

For Teachers

**Introducing Teachers to the
Group Studies for New Christians**



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to the
*Group Studies for New Christians***

5th Edition

By David Batty



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Scripture references used in this course are from the following versions of the Bible.

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This book is an introduction to the *Group Studies for New Christians* developed for use in churches, schools, prison ministries, Teen Challenge, and similar ministries working with new Christians. A teacher's manual, a student manual, a study guide, a test, and a certificate are available for these courses. For more information about these courses, contact:

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Introduction

Group Studies for New Christians (GSNC) are for people who want to grow. These courses are targeted for new and potential Christians, with a clear call to personal application with each lesson. Our goal is not just mastery of content. We want to see each person become a disciple of Jesus—a follower of Jesus—not just a label, but a true reflection of their lifestyle.

The GSNC courses provide a broad introduction to the life Jesus calls us to live. Christian discipleship is a call to follow Jesus in each area of one's life. This is accomplished through identifying God's truth that is relevant to each area of one's life and then with the power and guidance of the Holy Spirit, learn how to apply each truth as you follow Jesus.

Each GSNC course is designed to be taught in a group class—incorporating lecture, question and answer times, discussion, and other teaching methods. However, these courses can also be used in a one-on-one mentoring relationship. They can also be used as assignments in the *Personal Studies for New Christians* educational program used in Teen Challenge and other ministries.

A series of teacher training courses are available at www.iTeenChallenge.org to provide a basic introduction to the GSNC curriculum and tools to help you effectively teach. In the “Training Plans” section on this website, you will find the recommended courses in the GSNC Teacher Training plan.

Here are the basic courses we recommend for those planning to teach the GSNC curriculum:

1. Keys to the success of Teen Challenge
2. How can I train new Christians?
3. Introducing the *Group Studies for New Christians*
4. The Basics of Lesson Planning
5. Creative Teaching Methods
6. Helping Students with Personal Application Goals

We also highly recommend you read the following two books on teaching:

1. [Creative Bible Teaching](#), by Lawrence Richards & Gary Bredfeldt (Moody)
2. [Teaching to Change Lives](#), by Howard Hendricks (Multnomah Books)

The main purpose for this book is to introduce teachers to the *Group Studies for New Christians* materials. Teacher's manuals are available for each of the 14 courses in this series.

Section One of this book gives some tips on how to teach these courses.

Section Two, "The Teaching-Learning Process," takes a look at how some of the basic principles of education relate to the Bible classes for new Christians. All too often we fill new Christians full of Bible facts and fail to take time to show them how to apply these truths in their daily activities.

Section Three, "Teaching Aids," explains how to use the additional materials available for the GSNC courses.

Section Four, "Sample forms, worksheets, and final tests", gives two types of samples. One sample has the information filled in to demonstrate how it is used. A blank sample is also included. The final exams, which cover all 14 GSNC courses, and the Answer Keys are also included.

Local churches in training new Christians are also using the *Group Studies for New Christians*. With minor changes, these courses can easily be used in local church education or by other Christian organizations.

Section 1

Tips for Teaching the *Group Studies for New Christians*

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The following information contains recommendations for those teaching the *Group Studies for New Christians* in Teen Challenge centers or similar Christian ministries.

Many churches also use these courses, and only teach one lesson per week. Some of the recommendations may need to be adapted for use in the local church setting.

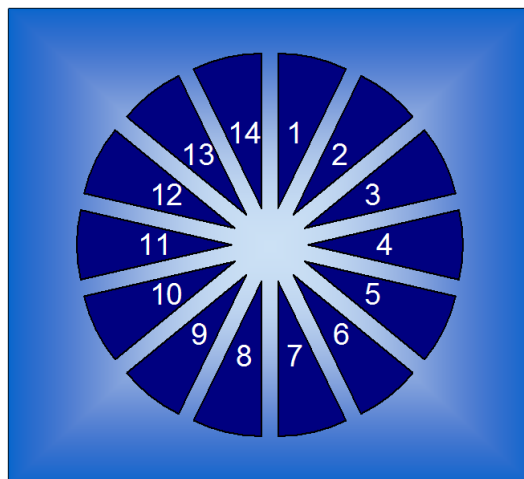
1. Sequencing of the courses

Each GSNC course is designed to stand by itself. The purpose for this is so that when each new student comes in, they can within a one-week period be on an equal level with most of the rest of the students.

Most of the 14 courses were designed to be taught one each week, assuming students have GSNC class one hour per day, 5 days a week. In this way each Monday the students would start a new course.

Here is the recommended sequencing of the GSNC courses.

1. How Can I Know I'm a Christian?
2. A Quick Look at the Bible
3. Attitudes
4. Temptation
5. Successful Christian Living
6. Growing Through Failure
7. Christian Practices
(Includes church relationships.)
8. Obedience to God
9. Obedience to Man
10. Anger and Personal Rights
11. How to Study the Bible
12. Love and Accepting Myself
13. Personal Relationships with Others
14. Spiritual Power and the Supernatural



It might be better to picture this sequence as a circle rather than a list. There are 14 slices in the pie—14 points where a student can begin this series. Wherever a student starts on their way around the circle that is the course the student ends with.

We highly recommend “mainstreaming” your new students in the GSNC classes as soon as possible. In some cases new students will come into your class in the middle of a course. What you may want to do is allow the student to sit in on this class but not require him/her to take the test at the end of the course. This particular course will wind up being his/her last one in completing the 14 course series.

2. The purpose of the Key Biblical Truth and the Key Verse

In the teacher's manual for each course, each lesson plan starts with a Key Biblical Truth and a Key Verse. These are designed to give both the teacher and the student a goal for that class session.

The **Key Biblical Truth** states in one sentence the main idea or response that we want from that lesson.

The **Key Verse** is designed to give a Biblical foundation for this class session.

You may find it helpful to put the Key Biblical Truth and the Key Verse on a large sheet of paper to hang on the wall during class. It is helpful to have this so that whenever you want to bring the students' attention to it during the class, you can easily visualize it for them.

One valuable use of the Key Biblical Truth and the Key Verse is to help you keep the class discussion on target. Many times students will ask questions which get the discussion moving off on a different issue than what you are trying to discuss in a particular lesson. Here is what you can say, "Okay, let's come back to our Key Biblical Truth and Key Verse for today." In this way you can refocus the attention of the students on the subject you are trying to cover today.

3. How to develop meaningful personal applications for each lesson

One of the most important principles for teaching the GSNC courses is personal application. We do not want these classes to simply be an hour of giving information to the students. If we fail to engage the students in applying these biblical teachings in their daily living—we have failed as a teacher.

We provide you with a suggested Personal Application Activity at the end of each lesson plan in the GSNC Teacher's Manuals. However, you know your students best—where do they need to start in applying what you have taught today? Feel free to design your own personal application activities.

This personal application part of the class session may be very difficult for the teacher who has not had experience in helping students apply Biblical truths to their daily living as a part of the class learning. However it is essential that we talk in class about how students will apply these Biblical truths.

The time in class for discussing the personal application should be more than a comment like, "Now let's go out today and apply this." We must take time to discuss specifically how these Biblical truths can be put into action today.

One way to come up with some better ideas on this is to spend a little time the next day discussing what happened when the students tried to apply the Biblical truths to their daily living

from their last class session. In this way you may be able to come up with some good examples of how students have applied a particular lesson. These examples can be shared the next time you teach that lesson.

Another very meaningful thing for you to do (as the teacher) is to work on applying those Biblical truths in your own life. Sometimes we have a hard time understanding how we can apply a particular Biblical truth because we have never done that in our own life. We know the truth, we understand the truth, but we have never taken the time to actually put it into action. This is also a very meaningful way to bring new creativity and passion when you have taught the same course several times. As you see new ways to apply it in your own life and the lives of your students, this will help to keep the material fresh and new for you.

4. Bringing variety into your classes

Our students love variety. The only problem is that sometimes it's hard for the teacher to be creative. One idea you may want to consider is to build into each lesson a Bible story, which illustrates the Key Biblical Truth.

Try to get the students actively involved in the classes. Ask questions. Encourage them to ask questions as you teach. Let them read the scriptures. Let them share experiences which relate to the issues being discussed in class. Use these examples to show how the Bible relates to them.

