

Chapell and Meeks Licensure and Ordination Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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

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- 1. Which chapter in Matthew contains the invitation "Take my yoke"?**
 - A. Matthew 9**
 - B. Matthew 10**
 - C. Matthew 11**
 - D. Matthew 12**

- 2. What major theological perspective did Charles Hodge represent?**
 - A. Evangelicalism**
 - B. Reformed Presbyterianism**
 - C. Liberal Theology**
 - D. Methodist beliefs**

- 3. Which group of people signed the Auburn Affirmation?**
 - A. Catholic bishops**
 - B. Presbyterian pastors and elders**
 - C. Lutheran theologians**
 - D. Baptist deacons**

- 4. Who argued that the papacy should not hold supreme authority due to the potential for error?**
 - A. Martin Luther**
 - B. William of Ockham**
 - C. John Calvin**
 - D. Charles Finney**

- 5. What is the meaning of adoption in Christian doctrine?**
 - A. A legal status before God**
 - B. A process of spiritual rebirth**
 - C. A new title of Christian privilege**
 - D. A gracious act of becoming God's children**

- 6. What aspect of scripture did Modernism critically challenge?**
- A. Its infallibility**
 - B. Its historical accuracy**
 - C. Its interpretative methods**
 - D. Its moral teachings**
- 7. What is the significance of the "remnant" in Zephaniah's prophecy?**
- A. Destruction of all people**
 - B. The promise of total restoration**
 - C. A faithful group that will be saved**
 - D. The end of corrupt leadership**
- 8. What does 1 Peter 2 refer to believers as?**
- A. Architects of faith**
 - B. Living stones**
 - C. Sowers of truth**
 - D. Disciples of hope**
- 9. What is the primary purpose of the book of Luke?**
- A. To communicate laws of the early church**
 - B. To provide a carefully investigated account of Jesus' life and mission**
 - C. To critique the actions of religious leaders**
 - D. To document Jesus' miracles exclusively**
- 10. What unique evangelistic method did D.L. Moody incorporate during his preaching tours?**
- A. Altar calls**
 - B. House-to-house canvassing**
 - C. Semi-annual conferences**
 - D. Use of modern technology**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which chapter in Matthew contains the invitation "Take my yoke"?

- A. Matthew 9**
- B. Matthew 10**
- C. Matthew 11**
- D. Matthew 12**

The invitation "Take my yoke" is found in Matthew 11, where Jesus calls individuals to come to Him for rest. In this chapter, Jesus extends an invitation to those who are weary and burdened, emphasizing His gentleness and the lightness of the burden He offers compared to the heavy yoke of religious law. This message highlights the compassionate nature of Jesus and His desire for people to find solace and support in Him. In contrast, the other chapters do not contain this particular invitation. Matthew 9 discusses Jesus' miracles and calls, including the calling of Matthew, while Matthew 10 contains instructions to the twelve disciples as they are sent out on their mission. Matthew 12 focuses on Jesus' authority over the Sabbath and confrontations with religious leaders. Therefore, the specific message of taking on Jesus' yoke is unique to Chapter 11, aligning closely with His teachings about rest and discipleship.

2. What major theological perspective did Charles Hodge represent?

- A. Evangelicalism**
- B. Reformed Presbyterianism**
- C. Liberal Theology**
- D. Methodist beliefs**

Charles Hodge is primarily associated with Reformed Presbyterianism, a theological perspective that emphasizes the sovereignty of God, the authority of Scripture, and the centrality of Christ's work in salvation. Hodge was a prominent theologian in the 19th century, known for his role at Princeton Theological Seminary, where he taught systematic theology. His writings and teachings contributed significantly to the development and articulation of Reformed doctrines, including the ideas of predestination and covenant theology, both fundamental to Reformed thought. Reformed Presbyterianism is characterized by its adherence to the Westminster Confession of Faith, and Hodge was instrumental in defending and promoting these theological tenets against various challenges, including those from liberal theology and other movements that emerged during his time. His works focused on grounding Christian belief in the truths of Scripture, making significant contributions to the modern understanding of Reformed theology in the American context.

