the works of the devil.
 - d. To put away sin through the supreme sacrifice.
 - e. To set an example of a godly life.
 - f. To reveal the Father.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

4. Which of the following would be true if Christ had not risen from the dead?
- a. All our sacrifice for the cause of Christ would be in vain.
 - b. The apostles would have borne false witness.
 - c. There would be no God.
 - d. We would still be in our sins.
 - e. There would be no resurrection of the saints.
 - f. Our faith would be in vain.

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All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

5. What was unique about Christ's resurrection?
- a. He was seen by several persons after being resurrected.
 - b. He did not have a body of flesh.
 - c. He appeared only in vision.
 - d. His body could now pass through doors, etc.
 - e. He looked totally different than He had before.
 - f. Only His spirit was raised, which materialized as an apparition.
 - g. He had been dead for quite a while.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 or more wrong, -4.

6. What is the result(s) of Christ's resurrection?
- a. It gave a witness that none could refuse to believe.
 - b. It guaranteed a resurrection of the saints.
 - c. It proved Christ to be the Son of God.
 - d. It caused Satan to be immediately cast out of heaven.
 - e. It fulfilled all the prophecies in the Old Testament.
 - f. It meant that Israel would be cast off forever.
 - g. It showed God's acceptance of Christ's sacrifice.
 - h. It indicated that God's power is available to us.
 - i. It proved there will be a judgment day.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

7. What does the exaltation of Christ include?
- a. His crowning with glory and honor.
 - b. His suffering and death.
 - c. His receiving of a glorified body.
 - d. His birth at Bethlehem.
 - e. His authority over all, including the church.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

8. What is linked with Christ's ascension and exaltation in Scripture?
- a. The last day apostasy.
 - b. The pouring out of the Holy Spirit.
 - c. The transfer of Old Testament saints to heaven.
 - d. The fall of many angels.
 - e. The gift ministries for the church.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

9. Which of the following serve as a witness to God's existence?
- a. Man's conscience.
 - b. The Bible.
 - c. Jesus Christ.
 - d. The creation.
 - e. The church.

(6)

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES

File 5 (BC)

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3.

10. What happens when a person is justified?

- a. He is filled with the Spirit.
- b. He is restored to fellowship with God.
- c. He is mature and experienced in God.
- d. He is legally given Christ's righteousness.
- e. He is forgiven all his sins.

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES

File 6 (BC) R809
(H-BC-FD06)

Test: The Bible

Name _____
Corrector _____
100 total points

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer per question.

1. (3 pts.) How many different writers were used by God to pen the Old and New Testaments?
 - a. 15.
 - b. 27.
 - c. 40.
 - d. 55.
 - e. 66.

2. (3 pts.) How many books are there in the Bible?
 - a. 27.
 - b. 39.
 - c. 55.
 - d. 66.
 - e. 75.

3. (3 pts.) How many Hebrew manuscripts of the Old Testament are extant?
 - a. 500.
 - b. 800.
 - c. 1900.
 - d. 3300.
 - e. 5000.

4. (3 pts.) How many Greek manuscripts of the New Testament are extant?
 - a. 800.
 - b. 2300.
 - c. 4000.
 - d. 4800.
 - e. 6600.

5. (3 pts.) In what year was the first Old Testament book written?
 - a. 1500 B.C.
 - b. 1750 B.C.
 - c. 2250 B.C.
 - d. 2700 B.C.
 - e. 3500 B.C.

6. (3 pts.) In what year was the last New Testament book written?
 - a. A.D. 33.
 - b. A.D. 66.
 - c. A.D. 70.
 - d. A.D. 85.
 - e. A.D. 96.

(continued)

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES

7. (3 pts.) How many total years elapsed during the writing of both the Old and New Testaments?
- 1600.
 - 1850.
 - 2350.
 - 2800.
 - 3600.
8. (3 pts.) What is the literal meaning of the Greek term theopneustos which is found in 2 Timothy 3:16?
- Inspired of God.
 - Inspired by God.
 - Spirit-inspired.
 - Inbreathed by God.
 - God-breathed.
9. (5 pts.) What one important qualification must be made to the statement that the Bible is without question the inspired and infallible Word of God, without error or contradiction, and perfect in every respect?
- This is only true of the places which were directly inspired word for word, the rest of the Bible is only inspired in a unique sense.
 - This is only true for the one authoritative translation for each nation in its given period of history.
 - This is only true for the Greek and Hebrew Testaments that we have today, since these are the original languages.
 - This is only true for the earliest copies of the Scriptures that were circulated among the churches in apostolic days.
 - This is only true for the original manuscripts penned by the Bible writers.
10. (3 pts.) Of the 150,000 variations listed among the New Testament manuscripts, how many of these variations affect the proper meaning of the text doctrinally?
- None.
 - 50.
 - 125.
 - 200.
 - 400.
11. (3 pts.) Of the New Testament manuscript variations affecting the proper meaning of the text doctrinally, how many of those alter an article of faith which is not positively established by other undisputed passages?
- None.
 - 25.
 - 50.
 - 75.
 - 100.

