

BONUS TESTS FOR EACH WEEK

WEEK 1 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Theology is described primarily as:
 - A) A hobby for scholars
 - B) Thinking God's thoughts after Him
 - C) Private spiritual creativity
 - D) Cultural tradition
2. True theology begins with:
 - A) Human speculation
 - B) Philosophical guesswork
 - C) God's self-revelation
 - D) Emotional intuition
3. General Revelation includes:
 - A) Scripture and Christ
 - B) Nature and conscience
 - C) Church councils
 - D) Personal visions
4. Special Revelation includes:
 - A) Nature only
 - B) Scripture and Jesus Christ
 - C) Moral instincts only
 - D) Science and logic
5. The goal of theology is best summarized as:
 - A) Information over transformation
 - B) Transformation leading to worship
 - C) Winning debates
 - D) Avoiding emotions
6. Kuyper's "every square inch" point teaches:
 - A) Theology applies only in church

- B) There is no secular realm outside Christ's claim
- C) Politics is separate from faith
- D) Work has no spiritual value

True / False (7–12)

- 7. Every person operates with beliefs about ultimate reality.
- 8. Distorted theology has little effect on daily life.
- 9. Theology should lead to doxology (worship).
- 10. Objective truth is discovered from God's revelation, not created by us.
- 11. Intellectualism equals genuine relationship with God.
- 12. Theology applies to politics, work, family, and leisure.

Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Can finite humans "climb up" to know the infinite God without revelation?
- 14. Is "follow your heart" a safe guide according to Jeremiah 17:9?
- 15. Does doctrine help protect the church from false teachers?
- 16. Should right belief lead to right living?

Term Check (17–20) — 1 sentence each

- 17. Define **Theocentric**.
- 18. Define **Anthropocentric**.
- 19. Define **Doxology**.
- 20. Define **Relativism** (in theology).

Short Applied (21–23) — 1–2 sentences

- 21. Why is revelation "over speculation" essential for true theology?
- 22. In one sentence, answer a friend: "I just love Jesus; doctrine doesn't matter."
- 23. Name **one** attribute of God that addresses worry and explain briefly how.

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

- 24. Identify one "cultural truth" you've believed that conflicts with Scripture.
- 25. Write one sentence describing how theology changes "Monday morning living."

WEEK 1 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 3. B | 5. B |
| 2. C | 4. B | 6. B |

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 7. T | 18. Human-centered; man is ultimate reference point. | 23.(Sample)
"Sovereignty—God rules, so I can trust outcomes." (Any biblically accurate attribute stated in Week 1 is acceptable.) |
| 8. F | | |
| 9. T | 19. Right doctrine leading to worship/praise. | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. F | 20. Truth is personal/ cultural preference rather than objective. | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. No | 21. Because God must disclose Himself; humans can't invent reliable truth about God. | 24. Open response (must be a cultural belief conflicting with Scripture). |
| 14. No | | |
| 15. Yes | | |
| 16. Yes | | |
| 17. God-centered; God is the center and source of truth. | 22. Loving Jesus requires knowing who He truly is; doctrine protects true worship and faith. | 25. Open response (must connect theology to practical daily interpretation/ choices). |

WEEK 2 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Inerrancy applies to the Bible in:
 - A) All translations equally
 - B) Original manuscripts
 - C) Only the Gospels
 - D) Only moral teachings
2. "Verbal" in Verbal Plenary Inspiration means:
 - A) Only ideas are inspired
 - B) Specific words are inspired
 - C) Only sermons are inspired
 - D) Only themes are inspired
3. "Plenary" means:
 - A) Some parts inspired
 - B) All parts equally inspired
 - C) OT less inspired
 - D) NT only inspired

4. The authority of Scripture rests in:
 - A) Church approval
 - B) Divine origin
 - C) Modern consensus
 - D) Personal experience
5. Sufficiency of Scripture means:
 - A) We need new revelations to complete doctrine
 - B) Scripture contains all needed for salvation and godliness
 - C) Tradition is equal authority
 - D) Mystical codes are required
6. "When the Bible speaks, God speaks" supports:
 - A) Subjectivism
 - B) Final authority of Scripture
 - C) Relativism
 - D) Skepticism

True / False (7–12)

7. Inerrancy is linked to God's truthful character.
8. Copyist variations invalidate the Bible's message.
9. Scripture is a "suggestion box" rather than binding authority.
10. The canon is closed; no new revelation is needed to complete faith.
11. Limited inerrancy says the Bible can err in history/science but be true in "spiritual matters."
12. Scripture has the right to command belief, conscience, and obedience.

Yes / No (13–16)

13. Is the Bible's authority under modern culture?
14. Does 2 Timothy 3:16 teach Scripture is "breathed out" by God?
15. Should personal feelings overrule Scripture when they conflict?
16. Is Scripture sufficient for spiritual growth?

Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Inerrancy**.
18. Define **Verbal Plenary Inspiration**.
19. Define **Sufficiency of Scripture**.

20. Define Subjectivism (as the "error").

Short Applied (21–23)

21. If you decide which parts of the Bible are true, who becomes final authority? (1 phrase)

22. Give one reason "limited inerrancy" undermines trust in Scripture.

23. Name one practical way to apply "What does the Word say?" in a dilemma.

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Identify one area you keep "off-limits" from Scripture's correction.

25. Which is hardest to trust: inerrancy, authority, or sufficiency? (one word)

WEEK 2 — Answer Key

1. B

2. B

3. B

4. B

5. B

6. B

7. T

8. F

9. F

10. T

11. T

12. T

13. No

14. Yes

15. No

16. Yes

17. Without error in the original manuscripts in all it affirms.

18. God guided human authors so the words and all parts are exactly what He intended.

19. Scripture contains all needed for salvation and godly living; no added revelation required.

20. Elevating personal experience/feelings/culture to authority over Scripture.

21. "Me/I/we" (the human reader).

22. It makes Scripture selectively trustworthy; you become judge over the text.

23. (Sample) "Look up a relevant passage and obey it." (Any concrete Word-first step acceptable.)

24. Open response (must be a real life area).

25. Open response (must be one of the three).

WEEK 3 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The "bibliographical test" evaluates:

A) Church growth

- B) Manuscript evidence and time gap
 - C) Prayer habits
 - D) Denominational unity
2. Dead Sea Scrolls primarily support:
- A) New Testament authorship
 - B) Old Testament preservation accuracy
 - C) Church tradition authority
 - D) Open canon
3. The week states NT Greek manuscripts are approximately:
- A) 300
 - B) 1,200
 - C) 5,800+
 - D) 20,000
4. Archaeological finds like the Tel Dan Stele support:
- A) Mythicism
 - B) Historical veracity
 - C) Pantheism
 - D) Limited inerrancy
5. Internal unity refers to:
- A) One author wrote the Bible
 - B) One redemptive story across many authors/centuries
 - C) No cultural diversity
 - D) No prophecy
6. Closed canon means:
- A) New books may be added
 - B) 66 books are final revelation
 - C) Tradition completes Scripture
 - D) Councils invented Scripture

True / False (7–12)

- 7. Skeptics often claim the Bible was changed like “telephone.”
- 8. Manuscript density helps reconstruct the original text with high confidence.
- 9. Archaeology proves faith automatically.

10. Internal unity across 1,500 years is difficult to explain by human design alone.
11. The Church created the canon by preference at Nicaea.
12. Prophecies fulfilled in Christ support a single divine mind behind Scripture.

Yes / No (13–16)

13. Are the biblical people/events presented as real history in time and space?
14. Is the canon open to “lost gospels” as equal Scripture?
15. Can someone see evidence and still refuse to believe?
16. Does preservation remove all minor copyist variants in later manuscripts?

Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Providential Preservation**.
18. Define **Mythicism** (as used here).
19. Define **Closed Canon**.
20. Define **Internal Unity**.

Short Applied (21–23)

21. In one phrase: Did the church “create” or “recognize” the canon?
22. Give one reason multiple translations do not mean the message is corrupted.
23. Name one historical “checkpoint” mentioned (Dead Sea Scrolls, Tel Dan Stele, Luke’s accuracy, etc.).

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. What temporary thing are you tempted to trust more than the enduring Word?
(1 phrase)
25. In one sentence, how does historical reliability help evangelism?

WEEK 3 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|------|---------|---|
| 1. B | 9. F | 17. God sovereignly protected the text so we possess the true Word today. |
| 2. B | 10. T | 18. Treating Scripture as metaphors with no historical basis. |
| 3. C | 11. F | 19. The 66 books are complete; nothing |
| 4. B | 12. T | |
| 5. B | 13. Yes | |
| 6. B | 14. No | |
| 7. T | 15. Yes | |
| 8. T | 16. No | |

- may be added as equal Scripture.
20. One coherent redemptive story across many authors/ languages/centuries.
21. Recognize.

22. Because manuscripts allow reliable reconstruction; translations reflect the same underlying text.
23. Any one: "Dead Sea Scrolls" / "Tel Dan

- Stele" / "Luke's precise titles" / etc.
24. Open response.
25. Open response (must connect confidence + sharing).

WEEK 4 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The cosmological argument emphasizes:
 - A) Beauty
 - B) Cause and effect / first cause
 - C) Moral duty
 - D) Perfect being concept
2. The teleological argument emphasizes:
 - A) Randomness
 - B) Design and fine-tuning
 - C) Social survival
 - D) Myth
3. The moral argument concludes that objective morals imply:
 - A) No God
 - B) Moral lawgiver
 - C) Cultural preference
 - D) Personal truth
4. Ontological argument focuses on:
 - A) Greatest conceivable being
 - B) DNA structure
 - C) Archaeology
 - D) Church councils
5. Sensus divinitatis means:
 - A) No awareness of God
 - B) Inherent sense of the divine

- C) New prophecy
 - D) Scientific proof
6. General revelation is sufficient to:
- A) Save sinners
 - B) Show God exists
 - C) Reveal the Gospel fully
 - D) Replace Scripture

True / False (7–12)

- 7. Theism teaches one personal transcendent God created and sustains all.
- 8. Pantheism says God and the universe are the same.
- 9. Atheism requires no faith assumptions.
- 10. Romans 1 says God's existence is plainly seen in creation.
- 11. General revelation can be suppressed by sin.
- 12. Special revelation is unnecessary to know God's saving plan.

Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Is belief in God presented as reasonable rather than blind?
- 14. Can science explanations eliminate the need for a designer in principle?
- 15. Is conscience presented as evidence of moral law?
- 16. Is general revelation enough for reconciliation with God?

Term Check (17–20)

- 17. Define **Cosmological** argument.
- 18. Define **Teleological argument**.
- 19. Define **Materialism** (as the error).
- 20. Define **Aseity**.

Short Applied (21–23)

- 21. In one sentence, answer: "If I can't test God in a lab, He isn't real."
- 22. Why would admitting God exists have a "moral cost"? (short phrase)
- 23. Name the three arguments emphasized in the weekly review. (3 words)

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

- 24. Which argument (Design/Cause/Morality) is most compelling to you? (one word)
- 25. Write one short "Creator thank-you" you could say on a "Designer's Walk."

WEEK 4 — Answer Key

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|---------|--|---|
| 1. B | 14. No | 20. God's self-existence; independent of creation. |
| 2. B | 15. Yes | 21. Lab limits don't define reality; God is known through creation, conscience, and revelation. |
| 3. B | 16. No | 22. Accountability / loss of autonomy. |
| 4. A | 17. Everything that begins to exist has a cause; the universe began → first cause. | 23. Cause, Design, Morality. |
| 5. B | 18. Fine-tuning/design implies an intelligent designer. | 24. Open response (must be one of the three). |
| 6. B | 19. Belief that only matter exists; no supernatural reality. | 25. Open response (short gratitude line). |
| 7. T | | |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. F | | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. T | | |
| 12. F | | |
| 13. Yes | | |

WEEK 5 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

- Communicable attributes are:
 - God's unshared qualities like omniscience
 - Qualities God shares with humans in finite form
 - Angelic powers
 - Human inventions
- The Image of God means humans:
 - Look physically like God
 - Mirror God's character
 - Are divine
 - Are morally neutral
- Biblical love (agape) is best described as:
 - Preference
 - Sacrificial commitment to another's good
 - Mood

- D) Instinct
- 4. Holiness means God is:
 - A) Changeable
 - B) Set apart from sin; moral perfection
 - C) A force
 - D) Part of nature
- 5. The error of "deification" teaches:
 - A) Humans reflect God finitely
 - B) Humans can become God / share attributes infinitely
 - C) God restores His image
 - D) Humans are valuable
- 6. Restoration of the image is described as happening through:
 - A) Human autonomy
 - B) The Holy Spirit (renewal in Christ)
 - C) Evolutionary progress
 - D) Culture

True / False (7–12)

- 7. Sin damaged the image of God but did not erase all human value.
- 8. Omniscience is a communicable attribute.
- 9. Mercy reflects God's character when given to the undeserving.
- 10. Justice and righteousness reflect God's moral standard.
- 11. Humans can define morality independently of God without loss.
- 12. Theology contributes to becoming more like God (Colossians 3:10 idea).

Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Does reflecting God's attributes mean becoming God?
- 14. Is holiness a communicated calling for believers?
- 15. Can "goodness" be purely evolutionary and still be objectively binding? (*as framed in the week's objection*)
- 16. Is the image of God totally erased by sin? (Yes/No)

Term Check (17–20)

- 17. Define **Communicable attributes**.
- 18. Define **Deification** (error).

19. Define **Autonomy** (error in the chart).

20. Define **Restoration** (image of God).

Short Applied (21–23)

21. Give one example of communicating mercy this week (one sentence).

22. Why does the image of God give human beings greater value than “highly evolved animals”? (short)

23. Name one communicable attribute you struggle to reflect. (one word)

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Identify one situation where you can reflect justice or truth at work/home this week.

25. Write a one-sentence “Character Mirror” prayer using one attribute. (“Lord, You are perfectly ___. Make me more like You today.”)

WEEK 5 — Answer Key

1. B

2. B

3. B

4. B

5. B

6. B

7. T

8. F

9. T

10. T

11. F

12. T

13. No

14. Yes

15. No (*the week argues it collapses objective “wrong” into convenience*)

16. No

17. God’s character qualities shared with humans finitely (love, wisdom, justice, mercy, etc.).

18. Claim that humans can become God / possess divine attributes infinitely.

19. Defining morality/love independently of God.

20. Image damaged by sin but being renewed through Christ by the Spirit.

21. Open response (must be a concrete mercy action).

22. Because humans bear God’s image—intrinsic dignity from Creator.

23. Open response (single attribute word).

24. Open response (specific scenario).

25. Open response (must follow the prayer pattern + attribute).

WEEK 6 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Incommunicable attributes are qualities of God that:

A) Humans can mirror perfectly

- B) Belong to God alone and cannot be shared with creatures
 - C) Are mainly emotional traits
 - D) Apply only to angels
2. **Aseity** means God:
- A) Depends on creation for fulfillment
 - B) Is self-existent and has no cause
 - C) Is morally changeable
 - D) Is a part of nature
3. God's **immutability** teaches that God:
- A) Changes His character based on circumstances
 - B) Does not change in being, character, or purposes
 - C) Learns new information
 - D) Evolves with history
4. God's **eternity** means He is:
- A) Bound by time
 - B) Above time, not limited by the timeline of history
 - C) Only present in the past
 - D) Growing older
5. Omnipresence means God is:
- A) Present only in heaven
 - B) Present in His whole being at every point in space
 - C) Traveling quickly between locations
 - D) Present only where people worship
6. The "Creator-creature distinction" teaches that God is:
- A) The same kind of being as creation, just stronger
 - B) Fundamentally different in kind from creation
 - C) The sum total of nature
 - D) Dependent on the universe

True / False (7–12)

- 7. God created because He was lonely and needed humans.
- 8. God's immutability makes His promises reliable.
- 9. God's omniscience includes knowledge of actual and potential things.

10. Omnipotence means God can do anything, including what contradicts His character.
11. Open theism claims God changes based on human choices.
12. God is never “too busy” to hear a believer’s prayer.

Yes / No (13–16)

13. Is God’s self-sufficiency meant to assure believers they cannot exhaust His care?
14. Does immutability mean God can change the “fine print” of His covenant?
15. Can a sinner “escape” God’s omnipresence?
16. Is pantheism the belief that God and the universe are the same thing?

Term Check (17–20) — 1 sentence each

17. Define **Aseity**.
18. Define **Immutability**.
19. Define **Omniscience** (as described this week).
20. Define **Transcendence**.

Short Applied (21–23) — 1–2 sentences

21. Why would a changing God undermine assurance of salvation?
22. How does omniscience make God a better comforter than someone learning your pain in real-time?
23. Name one personal limitation you felt this week and the “opposite” divine attribute to confess aloud.

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Which incommunicable attribute (Aseity / Immutability / Omnis) gave you the most peace? (one phrase)
25. Write one sentence beginning: “I am limited, but my God is not because He is ____.”

WEEK 6 — Answer Key

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|------|---------|--|
| 1. B | 8. T | 15. No |
| 2. B | 9. T | 16. Yes |
| 3. B | 10. F | 17. God is self-existent;
He has no cause and
depends on nothing
outside Himself. |
| 4. B | 11. T | 18. God does not
change in His |
| 5. B | 12. T | |
| 6. B | 13. Yes | |
| 7. F | 14. No | |

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| being, character, or purposes. | His promises could become unreliable tomorrow. | e.g., weakness → omnipotence; uncertainty → omniscience; loneliness → omnipresence). |
| 19. God possesses all knowledge of all things, actual and potential. | 22. He knows fully and perfectly before you speak; His comfort is not limited by ignorance. | 24. Open response (must be one of the listed options). |
| 20. God is above and independent of the physical laws of time and space. | 23. Open response (must pair a limitation with a correct "opposite" attribute: | 25. Open response (must include a correct attribute). |
| 21. If God could change character/purpose, | | |

WEEK 7 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The Trinity teaches:
 - A) Three gods
 - B) One God in three distinct co-equal Persons
 - C) One Person with three costumes
 - D) Each Person is one-third of God
2. "One essence, three Persons" means:
 - A) Three essences, one Person
 - B) One "What," three "Whos"
 - C) One "Who," three "Whats"
 - D) Three separate beings
3. The error called **Modalism** claims:
 - A) God is three gods
 - B) God is one Person with three modes/masks
 - C) Jesus is a created being
 - D) Each Person is part of God
4. The error called **Arianism/Subordinationism** claims:
 - A) Father, Son, Spirit are equal
 - B) Jesus is lesser or created
 - C) God is the universe

- D) Trinity is three parts
- 5. The “Economic Trinity” refers to:
 - A) God’s financial provision
 - B) Distinct roles in salvation while equal in essence
 - C) Three gods working separately
 - D) God changing forms
- 6. The Trinity helps explain that love is:
 - A) Impossible without creation
 - B) Eternal within God Himself
 - C) Only human emotion
 - D) Created by culture

True / False (7–12)

- 7. The word “Trinity” appears explicitly in the Bible.
- 8. The Father is not the Son; the Son is not the Spirit.
- 9. Tritheism means believing in three gods.
- 10. Perichoresis refers to mutual indwelling love within the Godhead.
- 11. Partialism says each Person is fully God.
- 12. The Persons are undivided in nature and work.

Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Is the Trinity essential to Christian faith (as presented this week)?
- 14. Does Deuteronomy 6:4 affirm God is one?
- 15. Does Matthew 3:16–17 show all three Persons acting simultaneously?
- 16. Does the Trinity imply three separate divine essences?

Term Check (17–20)

- 17. Define **Trinity**.
- 18. Define **Modalism**.
- 19. Define **Perichoresis**.
- 20. Define **Co-equal** (in Trinitarian context).

Short Applied (21–23)

- 21. Give one reason “1+1+1=1” is a limited analogy for God (1 sentence).
- 22. In one sentence, explain how the Trinity secures salvation (Father plans, Son accomplishes, Spirit applies).

23. Name one place in Scripture given this week that shows Trinitarian reality (reference only).

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Which brought you more awe: Trinity's unity or distinct roles? (one phrase)

25. Write a one-sentence "Triune Prayer" (address Father / thank Son / ask Spirit).

WEEK 7 — Answer Key

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|---------|--|---|
| 1. B | 16. No | objects; God's being is infinite and not bound to creature categories. |
| 2. B | 17. One God eternally existing in three distinct Persons: Father, Son, Holy Spirit—each fully God. | 22. Father initiates redemption, Son accomplishes it, Spirit applies it to believers. |
| 3. B | | 23. Any valid: Matthew 28:19 / Matthew 3:16–17 / 2 Corinthians 13:14 / John 17:24 / Genesis 1:1–2 & John 1:1. |
| 4. B | 18. God is one Person who appears in three modes/masks. | 24. Open response. |
| 5. B | 19. Eternal mutual indwelling love and fellowship of Father, Son, Spirit. | 25. Open response (must include Father/Son/Spirit). |
| 6. B | 20. Equal in power and glory; none is lesser in divine essence. | |
| 7. F | 21. Human math describes finite | |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. F | | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. Yes | | |
| 15. Yes | | |

WEEK 8 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

- Creation **ex nihilo** means:
 - God shaped eternal matter
 - God created from nothing by His word
 - The universe is God
 - Matter is evil
- "Fiat creation" refers to:
 - Creation by struggle

- B) Creation by divine decree (“And God said”)
 - C) Creation by angels
 - D) Creation by evolution
3. If God used pre-existing matter, the week argues He would be:
- A) True Creator
 - B) Merely a “shaper”
 - C) More sovereign
 - D) Less distinct
4. Ex nihilo guards against:
- A) Theism
 - B) Pantheism
 - C) Prayer
 - D) Worship
5. The “goodness of matter” guards against:
- A) Gnosticism/asceticism
 - B) Providence
 - C) Trinitarianism
 - D) Inerrancy
6. Deism claims God:
- A) Constantly sustains every atom
 - B) Created and then withdrew from involvement
 - C) Is identical with nature
 - D) Is bound by physics

True / False (7–12)

- 7. God’s word in Genesis is causative, not merely informative.
- 8. Ex nihilo means the universe has inherent staying power apart from God.
- 9. Providence includes sustaining and governing creation.
- 10. Dualism claims matter is eternal alongside God.
- 11. Ex nihilo implies the world is divine.
- 12. God is constrained by the laws of physics because He authored them.

Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Does creation ex nihilo support the Creator–creature distinction?

14. Is the physical world declared “very good” in Genesis 1 (as referenced)?
15. Would the universe cease to exist if God stopped willing it to exist?
16. Does a physics law explain the origin of matter itself (as argued in the case study)?

Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Creation ex nihilo**.
18. Define **Fiat creation**.
19. Define **Providence** (as used this week).
20. Define **Deism**.

Short Applied (21–23)

21. In one sentence: why does ex nihilo make God the absolute owner of creation?
22. Give one way this doctrine reshapes your view of “ownership” of daily resources.
23. How does ex nihilo support hope for “something new” in hard circumstances? (1 sentence)

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Name one created thing you can thank God for on a “Gratitude Inventory” walk.
25. Complete: “Because God spoke ___ into existence, I can trust Him to ___.”

WEEK 8 — Answer Key

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|---------|---|---|
| 1. B | 14. Yes | is no longer involved in its functioning. |
| 2. B | 15. Yes | |
| 3. B | 16. No | 21. Because everything exists only because God willed it; nothing is self-owned or self-originated. |
| 4. B | 17. God created the universe out of nothing, by His word alone. | |
| 5. A | 18. Creation by divine command/decreed (“And God said”). | 22. Open response (must acknowledge resources as God-given, not ultimately “mine”). |
| 6. B | 19. God actively sustains and governs creation continuously. | |
| 7. T | 20. Belief that God created the world but | |
| 8. F | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. F | | |
| 12. F | | |
| 13. Yes | | |

23. If God creates from nothing, He can bring light/newness where there was darkness/emptiness.

24. Open response.

25. Open response (must be coherent and God-centered).

WEEK 9 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Providence is God's continuous activity of:
 - A) Watching without involvement
 - B) Preserving, accompanying, governing all things
 - C) Delegating everything to nature
 - D) Only performing miracles
2. Preservation means:
 - A) God created and left
 - B) God keeps all things in existence
 - C) Humans sustain the cosmos
 - D) Events are random
3. Concurrence refers to:
 - A) God and humans both acting—primary and secondary causes
 - B) Humans are not responsible
 - C) God is the author of sin
 - D) Chance + fate
4. Government means:
 - A) Politics is divine
 - B) God directs history toward His glory
 - C) Luck rules the world
 - D) God only governs big events
5. Fatalism teaches:
 - A) Human choices matter
 - B) Human choices do not matter
 - C) God is personal
 - D) Providence is intimate

6. The case study uses the Cross to show:
 - A) Evil acts are only human
 - B) God has no plan
 - C) An evil act can be within God's sovereign plan
 - D) God is powerless over evil

True / False (7–12)

7. Providence denies blind chance and impersonal fate.
8. If God withdrew His hand, the cosmos would vanish (as described).
9. Compatibilism denies human responsibility.
10. God can use sinful choices for holy ends without being the author of sin.
11. Deism teaches God is actively involved in every detail.
12. Providence guarantees we understand why events happen.

Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does providence mean God "walked away" after creation?
14. Can "coincidences" be re-labeled as providences (as exercise suggests)?
15. Does Acts 2:23 support that the Cross involved both evil human action and God's plan?
16. Does providence remove the need to make choices?

Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Providence**.
18. Define **Preservation**.
19. Define **Concurrence**.
20. Define **Compatibilism** (as used here).

Short Applied (21–23)

21. In one sentence, respond to: "If God isn't powerful enough to stop evil, I prefer that God."
22. Summarize Genesis 50:20 in one short line (no quote required).
23. Give one example of a "Providence Journal" entry (one sentence).

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Which aspect brings you most peace: Preservation / Concurrence / Government?
25. Complete: "I can only see the back of the tapestry, but I trust ____."

WEEK 9 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|--|--|
| 1. B | 16. No | 21. A powerless god can't guarantee final justice or restoration; hope collapses without true sovereignty. |
| 2. B | 17. God's ongoing preserving and governing of all creatures/events toward His purposes. | 22. Humans may intend evil, but God can intend and bring good from it. |
| 3. A | 18. God keeps all things in existence and maintains created properties. | 23. Open response (must show an unplanned event that worked out/protected/redirected). |
| 4. B | 19. God cooperates with created agents; He is primary cause while they act as real secondary causes. | 24. Open response. |
| 5. B | 20. God is sovereign over all, yet humans remain morally responsible. | 25. Open response (must identify God's wise care/sovereign purpose). |
| 6. C | | |
| 7. T | | |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. F | | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. F | | |
| 12. F | | |
| 13. No | | |
| 14. Yes | | |
| 15. Yes | | |

WEEK 10 — TEST (25)

Multiple Choice (1–6)

- Angels are:
 - Dead humans
 - Created immaterial beings who serve God
 - Equal to God
 - Mythological symbols only
- Demons are described as:
 - Human spirits
 - Fallen angels aligned with Satan
 - Equal and opposite to God
 - Pure psychological projections
- Demons' primary weapons are:
 - Physical claws

- B) Lies, accusations, temptations
 - C) Natural disasters only
 - D) Random accidents
4. Spiritual warfare is primarily:
 - A) Demon hunting
 - B) Living in Gospel truth and resisting deception
 - C) Shouting at the devil
 - D) Fear-driven rituals
 5. The "armor of God" in Ephesians 6 is composed of:
 - A) Magical objects
 - B) Theological realities (truth, righteousness, etc.)
 - C) Cultural practices
 - D) Emotional positivity
 6. The believer's posture is to:
 - A) Win victory by self-effort
 - B) Stand in Christ's already-won victory
 - C) Avoid prayer
 - D) Ignore the spiritual realm

True / False (7–12)

7. Angels strictly forbid human worship.
8. Demons are infinite and omnipresent.
9. Jesus disarmed rulers and authorities at the Cross (as referenced).
10. Our struggle is primarily against flesh and blood (Ephesians 6:12).
11. Skeptical materialism denies spiritual beings as real personal entities.
12. Superstition/obsession gives the enemy too much credit.

Yes / No (13–16)

13. Can spiritual influence exist alongside psychological or physical symptoms (as argued)?
14. Are God and Satan equal powers in a 50/50 struggle?
15. Is the battle primarily for mind and heart (thoughts/beliefs)?
16. Do believers need fear if Christ is supreme and the enemy is defeated?

Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Spiritual warfare** (as taught this week).
18. Define **Skeptical materialism** (error).
19. Define **Dualism** (error).
20. Define **Strategic standing**.

Short Applied (21–23)

21. Identify one recurring thought pattern that contradicts the Gospel and name what this week calls it (1–2 words).
22. Which piece of armor feels weakest for you, and one practical way to “put it on” this week (1 sentence).
23. In one sentence, explain why it matters that we fight a “disarmed enemy.”

Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Has this week made you feel more afraid or more reliant on Christ? (one word)
25. Write one short “Armor Prayer” line beginning: “Today I put on the belt of ___ against ___.”

WEEK 10 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|--|---|
| 1. B | 16. Yes | 22. Open response (must name a piece of armor from Ephesians 6 + a concrete action). |
| 2. B | 17. Living in Gospel truth to resist deception and stand firm in Christ’s victory. | 23. Because Christ has stripped their authority; resistance is grounded in His victory, not ours. |
| 3. B | 18. Belief that spiritual beings are only metaphors/ psychology; no real unseen realm. | 24. Open response (must be “afraid” or “reliant”/“reliant on Christ”). |
| 4. B | 19. Belief that God and Satan are equal opposing powers. | 25. Open response (must fill both blanks logically). |
| 5. B | 20. Fighting from Christ’s victory using God’s armor to resist lies. | |
| 6. B | 21. Open response, but must label it “ deception ”. | |
| 7. T | | |
| 8. F | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. F | | |
| 11. T | | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. No | | |
| 15. Yes | | |

WEEK 11 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The Imago Dei teaches that every human being has:
 - A) Value based on productivity
 - B) Intrinsic worth by divine decree
 - C) Worth only if morally successful
 - D) Worth only if healthy
2. The “substantive” aspect of the Image of God refers to:
 - A) Stewardship over the earth only
 - B) Community and relationships only
 - C) Rational mind, moral conscience, and an immortal soul
 - D) Social usefulness
3. The “relational” aspect of the Image of God emphasizes that humans were created for:
 - A) Isolation
 - B) Community reflecting Trinitarian fellowship
 - C) Self-rule without accountability
 - D) Nature worship
4. The “functional” aspect of the Image of God is linked to the:
 - A) Dominion Mandate and stewardship
 - B) Denial of human authority
 - C) Erasure of gender distinctions
 - D) Rejection of the material world
5. According to this week, sin has the Image of God:
 - A) Completely erased in all people
 - B) Marred and distorted but still present
 - C) Made irrelevant
 - D) Replaced with animal instincts only
6. Jesus Christ is presented as:
 - A) A partial image of God
 - B) The perfect Image and exact imprint
 - C) Merely a moral example

D) A created messenger

B) True / False (7–12)

7. The Imago Dei is primarily about what you can do (intelligence, health, productivity).
8. Losing the Imago Dei undermines the basis for human rights and justice.
9. Both male and female share equal dignity as image-bearers.
10. The biblical view presented says gender is only a social construct.
11. Every human remains an image-bearer worthy of respect.
12. Sanctification is described as the Spirit “repairing the mirror” toward Christlikeness.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does the Imago Dei ground human value in “who you are,” not performance?
14. Is the Imago Dei said to be totally erased by sin?
15. Does the week teach humans are stewards accountable to God for how they treat nature?
16. Does utilitarianism measure human value by usefulness or “quality of life”?

D) Term Check (17–20) — short definitions

17. Define **Imago Dei**.
18. Define **Dominion Mandate** (as used this week).
19. Define **Utilitarianism** (error view).
20. Define **Sanctification** (as described this week).

E) Short Answer (21–23) — 1–2 sentences

21. Why is a system based on “intelligence” unstable for human rights (coma, sleep, old age)?
22. In one sentence, explain why Jesus is essential to “restoring” the Image of God in us.
23. Name one practical effect of “The Sacred Gaze” exercise (one phrase).

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does the Imago Dei provide a stable foundation for protecting the vulnerable?
25. Answer in a few words: “My value is ___ because I am an ___.”

WEEK 11 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 1. B | 16. Yes | likeness of Christ (repairing the "mirror"). |
| 2. C | 17. Every human is created with a unique likeness to God that grants intrinsic dignity and calling. | 21. If value depends on ability, rights rise/fall with changing capacities (sleep/coma/aging/disability). |
| 3. B | | |
| 4. A | | |
| 5. B | | |
| 6. B | 18. Human calling to represent God's rule by stewarding creation as His representatives. | 22. Christ is the perfect Image, and the Spirit renews us into His likeness. |
| 7. F | | |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. F | 19. View that human value depends on usefulness/quality of life rather than intrinsic worth. | 23. Increased patience / greater willingness to serve / seeing others as sacred (any one). |
| 11. T | | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. No | 20. Growth in which the Spirit conforms believers into the | 24. Yes |
| 15. Yes | | 25. intrinsic; image-bearer |

WEEK 12 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

- The Fall is described as:
 - A metaphor only
 - A historical and cosmic rebellion with real consequences
 - A minor mistake with no lasting effects
 - A purely social development
- At its core, sin is portrayed as:
 - Ignorance only
 - Autonomy over obedience—rejecting God's Lordship
 - Merely emotional weakness
 - Biology without moral meaning
- "Total Depravity" means:
 - Everyone is as evil as possible

- B) Every part of human nature is tainted by sin
 - C) Only the body is affected
 - D) Only feelings are affected
4. The Fall's consequences include:
 - A) Only spiritual effects, not physical
 - B) A cosmic curse affecting creation
 - C) No change to work or death
 - D) Only cultural confusion
 5. The week states humans are not "good people who make mistakes," but:
 - A) Neutral observers
 - B) Spiritually dead in trespasses without prior intervention
 - C) Able to save themselves
 - D) Naturally God-seeking
 6. Romans 8 "groaning" language is used to describe:
 - A) Human psychology only
 - B) Creation in bondage to decay
 - C) Angels in distress
 - D) The Trinity's sorrow

B) True / False (7–12)

7. The Fall was only about eating fruit, not about autonomy.
8. Total Depravity denies that humans can do any relative good.
9. The Fall fractured relationships: God/neighbor/self/nature.
10. Pelagianism teaches humans are born neutral and only become sinners when they sin.
11. Mythicism treats the Fall as metaphor rather than historical reality.
12. The Fall is necessary background for understanding the need for a Savior.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does the week teach there is no "neutral" part of us untouched by sin?
14. Does moralism claim humans are basically good and only need self-help?
15. Does the curse affect work, childbirth, and death entering the cycle?
16. Is "blame-shifting" presented as a common post-sin pattern?

D) Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **The Fall** (as stated this week).
18. Define **Total Depravity** (as stated this week).
19. Define **Pelagianism** (error).
20. Define **Mythicisim** (error).

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. In one sentence, explain how the “disease inheritance” analogy supports original sin reality.
22. Give one example of modern “autonomy over obedience” (few words).
23. What is the goal of “The Humility Check” (one phrase)?

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does the Fall increase empathy by reminding us we share a fallen nature?
25. Few words: “The Fall explains why the world is ___ and why we need a ___.”

WEEK 12 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 1. B | 15. Yes | denying historical reality. |
| 2. B | 16. Yes | |
| 3. B | 17. Historical and cosmic event where Adam and Eve rebelled, bringing sin and death and corruption. | 21. Inheritance can transmit real conditions; sin’s “disease” can be inherited like a nature, not only chosen acts. |
| 4. B | | |
| 5. B | 18. Sin has tainted every part of the person (mind, will, emotions, body), not maximum evil. | 22. “I define my own truth/morality” / “I am my own authority” (any equivalent). |
| 6. B | | |
| 7. F | 19. Humans are born neutral; sin begins only when they choose to sin. | 23. Cultivate humility/ empathy and awareness of personal need for Christ. |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. T | 20. Treating the Fall as a metaphor/story, | 24. Yes |
| 10. T | | 25. broken; Savior |
| 11. T | | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. Yes | | |

WEEK 13 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Original sin is described primarily as:
 - A) Only individual bad choices
 - B) A condition we are born into plus legal guilt from Adam
 - C) A cultural habit
 - D) A minor spiritual weakness
2. “Federal headship” means Adam:
 - A) Was a private individual only
 - B) Acted as legal representative for humanity
 - C) Was the first prophet only
 - D) Was morally neutral
3. “Imputation” means Adam’s sin was:
 - A) Forgotten
 - B) Legally credited to descendants
 - C) Only copied psychologically
 - D) Removed automatically
4. The “Second Adam” concept points to:
 - A) Moses
 - B) Jesus representing a new humanity
 - C) John the Baptist
 - D) The Church councils
5. Inherited depravity means:
 - A) Sin affects only the body
 - B) Mind, will, and affections are “bent” toward rebellion
 - C) Humans are spiritually healthy at birth
 - D) People naturally choose God apart from grace
6. The judicial consequences are described as:
 - A) Wealth and success
 - B) Guilt and death (spiritual and physical)
 - C) Education and progress
 - D) Only sadness

B) True / False (7–12)

7. Original sin claims sin is only something we do, not a condition.
8. Rejecting Adam's representation logically threatens Christ's representation (Romans 5).
9. "Dead in sin" implies inability to initiate rescue without grace.
10. Semi-Pelagianism says humans can take the first step toward God on their own.
11. Partial depravity says sin affects every part equally and totally.
12. Original sin is presented as "good news in disguise" because it points to the only cure.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does the week describe original sin as both legal status and corruption of nature?
14. Does Pelagianism claim newborns are born neutral/good?
15. Does the "compass magnetized south" analogy describe distorted desires?
16. Is physical death presented as an outward sign of spiritual death?

D) Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Original Sin** (as stated this week).
18. Define **Federal Headship**.
19. Define **Imputation**.
20. Define **Semi-Pelagianism** (error).

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. In one sentence, why is it compassionate to treat sin as a disease needing a Physician?
22. What does "Mirror of Mercy" aim to kill and what does it aim to fuel? (two words)
23. Few words: Name the two "Heads" contrasted this week.

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does this doctrine remove pride by eliminating superiority comparisons?
25. Few words: "As in Adam ___; in Christ ___."

WEEK 13 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 4. B | 7. F |
| 2. B | 5. B | 8. T |
| 3. B | 6. B | 9. T |

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 10. T | 18. Adam as legal representative of humanity whose act affected all descendants. | 21. It explains deep-root causes and directs hope to divine healing, not mere behavior management. |
| 11. F | | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. Yes | 19. Legal crediting/ accounting of Adam's sin to descendants (and Christ's righteousness to believers). | 22. pride; intercession/ mercy (accept equivalent: humility; prayer). |
| 15. Yes | | |
| 16. Yes | | |
| 17. Fallen state and corrupted nature (and legal guilt) inherited from Adam from conception. | 20. Humans can take the first step toward God without grace; God responds afterward. | 23. Adam; Christ |
| | | 24. Yes |
| | | 25. die; made alive |

WEEK 14 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The deity of Christ teaches Jesus is:
 - A) A great teacher only
 - B) Fully God, sharing the divine essence with the Father
 - C) A created angel
 - D) A mythic symbol
2. The "Logos" refers to Jesus as:
 - A) A human philosopher
 - B) The eternal Word who was with God and was God
 - C) A political leader
 - D) A spiritual feeling
3. The week claims Christology begins:
 - A) At the manger
 - B) At eternity past
 - C) At Nicaea only
 - D) At the resurrection only
4. Jesus' authority to forgive sins is presented as:
 - A) Normal for prophets

- B) A prerogative belonging to God alone
 - C) Only symbolic speech
 - D) Denied by the scribes
5. "Homoousios" means:
- A) Similar substance
 - B) Same substance/essence as the Father
 - C) Created substance
 - D) No substance
6. Why must the Savior be fully God and fully man (as stated)?
- A) For inspiration only
 - B) Only God can bear infinite wrath; only man can stand in our place
 - C) To end religion
 - D) To create new laws of physics

B) True / False (7–12)

- 7. The week argues there is "middle ground" for Jesus being only a moral teacher.
- 8. Jesus accepted worship from disciples as confirmation of His deity.
- 9. Adoptionism claims Jesus was born a mere man and later made divine.
- 10. Arianism claims Jesus is fully God.
- 11. John 8:58–59 is used to show why leaders reacted violently to "I AM."
- 12. If Jesus is not God, His death has no more saving power than any other martyr.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Does the week claim the Church "invented" Jesus' deity centuries later?
- 14. Is pre-existence essential to show God Himself entered history to rescue us?
- 15. Does "Alpha and Omega / First and Last" function as divine titles here?
- 16. Does "ontological equality" mean Father and Son are the same Person?

D) Term Check (17–20)

- 17. Define **Deity of Christ**.
- 18. Define **Logos** (as used here).
- 19. Define **Homoousios**.
- 20. Define **Adoptionism** (error).

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. Why did leaders attempt to stone Jesus after John 8:58 (few words)?
22. In Mark 2:5–7, why did scribes call Jesus' forgiveness "blasphemy" (few words)?
23. What is the purpose of "The Knee Bow" action step (one phrase)?

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does this week teach salvation "hinges" on Christ's deity?
25. Few words: "Jesus is either ___ or ___."

WEEK 14 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|--|---|
| 1. B | 15. Yes | or made divine (e.g., at baptism). |
| 2. B | 16. No | |
| 3. B | 17. Jesus of Nazareth is the eternal Son who is fully God, co-equal and co-eternal with the Father and Spirit. | 21. He claimed the divine name/eternal "I AM," implying equality with God. |
| 4. B | | |
| 5. B | | |
| 6. B | | |
| 7. F | 18. The eternal Word who was with God and was God from the beginning. | 22. Because forgiving sins is God's prerogative; Jesus was claiming divine authority. |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. F | 19. "Of the same substance/essence" as the Father. | 23. To acknowledge and worship Jesus as Lord and God with reverence. |
| 11. T | | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. No | 20. Jesus was a mere man later "adopted" | 24. Yes |
| 14. Yes | | 25. Lord; impostor |

WEEK 15 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The humanity of Christ teaches Jesus took on:
 - A) A body only
 - B) A complete human nature (body, mind, emotions)
 - C) A temporary illusion
 - D) Only divine appearance

2. If Jesus was only “pretending” to be human, the week says His death would be:
 - A) Legally effective
 - B) A performance and empathy an illusion
 - C) More powerful
 - D) Unnecessary
3. The Incarnation is described as:
 - A) God possessing a human body with no human mind
 - B) Divine Person joined to a complete human nature
 - C) Human person becoming divine gradually
 - D) Angels becoming human
4. Jesus’ temptation is described as:
 - A) Impossible because He was human
 - B) Real external pressures, yet without sin
 - C) Proof He had a sinful nature
 - D) A mythic story
5. “Kinsman Redeemer” emphasizes Jesus:
 - A) Is unrelated to humanity
 - B) Shares our nature and can legally redeem us
 - C) Is only spirit
 - D) Redeems by knowledge alone
6. The week states:
 - A) Only a man can die for men; only a perfect man can be sinless substitute
 - B) Only angels can redeem
 - C) Only prophets can redeem
 - D) Only emotions redeem

B) True / False (7–12)

7. Jesus experienced fatigue and thirst.
8. Jesus had a human mind and increased in wisdom.
9. Jesus had a sinful nature like ours.
10. Docetism claims Jesus only “seemed” to be human.
11. Apollinarianism says Jesus had a human body but a divine mind instead of a human mind.

12. Christ's humanity is as vital for redemption as His deity (as argued).

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does Hebrews 4:15 support Jesus' real temptation without sin?

14. Does the week claim Jesus' emotions were fake?

15. Is "active obedience" described as Jesus fulfilling the Law credited to believers?

16. Does the week describe Jesus as the "Second Adam" who succeeded where we failed?

D) Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Humanity of Christ**.

18. Define **Docetism** (error).

19. Define **Hypostatic Union**.

20. Define **Active Obedience** (as used this week).

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. In one sentence, answer the "divine cheat code" objection using the bridge analogy idea.

22. Why does Gethsemane support a real human will submitting to the Father? (few words)

23. Few words: What does "Table Talk" aim to invite Jesus into?

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does Christ's true humanity make Him able to sympathize with weakness?

25. Few words: "Because Jesus became like me, I can ____."

WEEK 15 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 1. B | 10. T | nature: body, mind, emotions—true man. |
| 2. B | 11. T | |
| 3. B | 12. T | 18. View that Jesus only appeared to be human (a phantom), not truly human. |
| 4. B | 13. Yes | |
| 5. B | 14. No | |
| 6. A | 15. Yes | 19. Two distinct natures (God and man) united in one Person. |
| 7. T | 16. Yes | |
| 8. T | 17. The eternal Son took on full human | 20. Christ's perfect human law-keeping |
| 9. F | | |

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>credited to believers as righteousness.</p> <p>21. A structure that never collapses bears full pressure; Jesus resisted fully, feeling temptation's weight without yielding.</p> | <p>22. He agonized and submitted, showing real human will, not mere appearance.</p> <p>23. ordinary/mundane moments (daily life, meals, fellowship).</p> | <p>24. Yes</p> <p>25. trust His sympathy/ lean on His strength/ live in His likeness (any equivalent)</p> |
|---|--|---|

WEEK 16 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The Incarnation is described as:
 - A) God changing into a different being
 - B) The eternal Son taking on full human nature without ceasing to be God
 - C) A metaphor for religious devotion
 - D) A temporary "appearance" of humanity
2. The Incarnation is called the ultimate "rescue mission" because God:
 - A) Only sent instructions from heaven
 - B) Descended into human history to save
 - C) Delegated salvation to angels
 - D) Remained distant and uninvolved
3. The Hypostatic Union means Jesus is:
 - A) Two persons with one nature
 - B) One person with two distinct natures (divine and human)
 - C) A hybrid third nature made by mixing divinity and humanity
 - D) Only divine, not human
4. In the Hypostatic Union, the two natures are:
 - A) Merged into one new substance
 - B) Confused and changed
 - C) United without confusion or change
 - D) Alternating like "modes"
5. The Virgin Birth is presented as a theological necessity because it:
 - A) Made Jesus less human
 - B) Proved Mary was divine

- C) Ensured Jesus was truly human yet bypassed inherited Original Sin
 - D) Removed the need for obedience
6. The purpose of the Incarnation is mediation: to represent God to men and men to God, Jesus must be:
- A) Only God
 - B) Only man
 - C) Both fully God and fully man
 - D) Neither—only a symbol

B) True / False (7–12)

- 7. The union of Christ's two natures created a "third thing," like a smoothie.
- 8. The Hypostatic Union is permanent; Jesus remains the God-Man in heaven today.
- 9. The Incarnation proves God hates the human body and matter.
- 10. The week ties "Kenosis" to Christ's humility and self-emptying.
- 11. Arianism teaches Jesus is fully God, equal to the Father.
- 12. Docetism claims Jesus only appeared human (like a ghost).

C) Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Does this week teach God can enter His creation without stopping being God?
- 14. Is the Virgin Birth described as more than a "neat miracle"—a theological necessity?
- 15. Does Jesus' ordinary life sanctify "ordinary" human existence?
- 16. Does Eutychianism teach divinity swallowed humanity, making Jesus a "third thing"?

D) Term Check (17–20) — short definitions

- 17. Define **Incarnation** (as stated this week).
- 18. Define **Hypostatic Union** (as stated this week).
- 19. Define **Kenosis** (as used this week).
- 20. Define **Docetism** (error view).

E) Short Answer (21–23) — 1–2 sentences

- 21. Why is Christ's infinite divine nature necessary for the Atonement to work for "billions"?
- 22. In Philippians 2:5–8, what did Jesus "empty" Himself of—His divinity or His rights and glory?
- 23. What is one practical impact of remembering Jesus lived an ordinary life before public ministry?

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does the Incarnation make God feel more accessible (“God becomes a Brother”)?
25. Fill in: “Jesus is a sympathetic Mediator because He is fully ___ and fully ___.”

WEEK 16 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. B | 16. Yes | 20. Claim that Jesus only appeared human and was not truly human. |
| 2. B | 17. The eternal Son of God took on full human nature without ceasing to be God, becoming flesh to mediate. | 21. Only an infinite Person can bear/pay the infinite weight of divine judgment for countless sinners. |
| 3. B | 18. One person (Jesus Christ) with two distinct natures (fully divine and fully human) united without confusion/change. | 22. His rights and glory (not His divinity). |
| 4. C | 19. Christ’s self-emptying humility—laying down rights/glory, not divinity. | 23. It revalues the “daily grind” as meaningful/holy; encourages humility and faithful ordinary obedience. |
| 5. C | | 24. Yes |
| 6. C | | 25. God; man |
| 7. F | | |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. F | | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. F | | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. Yes | | |
| 15. Yes | | |

WEEK 17 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. “Munus Triplex” refers to Christ’s offices as:
- A) Teacher, Healer, Friend
 - B) Prophet, Priest, King
 - C) Apostle, Bishop, Deacon
 - D) Judge, Warrior, Poet
2. The week says these offices address humanity’s:
- A) Hunger, sickness, loneliness
 - B) Ignorance, guilt, rebellion

- C) Wealth, status, popularity
 - D) Curiosity, ambition, fear
3. As Prophet, Jesus:
 - A) Only repeats earlier prophets' messages
 - B) Is the Message and reveals the Father perfectly
 - C) Offers sacrifices for sin
 - D) Rules nations by force
 4. As Priest, Jesus' key work includes:
 - A) New sacrifices repeated daily
 - B) Once-for-all sacrifice and ongoing intercession
 - C) Only moral teaching
 - D) Political leadership
 5. As King, Jesus rules:
 - A) Only in private spirituality
 - B) Only over Israel historically
 - C) Over the Church (Kingdom of Grace) and the whole universe (Kingdom of Power)
 - D) Only over angels
 6. The "Unified Office" means:
 - A) You can accept Prophet but reject King
 - B) You can accept Priest but reject Prophet
 - C) You cannot accept one office without the others
 - D) Offices change by culture

B) True / False (7–12)

7. Old Testament prophets said "Thus says the Lord," but Jesus spoke with direct authority ("Truly, truly...").
8. Intercession means Jesus represents believers before the Father.
9. Sacerdotalism claims we still need human priests to mediate grace or offer new sacrifices for sin.
10. Quietism says Jesus has authority over every square inch of reality, including public life.
11. Moralism accepts Jesus as teacher while rejecting His sacrifice and authority.
12. The week teaches Christ's work is incomplete and needs new revelations and mediators.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does the week say Jesus continues His prophetic office through Word and Spirit?
14. Does the week present Christ as a sympathetic High Priest enabling confident access to grace?
15. Does Christ's kingship require us to abandon autonomy and live as subjects?
16. Can someone have Jesus as Teacher without having Him as Lord (as a valid option)?

D) Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Munus Triplex**.
18. Define **Intercession** (as used here).
19. Define **Sacerdotalism** (error).
20. Define **Quietism** (error).

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. Give a one-sentence response to: "I'll take Teacher Jesus, not Priest or King."
22. Why is a "Priest" without "King" dangerous (idea-level answer)?
23. Which office brings comfort to guilt, and why (few words)?

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does recognizing Christ as King include authority over "private lives and politics"?
25. Fill in: Without Prophet we remain in ____; without Priest we remain in ____; without King we remain in ____.

WEEK 17 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|-------|---|---|
| 1. B | 11. T | 18. Christ's ongoing representation/ advocacy for believers before the Father. |
| 2. B | 12. F | 19. Belief we still need human priests/new sacrifices to mediate grace. |
| 3. B | 13. Yes | 20. Claim Jesus is only "King of the heart," with no authority over public/physical life. |
| 4. B | 14. Yes | |
| 5. C | 15. Yes | |
| 6. C | 16. No | |
| 7. T | 17. Christ's threefold redemptive offices: Prophet, Priest, and King in one Person. | |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. F | | |

21. Example answer: "If He's only Teacher, His teaching can't remove your guilt, and without His Kingship He can't rescue you—He must be Prophet, Priest, and King."

22. Without sovereign power, His sacrifice would not be guaranteed to achieve/secure what He promised.

23. Priest—because His sacrifice cleanses

guilt and His intercession secures access to grace.

24. Yes

25. darkness; sins; chaos

WEEK 18 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Christ's sinlessness means Jesus never sinned in:
 - A) Actions only
 - B) Thought, word, and deed
 - C) Public life only
 - D) Private motives only
2. The week claims sin is:
 - A) Essential to being human
 - B) A parasite distorting true humanity
 - C) God's design for growth
 - D) Merely social pressure
3. Passive obedience refers to:
 - A) Lifelong law-keeping
 - B) Suffering the penalty for sin (the passion/cross)
 - C) Avoiding all pain
 - D) Teaching parables
4. Active obedience refers to:
 - A) Only miracles
 - B) Lifelong positive fulfillment of God's Law
 - C) Silence during trials
 - D) Avoiding temptation by leaving earth
5. The Virgin Birth is linked to sinlessness because it:
 - A) Removed true humanity
 - B) Prevented inherited Original Sin from Adam's line

- C) Made Jesus unable to be tempted
 - D) Proved humans don't inherit sin
6. The majority orthodox conclusion in the text is:
- A) Jesus could sin (peccability)
 - B) Jesus could not sin (impeccability)
 - C) Jesus sometimes sinned slightly
 - D) Sinlessness is irrelevant

B) True / False (7–12)

- 7. If Jesus had sinned, He would have needed to die for His own sins.
- 8. Impeccability makes temptations "fake" and painless.
- 9. The "cliff and waves" analogy argues Jesus felt temptation's full pressure because He never gave in.
- 10. "Phantom Humanity" says Jesus didn't feel hunger, fear, or desire.
- 11. Exemplarism claims Jesus' sinlessness mainly exists to be a moral example, not a saving necessity.
- 12. The week teaches Jesus had internal lust or hatred to be relatable.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Does the week affirm genuine external temptation from the world and the devil?
- 14. Does Jesus possess an internal compulsion to sin like fallen humans?
- 15. Is Christ's active obedience credited to believers in the Great Exchange?
- 16. Does the "able not to sin vs not able to sin" debate appear in this week?

D) Term Check (17–20)

- 17. Define **Impeccability** (as argued here).
- 18. Define **Active Obedience**.
- 19. Define **Passive Obedience**.
- 20. Define **Exemplarism** (error).

E) Short Answer (21–23)

- 21. Why does a "perfect Jesus" make Him a better substitute (few words)?
- 22. In one sentence: how does Jesus' sinlessness increase respect for His strength?
- 23. What is the purpose of "The White Page" action step?

F) Integration (24–25)

- 24. Yes/No: Is Christ's sinlessness called the foundation of salvation this week?

