

Soldiers For God Ministries

Studying For Service Week 1



NAME _____

Q1. Why is it important for a preacher to truly “know the text”?

- (A. To impress the audience with knowledge)**
- (B. To keep the message short)**
- (C. To stay true to Scripture and teach it in proper context)**
- (D. To avoid repeating sermons)**

Q2. What are the “Five W’s” used to study a passage?

- (A. What, Where, When, Why, Who) (B. Who, How, Where, Why, When)**
- (C. What, How, Why, Who, Where) (D. Who, What, When, How, Why)**

Q3. Where did the story of Lazarus in John 11 take place?

- (A. Nazareth.) (B. Bethany) (C. Jerusalem.) (D. Capernaum)**

Q4. Why did Jesus allow Lazarus to die before raising him?

- (A. He wanted to give a miracle, not just a healing) (B. He was delayed by travel)**
- (C. He did not care about Lazarus) (D. The disciples asked Him to wait)**

Q5. What was Paul actually saying in Philippians 4:19?

- (A. God would meet his personal needs) (B. God always gives everyone everything they want)**
- (C. God would bless the Philippians because of their giving) (D. God gives blessings without any conditions)**

Q6. Who are the “servants of the Lord” mentioned in Isaiah 54:17?

- (A. Anyone who quotes Scripture) (B. Faithful followers)**
- (C. Only Israel in the Old Testament) (D. Only prophets and apostles)**

Q7. Why do some weapons prosper in people’s lives, even though Isaiah 54:17 says “no weapon shall prosper”?

- (A. Because Satan is stronger than God) (B. Because the promise only applies to true servants)**
- (C. Because God sometimes forgets His promises) (D. Because weapons are only symbolic)**

Q8. What is the shortest verse in the Bible, found in John 11?

- (A. “Jesus spoke.”) (B. “God is love.”) (C. “Jesus wept.”) (D. “Be still.”)**

Q9. What practice helps avoid taking verses out of context?

- (A. Quoting only one verse at a time) (B. Memorizing the key verse)**
- (C. Listening to other preachers’ sermons) (D. Reading the chapter before and after the main passage)**

Q10. What is the ultimate reason for knowing your text deeply?

- (A. To improve public speaking) (B. To gain head knowledge of Scripture)**
- (C. To build a deeper relationship) (D. To pass theology exams)**

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Studying For Service Week 2

Read Chapter 2



NAME _____

Q1. Why are names important to study in the Bible?

- (A. They help pronounce words correctly)** **B. They are easier to remember than cities**
(C. They often carry spiritual meaning and reveal God's purpose) **(D. They were chosen randomly by families)**

Q2. What does the name Jesus mean?

- (A. Jehovah is salvation)** **(B. God with us)** **(C. The Prince of Peace)** **(D. The Lord of Hosts)**

Q3. In Genesis 5, what message is revealed when the meanings of names from Adam to Noah are put together?

- (A. God created man to live forever and to be give all)**
(B. Names are not significant in God's plan)
(C. Man was created in perfection and remained righteous)
(D. Man is appointed mortal sorrow, but God will come down and bring rest through His death)

Q4. What does the name Lazarus mean?

- (A. Whom God Helps)** **(B. Bitter)** **(C. Worshiper)** **(D. Strength)**

Q5. What do the names Mary and Martha mean in John 11?

- (A. Joyful and patient)** **(B. Rebellious and bitter)** **(C. Holy and pure)** **(D. Faithful and hopeful)**

Q6. What happened when Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-Nego refused to bow to the idol?

- (A. They were burned in the furnace)** **(B. They died instantly)**
(C. God protected them in the fiery furnace) **(D. They were sent into exile)**

Q7. What does the name Hananiah mean?

- (A. God has favored)** **(B. God is my judge)** **(C. Jehovah has helped)** **(D. Who is like God?)**

Q8. What does the name Obed-Edom mean?

- (A. God will provide)** **(B. Servant / Worshiper)** **(C. The Father is willing)** **(D. Strength)**

Q9. What does the name Jabez mean, and how did he change his story?

- (A. Rest; by trusting God's promises)** **(B. Sorrow; by praying for blessing and enlargement)**
(C. Strength; by depending on his own ability) **(D. Mercy; by rebelling against God)**

Q10. What lesson can we learn from God changing names like Abram to Abraham or Saul to Paul?

- (A. Names were meaningless in the Old Testament)**
(B. A change of name often signified a new purpose or assignment from God)
(C. People could pick new names whenever they wanted)
(D. Names were only changed to sound better in Greek)

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Studying For Service Week 3

Read Chapter 3



NAME _____

Q1. What main lesson does studying cities in the Bible teach us?