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12. (3 pts.) What is the "canon of Scripture"?
- The list of criteria used to determine which books of the Bible are inspired.
 - An officially accepted list of books of the Bible that are recognized by the church as genuine and inspired.
 - The ten major Bible doctrines held to be essential for eternal salvation.
 - The inaccurate list of all books that are often accepted as the inspired Word of God (includes Apocrypha and other books that are not inspired).
 - The twenty-two Old Testament books in the Hebrew Bible (same as our thirty-nine, only divided differently).
13. (3 pts.) What does the word "Bible" mean?
- "Scroll," or "roll."
 - "Inspired by God."
 - "Spiritual writings."
 - "Paper," or "tablet."
 - "Books."
14. (3 pts.) What was the common name for the Old Testament canon among the Jews of Christ's day?
- The Bible.
 - The Book.
 - The Scriptures.
 - The Law.
 - The Commandments.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER. Write the answer to each question in the space provided.

1. (3 pts., 1 pt. per answer) State the three external evidences (historical, outward facts about the Bible) given in class which indicate the unique nature of the Bible.
- -
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2. (3 pts., 1 pt. per answer) State the three internal evidences (facts about the contents of the Bible) given in class which indicate the unique nature of the Bible.
- -
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3. (10 pts., 2 pts. per answer) State the name given to each of the following divisions of the Old Testament canon.
- a. Genesis - Deuteronomy is called _____
 - b. Joshua - Esther is called _____
 - c. Job - Song of Solomon is called _____
 - d. Isaiah - Daniel is called _____
 - e. Hosea - Malachi is called _____
4. (10 pts., 2 pts. per answer) State the name given to each of the following divisions of the New Testament canon.
- a. Matthew - John is called _____
 - b. Acts is called _____
 - c. Romans - Hebrews is called _____
 - d. James - Jude is called _____
 - e. Revelation is called _____
5. (2 pts.) What is a "manuscript"?
6. (1 pt.) What is the correct abbreviation for the word "manuscript"?
7. (2 pts.) What is a "text"?
8. (2 pts.) What is the technical term used to describe the original handwritten manuscripts of the Bible?

(continued)

(5)

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES

File 6 (BC)
(H-BC-FD06)

9. (10 pts., 2 pts. per answer) State the five basic principles of Bible interpretation given in class.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
10. (2 pts., 1 pt. per answer) State the two basic categories into which all Bible translations can be divided.
- a.
 - b.
11. (5 pts., 1 pt. per answer) State the five distinct types of Bible translations.
- a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
12. (2 pts., 1 pt. per answer) State the two ways in which Bible manuscripts are far superior to the manuscripts of other equally ancient literature.
- a.
 - b.

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PART III: CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct reponse.

all right — 4 pts.; 1-2 wrong — -1; 3-4 wrong — -2; 5-7 wrong -3

1. Which of the following Biblical events are explicitly mentioned in the Bible as being believed by Jesus Christ?

- a. Moses penned the Pentateuch.
- b. Creation of Adam and Eve.
- c. Jonah swallowed by a great fish.
- d. Elijah's three and one-half year drought.
- e. Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed by God.
- f. Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt.
- g. Global flood and Noah's ark.
- h. Psalms were written by David.
- i. Moses was at the burning bush.
- j. Satan cast out of heaven.
- k. Solomon had great wealth and honor.
- l. David ate shewbread off the table.
- m. Nineveh repented because of Jonah.
- n. Queen of Sheba came to Solomon.
- o. Cain slew Abel.

Foundational Doctrines
Test: Water Baptism

File 7 (BC) R8011
(H-BC-FD07)

Name _____

Corrector _____

100 total points

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer per question. All questions are worth four points each.

1. (4 pts.) What is the source of authority for establishing the proper doctrine of water baptism?
 - a. The Bible.
 - b. The Bible and historical precedent.
 - c. The Bible and church tradition.
 - d. The Bible, historical precedent, and church tradition.
 - e. Historical precedent and church tradition.

2. (4 pts.) What does the Greek word baptizo literally mean?
 - a. To sprinkle.
 - b. To pour.
 - c. To immerse.
 - d. To soak.
 - e. To submerge repeatedly.

3. (4 pts.) Which of the following Greek words accurately describes the method of baptism practiced today by Catholicism and many Protestant denominations (not baptizo)?
 - a. Embapto, meaning "to dip."
 - b. Katacheo, meaning "to pour."
 - c. Luo, meaning "to bathe."
 - d. Nipto, meaning "to wash."
 - e. Rhantizo, meaning "to sprinkle."

4. (4 pts.) Why did John the Baptist baptize in Aenon near to Salim (John 3:23)?
 - a. Because he had fled there to escape persecution from the Jewish leaders.
 - b. Because it was the town nearest to Jerusalem.
 - c. Because he baptized Jesus there.
 - d. Because there was much water there.
 - e. Because Aenon was the traditional site for Jewish baptisms.

5. (4 pts.) By what method did John the Baptist baptize Christ?
 - a. Immersion.
 - b. Partial immersion.
 - c. Pouring.
 - d. Repeated dipping.
 - e. Sprinkling.