25. Fill in: "He knew no sin, so that we might become ____."

WEEK 18 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|--|---|
| 1. B | 16. Yes | 21. Only a sinless substitute can pay others' debt; any sin would require payment for His own. |
| 2. B | 17. Because Christ is one Person united to divine nature, the Person of Christ could not sin. | 22. He endured full pressure without relief of "giving in," showing unmatched moral endurance. |
| 3. B | 18. Christ's lifelong perfect fulfillment of God's Law credited to believers. | 23. To visualize that Christ's perfect record covers believers' failures—debt canceled under His obedience. |
| 4. B | 19. Christ's willing suffering of sin's penalty, culminating in the cross. | 24. Yes |
| 5. B | 20. View that Jesus' sinlessness is mainly to inspire moral living, not to save as an unblemished sacrifice. | 25. the righteousness of God |
| 6. B | | |
| 7. T | | |
| 8. F | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. T | | |
| 12. F | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. No | | |
| 15. Yes | | |

WEEK 19 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Penal Substitution means Christ:
 - A) Only gave a moral example
 - B) Took our legal punishment in our place
 - C) Only taught forgiveness
 - D) Only defeated fear
2. The Cross is described as enabling God to be both:
 - A) Kind and forgetful
 - B) Just and Justifier
 - C) Distant and neutral
 - D) Angry and powerless

3. Propitiation refers to:
 - A) Removing guilt
 - B) Turning away God's righteous wrath (vertical)
 - C) Changing our emotions only
 - D) Human effort
4. Expiation refers to:
 - A) Turning away wrath
 - B) Removal of guilt / sins carried away (horizontal)
 - C) A new law
 - D) Angelic victory only
5. Christus Victor emphasizes that the Cross:
 - A) Is only tragedy
 - B) Disarmed powers and defeated accusation as the enemy's weapon
 - C) Was unnecessary
 - D) Was only a symbol
6. Subjectivism claims the Cross:
 - A) Changed our legal status objectively
 - B) Only changes our feelings, not God's legal judgment
 - C) Satisfied justice fully
 - D) Is a payment transaction

B) True / False (7–12)

7. The Cross is presented as more than love-symbol; it is judicial and sacrificial.
8. The "Divine Child Abuse" error says substitution is cruel and immoral.
9. The week says God can overlook sin without violating His character.
10. The Cross removed the enemy's primary weapon: accusation of the Law.
11. Moral Influence theory says Jesus died only to inspire love and better behavior.
12. The week frames believers as liberated captives, not merely forgiven criminals.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does the week claim the legal aspect of the Cross is primary even while affirming victory?
14. In the objection case, is the judge analogy used to show "no punishment" is corruption?

15. Is it taught that God (in the Son) pays the price Himself?
16. Does “It is finished” warn against adding religious efforts to the Cross?

D) Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Penal Substitutionary Atonement**.
18. Define **Propitiation**.
19. Define **Expiation**.
20. Define **Christus Victor**.

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. Why can’t God “just forgive” without satisfaction, according to this week? (few words)
22. Why is it wrong to divide God as “Father angry / Jesus kind” (few words)?
23. What is one practical effect of believing your debt is “legally closed”?

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does the Cross change actual legal standing, not only feelings?
25. Choose one word: The Cross is “Rescue / Payment / Victory” (your choice), but write **why** in 5–7 words.

WEEK 19 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. T 8. T 9. F 10. T 11. T 12. T 13. Yes 14. Yes | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Yes 16. Yes 17. Christ took the legal punishment for sin as our substitute in our place. 18. Turning away/ satisfying God’s righteous wrath. 19. Removal/cleansing/ carrying away of guilt and sin. 20. Cross as cosmic victory: disarming powers, stripping accusation, liberating captives. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. Because overlooking sin would violate God’s justice/holiness. 22. Because the Trinity acts in unified love; not divided motives. 23. It produces peace/ confident prayer/ freedom from guilt-driven striving (any one). 24. Yes 25. Example acceptable: “Payment — my debt was fully canceled.” |
|---|--|---|

WEEK 20 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The week's core claim: salvation begins with:
 - A) Human effort
 - B) God's choice
 - C) Cultural belonging
 - D) Moral improvement
2. Unconditional election means God's choice was:
 - A) Based on foreseen faith
 - B) Based on human goodness
 - C) Based on His grace and good pleasure
 - D) Random luck
3. The General Call is:
 - A) Inward irresistible work
 - B) Outward gospel invitation to all, resistible
 - C) Only for the elect, never resisted
 - D) Only for angels
4. The Effectual Call is:
 - A) Human persuasion only
 - B) The Spirit's inward work making Christ irresistible so one freely responds
 - C) A public speech only
 - D) A call that fails often
5. The week holds that God is 100% sovereign and humans are 100% responsible in:
 - A) A contradiction
 - B) A divine tension
 - C) A denial of choice
 - D) A purely political framework
6. Monergism means:
 - A) God and man cooperate equally to regenerate
 - B) God alone authors the new birth; He takes initiative
 - C) Humans self-generate faith
 - D) Salvation is accidental

B) True / False (7–12)

7. Conditional election says God chooses those He foresees will choose Him first.
8. Election removes boasting because belief is not due to being “smarter” than others.
9. The week argues election should stop evangelism.
10. Apart from grace, humans desire God naturally.
11. Effectual calling ensures God’s purposes are fulfilled in time and space.
12. Pelagianism claims humans can choose God without grace.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does the week say the General Call can be resisted?
14. Does election provide confidence for evangelism (“God will save people”)?
15. Is “strict fairness” presented as leading to condemnation for all?
16. Does this week warn against pride and fatalism as abuses of election?

D) Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Unconditional Election**.
18. Define **General Call**.
19. Define **Effectual Call**.
20. Define **Monergism**.

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. If salvation depended on our first move, what would happen (few words)?
22. Why does election increase security on a “bad spiritual day”? (1 sentence)
23. What is the goal of “The Humility Walk” action step? (one phrase)

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does the week teach we are not puppets, but we choose what we desire?
25. Fill in: “Election gives a new ___ for God, defeating our old desire for ___.”

WEEK 20 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|------|-------|---------|
| 1. B | 6. B | 11. T |
| 2. C | 7. T | 12. T |
| 3. B | 8. T | 13. Yes |
| 4. B | 9. F | 14. Yes |
| 5. B | 10. F | 15. Yes |

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 16. Yes | softens heart so one freely and joyfully believes. | failures can't cancel a decree made before time. |
| 17. God chose to save a people by grace, not based on foreseen faith/merit. | 20. God alone is author of new birth; salvation initiative is God's. | 23. Kill spiritual superiority; cultivate humble gratitude. |
| 18. Outward gospel invitation to all people that can be resisted. | 21. We would remain lost/dead in sin. | 24. Yes |
| 19. Inward Spirit-work that opens eyes/ | 22. God's choice is unchanging; today's | 25. desire; sin |

WEEK 21 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Regeneration is described as:
 - A) Moral self-improvement
 - B) Emotional religious awakening
 - C) Supernatural resurrection of a dead heart by the Spirit
 - D) Religious education
2. Regeneration is called "monergistic" because:
 - A) It involves cooperation between God and man
 - B) It is the work of God alone
 - C) It requires ritual participation
 - D) It depends on human willpower
3. According to this week, regeneration:
 - A) Follows faith
 - B) Precedes faith
 - C) Is identical to baptism
 - D) Is optional
4. The New Birth changes primarily:
 - A) Social habits
 - B) External religion
 - C) Fundamental nature and desires
 - D) Political beliefs
5. First visible evidence of regeneration is:

- A) Church membership
 - B) Faith and repentance
 - C) Charismatic gifts
 - D) Emotional intensity
6. The metaphor of “heart of stone replaced with heart of flesh” emphasizes:
- A) Behavioral correction
 - B) Internal transformation
 - C) Ritual cleansing
 - D) Moral education

B) True / False (7–12)

- 7. Regeneration is described as instantaneous and invisible in its act.
- 8. Lazarus helped Jesus raise him from the dead.
- 9. A regenerated person experiences redirected desires.
- 10. Religious rituals automatically cause the new birth.
- 11. Regeneration is compared to biological re-coding of the soul.
- 12. Faith causes regeneration according to this week.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Is regeneration compared to resurrection?
- 14. Does regeneration eliminate the lifelong struggle with the “old man”?
- 15. Does this week argue that some “see” Christ because of regeneration?
- 16. Is moralism presented as an error view?

D) Term Check (17–20)

- 17. Define **Regeneration** (briefly).
- 18. Define **Monergistic** (as used here).
- 19. Define **Decisionalism** (error).
- 20. Define **Externalism** (error).

E) Short Answer (21–23)

- 21. Why does regeneration provide hope for hardened criminals?
- 22. How can commands to “Repent and Believe” coexist with monergistic regeneration?
- 23. Name one evidence of spiritual life.

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does this week teach that change of nature is deeper than behavior reform?
25. Fill in: We do not believe to be born again; we are born again in order to ____.

WEEK 21 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1. C | 14. No | 21. Because true transformation requires divine resurrection, not self-help. |
| 2. B | 15. Yes | 22. God sovereignly grants life; we consciously respond in repentance and faith. |
| 3. B | 16. Yes | 23. Faith, repentance, new desires (any one). |
| 4. C | 17. Supernatural act of the Spirit giving spiritual life to a dead heart. | 24. Yes |
| 5. B | 18. Work accomplished by God alone. | 25. believe |
| 6. B | 19. Idea that human decision causes the new birth. | |
| 7. T | 20. Belief that rituals automatically produce regeneration. | |
| 8. F | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. F | | |
| 11. T | | |
| 12. F | | |
| 13. Yes | | |

WEEK 22 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

- Conversion consists of:
 - Emotional experience
 - Repentance and faith
 - Baptism only
 - Church attendance
- Repentance (metanoia) means:
 - Feeling regret only
 - Change of mind leading to turning from sin
 - Public confession only
 - Self-punishment
- Biblical faith includes:

- A) Emotion only
 - B) Notitia, Assensus, Fiducia
 - C) Blind optimism
 - D) Ritual participation
4. Fiducia refers to:
- A) Facts about Christ
 - B) Intellectual agreement
 - C) Personal trust
 - D) Ritual obedience
5. Repentance and faith are:
- A) Separate and optional
 - B) Two sides of one coin
 - C) Competing ideas
 - D) Sequential years apart
6. Easy Believism teaches:
- A) Works earn salvation
 - B) Faith produces fruit
 - C) Faith without repentance is valid
 - D) Grace transforms life

B) True / False (7–12)

- 7. Conversion is visible response to regeneration.
- 8. True repentance includes hatred of sin.
- 9. Faith is described as the instrument of salvation.
- 10. Decisionism treats faith as natural human power.
- 11. Intellectual knowledge alone saves.
- 12. Repentance and faith are gifts of grace.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Is conversion a whole-person response?
- 14. Can someone run toward Christ without leaving sin behind?
- 15. Does this week reject “faith as merit”?
- 16. Is worldly sorrow the same as repentance?

D) Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Repentance**.
18. Define **Faith** (biblically).
19. Define **Easy Believism**.
20. Define **Decisionism**.

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. Why is faith called the “empty hand”?
22. Why can’t good deeds be added to faith?
23. What marks the beginning of lifelong change?

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does repentance involve abandoning autonomy?
25. Fill in: Conversion is a “___-turn” on the road of life.

WEEK 22 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 1. B | 13. Yes | 20. Treating faith as human-triggered mechanism. |
| 2. B | 14. No | 21. Because it receives Christ rather than earns salvation. |
| 3. B | 15. Yes | 22. Because salvation is by grace, not merit. |
| 4. C | 16. No | 23. Repentance and faith. |
| 5. B | 17. Turning from sin through change of mind and direction. | 24. Yes |
| 6. C | 18. Knowledge, agreement, and personal trust in Christ. | 25. U |
| 7. T | | |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. F | 19. Claiming faith while living in unrepentant sin. | |
| 12. T | | |

WEEK 23 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Justification is primarily:
A) Internal moral change

- B) Legal declaration
 - C) Emotional renewal
 - D) Social reform
2. Forensic means:
- A) Medical healing
 - B) Legal courtroom term
 - C) Spiritual feeling
 - D) Moral growth
3. Imputed righteousness means:
- A) Slowly infused holiness
 - B) Credited righteousness of Christ
 - C) Personal merit
 - D) Ritual purity
4. Sola Fide means:
- A) Faith plus works
 - B) Faith alone
 - C) Church authority
 - D) Emotional sincerity
5. Simul Justus et Peccator means:
- A) Perfect in behavior
 - B) Righteous in status, sinner in practice
 - C) Sinless after conversion
 - D) Legally condemned
6. Justification changes:
- A) Character instantly
 - B) Legal status instantly
 - C) Church role
 - D) Personality

B) True / False (7–12)

- 7. Justification is permanent.
- 8. Faith is treated as merit in Protestant theology.
- 9. Good works are fruit, not cause, of justification.

10. Justification and sanctification are identical.
11. Imputation involves Christ's obedience credited to us.
12. Justification eliminates all struggle with sin.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does justification close the case against us?
14. Is righteousness infused slowly to justify us?
15. Does Sola Fide produce assurance?
16. Can boasting remain under justification?

D) Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Justification**.
18. Define **Imputation**.
19. Define **Sola Fide**.
20. Define **Perfectionism** (error).

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. Why does justification produce peace?
22. Why does it protect the Gospel from becoming self-help?
23. How does "Not Guilty" answer the inner critic?

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does justification depend on Christ's work outside of us?
25. Fill in: We stand before God clothed in the righteousness of ____.

WEEK 23 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1. B | 10. F | 18. Crediting Christ's righteousness to believer's account. |
| 2. B | 11. T | 19. Justification by faith alone. |
| 3. B | 12. F | 20. Belief one must become sinless to maintain standing. |
| 4. B | 13. Yes | 21. Because legal guilt is removed. |
| 5. B | 14. No | |
| 6. B | 15. Yes | |
| 7. T | 16. No | |
| 8. F | 17. Legal declaration that a sinner is righteous because of Christ. | |
| 9. T | | |

22. It rests entirely on Christ's work.

23. Because the verdict overrides accusation.

24. Yes

25. Christ

WEEK 24 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Adoption moves us from:
 - A) Slavery to legal neutrality
 - B) Courtroom to family room
 - C) Ignorance to knowledge
 - D) Sin to perfection
2. Adoption grants:
 - A) Temporary access
 - B) Legal rights and intimacy
 - C) Only emotional comfort
 - D) Conditional status
3. Fatherly discipline is:
 - A) Retributive punishment
 - B) Loving training
 - C) Legal condemnation
 - D) Abandonment
4. Joint-heirs with Christ means:
 - A) Partial inheritance
 - B) Shared future glory
 - C) Symbolic status only
 - D) Earthly wealth only
5. Orphan mentality involves:
 - A) Confident security
 - B) Fear of rejection
 - C) Joyful obedience
 - D) Peace
6. Universalism claims:
 - A) Only believers are children

- B) Everyone is child of God by nature
- C) Adoption requires faith
- D) God is Father only to redeemed

B) True / False (7–12)

- 7. Adoption is permanent identity change.
- 8. Discipline proves rejection.
- 9. Spirit of Adoption enables "Abba."
- 10. Adoption cancels old debts.
- 11. Inheritance includes New Heavens and New Earth.
- 12. God as Father is distant CEO model.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Is adoption relational peak of salvation?
- 14. Does discipline equal wrath?
- 15. Does adoption give security in suffering?
- 16. Is fear-based religion encouraged here?

D) Term Check (17–20)

- 17. Define **Adoption**.
- 18. Define **Spirit of Adoption**.
- 19. Define **Orphan Mentality**.
- 20. Define **Joint-Heirs**.

E) Short Answer (21–23)

- 21. How does adoption affect anxiety?
- 22. Why are trials reframed as training?
- 23. What changes when we view God as Father?

F) Integration (24–25)

- 24. Yes/No: Is adoption higher than justification relationally?
- 25. Fill in: We are no longer slaves, but ____.

WEEK 24 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 3. B | 5. B |
| 2. B | 4. B | 6. B |

- | | | |
|---------|--|---|
| 7. T | 16. No | 20. Sharing Christ's inheritance. |
| 8. F | 17. Legal and relational act making believers children of God. | 21. It reduces fear; increases trust. |
| 9. T | | 22. Because Father disciplines in love. |
| 10. T | 18. Spirit enabling intimacy and assurance as children. | 23. Confidence, intimacy, security. |
| 11. T | | 24. Yes |
| 12. F | 19. Living in fear of rejection despite adoption. | 25. children |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. No | | |
| 15. Yes | | |

WEEK 25 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Perseverance teaches that:
 - A) Believers maintain salvation alone
 - B) God preserves true believers
 - C) Salvation is fragile
 - D) Sin cancels salvation immediately
2. Better term used:
 - A) Self-preservation
 - B) Preservation of God
 - C) Moral endurance
 - D) Religious stamina
3. Warning passages function as:
 - A) Proof salvation is unstable
 - B) Means to preserve believers
 - C) Threat of disinheritance
 - D) Contradiction
4. Antinomianism teaches:
 - A) Faith produces holiness
 - B) Saved people can live in sin freely
 - C) Security fuels obedience
 - D) Warnings protect believers

5. Assurance rests on:
 - A) Feelings only
 - B) Three-legged stool (Word, Spirit, Fruit)
 - C) Works
 - D) Church membership
6. Eternal security means:
 - A) License to sin
 - B) Freedom to hope
 - C) Fear motivation
 - D) Self-reliance

B) True / False (7–12)

7. Perseverance depends on God's grip, not ours.
8. Warnings contradict security.
9. A false convert ignores warnings.
10. Assurance is sinful pride.
11. Spirit is guarantee of inheritance.
12. Security leads to mission focus.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Is security based on God's power?
14. Can true believers be finally lost?
15. Is fear presented as better motivator than love?
16. Does perseverance eliminate responsibility?

D) Term Check (17–20)

17. Define **Perseverance of the Saints**.
18. Define **Antinomianism**.
19. Define **Assurance**.
20. Define **Preservation of God**.

E) Short Answer (21–23)

21. Why is security not a license to sin?
22. How do warnings function positively?
23. What imagery describes double security?

F) Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does this doctrine remove paralyzing fear?
25. Fill in: We persevere because God ___ us.

WEEK 25 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 1. B | 12. T | 19. Confidence of being safe in Christ. |
| 2. B | 13. Yes | 20. God's active keeping of believers. |
| 3. B | 14. No | 21. Because true new birth changes nature. |
| 4. B | 15. No | 22. They keep believers alert and faithful. |
| 5. B | 16. No | 23. Sheep in Son's hand inside Father's hand (John 10 imagery). |
| 6. B | 17. God ensures true believers remain in faith to the end. | 24. Yes |
| 7. T | 18. Claim one can live in sin freely because of grace. | 25. preserves |
| 8. F | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. F | | |
| 11. T | | |

WEEK 26 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

- Holy Spirit is best described as:
 - An impersonal energy
 - The third Person of the Trinity with full deity
 - A created angelic being
 - A "vibe" or spiritual atmosphere
- Acts 5:3–4 supports the Spirit's deity because:
 - It calls Him "a force"
 - Lying to the Spirit is equated with lying to God
 - It says He is a subordinate power
 - It denies His personhood
- "Personality" in theology (as used here) means having:
 - A physical body

- B) A mind, emotions, and will
 - C) A human name
 - D) A visible form
4. Which is **NOT** listed as evidence of the Spirit's divine attributes in the text?
 - A) Omniscience (1 Cor 2:10)
 - B) Omnipresence (Psalm 139:7)
 - C) Eternity (Heb 9:14)
 - D) Physical incarnation in Mary
 5. The Spirit's role as "Shy Sovereign" emphasizes that He:
 - A) Draws attention primarily to Himself
 - B) Glorifies Jesus rather than Himself
 - C) Replaces the Father
 - D) Denies the Son's work
 6. Paraklētos (Paraclete) means:
 - A) Judge only
 - B) Comforter/Advocate/Counselor
 - C) King of Israel
 - D) Angelic messenger

B) True / False (7–12)

7. The Spirit can be grieved and quenched, which implies personhood.
8. The Spirit is described as co-equal and co-eternal with the Father and the Son.
9. Modalism teaches the Spirit is a distinct person alongside Father and Son.
10. Pneumatomachianism claims the Spirit is created rather than fully God.
11. The Spirit was an active agent in creation ("hovering" over the waters).
12. "Person" requires a physical body.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Can you have fellowship (relationship) with the Spirit if He is treated as an "It"?
14. Can you "grieve" electricity the way you can grieve a Person?
15. Does recognizing the Spirit as Person shift the goal from experiences to intimacy?
16. Does the Spirit distribute gifts according to His own will (1 Cor 12:11)?

