

**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****CHRISTIAN BELIEF****Thursday, 11<sup>th</sup> June 2009 Time: 2 hours****Attempt FOUR questions.**

1. Discuss THREE of the following attributes of God:  
infinity  
holiness  
righteousness  
omnipotence  
wisdom
2. Outline the main features of the Christian doctrine of creation. What does it have to say to contemporary concerns about the environment?
3. What is sin and what effect has it had on human beings?
4. What aspects of the person and work of Jesus Christ revealed him as the Messiah?
5. Describe the role of the Holy Spirit in the regeneration and sanctification of a believer.
6. Outline the main features of the ascension of Jesus as presented in the New Testament. Why is the ascension important?
7. The chief end of man is to glorify God. How can the Christian life glorify God?
8. Discuss the features of baptism that make it a sacrament.
9. What can we learn about the Kingdom of God from the parables of Jesus?
10. What does the New Testament teach us about the return of Jesus?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT****Friday, 06<sup>th</sup> November 2009      Time: 2 hours****Candidates to be supplied with an unmarked copy of the NRSV, RSV, or NIV  
(No Study Bibles, concordance or cross referenced Bibles)****Attempt any FOUR Questions**

1. Jethro, the father in-law of Moses, in Exodus chapter 18 outlines a model for Moses to govern and judge the people. This model is often put forward as a model for leading and managing teams. Outline the model and discuss how a leader can delegate while retaining responsibility.
2. In the bible we have lots of models of leadership. Contrast the leadership of Pilate with the leadership of Paul and evaluate their effectiveness.
3. Is success alone the measure of a successful Christian leader? Justify your position using biblical examples.
4. The character of a leader and the skills of a leader are two different things, discuss the relationship between these for the Christian leader.
5. Jesus sometimes explained things gently, like to Nicodemus or Martha. At other times he made his point more strongly, like with the money changers at the temple with a whip or with Peter in Matthew 16:23. Should the Christian Leader also use different styles or approaches for different circumstances? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages.
6. Outline a plan for how you would evaluate the effectiveness of a particular ministry in a Church. Apply this plan to a Sunday School programme as an example.
7. Proverbs 27:17 speaks of 'iron sharpening iron' and 'one man sharpening another'. Mentoring has become popular both in the church and in the secular business world. What is the distinction then between mentoring in the church and mentoring in the world?
8. Teamwork can sometimes diminish the personal responsibility that a leader takes. Consider the role of personal responsibility, personal discipleship, and accountability for the Christian leader when working with a team.
9. Discuss the difference between manipulation and influence from a Christian Leadership perspective.
10. Is conflict in the Church bad? Justify your answer and provide some biblical steps for dealing with conflict in the Church.
11. An episcopalian model of church leadership may be considered hierarchical. A presbyterian model might be considered committee structured. Outline the benefits and drawbacks of both models.



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****CHRISTIAN WORSHIP****Monday, 15<sup>th</sup> June 2009    Time Allowed Two hours****Bible allowed at Examination****Attempt four questions at least 1 question from each section.****Section 1**

1. In what ways is worship a 'way of life' and what biblical foundations validate this way of viewing worship? Include comments on prayer among the other issues addressed.
2. What are the biblical foundations for the practice of gathered worship among the people of God?
3. What place do symbols and feasts have in Old Testament worship? What place do symbols have in 21<sup>st</sup> century worship gatherings?
4. What was the contribution of the Didache to the formation of worship practices in the early centuries of the life of the Christian Church?

**Section 2**

5. What are the central characteristics of the reformed rites of Luther and Zwingli? name them and comment on their importance for the reformers?
6. What are the distinctive features of Anglican Worship compared to the other Protestant liturgies?
7. Evaluate the priority of preaching over the sacraments in Protestant forms of corporate worship?
8. What are the benefits of Taize forms of worship for contemporary Christians and what are its weaknesses?

**Section 3**

9. What in your opinion are the value and the drawbacks of the 'triumph of the praise songs' in 21<sup>st</sup> century gathered worship practice?
10. What forms of prayer can be used constructively in gathered worship?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****CHRISTIAN WORSHIP****Tuesday, 10 November 2009      Time allowed: two hours****Bible allowed at Examination****Attempt four questions choosing 1 question from each section.****Section A**

1. In what ways is worship a way of life? In your answer include biblical references and your understanding of the meaning of this idea.
2. What is the nature and purpose of prayer in gathered worship? Among other things distance the educational nature of this ministry

**Section B**

3. What features of gathered worship are common to Jewish Synagogue gathering and Christian gathered worship practice?
4. What clues do we get about the purpose of meeting together as God's people in Hebrews 10: 19-24? What place has teaching and preaching in this situation?

