

# Chapell and Meeks Licensure and Ordination Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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# 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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- 1. According to Scripture, what happens to the mind of a person who is set on the flesh?**
  - A. It becomes enlightened**
  - B. It is hostile to God**
  - C. It leads to salvation**
  - D. It achieves knowledge**
  
- 2. Which major event is marked by the year 586 BC?**
  - A. The construction of the first Temple**
  - B. The exile of Judah by Babylon**
  - C. The reign of Solomon**
  - D. The division of the kingdom**
  
- 3. What stance did the Auburn Affirmation take regarding scriptural inerrancy?**
  - A. Affirmed its validity**
  - B. Discussed it extensively**
  - C. Plainly denied it**
  - D. Advocated for its interpretation**
  
- 4. What does Romans 7:3 imply about remarriage after the death of a spouse?**
  - A. It is considered adultery**
  - B. It is permitted only with specific guidelines**
  - C. It is free from legal restrictions**
  - D. It is discouraged by church teachings**
  
- 5. Which notable proclamation is associated with the return from exile?**
  - A. Proclamation of David**
  - B. Proclamation of Solomon**
  - C. Proclamation of Cyrus**
  - D. Proclamation of Nebuchadnezzar**

**6. What condition describes the state of sin and its consequence according to biblical teaching?**

- A. Separation from God**
- B. Immortality**
- C. Wealth and prosperity**
- D. Physical health**

**7. What is the biblical consequence of Adam's transgression in the Covenant of Works?**

- A. Immediate restoration to life**
- B. Universal salvation for all mankind**
- C. Experiencing misery, physical and spiritual death**
- D. No consequences are stated**

**8. What was a notable characteristic of the New School in Presbyterian thought?**

- A. Emphasis on rationality over spirituality**
- B. Promotion of Ecumenical partnerships**
- C. Tendency to lean towards pro-slavery**
- D. Strict adherence to traditional doctrines**

**9. Where was Paul when he and Silas were imprisoned?**

- A. Philippi**
- B. Thessalonica**
- C. Corinth**
- D. Ephesus**

**10. What concept does Galatians 3:13 address regarding the law?**

- A. The law is a blessing to those who follow it**
- B. The law is a guide for righteous living**
- C. The law brings a curse and requires faith**
- D. The law must be fulfilled through works**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. According to Scripture, what happens to the mind of a person who is set on the flesh?**

- A. It becomes enlightened**
- B. It is hostile to God**
- C. It leads to salvation**
- D. It achieves knowledge**

When Scripture refers to a mind that is set on the flesh, it indicates a mindset that is oriented towards worldly desires, physical gratifications, and sinful inclinations. This perspective is often contrasted with a mindset focused on spiritual matters and alignment with God's will. A mind that is set on the flesh is described as being hostile to God, meaning it does not submit to God's law and is fundamentally opposed to His purposes. This hostility reflects the spiritual conflict between the flesh and the Spirit, emphasizing how an individual immersed in earthly concerns becomes disconnected from the divine influence and understanding needed for a life aligned with God's intentions. In this context, the other choices do not align with the scriptural teachings about the effects of focusing on the flesh. Enlightenment is associated with spiritual awakening and understanding, salvation pertains to the experience of redemption through a relationship with God, and achieving knowledge often implies an understanding rooted in a divine perspective. However, a flesh-oriented mindset lacks this alignment, resulting in enmity toward God rather than a relationship characterized by peace and acceptance of God's authority.

**2. Which major event is marked by the year 586 BC?**

- A. The construction of the first Temple**
- B. The exile of Judah by Babylon**
- C. The reign of Solomon**
- D. The division of the kingdom**

The year 586 BC is significant in biblical history because it marks the exile of Judah by Babylon. This event followed the siege of Jerusalem, during which the city was conquered, the Temple was destroyed, and many inhabitants were taken captive to Babylon. This exile was a pivotal moment for the Jewish people, as it represented not only the loss of their homeland but also a profound spiritual and cultural shift. The Babylonian exile led to a period of reflection and eventual development of new religious practices, as well as significant theological developments within Judaism. It is often regarded as a time when the concept of covenant, identity, and community was solidified in the face of displacement. While the other options reference important events in biblical history—the construction of the first Temple occurred earlier in the 10th century BC, Solomon's reign also predates this event, and the division of the kingdom into Israel and Judah occurred around 931 BC—they do not pertain specifically to the critical event of the exile in 586 BC.

