Alive in Christ

UNIT STUDENT REPORTS
AND ANSWER SHEETS

DIRECTIONS
When you have completed your study of each unit, fill out the unit student report answer sheet for that unit. The following are directions concerning how to indicate your answer to each question. There are two kinds of questions: TRUE-FALSE and MULTIPLE-CHOICE.

TRUE-FALSE QUESTION EXAMPLE
The following statement is either true or false. If the statement is TRUE, blacken space A. FALSE, blacken space B.

1  The Bible is God’s message for us.

The above statement, The Bible is God’s message for us, is TRUE, so you would blacken space A like this:

[ ] A [ ] B [ ] C [ ] D

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTION EXAMPLE
There is one best answer for the following question. Blacken the space for the answer you have chosen.

2  To be born again means to
a) be young in age.
b) accept Jesus as Savior.
c) start a new year.
d) find a different church.

The correct answer is b) accept Jesus as Savior, so you would blacken space B like this:

[ ] A [ ] B [ ] C [ ] D
STUDENT REPORT FOR UNIT ONE

Answer all questions on the Answer Sheet for Unit One. See the examples on the DIRECTIONS page, which show you how to mark your answers.

PART 1—TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

The following statements are either true or false. If the statement is

TRUE, blacken space A.
FALSE, blacken space B.

1 I have carefully read all of the lessons in Unit One.
2 Repentance is necessary because all are guilty of sinning.
3 Repentance is mainly an intellectual activity.
4 Repentance is produced by the ministry of the Word and by a fresh vision of God.
5 Faith is vitally important to us, for it affects every aspect of our lives.
6 Faith is composed of but one element, assent, for it basically involves emotions.
7 Repentance and faith equal conversion.
8 The only measure for true conversion is the Word of God.

PART 2—MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

There is one best answer for each of the following questions. Blacken the space on your answer sheet for the answer you have chosen.

9 The results of repentance are that
a) the entire community rejoices at the sinner’s action.
b) the family of the repentant sinner rejoices.
c) heaven rejoices with the sinner who turns to God.
d) people of the world rejoice because of the good change.

10 When people feel sorry for their sins, this affects their
a) intellect.
b) emotions.
c) will.

11 The aspect of repentance involved in decision-making is
a) the physical aspect.
b) the emotional aspect.
c) the intellectual aspect.
d) the act of the will.

12 For a sinner to recognize he or she has offended God means that
a) the intellect is involved in repentance.
b) an emotional problem exists in the sinner.
c) the sinner lives in an enlightened society.
d) sinners are hearing a message of judgment, not love.
13 Simply stated, we might say that faith is
   a) an act by which we express our confidence in God and begin to hope in His grace.
   b) the act of grasping firmly some truth we have heard and relying on this.
   c) the act by which we place our confidence in God, allowing Him to direct our actions.
   d) simply a blind leap toward that which we desire.

14 Living faith, which pleases God, is shown by
   a) the complete commitment of our lives to Christ.
   b) simple trust in God, and no accompanying actions or works.
   c) its believing something about Jesus.
   d) its reliance on the intellect, not on the emotions or will.

15 One of the qualities of living faith is good actions which
   a) are instrumental in saving a person.
   b) give evidence of the health and vitality of one’s faith.
   c) show that a sinner is worthy of salvation.
   d) should be demonstrated to impress the unbelieving world.

16 By degrees of faith, we understand that
   a) one always has little faith which will increase in time.
   b) one moves from a lesser degree of faith to a greater.
   c) having received greater faith, one can never have less.
   d) faith is living and growing, and can mature in everyone.

17 Repentance and faith are related to conversion
   a) only in that all are part of the salvation experience.
   b) in a very small sense, since all three are related to the Holy Spirit’s work in people.
   c) because each is related to an aspect of salvation.
   d) directly, for they prepare the sinner for conversion.

18 Conversion is brought about as a result of
   a) self-knowledge, showing one has not met a moral standard.
   b) a curious mind seeking an unknown Savior.
   c) human response to the ministry of the Word, and the activity of the Spirit.