**Section C**

5. What are the principles of Luther's and Calvin's liturgies? Compare and contrast the two
6. What are the distinctive features of Anglican Worship compared to the features of 'Free church' worship?

**Section D.**

7. What statements do the placement and style of the furnishings in your home church buildings make about the nature of Christian worship?
8. Discuss the place of music, dance, drama and silence in gathered worship. In your comments include reflections on the supplementary place that these ministries have to preaching.



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****CHURCH HISTORY****Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> June 2009****Time: 2 hours****Attempt FOUR questions, selecting TWO from each section.****SECTION A**

1. Explain how the Church came to develop its creeds and its canon in the first five centuries.
2. Compare and contrast the relations between Church and state in the third century with those in the fourth century.
3. Summarise the contribution of two of the following early Churchmen: Irenaeus, Athanasius, Jerome, and John Chrysostom.
4. Analyse the role of Augustine of Hippo in the Donatist and Pelagian controversies.

**SECTION B**

5. Did the medieval reform movements play any part in preparing the way for the Reformation?
6. 'Without Martin Luther, there would have been no Reformation'. Do you agree?
7. How significant was the Puritan movement of the seventeenth century?
8. What contribution did the evangelical revival make to British social life in the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth century?
9. Analyse either the progress of the Protestant missionary movement in the nineteenth century or the significance of the ecumenical movement in the twentieth century.



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****ETHICS AND THE CHRISTIAN FAITH****Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> June 2009****Time: 2 hours****Answer FOUR questions, TWO from each section****SECTION A**

- 1 Define 'utilitarianism'. How well does this approach to ethics fit with Christian Ethics?
- 2 Outline Jesus' teaching about wealth and possessions. What ethical issues are involved in applying it today, in a financially sophisticated society?
- 3 How do you understand 'the moral authority of Scripture' (Hauerwas)?
- 4 What place might the Ten Commandments have in a secular democracy?

**SECTION B**

- 5 What are the key passages in the Old Testament, the New Testament, and Jesus' own teaching in the Gospels, about homosexuality?
- 6 Is it ever acceptable for a Christian to conspire with others to remove a democratically elected leader from office, *EITHER* (a) by revolution, *OR* (b) by assassination?
- 7 What ethical arguments underpin the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
- 8 *EITHER* (a) Does prohibition work as a strategy for controlling alcohol and drug use? *OR* (b) Does increased taxation work as a strategy for reducing nicotine usage?
- 9 When a public company goes into receivership, what do you think is the optimum balance between its duties to maximise profits for its shareholders, and its duties to its employees to pay their entitlements? Give reasons.
- 10 What is 'free speech'? What limitations, if any, should be placed on it?
- 11 What ethical issues are involved in capital punishment?
- 12 What is 'the preferential option for the poor'? Is it true to the teaching of Jesus?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****ETHICS AND THE CHRISTIAN FAITH****Thursday, 05th November 2009      Time: 2 hours****Answer FOUR questions, TWO from each section****SECTION A**

- 1 Briefly describe and critically assess ONE of the following ethical approaches, and its relevance to Christian Ethics:
  - a. utilitarianism
  - b. relativism
  - c. situationalism
- 2 Outline Jesus' teaching about wealth and possessions. What ethical issues are involved in applying it today, in a financially sophisticated society?
- 3 EITHER:
  - a. What place might the Ten Commandments have in a religiously plural democracy?; OR
  - b. Describe how the Bible, personal Christian character, and social context interact in the process of ethical decision-making? Provide ONE or TWO illustrative examples.