- (A. Cities are random background details) (B. City names often carry prophetic meaning)
(C. Cities only show historical timelines) (D. Cities are irrelevant to preaching)**

Q2. What truth is revealed through Bethlehem, the “House of Bread”?

- (A. Jesus, the Bread of Life, was born there) (B. Bethlehem was the wealthiest city in Judah)
(C. It showed the importance of farming in Israel) (D. The city was a symbol of judgment)**

Q3. What does the story of Jesus at Bethany teach us?

- (A. Misery has no place in the life of a believer) (B. He can turn grief/misery into testimony/fruitfulness)
(C. Bethany was cursed and abandoned) (D. Lazarus was healed because the city was holy)**

Q4. What lesson do we learn from Jesus being raised in Nazareth?

- (A. God always chooses the largest cities for His work) (B. God can bring greatness out of unlikely places)
(C. Nazareth was a wealthy religious center) (D. The Messiah was expected to come from Nazareth)**

Q5. Why did Jesus lead the blind man out of Bethsaida before healing him?

- (A. The city was too crowded for miracles) (B. The city had been cursed for unbelief)
(C. The man lacked faith inside the city walls) (D. Jesus wanted privacy for His disciples)**

Q6. What lesson can we take from Kadesh-Barnea, where Israel was told, “You’ve stayed too long at this mountain”?

- (A. Holiness without obedience leads to being stuck in place) (B. God prefers His people to remain in one place)
(C. God wanted Israel to stop wandering completely) (D. Holiness is only about separation from sin, not movement)**

Q7. What teaching point comes from Sychar, where Jesus met the woman at the well?

- (A. God avoids places of sin) (B. God meets us in our brokenness and transforms us there)
(C. Jesus only ministers in holy cities) (D. Sychar was a place of perfect obedience)**

Q8. What does the study of cities show us about God’s intentionality?

- (A. Cities were chosen randomly for Bible events) (B. God purposely uses locations to reinforce spiritual truths)
(C. Cities matter only for travel and geography) (D. City names are irrelevant compared to personal names)**

Q9. What do Bethany, Bethlehem, and Bethsaida collectively remind us of?

- (A. Jesus avoided small towns for His ministry) (B. God can bring provision, transformation, and warning through places)
(C. Cities prove Israel’s political history) (D. These towns were unimportant in God’s plan)**

Q10. How should preachers apply the study of cities in sermons?

- (A. Use them only as historical side notes) (B. Look up their meanings to add body to sermon)
(C. Avoid them because they confuse the audience) (D. Use them only to explain geography)**

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Studying For Service Week 4

Read Chapter 4



NAME _____

Q1. Why is it important to pay attention to numbers in the Bible?

- (A. numbers make sermons sound intellectual) (B. numbers often carry symbolic meaning)**
(C. numbers help people memorize history dates) (D. numbers show that the Bible is like math)

Q2. What lesson comes from Lazarus being dead four days before Jesus raised him?

- (A. The number four represents seasons and directions) (B. He wanted people to give up hope completely)**
(C. It was random timing with no symbolic meaning) (D. The disciples delayed Him on purpose)

Q3. What does the story of Mephibosheth at age five teach us?

- (A. Tragedy can disqualify us from God's promises) (B. God's grace restores the broken)**
(C. Children should not be mentioned in Scripture) (D. Numbers in stories are not significant)

Q4. How does the number eight, seen in Noah and his family being saved, point to God's plan?

- (A. It represents perfection in all things) (B. It shows a fresh start and God's gift of new beginnings)**
(C. It means judgment and destruction) (D. It proves Noah was more righteous than others)

Q5. What does the healing of the woman bound for eighteen years reveal?

- (A. Bondage can last forever) (B. The number eighteen represents bondage)**
(C. Eighteen is a meaningless detail) (D. The woman's healing was accidental)

Q6. Why should preachers be careful when using numbers in sermons?

- (A. Because people don't like math) (B. Because not every number has hidden meaning,)**
(C. Because numbers make sermons too long) (D. Because numbers only belong in prophecy)

Q7. What does the catch of 153 fish in John 21 remind us of?

- (A. That the disciples were skilled fishermen) (B. That Jesus knows every detail, even numbers, and it revealed God's identity)**
(C. That large catches happen by chance) (D. That fishing was Israel's main economy)

Q8. What does the number 40 usually represent in the Bible?

- (A. Testing, trials, and preparation) (B. Victory and blessing) (C. Creation and seasons) (D. Eternal life)**

Q9. How can numbers make preaching more powerful?

