

**THE REDEEMED CHRISTIAN BIBLE COLLEGE YOUTH CAMPUS NORTH
EXAMINATION: HOMILETICS**

1. What is the root meaning of "profession"?

A) To teach B) To confess/profess C) To lead D) To serve

2. Which fields are traditionally linked to extensive learning?

A) Engineering, Law, Medicine B) Theology, Medicine, Law
C) Education, Theology, Philosophy D) Business, Law, Theology

3. What is the FIRST qualification for ministry?

A) Academic degree B) Being born again
C) Public speaking skill D) Knowledge of scripture

4. Which trait ensures the Holy Spirit resides in a minister?

A) Charisma B) Practical holiness C) Leadership experience D) Financial stability

5. From which language does "homiletics" derive?

A) Latin B) Hebrew C) Greek D) Aramaic

6. What does "homilia" signify?

A) Sacred writing B) Mutual talk/discourse
C) Divine revelation D) Prophecy

7. Homiletics primarily involves:

A) Church administration B) Preparation, presentation, preservation of sermons
C) Theological debates D) Biblical translation

8. Preaching is defined as:

A) Political propaganda B) Proclamation of salvation through man to men
C) Academic lecture D) Social critique

9. What is essential for a message to be considered a sermon?

A) Lengthy duration B) Inclusion of Jesus Christ
C) Use of illustrations D) Formal language

10. Exhortation is best described as:

A) A formal theological discourse B) An appeal to act on heard truth
C) A historical analysis D) A prayer session

11. A preacher is primarily:

A) A community leader B) God's spokesman C) A scholar D) A counselor

12. Why must a preacher have a strong personality?

A) To attract large crowds B) To reflect truth in character/conduct
C) To debate effectively D) To manage church finances

13. Which trait is NOT required for a preacher?

- A) Novice status
- B) Blamelessness in love
- C) Self-discipline
- D) Bravery

14. Sermon materials can be sourced from:

- A) Political speeches
- B) Personal opinions
- C) Divine illumination on Scripture
- D) Secular novels only

15. An anecdote is a:

- A) Theological thesis
- B) Short narrative of a private incident
- C) Prophetic revelation
- D) Poetic verse

16. When should a preacher prepare sermons?

- A) Only when inspired
- B) At all times
- C) During church service
- D) Once a month

17. Which rule is NOT part of sermon preparation?

- A) Prepare immediately after the last sermon
- B) Prioritize business ventures
- C) Be prayerful
- D) Manage time well

18. A sermon title must:

- A) Reveal the entire message
- B) Be ambiguous
- C) Agree with the sermon's mood
- D) Use complex terminology

19. What distinguishes theme from title?

- A) Theme is the specific idea; title is the attractive name
- B) Theme is longer than title
- C) Title is irrelevant
- D) Theme is optional

20. Which book is cautioned for complex interpretation?

- A) Psalms
- B) Genesis
- C) Job
- D) Matthew

21. An "accommodated text" refers to:

- A) A verse applied contrary to its original meaning
- B) A well-translated passage
- C) A frequently quoted scripture
- D) A historical account

22. Topical sermon divisions derive from:

- A) A single verse
- B) The topic independently
- C) A chapter
- D) External commentaries

23. Expository sermons differ from textual sermons by:

- A) Using extended Scripture portions
- B) Avoiding divisions
- C) Requiring no text
- D) Being shorter

24. Introduction functions include:

- A) Reciting the entire sermon
- B) Arousing interest and preparing the congregation
- C) Listing all sources
- D) Debating theology

25. Which is NOT a type of illustration?

A) Allegory B) Statistical report C) Personal experience D) Anecdote

26. Qualities of discussion include:

A) Vagueness B) Proportion and clarity C) Lengthy tangents D) Technical jargon

27. Sermon preservation can be done via:

A) Memorization only B) Topical/textual filing systems
C) Oral tradition D) Social media

28. What must characterize a preacher's personal life according to Module IV?

A) Financial wealth B) Practical holiness
C) Political influence D) Academic prestige

29. A preacher must avoid being:

A) A doer of what he preaches B) An imitator of others
C) Brave in speech D) Self-disciplined

30. Which trait is essential for a preacher's marital life?

A) Secret adultery B) Husband of one wife/wife of one husband
C) Multiple relationships D) Public scandals