The GSNC Teacher Training session "Creative Teaching Methods" covers a variety of teaching methods you can use in your classes. Be very intentional to use different methods of teaching in your class sessions. Force yourself to try new activities! The more variety you bring to your classes, the more likely your students will enjoy it, and become more engaged in the classes.

5. Visual aids

We live in a culture that is ever more visual. Our teaching methods need to reflect this.

At www.iTeenChallenge.org you will find a PowerPoint for many of the GSNC courses. You can easily revise these to make them more personalized for your students. One way to do this is to include pictures of your students.

It is very common to have a white marking board in the classroom. A few marking pens can make the class presentation colorful.

From time to time in the teacher's manual lesson plans you will see references made to visual aids or to charts. In most cases the charts are included in the teacher lesson plans or in the Student Manual. You can use a digital video projector to project these on the screen.

You can also create charts or posters on paper to hang on the classroom wall. You can buy poster paper in large sizes, or check with a local print shop to get large sheets of paper.

Instead of you doing the work of creating these visual aids, assign a student to create it for you. Their work will reinforce the teaching material you will cover in that lesson.

What kinds of information would be helpful visual aids? In many of the lessons, the outline of the content would be useful to have on a visual. For example, in the course *Spiritual Power and the Supernatural*, lesson 2 talks about the definitions of the four words, faith, belief, trust, and hope. It would be helpful to have those definitions written out on a large sheet of paper. In this way you can put them up on the wall and refer to them throughout this entire course.

Here's another example from the course *Temptation*. When you talk about how to overcome temptations it might be helpful to put that list of steps on a visual aid so you can use it in your class discussion, and also for daily reviews.

In some cases you can simply list the section heading and have the students put down their own answers. For example, in the course *Personal Relationships with Others*, in the section on dating, one of the questions is "What are some of the dangers of dating?" You might want to simply write that question on the board, and then have the students share their answers. At the end of their discussion you could add whatever additional points you want the students to know.

We strongly recommend you have the students take notes while they are in class. Developing good study habits is one of our goals for each student. Your visual aids can be one way of giving them some specific ideas of what to write down for class notes.

6. Daily debriefings

The GSNC courses are set up to be taught on three to four month cycles, with new students entering the program each week. As soon as the entire 14 course series has been completed, the teachers start the series over.

It is very possible that a teacher could teach the same course three or four times a year. If you are not careful this can become boring and routine. One of the challenges most teachers face is how to be more creative in teaching these courses.

One way to make your teaching more effective is to sit down each day immediately after teaching the lesson and write down a few comments to evaluate the class. You may want to list the things you covered and how well the lesson accomplished what you wanted it to. You might list key questions used in discussion. You might list personal application ideas and other thoughts that would help you to do a better job of teaching it next time. (On the next page is a form with additional ideas for daily class evaluations.)

It is important to write down these ideas as soon as possible after the class is finished. If you wait a day or two, chances are you won't be able to remember some of the ideas that would be in your mind immediately after teaching the class. Ask the Holy Spirit to give you new ideas about the lesson at this time.

You might find it helpful to include these notes of yours right in your teacher's manual. When you come to teach the class again those notes will be there to review as you prepare to teach the course again.

Ideas for Daily Class Evaluation

1. Take just a few minutes immediately after you finish teaching to sit down and write a quick evaluation of the class.
2. List the difficulties or problems you faced during the class period (also when you were preparing for class).
3. Briefly explain how the **Key Biblical Truth** and **Key Verse** worked for this lesson.
4. List the main points you covered and how much time you spent on each point.
 - State if you think that was too much or too little time for each point.
5. Evaluate your main personal application for this lesson.
 - Did they grasp it?
 - Was it too complicated?
6. List new ideas for teaching this lesson next time.
7. List key illustrations used.
8. Other ideas

7. Introducing the next new course

You may find it very helpful to introduce the new course at least one day before you start teaching the course. In several courses, the first project in the Study Guide needs to be completed before the first class session (for example: *Spiritual Power and the Supernatural*, *Anger and Personal Rights*, and *Christian Practices*).

You can easily introduce the next new course on the same day you give the test for the course you are just completing. Before you give the test, take time to briefly explain what they will be studying next. Hand out the Student Manual and the Study Guide for the new course.

Have them turn to the blank copy of the *Class Assignment List* in the back of the Study Guide and have them fill in the dates for the quizzes, assignments, and test. Make sure you clarify what pages in the Student Manual need to be read and which Study Guide projects need to be completed before the next class session.

8. Class assignments and tests

A. Grading projects in the Study Guide

We suggest that you simply grade the Study Guide projects as “Complete” or “Incomplete”, rather than giving each one a letter or number grade.

The requirements for a “Complete” grade can be as tough as you want them. If students receive an “Incomplete”, they must correct the mistakes and hand it back to you before they take the test at the end of that course.

One word of caution. Most teachers are overworked and involved in so many different things. It’s very easy to get behind in grading student homework and quizzes. It is really important to get the students’ homework and tests graded quickly—in less than 24 hours, or before the next class session.

What are the benefits you expect the students to receive from doing these assignments? Immediate feedback can directly affect the motivation of your students. They perceive your quick feedback as a clear sign of your interest in them and their work. You can get many helpful insights into their current growth by grading their papers the same day they hand them in. You can immediately deal with their problems.

Always try to write at least one positive comment on each project. Just a few encouraging words can give them a real boost in their motivation to work harder in class.

B. Quizzes

In each GSNC course, we recommend that students take at least one or two quizzes a week. These quizzes generally are over the verses to memorize. The students also are required to write these verses on the test at the end of the course.

Try to make sure that the students get their quizzes back the day after they take it. This way they can know how well they did.

One more note on the quizzes, you may find it helpful to give the quizzes at the end of the class period, rather than at the beginning. This may be helpful especially if you have students with a variety of educational backgrounds. Some students may be able to finish the quiz in two minutes. Other students may take as much as ten minutes. If you do this at the beginning of class, you use up a lot of valuable class time. If you put it at the end of class, then the students who complete the quiz early can leave when they are finished.

Extra Credit for Quizzes

Gregg Fischer offered his students the opportunity to earn extra credit points on some of the quizzes. For example, in the course, *How Can I Know I am Christian?* one of the quizzes requires students to memorize the 8 facts that you need to know and believe to become a Christian. Gregg gave extra credit if they memorized the reference of the scriptures that go with each of the 8 points. He gave additional credit for each of these verses that they memorized and quoted.

Another example is the quiz in the *Attitudes* course where students are required to memorize the biblical attitude to have when being corrected. With each point there are scriptures. The same extra credit can be given here as with the example above.

C. Tests & certificates for each GSNC course

Answer keys for each of the GSNC tests are included in the back of the Teacher's Manual for that course. In grading the tests, put at least one positive personal comment on each test. This can help motivate the students.

We suggest that you not allow students to keep their tests after they complete each course. Sometimes older students are a little too "helpful" in assisting the new students in studying for the tests.

To make things easier for yourself, you may also want to require all students to take the test on the regularly scheduled class time.

If a student fails to pass a GSNC test, or if they have failed to complete all their Study Guide Projects, simply have the student go ahead and start the next new course with the rest of the class. After the student has completed all 14 GSNC courses, then s/he can come back and make up those s/he failed to successfully complete the first time around.

There is a certificate for each GSNC course to award to each student that successfully completes each course. We recommend you award these to students as soon as they have completed each course.

Section 2

The Teaching-Learning Process

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1. Why do we have these Bible classes?

The main reason why we have the *Group Studies for New Christians* is so our students can learn to become successful Christians—to become a disciple of Jesus.

These Bible classes are not used to make the students followers of a particular religious denomination. We teach principles of life, which will equip each person with an understanding of how they can deal with their problems, and overcome them successfully.

We have Bible classes because we work with people who have problems with no simple solutions. In these classes we study the Bible to find God’s answers to the difficult problems the students have.

2. What do we teach in our Bible classes?

We teach principles of living which the students can apply to their lives immediately. The students learn to deal with their problems and to successfully change their way of living. We teach them how to get rid of bad habits and how to develop new habits. For example, we teach them how to overcome anger, how to handle temptations to sin, and how to manage their feelings.