(continued)

6. (4 pts.) What fact in the narrative of Israel's escape through the dry bed of the Red Sea indicates the proper baptismal method for us today?
- They were supernaturally protected by God.
 - The waters formed a wall on both sides, and the cloud was overhead; thus, they were completely covered.
 - The strong wind blew a spray of water over them as they ran to the other side.
 - The water slew and washed away the Egyptian army, their enemy.
 - They were informed of the event and led into it by their leader, Moses.
7. (4 pts.) What one element in the typology of baptism clearly indicates the proper baptismal method for us today (Rom. 6:3-6; Col. 2:12)?
- It is the crucifixion of our old nature.
 - It is the preparation for burial of our old nature.
 - It is the burial of our old nature.
 - It is the resurrection of our new nature.
 - It is the ascension of our new nature.
8. (4 pts.) Which of the following is a comprehensive list of all examples of New Testament water baptism found in the book of Acts?
- Total of one: Acts 8.
 - Total of three: Acts 8 (two times); Acts 10.
 - Total of five: Acts 8 (two times); Acts 9 (and 22); Acts 10; Acts 19.
 - Total of seven: Acts 2, Acts 8, Acts 9, Acts 10, Acts 15, Acts 19, Acts 22.
 - None of the above.
9. (4 pts.) Which of the following are prerequisites for water baptism?
- Conversion and Holy Spirit baptism.
 - Repentance and conversion.
 - Belief in Christ and official church membership.
 - Confirmation and Holy Spirit baptism.
 - Holiness of life and six-month waiting period.
10. (4 pts.) What is the typological significance of water baptism?
- Holy Spirit baptism.
 - The forgiveness of the church by Christ.
 - Christ's baptism by John the Baptist.
 - Christ's ascension.
 - Christ's death, burial, and resurrection.
11. (4 pts.) What is meant in John 3:5 by the words "born of water and of the Spirit?"
- Natural birth and spiritual birth.
 - Water baptism and Holy Spirit baptism.
 - Holy Spirit baptism and conversion.
 - Conversion and water baptism.
 - Water baptism and spiritual maturity.

12. (4 pts.) What book(s) in the Bible should be consulted to find the proper interpretation for the Great Commission recorded in Matthew 28:19?
- Exodus and Joshua (because of typology).
 - Mark and Luke (because of parallel accounts).
 - Acts (because it shows the Commission carried out).
 - 1 Corinthians (because it explains the spiritual meaning).
 - 2 Peter and Jude (because they both refer to Mtt. 28:19).
13. (4 pts.) How does one reconcile the seemingly contradictory facts that Jesus told His disciples in Matthew 28:19 to "disciple all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit," while accounts in other portions of Scripture state that people were baptized in the name of Jesus?
- Matthew 28:19 is a spurious addition to the Bible, and is omitted in the best Greek manuscripts.
 - Matthew 28:19 is the actual formula used in baptismal ceremonies; the other accounts omit the precise formula because they are merely generalized historical references of baptisms, showing that they did occur.
 - Matthew 28:19 was the formula to be used only at the very inception of the church, and the name of Jesus was the formula for later use.
 - Matthew 28:19 was the formula given to the apostles by Jesus, but the apostles eventually simplified the formula for the purpose of convenience.
 - Matthew 28:19 is not a formula, but a command which is fulfilled by using the name of Jesus.
14. (4 pts.) Why is the word "name" singular in Matthew 28:19?
- Because the King James Version mistranslated the Greek noun onomata, which means "names" (plural).
 - Because the King James Version's translation is based upon poor manuscripts containing the Greek noun, onoma, meaning "name" (singular).
 - Because there is only one name for the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
 - Because "Father," "Son," and "Holy Spirit," are each names.
 - Because "in the name of" means "by the authority of."
15. (4 pts.) What is the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit?
- Jesus.
 - Lord Jesus.
 - Lord Jesus Christ.
 - Yahweh.
 - Father, Son, Holy Spirit.

(4)

Foundational Doctrines

File 7 (BC)

16. (4 pts.) What principle was taught in class from the fact that Mark 16:16 says "they shall take up serpents," and Acts 28:3-5 tells the story of this happening to Paul?
- Every promise in the Gospels has a fulfillment in the book of Acts.
 - Jesus appeared to His disciples in the book of Acts to explain His statements recorded in the Gospels.
 - The disciples had copies of the Gospels in their possession even in the first century.
 - Jesus' words in the Great Commission are often interpreted by examples of their fulfillment in the book of Acts.
 - Baptism is an act; therefore, the Scriptural examples of baptism must be found in the book of Acts.
17. (4 pts.) What was Peter preaching about in Acts 10 at the house of Cornelius when the Gentiles received the Holy Spirit?
- How the apostles baptized about three thousand converts on the day of Pentecost.
 - How Christ had commanded the apostles to preach, make disciples, and baptize them.
 - How God had made an exclusive covenant to the Jews until this time.
 - How God had revealed even in the Old Testament that all nations could be saved by faith.
 - How Gentiles could now be baptized in water and receive the Holy Spirit.
18. (4 pts.) What key word found in the context of Acts 2:38 indicates that Peter was defining how water baptism is to be administered?
- Do.
 - How.
 - In.
 - Name.
 - One.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values are noted above each question.

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1 pt.; 2 wrong, -2 pts.; 3 wrong, -3 pts.; 4 or more wrong, -4 pts.

1. Which of the following are facts in the narrative of John the Baptist's ministry that indicate the baptismal method he used was immersion?
- a. John baptized large numbers of people.
 - b. The people were baptized in the river of Jordan.
 - c. Christ was baptized in the river of Jordan.
 - d. His method was rejected by the Pharisees.
 - e. Jesus came up out of the water at His baptism.
 - f. John's baptism was the baptism of repentance.
 - g. John baptized in the wilderness.
 - h. John used hired servants to assist him.
 - i. John said that he baptized the people in water.
 - j. John at first declined to baptize Christ.

