

GIFT MINISTRIES
Final test: Part I

File 3 (BC) R825
(H-BC-GMN3)

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.

1. (1 pt.) Where in the Bible are all nine gifts of the Spirit listed?
 - a. Romans 12.
 - b. 1 Corinthians 12.
 - c. Galatians 5.
 - d. Ephesians 4.
 - e. 1 Timothy 5.

2. (2 pts.) What does the Scripture mean when it says, "The manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal"?
 - a. Spiritual gifts, which are manifestations of God, are given through individual members for the profit of the whole body.
 - b. All who are baptized in the Holy Spirit have the manifestation of tongues.
 - c. Every member of the body of Christ manifests one or more of the nine spiritual gifts.
 - d. Those who operate spiritual gifts individually receive benefit from the gifts they minister.
 - e. The individuals who operate spiritual gifts feel the manifestation of God as they minister.

3. (3 pts.) What is the purpose of 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.

4. (2 pts.) In the chapter enumerating the nine spiritual gifts, what analogy is used as a metaphor for the church?
 - a. A temple with a cornerstone.
 - b. A garden planted and watered.
 - c. A building upon a foundation.
 - d. A human body.
 - e. A loaf of unleavened bread.

5. (1 pt.) What is the literal meaning of ekklesia, the Greek word for "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."

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6. (2 pts.) What is the main purpose of the church?
- To be a base for evangelizing the lost.
 - To be a habitation of the Spirit through which God can fellowship with and perfect its members.
 - To be living examples of what God really wants men to be.
 - To be a source of blessing to the saved.
 - To be an institution that teaches and proclaims the Word of God.
7. (2 pts.) What is the main purpose of laying on of hands?
- To be a channel for God to flow through in order to demonstrate His power, vindicate His chosen ministers and demonstrate His ordination of their office, and to be a tangible point of contact to inspire faith.
 - To demonstrate to man and demons the power that man has with God, his faith based on God's Word, and his obedience to God's call.
 - To confirm within the heart of the one ministering the call, promise, and faithfulness of the Lord in using that person to be a co-worker with God.
 - To convince the recipient that God is still working through man; that the gifts have not ceased; that miracles are for us today; and that God is alive and willing to heal, cast out demons, raise the dead, and ordain to office.
 - To enable God to work in the specified individual, as opposed to God's power being diffused to all who are open to God and have faith, thus allowing the minister to work with a certain individual (often by the word of knowledge).
8. (2 pts.) Why are we told in 1 Timothy 5:22 to lay hands suddenly on no man?
- Not everyone is called to lay hands on others.
 - One should hesitate in order to verify that another of higher office is not present, because the one of higher office 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 that seem qualified to the natural man.
9. (3 pts.) What is the gift of the word of wisdom?
- An ability to deal wisely with any situation, learned over a long, fruitful life in the Spirit.
 - A revelation gift that unveils Scripture to Christians so they can speak with wisdom.
 - A revelation of God's solution to a problem, given to man when God chooses, and then spoken forth.
 - An audible message of specific words directly from God in order to lead a saint according to God's wisdom.
 - A word from the Lord spoken to one saint for another saint to impart wisdom in knowing the will of God.

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10. (2 pts.) What situation would exist today for the word of wisdom to come into operation?
- A problem arises in the church, and no one in authority knows how to solve it.
 - A pastor cannot seem to receive a sermon from the Lord for his congregation.
 - A Christian prays, reads the Bible, and talks to other saints, but is not satisfied that he is in the will of God.
 - A Christian is studying the Bible and cannot understand the meaning of a Scripture.
 - A Christian is riding on a bus and asks God if he should witness to the person next to him.
11. (2 pts.) How is the gift of the word of wisdom obtained?
- By years of study and experience.
 - By the choice of God who gives gifts according to His will.
 - By growing close to God so that He shares His wisdom and knowledge.
 - By exercising faith to step out and operate it, believing God will back you up.
 - By much prayer, a holy life, and asking God for the best gift.
12. (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 by one saint to 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 spoken forth that could not have been known unless revealed by God.
 - A pastor's supernatural God-given gift to know the spiritual condition of his congregation.
13. (2 pts.) What Scripture contains the clearest example of the gift of the word of knowledge?
- Acts 3—Peter told the lame man to rise up and walk.
 - Acts 5—Peter was aware that Ananias had lied.
 - Acts 7—Stephen preached a sermon to the Jews that none could overturn.
 - Acts 9—The Lord spoke to Paul, telling him to go into the city.
 - Acts 15—James speaks last at the council, resolving the issue of circumcision.
14. (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.