**SECTION B**

- 4 Describe Jesus' teaching about divorce and the possibility of marrying while the previous spouse is still alive. EITHER:
  - a. What pastoral implications does this have in a society with a high divorce rate? OR:
  - b. How does this teaching apply to de facto relationships?
- 5 In the light of Romans 13.1-6, discuss whether it ever acceptable for a Christian to conspire with others toward the violent removal of a democratically elected leader from office?
- 6 What ethical dilemmas are associated with capital punishment?
- 7 What ethical arguments underpin the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
- 8 Does prohibition work as a strategy for controlling alcohol and drug use? Give reasons.
- 9 When a public company goes into receivership, describe and assess the ethical issues regarding the company's duties to maximise profits for its shareholders, and its duties to its employees to pay their entitlements.
- 10 Describe 'free speech' and 'censorship', and identify the optimum balance between them.



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****EVANGELISM****Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> June 2009      Time: 2 Hours****Attempt FOUR questions, at least ONE from each section****Part A**

1. What is “evangelism”?
2. What is the “Gospel” and how is it still relevant in the 21st Century?
3. What must someone do to be “saved”?

**Part B**

4. Is the Great Commission a call to us to evangelise?
5. Why should the laity in the Church be responsible for evangelism?
6. How possible is it to have “evangelism” without prayer?

**Part C**

7. What is important for effective one to one evangelism?
8. Is crusade evangelism the most effective approach to outreach? What are its strengths, or, what approaches might be better?
9. What can be done to nurture someone who decides to become a Christian?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****INTRODUCTION TO PASTORAL CARE****Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> June 2009****Time Allowed: Two hours****Attempt four Questions****Bibles are permitted in the Exam room**

1. How does Ezekiel 34 contribute to Christian understanding of the nature and practice of pastoral care?
2. What other major images of pastoral care are given to us in scripture beside that of shepherd and how do they inform pastoral care practice?
3. What are the pastoral practices that sustain people in the midst of life's challenges, pains and joys?
4. What do John 10 and 1 Peter 2: 21-25 teach us about the nature of the Lord and his shepherding care for his people? How do they passages speak into pastoral practice for us today?
5. How does the pastoral carer's understanding of the doctrine of persons impact his or her pastoral practice?
6. How can we pastorally care for a couple who are planning to be married?
7. How can a congregation care for its primary pastoral carers?
8. In what ways can we pastorally care of a terminally ill mid life person and their family?
9. When asked to conduct a baptism how would you pastorally care for the candidate and the candidate's family?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****NEW TESTAMENT****Thursday, 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2009      Time allowed: 2 hours****Attempt FOUR questions, at least ONE from each section.****Section A**

1. What were the most important political events for the Jewish people in the two centuries before Christ?
2. Give an outline of first century Jewish expectations of the Messiah.
3. How did Hellenism influence life in first century Israel?

**Section B**

4. What is a gospel?
5. Discuss the theme of discipleship in Mark's gospel.
6. How is the Gospel of Mark different to the other gospels?
7. What was John's purpose in writing his gospel?

**Section C**

8. What is the importance of the speeches recorded in Acts 1-15?
9. How did Paul address the issue of factions in Corinth?
10. How important is the idea of hope in the message of 1 Peter?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****OLD TESTAMENT****Tuesday, 9<sup>th</sup> June 2009****Time: 2 Hours****All candidates are to be supplied with an unmarked copy of the NIV, NRSV, RSV or TNIV****Attempt FOUR questions, at least ONE from each Section****SECTION A**

1. How is the OT arranged and how does that arrangement help you to understand its message?
2. Why does the memory of Israel's time in Egypt (e.g. Deut 5:15) feature so prominently in Israel's laws?
3. Why was kingship taken away from Saul and what do we learn from this?
4. Compare and contrast apocalyptic and prophecy as they appear in the Old Testament.

**SECTION B**

5. What names are used for God and what do they tell us about him?
6. How important was sacrifice to Israel's worship?
7. How should the *Wisdom literature* have shaped the way the Israelites lived their lives?
8. What is meant by the terms *treasured possession* and *holy nation*?

**SECTION C**

9. What do we learn about temptation and sin from Genesis 3 and 4?
10. What does the story of Cain and Abel contribute to the overall message of Genesis 1-11?
11. How does Deuteronomy help to prepare the Israelites for life in Canaan?
12. What do we learn about the nature of the people of God from Deuteronomy?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Certificate in Theology****WORLD RELIGIONS****Tuesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2009****Time:2 hours**

Attempt **FOUR** questions; **one** each from Section A and B, and **two** others.