- (A. They provide random trivia for sermons) (B. They connect the story to symbolic truths)**
(C. They impress the audience with secret knowledge) (D. They distract people from the main point)

Q10. What's the main principle when applying biblical numbers in teaching?

- (A. Use them only in the Old Testament) (B. Use them carefully as a supplement to the text, not as the foundation of doctrine)**
(C. Build sermons entirely around numbers) (D. Avoid them because they confuse people)

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Studying For Service Week 5

Read Chapter 5



NAME _____

Q1. Why is it helpful to study the Bible's original languages?

- (A. It proves scholars are more intelligent) (B. It opens up deeper meaning often lost in translation) (C. It makes preaching sound more impressive) (D. It is required for salvation)**

Q2. In Luke 14:26, what does "hate" in the original Greek mean?

- (A. To despise with anger) (B. To reject completely) (C. To love less by comparison) (D. To curse and avoid)**

Q3. In Acts 1:8 the Greek word for "witness" is martyrs. What does it imply?

- (A. Someone who simply tells a story) (B. Someone willing to die for their testimony) (C. Someone who writes about history) (D. Someone who avoids persecution)**

Q4. What does the word dunamis (power) in Acts 1:8 describe?

- (A. A gentle encouragement) (B. Explosive, supernatural strength like dynamite) (C. Political influence) (D. Quiet wisdom)**

Q5. In John 3:16, the word "believe" (pisteuō) means:

- (A. To agree mentally only) (B. To commit, entrust, and show respect through action) (C. To memorize verses) (D. To wish something is true)**

Q6. In John 5, the word "infirmity" implies what condition?

- (A. Strong muscles) (B. Numbness, forgetfulness,) (C. Perfect health) (D. A broken bone only)**

Q7. What does "diligently seek" (ekzēteō) in Hebrews 11:6 mean?

- (A. To casually look for God) (B. To investigate, crave, and demand back what belongs to you) (C. To pray once a week) (D. To wander without direction)**

Q8. What lesson comes from the Hebrew root for "calf" in Exodus 32 meaning "to revolve"?

- (A. Idols become the center of our lives when we revolve around them) (B. Golden calves were just decorations) (C. God allowed idols for culture's sake) (D. Revolving meant moving in worship circles)**

Q9. What detail in Exodus 32:15-16 about the tablets reminds us to study deeply?

- (A. They were made of gold) (B. They were written on both sides) (C. They were broken immediately) (D. They were too heavy to carry)**

Q10. What does the Greek word apokalyptō (revelation) mean?

- (A. To hide mysteries) (B. To uncover and pull back the veil) (C. To confuse the reader) (D. To start wars)**

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Studying For Service Week 6

Read Chapter 6



NAME _____

Q1. Why did Jesus often use parables in His teaching?

- (A. To entertain people) (B. To simplify spiritual truths in a way people could remember)**
(C. To avoid direct teaching) (D. To confuse His audience)

Q2. What does the “boatman with two oars” story teach about faith and works?

- (A. Faith alone saves without action) (B. Works alone are enough for salvation)**
(C. Faith and works must work together to move forward) (D. Neither faith nor works matter)

Q3. What lesson comes from the story of the boy in the tree?

- (A. Trust is only possible when you can see) (B. You don’t need to see God because He sees you)**
(C. Children should not climb trees) (D. God only saves those who shout loud enough)

Q4. What does the flashlight story connected to Psalm 119:105 teach us?

- (A. God shows the whole path in advance) (B. God only reveals the next step through His Word)**
(C. We must make our own way) (D. God leaves us in the dark)

Q5. What is the main purpose of telling stories in sermons?

- (A. To fill time in the message) (B. To illustrate biblical truth and make it memorable)**
(C. To entertain the congregation) (D. To replace Scripture entirely)

Q6. Why should stories connect directly to the message?

- (A. So people don’t get confused or distracted) (B. Because short stories are easier)**
(C. Because people only like humor) (D. Because sermons should be entertainment)

Q7. Why are stories useful for altar calls?

- (A. They stall for time) (B. They open the heart and prepare people to respond)**
(C. They replace prayer) (D. They show off the preacher’s creativity)

Q8. Why did Jesus always include parables?

- (A. To give people riddles to solve later) (B. To connect heaven’s truth with earth’s reality)**
(C. To test the disciples’ memory) (D. To keep sermons short)

Q9. What is a danger of telling stories without purpose?

- (A. People will laugh too much) (B. It distracts and weakens the sermon’s impact)**
(C. It keeps sermons too short) (D. It makes the preacher look unprepared)

Q10. What three things should a good sermon story accomplish?