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15. (2 pts.) What is the difference in the operation of the gift of faith and the gift of miracles?
- The gift of miracles produces miracles; the gift of faith is never connected with miracles.
 - The gift of miracles requires personal faith in the one operating it; the gift of faith does not.
 - The gift of miracles actively demonstrates God's presence; the gift of faith causes people to passively receive an awareness of God's presence.
 - The gift of miracles places power in the one operating it; the gift of faith places power in others.
 - The gift of miracles actively produces miracles; the gift of faith gives faith that can passively receive miracles.
16. (2 pts.) How does the gift of faith differ from the faith that every believer has?
- The gift of faith produces miracles; a believer's own faith does not.
 - The gift of faith is limited to healings; a believer's own faith is not.
 - The gift of faith is a sudden flow of faith from without; a believer's own faith is exercised and cultivated by him, and is essential for the operation of any gift.
 - The gift of faith is operated only by ordained ministers; a believer's faith is found in all saints.
 - The gift of faith produces continuous faith so that one with the gift cannot doubt God, whereas the faith of one who does not have the gift can fail.
17. (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 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 kinds 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.
18. (2 pts.) In the area of physical restoration, what is the difference between the gift ministry of healing and the gift ministry of miracles?
- The gift of miracles is always instantaneous; the gift ministry of healing is never instantaneous.
 - The gift of miracles heals severe external diseases for signs; the gift ministry of healing heals less severe internal diseases.
 - The gift of miracles operates with the gift of faith; the gift ministry of healing does not.
 - The gift of miracles brings an instant touch from God that completely restores immediately; the gift ministry of healing brings an instant touch from God that produces healing in the body either in a moment or over a period of time.
 - The gift of miracles produces signs and wonders; the gift ministry of healing only produces healings that cannot be classified as signs and wonders.

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19. (2 pts.) What pair of gifts might be operated together with the gift ministry of healing?
- The word of knowledge and the gift of faith.
 - The word of wisdom and the word of knowledge.
 - The word of wisdom and discerning of spirits.
 - Prophecy and the gift of faith.
 - Tongues and interpretation of tongues.
20. (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 closely with 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 and power.
 - An act of supernatural faith done by a saint with God's direct leading that produces a miracle.
 - A supernatural act that contradicts all known occurrences and the laws of God.
21. (2 pts.) What does the Greek word translated "miracles" in 1 Corinthians 12:10 mean?
- Literally, "over-power" (i.e., power over and above natural power).
 - "Power" (in the sense of authority and proof of calling by God).
 - "Signs."
 - "Sizeable force" (a military term for the power or force of numbers).
 - "Dynamic powers."
22. (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.
23. (2 pts.) What does the Greek word "prophecy" literally mean?
- To speak beforehand.
 - To speak forth.
 - To bubble forth.
 - To preach or proclaim.
 - To write beforehand.

