

Christian and Missionary Alliance (C&MA) Ordination Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What aspect of God is represented in the phrase "I and the Father are one"?**
 - A. His Omnipresence**
 - B. His Personal Nature**
 - C. His Sovereignty**
 - D. His Omniscience**
- 2. What is the goal of living as instruments of righteousness, according to Romans 6?**
 - A. To achieve public recognition**
 - B. To counter opposition**
 - C. To comply with societal expectations**
 - D. To fulfill God's purpose and please Him**
- 3. According to Galatians 3, what is the relationship between Israel and the Church?**
 - A. They are entirely separate entities**
 - B. Spiritual descendants of Abraham**
 - C. They have no connection**
 - D. The Church replaces Israel**
- 4. In the context of sanctification, what does the term "crisis" refer to?**
 - A. A significant event in one's spiritual journey**
 - B. A moment of doubt in faith**
 - C. A specific prayer for healing**
 - D. A period of sinfulness**
- 5. What scriptural reference emphasizes the necessity of being born again for salvation?**
 - A. Titus 3**
 - B. John 3**
 - C. Romans 4**
 - D. 1 Peter 1**

- 6. What is an appropriate behavior for a pastor regarding church authority?**
- A. Disregard authority in all situations**
 - B. Always conform to the decisions of leaders**
 - C. Support the authority but challenge as necessary**
 - D. Consider authority only when convenient**
- 7. What should a pastor do when seeking a candidacy in another church?**
- A. Post on social media about the intent**
 - B. Let the superintendent know of their intent**
 - C. Inform the current congregation first**
 - D. Wait for the opportunity to arise**
- 8. What are the three main tribulation positions?**
- A. Pre-Trib, Mid-Trib, Post-Trib**
 - B. Pre-Trib, Post-Trib, Eternal Tribulation**
 - C. Post-Trib, Amillennial, Premillennial**
 - D. Mid-Trib, Amillennial, Post-Trib**
- 9. What is the recommended procedure for counseling with individuals of the opposite sex?**
- A. Meet without any precautions**
 - B. Involve another party after an initial meeting**
 - C. Limit counseling to emails**
 - D. Provide services exclusively online**
- 10. What is described as the biblical doctrine of heaven?**
- A. It is a state of mind**
 - B. It consists of multiple realms according to different beliefs**
 - C. It is a physical place with many rooms in the Father's house**
 - D. It is only accessible to a select few**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. What aspect of God is represented in the phrase "I and the Father are one"?

A. His Omnipresence

B. His Personal Nature

C. His Sovereignty

D. His Omniscience

The phrase "I and the Father are one" reflects the personal nature of God, particularly in the context of the relationship between Jesus and the Father in the Christian faith. This statement emphasizes the unity and intimate connection between Jesus and God the Father, illustrating that there is a personal relationship that transcends mere authority or power. In Christianity, this statement is foundational for understanding the concept of the Trinity, where each person of the Godhead—Father, Son, and Holy Spirit—is distinct yet fully unified in essence and purpose. The emphasis on personal nature invites believers to engage with God in a relational manner, recognizing Him not just as a distant deity but as a loving and approachable presence. Other choices relate to God's attributes in different ways: omnipresence focuses on God's ability to be present everywhere, sovereignty pertains to His supreme authority and control over all creation, while omniscience refers to His all-knowing nature. While these attributes are certainly true of God, they do not encapsulate the relational and intimate aspect that "I and the Father are one" conveys. The emphasis in this phrase is specifically on the connection and unity that reflects the personal nature of God, making it the most appropriate choice.

2. What is the goal of living as instruments of righteousness, according to Romans 6?

A. To achieve public recognition

B. To counter opposition

C. To comply with societal expectations

D. To fulfill God's purpose and please Him

Living as instruments of righteousness, as discussed in Romans 6, emphasizes the transformation that believers undergo through faith in Christ. The focus is on using one's life in a way that aligns with God's will and honors Him. This choice reflects the essence of what it means to live out one's faith, which is to serve God and fulfill His purpose for our lives. Romans 6 portrays the believer as having a new identity in Christ, emphasizing the importance of presenting oneself to God as an instrument for righteousness. This means actively choosing to embody love, grace, and holiness, thus reflecting God's character and intentions in the world. The other choices do not capture the essence of what it means to live righteously in the context of Romans 6. Achieving public recognition, countering opposition, or complying with societal norms are not aligned with the fundamental call to live for God's glory and to seek His approval above all else. The focus remains on a relationship with God, aiming to reflect His righteousness through one's actions and life choices.

