CERTIFIED KINGDOM ADVISOR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://kingdomadvisor.examzify.com

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

Table of Contents

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

1. **Which of the following is not a place where wealth can transfer to?**
   - A. Heirs
   - B. Charities
   - C. Donor Advised Fund
   - D. Final expenses and taxes

2. **According to Mitch Anthony, which value proposition is most appropriate?**
   - A. Return on Relationships
   - B. Return on Investment
   - C. Return on Life
   - D. Return on Generosity

3. **Which of the following is true regarding the difference between a Christian who is a financial advisor and a Christian Financial Advisor?**
   - A. They both give financial advice equally
   - B. A Christian Financial Advisor follows secular ethics only
   - C. Christian Financial advisors integrate their faith into their practice
   - D. There is no difference

4. **Which statement describes the final step in moving toward maximized giving?**
   - A. Spiritual Understanding and Commitment
   - B. Kingdom Vision
   - C. Financial House in Order
   - D. Giving Relationships

5. **Which option lists traps to avoid in decision-making?**
   - A. Binary Trap
   - B. Intuitive Trap
   - C. Emotional Trap
   - D. All of the above

6. When following the fundamental money management principles, what is the expected outcome?

A. Confidence in financial decisions

B. Increased debt

C. Market volatility

D. Indecision

7. Which principle should be emphasized in client meetings to align discussions with stewardship?

A. Communicate and discuss the implications that God Owns it All

B. Lead and frame the discussion around a stewardship mentality

C. Apply the 5 Uses of money in client discussions

D. Ensure all clients are maximizing their giving

8. Which of the following is NOT one of the principles in ministering to Spiritual Growth clients?

A. Guide clients toward mentoring and discipling newer Christians

B. Guide clients toward sound teaching and doctrine

C. Guide clients toward fellowship and community with other believers

D. Guide clients toward sharing and generosity

9. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Disciple-Making Advisor model?

A. Leadership Role

B. Counselor Role

C. Stewardship Role

D. Advisor Role

10. Which life event would typically necessitate considering life insurance?

A. Getting Married

B. First Child Starting College

C. Having Children

D. Buying a Home

Answers

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. C

Explanations

1. Which of the following is not a place where wealth can transfer to?

A. Heirs

B. Charities

C. Donor Advised Fund

D. Final expenses and taxes

When planning wealth transfer, think about the final recipients of assets. Heirs are direct recipients of an estate. Charities are intended beneficiaries when gifts or bequests are made. Final expenses and taxes are payments the estate must settle before any remaining assets are distributed. A Donor Advised Fund, on the other hand, is a charitable giving vehicle used to manage and grant money to various charities. The funds placed into a DAF don't stay there as the end recipient; they're held for the donor's future grant recommendations and then distributed to other charities. Because the DAF is a conduit rather than the ultimate recipient of the wealth, it's not considered a place the wealth transfers to in the sense of a final beneficiary.

2. According to Mitch Anthony, which value proposition is most appropriate?

A. Return on Relationships

B. Return on Investment

C. Return on Life

D. Return on Generosity

The main idea being tested is how Mitch Anthony frames the value an advisor provides to clients. He emphasizes measuring success by how planning improves a client's life, not just by how portfolios perform. Return on Life captures this broader impact—it's about the overall quality of life clients experience as a result of guidance, including time, relationships, health, and life satisfaction. Return on Life is the best fit because it explicitly centers life outcomes as the measure of value, aligning financial advice with what clients ultimately want—meaningful experiences and less stress, rather than just more dollars. The other options miss this holistic focus: Return on Investments concentrates on financial returns alone; Return on Relationships highlights a component of service but doesn't define the overall value proposition; Return on Generosity isn't the framework Mitch Anthony uses for evaluating client value.

3. Which of the following is true regarding the difference between a Christian who is a financial advisor and a Christian Financial Advisor?

A. They both give financial advice equally

B. A Christian Financial Advisor follows secular ethics only

C. Christian Financial advisors integrate their faith into their practice

D. There is no difference

The main idea tested is how faith shapes professional practice. A Christian Financial Advisor intentionally integrates Christian beliefs into their work, letting those values guide how they advise, what they consider in investments, and how they interact with clients. This means decisions are filtered through principles like stewardship of resources, honesty, and consideration of how finances align with personal and community values. That's why this option is the best: it captures the idea of faith being actively woven into the practice, not just labeling the advisor as Christian. It reflects the purposeful integration of beliefs into financial planning, ethics, and client relationships. The other statements don't fit as well. Merely saying they both give financial advice equally ignores the faith-informed approach; stating that a Christian Financial Advisor follows secular ethics only presumes faith isn't guiding the practice, which contradicts the definition of a faith-integrated advisor; and claiming there is no difference overlooks how faith can influence choices, guidance, and priorities in financial planning.

4. Which statement describes the final step in moving toward maximized giving?

A. Spiritual Understanding and Commitment

B. Kingdom Vision

C. Financial House in Order

D. Giving Relationships

Maximized giving grows when generosity becomes a relational practice you actively sustain. After you've established your inner motivation and purpose, and put your finances in order to support giving, the lasting, scalable impact comes from the relationships you build around generosity. Giving relationships create trust and accountability, connect you to a network of needs and opportunities, and enable collaborative giving that multiplies impact beyond what you could do alone. They provide feedback, stewardship structures, and mentorship that help you choose wisely and steward resources well over time. Without these connections, generosity can be episodic; with them, it becomes consistent, strategic, and deeply aligned with your mission. The other elements lay the groundwork, but it is through giving relationships that your generosity remains sustainable and transformative.

