

# Mississippi Assemblies of God Synopsis Certified Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

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

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Copyright</b> .....             | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Table of Contents</b> .....     | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Introduction</b> .....          | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>How to Use This Guide</b> ..... | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Questions</b> .....             | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>Answers</b> .....               | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>Explanations</b> .....          | <b>10</b> |
| <b>Next Steps</b> .....            | <b>16</b> |

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the Virgin Birth?**
  - A. The Birth Of Jesus Christ Brought About By God's Creative Act Through The Holy Spirit So That Mary Became His Mother Without Having A Human Father.**
  - B. Mary Conceived Jesus Through Natural Means.**
  - C. Jesus Was Born To A Human Father And Mother.**
  - D. Jesus Did Not Have A Human Mother.**
  
- 2. Describe the local church governance structure in the AG.**
  - A. Local church autonomy under pastoral leadership, within oversight of the district and General Council**
  - B. Centralized control by the General Council only**
  - C. Local churches operate independently with no oversight**
  - D. A single authority church council governs all churches**
  
- 3. Which belief is stated about resurrection in the doctrine?**
  - A. Christians have the hope of resurrection with Christ on the last day**
  - B. Resurrection applies only to the dead in Old Testament times**
  - C. Resurrection occurs only as a spiritual renewal in this life**
  - D. There is no future resurrection for believers**
  
- 4. Pentecost is described as**
  - A. The fiftieth day after Passover, when the Holy Spirit was poured out on 120 believers.**
  - B. The day Jesus rose from the dead.**
  - C. A harvest festival unrelated to the Spirit.**
  - D. The day the Holy Spirit was poured out on the disciples.**
  
- 5. Which set of verses is cited to support the doctrine of the Trinity?**
  - A. Matthew 28:9; Luke 3:22; 2 Corinthians 13:14**
  - B. John 14:6; Colossians 1:15; Hebrews 1:3**
  - C. Genesis 1:1; John 3:16; Romans 8:28**
  - D. Isaiah 9:6; Psalm 23; Matthew 5**

- 6. What does the doctrine of the Trinity affirm about God?**
- A. God exists in three persons—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit**
  - B. God is a single person manifested in three modes**
  - C. There are three separate gods**
  - D. Only the Father is God**
- 7. General council membership and governance principles**
- A. Consists of all ordained and licensed ministers holding a current fellowship certificate and churches holding a Certificate of Affiliation issued by the General Council of the AG**
  - B. Consists of only ordained ministers.**
  - C. Consists of churches with no affiliation.**
  - D. Consists of lay leaders without credentials.**
- 8. Which statement best describes the resurrection?**
- A. A symbolic spiritual resurrection of Jesus**
  - B. The bodily rising of Jesus from the dead, on the third day**
  - C. Jesus' resurrection is not part of Christian faith**
  - D. The resurrection refers only to believers' spiritual renewal**
- 9. What does water baptism symbolize?**
- A. Cleansing from sin alone**
  - B. Membership in the local church**
  - C. The believer's identification with Christ's death, burial, and resurrection**
  - D. A mere public declaration**
- 10. What is the significance of the Lord's Supper for church unity?**
- A. It is optional for unity.**
  - B. It has no relation to atonement.**
  - C. It honors Christ's atonement and reminds believers of their communion with the body of Christ.**
  - D. It is a mere symbol with no impact on unity.**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

## 1. What is the Virgin Birth?

- A. The Birth Of Jesus Christ Brought About By God's Creative Act Through The Holy Spirit So That Mary Became His Mother Without Having A Human Father.**
- B. Mary Conceived Jesus Through Natural Means.**
- C. Jesus Was Born To A Human Father And Mother.**
- D. Jesus Did Not Have A Human Mother.**

The Virgin Birth is the belief that Jesus was conceived by the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary, meaning there was no human father involved. This view highlights God's direct, miraculous act in bringing Jesus into the world while affirming Mary as his mother. The best choice states that Jesus came into existence through God's creative act via the Holy Spirit, with Mary as his mother and no human father. That aligns with the biblical account and the doctrinal understanding of Jesus' divine origin while keeping Mary as his mother. The other statements imply natural conception, a human father, or no human mother, which do not fit this belief.