Many students need freedom from guilt. We teach that guilt is caused by sin, by disobeying God’s laws. Only God can remove this guilt when one admits he has sinned (disobeyed God). The students learn that the only way to properly deal with the problem of guilt is to ask Jesus Christ to become the Leader of their life. With Jesus as Leader, they can now do what Christ wants them to do.

Our curriculum instructs students that only after beginning a relationship with Jesus can people successfully overcome their problems. God is the only One Who can give us the desire and the power to properly respond to each situation we face in life.

Almost everyone can make a few changes in their life for a few days. But it takes the help of God Himself to successfully overcome all the problems a person faces. This is why we place such a great emphasis on the study of God’s word.

3. What is our goal in teaching?

Our ultimate goal in teaching is to help each student draw close to God and do what God wants us to do. We want to help each student stop living the way they have been living. They were destroying their life physically, with drugs and other harmful activities; socially, in their relationships with other people (family, government, friends, school); and, spiritually, in their relationship with God.

We hope the *Group Studies for New Christians* will help students learn to start living new lives with God’s help. New Christians can learn to become men and women “of mature character with the right sort of independence.” (James 1:4 *New Testament in Modern English*, by J. B. Phillips).

4. What is our philosophy of education?

Our philosophy of education directly influences our daily goals and methods of teaching. This philosophy can be stated in three simple words—Information, understanding, and action.

Let's take a closer look at each of these three parts.

Step 1: Information—Get the facts

The GSNC lessons are designed to communicate a basic set of facts for every subject we teach. One of the primary goals in this part is to help the students discover and learn the facts which tell them what God wants them to do. A key part of this process then will be to teach the students how to find these facts in the Bible.

For example, we teach them how to deal with anger. Here are some questions for which we would want them to find answers:

1. What is anger? (Definition)
2. Why do I get angry? (Cause)
3. What happens to me when I get angry? (Results)
4. How can I prevent anger? (Solution—a discussion of steps of action to get rid of destructive anger.)

The teacher does not need to give students all the answers to these questions. The students can be guided to discover many facts themselves, using the Bible, a concordance, dictionary, and drawing from their own personal experiences.

These facts prepare the students to go on to the next two steps of learning.

Step 2: Understanding—Relate the facts to my life

Facts don't change people. But the facts do tell people what to change. Before any meaningful change takes place, however, the students must understand how these facts relate to their lives, especially the problems they are facing. They must not only get a clear understanding of what God wants them to do, they must also understand how to put into action what God wants them to do.

The students must learn more than, "What makes people get angry?" They must relate this information to their own lives and discover, "What makes me get angry?" They must personalize these facts. "How do these facts affect my life?" Once they understand how to relate God's truth to their own lives, they are ready for step 3, Action.

Step 3: Action—Personal application

The students first get a foundational set of facts to have a basic understanding of the problem. Then, they must relate these facts to their own life. Now they are ready for action. They can begin to make intelligent decisions and to set specific, simple goals to make these teachings a part of their life.

To successfully begin to take action in one's life, the student usually will need help from at least two sources, God and their teacher (or other qualified person).

The students will need the help of God, because God is the one who can give us the most help in these three essential areas:

- 1) the desire to make the right decisions;
- 2) the wisdom and understanding on how to apply these teachings to our life;
- 3) the power to follow through and do what we have decided to do.

The students will usually need the help of a teacher to act as a guide, helping them make the right decisions, giving advice on following through with their decisions, and helping them to evaluate their actions.

As teachers, we must be a living example to our students. The students should be able to look at your life and see how you are already applying these Biblical truths in your own life.

The teacher has a great responsibility to help students start applying these Biblical truths to their lives. The teacher must do more than say, "Now as you leave class today, go out and apply these things in your own life." In many cases, the teacher may have to work on an individual basis with the students to make sure they successfully put into action a given Biblical truth.

This process of changing lives is not easy; no "magic wand" is involved. It takes time; it takes determination. It takes self-discipline. It means the students must be willing to swallow their pride and be willing to see themselves as they really are and then do something to change what needs to be changed.

5. The Teacher's Role

How will this philosophy influence the methods and materials you as the teacher use in the class?

Step 1: Information (Teacher)

How much information the teacher gives his/her students shows the actual philosophy of education of the teacher. If you spend all the class period giving your students information, you are showing by your methods that your philosophy of education is only to give students information.

However, if you are using this 3-point philosophy of education, information, understanding, and action, then you will spend only part of the class time giving information, and you will be very selective about the information you give your students. This information will not only tell the students **what** they are studying, but it will also tell **why** and **how** this information can be used in their daily life.

As the teacher, one option is to present the information you have found most helpful in applying these teachings in your own daily life.

If your philosophy of education includes all three parts, then in view of step three—action—you will design your methods of giving information so that you will be a guide rather than a final authority with all the answers. When it is practical, you want to guide your students to find the information they need rather than giving them all the information. In this way the students will become actively involved in collecting the information they need to put these teachings into action in their daily life.

The teacher will help the students learn how to find information by themselves, stressing the importance of using the Bible as one of their main sources of information.

The teacher needs to stress that collecting information is not the goal of teaching (or your life). Collecting information is simply a tool to help us to do steps 2 and 3 and to put these teachings into action in our daily lives.

Step 2: Understanding (Teacher)

If your philosophy includes this step—understanding—then you will take time in class to find out if your students clearly understand the facts you are teaching. You will also take time to help your students discover ways of relating these teachings to their daily lives.

How can you find out if the students really understand what you are teaching? Take time in class to discuss the facts and ideas that are being taught. One of the best methods of accomplishing this step of our philosophy is to ask questions (and let the students answer them). Start with simple questions and work into more difficult thought-provoking questions. Use opened-ended questions instead of closed questions. Open questions require an explanation to answer. Closed questions only need a yes or no answer.

One of the key questions the students need to be able to answer is:

“Why should I do this . . . ?”

The teacher needs to guide the students to discover why these facts are important in their daily life.

The teacher must go beyond the “Why” and help the students discover **how** to apply these teachings to their daily life today. Generalities and religious clichés won’t do the job. The teacher must help the students discover specific, simple steps of action, which will show the students how to put these teachings into action in their own life today.

The teacher needs to be sensitive to the needs of the students. This awareness of the students' needs will help you guide them into a clear understanding of the information being taught. You must also recognize your limitations here and trust the Holy Spirit to reveal to each student what their needs are and how they can relate and apply this information to their life.

When teaching, you must not stop here with helping the students understand what you are teaching. This step only prepares the student to go one step higher—which is the most important one—personal application.

Step 3: Action—Personal Application (Teacher)

This is the most important step of the whole teaching process. If the students fail to personally apply what you are teaching, then, in one sense the teaching has been a failure. You must guide the students into putting these teachings into action in their own daily living. The students must go beyond theory and face the real world of today. You want to get every student to ask and answer this question, “What can I do today to put these teachings into practice in my life?”

Look at the teaching methods of Jesus. When He taught, He was always telling people to do something. In almost every case, it related to their life that very day. When people came with problems He never told the people to go and read the Bible, or go and pray about it. He always gave them something simple and practical to do.

We as teachers need to do the same thing today. Bring the teaching down to simple, practical things that the students can do today. You need to take time in class for planning, explaining, and evaluating the results of the students' attempts to apply what is being taught.

You may want to use this simple test to determine what to teach. If your students cannot do today what you are teaching, then perhaps you should not teach it today. Teach only what they can do today. This will probably mean that you will not give very much information. Great! That's OK! Your students grow by doing. They can always get more information. Get the students involved in action—in using what information you do give them.

You must guide your students into action. You can't do it for the students. The best thing you can do is provide a living example of what you are teaching.

6. The Student's Role

This philosophy of education needs to be taught to the students. They need to see how this philosophy relates to them in the class and how it will affect their learning. They need to see how this philosophy will affect their lives outside of the classroom, too.

Step 1: Information (Student)

In looking at the student's role in this phase of the learning, I think that it is helpful for the student to ask two questions.

1. What information must I get from the teacher?
2. What information can I (the student) discover by myself?

The students need to get enough information so that they can get a clear picture of the subject that is being taught. One basic thing that needs to be covered quickly is definitions.

