



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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Circle or fill in the best answer.

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.

Name _____

Date _____

Answer the following questions, clearly marking your answers for each. Please note that the final is divided into two sections. Section 1 is comprised of True-False, Multiple Choice, and Short Answer questions. Section 2 represents two essay questions that ask you to integrate what you've learned in connection to your life and ministry.

Please note the time and date your instructor has given for you to have your final exam turned in. Unexcused late exams may be deducted in points at the discretion of the instructor. *This is a closed-book exam.*

Section One: True-False, Multiple Choice and Short Answer

Answer the following questions, selecting one of the possible answers given as the correct one, or answering the short answers as they demand. Each question is worth one point. (Sorry, no partial credit will be given on short answer questions - your response will either be *all* right or *all* wrong!)

1. *True or False.* The term *Empowerment* deals with transferring leadership of the growing church over to its own leaders and members in order that it may become a self-governing, self-supporting, and self-reproducing church.
2. 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.
3. *True or False.* One of the criteria for a church focused on reproduction is that missionaries and those who helped found the church are allowed to play no role whatsoever in the future of the church and its vision.

4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding reproducing churches?
 - a. They must be healthy churches that are stable and secure in their leadership and membership.
 - b. They must be able to fund all of their own initiatives in ministry without the help of anyone else.
 - c. They must be committed to reproducing wherever God would lead, including in their own culture.
 - d. They must be involved in active prayer ministry for the lost and for missions.
 - e. All of the above are true answers.

5. 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 the *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.

6. Which one of the following is a central element in a leader with a shepherd's heart?
 - a. Possesses a genuine love for and desire to serve God's people
 - b. Is able to run the church like a well-oiled business machine
 - c. Insists that the church pays him and his staff a "living wage" according to today's economy
 - d. None of the above

7. Which of the following is NOT an element in a church that is focused on reproduction?
 - a. A church committed only to contemporary worship services
 - b. A church that selects its own pastors and leaders
 - c. A church that generates income for operations and ministry
 - d. A church that faithfully stewards its resources and facilities

8. 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:
- Prepare
 - Launch
 - Transition
 - Nurture
9. People most often, on the whole, come to faith in Christ through:
- A pastor sharing the Good News with them
 - Being visited by someone in the church
 - An evangelistic crusade or TV show
 - A friend or a relative
 - None of the above
10. Three kinds of contacts that make up the modern *oikos* are _____, _____, and _____.
11. *True or False.* Early in the apostles' work of evangelism, they did not allow Gentiles and Jews to associate together in the churches.
12. The Greek term for the kind of example and model the discipler is refers to:
- Typos*
 - Kerygma*
 - Energia*
 - None of the above

13. One of the 10 principles of cross-cultural urban church planting is _____.
14. The definition of *Empowerment* involves transitioning toward _____, _____, and _____.
15. *True or False.* It is not really necessary to baptize new believers before recognizing them as members into a local body of believers.
16. The first thing we must recognize in a credible leader for a growing church is that they must be called of God to lead. This calling is also described as _____.
17. In order to make the *Transition* phase a solid one as you lead a church to begin and grow, you must:
- Avoid dependence by refusing the new church any kind of aid.
 - Encourage the church to become strong on its own first before it makes friends with others.
 - Recognize that the goal of transition is not merely survival, but the ongoing growth and reproduction of the new church in ministry and giving.
 - Not give power over to them right away, since urban churches need more oversight than suburban ones.
18. *True or False.* In regards to the future of the church, transition involves transferring authority to leaders who can shepherd the body.
19. The element of leadership where an emerging leader shows his or her fitness by reflecting Christ in their personal lifestyle and actions is called
- Conduct
 - Commission
 - Competence
 - Character

20. *True or False.* What is necessary to lead a growing church is the availability to do so and the sincere desire to do it; the gifts of the Holy Spirit need not be present for this ministry.

Section Two: Essay Questions

On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions as best as you can, seeking to bring together your best thinking and understanding regarding Focus on Reproduction. Each question is worth five points.

Question 1

We have presented the methodology and vision of planting churches cross-culturally among the poor in the city as *Evangelism*, *Equipping*, and *Empowerment*. These three “E’s” make up the entire scope of concepts associated with the PLANT process of church planting. Give a brief definition and overview of each of the three “E’s” and their corresponding PLANT process items. How do these “E’s” help us understand the richness of urban ministry among unreached urban dwellers? Please, use Scripture and be as thorough as possible in your answer.

Question 2

The notion of *oikos* deals with the role of relationship networks in winning the unreached for Christ. Define *oikos*, and give ways in which the New Testament presents the idea, providing reasons for why you think the channels of *oikos* makes sense for doing evangelism and growing churches among the poor in the city.

Memory Verse Review

On the back of this page, please write out from memory the Scripture passages you learned during this course.

Quiz and Exam Answers

Quiz for Lesson 1

Church Growth

1. True
2. E
3. Launch
4. *Evangelize; Equip; Empower*
5. B
6. A
7. True
8. Small groups and individual discipleship
9. A
10. Any one of the following:
 - Jesus is Lord
 - *Evangelize, Equip, and Empower* unreached people to reach people
 - Be inclusive: whosoever will may come
 - Be culturally neutral: come just as you are
 - Avoid a fortress mentality
 - Continue to evangelize to avoid stagnation
 - Cross racial, class, gender, and language barriers
 - Respect the dominance of the receiving culture
 - Avoid dependence
 - Think reproducibility



1. Prepare; Launch
2. False
3. D
4. Any one of the following:
 - Some *oikia* are not open to the Gospel
 - Leading members of an *oikos* who reject Christ make it hard to penetrate the entire group
 - Devotion to an *oikos* may interfere with devotion to Christ
5. C
6. E
7. False
8. Kinship; friendships; associations
9. D
10. False

Quiz for Lesson 2*Planting Urban**Churches: Sowing*

1. The Church is the place where God's Kingdom is seen; it is the way in which the Kingdom spreads, i.e., locus and agent.
2. False
3. A
4. Assemble; Nurture
5. A
6. E
7. True
8. Incorporating new believers into the family of God for the purpose of edification and fruitfulness to the glory of God
9. D
10. False

Quiz for Lesson 3*Planting Urban**Churches: Tending*

Final Exam

*Note: Answers to
essay questions
are not given*

1. True
2. E
3. False
4. E
5. E
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. Kinship; friendships; associations
11. False
12. A
13. Any one of the following:
 - Jesus is Lord
 - *Evangelize, Equip, and Empower* unreached people to reach people
 - Be inclusive: whosoever will may come
 - Be culturally neutral: come just as you are
 - Avoid a fortress mentality
 - Continue to evangelize to avoid stagnation
 - Cross racial, class, gender, and language barriers
 - Respect the dominance of the receiving culture
 - Avoid dependence
 - Think reproducibility
14. Independence; association; reproduction
15. False
16. Commission
17. C
18. True
19. D
20. False