**SECTION A.**

1. Although the various religions of the world appear very different, there are, in fact, many similarities. What are those similarities? How do you account for this? What is the cause of the differences?
2. What do you consider appropriate ways for Christians to share their faith with those from other religions? Is it right for us to share our faith? If so, why? If not, why not?
3. Buddhism has been classified as an ethical system rather than a religion. Do you agree with this? Why or why not? Do you think this may be why many Westerners are converting to Buddhism?
4. Animism is a religious system with many variations. Where do we find animistic faiths? What are the main characteristics of these systems? Do you consider that animistic beliefs are influencing the Western world today? If so, how?

**SECTION B.**

5. What are the main beliefs of Hinduism? How does this compare with the Hinduism of the villages? How do you account for the differences?
6. The Islam we hear about in the media is a fanatical religion intent on terrorism. Do consider this to be the true picture of Islam? What are its main beliefs and practices?
7. Secularism is a system of secular beliefs which developed in the West. How is secularism affecting the Christian church today in the West? What is its influence in the developing world?
8. Write notes on three of the following: shaman, jihad, Passover, karma



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Licentiate in Theology****CH201 THE CHURCH TO 1550****Friday, 19<sup>th</sup> of June 2009      Time: 9.00 am – 11.00 am****Attempt FOUR questions. DO NOT answer both (a) and (b) of the same question.**

1. (a) Discuss the difficulties encountered by the Christian church in its first 300 years of existence, with regard to both external pressures and internal problems.  
**OR**  
(b) How did the church react to the social, philosophical and religious opposition it encountered in its first 300 years?
2. (a) With particular reference to heresy, discuss the aims of the Great Councils of the Church (Nicea to Chalcedon). To what extent did they achieve their aims?  
**OR**  
(b) Discuss the changes in the church which followed the conversion of Constantine and decide whether it had a positive effect on the history of the church. Explain the reasons for your decision.
3. What factors contributed to the conversion of Western Europe from A.D.500 to A.D.900?
4. Why were the Crusades begun? What did they achieve?
5. What was the Investiture Controversy? How was it resolved?
6. Why were the Ecumenical Councils from Pisa to Basel known as The Reforming Councils? Did they have any lasting effect?
7. What did Scholasticism contribute to the history of Christian theology?
8. In what ways were Wycliffe and/or Hus fore-runners of the Reformation?
9. Discuss the principal areas of conflict in which Luther was involved with both Catholics and other Protestants.
10. Calvin was both a lawyer and a theologian. How was this evident in his contribution to the Reformation in Switzerland?
11. (a) Catholic Reformation or Counter Reformation? Which is the more accurate term to describe the movement within the Roman Church in the 16th century?  
**OR**  
(b) How did the Roman Catholic Church respond to the Protestant challenges of the sixteenth century?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY**

**LICENTIATE IN THEOLOGY**

**CH202: THE CHURCH FROM 1550 TO MODERN TIMES**

**Monday, 2 November 2009 2.00pm to 4.00pm**

**Attempt FOUR questions. DO NOT ATTEMPT both (a) and (b) of the same question.**

1. (a) Was the English Reformation more political than religious? Discuss the motivation, the events, and the outcomes of the English Reformation in your answer.

**OR**

- (b) Examine how the Reformation came to England in the sixteenth century? Assess the extent of its progress by the end of the reign of Henry VIII?

2. Discuss the main issues involved in the churches' "struggle for liberation" in **EITHER** England **OR** the Continent **OR** the American colonies between 1550 and 1689.
3. Assess the impact of the Oxford Movement on nineteenth century England and explain its development. What were the principal results of the Movement?
4. Assess the reasons for the success of the Methodist Revival. Was it John Wesley's original theological thinking or his organisational skills?
5. How did the Christian Socialists differ from the Salvation Army in their approach to the social problems of Victorian England?
6. What impact did the Great Awakening have on the future shape of Christianity in the USA?
7. Trace the development of critical biblical scholarship through the 19th century, and assess its impact on the modern church.
8. (a) Explain the rise of Fundamentalism in the U.S.A.  
What have been the major consequences of this movement?
- OR**
- (b) Assess the impact of Frontier Religion on American Revivalism in the 19th Century.  
Is there anything the church can learn as it moves into the 21st century?
9. (a) It has been said that the 19<sup>th</sup> Century missionary expansion rode on the coat-tails of European colonialism. Is this a true evaluation of the historical situation? Fully explain your reasoning.
- OR**
- (b) Contemporary ecumenism has been said to have its foundation in the mission's movement. Evaluate this statement.
10. Evaluate and explain the various responses of the churches to the totalitarianism of Nazi Germany in the 1930's and 1940's?
11. Compare and contrast Vatican I and Vatican II in terms of what was attempted and what was achieved.
12. How did Christianity come to Australia? As best you can, outline the attitude of the English denominational and mission societies' leaders to the spiritual wellbeing of convicts and Aborigines in Australia. What impact has that attitude had on the church in Australia?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Licentiate in Theology****EM201- MISSION PERSPECTIVES****Date: 6 November 2009      Time: 9am-11am (2 hours)**