- (A. Make people laugh, think, and stay awake) (B. Illustrate truth, make the lesson relatable, and open the heart for response)**
(C. Take up extra time, entertain, and relax the audience) (D. Replace Bible verses with real-life experience)

Soldiers For God Ministries

Studying For Service Week 7

Read Chapter 7



NAME _____

Q1. Why do illustrated sermons impact people strongly?

- (A. Most people are visual learners) (B. They replace preaching with acting)**
(C. They are easier for children only) (D. They shorten the sermon)

Q2. What does the “old coat vs. new coat” illustration teach?

- (A. Clothing styles in the Bible) (B. Putting off the old sinful nature and putting on Christ)**
(C. Why laundry was important in Bible days) (D. How to dress properly for church)

Q3. What lesson is shown by carrying bags labeled “Fear,” “Shame,” and “Addiction”?

- (A. People should avoid traveling with luggage) (B. We must lay down our burdens at the altar to find freedom)**
(C. People should only carry one bag) (D. Heavy bags show spiritual strength)

Q4. Why is pouring out a cup and picking up a cross a powerful illustration?

- (A. It shows how to share drinks) (B. It contrasts comfort with surrender to Christ)**
(C. It teaches about hospitality) (D. It explains communion only)

Q5. What is the biggest danger of illustrated sermons?

- (A. They might distract if they are overcomplicated) (B. They require too much money)**
(C. They confuse children) (D. They are not in the Bible)

Q6. Why did Jesus wash His disciples’ feet?

- (A. To prove He was stronger than them) (B. To show humility and servant leadership by action)**
(C. To prepare them for a feast) (D. To start a tradition of washing before meals)

Q7. Why should illustrated sermons be Spirit-led?

- (A. To make sure they are entertaining) (B. To connect visuals with God’s timing and people’s needs)**
(C. To impress the audience) (D. To avoid repeating another preacher)

Q8. What principle makes illustrated sermons most effective?

- (A. Clarity over complexity) (B. Performance over purpose)**
(C. Surprise over planning) (D. Quantity over quality)

Q9. Why are illustrated sermons not “just a show”?

- (A. Because the visual reinforces the Scripture) (B. Because churches like creativity)**
(C. Because they are like drama skits) (D. Because they are cheaper than preaching)

Q10. What did Jesus demonstrate by using physical actions like cursing a fig tree?

- (A. That actions can carry deep spiritual lessons) (B. That He disliked figs)**
(C. That He wanted to confuse His disciples) (D. That the tree was unhealthy)

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Studying For Service Week 8

Read Chapter 8



NAME _____

Q1. What is the difference between inspiration and application?

(A. Inspiration is emotional; application is transformational) (B. Inspiration is knowledge; application is memory)

(C. Inspiration is optional; application is unnecessary) (D. Inspiration and application are the same)

Q2. Why must sermons include clear application?

(A. Because people cannot think for themselves) (B. Because passion without direction leaves people unchanged)

(C. Because it makes sermons longer) (D. Because application entertains the audience)

Q3. What question can help move listeners from hearers to doers?

(A. How long was today's message?) (B. What will you do this week with what you just heard?)

(C. Did you enjoy the service?) (D. What was the funniest story?)

Q4. What should preachers do when teaching on prayer?

(A. Tell people simply "pray more") (B. Give clear, practical steps to build a prayer life)

(C. Assume everyone already knows how to pray) (D. Replace prayer with worship songs)

Q5. Why must application be Spirit-led?

(A. So it doesn't sound repetitive) (B. So it connects with what God is asking of the people)

(C. So sermons can be shorter) (D. So people enjoy the challenge)

Q6. How can application be built into a message before the end?

(A. By adding reflection questions during the sermon) (B. By waiting only for altar call)

(C. By summarizing the sermon twice) (D. By giving the answers before the text)

Q7. Why is the altar call a powerful place for application?

(A. It is where conviction becomes action) (B. It is optional and not connected to the message)

(C. It fills extra time in service) (D. It replaces preaching)

Q8. How did Jesus demonstrate application in His preaching?

(A. He always gave a call to respond) (B. He only gave inspiration without direction)

(C. He left people to figure it out) (D. He avoided personal challenges)

Q9. What's the danger of a sermon without application?

(A. People may laugh too much) (B. It is like a prescription never filled—no real change)

(C. It is too short to be effective) (D. It is more entertaining)

Q10. What are three principles for effective application?