The students need to be able to put into words what is being talked about. For example, if you are going to teach about "Faith", the students need to have a clear definition of what "Faith" is. They need to see how faith can be seen and experienced in their daily life today. This needs to be more than a dictionary definition. They need a pictorial definition from life, which illustrates whatever is being defined.

The students need to learn that collecting information is not the goal of learning or education. They are not educated when they know a certain number of facts, but they are truly educated when they can use these facts in their own daily living. The information that they receive then should guide them into the other two steps of our philosophy—understanding and action.

The students need to learn how they can get more information on their own about what is taught in class. They need to learn how to get information from the Bible, how to use the concordance, other books, and also how to gather relevant information from their daily personal experiences. Many times the most meaningful information (to the students) is information that they can draw from their own daily life. The students usually have a high interest in information that will help them understand what is happening in their life today.

The information the students receive should direct them into ways of using it in their daily life—"how to" information. For example, how to use faith, or how to overcome a particular temptation.

Step 2: Understanding (Student)

The students need to be motivated to think. They must do more than sit in class and take in information. They must begin to evaluate the information. Question it. Examine it. They must begin to learn how to look for ways of relating this information to what is happening in their life today.

The students need to recognize their responsibility to be sensitive to the leading of the Holy Spirit. They need to allow the Holy Spirit to show them areas in their life where they can apply this information.

The students must get a clear understanding of how to apply the teachings. They must understand the specific steps of action to take to do what they are learning. They need to learn how to set practical daily goals. They need to know where this action will take them: “How will this action change my life?” Classroom discussion is very helpful here. It gives the students an opportunity to put into words how they will use this information.

Mark 4:24 (The Living Bible) shows the way to a deeper understanding of what is being taught. Jesus said, “And be sure to put into practice what you hear. The more you do this, the more you will understand what I tell you.”

Step 3: Action (Student)

If the students accept and use this philosophy of education in their own life, they will need to take an active part in the class. They will take a major responsibility in applying what they are being taught.

What kind of involvement must the students participate in? They must do more than collect and memorize information. They must relate this information to their own daily life and discover practical ways of putting into action what they are learning. They must make these teachings a part of their thoughts, motives, feelings, and actions. The information must become a part of their life. It must be lived. This is the key to real change, and real growth.

The success of step three, “Action,” comes back to the students’ relationship with God. The only way they can be truly successful in making the needed changes in their life is to let God help them. If they try to do this in their own strength, they will fail. But if they allow Jesus Christ to be the Leader of their life, God will help them to be successful in making the needed changes so they can become men and women “of mature character with the right sort of independence.” (James 1:4, *New Testament in Modern English*, by J. B. Phillips)

7. Suggestions on where to start using this Teaching - Learning Process*

1. Try to work this philosophy in your own daily life, using the question, “God, what do you want me to do today to use in my daily life what I am teaching today?”
2. Limit your new information to cover only one subject. Have this goal—to say one thing well in class today.
3. Choose one main scripture to use to focus in on the one main subject you are teaching today.
4. Set daily goals for each class period.
 - a. What do you want your students to know and be able to explain in their own words by the end of the class period?
 - b. What do you want your students to be able to do (to personally apply) in their lives today by the end of this class period?
5. Design their assignments to be personal application projects where they can begin to use today what you have taught today.
6. Spend only part (about 1/2) of the class period giving new information. Spend the rest of the class time helping the students understand and discuss ways of doing today what you have been teaching today.
7. Spend time in class discussing how the students have used in their daily life what you taught yesterday.
8. Coordinate your own personal Bible study with the subject you are teaching today.
9. Set simple goals to do in your life today what you are teaching your students to do today.
10. Read the book Creative Bible Teaching, by Lawrence Richards (Moody Press). This book contains an excellent in-depth discussion of a Christian philosophy of education. Most of the ideas in this chapter have originated from this book.

* These 10 points are not listed in an exact order of importance. Do those first, which you think will be the easiest for you to do.

Section 3

Teaching Aids for the *Group Studies for New Christians*

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Part 1: Teacher Materials

1. Teacher's Manuals

A teacher's manual is available for each course. Each one contains daily lesson plans for the teacher.

The test and the answer key for the test are also included in the teacher's manual, and a sample copy of the course certificate for each student that successfully completes the course.

2. www.MyTeenChallenge.com and www.iTeenChallenge.org

Teen Challenge organizations have the opportunity to use www.MyTeenChallenge.com, an online records management system. One of the tools provided on is an online tool for tracking the progress of each student's work in the GSNC classes. If you would like more information on this, please visit the website listed above for contact details.

The website www.iTeenChallenge.org offers a variety of resources for teachers and students. In the Staff Training section you can find a variety of teacher training courses for those teaching the GSNC classes. These are all available as free downloads. It includes PowerPoint presentations, teacher notes, notesheets for those taking the training and video and mp3 files.

At this same website you can also download free copies of the GSNC curriculum in other languages. If you do not see the language you need, please contact Global Teen Challenge (address on the website above) to see if the version you need is currently being translated.

If your ministry does not use the online records management system at www.myTeenChallenge.com, then you may want to consider using the following resources for tracking the progress of your students.

3. Class Attendance Record

This form is set up for those who teach these classes five days a week. However, if your class schedule is different, it is very easy to simply write the appropriate dates in. The section marked "Materials" is for you to make sure they bring their Bible, notebook, and pen or pencil to class.

See sample copies of the Class Attendance Record on pages 32 and 33.

The comments and grades section is for you to record their achievements on their Study Guide projects and test.

4. Student Test Record

This form is to help the teacher keep track of each student's progress through the 14 GSNC courses. When you grade the tests at the end of each course, put the student's score on their Student Test Record.

See samples on pages 36 and 37.

5. Policy on reproducing materials used in the GSNC classes

Teen Challenge USA owns the copyright for all GSNC student materials and teacher materials. You are allowed to print the GSNC curriculum as long as it is not being sold. In the USA, you must have written permission from Teen Challenge USA to reproduce the English version of the teacher's manuals, student manuals, study guides, and tests.

If you desire to sell the GSNC in any other language, you must have a written contract from Teen Challenge USA or Global Teen Challenge. Contact addresses are at the front of this book.

The 3 record keeping forms (listed below) used with the GSNC classes may be reproduced for use in your ministry. Samples are included at the end of this book.

Class Assignment List

Class Attendance Record

Student Test Record

Part 2: Student Materials

1. Student Manuals

The Student Manuals provide a basic overview of the content of the course. Their primary purpose is to provide the students with notes to review the content of the course, initially in preparing for the test at the end of the course. We also hope the students will continue to refer back to these notes in future weeks and years as they encounter related situations in their daily living.

We highly recommend that you provide a copy of the Student Manual to each student to keep permanently. Many graduates have shared testimonies of how they have used these materials after graduating from Teen Challenge in ministry to their family and their church. It's an excellent investment in the present and future life of each student.

2. Study Guide (Homework assignments)

Many of the projects in the Study Guide are designed to provide the students with work outside the classroom. We also hope this will help to prepare them for the next class discussion.

Some projects help students take a deeper look at issues discussed in class. The main goal of many of these assignments is to help the students discover ways of applying these biblical truths to their own daily living.

3. Class Assignment List

In the back of the GSNC Study Guides for each course there is a blank copy of the *Class Assignment List*. This form enables you to hold the students accountable for having their class work ready each day.

Each teacher's manual has a copy of this *Class Assignment List* near the front of the lesson plans for the teacher. This copy has the suggested dates for each item to be completed.

Have the students write down the actual date for each item rather than Day 1, 3, etc.

See the samples on pages 34 and 35 of this book.

4. Student Tests & Course Certificates

Each GSNC course has a test. The tests are designed to measure in some way the progress each student has made in understanding the biblical truths covered in each course.

The answer key for the test is included in the back of each Teacher's Manual.

After the student has completed the test and all other work related to that course, there is a Certificate to be awarded. A sample of the course certificate is included in the back of each Teacher's Manual.

5. Final Exams

Once students have completed all 14 GSNC courses, then they need to prepare for the final exam for the whole GSNC series. Two final exams are available for the GSNC. The student should take this test about one week after successfully completing all 14 courses.