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All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1 pt.; 2 wrong, -2 pts.; 3 wrong, -3 pts.; 4 or more wrong, -4 pts.

2. Which of the following items relating to the story of Philip baptizing the Ethiopian eunuch indicates that the baptismal method Philip used was immersion?

- a. The eunuch noticed a body of water and commanded the chariot to stop so he could be baptized in it.
- b. Had Philip intended to sprinkle the eunuch, he could have used a small amount of water carried in the caravan.
- c. The narrative says that both Philip and the eunuch went down into the water.
- d. The narrative says that they both came up out of the water.
- e. Philip said that he had baptized the eunuch the same way John the Baptist had baptized Christ.
- f. The passage of Scripture which Philip interpreted for the eunuch had to do with water baptism.
- g. Philip told the eunuch that he would only baptize him if he believed in Christ with all his heart.
- h. The narrative says that many others from the caravan went down into the water, indicating that it was a large body of water.

All right, 3 pts.; 1-2 wrong, -2 pts.; 3 wrong, -2 pts.; 4 or more wrong, -3 pts.

3. Which of the following indicate that the baptismal method of immersion is important to God?

- a. Candidates must fully believe before they can be baptized.
- b. The fact that God spoke on the issue shows that it is important.
- c. Conversion is a prerequisite for immersion.
- d. God purposely selected and used in the Bible the one Greek term which specifically denotes only immersion.
- e. God purposely avoided choosing a Greek word which meant something other than immersion.
- f. Baptism typifies the depth of total commitment to God, and so should be total immersion.
- g. Baptism typifies the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ, and God has always been very particular that His types be fulfilled precisely.
- h. Because every man is guilty of virtually innumerable sins, it is only proper that lots of water be used in the baptismal ceremony which symbolizes the washing away of sins.

(continued)

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -1 pt.; 2-3 wrong, -2 pts.; 4 wrong, -3 pts.; 5 wrong, -4 pts.; 6 or more wrong, -5 pts.

4. As taught in class, which of the following are reasons one should be baptized?
- a. It is a prerequisite for Holy Spirit baptism.
 - b. It is essential for salvation.
 - c. It is a commandment of God.
 - d. It is for the forgiveness of sin.
 - e. It is traditional for Christians.
 - f. It is for public identification with Christ.
 - g. It is part of salvation.
 - h. It is a bath for the body symbolizing the cleansing of the spirit.
 - i. It is to bury the old man and enable the Christian to walk in newness of life.
 - j. It is to prove that one has received the Holy Spirit.
 - k. It is to prove that one can never fall away and be eternally lost.
 - l. It is the answer of a good conscience.
 - m. It is to join one more fully to Christ, making one a full member of the body of Christ.

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -1 pt.; 2-3 wrong, -2 pts.; 4 wrong, -3 pts.; 5 wrong, -4 pts.; 6 or more wrong, -5 pts.

5. Which of the following are facts regarding the relationship of the forgiveness of sins to water baptism?
- a. The Bible says we are baptized following the remission of sins.
 - b. The Bible says we are baptized for the remission of sins.
 - c. The Bible contains verses which show that more is involved in forgiveness of sins than baptism only.
 - d. The Bible says that God will forgive sins if one prays to Him and sincerely confesses his sins.
 - e. One is provisionally forgiven at conversion.
 - f. One is legally forgiven at water baptism.
 - g. The Samaritans under Philip's ministry received the Holy Spirit before they were baptized in water.
 - h. The Gentiles at Cornelius' home received the Holy Spirit and spoke in tongues before they were baptized in water.
 - i. Paul was accepted as a "brother" by Ananias prior to being baptized.
 - j. Water baptism has the same relation to forgiveness of sins in the New Testament as the offering of the lamb sacrifice had to repentance and faith in the Old Testament.
 - k. Experience shows that God forgives sins at conversion, as evidenced by changed lives.
 - l. The example of the thief on the cross shows that God judges according to man's heart, and that in exceptional cases He will overlook dispensational requirements.
 - m. Water baptism does not forgive sins; God does.

(continued)

All right, 4 pts.; 1 wrong, -1 pt.; 2 wrong, -2 pts.; 3 wrong, -3 pts.; 4 or more wrong, -4 pts.

6. Which of the following accurately describe one who is a proper baptismal candidate?

- a. He is an unbeliever seeking to become a believer.
- b. He is a believer.
- c. He is a sinner seeking forgiveness of sins.
- d. He is already forgiven of his sins provisionally.
- e. He is already forgiven of his sins legally.
- f. He is unconverted, seeking conversion.
- g. He is converted.
- h. He has not repented, but will repent at his baptism.
- i. He has already repented.
- j. He must be Spirit-filled.
- k. He cannot be Spirit-filled.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1 pt.; 2 wrong, -2 pts.; 3 or more wrong, -3 pts.

7. Which of the following are acceptable water baptism formulas?

- a. In the name of Yahweh.
- b. In the name of Yahweh the Savior.
- c. In the name of Jesus.
- d. In the name of the Lord Jesus.
- e. In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ.
- f. In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.
- g. In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit: the Lord Jesus Christ.

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES
Test: Satan and demons

File 8 (BC) R867
(H-BC-FD08)

Name _____

Corrector _____

100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct response for each question. All questions are worth two points each.

1. (2 pts.) What is the literal meaning of the word "Satan"?
 - a. Lawless one.
 - b. Wicked one.
 - c. Slanderer.
 - d. Liar.
 - e. Adversary.