5. Which option lists traps to avoid in decision-making?

A. Binary Trap

B. Intuitive Trap

C. Emotional Trap

D. All of the above

In decision-making, you have to guard against several different traps that can bias the outcome. The Binary Trap shows up when you force a choice between two options and miss other viable alternatives or nuances. The Intuitive Trap occurs when you rely too much on a gut feeling without verifying it with data or analysis. The Emotional Trap happens when emotions—like fear, anger, or desire—drive the judgment, skewing how you assess risks and rewards. Each of these traps targets a different part of the thinking process, so focusing on only one misses the others. That's why the best choice is the one that accounts for all of them—recognizing that decision-making can be derailed by binary thinking, unchecked intuition, and emotional influence. To avoid these, use a structured approach: broaden options beyond two, gather relevant evidence, check assumptions, and pause to assess any emotional influences before committing to a choice.

6. When following the fundamental money management principles, what is the expected outcome?

A. Confidence in financial decisions

B. Increased debt

C. Market volatility

D. Indecision

Following fundamental money management principles builds confidence in your financial decisions. When you budget and track income and expenses, you gain a clear picture of where your money goes and what you can realistically afford. Building an emergency fund and paying yourself first create a safety net and predictable cash flow, which reduces uncertainty about how you'll handle emergencies or future goals. Regularly reviewing your progress shows that your plan is working, reinforcing trust in the choices you make about everyday spending, debt, and saving for the future. These practices promote intentional, informed decisions rather than reactive or impulsive ones. Increased debt, market volatility, or indecision aren't outcomes of following prudent money management; they reflect habits or external factors that the fundamentals are designed to help you navigate or mitigate.

7. Which principle should be emphasized in client meetings to align discussions with stewardship?

A. Communicate and discuss the implications that God Owns it All

B. Lead and frame the discussion around a stewardship mentality

C. Apply the 5 Uses of money in client discussions

D. Ensure all clients are maximizing their giving

Emphasize that God owns it all. This truth sets the framework for every financial conversation: you're a steward, not the owner, and all resources belong to Him. When meetings begin from this ownership premise, decisions about budgeting, debt, saving, and giving are guided by His purposes and biblical priorities rather than personal preferences or market trends. It keeps discussions anchored in what honors God, enables generosity, and ensures prudent management under His authority. Tools like framing discussions around stewardship or using specific money-use models are helpful, but they rely on the foundational belief that ownership rests with God. Pushing for maximum giving can be important, yet it must fit within the steward's responsibilities and God-centered goals, which this ownership emphasis naturally preserves.

8. Which of the following is NOT one of the principles in ministering to Spiritual Growth clients?

A. Guide clients toward mentoring and discipling newer Christians

B. Guide clients toward sound teaching and doctrine

C. Guide clients toward fellowship and community with other believers

D. Guide clients toward sharing and generosity

In ministering to Spiritual Growth clients, the emphasis is on actions that directly develop an individual's growth in understanding, belief, and practice. Guiding a client toward mentoring and discipling newer Christians provides a concrete pathway for passing on faith, modeling discipleship, and creating accountability. Guiding toward sound teaching and doctrine ensures the person builds a solid, biblically grounded framework for beliefs and decisions. Guiding toward sharing and generosity puts growth into action, showing maturity through how one steward's resources and blesses others. Fellowship and community with other believers, while vitally important to a believer's overall life and growth, is more about the relational environment you participate in rather than a discrete growth practice you actively guide a client to pursue as part of their personal development plan. It tends to arise as a context that supports growth rather than being a direct principle you implement with a client, which is why it isn't listed as one of the core guiding principles in this framework.

9. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Disciple-Making Advisor model?

A. Leadership Role

B. Counselor Role

C. Stewardship Role

D. Advisor Role

The Disciple-Making Advisor model centers on three core ways a guide helps others grow: leading by example and vision, stewarding people and resources for God's purposes, and offering godly advice to steer decisions and growth. The Counselor Role isn't part of this structure because the model is about directing, enabling, and advising in disciple-making, not providing personal counseling or therapeutic support. Counseling addresses individual emotional or mental health needs, which sits outside the scope of the Disciple-Making Advisor framework. In practice, a Disciple-Making Advisor may recognize counseling needs and refer to a professional, but that role isn't defined as a component of the model.

10. Which life event would typically necessitate considering life insurance?

A. Getting Married

B. First Child Starting College

C. Having Children

D. Buying a Home

Life insurance is about replacing the income that a family relies on. When you have children, there are ongoing financial responsibilities—housing, food, clothing, healthcare, and especially education costs—that your family would need to cover if you were no longer there. A life insurance policy helps ensure your spouse and kids can maintain their standard of living and meet these future costs, even if you die prematurely. This makes having children the clearest trigger to consider life insurance, because dependents are now relying on your earnings for years to come. Getting married or buying a home can lead to planning, and a newborn or a college-bound child signals rising expenses, but the immediate, concrete need is strongest when there are children who depend on you.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://kingdomadvisor.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!