Final Exam #1 is designed for students with below a 5th grade reading level. The exam contains true-false, multiple choice, and matching questions. Its format is similar to the tests for the 14 courses of the GSNC. Students put their answers on the test.

See page 39-42 for a sample copy of Final Exam #1. The answer key for Final Exam #1 is on page 43 of this book.

Final Exam #2 is designed for students with 5th grade and above reading levels. The exam is all short essay questions. The exam is reusable—all student answers are put on separate blank paper.

See page 45-47 for a sample copy of Final Exam #2. The answer key for this exam begins on page 49 of this book.

The “**Study Guidelines for the GSNC Final Exam**” is an information sheet which explains to the students how to prepare for the Final Exam.

See page 38 of this book for a sample. You are free to copy this for your students.

6. Know Your Bible

This little book, Know Your Bible, by Dr. David J. Fant is an excellent supplement for the course **A Quick Look at the Bible**. Published by the International Bible Society, this book contains excellent summaries of all the books in the Bible.

We recommend that you give each student a copy of this book when you teach the course, **A Quick Look at the Bible**.

7. Versions of the Bible to use in your class

We highly recommend you use a translation of the Bible that is easy for your students to understand as they participate in the GSNC classes.

The New Life Bible is an excellent Bible in English for new Christians. Only 850 words are used in the translation of the New Testament, so the sentences are simple, short, and easy to understand. It is also an excellent Bible for those who have a low reading level.

You can purchase the New Testament paperback version of this from www.Christianbooks.com An e-book version of the whole Bible is also available for purchase.

8. Student Certificate of Completion

Positive reward is an important part of any educational program. The GSNC student certificate of completion is one tool designed for this purpose. Once a student has completed all fourteen courses in the GSNC, then he or she should prepare for and take the final exam. Each student should be awarded a certificate of completion after they have successfully completed the final exam.

A sample certificate is provided on page 61

Section 4

Sample forms, worksheets, and final exams for the *Group Studies for New Christians*

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2. Class Assignment List	
Sample	34
Blank	35
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Blank	37
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5. Final Exam 1	39
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7. Final Exam 2	45
8. Answer Key for Final Exam 2	49
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Class Assignment List

Course Title: Spiritual Power and the Supernatural

Quizzes

Verses to Memorize	Date
1. 2 Peter 1:3	Day 2
2. James 1:2-4	Day 3
_____	_____

Projects

Date Due
1. Day 1
2. Day 2
3. Day 3 or optional
4. Day 2
5. Day 3
6. Day 4

Test Day 5 _____

Class Assignment List*

Course Title Spiritual Power and the Supernatural

Quizzes	Verses to Memorize	Date
1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____

Projects	Date Due
1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____

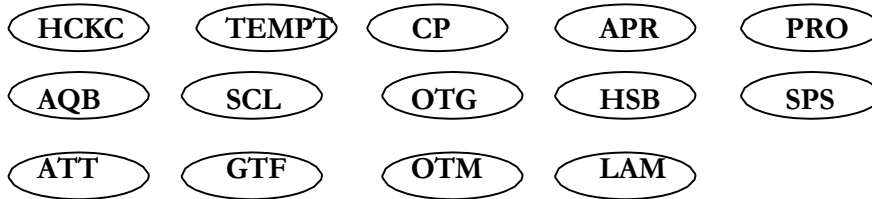
Test Date _____

*These are in the back of each Study Guide

Student Test Record

Group Studies for New Christians

* Courses Completed

Student Name John Doe

Date	Course Title	Test Grade
4-3-15	How Can I Know I'm a Christian?	98
4-10-15	A Quick Look at Bible	89
4-17-15	Attitudes	96
4-24-15	Temptation	99
5-1-15	Successful Christian Living	100
5-8-15	Growing Through Failure	85
5-15-15	Christian Practices	92
5-22-15	Obedience to God	80
5-29-15	Obedience to Man	91
6-12-15	Anger & Personal Rights	97
6-19-15	How to Study the Bible	95
6-26-15	Love & Accepting Myself	87
7-3-15	Personal Relationships With Others	95
7-10-15	Spiritual Power and the Supernatural	87
7-17-15	FINAL EXAM	87

Student Test Record

Group Studies for New Christians

* Courses Completed

Student Name _____

HCKC	TEMPT	CP	APR	PRO
AQB	SCL	OTG	HSB	SPS
ATT	GTF	OTM	LAM	

Date	Course Title	Test Grade
	Final Exam	

*This is an optional quick reference chart with the abbreviations for all the GSNC courses. Simply circle the appropriate course when the student completes the test. Then enter the correct information on the blank lines on the rest of the page.

Study Guidelines for the Final Exam

Group Studies for New Christians

1. List the courses the final exam covers.
2. Organize all your notes and papers for each course. If some are missing, make a list and give it to your teacher.
3. Each day review the table of contents for all the *Group Studies for New Christians* (GSNC) courses. This is usually page 1 of the student manual.
4. Quickly review all your notes on each course to refresh your memory on what each course covers.
5. Go through each course carefully. Get a complete understanding of the main teachings in each course.
6. Make a list of the important words from each course. Have a clear understanding of what they mean.

Examples: faith, inspired, love, attitudes, temptation, relapse,
 baptism of the Holy Spirit.
7. Make a list of important facts. For example, facts on how to do things.

Examples:
Facts you need to know to become a Christian
How to overcome temptation
How to respond when being corrected (Attitudes)
How to show love (1 Corinthians 13)
How to get faith
How to accept yourself
8. Make a list of important lists and teachings. Be able to explain each part.

Examples:
Explain the three parts of marriage.
Explain the three basic steps of Bible study.
What should I do when I'm told to do something wrong?
Be able to list the names of the New Testament books.
9. Know 10 verses that we memorized for the GSNC courses.

Name _____ **Group Studies for New Christians**

Date _____ **Final Test 1**

This is the final test for the 14 courses of the *Group Studies For New Christians* (5th Edition).

TRUE – FALSE QUESTIONS (1 Point each)

Instructions: If the answer is true, put an X on the line.

If the answer is false, put an O on the line.

1. _____ Before you can know for sure that you are a Christian, you must understand what it means to become a Christian.
2. _____ Salvation is based on facts—facts recorded in the Bible.
3. _____ You do not need to have faith in God to become a Christian.
4. _____ One of the first signs of a true Christian is that the person will not want to share with others what Christ is doing in their life.
5. _____ If Christ is in control of your life, then your life can be full and complete.
6. _____ When you become a Christian, all your problems go away the same day.
7. _____ Jesus wants to be your best friend.
8. _____ You must ask Jesus to forgive your sins if you want to become a Christian.
9. _____ Before you take communion it is important to look inside yourself to see if you have sinned.
10. _____ A person becomes a Christian only after they are baptized in water.
11. _____ You should always preach when you give your testimony.
12. _____ When I give a testimony, I should always give one example from my daily life to show how God is helping me grow.
13. _____ It is a sin to be tempted.
14. _____ The main reason why we have the local church is to help Christians grow stronger.
15. _____ One of the best ways for Christians to grow is to talk with each other and share their beliefs, problems, and successes.
16. _____ God has promised to forgive you if you are sincere in asking Him to.
17. _____ If I fail, I should never admit that I was wrong.
18. _____ I should always find the cause of my failures.
19. _____ The root cause for all of my problems is doing things my way instead of God's way.

Group Studies for New Christians
Final Test 1, page 2

20. _____ Insecurity is a common result of putting my values in materialistic things.
21. _____ If you keep failing, this always shows you are not growing at all in that area of your life.
22. _____ If a person relapses back into their addiction, the first step of relapse is always to start using drugs again.
23. _____ In becoming a successful Christian you must learn to manage your emotions (feelings).
24. _____ A successful Christian never makes any mistakes.
25. _____ God speaks to a person through their conscience.
26. _____ Every person always feels guilty when they sin.
27. _____ You must receive the baptism in the Holy Spirit to be a successful Christian and get to heaven.
28. _____ If you are told to do something wrong, God wants you to figure out another way to do it, so you will not sin.
29. _____ If the person in authority tells you to sin, you should do it even if it is sin.
30. _____ You should always try to understand the main reason why the person in authority told you to do something.
31. _____ God punishes you because He hates you when you sin.
32. _____ You should always be willing to obey those in authority.
33. _____ The Bible says you don't have to obey your parents after you are 18 years old.
34. _____ God has commanded us to love those in authority over us.
35. _____ If you love God, you will obey only Christians. You will not obey those who are sinners.
36. _____ The greatest law in the Bible tells us to love our neighbor the same way God loves us.
37. _____ God loves only Christians.
38. _____ An attitude is the way you think about something.
39. _____ It is more important for you to show God's love to others, than for you to show your love to God.
40. _____ Today Christians only need to obey the laws in the New Testament.