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24. (2 pts.) Why are not all who operate the gift of prophecy referred to as prophets?
- Because prophets write the Word of God as well as speak it, and one operating the gift of prophecy has only a vocal ministry.
 - Because prophets do not operate the same gift of prophecy that individual Christians operate.
 - Because prophets operate several gift ministries, and one operating the gift of prophecy specializes in that one ministry.
 - Because prophets prophesy about future events, but the one operating the gift of prophecy does not prophesy about future events.
 - Because prophets occupy an office of church government that establishes God's people through prophecy and teaching, but an individual with the gift of prophecy only prophesies to the church.
25. (2 pts.) What is the difference between the gift of prophecy and the gift of interpretation of tongues?
- Interpretation of tongues always tells future events, but the gift of prophecy does not.
 - The gift of prophecy always tells future 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, for the gift of prophecy 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.
26. (2 pts.) What is the difference between the gift of tongues and the speaking in tongues that accompanies the baptism in the Holy Spirit?
- The gift of tongues is operated by those who are more spiritual; speaking in tongues is not restricted to those who are more spiritual.
 - The gift of tongues is a supernatural ability; speaking in tongues is not.
 - The gift of tongues articulates the longings of one's spirit to God; speaking in tongues does not.
 - The gift of tongues is generally a message from God to man; speaking in tongues is man's prayer to God.
 - The gift of tongues is always operated with the gift of interpretation; speaking in tongues is never to be interpreted.
27. (2 pts.) What is the purpose of the gifts of prophecy, tongues, and interpretation of tongues?
- To foretell the future.
 - To lead, guide, and direct the lives of the saints.
 - To explain the Word of God.
 - To be a supernatural sign to unbelievers.
 - To edify, exhort, and comfort the saints.

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28. (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 that momentarily gives a saint undefeatable power over demons and demon activity.
29. (2 pts.) What does the Greek word for "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.
30. (3 pts.) What are two important responsibilities in the ministry of the apostolic office today?
- To win the lost and incorporate them into other churches.
 - To win the lost and travel from church to church teaching pastors and elders.
 - To establish new churches on the proper foundation among the unreached and to tear down improper foundations where Christ has been preached before building the new foundation.
 - To superintend the prophets, evangelists, and pastors in their various ministries, and to do some missionary work.
 - To oversee local assemblies and speak as the mouthpiece of God.
31. (2 pts.) How is the office of apostle given (not confirmed or known, but given)?
- By the laying on of hands of the elders.
 - By the anointing and Spirit of God.
 - By ordination of a Bible seminary.
 - By the vote of the steering committee.
 - By earnest prayer seeking the office.
32. (3 pts.) What are the major aspects of the prophetic office?
- To foretell world events and minister to the universal body of Christ around the world.
 - To foretell the future and initially establish the doctrine in the body of Christ.
 - To win the lost and speak forth the Word of God.
 - To speak forth the Word of God (God's truth) 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.

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33. (2 pts.) What does the Greek word for "pastor" mean?
- "Guide."
 - "Chief elder."
 - "Teacher."
 - "Leader."
 - "Shepherd."
34. (3 pts.) What is the primary ministry of a pastor?
- To establish doctrine in his congregation.
 - To feed the congregation God has placed him over.
 - To instruct and set in motion his congregation to win the lost.
 - To help each saint in his congregation find his calling and ministry.
 - To pray for and counsel his congregation.
35. (2 pts.) What is the proper governmental position of the office of pastor?
- Under the apostle, prophet, evangelist, and overseer.
 - Under the apostle and prophet, equal to all elders, and over each member of his congregation.
 - Under the apostle and prophet, equal to all overseers, and over each member of his congregation.
 - Over the ministers, elders, and each member of his congregation.
 - Over the evangelist and all elders, but under the apostle and prophet.
36. (2 pts.) What does the Greek word "evangelist" mean?
- Preacher.
 - Proclaimer.
 - Announcer of good tidings.
 - Sent by God to save.
 - Good teacher.
37. (3 pts.) What is the ministry of the 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.
38. (2 pts.) Why does an evangelist need the gift ministries of healing and/or miracles?
- To prove that he is called of God.
 - To confirm the validity of his prophecies.
 - To be a sign to the pastor of the church he visits, that God is leading the evangelist.
 - To effectively minister healing to the body of Christ.
 - To cause people to listen to the Word of God.
39. (2 pts.) What does the word "presbytery" mean?
- A board of local pastors.
 - A gathering of saints.
 - A chief elder or overseer.
 - A group of elders or overseers.
 - An authority who is over others.