D) Term Definitions (17–20)

17. Define **Impersonalism** (error) in one sentence.

18. Define **Pneumatomachianism** (error) in one sentence.
19. Define **Modalism** (error) in one sentence.
20. Define **Filioque** (as used here) in one sentence.

E) Short Applied Responses (21–23)

21. Give one sentence responding to: “The Spirit is just a power source.”
22. Why does calling the Spirit “It” tend to produce spiritual pride rather than worship? (1–2 sentences)
23. From Eph 4:30, what does “grieved” imply about the Spirit’s relationship to believers? (1 sentence)

F) Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does the text present the Spirit as Author of Scripture (carrying along writers)?
25. Fill in: The Spirit is not a spiritual “battery,” but a Person who ____, ____, ____, and ____ (any 4 from: speaks/intercedes/testifies/leads/teaches/reminds).

WEEK 26 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 1. B | 17. Viewing the Spirit as a force/energy/liquid rather than a Person. | 22. Because treating Him as a thing makes us think we can control “power,” instead of humbly obeying a holy Person. |
| 2. B | | |
| 3. B | 18. Teaching that the Spirit is a created being/angel, not fully God. | 23. It implies love and personal relationship—only someone who loves can be grieved. |
| 4. D | | |
| 5. B | 19. Teaching that Father/Son/Spirit are merely modes/masks of one Person, not distinct Persons. | 24. Yes |
| 6. B | | |
| 7. T | 20. The Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son. | 25. Any 4 correct verbs: speaks / intercedes / testifies / leads / teaches / reminds |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. F | 21. Example: “The Holy Spirit isn’t a tool to use—He is God to worship and a Person to yield to.” | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. T | | |
| 12. F | | |
| 13. No | | |
| 14. No | | |
| 15. Yes | | |
| 16. Yes | | |

WEEK 27 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The Spirit's core role is to:
 - A) Replace Christ's cross-work
 - B) Apply Christ's finished work to individuals
 - C) Add new revelations beyond Scripture
 - D) Make salvation optional
2. "Conviction" (John 16:8) refers to the Spirit:
 - A) Making us self-confident
 - B) Convicting of sin, righteousness, and judgment
 - C) Teaching civil law
 - D) Cancelling consequences
3. "Illumination" means the Spirit:
 - A) Creates new Bible books
 - B) Turns on the lights so the Gospel makes sense and Christ appears beautiful
 - C) Removes all emotions
 - D) Guarantees spectacular experiences
4. Indwelling means:
 - A) The Spirit visits occasionally
 - B) The Spirit becomes a permanent resident in the believer
 - C) Only leaders receive the Spirit
 - D) It occurs years after conversion
5. "Sealing" means:
 - A) Temporary protection
 - B) Mark of ownership and guarantee of inheritance
 - C) Proof we never struggle
 - D) A ritual performed by humans
6. Romans 8:26–27 teaches the Spirit:
 - A) Stops prayer entirely
 - B) Intercedes with groanings when we don't know how to pray
 - C) Removes all suffering
 - D) Replaces Scripture

B) True / False (7–12)

7. Without the Spirit, the cross remains a “dry fact” with no personal application.
8. Every true believer has the Spirit from the moment of conversion.
9. “Second blessing” is presented as an orthodox view.
10. The Spirit bears witness that we are children of God (Rom 8:16).
11. The Spirit only helps external rule-following, not heart change.
12. The Spirit empowers mortification and produces fruit.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Is the Spirit described as a bridge between “It is finished” and “I am changed”?
14. Is the Spirit called a “guest” who visits and leaves?
15. Does the Spirit’s seal function as God’s “down payment” (arrhabōn)?
16. Is illumination what this person should seek if the Bible feels “dead”?

D) Term Definitions (17–20)

17. Define **Illumination** (1 sentence).
18. Define **Indwelling** (1 sentence).
19. Define **Sealing** (1 sentence).
20. Define **Second Blessing** (error) (1 sentence).

E) Short Applied Responses (21–23)

21. If someone feels the Gospel is “pitch-black,” what should they pray for: more information or Spirit’s illumination? (1 sentence)
22. How does the Spirit’s “down payment” reduce fear on a “bad day”? (1–2 sentences)
23. Give one practical example of relying on the Spirit before a hard moment. (1 sentence)

F) Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does the text teach sanctification is powered primarily by the Spirit?
25. Fill in: The Spirit’s presence is a ___ of ownership and a ___ of inheritance.

WEEK 27 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. B | 9. F |
| 2. B | 6. B | 10. T |
| 3. B | 7. T | 11. F |
| 4. B | 8. T | 12. T |

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 13. Yes | His home in the believer. | 22. Because the seal is God's guarantee—His commitment doesn't fluctuate with our performance. |
| 14. No | | |
| 15. Yes | 19. God's mark/guarantee that He will complete salvation and bring us to glory. | 23. Example: "Holy Spirit, I can't do this in my strength—give me wisdom and self-control." |
| 16. Yes | | |
| 17. Spirit "turns on the lights" so we understand the Gospel and see Christ's beauty. | 20. Teaching that believers get the "real Spirit" only later through a separate experience. | 24. Yes |
| 18. The Spirit permanently makes | 21. Spirit's illumination. | 25. seal; guarantee |

WEEK 28 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. Gifts are primarily for:
 - A) Character
 - B) Service/building the Church
 - C) Self-promotion
 - D) Proving superiority
2. Fruit of the Spirit is primarily about:
 - A) What we do
 - B) Who we are (character)
 - C) Public platforms
 - D) Church roles
3. The Fruit of the Spirit (Gal 5:22–23) is presented as:
 - A) Optional list
 - B) A single harvest the Spirit produces in every believer
 - C) Only for mature leaders
 - D) Separate fruits chosen cafeteria-style
4. Which is **NOT** in the list of the fruit in the text?
 - A) Gentleness
 - B) Self-control
 - C) Patience

- D) Ambition
5. 1 Corinthians 13 teaches gifts without love are:
- A) Proof of maturity
 - B) Nothing / noisy gongs
 - C) The goal of salvation
 - D) Permanent
6. The Spirit's sovereignty in gifts means:
- A) People can earn gifts by rituals
 - B) The Spirit decides distribution by His will
 - C) Everyone gets the same gift
 - D) Gifts are proof of salvation level

B) True / False (7–12)

- 7. A believer can be gifted yet lack fruit.
- 8. Fruit is the universal measure of maturity; gifts vary.
- 9. "Gift-obsession" judges maturity mainly by spectacular gifts.
- 10. No one has every gift, and no one has no gift.
- 11. Gifts are primarily for personal status.
- 12. Love remains even when gifts pass away.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

- 13. Does abiding in the Vine relate to fruit production?
- 14. Are gifts meant to build the Church like a body?
- 15. Is "formulaic activation" of gifts endorsed here?
- 16. Is lack of fruit dangerous for highly gifted leaders?

D) Term Definitions (17–20)

- 17. Define **Fruit of the Spirit** (1 sentence).
- 18. Define **Spiritual Gifts** (1 sentence).
- 19. Define **Gift-Obsession** (error) (1 sentence).
- 20. Define **Individualism** (error) (1 sentence).

E) Short Applied Responses (21–23)

- 21. In 1–2 sentences, explain the difference between "gifts" and "fruit."
- 22. Why can strong gifting without fruit cause "shipwreck"? (1–2 sentences)

23. Name one fruit you would pray to grow (any one from the list).

F) Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Is love prioritized above spectacular gifting?

25. Fill in: Gifts are tools for ____; fruit is produced for ____.

WEEK 28 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|---|---|
| 1. B | 15. No | 21. Gifts = service abilities; fruit = Christlike character. |
| 2. B | 16. Yes | 22. Gifts amplify influence; without love/character, pride and harm grow faster. |
| 3. B | 17. Christlike character produced by the Spirit in believers. | 23. Any: love/joy/peace/patience/kindness/goodness/faithfulness/gentleness/self-control |
| 4. D | 18. Spirit-given abilities for serving and building up the Church. | 24. Yes |
| 5. B | 19. Measuring maturity mainly by spectacular gifts instead of character. | 25. service; character |
| 6. B | 20. Using gifts to prove personal “anointing” rather than serving others. | |
| 7. T | | |
| 8. T | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. F | | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. Yes | | |

WEEK 29 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

- Sanctification is described as:
 - Instant legal verdict
 - Lifelong process conforming us to Christ
 - Mere behavior control
 - Optional doctrine
- Definitive sanctification refers to:
 - Daily ups and downs
 - Being set apart at conversion; sin’s legal dominion broken

- C) Sinless perfection now
 - D) Only future glorification
3. Progressive sanctification refers to:
 - A) Legal declaration
 - B) Daily outworking: mortification and vivification
 - C) Instant maturity
 - D) Public ministry success
 4. Sanctification differs from justification because sanctification is:
 - A) Monergistic only
 - B) Synergistic cooperation with Spirit
 - C) Based on merit
 - D) Unnecessary
 5. "Means of Grace" include:
 - A) Willpower alone
 - B) Word, prayer, sacraments, church fellowship
 - C) New secret techniques
 - D) Avoiding all people
 6. Galatians 5:17 is used to show:
 - A) Struggle means Spirit absent
 - B) Struggle can be sign of spiritual life
 - C) Christians stop all conflict
 - D) Salvation is lost

B) True / False (7–12)

7. Sanctification is a marathon, not an instant change.
8. Quietism ("let go and let God") is endorsed.
9. Perfectionism is rejected as error.
10. Mortification means killing remaining sin, not ignoring it.
11. The believer has no "civil war" inside after conversion.
12. Goal is Christ-conformity, not self-improvement.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Does God provide power while we provide effort (Phil 2:12–13)?
14. Does growth include ups and downs?

15. Is the presence of conflict proof of failure?
16. Is holiness the simplified core of God's will (1 Thess 4:3)?

D) Term Definitions (17–20)

17. Define **Definitive Sanctification** (1 sentence).
18. Define **Progressive Sanctification** (1 sentence).
19. Define **Mortification** (1 sentence).
20. Define **Quietism** (error) (1 sentence).

E) Short Applied Responses (21–23)

21. Give 1 sentence to encourage someone: "I'm not perfect after a year; maybe Gospel didn't take."
22. How is "mortification" different from "suppressing" a habit? (1–2 sentences)
23. Name one "means of grace" you would prioritize this week.

F) Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does the text teach the Spirit changes desires internally, not just behavior?
25. Fill in: We are becoming in practice what God has already declared us to be in ____.

WEEK 29 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|--|--|
| 1. B | 16. Yes | evidence the Spirit is fighting in you." |
| 2. B | 17. At salvation, God sets you apart and breaks sin's reigning dominion. | 22. Mortification targets the heart and root by Spirit's power, not mere external restraint. |
| 3. B | 18. Lifelong process of growing in holiness by Spirit's power. | 23. Word/prayer/sacraments/fellowship (any one). |
| 4. B | 19. Putting sin to death by Spirit-empowered action. | 24. Yes |
| 5. B | 20. Doing nothing ("let go") while waiting for God to change you. | 25. position (or "status" if you use that word consistently; here: position) |
| 6. B | 21. Example: "Real growth is progressive—struggle can be | |
| 7. T | | |
| 8. F | | |
| 9. T | | |
| 10. T | | |
| 11. F | | |
| 12. T | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. Yes | | |
| 15. No | | |

WEEK 30 — TEST (25)

A) Multiple Choice (1–6)

1. The Law primarily functions as:
 - A) The cure
 - B) A mirror/diagnostic showing sin and God's standard
 - C) A replacement for Christ
 - D) A motivational speech
2. The Gospel primarily functions as:
 - A) A list of commands
 - B) The water/remedy: God's provision in Christ
 - C) Civil restraint
 - D) Human effort
3. The Law speaks mainly in:
 - A) Indicatives ("Christ has...")
 - B) Imperatives ("Do...")
 - C) Parables only
 - D) Silence
4. The Gospel speaks mainly in:
 - A) Commands
 - B) Indicatives (facts: "Done")
 - C) Threats
 - D) Negotiations
5. First use of the Law (pedagogical) is to:
 - A) Make believers sinless
 - B) Lead us to Christ by exposing inability
 - C) Replace prayer
 - D) Remove consequences
6. Third use of the Law (didactic) is:
 - A) Ladder to earn love
 - B) Guide for how saved children please their Father
 - C) Only for society
 - D) Useless after grace

B) True / False (7–12)

7. Legalism uses Law as a ladder to gain God's love.
8. Antinomianism throws away the moral Law because of grace.
9. Law and Gospel are enemies and must be separated completely in life.
10. The Law can diagnose but cannot empower obedience.
11. Confusing Law and Gospel turns Good News into advice.
12. Gospel keeps the last word for the conscience.

C) Yes / No (13–16)

13. Can you know what sin is without Law (Rom 7:7 idea in the text)?
14. Is love defined by God's moral standard rather than feelings?
15. Does the Gospel send us back to the Law as a guide (not as a savior)?
16. Is performance treadmill rejected?

D) Term Definitions (17–20)

17. Define **Legalism** (1 sentence).
18. Define **Antinomianism** (1 sentence).
19. Define **Law-Gospel Distinction** (1 sentence).
20. Define **Three Uses of the Law** (list briefly).

E) Short Applied Responses (21–23)

21. One sentence: Why can't the Law wash what it reveals?
22. In guilt after failure, why does running to Christ's record bring peace more than "doing better"? (1–2 sentences)
23. Give an example of "Mirror and Fountain" practice with a named sin. (1–2 sentences)

F) Reflection / Integration (24–25)

24. Yes/No: Does the text say Gospel is "Done" not "Do"?
25. Fill in: The Law sends us to the Gospel to be ____, and the Gospel sends us back to the Law to see how to ____.

WEEK 30 — Answer Key

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. B | 9. F |
| 2. B | 6. B | 10. T |
| 3. B | 7. T | 11. T |
| 4. B | 8. T | 12. T |

13. No (without the Law we do not know/are not aware of the sin that is the sin of one's argument)

14. Yes

15. Yes

16. Yes

17. Using Law to earn God's love/salvation.

18. Treating God's moral Law as irrelevant because of grace.

19. Keeping commands (Law) and promises (Gospel) distinct for standing before God.

20. 1) Pedagogical (leads to Christ), 2) Civil (restrains evil), 3) Didactic (guide for believers).

21. Because the Law diagnoses but has no power to cleanse or justify.

22. Because peace rests on Christ's finished obedience, not fluctuating performance.

23. Example: "That was greed (Law). Thank You Jesus, You were perfectly generous for me; Your blood covers my greed (Gospel)."

24. Yes

25. justified; live

WEEK 31 TEST

Part A — Multiple Choice (5)

1. Prayer is primarily:

A) A way to manipulate God

B) A religious ritual

C) Communion with the Father through the Son by the Spirit

D) A psychological coping tool

2. Trinitarian prayer means we pray:

A) To Jesus only

B) To the Father through the Son by the Spirit

C) To the Spirit only

D) To angels

3. Divine Concurrence teaches that:

A) God changes His mind through prayer

B) Prayer replaces action

C) God ordains both the ends and the means

D) Prayer forces divine intervention

4. "In Jesus' Name" means:

A) A closing formula

B) A mystical password

- C) Standing in Christ's authority and righteousness
 - D) A sign of sincerity
5. Prayer primarily transforms:
- A) God's will
 - B) Circumstances
 - C) The person praying
 - D) The church structure

Part B — True / False (5)

- 6. Prayer changes God's eternal decree.
- 7. God commands believers to pray.
- 8. The Holy Spirit intercedes when we do not know how to pray.
- 9. Prayer is unnecessary because God is sovereign.
- 10. Prayer expresses dependence on God.

Part C — Yes / No (5)

- 11. Is prayer described as relational alignment?
- 12. Does prayer function as a divine means?
- 13. Can prayer exist apart from Christ's mediation?
- 14. Does sovereignty make prayer meaningless?
- 15. Is prayer participation in God's work?

Part D — Short Answer (5)

- 16. What role does the Son play in prayer?
- 17. Why does God command petitions?
- 18. What does "bold access" refer to?
- 19. What does it mean to pray according to His will?
- 20. What transforms through prayer?

Part E — Term Check (3)

- 21. Define **Divine Concurrence**.
- 22. Define **Trinitarian Prayer**.
- 23. Define **Mediation in prayer**.

Part F — Applied (2)

- 24. Why is prayer not fatalism?

25. How does knowing the Spirit intercedes reduce anxiety?

WEEK 31 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 1. C | 14. No | 21. God ordains both outcomes and means (including prayer). |
| 2. B | 15. Yes | 22. Praying to the Father, through the Son, by the Spirit. |
| 3. C | 16. He mediates and grants access. | 23. Christ's priestly role granting access to God. |
| 4. C | 17. To express dependence and because God uses prayer as means. | 24. Because God uses prayer as an ordained means. |
| 5. C | 18. Access to the throne of grace. | 25. The Spirit translates weakness into perfect intercession. |
| 6. False | 19. Asking in harmony with God's revealed will and character. | |
| 7. True | 20. The believer's heart and desires. | |
| 8. True | | |
| 9. False | | |
| 10. True | | |
| 11. Yes | | |
| 12. Yes | | |
| 13. No | | |

WEEK 32 TEST

Multiple Choice (5)

- Fasting is:
 - A hunger strike
 - A diet
 - Voluntary abstinence to express spiritual hunger
 - Self-punishment
- Christian meditation differs from Eastern meditation because it:
 - Empties the mind
 - Focuses inward
 - Fills the mind with Scripture
 - Seeks mystical power
- Mortification means:
 - Self-hatred
 - Killing sin

- C) Emotional withdrawal
- D) Physical suffering
- 4. Vivification means:
 - A) Starving the soul
 - B) Killing desire
 - C) Bringing life to the new self
 - D) Avoiding temptation
- 5. Disciplines are:
 - A) Ways to earn grace
 - B) Means of grace
 - C) Spiritual competitions
 - D) Optional rituals

True / False (5)

- 6. Fasting earns God's favor.
- 7. Meditation bridges reading and obedience.
- 8. Fasting weakens fleshly desires.
- 9. Disciplines replace grace.
- 10. Meditation renews the mind.