Group Studies for New Christians
Final Test 1, page 3

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the correct answer and put the letter of the answer on the line. (2 points each.)

1. _____ If a person has doubts as to whether or not he is a Christian, he should
 - A. forget about them.
 - B. surrender them to God.
 - C. suppress or ignore them.

2. _____ When you worship God, you
 - A. ask God to help you in your daily life.
 - B. pray for God to heal a sick person.
 - C. tell God what you like about Him.

3. _____ The Holy Spirit is
 - A. God the Father.
 - B. Jesus.
 - C. equal with God the Father and God the Son.

4. _____ When I am sharing with my family what Christ has done in my life, I should
 - A. always argue with them.
 - B. sometimes argue with them.
 - C. never argue with them.

5. _____ The Holy Spirit wants to lead you into all truth
 - A. only before you become a Christian.
 - B. only after you become a Christian.
 - C. all the time.

6. _____ If your leader makes a mistake, you should
 - A. complain and argue with your leader.
 - B. pray for your leader.
 - C. not obey your leader.
 - D. tell his/her boss what your leader did wrong.

7. _____ The greatest law in the Bible says to
 - A. love your neighbor
 - B. love God
 - C. love your friends

8. _____ When a person has a rebellious attitude toward God, they need to work most on developing a
 - A. respectful attitude.
 - B. servant attitude.
 - C. grateful attitude.
 - D. quiet attitude.

Group Studies for New Christians
Final Test 1, page 4

MATCHING

Put the right letter on the blank line. (2 points each)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Communion | A. I do this only one time to show that I have become a Christian. |
| 2. _____ Manager for God | B. To remember Jesus and to look ahead to His coming again. |
| 3. _____ Testimony | C. God wants us to give Him 10% of the money we earn. |
| 4. _____ Water Baptism | D. Shows what God is doing in your daily life. |
| 5. _____ The local church | E. A group of people who come together for Christian fellowship. |
| 6. _____ Prayer | F. Seeing |
| 7. _____ Psychological Part | G. Mind |
| 8. _____ Psychological Part | H. Talking with God. |
| 9. _____ Physical Part | I. Feelings (emotions) |
| 10. _____ Physical Part | J. Hearing |

VERSES TO MEMORIZE

Write 10 of the verses you memorized in these 14 courses. (Each verse is worth 3 points)

Group Studies for New Christians

Final Test 1 – Answer Key (5th Edition)

Page 1

True-False Questions

(1 point each)

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. False
11. False
12. True
13. False
14. True
15. True
16. True
17. False
18. True
19. True

Page 2

20. True
21. False
22. True
23. False
24. False
25. True
26. False
27. False
28. True
29. False
30. True
31. False
32. True
33. False
34. True
35. False
36. False

37. False

38. True

39. False

Page 3

Multiple Choice Questions

(2 points each)

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. B

Page 4

Matching Questions

(2 points each)

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. E
6. H
7. G or I
8. G or I
9. F or J
10. F or J

10 Verses to Memorize

(3 points each)

Group Studies for New Christians**Final Test 2**

This is the final test for the 14 courses of the *Group Studies For New Christians* (5th edition). Write all your answers on the extra paper provided. Do not make any marks on this exam.

The number in parentheses tells you how many points the question is worth. There are a total of 400 points on this exam. (Divide the total number of correct points by 4 to determine your score based on 100%.)

1. (6) A. How many books are in the Bible?
B. How many books are in the Old Testament?
C. How many books are in the New Testament?
2. (32) Write the divisions and the names of the books of the New Testament.
3. (12) List 4 evidences that prove the Bible is accurate (reliable, correct).
4. (10) Explain what this means, "The Bible is inspired by God."
5. (6) A. What language was the Old Testament written in?
B. What language was the New Testament written in?
6. (5) What is the most important event in the Bible?
7. (5) What is the purpose of prophecy in the Bible?
8. (9) Where are three places you can look to find evidence that you are a Christian?
(3 part answer)
9. (8) List 4 changes that will begin to take place in your life after you become a Christian.
10. (5) What does it mean to have a personal relationship with Jesus Christ?
11. (4) When a person has doubts as to whether or not they are a Christian, where do these doubts come from? (List 2 answers)
12. (4) What are four problems that will cause a person to have doubts as to whether or not they are a Christian?
13. (5) How can a person get rid of any doubts they have about being a Christian?
14. (6) What are the 3 Greek words for love? What does each mean?
15. (4) What are Christians not to love? (List 2 things)
16. (10) List 5 of the characteristics of love from 1 Corinthians 13.

Group Studies for New Christians

Final Test 2, page 2

17. (12) What are the three root problems which cause all the problems a person has?
18. (12) How can a person accept himself/herself? (List 3 things)
19. (15) What are the 3 parts of marriage according to Matthew 19:5?
Explain what is involved in each one.
20. (9) What are the three basic steps in Bible study? Explain what each one means.
21. (4) Why is it important to memorize scripture? (Give 2 reasons)
22. (4) What is the difference between memorizing God's Word and meditating on God's Word?
23. (4) Where does faith come from?
24. (4) Where does belief come from?
25. (6) How do you get faith? (List 2 things)
26. (5) How do you get belief?
27. (5) How do you know if you have faith?
28. (6) What do you use faith for? (List 3 things)
29. (3) What are the 3 parts of a person?
30. (4) What should a person do when they fail? List 4 things.
31. (4) How do my personal rights connect to my anger?
32. (10) What are the 5 steps to becoming a successful Christian?
33. (6) How can a person deal with wrong thoughts (temptation)?
What can a person do to overcome this problem? (6 part answer)
34. (6) What are 3 marks of a good daily goal?
35. (4) Who is the Holy Spirit?
36. (6) What does the Holy Spirit do today? (List 3 things)
37. (5) What is the purpose of the baptism of the Holy Spirit?
38. (6) Why do we have communion? (List 3 things)
39. (6) Why should a Christian be baptized in water?

Group Studies for New Christians**Final Test 2, page 3**

40. (5) How can a Christian be a manager for God?
41. (4) What is the purpose of the local church?
42. (4) What are the 2 greatest laws in the Bible?
43. (4) Why does a person get angry?
44. (4) How can a Christian show God that they love Him? (List 2 things)
45. (5) Why should you obey human authorities?
46. (6) What should a person do when told to do something wrong? (List 3 things)
47. (6) What are the three levels of obedience?
48. (5) What are the consequences (results) of disobedience? (List 5 things)
49. (4) What are the 2 things that should be included in personal devotion time?

WORDS TO DEFINE: Explain what these words mean (each one is worth 3 points)

50. Faith
51. Attitude
52. Temptation
53. Trust
54. Prayer
55. Communion
56. Church
57. Testimony
58. Sin
59. Christian
60. Personal Right
61. Responsibility
62. Privilege
63. Relapse
64. Recovery
65. Write 10 verses you memorized for these classes. (each one is worth 3 points)

Group Studies for New Christians

Final Test 2 Answer Key (5th edition)

Quite a few of the questions on this test have answers that can be quoted from the 14 courses of GSNC. However, some students may come up with answers that are correct even though they were not included in the GSNC student materials. Use your own discretion in grading those answers.

In some cases the question will ask the student to list 3 answers. In the GSNC lesson, there may have been 5 correct answers. We have listed all 5 here in this answer key, but the student should be given full credit for listing any 3 correct answers.

The numbers in parenthesis tell you how many points the question is worth. There are 400 points on this test. Divide the total number of correct points by 4 to determine their score based on 100%.