**3. What stance did the Auburn Affirmation take regarding scriptural inerrancy?**

- A. Affirmed its validity**
- B. Discussed it extensively**
- C. Plainly denied it**
- D. Advocated for its interpretation**

The Auburn Affirmation took a clear stance by plainly denying the concept of scriptural inerrancy. This statement emerged in the early 20th century as a response to more conservative positions within the establishment of the Presbyterian Church, particularly in light of modernist interpretations of Scripture. The affirmation emphasized the importance of recognizing the historical and cultural contexts of biblical texts rather than asserting that these texts contain no errors or inconsistencies. By doing so, the Auburn Affirmation opened the door for a more nuanced understanding of Scripture, allowing believers to engage with the text critically and meaningfully without feeling compelled to defend an absolute inerrancy that they believed could be unsubstantiated.

**4. What does Romans 7:3 imply about remarriage after the death of a spouse?**

- A. It is considered adultery**
- B. It is permitted only with specific guidelines**
- C. It is free from legal restrictions**
- D. It is discouraged by church teachings**

The reference in Romans 7:3 discusses the nature of marriage and the law as it relates to death. The verse states that a woman is bound by law to her husband as long as he lives, but if her husband dies, she is released from that law and is free to remarry without being labeled an adulteress. This implies that remarriage after the death of a spouse is not only permissible but also free from legal restrictions typically associated with marital law. The context of the passage suggests that death dissolves the marriage covenant, allowing a surviving spouse to remarry without the repercussions of breaking any marital vows or laws. Thus, it establishes a clear understanding that, following the death of a partner, there are no legal or moral stumbling blocks to subsequent marriages, making this interpretation valid and aligning with early Christian teachings on the subject.

**5. Which notable proclamation is associated with the return from exile?**

- A. Proclamation of David**
- B. Proclamation of Solomon**
- C. Proclamation of Cyrus**
- D. Proclamation of Nebuchadnezzar**

The Proclamation of Cyrus is significant in biblical history as it marks the return of the Jewish people from Babylonian exile. Cyrus the Great, the Persian king, issued this decree around 539 B.C., allowing Jewish exiles to return to their homeland and rebuild the Temple in Jerusalem. This proclamation is crucial because it fulfilled the prophecy found in the Hebrew Scriptures regarding the return and restoration of God's people after their period of captivity. It signifies a pivotal moment in Jewish history, illustrating themes of redemption, divine faithfulness, and the restoration of worship. The other proclamations—those of David, Solomon, and Nebuchadnezzar—do not specifically relate to the return from exile. David and Solomon's proclamations are tied more to the establishment and glory of the Israelite monarchy, while Nebuchadnezzar's actions were primarily involved in the exile itself, as he was the king who conquered Jerusalem and took the Israelites captive. Thus, the Proclamation of Cyrus stands out as the definitive proclamation associated with the return from exile.

**6. What condition describes the state of sin and its consequence according to biblical teaching?**

- A. Separation from God**
- B. Immortality**
- C. Wealth and prosperity**
- D. Physical health**

The condition that describes the state of sin and its consequence according to biblical teaching is separation from God. Biblical texts emphasize that sin creates a divide between humanity and God, fundamentally altering the intended relationship. This separation is seen throughout scripture, notably in passages that reflect on the consequences of disobedience and moral failure, emphasizing that sin not only affects one's spiritual standing but also impacts the individual's overall relationship with God. The notion of separation from God conveys a deeper spiritual truth, highlighting the alienation caused by sin and the resulting need for reconciliation, which is central to the message of redemption offered through Jesus Christ. The other options do not align with the biblical understanding of sin's consequences. Immortality is a concept related to eternal life rather than the fallout of sin; wealth and prosperity often reflect earthly success rather than spiritual conditions; and physical health, while significant, does not directly relate to the spiritual state caused by sin.