## 2. Describe the local church governance structure in the AG.

- A. Local church autonomy under pastoral leadership, within oversight of the district and General Council**
- B. Centralized control by the General Council only**
- C. Local churches operate independently with no oversight**
- D. A single authority church council governs all churches**

Local church governance in the Assemblies of God rests on local church autonomy under pastoral leadership, with accountability to broader structures. The pastor provides spiritual direction and leads the church, while a locally elected church board or council handles practical governance—finances, property, and major decisions. Even with this local self-government, the church remains connected to the wider fellowship through oversight from the district council and the General Council. The district offers support, resources, and governance checks, while the General Council maintains doctrinal standards, credentials, and unity across the denomination. This combination allows a church to lead its own affairs while staying aligned with shared beliefs and practices. Centralized control by the General Council would undermine local autonomy, and saying local churches operate with no oversight ignores the accountability structures. A single authority church council governing all churches would eliminate local and district input, contradicting the system of local initiative balanced with broader accountability.

### 3. Which belief is stated about resurrection in the doctrine?

- A. Christians have the hope of resurrection with Christ on the last day**
- B. Resurrection applies only to the dead in Old Testament times**
- C. Resurrection occurs only as a spiritual renewal in this life**
- D. There is no future resurrection for believers**

The key idea tested here is the future, bodily resurrection tied to Christ's return. In this doctrine, believers have a hopeful, bodily resurrection at the last day, sharing in Christ's victory and receiving immortal bodies. That's why the statement about Christians having the hope of resurrection with Christ on the last day is the best fit: it accurately reflects the timing (the last day) and the nature (bodily resurrection) of the promise. This isn't limited to Old Testament times, nor is resurrection portrayed as only a present spiritual renewal; the future resurrection for believers is a central part of the teaching.

### 4. Pentecost is described as

- A. The fiftieth day after Passover, when the Holy Spirit was poured out on 120 believers.**
- B. The day Jesus rose from the dead.**
- C. A harvest festival unrelated to the Spirit.**
- D. The day the Holy Spirit was poured out on the disciples.**

Pentecost is about the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on Jesus' followers, marking the moment when they were empowered for witness and mission. In the biblical account, this happened on the day of Pentecost, which is the fiftieth day after Passover in the Jewish calendar, and the Spirit descended on the believers gathered together, often described as about 120 people. This event is the defining moment of Pentecost in Christian faith—the Spirit's pouring out enables bold preaching, miraculous signs, and the beginning of the church's mission to the world. It's not the day Jesus rose from the dead (that's the Resurrection), and it isn't described as a harvest festival unrelated to the Spirit. While the presence of the 120 believers is part of the scene, the essential description is the Holy Spirit being poured out on the disciples.

**5. Which set of verses is cited to support the doctrine of the Trinity?**

**A. Matthew 28:9; Luke 3:22; 2 Corinthians 13:14**

**B. John 14:6; Colossians 1:15; Hebrews 1:3**

**C. Genesis 1:1; John 3:16; Romans 8:28**

**D. Isaiah 9:6; Psalm 23; Matthew 5**

The test is about how Scripture presents the Trinity—the one God who exists as three distinct persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The set of verses shown here best captures that idea by naming all three persons together in relation to God’s work and to believers. Matthew’s baptismal formula instructs to baptize in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, linking the three as the divine authorities believers are to acknowledge in one name. Luke’s account of Jesus’ baptism shows the Father speaking from heaven, the Son being baptized, and the Spirit descending—three persons present in the same event. And the closing blessing in 2 Corinthians 13:14 names Jesus, God the Father, and the Spirit together, underscoring their distinct personal roles within one Godhead. Taken together, these passages illustrate the pattern the doctrine of the Trinity relies on: one God expressed in three persons who act together in salvation history and in the life of the church. Other sets don’t present that threefold pattern as clearly, focusing more on individual persons or on topics like creation or prophecy rather than the triune relationship.