3. According to Galatians 3, what is the relationship between Israel and the Church?

- A. They are entirely separate entities**
- B. Spiritual descendants of Abraham**
- C. They have no connection**
- D. The Church replaces Israel**

The correct understanding of the relationship between Israel and the Church according to Galatians 3 is that they are spiritual descendants of Abraham. In Galatians 3:7, the Apostle Paul emphasizes that those who have faith, whether they are of Jewish or Gentile background, are considered the offspring of Abraham. This establishes a strong link between believers in Christ, both from the nation of Israel and from the broader inclusion of Gentiles into the faith community. This perspective highlights the continuity of God's promises and His covenant with Abraham, showing that through faith in Jesus Christ, all believers become partakers of the blessings originally promised to Abraham and his descendants. It underscores the theological principle that faith, rather than ethnic lineage or adherence to the law, is what defines membership in the people of God. The other interpretations suggest a disconnection or a replacement theology that does not fully reflect the intent of the passage. For instance, viewing Israel and the Church as entirely separate entities or without any connection undermines the unity that Paul describes in the New Testament. Similarly, the idea that the Church replaces Israel neglects the significance of Israel's historical and covenantal role in God's plan for salvation. The understanding of both entities as spiritual descendants of Abraham encapsulates the essence of

4. In the context of sanctification, what does the term "crisis" refer to?

- A. A significant event in one's spiritual journey**
- B. A moment of doubt in faith**
- C. A specific prayer for healing**
- D. A period of sinfulness**

In the context of sanctification, the term "crisis" refers to a significant event in one's spiritual journey. This concept is rooted in the understanding that many believers experience pivotal moments in their lives that lead to a profound change in their relationship with God and their approach to sanctification. Such moments often involve decisive experiences of surrender, cleansing, or empowerment by the Holy Spirit, marking a turning point in the believer's spiritual maturation and pushing them towards a deeper commitment to holiness and discipleship. This perspective aligns with the understanding that sanctification is not merely a gradual process but can also involve transformative experiences that dramatically reshape one's spiritual life. Recognizing these "crisis" moments can be crucial for believers as they navigate the complexities of faith and strive for a closer relationship with God.

5. What scriptural reference emphasizes the necessity of being born again for salvation?

- A. Titus 3**
- B. John 3**
- C. Romans 4**
- D. 1 Peter 1**

The reference that emphasizes the necessity of being born again for salvation is found in John 3. In this chapter, Jesus has a profound conversation with Nicodemus, a Pharisee, where He introduces the concept of being "born again." This dialogue highlights the spiritual transformation that must occur within an individual to partake in God's kingdom. Jesus clearly states, "Unless one is born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," which underscores that spiritual rebirth is a prerequisite for salvation. This foundational idea of regeneration is central to Christian theology and reflects the transformative power of the Holy Spirit in an individual's life, making this scriptural passage pivotal in understanding the nature of salvation. While other options may address aspects of salvation and spiritual life, they do not specifically articulate the necessity of being "born again" as directly as John 3 does. For example, Titus 3 discusses regeneration and renewal through the Holy Spirit but does not frame it around the concept of being born again. Similarly, Romans 4 discusses justification by faith, and 1 Peter 1 emphasizes being born of imperishable seed but does not present the same clear imperative that Jesus does in His conversation with Nicodemus. Therefore, John 3 serves as the essential reference for understanding the necessity

6. What is an appropriate behavior for a pastor regarding church authority?

- A. Disregard authority in all situations**
- B. Always conform to the decisions of leaders**
- C. Support the authority but challenge as necessary**
- D. Consider authority only when convenient**

Supporting church authority while being willing to challenge it when necessary reflects a balanced and healthy approach to leadership within a church setting. This behavior acknowledges the importance of authority in maintaining order and unity in the church, while also recognizing that leaders are fallible and can make mistakes. A pastor's role includes guiding the congregation and fostering an environment where open dialogue and constructive criticism are encouraged. This means that while pastors should respect the decisions of church leaders and align their support behind the overall mission and vision of the church, they also have a responsibility to voice concerns or question decisions when they believe it serves the best interests of the congregation or aligns more closely with scriptural principles. Such a balance promotes a culture of accountability and transparency, which is essential for healthy church governance. In contrast, disregarding authority entirely, always conforming without question, or only considering authority when it's convenient can lead to dysfunction and a lack of growth within the church. Each of these alternative behaviors presents risks that can undermine the church's mission and internal relationships.

7. What should a pastor do when seeking a candidacy in another church?

- A. Post on social media about the intent**
- B. Let the superintendent know of their intent**
- C. Inform the current congregation first**
- D. Wait for the opportunity to arise**

When a pastor is seeking candidacy in another church, it is important for them to communicate their intentions transparently. Informing the superintendent about their intent helps maintain accountability and fosters a spirit of openness and honesty within the church community. The superintendent plays a vital role in the church's governance and support system and is often responsible for providing oversight and pastoral care to local pastors. By informing the superintendent, the pastor not only respects the established protocols within the church structure but also allows for guidance and conversation that may be beneficial during the transition process. This action aligns with best practices for church leadership, as it helps ensure that all parties involved are aware and can manage the transition in a way that minimizes disruption to the congregation and honors the calling of the pastor.

8. What are the three main tribulation positions?

- A. Pre-Trib, Mid-Trib, Post-Trib**
- B. Pre-Trib, Post-Trib, Eternal Tribulation**
- C. Post-Trib, Amillennial, Premillennial**
- D. Mid-Trib, Amillennial, Post-Trib**

The three main tribulation positions identified within eschatological studies—particularly relating to Christian theology regarding the end times—are Pre-Tribulation, Mid-Tribulation, and Post-Tribulation. The Pre-Tribulation view posits that believers will be taken up or "raptured" before a period of great tribulation occurs on Earth, thus being spared from the associated suffering. This position emphasizes the imminent return of Christ and the idea that the Church will not endure the trials of the tribulation. The Mid-Tribulation perspective suggests that the rapture occurs in the middle of the tribulation period. According to this view, believers will experience the first half of tribulation, which is often seen as a time of increasing trouble and distress before being taken to safety. The Post-Tribulation view, on the other hand, holds that Christians will go through the entire tribulation period and will be raptured only at its conclusion. This perspective emphasizes endurance through suffering as part of the Christian experience and teaches that believers will face trials similar to those described in scripture before being gathered to Christ. In contrast, the other options introduce terms and theories—like "Eternal Tribulation," "Amillennial," and "Premillennial

9. What is the recommended procedure for counseling with individuals of the opposite sex?

- A. Meet without any precautions**
- B. Involve another party after an initial meeting**
- C. Limit counseling to emails**
- D. Provide services exclusively online**

The recommended procedure for counseling with individuals of the opposite sex emphasizes the importance of accountability and transparency, which is why involving another party after an initial meeting is the best approach. This practice helps create a safe and respectful environment and protects both the counselor and the counselee from any potential misunderstandings or accusations. Having another individual present offers a layer of support and accountability, fostering a professional atmosphere. This approach also aligns well with the ethical standards that many counseling and ministry professions uphold, prioritizing the integrity of interactions. Other options, such as meeting without precautions or limiting counseling to email, do not adequately address the need for safety and professionalism in these sensitive interactions. Exclusively providing services online could limit personal connection and may not be suitable for all types of counseling situations, which often benefit from face-to-face engagement. Involving another party creates a balance between accessibility and accountability.

10. What is described as the biblical doctrine of heaven?

- A. It is a state of mind**
- B. It consists of multiple realms according to different beliefs**
- C. It is a physical place with many rooms in the Father's house**
- D. It is only accessible to a select few**

The biblical doctrine of heaven is best understood as a physical place, often described in Scripture as the "Father's house" with many rooms. This concept draws from passages such as John 14:2, where Jesus comforts His disciples by stating that in His Father's house, there are many rooms, indicating a tangible location prepared for believers. This reinforces the idea that heaven is not merely an abstract state of mind but a literal, physical realm where God resides and where believers will dwell with Him for eternity. In addition to this, the description of heaven as a physical place underscores the Christian hope of resurrection and eternal life, affirming the belief that there is a future reality beyond this life where believers will experience fullness of joy and communion with God. This contrasts with the notion of heaven being merely a state of mind or an abstract concept, which lacks the concrete assurance offered in Scripture. The other ideas, such as multiple realms representing diverse beliefs or limited accessibility, do not align with the biblical portrayal of heaven as a unified, accessible abode for all who believe in Christ.