3. Which group of people signed the Auburn Affirmation?

- A. Catholic bishops
- B. Presbyterian pastors and elders**
- C. Lutheran theologians
- D. Baptist deacons

The Auburn Affirmation was signed by a group of Presbyterian pastors and elders in 1924. This document was significant because it emerged as a response to the growing fundamentalist movement within the Presbyterian Church in the United States. The authors of the affirmation asserted their belief in the integrity of the church's tradition and the importance of theological diversity within the faith community. They emphasized the need for freedom of thought, indicating their opposition to any rigid imposition of doctrine that limited interpretation of scriptures. This context highlights both the historical significance of the affirmation and the role of Presbyterian leaders in shaping the discussion around modernism and biblical interpretation during that period. In contrast, the other groups listed—Catholic bishops, Lutheran theologians, and Baptist deacons—do not have any historical connection to the Auburn Affirmation, as it is specifically tied to the Presbyterian tradition and its internal debates during the early 20th century.

4. Who argued that the papacy should not hold supreme authority due to the potential for error?

- A. Martin Luther
- B. William of Ockham**
- C. John Calvin
- D. Charles Finney

William of Ockham argued that the papacy should not hold supreme authority due to the potential for error. Ockham, a medieval scholar and Franciscan friar, is well-known for his philosophical principle known as Occam's razor, which advocates for simplicity in explanations and theories. He applied this principle to the authority of the Church, suggesting that relying on the papacy as the ultimate authority could lead to errors, particularly when it comes to the interpretation of Scripture and doctrine. Ockham emphasized the importance of individual reasoning and the potential for human fallibility, which were radical ideas at a time when the Church's authority was largely unchallenged. The other figures listed had different perspectives. Martin Luther, for example, critiqued the Church's practices and doctrines, particularly the sale of indulgences, but did not focus on the theme of papal error in the same analytical manner as Ockham. John Calvin offered reformative theological insights and established a distinct form of governance within the Church, but he accepted a certain level of church authority. Charles Finney, as a proponent of revivalism in the 19th century, emphasized individual conversion and the immediacy of personal faith rather than engaging in theological critiques regarding papal

5. What is the meaning of adoption in Christian doctrine?

- A. A legal status before God
- B. A process of spiritual rebirth
- C. A new title of Christian privilege
- D. A gracious act of becoming God's children**

In Christian doctrine, adoption refers to the gracious act by which God brings believers into His family, granting them the status of His children. This concept is rooted in the New Testament, particularly in passages like Romans 8:15 and Galatians 4:4-7, which emphasize that through faith in Jesus Christ, individuals are not only forgiven and redeemed but also welcomed into a new familial relationship with God. This act of divine adoption signifies both intimacy and belonging, as believers are now recognized as heirs in God's kingdom. While the other options touch on related themes—like legal status and spiritual rebirth—they do not fully encapsulate the richness of the concept of adoption. Adoption is fundamentally about the relational aspect of believers becoming part of God's family, highlighting His grace and love, rather than just a legal or procedural status. Thus, the correct choice underscores the profound transformation and identity shift experienced by believers as they enter into this loving relationship with God.

6. What aspect of scripture did Modernism critically challenge?

- A. Its infallibility**
- B. Its historical accuracy
- C. Its interpretative methods
- D. Its moral teachings

Modernism critically challenged the infallibility of scripture, which refers to the belief that the Bible is without error in its teachings and assertions. This movement arose in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and sought to reconcile traditional religious beliefs with modern scientific understanding and historical criticism. Modernists often questioned the traditional views of scripture's divine inspiration and authority, positing that human elements and cultural contexts significantly influenced the texts. By challenging the idea of infallibility, Modernism opened conversations around the reliability of scripture in light of historical and archaeological findings, as well as contemporary philosophical thought. This perspective also paved the way for discussions about how scripture should be read and understood in a modern context, but at its core, the challenge was primarily about the claim that the Bible is without error in every aspect. This sets it apart from other options that focus on specific teachings, historical details, or methods of interpretation, which while significant, were informed by the more foundational question of the scripture's inherent reliability and divine authority.