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40. (2 pts.) What is the function 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.
41. (2 pts.) How are deacons chosen for office?
- They are elected by the board of elders.
 - They are elected by the congregation.
 - They are appointed by the local pastor.
 - They are appointed by the local pastor and elders.
 - They are appointed by any of the church offices.
42. (2 pts.) What qualities are necessary for a good deacon?
- Musical talent and a thorough knowledge of the Word of God.
 - Experience in counseling, evangelism, and management.
 - Wisdom, spirituality, good business experience, and good ruling of his own household.
 - Husband of only one wife, not addicted to wine or greedy for unlawful gain, and materially wealthy.
 - Public speaking ability and willingness to teach.
43. (2 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.
 - It is a supernatural ability to manage and make decisions, given by God to His ordained church offices.
 - It is the offices of government within the local church of pastor, elder, and deacon.
 - It is the office of eldership that steers the spiritual direction of the church.
44. (2 pts.) What is the present-day application of the Scripture that says women are to keep silence in the church?
- Women should ask theological questions of only their own husbands.
 - Unnecessary disturbance in a church service prevents edification and is thus forbidden.
 - Women ministering vocally in public may cause some modern-day legalistic groups to stumble, and therefore women are not permitted to minister from the pulpit.
 - Women today are as highly educated as men and therefore may have a tendency to compete for positions of authority, so to avoid these temptations, women are to keep silence.
 - Since today we have the revelation that the church is people, not a building, the application is that women are to be submissive at all times, not just during a church service.

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45. (2 pts.) What is the difference between the gifts of the Spirit and natural abilities and talents?
- a. Gifts of the Spirit are manifestations of God to edify the church, but talents are inherent abilities in man to be developed and used by God.
 - b. Gifts of the Spirit are for the edification of the church, but talents are for use outside the church.
 - c. Gifts of the Spirit are not resident in a saint, but talents are owned and are a part of the person who has them.
 - d. Gifts of the Spirit are operated under the anointing of God, but talents are natural abilities that God does not anoint.
 - e. Gifts of the Spirit are found only in the most spiritual saints, but talents of some sort are found in all saints.

IMPRESSIONS:

What did you find most helpful about this class?

In what area do you feel the class was weak?

GIFT MINISTRIES
Final Test: Part II

File 4 (BC) R825
(H-BC-GMN4)

Name _____
Corrector _____
100 points total

PART I. 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, 10 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -6; 4 wrong, -8; 5 or more wrong, -10

1. Which of the following factors give proper understanding of the Scriptures that say it is a shame for women to speak in the church and that women are to keep silence in the church?
- a. Most women in Paul's day had no formal education and could not read.
 - b. Women were to save their questions for their husbands at home, rather than interrupt the service.
 - c. Many of the early churches, patterned after the Jewish synagogues, may have had separate sections for the men and women.
 - d. The Greek word translated "silence" actually refers to a gentle attitude of mind, not an unqualified refraining from speech.
 - e. Women may pray and prophesy, proving that the admonition for them to keep silence should not be given a strict legalistic interpretation.
 - f. Women should generally refrain from speaking, except by way of exhortation and doctrinal teaching.
 - g. Women may speak but only through prayer and utterance gifts.
 - h. Women should not usurp authority and attempt to teach the teachers.
 - i. Women should never teach anyone anything.
 - j. Women should never teach anyone theology.

All right, 10 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -6; 4 wrong, -8; 5 or more wrong, -10.

2. What are the various purposes for the gift of the working of miracles?
- a. To confirm the preached word.
 - b. To provide for people having needs.
 - c. To expose the sins and secrets of men.
 - d. To provide divine protection.
 - e. To reveal demons and cast them out.
 - f. To carry out God's judgment.
 - g. To aid in reaching the lost.
 - h. To prove God's calling.
 - i. To raise the dead.
 - j. To impart supernatural conviction to sinners.
 - k. To confound those opposing the Gospel.
 - l. To inspire the saints.