## 7. What is the biblical consequence of Adam's transgression in the Covenant of Works?

- A. Immediate restoration to life**
- B. Universal salvation for all mankind**
- C. Experiencing misery, physical and spiritual death**
- D. No consequences are stated**

Adam's transgression in the Covenant of Works is critically important in understanding human sin and the need for redemption in Christian theology. When Adam disobeyed God's command, the consequences were profound and multifaceted. Experiencing misery, as well as physical and spiritual death, represents the traditional understanding of the Fall's impact on humanity. The notion of experiencing misery reflects the immediate change in the relationship between humanity and God, as sin entered the world and disrupted the original harmony. This disruption brought about not only a sense of guilt and shame but also resulted in a life filled with turmoil and suffering. Physical death came as a direct consequence of sin, which ultimately results in human mortality. Spiritual death indicates the separation from God that results from sin—a state where individuals are alienated from the source of life and ultimately face judgment. This depth of consequence highlights the seriousness of disobedience within the context of the Covenant of Works and sets the stage for the need for divine redemption through Jesus Christ. Other options do not align with the biblical narrative regarding Adam's disobedience. For instance, immediate restoration to life, universal salvation for all mankind, and the absence of consequences are contrary to the theological interpretations derived from scripture regarding the Fall. The Church traditionally understands

## 8. What was a notable characteristic of the New School in Presbyterian thought?

- A. Emphasis on rationality over spirituality**
- B. Promotion of Ecumenical partnerships**
- C. Tendency to lean towards pro-slavery**
- D. Strict adherence to traditional doctrines**

The New School in Presbyterian thought is characterized by its promotion of ecumenical partnerships. During the 19th century, particularly in the context of social reform and revival movements, the New School sought to find common ground with other Christian denominations. This openness to collaboration across different denominations was in contrast to the New School's earlier counterparts who emphasized strict doctrinal adherence. The emphasis on ecumenical partnerships also reflects a broader movement within Christianity during this period aimed at unity among believers in response to the social issues of the time, such as slavery, education, and moral reform. The New School engaged with these issues not only through its theology but also by working alongside other faith communities to address common social concerns, fostering a spirit of cooperation rather than division. In distinguishing the New School from other Presbyterian groups, it is clear that its focus was less about rigid doctrinal boundaries and more about reaching out and building relationships across different Christian traditions. This characteristic helped shape its identity within the larger context of American Protestantism during its time.

## 9. Where was Paul when he and Silas were imprisoned?

- A. Philippi**
- B. Thessalonica**
- C. Corinth**
- D. Ephesus**

Paul and Silas were imprisoned in Philippi, as described in the Book of Acts, particularly in Acts 16:22-24. This narrative illustrates how they were falsely accused and beaten, resulting in their imprisonment in the inner cell of the jail, where they continued to worship and pray. The context of their imprisonment in Philippi highlights the civil and cultural opposition they faced while spreading the Gospel in that region, making it a significant event in their missionary journey. The other locations—Thessalonica, Corinth, and Ephesus—are mentioned elsewhere in the New Testament, but they did not feature the specific scenario of Paul and Silas's imprisonment. Thessalonica was a city where Paul preached successfully but later faced opposition. Corinth was another key location for Paul, where he established a church and later wrote letters. Ephesus was important for Paul's ministry and community building, but none of these cities are tied to the incident of imprisonment alongside Silas, making Philippi the clear and correct answer.

## 10. What concept does Galatians 3:13 address regarding the law?

- A. The law is a blessing to those who follow it**
- B. The law is a guide for righteous living**
- C. The law brings a curse and requires faith**
- D. The law must be fulfilled through works**

Galatians 3:13 speaks to the idea that the law inherently carries a curse due to the inability of humankind to fully meet its demands. In this passage, Paul discusses how Christ redeemed believers from the curse of the law by becoming a curse for them. This reflects the notion that while the law requires perfect adherence, humanity's inability to fulfill this requirement results in condemnation. The correct interpretation emphasizes the need for faith in Christ as the means of overcoming the curse that the law brings. Thus, believers are no longer bound by the law in a way that leads to curse; rather, their faith in Jesus Christ provides the grace necessary for salvation and righteousness. This contrasts with contrasting perspectives that suggest the law serves as merely a guide or that it can be fulfilled through human efforts.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://chapellmeeksordination.examzify.com>**

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

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