



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle or fill in the best answer.**

1. *True or False.* The ground of evangelism and church growth is the risen and living Lord Jesus Christ, and the authority he has given us to represent him and his Kingdom in the world.
  
2. Which of the following are true regarding the Father's intention in exalting Jesus to supreme rank and authority?
  - a. Jesus' name is unequalled both in this age and the Age to come.
  - b. Jesus has absolute control over the current work in the world as Lord of the harvest.
  - c. Exalted at the Father's right hand, Jesus determines who will represent him in the world.
  - d. Jesus' representatives are given whatever they need to represent him.
  - e. All of the above answers are true.
  
3. The stage where we enter into an unreached community in the name of Jesus with a passion to serve and to witness to the Gospel of Christ is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  
4. The three "E's" of cross-cultural ministry are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
  
5. Which of the following is true regarding the prospect of hardship in serving Christ in the city?
  - a. The servant can expect more hardship than Jesus received.
  - b. The servant can expect hardship because Jesus received hardship.
  - c. The servant will not experience hardship because Christ suffered for us.
  - d. The servant experiences joy, not hardship, in serving Christ in the city.
  - e. None of the above.

6. The stage of church planting where we lay the initial foundation for ministry through prayer, select our team and target area, and understand the community's needs is called:
  - a. Prepare
  - b. Launch
  - c. Transition
  - d. Nurture
7. *True or False.* The call to minister in Christ's name is, at the same time, a call to suffer for his sake.
8. One of the ways that we can equip members in the basics of the Christian life and Christian community in the Nurture stage is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. One of Paul's favorite analogies for equipping new believers in the faith is
  - a. Spiritual parenthood
  - b. Doing surgery on new believers
  - c. Hiring new workers on a job
  - d. Filling up cracks in a broken wall
  - e. None of the above
10. One of the 10 cross-cultural principles of urban church planting is \_\_\_\_\_.

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1. From this lesson we discover that *Evangelism* deals with the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ stages of our church planting efforts.
2. *True or False.* The Greek concept of family only refers to the immediate family of husband, wife, and children, much like our modern concept of the family.
3. People most often, on the whole, come to faith in Christ through
  - a. A pastor sharing the Good News with them
  - b. Visited by someone in the church
  - c. Through an evangelistic crusade or TV show
  - d. Through a friend or a relative
  - e. None of the above
4. One of the challenges of winning people in their *oikos* is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Which of the following should be kept in mind when trying to win people in an *oikos*?
  - a. Do your homework by learning about the kinship relationships of the people you target
  - b. Encourage family members who know Christ to share the Gospel with the members of their *oikos*
  - c. Both (a) and (b)
  - d. None of the above

6. Which of the following are true regarding the New Testament's concept of *oikos* (family)?
  - a. Many of the early churches worshiped and were organized in their *oikos*.
  - b. Evangelism was usually done to the entire *oikos*, that is, the entire household.
  - c. Most of Paul's missionary planted churches were made up of one or more households (or *oikia*).
  - d. Households, once converted to Jesus and his Kingdom, could actually constitute a church.
  - e. All of the above are true.
7. *True or False.* It was not necessary to be a good manager of your own household in order to qualify as a leader and care-giver for the Lord's household.
8. Three kinds of contacts that make up the modern *oikos* are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Which of the following is correct regarding ministry in the context of a person's *oikos* (household)?
  - a. Jesus did not use this method to spread forth the word about himself.
  - b. The apostles usually ministered to strangers in public places, not within households.
  - c. Urban people are not usually a part of any particular social *oikos*.
  - d. None of the above answers are correct.
10. *True or False.* Early in the apostles' work of evangelism, they did not allow Gentiles and Jews to associate together in the churches.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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Circle or fill in the best answer.

1. Two of the reasons why we should follow up and disciple new converts in the local church are \_\_\_\_\_  
as well as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. *True or False.* We should avoid seeking to become the friend of those whom we are discipling, especially since our primary aim is to see them mature in Christ.
3. Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding the practice of biblical follow-up?
  - a. Only the clergy and seminary trained can practice biblical follow-up.
  - b. Enable the new convert to hear the Word in both large and small groups.
  - c. Get the new believer a copy of the Scriptures as soon as possible, and direct them in their initial reading of it.
  - d. Introduce them to other members of the body as soon as possible after their decision.
4. The two stages of church planting associated with the *Equipping* phase is \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Greek term for the kind of example and model the discipler is refers to:
  - a. *Typos*
  - b. *Kerygma*
  - c. *Energia*
  - d. None of the above

6. Which of the following are reasons for “following up” new disciples in the church?
- a. The devil will seek to lie to them about the nature of their commitment to Christ.
  - b. New and immature Christians are prone to making mistakes early in their walk.
  - c. New believers need to be reoriented about their decision as soon as possible.
  - d. New believers need immediate pastoral care to watch over their souls.
  - e. All of the above are good reasons for following up new Christians.
7. *True or False.* It is in the local church where new Christians are established in the faith, equipped for the work of the ministry, and live out their discipleship in Christ.
8. The definition of “follow-up” in the church is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Which of the following are elements in discipling in the church?
- a. Setting a personal example and pace through our own lives
  - b. Interceding and praying fervently for their growth and maturity in Christ
  - c. Finding opportunities to help your disciples come along “with you” as you live and minister
  - d. All of the above are correct answers
10. *True or False.* It is not really necessary to baptize new believers before recognizing them as members into a local body of believers.