

MISSIONARY EVANGELIST PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 statement best captures Bible-based disciple-making in a missionary context?**
 - A. Proclaim the gospel and then mentor new believers through intentional relationships, teaching obedience, reproducing leaders, and multiplying churches.
 - B. Focus solely on building new churches without training.
 - C. Discipling is optional after conversion.
 - D. Keeping new believers isolated from leadership development.

- 2. Which verse is cited to support that Christians should follow the churches of God which are in Christ Jesus?**
 - A. Romans 8:28
 - B. 1 Thessalonians 2:14
 - C. John 3:16
 - D. Hebrews 11:6

- 3. Anna's daughters are modeled after which biblical figure?**
 - A. Anna the prophetess
 - B. Deborah
 - C. Esther
 - D. Miriam

- 4. What is the Discovery Bible Study (DBS) approach?**
 - A. A top-down sermon series delivered by one leader.
 - B. A program of monthly miracle evangelism events.
 - C. A simple, participatory method where groups read a text, answer questions, and apply it to life.
 - D. A method that focuses on theological debate without application.

- 5. Who is the General Supervisor of COGIC?**
 - A. Donna Reed
 - B. Barbara McCoo Lewis
 - C. Rosa Lee
 - D. Jane Collins

6. Mother Lewis's favorite scripture?

- A. John 3:16
- B. Psalm 23:1
- C. Philippians 4:13
- D. Romans 8:28

7. Can Christians have assurance of salvation?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Only pastors
- D. Not addressed

8. Which verse states repentance leads to sins being blotted out?

- A. Repent therefore, and turn again, that your sins may be blotted out (Acts 3:19).
- B. For by grace you have been saved through faith (Ephesians 2:8).
- C. If you confess with your mouth that Jesus is Lord and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved (Romans 10:9).
- D. Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins (Acts 2:38).

9. How do you identify and recruit indigenous leaders to continue the work?

- A. Observe faithful local believers, assess character and gifts, build leadership pipelines, mentor, provide training, and empower local ownership through clear succession plans.
- B. Import leaders from outside and replace locals.
- C. Wait for leaders to appear spontaneously without assessment.
- D. Delegate all leadership to short-term interns.

10. Which is NOT described as an ordinance?

- A. Anointing with oil
- B. Baptism
- C. Holy Communion
- D. Feet Washing

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best captures Bible-based disciple-making in a missionary context?

- A. Proclaim the gospel and then mentor new believers through intentional relationships, teaching obedience, reproducing leaders, and multiplying churches.**
- B. Focus solely on building new churches without training.
- C. Discipling is optional after conversion.
- D. Keeping new believers isolated from leadership development.

Discipleship in missions is a process that starts with sharing the gospel and then continues through intentional, relationship-based training that leads believers to obey Jesus, develop as leaders, and multiply churches. The biblical pattern is clear: the commissioning to go and make disciples (Matthew 28:19-20) involves not just conversion but a lifelong process of teaching people to observe all that Jesus commanded. This means mentors invest time, model obedience, and equip new believers to guide others, so they in turn can lead and plant more churches. When you see discipleship defined this way—proclaiming the gospel plus structured relational mentoring that reproduces leaders and multiplies churches—it aligns most closely with how the Bible describes mission and growth. Focusing only on church planting without training misses the ongoing development of believers; treating discipling as optional undermines the explicit mandate; and isolating new believers from leadership development prevents the healthy expansion of the movement.

2. Which verse is cited to support that Christians should follow the churches of God which are in Christ Jesus?

- A. Romans 8:28
- B. 1 Thessalonians 2:14**
- C. John 3:16
- D. Hebrews 11:6

Christians are encouraged to model themselves after churches of God that belong to Him and are in Christ Jesus. In the Thessalonian letter, Paul points to the churches of God in Christ Jesus that are in Judea as the example for the Thessalonians to imitate, especially in the face of suffering for the gospel. This shows that the invitation is to pattern life and church practice after spiritually authentic, Christ-centered assemblies that endure for righteousness. The emphasis is on the churches' identity in God and in Christ, not just any group labeled a church. So this verse provides a direct biblical basis for following such Christ-centered churches. The other verses address different themes: one speaks of God working all things for good for those who love Him, another proclaims salvation through belief in Jesus, and another highlights faith as essential to pleasing God. They don't directly address imitating or following Christ-centered churches as a practice.

3. Anna's daughters are modeled after which biblical figure?

A. Anna the prophetess

B. Deborah

C. Esther

D. Miriam

The main idea here is recognizing a biblical example of faithful witness and prayer that the phrase "Anna's daughters" is meant to emulate. Anna the prophetess is described in Luke as a devoted widow who spent her days in the temple, fasting and praying. She also responds with proclamation, recognizing and telling others about the Messiah when she sees Jesus as a baby. That combination of steadfast devotion to God and bold testimony about Jesus makes her a clear model for how followers—especially women in ministry contexts—are encouraged to live: prayerful, observant, and ready to share the good news. Other well-known biblical women have strong and important roles, but in this context they reflect different emphases. Deborah is celebrated as a judge and leader in crisis; Esther demonstrates courage within a royal setting to save her people; Miriam is a prophetess and singer who leads in worship. While these are valuable models, Anna is specifically highlighted for the pattern of lifelong prayer, faithfulness, and immediate witness to Jesus, which is the fit for daughters patterned after her in this context.