(continued)

All right, 10 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -6; 4 wrong, -8; 5 or more wrong, -10.

3. What are the duties of an elder?
- a. To feed or shepherd the flock of God.
 - b. To take the oversight under the pastor.
 - c. To teach the Word of God.
 - d. To rule well.
 - e. To administer finances.
 - f. To determine doctrine.
 - g. To pray for the sick.
 - h. To participate in ordinations into the ministry.
 - i. To administer discipline.
 - j. To counsel, exhort, pray, and preach as needed.

All right, 10 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -6; 4 wrong, -8; 5 or more wrong, -10.

4. What does 1 Corinthians 12:5 mean when it says, "there are differences of administrations, but the same Lord"?
- a. All who have a gift hold an administrative office in the church.
 - b. Those with gifts will hold more than one administrative office in the church.
 - c. All who have gifts of the Spirit are to be ordained ministers in order to "administer" the gift to the church.
 - d. Though the nine gifts of the Spirit differ in the outward way they are ministered, each is still a manifestation of the same God.
 - e. Different administrative offices in the church regularly operate certain gift ministries characteristic of that office.
 - f. Though there are many different administrative positions in the church, the Lord ordains them all.
 - g. Though there are many different administrative positions in the church, men occupying these governmental positions are not to be lords. Jesus is the head of the church; He is to be Lord.
 - h. The Lord administers or distributes the gifts of the Spirit among the members of the church according to His will.
 - i. The manner in which one gift is ministered will vary according to the office, ministry, and calling of the saint operating the gift, but it is still a genuine gift from God.

(continued)

- All right, 10 pts.; 1 wrong, -1; 2 wrong, -3; 3 wrong, -6; 4 wrong, -8; 5 or more wrong, -10.
5. What does 1 Corinthians 12:6 mean when it says, "there are diversities of operations, but it is the same God which worketh all in all"?
- a. Though each of the nine gifts accomplish different purposes, each is still a manifestation of the same God.
 - b. Each of the gifts accomplishes different purposes when operated by different saints.
 - c. Spiritual gifts operate differently in various saints usually according to a pattern of how God deals with that individual.
 - d. God's same power works differently in each governmental office as it operates.
 - e. Ordination, maturity in the Lord, and spirituality are not factors in who operates the gifts because many different saints operate them by God's power.
 - f. Man may try to operate the gifts differently from what God designs, but they will fail because God has to work in order for the gift to work.
 - g. Within the church, different members operate different gifts, but each is energized by God.
 - h. Spiritual gifts are not operated regularly by the same person; when God is working, He operates the gifts through different individuals.
 - i. Those who operate the spiritual gifts will occupy various and diverse offices in the church.

PART II. SHORT ANSWER. Write the correct response to each question in the space provided. Point values are noted for each question.

1. (6 pts.; no partial credit) The nine gifts of the Spirit are divided into three categories: revelation, power, and utterance.

Name the three gifts of revelation.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. (6 pts.; no partial credit) Name the three gifts of power.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. (6 pts.; no partial credit) Name the three gifts of utterance.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

(continued)

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

4. Name the four offices of the church, giving the five titles, as listed in Ephesians 4:11.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

5. (4 pts.) Of the nine gifts of the Spirit, which one would be especially evident in an apostolic ministry? _____

6. (4 pts.; 2 pts. each) Which two gifts would be especially evident in the ministry of a prophet?

- a. _____
- b. _____

7. (6 pts.; 3 pts. each) What two men mentioned in the New Testament are said to have done, or were encouraged to do, the work of an evangelist?

- a. _____
- b. _____

All right, 14 pts.; 1-2 wrong, -3; 3-4 wrong, -7; 5-6 wrong, -10; 7-8 wrong, -13; 9 or more wrong, -14

8. List the fourteen vital perspectives taught in class on "how to avoid traps in the ministry" that you were asked to memorize.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.
- k.
- l.
- m.
- n.