2. (2 pts.) What is the literal meaning of the term "devil" as it applies to Satan, not the demons?
 - a. Opponent.
 - b. Tempter.
 - c. Accuser.
 - d. Divider.
 - e. Overcomer.

3. (2 pts.) What is the one main attribute and/or activity of Satan?
 - a. He is the enemy of God and of all men.
 - b. He is the destroyer of marriages and families.
 - c. He is actively working to control the world political system.
 - d. He is afflicting both believers and unbelievers with disease.
 - e. He is the ruler of the demons.

4. (2 pts.) What type of being is Satan?
 - a. A symbolic being.
 - b. A fallen god.
 - c. A fallen man.
 - d. A fallen spirit.
 - e. A fallen demon.

5. (2 pts.) How did Satan come into existence?
 - a. He was begotten by an eternal process of generation from God.
 - b. He was not made, nor created, nor begotten, but proceeded from God by an eternal process.
 - c. He was created by the other angels.
 - d. He was created by God.
 - e. None of the above. He has always existed.

6. (2 pts.) Which of the following describes the original state of Satan?
 - a. He was the fifth cherub.
 - b. He was one of the cherubim who guarded the way to the garden of Eden.
 - c. He was in a high position, equal to Michael the archangel.
 - d. He was to be God manifest in the flesh to man.
 - e. He was God's highest created being, over everyone except God Himself.

(continued)

7. (2 pts.) What caused the fall of Satan?
 - a. He became lifted up in pride and sought to usurp God's position.
 - b. He rebelled against God's command that he create others higher than himself.
 - c. He told God he would destroy man whom God had created.
 - d. He threatened that he would kill Christ and cause men to think that he was their savior.
 - e. He persuaded one third of the angels to reject God.

8. (2 pts.) What are the two chapters in the Bible that give the most details about the fall of Satan?
 - a. Genesis 3, Deuteronomy 28.
 - b. Deuteronomy 28, Isaiah 14.
 - c. Isaiah 14, Ezekiel 28.
 - d. Ezekiel 28, Luke 10.
 - e. Luke 10, Revelation 12.

9. (2 pts.) What two kings are used as representatives of Satan in lengthy portions of Scripture?
 - a. The kings of Egypt and Assyria.
 - b. The kings of Assyria and Babylonia.
 - c. The kings of Babylonia and Tyre.
 - d. The kings of Tyre and Greece.
 - e. The kings of Greece and Rome.

10. (2 pts.) What does the name "Lucifer" mean?
 - a. East, or rising sun.
 - b. Day star, or shining one.
 - c. Evening light, or moonlight.
 - d. Lamp, or light-vessel.
 - e. Glowing, or burning.

11. (2 pts.) What does the Greek word diabolos mean?
 - a. Adversary.
 - b. Demon.
 - c. Devil, or accuser.
 - d. Dragon.
 - e. Satan.

12. (2 pts.) What does the Greek word daimonion mean?
 - a. Demon.
 - b. Devil.
 - c. Lucifer.
 - d. Satan.
 - e. Serpent.

13. (2 pts.) What will be Satan's final position in eternity?
- Satan and all who follow him will receive the same degree of judgment.
 - Satan will receive great judgment, but his will be less than the judgment given to some of the chief demons who actually carried out the great evils which Satan only planned.
 - Satan will receive great judgment, but his will be less than the judgment given to the chief men in history who carried out Satan's strategies.
 - Satan will receive great judgment, but will himself be given the authority and ability to inflict torment and carry out judgment upon the other inhabitants of the lake of fire.
 - Satan will receive the greatest degree of judgment of anyone in the lake of fire.
14. (2 pts.) For whom did God prepare the lake of fire?
- For man only.
 - For Satan only.
 - For Satan and the demons only.
 - For Satan and the demons and man.
 - None of the above.

PART II. TRUE OR FALSE? Point values are noted above each question.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

1. True or False?

- ___ a. Satan accuses man before God.
 ___ b. Satan accuses God before man.
 ___ c. Satan afflicts man with disease.
 ___ d. Satan causes all sickness in mankind.
 ___ e. Satan does not actually "sin."

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

2. True or False?

- ___ a. Satan tempts man to do evil.
 ___ b. Satan tempts God to do evil.
 ___ c. Satan tempts angels and/or demons to do evil.
 ___ d. Satan brings physical death upon man.
 ___ e. Satan brings spiritual death upon man.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

3. True or False?

- ___ a. Satan loves those who serve him.
 ___ b. Those who serve Satan become like him.
 ___ c. Satan uses pride as one of his primary snares.
 ___ d. Satan possesses great knowledge of the Bible.
 ___ e. Satan takes men captive in sin.