1. (6 points, 2 points each, AQB)
 - A. How many books are in the Bible? (66)
 - B. How many books are in the Old Testament? (39)
 - C. How many books are in the New Testament? (27)
2. Write the divisions and the names of the books in the New Testament.
(32 points, 1 point, each, AQB)

Gospels	Letters by Paul	General Letters
Matthew	Romans	Hebrews
Mark	1 Corinthians	James
Luke	2 Corinthians	1 Peter
John	Galatians	2 Peter
	Ephesians	1 John
Church History	Philippians	2 John
The Acts of the Apostles	Colossians	3 John
	1 Thessalonians	Jude
	2 Thessalonians	
	1 Timothy	Book of Prophecy
	2 Timothy	Revelation
	Titus	
	Philemon	

Group Studies for New Christians Final Test 2 Answer Key page 2

3. List 4 evidences that prove the Bible is accurate (reliable, correct).
(12 points, 3 points each, AQB)

- a. All prophecies have been true and correct.
- b. The Bible says it is God's Word.
- c. Jesus said the Bible is God's Word.
- d. There are no contradictions in the Bible
- e. Archaeological proof
- f. Medical proof
- g. I can prove it myself by testing its teachings in my own life.

4. Explain what this means, "The Bible is inspired by God." (10 points, AQB)

The Holy Spirit guided the thoughts of the men so that they wrote what God wanted them to write.

5. (6 points, 3 points each, AQB)

- A. What language was the Old Testament written in? Hebrew (and Aramaic)
- B. The New Testament written in? Greek

6. What is the most important event in the Bible? (5 points, AQB)

The resurrection of Jesus.

7. What is the purpose of prophecy?
(5 points. They do not have to have all these answers, AQB)

- a. To prove the accuracy of the Bible.
- b. To give Christians hope.
- c. To motivate people to draw closer to God.
- d. It is not to be used to predict the future.

8. Where are three places I can look to find evidence that I am a Christian?
(9 points, 3 points each, HCKC)

- a. The Bible
- b. The Holy Spirit
- c. Changes in my life

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9. List 4 changes that will begin to take place in your life after you become a Christian. (8 points, 2 points each, HCKC)
- You will have a new understanding of what is right and wrong.
 - You will have a new love (interest) for the Bible.
 - You will have a desire to be like Jesus.
 - You will have more tests, temptations, and problems,
 - You will have a love for others, especially other Christians.
 - You will want to share Jesus Christ with others
10. What does it mean to have a personal relationship with Jesus Christ? (5 points, HCKC)
Suggested answer:
- When I become a Christian, I need to become personally acquainted with Jesus Christ. I need to develop a friendship with Him, one based on love. I need to learn to talk to Him. Becoming “best friends” with Jesus.
11. When a person has doubts as to whether or not they are a Christian, where do these doubts come from? (List 2 answers). (4 points, 2 points each, HCKC)
- Satan
 - God
 - Other people
 - Myself
12. What are four problems that will cause a person to have doubts as to whether or not they are a Christian? (4 points, 1 point each, HCKC)
- When the good feelings leave
 - Continuing to fail or sin
 - Giving Jesus only part of your life
 - Secretly becoming a Christian
 - Temptation
 - Bitterness towards another person
 - When your prayers are not answered
 - Unwilling to correct a past mistake or wrong.
 - Fear
 - Pride

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13. How can a person get rid of any doubts they have about being a Christian? (5 pts, HCKC)
There are two possible series of answers they may give that come from their class notes.

Series 1:

- a. Admit that you have the doubt
- b. Begin to talk to God about it
- c. Examine your doubts (Find what is causing the doubt)
- d. Ask God how he wants you to get rid of this doubt
- e. Set goals that will help you get rid of these doubts God's way

Series 2:

- a. List the situations that cause me to have doubts.
- b. Ask God this question. "God, what are you trying to teach me to do today?"
- c. Find one area in my daily life where I want to grow
- d. Relate this to my Bible study.
- e. List things I can finish today.
- f. Evaluate the results (Did it help me get rid of my doubts?)

14. What are the 3 Greek words for love? What does each mean?
(6 points, 1 point each part, LAM)

- a. Eros —a love based on sensual desires and sexual drives. It goes no deeper than the physical drives.
- b. Phileo—used for friendships. It goes no deeper than the psychological part of a person. An emotional feeling.
- c. Agape—God's love. The purest and deepest kind of love. It is expressed as an act of one's will. Unconditional love.

15. What are Christians not to love? (List 2 things) (4 points, 2 points each, LAM)

- a. Sin
- b. Money
- c. Satan

16. List 5 of the characteristics of love from 1 Corinthians 13. (10 points, 2 points each, LAM)

Answers are based on 1 Corinthians 13. This list is from the New Life Testament. Answers from other translations are acceptable.

- a. Love does not give up
- b. Love is kind
- c. Love is not jealous

More answers on the next page

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16. *Answers continued from previous page.*
- d. Love does not put itself up as being important
 - e. Love has no pride
 - f. Love does not do the wrong thing
 - g. Love never thinks of itself
 - h. Love does not get angry
 - i. Love does not remember the suffering that comes from being hurt by someone.
 - j. Love is not happy with sin.
 - k. Love is happy with the truth.
 - h. Love takes everything that comes without giving up.
 - m. Love believes all things.
 - n. Love hopes for all things.
 - o. Love keeps on in all things.
 - p. Love never comes to an end.
17. What are the three root problems, which cause all the problems a person has? (12 points, 4 points each, GTF)
- a. Bitterness, resentment, or hatred
 - b. Materialistic values (Placing your values in things that can be taken away.)
 - c. Immorality (sex sins)
18. How can a person accept himself/herself? (list 3 things) (12 points, 4 points each, LAM)
- a. Take a good look at myself. (See how God has made me.)
 - b. Thank God for making me the way I am.
 - c. Work on developing positive inward qualities.
19. What are the three parts of marriage according to Matthew 19:5? Explain what is involved in each one. (15 points, 2 points each for correctly listing the 3 parts of marriage. 3 points each for correctly explaining what is involved in each one.)
- a. Leaving— (1) physically—legal wedding—getting own apartment.
(2) Emotionally—getting married with parents' approval & God's approval.
 - b. Being joined to your wife/husband—
 - (1) Physically living together
 - (2) Psychologically—loving each other and being faithful.

More answers on next page

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19. *Continued*

- c. Becoming one— (1) Physically—sexual intercourse
(2) Psychologically—having similar attitudes and goals in life. Sharing everything.
(3) Spiritually—having the same spiritual goals, both serving God.

20. What are the three basic steps in Bible study? Explain what each one means.

(9 points, 1 point each for the 3 steps,

2 points each for the explanation of what each steps means, HSB)

- a. Get the facts—Find out what the scripture is saying.
b. Get the meaning—What does this scripture mean to me? (Relate it to your life.)
c. Personal Application—How can I apply these truths to my life today? Doing it. Actually putting the truths into action.

21. Why is it important to memorize scripture? (Give 2 reasons) (4 points, 2 points each, HSB)

Suggested answers:

- a. Helps you to learn to think the way God thinks
b. Prepares you to meditate on God's Word.
c. Helps you to have good thoughts.
d. Useful in resisting temptation.
e. Useful in helping to solve my problems.
f. Helps prepare me for witnessing.

22. What is the difference between memorizing God's Word and meditating on God's Word? (4 points, HSB)

Memorizing is just knowing it. Meditation is making it a part of you. Memorizing is being able to quote it. Meditation allows the scripture to sink deeply into your mind so that you can have it as a part of your thoughts.

23. Where does faith come from? (4 points, SPS)

Faith, as it was defined in class, only comes from God,

24. Where does belief come from? (4 points, SPS)

Belief comes from within yourself, in your mind.