4. What is the Discovery Bible Study (DBS) approach?

A. A top-down sermon series delivered by one leader.

B. A program of monthly miracle evangelism events.

C. A simple, participatory method where groups read a text, answer questions, and apply it to life.

D. A method that focuses on theological debate without application.

DBS is a simple, participatory Bible study where a small group reads a passage, answers straightforward questions about what it says and what it means, and then discusses how to apply it to daily life. The key is letting the text speak through group discussion, with everyone contributing and decisions focused on practical obedience and life change. This structure—read, discuss, and apply—emphasizes ownership of the learning and is easy to reproduce in new groups, which is why it's widely used in mission-driven settings and church-planting contexts. It isn't about a single leader delivering a sermon, nor about hosting only events, nor about debating theology without taking action. Instead, it centers on shared discovery and actionable takeaways, often encouraging participants to identify who they will tell or share with as part of multiplication.

5. Who is the General Supervisor of COGIC?

A. Donna Reed

B. Barbara McCoo Lewis

C. Rosa Lee

D. Jane Collins

In this denomination, the General Supervisor is a top officer who oversees the women's ministry and related organizational activities, providing leadership and direction across the church's departments. Barbara McCoo Lewis is the individual identified as holding that position, making her the correct choice. The other names are not associated with the General Supervisor role in COGIC's leadership.

6. Mother Lewis's favorite scripture?

- A. John 3:16
- B. Psalm 23:1
- C. Philippians 4:13**
- D. Romans 8:28

This line centers on finding strength in Christ to face whatever comes your way. It conveys a personal source of power beyond one's own ability, which makes it a natural favorite for someone who leans on faith for resilience in every situation. Philippians 4:13—"I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me"—highlights that empowerment comes from Christ Himself, not from personal effort or external circumstances. That focus on divine strengthening in all circumstances is why this verse is the most fitting choice for a favorite scripture. The other verses offer important truths—God's love and salvation, guidance as a shepherd, and the promise that God works all things for good—but they don't center the idea of personal empowerment through Christ in the same direct way.

7. Can Christians have assurance of salvation?

- A. Yes**
- B. No
- C. Only pastors
- D. Not addressed

The idea being tested is whether a Christian can have confident, personal assurance that they are saved. The best choice is Yes because Scripture presents assurance as a normal part of the believer's life, grounded not in feelings or performance but in God's promises and Christ's finished work. Jesus promises eternal life to those who believe, so faith in Him brings a present, enduring certainty. The Holy Spirit also testifies with our spirit that we are children of God, giving internal confirmation of our adoption. Scripture directly states that you may know you have eternal life, and it speaks of God's plan and Christ's work as securing that destiny, meaning nothing can undo what He has accomplished. Because assurance comes from God's character and promises, it is available to all who trust in Christ, not just pastors. Options suggesting it's not addressed or limited to certain people or that Christians cannot have assurance don't fit with these biblical truths.

8. Which verse states repentance leads to sins being blotted out?

- A. Repent therefore, and turn again, that your sins may be blotted out (Acts 3:19).**
- B. For by grace you have been saved through faith (Ephesians 2:8).
- C. If you confess with your mouth that Jesus is Lord and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved (Romans 10:9).
- D. Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the forgiveness of your sins (Acts 2:38).

The main idea this question tests is that repentance is linked to the forgiveness of sins, specifically the removal or blotting out of sins. Acts 3:19 states this connection explicitly: "Repent, therefore, and turn to God so that your sins may be blotted out." Here, repentance is presented as the decisive step that leads to forgiveness—the sins being erased from the record. In context, this verse is part of the early gospel message that calls people to turn away from sin and turn toward God, with repentance as the trigger for experiencing God's forgiveness. The phrase "blotted out" conveys the idea of sins being wiped clean. The other verses mention salvation, belief, confession, and baptism as related elements of the broader salvation experience, but they do not express the same direct cause-and-effect statement about repentance leading to sins being blotted out. That explicit link is unique to this verse, making it the best fit for the question.

9. How do you identify and recruit indigenous leaders to continue the work?

- A. Observe faithful local believers, assess character and gifts, build leadership pipelines, mentor, provide training, and empower local ownership through clear succession plans.
- B. Import leaders from outside and replace locals.
- C. Wait for leaders to appear spontaneously without assessment.
- D. Delegate all leadership to short-term interns.

The main idea is to grow leadership from within the community by identifying those who already demonstrate faithfulness and gifts, then developing them for ongoing stewardship. Start by observing faithful local believers and assessing their character and gifts—traits like integrity, teachability, reliability, and a capacity to guide others or teach the Bible. Then create a clear pathway for growth: establish leadership pipelines, provide practical training, and offer ongoing mentorship so they can gain experience and confidence in leading others. Empower local ownership by making succession plans explicit, so the work can continue smoothly as leadership transitions occur. This approach builds sustainability, credibility, and cultural relevance, and reduces reliance on outsiders. By contrast, importing leaders from outside erodes local ownership; waiting for leaders to appear without any assessment helps nothing move forward; and entrusting leadership to short-term interns rarely yields durable, long-term continuity.

10. Which is NOT described as an ordinance?

- A. Anointing with oil
- B. Baptism
- C. Holy Communion
- D. Feet Washing

Ordinances are acts Christ commanded the church to observe as outward expressions of faith. The clearest examples are baptism and the Lord's Supper, which Jesus outlined in Scripture as ongoing practices for believers to participate in together. Feet washing is described in John 13 as Jesus modeling humility and service, and many churches treat it as an ordinance they observe to follow His example. Anointing with oil, however, is a biblical practice used for healing, blessing, or consecration in various contexts, but it is not presented in the New Testament as a church ordinance to be publicly observed as a standard rite. It appears in healing prayers and ceremonial uses more as a symbolic act rather than a commanded church ordinance. So, the act not described as an ordinance is anointing with oil.

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://missionaryevangelist.examzify.com>

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

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