Yes / No (5)

- 11. Is fasting primarily relational?
- 12. Is meditation filling the mind with truth?
- 13. Is fasting meant for public recognition?
- 14. Do disciplines function as preparation?
- 15. Is transformation the goal?

Short Answer (5)

- 16. What does hagah mean?
- 17. What is the purpose of fasting?
- 18. What is mortification?
- 19. What is vivification?
- 20. What is the relational goal?

Term Check (3)

21. Means of **Grace**

22. Mortification

23. Vivification

Applied (2)

24. Why is fasting not legalism?

25. Why is meditation essential in a noisy culture?

WEEK 32 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. C | 12. Yes | 21. Practices through which God nourishes believers. |
| 2. C | 13. No | 22. Putting sin to death. |
| 3. B | 14. Yes | 23. Bringing life to righteousness. |
| 4. C | 15. Yes | 24. Because it seeks communion, not merit. |
| 5. B | 16. To mutter/ruminate. | 25. It filters and renews the mind with truth. |
| 6. False | 17. Express dependence on God. | |
| 7. True | 18. Killing sin. | |
| 8. True | 19. Bringing life to the new nature. | |
| 9. False | 20. Communion with God. | |
| 10. True | | |
| 11. Yes | | |

WEEK 33 TEST

Multiple Choice (5)

1. Suffering is:
 - A) Random
 - B) Punishment for believers
 - C) Under God's sovereignty
 - D) Proof of weak faith
2. Divine Concurrence means:
 - A) God competes with evil
 - B) God governs even through secondary causes

- C) God causes sin
 - D) God is passive
3. Compatibilism teaches:
 - A) God and Satan are equal
 - B) Sovereignty and responsibility coexist
 - C) Evil is illusion
 - D) Suffering is meaningless
 4. Prosperity Gospel claims:
 - A) Christians suffer
 - B) Suffering refines
 - C) Faith guarantees wealth
 - D) Trials produce glory
 5. The Cross shows:
 - A) God avoids suffering
 - B) Suffering defeats God
 - C) God brings good from evil
 - D) Evil wins

True / False (5)

6. God is a spectator in suffering.
7. Trials refine faith.
8. God is author of sin.
9. The believer's suffering is not punishment.
10. Romans 8:28 says all things are good.

Yes / No (5)

11. Is suffering meaningless?
12. Is God sovereign in trials?
13. Does struggle prove faith absence?
14. Does suffering prepare glory?
15. Did Job suffer for specific sin?

Short Answer (5)

16. What is Divine Concurrence?
17. What does "eternal weight of glory" mean?

18. What is Compatibilism?
19. What does "already/not yet" refer to?
20. What comfort does Christ's suffering give?

Applied (2)

21. How does sovereignty comfort grief?
22. Why is Prosperity Gospel dangerous?

WEEK 33 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1. C | 11. No | 18. Sovereignty and human responsibility coexist. |
| 2. B | 12. Yes | 19. Kingdom inaugurated but not consummated. |
| 3. B | 13. No | 20. God understands suffering personally. |
| 4. C | 14. Yes | 21. God is not out of control. |
| 5. C | 15. No | 22. It denies biblical suffering. |
| 6. False | 16. God ordains outcomes through means. | |
| 7. True | 17. Present trials produce eternal glory. | |
| 8. False | | |
| 9. True | | |
| 10. False | | |

WEEK 34 TEST

Multiple Choice (5)

1. Stewardship means:
 - A) Ownership
 - B) Management of God's property
 - C) Charity
 - D) Minimal giving
2. Psalm 24:1 teaches:
 - A) Humans own wealth
 - B) The earth belongs to God
 - C) Money is evil
 - D) Work earns ownership

3. Aseity means:
 - A) God needs resources
 - B) God is self-sufficient
 - C) God depends on giving
 - D) God lacks authority
4. Bema Seat evaluates:
 - A) Salvation
 - B) Faithfulness
 - C) Forgiveness
 - D) Sin record
5. Widow's mite teaches:
 - A) Amount matters most
 - B) Faithfulness matters
 - C) Wealth equals favor
 - D) Small gifts useless

True / False (5)

6. God owns everything.
7. Stewardship is only financial.
8. Giving forces blessing.
9. Stewardship includes time.
10. Faithfulness determines reward.

Yes / No (5)

11. Are we twice-owned?
12. Is stewardship 100% life management?
13. Does God need our money?
14. Is identity found in assets?
15. Is stewardship worship?

Short Answer (5)

16. Define stewardship.
17. What are the three currencies?
18. What is the Bema Seat?
19. What is trusteeship?

20. Why is contentment important?

Applied (2)

21. How does ownership theology reduce anxiety?

22. Why is prosperity teaching distortion?

WEEK 34 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. B | 10. True | 18. Judgment for reward. |
| 2. B | 11. Yes | 19. Managing what belongs to God. |
| 3. B | 12. Yes | 20. It frees from greed. |
| 4. B | 13. No | 21. God owns and provides. |
| 5. B | 14. No | 22. It makes giving transactional. |
| 6. True | 15. Yes | |
| 7. False | 16. Managing God's resources. | |
| 8. False | 17. Time, Talent, Treasure. | |
| 9. True | | |

WEEK 35 TEST

Multiple Choice (5)

- Ethics rooted in:
 - Culture
 - Preference
 - God's character
 - Majority vote
- Moral realism teaches:
 - Truth is subjective
 - Good and evil are real
 - Society defines right
 - Ethics evolve
- Regeneration is needed because:
 - Rules enough
 - Heart unchanged

- C) Spirit gives new nature
 - D) Culture guides
4. Two Kingdoms means:
- A) Church vs state rivalry
 - B) Heaven only matters
 - C) Dual citizenship
 - D) Ethics irrelevant
5. Salt and Light symbolize:
- A) Withdrawal
 - B) Influence
 - C) Isolation
 - D) Silence

True / False (5)

- 6. Morality changes with time.
- 7. Ethics flows from God's holiness.
- 8. Integrity is private and public unity.
- 9. Relativism affirms absolutes.
- 10. Obedience earns salvation.

Yes / No (5)

- 11. Are absolutes biblical?
- 12. Is relativism rejected?
- 13. Does ethics include heart motives?
- 14. Should Christians compromise for culture?
- 15. Is obedience gratitude-based?

Short Answer (5)

- 16. Define moral realism.
- 17. Why is lying wrong?
- 18. What is ethical tension?
- 19. What does "salt" do?
- 20. What does "light" do?

Applied (2)

21. Why doesn't common practice justify sin?
22. How does sovereignty give courage for integrity?

WEEK 35 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 1. C | 10. False | 18. Conflict between divine and cultural standards. |
| 2. B | 11. Yes | 19. Preserves and restrains decay. |
| 3. C | 12. Yes | 20. Reveals truth. |
| 4. C | 13. Yes | 21. God's standard doesn't change. |
| 5. B | 14. No | 22. God is provider and sovereign. |
| 6. False | 15. Yes | |
| 7. True | 16. Good and evil are objectively real. | |
| 8. True | 17. God is truth. | |
| 9. False | | |

WEEK 36 TEST

Part A — Multiple Choice (5)

1. The Invisible Church consists of:
 - A) All church members
 - B) All baptized individuals
 - C) The elect truly united to Christ
 - D) All religious people
2. The Visible Church includes:
 - A) Only true believers
 - B) Those who profess faith and their children
 - C) Only church leaders
 - D) The global elect
3. The primary marks of a true church include:
 - A) Popularity and influence
 - B) Emotional worship
 - C) Preaching of the Word and Sacraments
 - D) Size and budget

4. The Church as the Body of Christ emphasizes:
 - A) Independence
 - B) Mutual dependence
 - C) Hierarchy only
 - D) Personal spirituality
5. The Temple metaphor teaches:
 - A) Church is a building
 - B) God dwells among gathered believers
 - C) Worship requires Jerusalem
 - D) Faith is private

Part B — True / False (5)

6. Every visible church member is automatically part of the invisible church.
7. The visible church may contain both believers and unbelievers.
8. A church without the Word becomes a social club.
9. Salvation is purely individual and not corporate.
10. Church discipline is historically considered a mark of a true church.

Part C — Yes / No (5)

11. Can visible churches be imperfect?
12. Is Christ the Head of both visible and invisible church?
13. Does church membership equal regeneration?
14. Is hyper-individualism rejected biblically?
15. Is belonging to the visible church optional for obedience?

Part D — Short Answer (5)

16. Why is the Invisible Church called “invisible”?
17. What protects believers from disillusionment in visible churches?
18. Name two primary marks of a true church.
19. What does “living stones” mean?
20. Why is corporate identity essential?

Part E — Term Check (3)

21. Define Visible Church.
22. Define Invisible Church.

23. Define Marks of the Church.

Part F — Applied (2)

24. Why can't someone claim to love Christ while rejecting His Church?

25. How does regular assembly stir love and good works?

WEEK 36 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|--|--|
| 1. C | 13. No | 20. Salvation brings us into a family. |
| 2. B | 14. Yes | 21. Local professing community. |
| 3. C | 15. No | 22. All true elect united to Christ. |
| 4. B | 16. Because only God sees the heart. | 23. Word and Sacraments (and discipline historically). |
| 5. B | 17. Understanding the visible/invisible distinction. | 24. The Church is His Body. |
| 6. False | 18. Faithful preaching and right administration of sacraments. | 25. Community encourages obedience and accountability. |
| 7. True | 19. Believers built into God's spiritual house. | |
| 8. True | | |
| 9. False | | |
| 10. True | | |
| 11. Yes | | |
| 12. Yes | | |

WEEK 37 TEST

Multiple Choice (5)

1. The primary command in Matthew 28 is:
 - A) Go
 - B) Baptize
 - C) Make disciples
 - D) Preach
2. Christ's authority means:
 - A) Missions depend on culture
 - B) Evangelism is optional
 - C) He rules heaven and earth
 - D) Church growth is human-driven

3. Discipleship includes:
 - A) Conversion only
 - B) Teaching obedience
 - C) Emotional experiences
 - D) Cultural adaptation
4. The promise "I am with you" refers to:
 - A) Emotional comfort only
 - B) Spirit-empowered mission
 - C) Institutional growth
 - D) Apostolic authority only
5. Universalism teaches:
 - A) All need the Gospel
 - B) All are saved regardless
 - C) Discipleship is required
 - D) Evangelism is urgent

True / False (5)

6. The Church exists primarily for comfort.
7. The Great Commission is optional.
8. Discipleship is lifelong.
9. Word proclamation is central to mission.
10. Social action replaces the Gospel message.

Yes / No (5)

11. Is the mission global?
12. Does Christ's authority empower courage?
13. Is baptism part of disciple-making?
14. Does mission include teaching obedience?
15. Is the Holy Spirit active in mission?

Short Answer (5)

16. What is the Missio Dei?
17. Why is decisionalism insufficient?
18. What is holistic discipleship?
19. Why does authority matter in mission?

20. What does Christ's presence guarantee?

Applied (2)

21. Why is sharing the Gospel loving, not arrogant?

22. How does Spirit empowerment reduce fear?

WEEK 37 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. C | 10. False | 18. Obedience in all of life. |
| 2. C | 11. Yes | 19. It grounds mission in Christ's kingship. |
| 3. B | 12. Yes | 20. Mission success and divine presence. |
| 4. B | 13. Yes | 21. It offers rescue from real danger. |
| 5. B | 14. Yes | 22. The Spirit provides power and words. |
| 6. False | 15. Yes | |
| 7. False | 16. God's mission we participate in. | |
| 8. True | 17. It lacks lifelong transformation. | |
| 9. True | | |

WEEK 38 TEST

Multiple Choice (5)

1. Elder, Overseer, and Pastor refer to:
 - A) Different offices
 - B) Same office
 - C) Deacon role
 - D) Apostles only
2. Elders' primary task:
 - A) Administration
 - B) Finances
 - C) Word and prayer
 - D) Event planning
3. Deacons primarily:
 - A) Teach doctrine
 - B) Handle practical service

- C) Govern elders
- D) Lead worship
- 4. Leadership qualifications emphasize:
 - A) Talent
 - B) Charisma
 - C) Character
 - D) Wealth
- 5. Plurality of elders provides:
 - A) Weakness
 - B) Accountability
 - C) Confusion
 - D) Popularity

True / False (5)

- 6. Elders must refute false teaching.
- 7. Deacons originated in Acts 6.
- 8. Leadership is about prestige.
- 9. Character outweighs talent.
- 10. A solo pastor model is normative.

Yes / No (5)

- 11. Is church leadership servant-based?
- 12. Are elders accountable to Christ?
- 13. Do deacons support spiritual health?
- 14. Is authoritarianism biblical?
- 15. Is church order intentional?

Short Answer (5)

- 16. Define elder.
- 17. Define deacon.
- 18. Why is plurality important?
- 19. What does "above reproach" mean?
- 20. Why is order necessary?

Applied (2)

21. Why does flat structure risk false teaching?
22. How can members support leaders?

WEEK 38 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1. B | 11. Yes | 18. Provides wisdom and accountability. |
| 2. C | 12. Yes | 19. Moral integrity without scandal. |
| 3. B | 13. Yes | 20. Protects doctrine and unity. |
| 4. C | 14. No | 21. Lack of oversight invites error. |
| 5. B | 15. Yes | 22. Prayer, encouragement, submission. |
| 6. True | 16. Shepherd/overseer of Word and prayer. | |
| 7. True | 17. Servant managing practical needs. | |
| 8. False | | |
| 9. True | | |
| 10. False | | |

WEEK 39 TEST

Multiple Choice (5)

1. Baptism is:
 - A) Magical salvation
 - B) Mere symbol
 - C) Sign and seal
 - D) Optional ritual
2. Romans 6 teaches baptism represents:
 - A) Cultural belonging
 - B) Death and resurrection
 - C) Emotional renewal
 - D) Church membership only
3. Baptism replaces:
 - A) Temple sacrifices
 - B) Circumcision as covenant sign
 - C) Prayer

D) Communion

4. Baptism is commanded by:

A) Paul

B) Peter

C) Jesus

D) Church councils

5. Baptism marks entrance into:

A) Private faith

B) Visible church

C) Invisible only

D) Culture

True / False (5)

6. Baptism itself regenerates automatically.
7. Baptism signifies union with Christ.
8. It is corporate, not private.
9. Faith is unnecessary for baptism's meaning.
10. Baptism strengthens assurance.

Yes / No (5)

11. Is baptism a covenant sign?
12. Does it publicly identify believers?
13. Is it optional obedience?
14. Does it represent cleansing?
15. Does it initiate into visible church?

Short Answer (5)

16. What does burial symbolize?
17. What does rising symbolize?
18. Why is baptism a seal?
19. How does it connect to community?
20. What error is baptismal regeneration?

Applied (2)

21. Why is refusing baptism disobedient?

22. How does baptism help fight recurring sin?

WEEK 39 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. C | 10. True | 18. Mark of God's covenant promise. |
| 2. B | 11. Yes | 19. Public entrance into church family. |
| 3. B | 12. Yes | 20. Belief water saves apart from faith. |
| 4. C | 13. No | 21. Christ commanded it. |
| 5. B | 14. Yes | 22. Reminds identity in Christ. |
| 6. False | 15. Yes | |
| 7. True | 16. Death to old self. | |
| 8. True | 17. New life in Christ. | |
| 9. False | | |

WEEK 40 TEST

Multiple Choice (5)

1. The Lord's Supper is:
 - A) Psychological memory
 - B) Re-sacrifice
 - C) Covenant meal
 - D) Cultural ritual
2. Christ's presence is:
 - A) Physical transformation
 - B) Bare symbol
 - C) Spiritual presence by faith
 - D) Imaginary
3. The meal looks:
 - A) Backward only
 - B) Forward only
 - C) Backward, inward, forward
 - D) Inward only
4. Worthy participation requires:
 - A) Sinlessness

- B) Repentance and faith
 - C) Perfection
 - D) Church membership only
5. The Supper proclaims:
- A) Church unity
 - B) Christ's death
 - C) Moral reform
 - D) Leadership authority

True / False (5)

- 6. Christ is re-sacrificed in the Supper.
- 7. The meal is a means of grace.
- 8. Examination prevents grace.
- 9. Unity matters at the Table.
- 10. The Supper points to future banquet.

Yes / No (5)

- 11. Is the Supper retrospective?
- 12. Is it circumscriptive?
- 13. Is it prospective?
- 14. Is it for baptized believers walking in repentance?
- 15. Is it casual?

Short Answer (5)

- 16. What does "discerning the body" mean?
- 17. Why is examination necessary?
- 18. What is spiritual nourishment?
- 19. What error is bare memorialism?
- 20. What does the Table seal?

Applied (2)

- 21. Why is holiness necessary at the Table?
- 22. How does the Supper strengthen hope?

WEEK 40 ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 1. C | 11. Yes | 18. Feeding on Christ by faith. |
| 2. C | 12. Yes | 19. Reducing it to symbol only. |
| 3. C | 13. Yes | 20. Covenant promises of forgiveness and union. |
| 4. B | 14. Yes | 21. Because it is holy and covenantal. |
| 5. B | 15. No | 22. It anticipates Christ's return banquet. |
| 6. False | 16. Recognizing Christ and His Body (church). | |
| 7. True | 17. To approach with repentance and faith. | |
| 8. False | | |
| 9. True | | |
| 10. True | | |

WEEK 41 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

- The primary purpose of biblical discipline is:
 - Public punishment
 - Restoration of the sinner
 - Protecting leaders from criticism
 - Keeping the church comfortable
- In Matthew 18, the first step is:
 - Tell the church immediately
 - Remove the person from membership
 - Private, one-on-one confrontation
 - Report the issue to multiple friends
- In 1 Corinthians 5, "leaven" represents:
 - Growing faith
 - Spreading, unchecked sin
 - Spiritual gifts
 - Church traditions
- The most severe form of discipline described is:
 - Online exposure
 - Excommunication

- C) Loss of voting rights
 - D) Mandatory public apology
5. Discipline protects the church by:
- A) Maximizing attendance
 - B) Guarding holiness and Christ's honor
 - C) Preventing all conflict
 - D) Avoiding hard conversations

B) True / False (6–10)

- 6. Discipline is "successful" mainly when someone is expelled.
- 7. The Matthew 18 process reduces gossip and prevents reckless leadership.
- 8. "Truth without love is brutality; love without truth is sentimentality."
- 9. Most discipline cases should end at the public stage.
- 10. Ignoring open, unrepentant sin damages the church's witness.