31. Where can anecdotes not be sourced from?

A) Holy Bible B) Local history C) Fictional novels D) Newspapers

32. How should sermon materials be gathered?

A) Memorize all content B) Use alphabetical card files
C) Rely solely on digital tools D) Avoid illustrations

33. What should a preacher avoid regarding appearance?

A) Neatness B) Overdressing or shabbiness
C) Formal attire D) Matching clothing with message

34. How should the pulpit be treated?

A) As a decorative item B) As a sacred place (God's mercy seat)
C) As a storage area D) As a casual seating spot

35. What should a theme not be?

A) Weighty and dignified B) Trivialized
C) Goal-oriented D) Seasonally appropriate

36. A title must:

A) Reveal the entire sermon B) Be incompatible with the preacher's mood
C) Agree with the sermon's seriousness D) Use complex jargon

37. Which text source is inappropriate?

- A) Words spoken by God
- B) Statements by Pharaoh or Judas
- C) Scripture references
- D) Holy Spirit-led choices

38. An "accommodated text" is:

- A) Applied contrary to its original meaning
- B) A literal translation
- C) A short verse
- D) A poetic passage

39. Topical sermon divisions derive from:

- A) A single Bible verse
- B) The topic independently
- C) Exegetical analysis
- D) Historical context

40. What characterizes an expository sermon?

- A) Extended scripture interpretation
- B) Brief motivational speech
- C) Political commentary
- D) Personal testimonies

41. Example: "Worthy of Worship" (Topic: Jesus Christ) uses:

- A) Logical order
- B) Chronological order
- C) Alphabetical order
- D) Random order

42. Introduction functions include:

- A) Reciting the entire sermon
- B) Arousing interest and preparing listeners
- C) Listing all sources
- D) Debating theology

43. What does the "What?" division answer?

- A) Application steps
- B) Definition/explanation of the subject
- C) Future implications
- D) Historical background

44. Which is not a valid illustration?

- A) Personal experience
- B) Statistical data
- C) Biblical allusion
- D) Anecdote

45. Qualities of discussion include:

- A) Vagueness
- B) Brevity and clarity
- C) Lengthy tangents
- D) Technical complexity

46. Basic presentation steps include:

- A) Skipping the opening prayer
- B) Announcing the title once
- C) Reading the text twice
- D) Avoiding Bible references

47. Sermon preservation requires:

- A) Memorization only
- B) Topical/textual filing systems
- C) Discarding after delivery
- D) Social media posts

48. How does God confirm a ministerial call?

- A) Through financial prosperity
- B) Via seasoned Christians
- C) Political appointments
- D) Academic degrees

49. "Homiletics" includes:

- A) Church architecture
- B) Sermon preparation, delivery, preservation
- C) Musical composition
- D) Financial management

50. Preaching differs from lecturing because it:

- A) Avoids Jesus Christ
- B) Proclaims salvation through Christ
- C) Uses academic language
- D) Focuses on secular topics

51. Exhortation is:

- A) A political speech
- B) An appeal to act on truth
- C) A scholarly critique
- D) A musical performance

52. A preacher's health discipline excludes:

- A) Balanced diet
- B) Gluttony
- C) Physical fitness
- D) Avoiding sexual excess

53. Where should the pulpit be placed?

- A) Hidden from view
- B) Visible to most congregants
- C) Outside the building
- D) In a storage room

54. Choosing a theme requires:

- A) Ignoring congregational needs
- B) Specificity (e.g., Christmas→Christ's birth)
- C) Ambiguity
- D) Personal preferences only

55. Topical sermon unity demands:

- A) Multiple unrelated ideas
- B) One central idea
- C) External commentaries
- D) Secular sources

56. Effective discussion uses materials from:

- A) Bible only
- B) Experience and observation
- C) Political manifestos
- D) Fictional novels

57. Conclusion methods include:

- A) Introducing new topics
- B) Recapitulation or application
- C) Abrupt ending
- D) Debating the congregation

58. Hudson Taylor's guidance principle:

- A) "God helps those who help themselves"
- B) "God's work in God's way lacks no provision"
- C) "Wealth signifies divine favor"
- D) "Education precedes calling"

59. Preservation for computer-literate preachers:

- A) Avoid backups
- B) Create files with backups
- C) Use paper only
- D) Share online publicly

60. Altar calls align with:

- A) Political rallies
- B) Exhortation
- C) Academic lectures
- D) Financial appeals