(A. Make it specific, doable, and Spirit-led) (B. Make it random, emotional, and complex)

(C. Make it broad, vague, and lengthy) (D. Make it optional, funny, and repetitive)

Soldiers For God Ministries

Studying For Service Week 9

Read Chapter 9



NAME _____

Q1. What is the danger of a sermon without structure?

- (A. It may be too short) (B. It is like a house without a foundation)
(C. It sounds too professional (D. It can be memorized too easily)**

Q2. What is the average adult attention span for a sermon?

- (A. 10 minutes) (B. 20 minutes) (C. 60 minutes) (D. 90 minutes)**

Q3. What is the three-part model of sermon structure?

- (A. Introduction, Body, Closing) (B. Story, Song, Scripture)
(C. Text, Prayer, Application) (D. Question, Answer, Reflection)**

Q4. What does the “stone” in Lazarus’ story symbolize when Jesus said to roll it away?

- (A. A physical barrier only) (B. Pride, sin, fear, or stubbornness)
(C. A symbol of Israel’s law) (D. The strength of Rome)**

Q5. Why should sermons point to the cross?

- (A. Because every biblical truth ultimately finds fulfillment in Christ) (B. Because it adds drama)
(C. Because it’s expected in tradition) (D. Because it shortens the message)**

Q6. Why should preachers be mindful of filler words like “Amen” and “Hallelujah”?

- (A. They are sinful to use) (B. Too much repetition distracts from the message)
(C. They make sermons longer) (D. They confuse the audience about meaning)**

Q7. What lesson comes from the Civil War story of the boy leading a man to President Lincoln?

- (A. Only the president has authority) (B. The Son makes a way for us to the Father)
(C. Children are important in history) (D. Families can change nations)**

Q8. What is a good length for most sermons?

- (A. 10–15 minutes) (B. 20–30 minutes) (C. 60 minutes) (D. 90 minutes)**

Q9. Why should a preacher prepare altar calls carefully?

- (A. Because the altar is where people respond to God’s Word in action) (B. Because it fills time at the end)
(C. Because it makes services longer) (D. Because the choir enjoys it)**

Q10. Why was this book Studying for Service written?

- (A. To prove the author’s preaching skill) (B. To train ministers in structure and application so sermons
bring change)
(C. To share random stories) (D. To give trivia about the Bible)**

Soldiers For God Ministries

Studying For Service Week 10

Read Chapter 10



NAME _____

Q1. What does it mean to preach the “full Gospel”?

- (A. To preach only love and blessing) (B. To preach the whole counsel of God)**
(C. To focus on cultural stories only) (D. To avoid preaching about sin)

Q2. Why must preaching include both love and the fear of God?

- (A. Because together they bring balance) (B. Because fear is more powerful than love)**
(C. Because love without fear is entertaining) (D. Because fear keeps people quiet)

Q3. What warning does the story of Hananiah the false prophet teach us?

- (A. False messages of favor without repentance lead to judgment) (B. Breaking wooden yokes makes God happy)**
(C. God does not use prophets anymore) (D. The people always know the truth instantly)

Q4. What consistent message did prophets, John the Baptist, Jesus, and the apostles all preach?

- (A. Tithing is most important) (B. Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand)**
(C. Success and blessing without obedience) (D. Israel’s history only)

Q5. What did Jeremiah teach about God’s plans in chapters 18 and 29?

- (A. God’s plans are automatic and never change) (B. God’s blessings depend on repentance and seeking Him fully)**
(C. Jeremiah had no message of hope) (D. Repentance does not matter)

Q6. Why will teachers be judged more strictly according to James 3:1?

- (A. Because they must teach for longer) (B. Because their words guide many and carry responsibility)**
(C. Because they earn more respect) (D. Because they are older)

Q7. What truth does Titus 2:11–12 teach about grace?

- (A. Grace means freedom to live however we want) (B. Grace teaches us to deny ungodliness and live righteously)**
(C. Grace only covers sin without change) (D. Grace is optional in salvation)

Q8. Why should preachers not avoid hard truths?

- (A. Because truth may not be popular, but it saves lives) (B. Because people enjoy hearing negative words)**
(C. Because hard truths make sermons longer) (D. Because it proves the preacher’s authority)

Q9. What lesson comes from Jeremiah being an “appointed prophet”?

- (A. God’s messengers may be unpopular, but they are chosen to deliver truth) (B. Prophets always bring blessings)**
(C. God only appoints prophets when people are obedient) (D. Appointed means honored by men)

Q10. What final responsibility does every preacher carry?

- (A. To preach what people enjoy hearing) (B. To preach truth faithfully, regardless of cost or popularity)**
(C. To avoid repentance so people stay comfortable) (D. To let others carry the burden of truth)