(continued)

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

4. True or False?

- a. Satan is omnipotent.
- b. Satan is omniscient.
- c. Satan is omnipresent.
- d. Satan is eternal.
- e. Satan is immortal.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

5. True or False?

- a. Satan is immutable.
- b. Satan is infinite.
- c. Satan is a spirit.
- d. Satan is invisible.
- e. Satan is one in nature.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

6. True or False?

- a. The Lord has complete control over Satan and demons.
- b. Christians have power over Satan and demons.
- c. Satan never rests, but is endlessly doing evil.
- d. Satan wars against God.
- e. Satan wars against God's angels.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

7. True or False?

- a. Satan's final end will be in the lake of fire.
- b. Satan will be annihilated out of existence by God.
- c. Satan will be bound during the millennium.
- d. Satan must obtain permission from God to tempt man.
- e. Satan afflicts man spiritually, mentally, and physically.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

8. True or False?

- a. Satan claims authority over the world.
- b. Satan is the direct cause of every sin.
- c. Satan has dominion over sinners who serve him.
- d. Satan blinds men's eyes spiritually.
- e. Satan inspires lying wonders.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

9. True or False?

- a. Satan hinders God's ministers to lessen their effectiveness.
- b. Satan steals the Word of God from men's hearts.
- c. Satan personally tempts every man.
- d. Satan has foreknowledge of what God and man will do.
- e. Satan sows tares (sinners) in the church.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3
10. True or False?

- a. Satan is a liar.
- b. Satan works through men.
- c. Satan works individually by himself at times.
- d. Satan will never quote Scripture.
- e. Satan's power cannot be resisted.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3
11. True or False?

- a. Satan plans and schemes.
- b. Satan is very subtle.
- c. Satan is a deceiver.
- d. Satan was completely defeated by Christ.
- e. Satan may repent and be reconciled to God.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3
12. True or False?

- a. Satan was created by God.
- b. Satan created the demons that serve him.
- c. Satan cannot communicate with God.
- d. Satan is the ruler of darkness.
- e. Satan refuses to receive worship from men.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3
13. True or False?

- a. Satan fell from heaven.
- b. Satan forced other angels to fall with him.
- c. Satan has great power.
- d. Satan has much experience in damning men's souls.
- e. Satan rejected some demons who then became angels again.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3
14. True or False?

- a. Satan is like God in many ways.
- b. Satan hates all sinners, saints, angels, and demons.
- c. Satan controls only the weaker men in society.
- d. Satan will be cast out of heaven at the rapture.
- e. Satan will be destroyed at the second coming.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3
15. True or False?

- a. Demons are fallen angels.
- b. Demons cannot have fellowship with men.
- c. Demons refuse worship and direct all worship to Satan.
- d. Demons teach doctrines to men.
- e. Demons believe in God and know who He is.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

16. True or False?

- a. Demons are the cause of some diseases.
- b. Demons can possess humans, even children.
- c. Demons cannot dwell in animals.
- d. Demons seek to dwell in a body.
- e. Demonism is connected to drug use.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

17. True or False?

- a. Demons have a government of order and authority.
- b. Demons exist in great numbers.
- c. Demons are always adverse to men.
- d. Demons are used by God at times to accomplish His purposes.
- e. Demons work for the benefit of those who serve them.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

18. True or False?

- a. Demons can only influence unbelievers, not believers.
- b. Demons know they will be judged by God.
- c. Demons must go if they are cast out in Jesus' name.
- d. Demons fight angels.
- e. Demons like to draw attention to themselves.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

19. True or False?

- a. Demons are under the authority of Satan.
- b. Demons never rebel against Satan.
- c. Demons may repent, leave Satan, and become angels.
- d. Demons differ in nature and often "specialize" in one evil.
- e. Demons are selfish and fight amongst themselves.

All right, 3 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 or more wrong, -3

20. True or False?

- a. Jesus demonstrated power over demons.
- b. Jesus gave His disciples power over demons.
- c. Jesus said He saw the demons fall like lightning from heaven.
- d. Jesus cast out demons which His disciples were unable to cast out.
- e. Jesus sometimes spoke briefly to demons.

PART III. SHORT ANSWER. Write the answer to each question in the space provided.

1. (2 pts.) What argument in favor of the existence of a personal devil is contained in the following verses?

2 Cor. 11:14,15 Satan himself...

Jas. 4:7 Resist the devil and he will flee.

Rev. 12:9 He was cast out... and his angels were cast out with him.

2. (2 pts.) What argument in favor of the existence of a personal devil is contained in the following verses?

Gen. 3:4 The serpent said unto the woman...

Job 1:7,8 Satan answered the LORD, and said...

Mtt. 4:8-10 The devil... saith unto him... and Jesus answered and said unto him, Get thee hence Satan.

3. (2 pts.) What argument in favor of the existence of a personal devil is contained in the following verses?

Isa. 14:13 For thou hast said in thine heart...

2 Cor. 2:11 Lest Satan should get an advantage of us: for we are not ignorant of his devices.

Rev. 12:12 The devil... knoweth that he hath but a short time.

PART IV. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response.

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -2; 3 wrong, -3; 4 wrong, -4; 5 wrong, -5; 6 or more wrong, -6

1. Which of the following are names and titles of Satan used in the Bible?

- a. Abaddon.
- b. Accuser.
- c. Adversary.
- d. Angel of light.
- e. Angel of the bottomless pit.
- f. Apollyon.
- g. Beelzebub.
- h. Belial.
- i. Devil.
- j. Dragon.
- k. Enemy.
- l. Father of lies.
- m. God of this world.
- n. Lucifer.
- o. Murderer.
- p. Prince of devils.
- q. Prince of the power of the air.
- r. Prince of this world.
- s. Roaring lion.
- t. Ruler of darkness.
- u. Satan.
- v. Serpent.
- w. Sinner.
- x. Spirit of disobedience.
- y. Tempter.
- z. Wicked one.

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES
Test: Church government and
spiritual gifts

File 9 (BC) R826
(H-BC-FD09)

Name _____
Corrector _____
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question. All questions are worth three points each.

1. (3 pts.) What chapter in the Bible lists all nine gifts of the Holy Spirit?
 - a. Romans 12.
 - b. 1 Corinthians 12.
 - c. Galatians 5.
 - d. Ephesians 4.
 - e. 1 Timothy 5.

2. (3 pts.) What is the purpose for all nine spiritual gifts?
 - a. To display God's power.
 - b. To prove God's calling.
 - c. To edify the church.
 - d. To confirm the preached Word.
 - e. To found new churches.

3. (3 pts.) What is the literal meaning of the Greek word ekklesia which is most often translated as "church"?
 - a. Holy ones.
 - b. An assembly of overseers.
 - c. To meet together.
 - d. That which is called out.
 - e. The Greek equivalent for the Hebrew "synagogue."

4. (3 pts.) What is the gift of the word of wisdom?
 - a. An ability to deal wisely with any situation, learned over a long fruitful life in the Spirit.
 - b. A revelation gift that unveils Scripture to Christians so they can speak with wisdom.
 - c. A revelation of God's solution to a problem, given to man when God chooses.
 - d. An audible message of specific words directly from God in order to lead a saint according to God's wisdom.
 - e. A word from the Lord spoken by one saint to another saint to impart wisdom in knowing the will of God.

(continued)

5. (3 pts.) What is the gift of the word of knowledge?
- A God-given speaking ability often found in Christian ministers who are able to impart words of knowledge in a precise manner.
 - A short message from God given to one saint by another, commonly referred to in charismatic circles as "a word from the Lord."
 - A supernatural gift of interpreting the Bible, which is the real "word of knowledge."
 - A flash revelation of facts which could not have been known unless revealed by God.
 - A pastor's supernatural God-given gift which enables him to know the spiritual condition of his congregation.
6. (3 pts.) What is the gift of faith?
- A fruit of the Spirit given directly from God as a gift to build spirituality and Christian character.
 - A gift that always precedes the gift of miracles in order to build miracle working faith.
 - A faith inherent at salvation, which is supernaturally perfected in a believer.
 - A gift given to ministers of the Word in order to preach under inspiration the accurate faith once delivered unto the saints.
 - A supernatural undoubtable belief that enables a saint to receive a miraculous solution.
7. (3 pts.) What is the gift of miracles?
- A demonstration of supernatural power by a Christian to prove that he is deeply spiritual and walking close to God.
 - A supernatural power given to man by God to instantaneously cure any disease or injury.
 - An intervention in the accustomed order of natural law by God's energy power.
 - An act of supernatural faith done by a saint with God's direct leading which produces a miracle.
 - A supernatural act which contradicts all known occurrences and the physical laws of God.
8. (3 pts.) What is the gift of prophecy?
- Inspired preaching.
 - The speaking of a direct message from God in the language of the audience.
 - The speaking of a direct message from God in a language known or unknown to the audience.
 - The writing of a message from God to an individual or group of saints.
 - The means by which God supernaturally leads His people day by day.

9. (3 pts.) What is the gift of discerning of spirits?
- A supernatural insight into the realm of spirits to detect the presence and working of an angel or demon.
 - A supernatural insight into men's spirits to determine their spiritual condition.
 - A supernatural gift given to certain saints to try the spirits whether they are of God.
 - A revelation giving insight into the attitude and motive of an individual.
 - A gift which momentarily gives a saint undefeatable power over demons and demon activity.
10. (3 pts.) What is the proper translation and meaning of the phrase "gifts of healing" found in the King James Version?
- "Gifts of miracle healing," referring to instantaneous miracle cures.
 - "Gifts of healings," referring to various saints having specialties in different areas of healing.
 - "Gift of healings," referring to one gift that produces results in many different types of diseases and injuries.
 - "Gift of healing," referring to this one specific gift ministry for healings in the church.
 - "The gift of healing," referring to Christ, God's gift on Calvary which bought all healings.
11. (3 pts.) What is the difference between the gift of prophecy and the gift of interpretation of tongues?
- Interpretation of tongues always foretells events, but the gift of prophecy does not.
 - The gift of prophecy always foretells events, but interpretation of tongues does not.
 - Interpretation of tongues must be preceded by a message in tongues, but the gift of prophecy is not.
 - Interpretation of tongues must be preceded by a message in tongues, but for the gift of prophecy this is optional; it may or may not be preceded by tongues.
 - The gift of prophecy is usually found only in new converts, but interpretation of tongues is operated by both experienced and inexperienced saints.
12. (3 pts.) Who may operate the gifts of the Holy Spirit?
- Any Christian to whom the Holy Spirit chooses to give a gift.
 - Only ordained ministers of the Gospel.
 - Only the more spiritual and experienced Christians in a congregation.
 - Only those who have proved themselves capable of containing and wisely using great spiritual power.
 - Only those who have been faithful to God in the ministries He has thus far given them.