C) Yes / No (11–15)

- 11. Is discipline presented as a tool of grace meant to rescue?
- 12. Does church membership mean "my life is none of the church's business"?
- 13. Does biblical discipline follow a step-by-step process?
- 14. Can discipline include restricting Communion in the case study scenario?
- 15. Is the goal to "win your brother" rather than "win the argument"?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

- 16. Define **Corrective Love**.
- 17. Define **Hyper-Privacy**.
- 18. Summarize the **Matthew 18 process** (all 4 steps).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

- 19. Why can discipline be the most loving action a church takes?
- 20. Why is gossip/slander a "common error" compared to Step 1?
- 21. In light of 1 Corinthians 5:11, how should the church respond to a professing believer who refuses to repent of sexual immorality?
- 22. How does discipline protect the church's witness and holiness?
- 23. What does a "Circle of Trust" look like in practice?

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. Where do you resist correction most, and why?
25. What is one concrete step you will take this week to replace venting with biblical confrontation?

WEEK 41 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. B | private and the | unrepentant, practice |
| 2. C | church has no right to | formal separation |
| 3. B | address sin. | consistent with |
| 4. B | 18. Private confrontation | discipline. |
| 5. B | → two/three witnesses | 22. It prevents sin from |
| 6. False | → tell the church → | spreading, preserves |
| 7. True | formal separation | the marks of the |
| 8. True | (treat as an | church, and guards |
| 9. False | unbeliever). | Christ's name before |
| 10. True | 19. Because it warns, | the world. |
| 11. Yes | protects, and seeks | 23. A small group of |
| 12. No | repentance and | mature believers |
| 13. Yes | restoration rather | given permission to |
| 14. Yes | than destruction. | ask hard questions, |
| 15. Yes | 20. Gossip avoids courage | and call you back when |
| 16. Loving correction | and love; Step 1 | drifting. |
| aimed at restoring | protects the person | 24. Personal reflection |
| a wandering believer | and the community by | (no single correct |
| to Christ. | addressing sin directly | answer). |
| 17. The belief that one's | and privately. | 25. Personal reflection |
| moral life is strictly | 21. The church should | (no single correct |
| | not treat them as | answer). |
| | a normal Christian | |
| | peer; it must pursue | |
| | repentance and, if | |

WEEK 42 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

1. A worldview is:
- A) A mood
- B) A framework for truth, morality, and purpose

- C) Only a religion
 - D) A political preference
2. The Biblical worldview begins with:
 - A) Human autonomy
 - B) Matter as ultimate reality
 - C) God as Creator and source of truth
 - D) Social consensus
 3. Secularism/postmodernism tends to claim truth is:
 - A) Objective and revealed by God
 - B) Subjective/evolving/socially constructed
 - C) Anchored in Scripture
 - D) Fixed by divine decree
 4. The Bible's diagnosis of humanity is:
 - A) Basically good; environment is the problem
 - B) Evolved animals with no moral accountability
 - C) Imago Dei yet fallen in sin
 - D) Morally neutral beings
 5. The Biblical story of history is:
 - A) Purposeless progress
 - B) Creation–Fall–Redemption–Restoration
 - C) Endless cycles
 - D) Purely technological evolution

B) True / False (6–10)

6. Removing God makes morality more stable and unchanging.
7. Secularism often offers “salvation” through politics, tech, or social engineering.
8. Imago Dei gives every human objective dignity.
9. Biblical hope is escapism that discourages justice now.
10. Different foundations produce different conclusions about rights and suffering.

C) Yes / No (11–15)

11. Does everyone have a worldview?
12. Is truth objective in a Biblical worldview because it is grounded in God?

13. Can pure naturalism logically ground universal human rights (as challenged in the case study)?
14. Does the Fall explain why “perfect societies” keep failing?
15. Does the lesson call believers to renew their minds and resist conformity?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

16. Define **Imago Dei**.
17. Define **Relativism**.
18. Define **Providence**.

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

19. Why does “accidental matter” struggle to justify universal human rights?
20. Explain “creating your own truth” vs “receiving revealed truth.”
21. Why does secularism tend to treat evil as mainly external?
22. How does Restoration hope empower present faithfulness?
23. Name one secular thought-pattern you should replace with Biblical truth.

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. Where are you being pressured to conform most right now?
25. What worldview-filter question will you practice for 24 hours?

WEEK 42 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 1. B | 14. Yes | become preferences, not universal moral obligations. |
| 2. C | 15. Yes | |
| 3. B | 16. Humans are made in God’s image, possessing inherent dignity and value. | 20. “Create truth” places authority in self/society; “revealed truth” submits to God’s objective Word. |
| 4. C | | |
| 5. B | 17. The belief that truth/morality shifts by preference or cultural consensus. | 21. Because it denies the sinful heart, it searches for external fixes to a spiritual internal problem. |
| 6. False | | |
| 7. True | 18. God actively governs and directs history toward His purposes. | 22. It gives a telos: history ends in renewal, so |
| 8. True | | |
| 9. False | 19. If humans are only accidents, “rights” | |
| 10. True | | |
| 11. Yes | | |
| 12. Yes | | |
| 13. No | | |

present labor for good
is not in vain.

23. Example: "My feelings
define truth" / "I am
self-made" / "Suffering

is meaningless"
(any one).

24. Personal reflection
(no single correct
answer).

25. Example: "What does
this assume about
God, man, and right/
wrong?" (or similar).

WEEK 43 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

1. "God's Two Books" refers to:
 - A) Old/New Testament
 - B) Nature and Scripture
 - C) Science and philosophy
 - D) Logic and morality
2. General revelation primarily shows:
 - A) The plan of salvation
 - B) God's power/divine nature through creation
 - C) Sacraments
 - D) Justification by faith
3. Special revelation primarily shows:
 - A) Lab-tested hypotheses
 - B) Physics mechanics only
 - C) God's will and salvation
 - D) Only moral advice
4. Scientism is:
 - A) The scientific method
 - B) The belief only science gives truth
 - C) Harmony of faith and reason
 - D) A form of prayer
5. Apparent contradictions often arise between:
 - A) Nature and Scripture themselves
 - B) Interpretations of science and interpretations of Scripture
 - C) Ethics and mathematics

D) Prayer and worship

B) True / False (6–10)

6. Belief in a Lawgiver supports expectation of laws in nature.
7. Science can answer ultimate moral questions like “Why love your neighbor?”
8. The universe’s intelligibility points beyond itself to mind-like order.
9. Faith is defined here as ignoring evidence.
10. Science asks “how,” theology asks “Who/Why.”

C) Yes / No (11–15)

11. Can true science and true faith ultimately contradict each other?
12. Is the “Conflict Thesis” presented as an error?
13. Does science have limits regarding meaning and morality?
14. Can studying nature be doxological worship?
15. Is materialism treated as an error in this lesson?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

16. Define **General Revelation**.
17. Define **Special Revelation**.
18. Define **Conflict Thesis**.

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

19. Why is “Only lab-proven claims are true” not a scientific claim?
20. Science vs scientism: what’s the difference?
21. Give one example of something science cannot answer (from the lesson).
22. How does fine-tuning point toward design in the case study?
23. According to Hebrews 1:3, who upholds the laws of nature every moment?

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. How would “thinking God’s thoughts after Him” reshape your view of science?
25. What will you observe on a “doxological walk”?

WEEK 43 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|------|---------|----------|
| 1. B | 4. B | 7. False |
| 2. B | 5. B | 8. True |
| 3. C | 6. True | 9. False |

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 10. True | 17. God's self-disclosure in Scripture revealing salvation and His will. | only science yields truth. |
| 11. No | | |
| 12. Yes | | |
| 13. Yes | 18. The claim that science and religion are inherently at war. | 21. Meaning, morality, beauty, ultimate purpose (any one). |
| 14. Yes | | |
| 15. Yes | 19. Because it is a philosophical rule, not a lab-measurable fact. | 22. Life-permitting constants suggest intentional design more than random explosion. |
| 16. God's self-disclosure in creation showing His power and divine nature. | 20. Science is a method; scientism is a worldview claiming | 23. Christ. |

WEEK 44 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

1. Theodicy is:
 - A) Denying evil
 - B) Reconciling God's goodness/power with real evil
 - C) Replacing theology with therapy
 - D) Blaming humans for all pain
2. Evil is described as:
 - A) A substance created by God
 - B) A corruption/privation of the good
 - C) An illusion
 - D) A necessary stage of progress
3. Evil entered the world through:
 - A) God's defect
 - B) Creaturely rebellion (angelic and human)
 - C) Lack of laws
 - D) Scientific ignorance
4. The greatest example of God using evil for good is:
 - A) Monarchy
 - B) Exodus
 - C) Crucifixion

- D) Pentecost
- 5. Christianity's unique comfort centers on:
 - A) Distant wisdom only
 - B) Incarnation and Cross (God with scars)
 - C) Meaninglessness
 - D) Dualism

B) True / False (6–10)

- 6. The problem of evil is only a philosophical puzzle.
- 7. The Bible legitimizes deep sorrow (Jesus wept).
- 8. God's sovereignty means God directly authors sin.
- 9. Without God, it's harder to call evil "objectively wrong."
- 10. The Cross offers moral comfort because God suffers with us.

C) Yes / No (11–15)

- 11. Is it often better to weep than lecture in tragedy?
- 12. Can God use evil for good without being the author of sin?
- 13. Does Restoration promise evil will be eradicated?
- 14. Is Dualism labeled an error?
- 15. Is Nihilism labeled an error?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

- 16. Define **Theodicy**.
- 17. Define **Dualism**.
- 18. Define **Privation** (evil as privation).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

- 19. Why can love require the possibility of rejection?
- 20. How does the Cross display both justice and mercy?
- 21. Why is a bigger view of God (Job 38–40) sometimes more helpful than a "reason"?
- 22. Why can "everything happens for a reason" be harmful in acute grief?
- 23. List two "Anchors of Truth" from the action step.

F) Reflection (24–25)

- 24. Identify one "dark chapter" and one way God used it.
- 25. Write one honest sentence of lament you could pray today.

WEEK 44 — ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. False
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. True
11. Yes
12. Yes
13. Yes
14. Yes
15. Yes
16. Explaining how God remains good and sovereign despite real evil and suffering.
17. The belief good and evil are equal forces in a 50/50 cosmic war.
18. Evil as the corruption/absence of good, not a created "thing."
19. Real relationship requires freedom; freedom includes the possibility of rejecting God's good.
20. Justice: sin is judged at the Cross; mercy: sinners are saved through Christ's sacrifice.
21. God gives Himself (His greatness and presence) more than an explanation; humility restores trust.
22. It can minimize pain and shut down lament; comfort often requires presence, not slogans.
23. Example anchors: "He is with me." / "He will restore all things." / "He is good." (any two).
24. Personal reflection (no single correct answer).
25. Personal reflection (no single correct answer).

WEEK 45 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

1. The key contrast is:
 - A) East vs West
 - B) Do vs Done
 - C) Rituals vs ethics
 - D) Tradition vs innovation
2. In the Gospel, acceptance is based on:
 - A) My effort
 - B) My sincerity
 - C) Christ's finished work
 - D) My background
3. Jesus is presented as:

- A) Only a prophet
 - B) Only a teacher
 - C) God in human flesh—the unique Mediator
 - D) A myth
4. The Resurrection is a “receipt” because it:
- A) Is a metaphor only
 - B) Verifies His claims and accepted sacrifice
 - C) Replaces doctrine
 - D) Is a private feeling
5. General Revelation explains “fragments of truth” because:
- A) They save
 - B) All people have nature and conscience
 - C) All religions are equal
 - D) Special revelation is unnecessary

B) True / False (6–10)

- 6. Pluralism says all religions lead to the same God.
- 7. Syncretism is listed as an error.
- 8. The Gospel centers on God seeking humanity.
- 9. Moralism is presented as the essence of true religion.
- 10. “Done” produces gratitude and rest, not anxious earning.

C) Yes / No (11–15)

- 11. Is the Gospel invitation for everyone?
- 12. Is exclusivity framed as accuracy rather than arrogance?
- 13. Can other religions contain moral “shadows”?
- 14. Are those fragments enough to save?
- 15. Is sincerity alone sufficient for salvation here?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

- 16. Define **Pluralism**.
- 17. Define **Syncretism**.
- 18. Define **Special Revelation** (Week 45 usage).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

19. Why does “same mountain” fail when comparing real claims?
20. How can the Gospel’s narrowness be generosity?
21. Why is telling the truth (doctor/cure analogy) not arrogance?
22. Why must the Mediator be both God and man?
23. How did Paul use “fragments of truth” in Acts 17 to point to Christ?

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. List three ways the “Done” of the Gospel gives security/rest.
25. How will you speak of Christ’s uniqueness with humility?

WEEK 45 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|---|--|
| 1. B | 16. The belief all religions are equally valid paths to the same God. | 21. If you have the only cure, warning is loving responsibility, not pride. |
| 2. C | | |
| 3. C | | |
| 4. B | 17. Mixing religions/ philosophies into a custom faith. | 22. Only one who belongs to both sides can reconcile holy God and sinful humans. |
| 5. B | | |
| 6. True | 18. God’s specific saving revelation in Christ and the Gospel (not guesswork). | 23. He starts from acknowledged truths and redirects them to the full truth of the risen Christ. |
| 7. True | | |
| 8. True | 19. Religions make incompatible claims about God, sin, salvation, and authority. | 24. Personal reflection (no single correct answer). |
| 9. False | | |
| 10. True | 20. God provided a rescue way when He owed us nothing; grace is a gift, not a wage. | 25. Personal reflection (no single correct answer). |
| 11. Yes | | |
| 12. Yes | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. No | | |
| 15. No | | |

WEEK 46 — TEST

God’s Design for Human Sexuality and the Covenant of Marriage

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

1. The lesson defines human sexuality primarily as:

- A) A private preference
 - B) A gift designed to reflect covenantal love
 - C) A purely biological appetite
 - D) A social construct only
2. The “one-flesh” union is presented as:
- A) Any consenting relationship
 - B) A temporary bond without obligation
 - C) The unique marital union of one man and one woman
 - D) A symbolic idea with no real significance
3. According to the lesson, restricting sex to marriage is meant to:
- A) Remove pleasure
 - B) Protect emotional and spiritual unity from fragmentation
 - C) Make faith “ancient”
 - D) Eliminate all temptation
4. In Ephesians 5, marriage is a “mystery” pointing to:
- A) The State and society
 - B) Christ and the Church
 - C) Economics
 - D) Personal self-expression
5. The lesson says sexual sin is also a:
- A) Minor mistake without meaning
 - B) Theological lie that distorts covenant faithfulness
 - C) Cultural norm that must be embraced
 - D) Neutral private choice

B) True / False (6–10)

- 6. Men and women are presented as equal image-bearers with complementary design.
- 7. The lesson teaches that sex is only for reproduction, not pleasure.
- 8. The Song of Solomon is used to affirm mutual, unashamed marital pleasure.
- 9. Asceticism (sex is dirty/evil) is presented as a common error.
- 10. The boundaries of sexuality are described as protective, not “killjoy.”

C) Yes / No (11–15)

- 11. Is sex described as carrying spiritual, emotional, and social weight?

12. Is marriage presented as exclusive and permanent “harbor” for intimacy?
13. Does the lesson affirm that singleness can be fully human and complete in Christ?
14. Does “love alone” replace God’s revealed definition of love in this lesson?
15. Does 1 Corinthians 6:9–11 offer hope and cleansing for those with past sexual sin?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

16. Define **Complementarity** (as used here).
17. Define **Covenantal** (as used here).
18. Define **Asceticism** (as used here).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

19. Why does the lesson claim “casual sex” can fragment the heart?
20. In the case study, why is “ancient rules” a dangerous argument if applied consistently?
21. What does it mean that sex is a “seal” of wedding vows?
22. Give one example of how media portrays sexuality “cheaply,” contrasted with covenant view.
23. What is one practical “boundary check” you could implement this week?

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. Which part of God’s design for sexuality seems most beautiful to you, and why?
25. Which part is most challenging to follow, and what support would help you?

WEEK 46 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|--|--|
| 1. B | 13. Yes | reflects God’s faithful love. |
| 2. C | 14. No | |
| 3. B | 15. Yes | 18. The belief that the body and sex are inherently dirty/evil and should be avoided even in marriage. |
| 4. B | 16. Male and female are equal in dignity yet distinct in design, meant to fit together in marriage as a complementary union. | 19. Because “one-flesh” intimacy bonds people deeply; separating it from lifelong commitment can produce emotional and spiritual disunity. |
| 5. B | | |
| 6. True | | |
| 7. False | | |
| 8. True | | |
| 9. True | 17. Sexuality is reserved for an exclusive, lifelong marriage commitment that | |
| 10. True | | |
| 11. Yes | | |
| 12. Yes | | |

20. If “ancient” rules can be discarded, then biblical standards for justice, greed, and truth could also be discarded, undermining Scripture’s authority.

21. It means sexual intimacy renews and embodies the exclusive promise of belonging to

one spouse within marriage.

22. Example: sex as entertainment/consumption without covenant; covenant view treats sex as sacred, exclusive, and vow-bound.

23. Example: accountability partner, device filter,

removing triggering content, clearer dating boundaries, or avoiding specific apps/sites.

24. Personal reflection (no single correct answer).

25. Personal reflection (no single correct answer).

WEEK 47 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

- Vocation is defined as:
 - Only church ministry
 - A calling to serve God and neighbor through daily work
 - A path to self-worth
 - A necessary evil
- The lesson teaches work existed:
 - Only after the Fall as punishment
 - Before the Fall as part of human dignity
 - Only for men
 - Only for profit
- “Sola Fide in the Marketplace” means:
 - Work saves you
 - You work to earn God’s love
 - Faith alone frees you from proving yourself through achievements
 - Career success guarantees holiness
- “Common Grace” in vocation means:
 - Only Christians benefit from work
 - God provides for the world through ordinary jobs
 - Work is meaningless compared to prayer

D) Excellence is optional

5. In Colossians 3:23–24, the “real Boss” is:

A) Your manager

B) Your customers

C) Jesus Christ (the Lord)

D) Your own ambition

B) True / False (6–10)

6. The sacred–secular divide is challenged as unbiblical in this lesson.

7. Sin makes work difficult, but work itself remains good.

8. Career-idolatry and career-despair are described as workplace poisons.

9. Excellence at work is framed as a form of witness and worship.

10. “Sloth” is justified because “only heaven matters.”

C) Yes / No (11–15)

11. Can a mundane task be offered as worship?

12. Does the lesson teach we don’t need to use work to validate our existence?

13. Does integrity matter even if dishonesty would fund a larger tithe?

14. Does Sabbath rest show trust in God more than productivity?

15. Is the primary goal of work presented as neighbor-love/service, not self-glory?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

16. Define **Sacred–Secular Divide**.

17. Define **Career-Idolatry**.

18. Define **Common Grace** (as used here).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

19. Why is work not a “curse,” even though it feels frustrating?

20. Apply Luke 16:10: why do “small details” matter to God?

21. In the case study, why doesn’t a tithe justify dishonest gain?

22. Give one example of how your job serves someone else.

23. Describe a 30-second “office dedication” prayer in your own words.

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. What is one task you often call meaningless, and who does it actually help?