Answer any **four (4)** questions. All questions have the same value.

*Unmarked NIV, NRSV or ESV Bibles are permitted.*

1. “The living God is a missionary God” (Stott). What does Stott mean by this statement? Explain why you agree or disagree with him.
2. Explain the significance of Genesis 12:1-4 both for Old Testament Israel and the Church.
3. “And this gospel of the kingdom will be preached in the whole world as a testimony to all nations, and then the end will come” (Matthew 24:14). What teaching did Jesus intend to communicate to the hearers of his day? What are the implications for us today?
4. Summarise the contribution to missions of William Carey OR Hudson Taylor OR Cameron Townsend OR Donald McGavran.
5. Explain “worldview” and how it relates to cross-cultural missions and ministry.
6. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the Brewsters’ concept of bonding?
7. What do you understand by the term “People Group”? How useful is this concept to missions?
8. What is the role of the local church in the sending of missionaries?
9. Explain what is meant by “a contextualised approach to evangelism.”
10. Discuss the main issues needing to be addressed in partnerships between Western and non-Western mission agencies.



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Licentiate in Theology****OT202: FROM ISRAEL TO JUDEA****Tuesday, November 3rd, 2009 – 2:00pm to 4:00pm.****All candidates are to be supplied with an unmarked copy of the NRSV, RSV, NIV or TNIV.****Answer FOUR questions****All questions are of equal value**

1. Why do the eighth century prophets condemn foreign nations? Give examples.
2. What are the main themes of **either** Amos **or** Hosea?
3. What is the connection between the 'Book of the Law' / 'Book of the Covenant' and Josiah's reforms?
4. How do we reconcile the two extremes Lam. 3:22-24 and 5:20-22?
5. In **either** Jeremiah 30-33, **or** Ezekiel 33-39, **or** Isaiah 54-59, what key parts of the message in these chapters are intended to give hope to Israel? (*choose one only*)
6. Identify and discuss the characteristics of the "servant" in the *Servant Songs*.
7. How did Ezra and Nehemiah contribute to the rebuilding of Israel?
8. What does Proverbs mean by 'wisdom'? Where can it be found?
9. If the catch cry of the Preacher is "Everything is meaningless" (NIV), why is Ecclesiastes classed as *Wisdom Literature*?
10. What does Daniel have to say to those who live within cultural and political systems that are not supportive of Biblical faith?



**Australian College of Theology****Licentiate in Theology****OT203: Principles of Hermeneutics****Tuesday, November 10, 2009, 9.00am – 10.30am****All candidates are to be supplied with an unmarked copy of the NRSV, RSV, ESV or NIV Bible.****Time allowed: 1 hour 30 mins (plus 10 minutes reading time)****Answer any THREE questions. All questions are of equal value.**

1. Discuss: The study of hermeneutics aims to bridge the gaps between the world of the Bible and the contemporary world?
2. It has been said, "Context is king." Describe the importance of literary context in the task of exegesis and include biblical illustrations in support of your answer.
3. Biblical interpretation is concerned with the meaning of words. What semantic issues should the interpreter consider to ensure accurate interpretation?
4. Show how ONE of the following affects the interpretation of the text:
  - a. Grammatical considerations  
OR
  - b. Historical and cultural background
5. Identify significant features of ONE of the following genres and the hermeneutical principles which are important when interpreting it:
  - a. The Psalms  
OR
  - b. Old Testament prophecy
6. What hermeneutical considerations would assist in determining the intended meaning of the parables of Jesus?
7. How does a failure to recognise the purpose for which the book of Acts was written lead to mishandling it?
8. G.K. Chesterton said there were no beasts in the book of Revelation so weird as some of its interpreters. What steps would you take to avoid being included in his criticism?