7. What is the significance of the "remnant" in Zephaniah's prophecy?

- A. Destruction of all people**
- B. The promise of total restoration**
- C. A faithful group that will be saved**
- D. The end of corrupt leadership**

The significance of the "remnant" in Zephaniah's prophecy relates to the concept of a faithful group that will be saved. Throughout the prophetic literature in the Bible, including Zephaniah, the idea of a remnant serves to highlight God's faithfulness to His people, even amidst judgment and destruction. This remnant represents a faithful portion of the community who maintain their commitment to God and His ways, often in the face of widespread disobedience and corruption. Zephaniah's message underscores that, despite God's impending judgment on the nation due to their sins, He will preserve a group that remains loyal and faithful. This remnant is significant as it reflects hope and restoration, suggesting that from what seems like complete despair, God can still bring about salvation. They embody God's promise that He will not completely abandon His people but will instead safeguard those who are faithful to Him. This theme resonates throughout prophetic scriptures, emphasizing that a remnant is crucial for future restoration and continuance of God's covenant promises.

8. What does 1 Peter 2 refer to believers as?

- A. Architects of faith**
- B. Living stones**
- C. Sowers of truth**
- D. Disciples of hope**

In 1 Peter 2, believers are referred to as "living stones." This imagery conveys a powerful message about the nature of the community of believers, illustrating how they are built together as a spiritual house. The "living stones" metaphor reflects the idea that each believer plays a vital role in the body of Christ, contributing to the overall structure and purpose of the church. Jesus Christ is described as the cornerstone, establishing a foundation for faith and community. This designation as "living stones" emphasizes that believers are not just passive recipients of faith, but active participants in God's redemptive work. It highlights both their vitality in faith and their collective identity, as they form a temple where spiritual sacrifices are offered to God. The concept asserts that believers are dynamic and integral to God's plan, reinforcing their importance in the spiritual community and the mission of the church.

9. What is the primary purpose of the book of Luke?

- A. To communicate laws of the early church
- B. To provide a carefully investigated account of Jesus' life and mission**
- C. To critique the actions of religious leaders
- D. To document Jesus' miracles exclusively

The primary purpose of the book of Luke is to provide a carefully investigated account of Jesus' life and mission. Luke, as a physician and a companion of the Apostle Paul, undertook a thorough investigation into the events surrounding Jesus' life. He emphasizes the historical context and seeks to present an orderly account so that readers may understand the certainty of the teachings they have received about Jesus. This objective is evident in Luke's prologue, where he explicitly states his intent to write an accurate narrative based on the testimony of those who were eyewitnesses and servants of the Word. This approach allows Luke to highlight not only the significant events of Jesus' ministry—including his teachings, parables, and interactions with different groups—but also the broader impact of Jesus' message and mission on society. While the other options mention elements related to Luke, such as critiques of religious leaders or a focus on miracles, they do not encompass the complete purpose of the book, which is to serve as a comprehensive account of who Jesus is and what He accomplished during His time on Earth.

10. What unique evangelistic method did D.L. Moody incorporate during his preaching tours?

- A. Altar calls
- B. House-to-house canvassing**
- C. Semi-annual conferences
- D. Use of modern technology

D.L. Moody is known for his innovative approach to evangelism, and one of the distinctive methods he employed was house-to-house canvassing. This involved personally visiting individuals in their homes to share the Gospel and invite them to church services or meetings. This method allowed Moody to establish a personal connection with people and address their spiritual needs directly, making the message of Christianity more relatable and accessible. Moody's emphasis on personal evangelism through direct engagement laid the groundwork for modern approaches to outreach and demonstrated the importance of building relationships in ministry. While practices such as altar calls and the use of new technologies played roles in evangelistic efforts, the unique aspect of Moody's approach was his proactive strategy of reaching out to individuals within their own communities and inviting them into a dialog about faith.

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://chapellmeeksordination.examzify.com>

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

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