19 Which of the following is NOT the result of conversion?
   a) We receive eternal life and are saved from eternal death.
   b) Our sins are blotted out.
   c) We are instantly perfect, with full spiritual knowledge.
   d) We have new relationships with God and people.

20 Repentance, faith, and conversion
   a) affect our total being: emotions, intellect, and will.
   b) are exclusively the work of God; we have no part in these.
   c) are words which have no difference in meaning.
   d) are the irresistible work of God.

END OF REQUIREMENTS FOR UNIT ONE. Follow the remaining instructions on your answer sheet and return it to your ICI instructor or office in your area. Then begin your study of Unit Two.
STUDENT REPORT FOR UNIT TWO

Answer all questions on the Answer Sheet for Unit One. See the examples on the DIRECTIONS page, which show you how to mark your answers.

PART 1—TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

The following statements are either true or false. If the statement is

 TRUE, blacken space A.
 FALSE, blacken space B.

1. I have carefully read all of the lessons in Unit Two.
2. The need for regeneration is universal, for all have sinned.
3. In regeneration, God gives spiritual life to the repentant one and he or she is born again.
4. Justification is faith plus the observance of the Law.
5. As guilty sinners stand condemned before a holy God they need justice.
6. Justification is an objective work that takes place before the throne of God.
7. In adoption a person receives a new position.
8. One of the great benefits of adoption is the witness of the Spirit who verifies our relationship as children of God.

PART 2—MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

There is one best answer for each of the following questions. Blacken the space on your answer sheet for the answer you have chosen.

9. In the Bible regeneration is presented as
   a) a change which affects only a person’s attitudes and beliefs.
   b) creating new values in one wanting a better life.
   c) arising from sincere convictions of good people.
   d) birth from above or by the Spirit.

10. Regeneration is necessary because
    a) people have guilt feelings as a result of their sin.
    b) pressure is placed upon the sinner by his or her family.
    c) of the nature of people and the nature of God.
    d) of the expectations of society.

11. One commonly wrong idea about regeneration is that
    a) it is the same as conversion.
    b) a person is regenerated by baptism.
    c) this experience is essentially a change of one’s mind.
    d) the requirements vary from one culture to another.

12. The experience of regeneration is one in which
    a) sinners lost in the desert of sin come to Christ, the oasis, as the only solution for their problems.
    b) sincere people struggle up the mountain by different paths, and all these eventually lead to the same place.
    c) one changes by his or her own efforts, education, and knowledge.
13 The righteousness of God is upheld even as sinners are declared “not guilty,” because in justification
   a) God’s declaration is sufficient without payment for sin.
   b) a person’s good works are payment for his or her sins.
   c) our sins are transferred to Christ and His righteousness is transferred to us.

14 Scripture teaches that a person is justified by
   a) faith alone, not by works, penances, or personal merit.
   b) a combination of the Law, faith in Christ, and good works.
   c) progressive growth in spiritual life.

15 We can most easily support the statement—people are justified by faith alone—by using which of the following Scriptures?
   a) Romans 8:1
   b) Galatians 3:5
   c) Titus 3:5
   d) Romans 4:5

16 Justification rests upon the
   a) pity which God feels for lost sinners.
   b) grace of God and the cross of Christ.
   c) need of lost people for an easy way to escape justice.
   d) yearning of people’s hearts to be put right with God.

17 Adoption is an act of God’s grace by which we are
   a) born again into God’s family.
   b) placed as children in God’s family, with a natural child’s rights.
   c) freed from the penalty of sin, being declared righteous.
   d) given a new nature in Christ.

18 Adoption, which is closely related to justification and regeneration, is the change of a person’s
   a) rank and position, giving that person privileges as a son or daughter of God.
   b) nature and deals primarily with the new birth experience.
   c) standing before God and concerns one’s personal merit.
   d) attitudes and actions that are affected by conversion.

19 The means of adoption as set forth in the New Testament is
   a) the effort and desire of all to respond to God’s love.
   b) the irresistible grace of God towards the elect.
   c) God’s grace receiving us when we receive Christ.
   d) Christ, the fulfillment of the written and moral law.