25. What boundary will you set this week to resist career-idolatry or apathy?

WEEK 47 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. B | holy while ordinary | 21. God cares about truth; |
| 2. B | work is spiritually | money gained by sin |
| 3. C | insignificant. | cannot be “sanctified” |
| 4. B | 17. Making your job/ | by donating it. |
| 5. C | status the core of your | 22. Example: cleaning |
| 6. True | identity and worth. | prevents illness, |
| 7. True | 18. God’s kindness to | accounting protects |
| 8. True | all people, often | honesty, teaching |
| 9. True | delivered through | forms minds, repairs |
| 10. False | ordinary human work | keep families safe. |
| 11. Yes | and institutions. | 23. Example: “Lord, I |
| 12. Yes | 19. Work was given | offer this work to You; |
| 13. Yes | before sin; sin added | help me serve others |
| 14. Yes | “thorns,” not the | with excellence and |
| 15. Yes | goodness of work | integrity today.” |
| 16. The belief that only | itself. | 24. Personal reflection |
| church jobs are | 20. Faithfulness in | (no single correct |
| | small things reveals | answer). |
| | integrity and | 25. Personal reflection |
| | stewardship before | (no single correct |
| | God. | answer). |

WEEK 48 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

1. Death is defined as:
 - A) Annihilation of the person
 - B) Temporary separation of soul and body
 - C) Permanent separation from God for everyone
 - D) Illusion of the mind
2. The “intermediate state” is:
 - A) The final resurrection body
 - B) The time between death and final resurrection
 - C) A second chance to repent
 - D) A metaphor for grief
3. Luke 23:43 (“Today you will be with me...”) supports:

- A) Soul sleep
 - B) Immediate conscious presence
 - C) Reincarnation
 - D) Purgatory
4. The lesson rejects "soul sleep" because:
- A) It denies heaven exists
 - B) Scripture presents conscious fellowship after death
 - C) It teaches resurrection too strongly
 - D) It makes grief easier
5. "Hades" and "Paradise" are described as:
- A) The final New Earth
 - B) Intermediate holding realities (pre-final judgment)
 - C) Pure metaphors only
 - D) Identical states for everyone

B) True / False (6–10)

- 6. Humans are presented as a unified duality: body and soul/spirit.
- 7. The intermediate state is the final goal of salvation.
- 8. Paul's desire to "depart and be with Christ" implies consciousness after death.
- 9. Gnosticism (body bad, spirit good) is listed as an error.
- 10. The lesson teaches a biblical "purgatory" as cleansing fire for believers.

C) Yes / No (11–15)

- 11. Does the lesson teach believers are conscious with Christ after death?
- 12. Does it teach the body awaits future resurrection and glorification?
- 13. Does it claim there is a "second chance" after death?
- 14. Does Luke 16 suggest memory/recognition after death?
- 15. Is death described as a transition, not a termination, for believers?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

- 16. Define **Intermediate State**.
- 17. Define **Soul Sleep**.
- 18. Define **Gnosticism** (as used here).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

19. Why does the lesson call death an “unnatural tearing apart”?
20. Why would “non-existence” be less comforting than “with Christ” (per the case study)?
21. What does Revelation 6:9–10 contribute to the debate about consciousness?
22. How does the doctrine remove the “sting” of death for Christians?
23. What is meant by “the body is a seed” (cemetery exercise idea)?

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. What fear about death feels strongest to you, and how does this doctrine address it?
25. Write one sentence you could say to comfort a grieving believer using this lesson.

WEEK 48 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. B | 17. The belief that the soul becomes unconscious until the resurrection. | contradicting unconscious sleep. |
| 2. B | | |
| 3. B | | 22. It assures believers that death brings them into Christ’s presence while awaiting full resurrection. |
| 4. B | 18. The belief that the spirit is good and the body is evil, minimizing bodily resurrection and material goodness. | |
| 5. B | | |
| 6. True | | |
| 7. False | | |
| 8. True | | 23. The buried body awaits resurrection like a seed awaiting new life; the person is not “gone,” but elsewhere. |
| 9. True | 19. Because humans are meant to be integrated body-soul; death disrupts that unity due to sin. | |
| 10. False | | |
| 11. Yes | | |
| 12. Yes | | 24. Personal reflection (no single correct answer). |
| 13. No | 20. “With Christ” preserves personhood, love, and hope; “non-existence” removes relationship and meaning. | |
| 14. Yes | | |
| 15. Yes | | 25. Personal reflection (no single correct answer). |
| 16. The conscious period between a person’s death and the final bodily resurrection at Christ’s return. | 21. It portrays souls as conscious, speaking and asking, | |

WEEK 49 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

1. The Second Coming is described as:
 - A) Purely symbolic
 - B) Physical, visible, and personal
 - C) Only spiritual inside hearts
 - D) Only for a few witnesses
2. Acts 1:11 supports that Jesus will return:
 - A) In a different unknown way
 - B) In the same manner He ascended
 - C) Only as influence
 - D) Only through the church
3. Two main purposes highlighted are:
 - A) Entertainment and curiosity
 - B) Judgment and restoration
 - C) Prosperity and comfort
 - D) Philosophical inspiration
4. "Imminence" means:
 - A) The date can be calculated
 - B) It could occur at any moment
 - C) It already happened in 1914
 - D) It is irrelevant
5. 2 Peter 3:8–9 explains the "delay" as:
 - A) God forgot
 - B) God is weak
 - C) God is patient, giving time for repentance
 - D) The doctrine is false

B) True / False (6–10)

6. The lesson rejects secret/hidden return theories as error.
7. Date-setting is presented as an orthodox practice.
8. The return validates the goodness of the physical world and the body.

9. Readiness means quitting life responsibilities and waiting passively.
10. The Second Coming is called the Blessed Hope, not a fringe doctrine.

C) Yes / No (11–15)

11. Will “every eye” see Him according to the lesson?
12. Does the lesson teach no one knows the day/hour?
13. Does the “Intermediate State” end at Christ’s return (as described here)?
14. Is escapism (earth is trash, only leave it) treated as error?
15. Does readiness mean being faithful in ordinary obedience and love?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

16. Define **Imminence** (as used here).
17. Define **Date-Setting**.
18. Define **Escapism** (as used here).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

19. Why is a physical return important for Christian hope?
20. How does future judgment answer the question of injustice?
21. Why does God’s patience show love even for the “unborn” (case study angle)?
22. Describe one practical habit that cultivates readiness without paranoia.
23. Why is the church’s prayer “Come, Lord Jesus” fitting?

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. Name one comfort this doctrine gives to someone who is grieving.
25. Identify one area where you’ve become spiritually “too comfortable,” and one step to change.

WEEK 49 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|----------|----------|--|
| 1. B | 8. True | 15. Yes |
| 2. B | 9. False | 16. Christ’s return could happen at any moment, calling believers to constant readiness. |
| 3. B | 10. True | |
| 4. B | 11. Yes | |
| 5. C | 12. Yes | |
| 6. True | 13. Yes | 17. Claiming to decode or predict the exact time of Christ’s return. |
| 7. False | 14. Yes | |

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>18. Treating the Second Coming as a mere “escape” from a worthless earth rather than Christ reclaiming and restoring creation.</p> <p>19. It confirms the goodness of creation and promises bodily resurrection and real restoration, not disembodied survival.</p> | <p>20. It guarantees every wrong is addressed by perfect justice beyond failed human courts.</p> <p>21. God’s delay gives more people time to hear, repent, and be saved—including those not yet born.</p> <p>22. Example: daily repentance, faithful work, loving others, regular prayer,</p> | <p>accountability, honest stewardship.</p> <p>23. Because believers long for final justice, full restoration, and face-to-face communion with Christ.</p> <p>24. Personal reflection (no single correct answer).</p> <p>25. Personal reflection (no single correct answer).</p> |
|--|--|---|

WEEK 50 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

1. The Final Judgment is described as:
 - A) A myth for control
 - B) Christ evaluating all lives with perfect justice
 - C) Only a metaphor for guilt
 - D) Karma balancing itself automatically
2. The standard of judgment is:
 - A) Comparison to others
 - B) Cultural trends
 - C) God’s perfect holiness
 - D) Personal intention only
3. The “Bema Seat” (as framed here) concerns:
 - A) Salvation being re-decided
 - B) Rewards for believers, not salvation
 - C) Reincarnation levels
 - D) Political justice only
4. Revelation’s “books” and “Book of Life” mean:
 - A) Works save, names don’t matter
 - B) Names save, works never matter

- C) Deeds are recorded; salvation rests on the Book of Life for believers
 - D) Everyone is saved automatically
5. The lesson rejects "Second Chance" as:
- A) Orthodox
 - B) Unimportant
 - C) Error
 - D) Encouraging

B) True / False (6–10)

- 6. Final Judgment ensures no hidden crime is truly hidden.
- 7. For believers, judgment is described as vindication, not terror of condemnation.
- 8. Universalism is listed as an error.
- 9. God's justice means He enjoys being cruel.
- 10. Works "tested by fire" evaluate motives and what was done for Christ.

C) Yes / No (11–15)

- 11. Is Jesus described as the divinely appointed Judge?
- 12. Does the Cross show God as both just and loving?
- 13. Will each person give an individual account?
- 14. Is "self-judgment/karma only" treated as an error?
- 15. Does the doctrine motivate integrity in hidden choices?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

- 16. Define **Great White Throne** (as used here).
- 17. Define **Book of Life** (as used here).
- 18. Define **Universalism** (as used here).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

- 19. Why would a judge who refuses to punish murder be "not good"?
- 20. How does Romans 8:1 shape a believer's posture toward judgment?
- 21. Explain the paradox: "judged by works, saved by the Book of Life."
- 22. Give one daily example of "secret faithfulness" that matters eternally.
- 23. What does "Audience of One" mean for your ethics at work/home?

F) Reflection (24–25)

- 24. What is one corner you've been cutting, and how will you correct it this week?

25. What injustice are you tempted to avenge personally, and how will you release it to God?

WEEK 50 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. B | bringing every deed to light. | 21. Works reveal real guilt and real fruit; salvation is by grace through Christ, confirmed by the Book of Life. |
| 2. C | | |
| 3. B | 17. God's record of those who belong to Christ; believers' security rests in being written there. | 22. Example: honesty in a report, kindness unseen, resisting lust, forgiving quietly, giving generously without praise. |
| 4. C | | |
| 5. C | | |
| 6. True | | |
| 7. True | 18. The claim God will overlook sin and save everyone regardless of Christ. | |
| 8. True | | |
| 9. False | | |
| 10. True | 19. Because love without justice abandons victims and permits evil; refusing justice is moral failure. | 23. Living as if God is the true evaluator, not public approval—so integrity remains even when unseen. |
| 11. Yes | | |
| 12. Yes | | |
| 13. Yes | | |
| 14. Yes | 20. It removes condemnation for those in Christ, turning judgment into hope and vindication rather than dread. | 24. Personal reflection (no single correct answer). |
| 15. Yes | | |
| 16. The final tribunal where Christ judges with perfect justice, | | 25. Personal reflection (no single correct answer). |

WEEK 51 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

- In this lesson, Hell is defined as:
 - A temporary rehabilitation program
 - Eternal, conscious punishment and separation from God's favorable presence
 - A symbolic metaphor only
 - Immediate annihilation of the soul
- The lesson frames Hell as:
 - Proof God is indifferent to evil

- B) The “amen” to a life lived apart from God
 - C) A place where people eventually graduate to Heaven
 - D) A human invention to control behavior
3. The “infinite offense” argument says the gravity of sin is measured by:
 - A) How emotional the sinner feels
 - B) The size of the community harmed
 - C) The worth of the One sinned against
 - D) The number of sins committed
 4. “Outer darkness” highlights Hell as:
 - A) The loss of God, the source of light and joy
 - B) A physical underground location only
 - C) A harmless state of solitude
 - D) A mythological image with no meaning
 5. The lesson states that diminishing Hell also diminishes:
 - A) The importance of church buildings
 - B) The value of morality
 - C) The magnitude of the Cross
 - D) The need for human emotions

B) True / False (6–10)

6. Hell is presented as eternal and conscious, not a temporary condition.
7. Annihilationism teaches that the lost eventually stop existing.
8. The lesson claims people are in Hell because God enjoys cruelty.
9. The lesson teaches there is no exit or “promotion” from Hell after final judgment.
10. The doctrine of Hell is meant to produce arrogance toward unbelievers.

C) Yes / No (11–15)

11. Does the lesson teach that Hell is connected to human choice—rejecting God’s grace and preferring rebellion?
12. Does it say God forces people to be with Him against their will?
13. Does it present Hell as separation from all goodness because God is the source of goodness?
14. Does it treat Universalism (everyone eventually saved) as error?
15. Does it say Jesus spoke about Hell because He knew the stakes and wanted to warn?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

16. Define **Annihilationism**.
17. Define **Universalism** (as used here).
18. Define **“Outer Darkness”** (as used here).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

19. Explain, in one or two sentences, why the lesson calls Hell “the ultimate respect for human choice.”
20. Using Romans 3:10–12, how does the lesson challenge the idea of “good people” who deserve Heaven?
21. Why would forcing someone who hates God into eternal proximity to Him be “a different kind of hell” (case study logic)?
22. How should this doctrine shape your posture toward non-believers: arrogance or compassion, and why?
23. Write a short “rescue prayer” sentence for one person you know who does not know Christ.

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. What part of the doctrine feels hardest emotionally, and what part feels most morally necessary?
25. What is one practical step you can take this week to align your life with the urgency of eternity?

WEEK 51 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1. B | 12. No | eventually be saved and enter Heaven. |
| 2. B | 13. Yes | |
| 3. C | 14. Yes | 18. A biblical image emphasizing separation from God who is the source of light, joy, beauty, and love—resulting in profound loss and ruin. |
| 4. A | 15. Yes | |
| 5. C | 16. The belief that God eventually ends the existence of the lost so they stop existing rather than enduring conscious punishment. | 19. Because it is portrayed as God confirming a person’s lifelong rejection of Him—granting |
| 6. True | | |
| 7. True | | |
| 8. False | | |
| 9. True | | |
| 10. False | 17. The belief that Hell is temporary and that everyone will | |
| 11. Yes | | |

- the separation they continually chose.
20. It argues that "no one is righteous" by God's standard, so salvation cannot rest on human goodness but on grace.
21. Love does not coerce; forcing God's presence on someone who hates Him would be torment rather than loving communion.
22. Compassion, because separation from God means loss of all goodness; the doctrine should break pride and increase mercy.
23. Example: "Lord, please rescue ___; open their eyes to Your grace and draw them to Christ before it is too late."
24. Personal reflection (no single correct answer).
25. Personal reflection (no single correct answer).

WEEK 52 — TEST

A) Multiple Choice (1–5)

- The New Heavens and New Earth are described as:
 - A disembodied spiritual cloud realm forever
 - The final eternal state with God dwelling with His people in a perfected physical universe
 - A temporary phase before reincarnation
 - A symbolic idea only
- The lesson emphasizes the New Earth as:
 - Escape from matter
 - Restoration of matter and Eden fulfilled
 - Destruction of creation with no continuity
 - A private mystical state
- Romans 8 is used to describe creation as:
 - Already perfected and silent
 - Groaning, awaiting liberation
 - Unimportant to God
 - Guaranteed to be annihilated
- The "Beatific Vision" refers to:
 - Seeing your future house
 - Seeing God's face as the highest joy
 - Learning advanced science only

- D) Forgetting earth entirely
- 5. Life in the resurrected body is described as:
 - A) Ghost-like existence without touch or food
 - B) Imperishable, honorable, powerful physical life
 - C) A punishment for being human
 - D) A return to sickness and aging

B) True / False (6–10)

- 6. The main joy of the New Earth is God Himself, not material rewards alone.
- 7. The lesson teaches the universe will be totally annihilated and replaced with an unrelated new planet.
- 8. The New Earth includes real embodied life and meaningful activity.
- 9. “Self-centered heaven” (only my mansion/my hobbies) is listed as error.
- 10. The curse is described as permanently removed in the eternal state.

C) Yes / No (11–15)

- 11. Does the lesson reject the idea of eternal disembodied “ghost life”?
- 12. Does it teach continuity: renewed creation rather than total deletion?
- 13. Does Revelation 22:4 (“they will see his face”) support the Beatific Vision?
- 14. Does the lesson present eternal life as endless boredom?
- 15. Does it frame the New Earth as the “Real Story,” with present life as only the beginning?

D) Term Definitions (16–18)

- 16. Define **New Heavens and New Earth** (as used here).
- 17. Define **Beatific Vision**.
- 18. Define **Continuity** (as used here).

E) Short Applied Responses (19–23)

- 19. Why is the “New Earth” more compelling than the stereotype of “cloud-sitting”?
- 20. Explain how “no more curse” changes the meaning of work and relationships.
- 21. In the case study, how does “God as the creator of adventure and beauty” answer the claim that heaven is boring?
- 22. List five “no more” realities from Revelation 21–22 (or the lesson’s examples).
- 23. Write one sentence you can say when you feel crushed by life to practice “eternal perspective.”

F) Reflection (24–25)

24. Name one “good” thing you love now (music, food, nature). How might it function as a “sample” of future joy?
25. Looking back over Weeks 1–52, name one way your view of God’s plan has changed.

WEEK 52 — ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. B | death, and decay | unhindered by sin, |
| 2. B | removed. | fear, betrayal, or |
| 3. B | | death. |
| 4. B | 17. The supreme joy of | 21. If God invented |
| 5. B | seeing God’s face— | beauty, humor, flavor, |
| 6. True | direct, unhindered | and wonder, His |
| 7. False | fellowship with Him | presence cannot be |
| 8. True | as the soul’s highest | boring; heaven’s joy is |
| 9. True | happiness. | deeper than created |
| 10. True | 18. The New Earth is a | pleasures. |
| 11. Yes | renewed/restored | 22. Example set: no more |
| 12. Yes | version of creation | tears; no more death; |
| 13. Yes | with real connection | no more mourning; no |
| 14. No | to the current world, | more crying; no more |
| 15. Yes | not total annihilation | pain (and/or “no more |
| 16. The final eternal state | and replacement. | curse”). |
| where God dwells | 19. Because it promises | 23. Example: “This is not |
| with His redeemed | embodied life, | the end of the story— |
| in a perfected, | restored creation, | Christ is making all |
| resurrected, physical | real relationships, | things new.” |
| creation with sin, | creativity, and joy— | 24. Personal reflection |
| | without sin, death, or | (no single correct |
| | decay. | answer). |
| | 20. Work becomes | 25. Personal reflection |
| | creative joy | (no single correct |
| | without frustration; | answer). |
| | relationships become | |