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25. How do you get faith? (List 2 things) (6 points, 3 points each, SPS)
- a. Prepare yourself to get faith.
 - 1) You must understand and believe what the Bible says about faith.
 - 2) Get to know God better.
 - b. You must understand how God wants you to use His faith.
 - c. Pray and ask God for faith.
26. How do you get belief? (5 points, SPS)
- Belief is something you do. You choose to believe what you want to. You mentally agree with the facts. You don't need any help from other people to believe.
27. How do you know if you have faith? (5 points, SPS)
- a. God gives you a deep feeling (assurance) that you have received His faith.
 - b. Experience faith at work in your life. This is by far the best way to prove you have faith.
28. What do you use faith for? (list 3 things) (6 points, 2 points each, SPS)
- a. Becoming a Christian (salvation)
 - b. To keep on being a Christian
 - c. To do God's will
 - d. To have power over sins 1 John 5:4-5
 - e. To go through trials and problems
 - f. Healing
 - g. To overcome temptations
 - h. To obey God's laws
 - i. For present needs (you can't store up faith for future needs.)
29. What are the 3 parts of a person? (3 points, 1 point each, SCL)
- | | | |
|-------------------|----|-----------------------|
| a. Physical body | | a. Physical part |
| b. My personality | or | b. Psychological part |
| c. My spirit | | c. Spiritual part |
30. What should a person do when they fail? List 4 things. (4 points, GTF)
1. I should admit that I was wrong
 2. I should ask God to forgive me
 3. I must forgive myself

More answers on next page

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30. *Continued*

4. I must make a decision to stop sinning
5. Ask forgiveness of those who were offended
6. Find the cause of the failure
7. Look for God's way out of my failure
8. Let others tell me about my problems
9. Keep growing!

31. How do my personal rights connect to my anger? (4 points, APR)

Suggested answer: when we hold on to our personal rights, it is easy to become angry when someone violates one of our personal rights.

Here is a little more detail on what this involves: If I give my personal rights to God then I no longer hold on to the expectations of what others will do. I no longer place demands on them to act toward me according to my personal rights. When I give my personal rights to God, I can be at peace with God that He will be with me and help me to find new ways of responding to other people.

32. What are the 5 steps to becoming a successful Christian?
(10 points, 2 points each, SCL)

- a. Become a Christian
- b. Change the way you think
- c. Set new goals
- d. Learn how to manage your emotions
- e. Share with others what Christ has done in your life

33. How can a person deal with wrong thoughts (temptation)?
(What can a person do to overcome this problem?) (6 points, 1 point each, Tempt.)

- a. Admit you are being tempted.
- b. Begin to talk to God about your temptation.
- c. Get away from whatever is causing the temptation.
- d. Ask yourself, "What need is Satan trying to get me to meet?"
- e. Ask God how He wants you to meet this need.
- f. Set goals that will help you meet your need God's way.

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34. What are 3 marks of a good daily goal? (6 points, 2 points each, SCL)
- It is simple. It says one thing.
 - It is specific. The goal clearly states the point.
 - It is meaningful. It relates to my life today.
 - It is practical. I can complete it today.
 - It can be measured.
 - It helps me.
35. Who is the Holy Spirit? (4 points, SCL)
He is a person. He is God. He is equal with God the Father and Jesus Christ.
36. What does the Holy Spirit do today? (List 3 things) (6 points, 2 points each, SCL)
- He convicts you of sin
 - He draws you to Christ
 - He guides you into the truth
 - He helps you
 - He gives you His gifts
37. What is the purpose of the baptism of the Holy Spirit? (5 points, SCL)
The baptism of the Holy Spirit is a gift from God to help you become a more powerful, successful Christian.
38. Why do we have communion? (List 3 things)
(6 points, 3 answers required, 2 points each, CP)
- To worship God.
 - To remember that Jesus died for us.
 - It reminds us to look ahead to Jesus coming again.
 - It gives you a chance to look inside yourself (to examine your life)
 - You can look at your relationships with others.
39. Why should a Christian get baptized in water? (6 points, CP)
- To obey God
 - It is a public testimony that I have become a Christian.
 - It is another step in my spiritual growth.

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40. How can a Christian be a manager for God? (5 points, CP)
Several possible answers.
- a. Balanced growth is one of the main characteristics of a good manager.
 - b. A good manager learns how to get along with other Christians.
 - c. Developing a close friendship with God.
 - d. By loving God and expressing my love to others.
 - e. A good manager is faithful (consistent and loyal).
 - f. Obedience is a pattern of living, which marks a good manager for God.
 - g. Manages their time well.
 - h. Your attitude toward work.
 - i. How I use my possessions.
41. What is the purpose of the local church? (4 points, CP)
- a. The main reason why we have the local church is to help Christians grow strong spiritually.
 - b. To share Christ with those who are not Christians.
42. What are the 2 greatest laws in the Bible? (4 points, 2 points each, OTG)
- a. To love the Lord your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind and with all your strength. Mark 12:30
 - b. To love your neighbor as yourself. Mark 12:31
43. Why does a person get angry? (4 points, APR)
When someone violates one of my personal rights I get angry, especially if I have not given God that personal right.
44. How can a Christian show God that they love Him?
(List 2 things) (4 points, 2 points each, OTG)
- a. Obey God's laws
 - b. Obey the principles behind God's laws
 - c. Develop obedient attitudes
 - d. Give God my personal rights
 - e. Do what God wants me to do (Do God's will)

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45. Why should you obey human authorities? (5 points, OTM)
- God commanded me to obey my leaders. Romans 13:1-2
 - God placed them in authority over me. When I obey them, I am really obeying God who is using this person to help me.
46. What should a person do when told to do something wrong?
(List 3 things) (6 points, 2 points each, OTM)
- Discover the main reason why the leader told me to do it.
 - If the main reason why my leader told me to do it is for my good (not sin), I have the responsibility to obey.
 - If the main reason why my leader told me to do it is to get me to sin, I have the responsibility to disobey my leader.
- (They may list some of the sub points under these three points. That's OK.)
47. What are the three levels of obedience? (6 points, 2 points each, OTM)
The answers should be in the correct order.
- Obey. (Because I was told to do it.)
 - Obey and discover the main reason why my leader told me to do it.
 - Obey on your own (because it is the right thing to do.)
48. What are the consequences (results) of disobedience?
(List 5 things) 5 points, 1 point each, OTM and OTG)
Use your own discretion in evaluating their answers.
49. What are the two things that should be included in personal devotion time?
(4 points, 2 points each, HSB)
- Reading the Bible
 - Prayer

Words to Define (Each one is worth 3 points.) Students may have other definitions for some of these words. Use your judgment on whether to give them full credit if their definition is different from the one given below.

50. **Faith**—a power from God, which always leads to action. (SPS)
51. **Attitude**—a pattern of thinking. A habit of thinking. Fixed opinion. A point of view. A frame of reference. (SCL, Att.)

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52. **Temptation**—Satan trying to get me to break God’s Laws to fill a need or desire in my life. (Tempt.)
53. **Trust**—confidence, to depend on someone. (The words faith, belief, or hope are not acceptable for this definition.) (SPS)
54. **Prayer**—talking with God. (CP)
55. **Communion**—a special church service to commemorate the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. (CP)
56. **Church**—(several definitions are appropriate) (CP)
- A building used for religious worship.
 - A congregation; a group of people who share similar beliefs and meet together on a regular basis.
 - A denomination.
 - All Christians in the world.
 - A religious service
57. **Testimony**—Sharing with others what Christ has done and is doing in my life. (CP)
58. **Sin**—disobeying God’s Laws (HCKC)
59. **Christian**—a person who has confessed his sins to Jesus Christ and asked for His forgiveness. This person has allowed Jesus to become the Leader of his life. This person obeys God’s laws and does what God wants him to do. (HCKC)
60. **Personal right**—a rule I have made up for myself which I expect others to obey. (APR)
61. **Responsibility**—something you have been given to do (usually by your leaders). Something you must do. (APR)
62. **Privilege**—A gift. A surprise. Something you do not deserve or expect. Something you cannot demand. An honor. Something special. (APR)
63. **Relapse**—Slipping back into old patterns of failure (and using drugs or other issues)
- Another definition given in the GTF student manual is this: “Relapse does not begin with the first drink. Relapse begins when a person reactivates patterns of denial, isolation, elevated stress, and impaired judgment.” (GTF)
64. **Recovery**— The steps one takes to recover from their failure. Recovery also includes learning what steps to take so you don’t commit the same failure again. (GTF)
65. Write 10 verses you memorized for these classes. Each one is worth 3 points. (They must list the complete reference to get full credit on each verse.)

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

This is to certify that

_____ Has completed the academic requirements for

GROUP STUDIES FOR NEW CHRISTIANS

In recognition of your achievement, we have subscribed our signatures.

_____ Executive Director

_____ Program Director

Date Issued _____