13. (3 pts.) What does 1 Timothy 5:22 mean when it says, "Lay hands suddenly on no man"?
- Only men who have advanced to the higher offices in the church should lay hands on and pray for others.
 - One should hesitate in order to verify that another of higher office is not present, because they should properly be preferred to lay hands.
 - It must first be determined whether the recipient is demon-possessed, because the demon may flow back through the arm into the minister.
 - One newly saved is not in proper spiritual condition to minister; he must not lay hands suddenly, but rather should wait until he is more mature in the Lord.
 - Ministers should be led of God to ordain someone to office, and not choose those who, to the natural mind, seem qualified.
14. (3 pts.) What is the purpose for the utterance gifts?
- To foretell events.
 - To lead, guide, and direct the lives of the saints.
 - To explain the Word of God.
 - To be a supernatural sign to believers.
 - To edify, exhort, and comfort the saints.
15. (3 pts.) What does the word "apostle" mean?
- One who is over all other offices.
 - One who is sent forth for a particular purpose.
 - One who is divinely appointed.
 - One who is older; hence, an elder.
 - One who oversees.
16. (3 pts.) What does the word "prophet" mean?
- One who speaks things before they occur.
 - One who speaks forth the Word of God.
 - One who preaches on prophetic subjects.
 - One who exhorts with great power.
 - One who receives visions and dreams.
17. (3 pts.) What does the word "evangelist" mean?
- Preacher.
 - Proclaimer.
 - Announcer of good tidings.
 - Sent by God to save.
 - Teacher.
18. (3 pts.) What does the word "pastor" mean?
- Literally "placed-over," referring to the fact that God has placed him over his congregation.
 - Chief elder.
 - Teacher.
 - Leader.
 - Shepherd.

(5)

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES

File 9 (BC)

19. (3 pts.) What does the word "deacon" mean?
- One who serves.
 - One who preaches.
 - One who teaches.
 - One who gives.
 - One who prays.
20. (3 pts.) What is the meaning of the Greek word presbyteros?
- Pastor.
 - Bishop.
 - Deacon.
 - Elder.
 - Prophet.
21. (3 pts.) What is the meaning of the Greek word episkopos?
- Steerer.
 - Overseer.
 - Counselor.
 - Feeder.
 - Ordainer.
22. (3 pts.) What does Scripture mean when it refers to the "gift of governments"?
- Government in the church is a gift from God being ordained by Him for man's best interest.
 - Government, both in the world and in the church, is a gift from God being ordained by Him for man's best interest.
 - A supernatural ability to manage and make decisions, given by God to His ordained church offices.
 - The offices of government within the local church of pastor, elder, and deacon.
 - The office of eldership that steers the spiritual direction of the church.
23. (3 pts.) What constitutes the ministry of an apostle?
- To win the lost, and establish them in new churches.
 - To win the lost, and travel from church to church teaching pastors and elders.
 - To establish new churches, and rebuild existing churches upon the proper foundation.
 - To superintend various ministries and do missionary work.
 - To oversee various ministries and speak as the mouthpiece of God.
24. (3 pts.) What constitutes the ministry of a New Testament prophet?
- To foretell world events, and minister to the body of Christ around the world.
 - To foretell events, and establish the doctrine in individual local assemblies.
 - To win the lost, and speak forth the Word of God.
 - To speak forth the Word of God in prophecy, preaching, and exhortation, and help bring the body of Christ to perfection.
 - To prophesy and preach God's Word, evangelize, and impart spiritual gifts to God's people.

(continued)

FOUNDATIONAL DOCTRINES

25. (3 pts.) What constitutes the ministry of an evangelist?
- To preach to the lost to win them to Christ and to build up the church in the faith.
 - To preach, prophesy, and teach the Word of God to saint and sinner alike.
 - To travel from church to church encouraging saints and stirring up zeal.
 - To operate the spiritual gifts for the edifying of the body of Christ.
 - To win the lost and establish doctrine from church to church.
26. (3 pts.) What constitutes the ministry of an pastor?
- To effectively and comprehensively evangelize the local area surrounding his church.
 - To build up his congregation and lead them by feeding them the Word of God; and to do whatever jobs are necessary for the total benefit of his people.
 - To be a "mini" apostle, prophet, evangelist, elder, deacon, and overseer all combined in one office.
 - To operate the gifts of the Spirit for the edification of those under him.
 - To equally share the oversight of his congregation with his elders, so that they all work together to protect and enlarge the congregation.
27. (3 pts.) What constitutes the ministry of a deacon?
- To oversee the mundane areas of an assembly and administer finances.
 - To oversee both the mundane and spiritual welfare of an assembly.
 - To oversee ministries to win the lost.
 - To oversee counseling ministries and fit the members into their proper place in an assembly.
 - To oversee the music department and all related ministries.

PART II. SHORT ANSWER. Write the answer to each question in the space provided. Each question will be graded all right or all wrong for the point values noted, and no partial credit will be given.

- (2 pts.) What three spiritual gifts are categorized as gifts of revelation?
 -
 -
 -
- (2 pts.) What three spiritual gifts are categorized as gifts of power?
 -
 -
 -
- (2 pts.) What three spiritual gifts are categorized as gifts of utterance?
 -
 -
 -

(continued)

4. (1 pt.) What is the specialized name often given to the twelve apostles who witnessed Christ's baptism, ministry, death, resurrection, and ascension?

5. (1 pt.) Why are the twelve apostles referred to by this name?

6. (1 pt.) What is the specialized name often given to all of the rest of the apostles in the New Testament?

7. (1 pt.) Why are the rest of the apostles referred to by this name?

8. (2 pts.) Give one reason why we know God has established a government in His church.

9. (2 pts.) Give the reference for the one Scripture which was emphasized in class as proof that members are to submit to the pastor of their church.

10. (2 pts.) Give one reason why we know that a visiting minister who holds any office (including apostle or prophet) is to submit to the pastor of the congregation he visits.

(continued)