20 Which one of the following is NOT a benefit of adoption?
   a) the Father’s love, care, and understanding
   b) needs supplied, protection, instruction, and correction
   c) boldness to come into His presence as His heirs
   d) an inheritance never to be lost, however we may live

END OF REQUIREMENTS FOR UNIT TWO. Follow the remaining instructions on your answer sheet and return it to your ICI instructor or office in your area. Then begin your study of Unit Three.
STUDENT REPORT FOR UNIT THREE

Answer all questions on the Answer Sheet for Unit One. See the examples on the DIRECTIONS page, which show you how to mark your answers.

PART 1—TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

The following statements are either true or false. If the statement is

TRUE, blacken space A.
FALSE, blacken space B.

1 I have carefully read all of the lessons in Unit Three.
2 Sanctification is being separated from sin unto God.
3 Relative perfection means that we simply fulfill the purpose for which we were made.
4 Sanctification is to put off the old self and put on the new.
5 One who believes that a person can live perfectly has a limited concept of God’s holiness and an individual’s sin.
6 Glorification, our future state, is unrelated to the other doctrines of salvation.
7 We are assured of glorification by biblical references that show that salvation involves future fulfillment.
8 Glorification concerns primarily our judicial standing.

PART 2—MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

There is one best answer for each of the following questions. Blacken the space on your answer sheet for the answer you have chosen.

9 The purpose of sanctification in the believer’s life is to
   a) bring to present perfection his or her experience in Christ.
   b) bring him or her to full spiritual maturity by one experience.
   c) make him or her progressively more Christlike.
   d) give him or her standing as a holy one in God’s sight.

10 The experience of sanctification brings about
    a) a decisive crisis experience.
    b) a change in us, conforming us to the image of Christ.
    c) a complete and final state of sinlessness in us.
    d) an empowerment for service.

11 The kind of sanctification one receives when born again is
    a) positional.
    b) progressive.
    c) relative.
    d) conditional.

12 Those who believe that Christians can become sinlessly perfect view sanctification as the
    a) complete destruction of the carnal nature.
    b) baptism in the Holy Spirit, which is given for the purpose of empowered service.
    c) same as regeneration.
    d) final experience which Christians can expect.
13 Pentecostals believe that the baptism in the Holy Spirit is
a) the same as sanctification.
b) only possible for those who are spiritually mature.
c) received when the new birth is experienced.
d) an experience which gives the believer power for service.

14 Sanctification gives believers
a) an experience which will end all struggles with their carnal natures.
b) the motivation to excel in the use of spiritual gifts.
c) the desire to seek holiness and to dedicate themselves increasingly to God.

15 Glorification is related to the other doctrines of salvation
a) in an indirect way, since it concerns the future.
b) as the final link in the chain; it represents the completion of salvation.
c) since it concerns the ultimate perfection of the saints at sanctification.
d) in no certain way, as the Bible does not deal with it.

16 God has placed glorification before us, and this promise is specifically guaranteed to us by
a) the prophets.
b) Christian tradition.
c) ordinances which Jesus gave.
d) the gift of the Holy Spirit.

17 By nature glorification primarily concerns
a) moral perfection.
b) judicial standing.
c) legal status.
d) family position.

18 The work of glorification rests primarily on the
a) degree of response in each of us to God’s grace.
b) merit of each one, based upon our good works.
c) death, resurrection, and intercession of Christ.
d) spiritual maturity of believers.

19 At our glorification that which will be affected is our
a) spirit.
b) soul.
c) intellect.
d) entire being.

20 We may define glorification as the act by which God
a) gives a new nature to those who repent.
b) completes His redemptive work in people, making them ready for eternity.
c) accepts as pure and righteous those who trust Him.
d) translates the living saints to heaven.

END OF REQUIREMENTS FOR UNIT THREE. Follow the remaining instructions on your answer sheet and return it to your ICI instructor or office in your area. This completes your study of this course. Ask your ICI instructor to recommend another course of study for you.