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY**

**Licentiate of Theology (ThL)**

**OT 206 PRE-EXILIC PROPHETS**

**Wednesday, June 10th 2009      2:00 pm-4:00 pm.**

**All candidates are to be supplied with an unmarked copy of the NIV, NRSV, RSV, ESV or TNIV.**

**SECTION A (33%) – Attempt ONE question**

1. Why does Amos begin his prophesy against Israel with words of judgment against Israel's neighbours?
2. How did Amos exercise his prophetic ministry?
3. How does Hosea characterise Israel's sin?
4. Hosea proclaimed a bold message of judgment, but what hope does he also hold out to the people of Israel?
5. What diagnosis does Isaiah make of eighth century Judah and what remedy does he propose?
6. How is God presented in Isaiah 6 and how does this tie in with Isaiah's message?
7. Why was Jeremiah said to be God's *prophet to the nations* (1:5)?
8. Why did so many people in Judah fail to pay attention to Jeremiah's words?

**SECTION B (67%)**

**Write exegetical essays on TWO of the following passages one passage from one question and one from another. As applicable, comment on the context of the passage, the meaning and significance of important words and phrases, and the overall meaning of the passage.**

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| <p>9. (a) Isaiah 1:24-31<br/>         (b) Isaiah 5:1-7<br/>         (c) Isaiah 7:10-17<br/>         (d) Isaiah 10:5-12</p> | <p>10 (a) Hosea 2:2-11<br/>         (b) Hosea 7:11-16<br/>         (c) Hosea 11:1-8<br/>         (d) Hosea 14:1-9</p>                |
| <p>11 (a) Amos 2:1-5<br/>         (b) Amos 3:8-15<br/>         (c) Amos 6:1-7<br/>         (d) Amos 8:1-8</p>              | <p>12 (a) Jeremiah 1:13-19<br/>         (b) Jeremiah 3:14-20<br/>         (c) Jeremiah 27:1-8<br/>         (d) Jeremiah 32:16-23</p> |



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Licentiate in Theology****OT209 HEBREW EXEGESIS****Tuesday, 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2009 Time: 9.00 am- 11.00am****All questions (question 1 and the 3 translation texts) attempted are of equal value****Question 1. Answer one of the following**

- a. What function does Deuteronomy 5–7 fulfil within the purpose of this book?
- b. Why does Moses deliver the ‘decatalogue’ to Israel a second time?
- c. Discuss what significance Isaiah 6:8-13 may have for one’s interpretation of Isaiah (you may limit your answer to either the book of Isaiah, Isaiah 1–55 or Isaiah 1–39).
- d. To what extent is Isaiah 1–39 a prophecy of judgment?

**Question 2. Translate and exegete three of the following texts**

- a. Deut. 5:1-5
- b. Deut 5:22-27
- c. Deut. 6:20-25
- d. Isa. 6:1-7
- e. Isa. 6:9-13
- f. Isa. 9:2-7



**AUSTRALIAN COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY****Licentiate in Theology****PC215 CHRISTIAN WORSHIP****Monday, 15<sup>th</sup> June 2009    Time: 9.00am-11.00am****Instructions: Students must answer three questions, at least one from each section.****Section A: The Roots of Christian Worship: Biblical and Historical Perspectives**

1. Can we replicate the style of worship of the early church in our new social setting? What aspects would differ most between this worship and our forms today?
2. What was the nature of the criticism of Israel's worship by the Eight Century. B.C prophets? Does this have any relevance to our worship today?
3. What can we learn from available documents regarding the practices of the church in the patristic period? Illustrate you answer with reference to more than one writer or writing.
4. Identify the main revisions that the reformers sought to work into the worship practices of churches they founded.

**Section B**

5. What are the essential differences between good hymns and good choruses and how much of each is crucial to a worship service if at all? Discuss.
6. "Preaching the word of God is the central and irreplaceable issue in worship. All genuine revivals of the church have been firstly revivals of preaching." Discuss
7. What are the main sources and forces affecting contemporary, non-traditional 'praise and worship' formats? Are all these theologically justifiable?
8. Can worship be used for evangelism without reducing its value for mature Christians?