**6. What does the doctrine of the Trinity affirm about God?**

**A. God exists in three persons—the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit**

**B. God is a single person manifested in three modes**

**C. There are three separate gods**

**D. Only the Father is God**

This item tests the doctrine of the Trinity: God exists in three persons—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit—who are coequal, coeternal, and of one divine essence. Each person is fully God, yet they are distinct within the Godhead, so God is one in essence but three in person. That understanding allows us to relate to God as Father, worship Christ as God incarnate, and experience the Holy Spirit’s presence and work, without multiplying God into multiple gods. The alternate views don’t fit: treating God as one person appearing in three modes is modalism, which collapses the distinct persons into one mode of existence. Thinking there are three separate gods crosses into polytheism, undermining the biblical claim of the one true God. Saying only the Father is God ignores the Scriptural witness to the full fellowship of Father, Son, and Spirit.

## 7. General council membership and governance principles

- A. Consists of all ordained and licensed ministers holding a current fellowship certificate and churches holding a Certificate of Affiliation issued by the General Council of the AG**
- B. Consists of only ordained ministers.**
- C. Consists of churches with no affiliation.**
- D. Consists of lay leaders without credentials.**

The general council's membership brings together two key groups: credentialed ministers and affiliated churches. Ministers must hold a current fellowship certificate, and churches must possess a Certificate of Affiliation issued by the General Council of the Assemblies of God. This dual membership structure ensures both clergy leadership and church accountability are represented under the same governing body, providing standard governance, oversight, and uniform alignment with the denomination's missions and policies. Choices that omit either credentialed ministers or affiliated churches don't fit this governance model, and relying on lay leaders without credentials would lack the recognized ministry authority and institutional connection that the council requires.

## 8. Which statement best describes the resurrection?

- A. A symbolic spiritual resurrection of Jesus**
- B. The bodily rising of Jesus from the dead, on the third day**
- C. Jesus' resurrection is not part of Christian faith**
- D. The resurrection refers only to believers' spiritual renewal**

The resurrection is the bodily rising of Jesus from the dead on the third day. In Christian faith, this means Jesus truly came back to life in a physical body, not merely as a symbol or spiritual presence. The gospel accounts describe an empty tomb and post-resurrection appearances, underscoring that the body Jesus had after crucifixion was transformed but still real. This event confirms Jesus' divine identity, validates his atoning work on the cross, and provides believers with the confidence of eternal life. The idea of a symbolic or purely spiritual resurrection reduces this central event to metaphor, which isn't what the tradition anchors in Jesus' physical rising. Believers' own spiritual renewal happens, but that is distinct from the historical bodily resurrection of Jesus. The claim that resurrection isn't part of Christian faith is simply inaccurate, since the bodily resurrection is a foundational element of Christian doctrine. The option that resurrection refers only to believers' spiritual renewal misses the specific, historical event celebrated as Jesus' triumph over death.

## 9. What does water baptism symbolize?

- A. Cleansing from sin alone
- B. Membership in the local church
- C. The believer's identification with Christ's death, burial, and resurrection**
- D. A mere public declaration

Water baptism primarily communicates the believer's identification with Christ's death, burial, and resurrection. Immersion under the water pictures dying with Christ and being buried; rising out of the water pictorially represents being raised with him to new life. It's an outward sign of an inward reality—the believer's union with Jesus and entry into his body. While baptism is a public expression of faith, its deepest meaning is this identification with Christ's death, burial, and resurrection, rather than just cleansing from sin, church membership, or a simple declaration.

## 10. What is the significance of the Lord's Supper for church unity?

- A. It is optional for unity.
- B. It has no relation to atonement.
- C. It honors Christ's atonement and reminds believers of their communion with the body of Christ.**
- D. It is a mere symbol with no impact on unity.

The significance of the Lord's Supper for church unity lies in its twofold purpose: it honors Christ's atonement and it continually reminds believers that they are part of one Body. By sharing the bread and the cup, the church publicly acknowledges that Christ's sacrificial death reconciles humanity to God and makes possible a new fellowship among all who trust him. That shared act binds believers together across backgrounds and divides, because everyone who belongs to Christ participates in the same sign of grace. It calls for humility, self-examination, and reconciliation, fostering a spirit of love and mutual dependence that strengthens unity rather than fragments it. In this sense, the Lord's Supper is not merely a memory or a ritual; it is a living proclamation of the church's oneness in Christ, built on the reality of his atonement and expressed through communal participation in his body.

## 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://msassembliesofgodsynopsis.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE