

INTRODUCTION TO CHRISTIAN WORSHIP

TEST ANSWER KEY

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LESSON 1

DEFINING WORSHIP

1. You were given three definitions of worship at the beginning of this lesson. Write the definition you memorized. (Any one)
 - Worship is the adoring response of man to the Eternal God.
 - Worship is lifting up our heart in willing response to God.
 - Worship is the response of all that we are to all that God is.
2. List four aspects of biblical worship. (Any four)
 - Worship is reverent submission.
 - Worship is service.
 - Worship is praise.
 - Worship is fellowship.
 - Worship involves all of life.
3. When the Samaritan woman argued about the physical location of worship, Jesus pointed to the **spiritual** location of worship.
4. In Psalms, the word **praise** is often used to suggest the joy of worship.
5. According to James, worship that is pure and undefiled includes what two aspects?
 - Practical service
 - Daily obedience
6. List four reasons worship is important.
 - In worship we see God.
 - In worship we see ourselves and are transformed.
 - In worship we see our world.
 - Failure to worship separates us from God.
7. According to this lesson, what are three characteristics of worship that is acceptable to God?
 - Acceptable worship focuses on God.
 - Acceptable worship gives God the glory he deserves.
 - Acceptable worship is worship in spirit and in truth.
8. Write John 4:23-24 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)

LESSON 2

GOD AND THE WORSHIPPER

1. List three things that we learn about God the Creator in the hymn of Revelation 4.

- The Creator is sovereign.
- The Creator is holy.
- The Creator is eternal.

2. List three reasons for worshipping the Redeemer in Revelation 5.

- We worship the Redeemer because of who he is.
- We worship the Redeemer because of where he is.
- We worship the Redeemer because of what he has done.

3. What is the primary message of Revelation for Christians?

The ultimate victory of God

4. Psalm 15 is a liturgical psalm divided into three parts. List the three parts.

Question: Who may worship?

Answer: A description of the worshipper

Closing observation: A promise to the worshipper

5. What is the attitude of the worshipper who understands he is a guest in God's presence?

Humility

6. What are two important characteristics of a true worshipper from Psalm 15:2-5?

- A true worshipper lives a godly life.
- A true worshipper lives in right relationship with the community.

7. Why did Jesus call the Pharisees hypocrites?

- Their worship was external, not from the heart.
- Their worship was based on human tradition, not God's commands.

8. Write Revelation 5:9-14 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)

LESSON 3

WORSHIP IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

1. From this lesson, list two biblical examples of worship that was rejected by God. (Any two)
 - Cain's offering
 - Aaron's golden calf
 - Nadab and Abihu's unauthorized fire
 - Uzziah's incense offering
 - The deformed sacrifices of the post-exilic Jews
2. The term *walked with God* shows that worship involves **relationship** with God.
3. From this lesson, name three unworthy people whom God graciously enabled to worship him.
 - Adam and Eve
 - Abraham
 - Jacob
4. Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac shows that true worship requires complete **obedience**.
5. What was the difference between the worship of Abel and the worship of Cain?
 - Abel obediently brought his best.
 - Cain wanted to fulfill his duty in the easiest way possible.
6. What was the significance of the worshipper laying his hands on the head of the animal to be sacrificed?

The worshipper identified himself with the death of the sacrifice.
7. In the Book of Psalms, there are two types of praise. Praise for the character and mighty acts of God is called "**descriptive** praise." Praise that is not specific is called "**declarative** praise."
8. The prophets show that the **proclamation** of God's message is worship.
9. List three aspects of the prophets' message about worship.
 - Ritual without reality is not worship.
 - True worship requires our best.
 - True worship involves all of life.

10. List two dangerous imbalances in worship.

- Overly casual worship
- Overly formal worship

11. Write Micah 6:6-8 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)

LESSON 4

WORSHIP IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

1. List three ways Jesus modeled true worship. (Any three)

- Jesus loved the place of worship.
- Jesus refused to worship anyone or anything but God.
- Jesus habitually prayed.
- Jesus explained true worship.
- Jesus rebuked false worship.

2. What does the teaching and example of Jesus remind us about true worship?

True worship belongs to God alone.

3. What two statements summarize the relationship between worship and evangelism?

- True worship inspires evangelism.
- Effective evangelism creates worshippers.

4. How is the false worship of Athens described in Acts 17?

- The Athenians were very religious.
- The Athenians worshipped ignorantly.
- The Athenians worshipped an inadequate god.

5. How is the true God described in Acts 17?

- God is the Creator.
- God is nearby.
- God will judge those who refuse to repent.
- God raised Jesus from the dead.

6. List five elements of early Christian worship in the Epistles. (Any five)

- Scripture reading
- Preaching the Word
- Public prayer
- Singing
- Offerings
- Baptism
- The Lord's Supper

7. List two examples of hindrances to worship found among the churches of Asia Minor.
(Any two)

- A lack of love
- False teaching
- Dead works
- A lack of passion

8. Write Romans 12:1-2 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)

LESSON 5

WORSHIP IN CHURCH HISTORY

1. List three elements of second century worship described by Justin Martyr. (Any three)
 - Reading of scripture
 - Sermon
 - Prayer
 - Communion
 - Giving of gifts
2. List three weaknesses of worship in the Middle Ages. (Any three)
 - Beauty was more important than spirituality.
 - The people could not understand the services.
 - The people were onlookers, not active worshippers.
 - The gospel was replaced with ritual.
3. What were two primary concerns of the Reformation related to the priesthood of believers?
 - Believers worship God directly.
 - The Word of God must be available to every believer.
4. Identify the group(s) in the Reformation that best match each description.
 - Allowed any worship practices not forbidden in scripture: **Lutherans and Anglicans**
 - Did not allow worship practices that are not discussed in scripture: **Calvinists**
 - Rejected most ceremony. Sometimes worshipped in private homes: **Anabaptists and Puritans**
5. List three features of free church worship.
 - Preaching was central.
 - Congregational participation was important.
 - All worship was in the language of the people.

6. List three emphases of early Methodist worship. (Any three)

- Preaching
- Frequent Communion
- Hymn singing
- Small groups
- Corporate worship
- Evangelism

7. List three characteristics of worship in early America. (Any three)

- Independence from denominations and formal forms of worship
- Rare opportunities for Communion
- Preaching of the Word
- Lively singing
- Prayer, evangelism, and revival

8. Write Psalm 100:1-5 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)

LESSON 6

MUSIC IN WORSHIP

1. List three songs from the Bible.

(Any songs mentioned in this lesson)

2. What belief led the Council of Laodicea to forbid congregational singing?

The belief that individual believers do not have the ability nor privilege of interpreting scriptures.

3. List two theological principles that should be demonstrated in our worship music.

- The priesthood of the believer
- The unity of the church

4. List four practical reasons for music in worship.

- Music speaks to the mind.
- Music speaks to the heart.
- Music speaks to the body.
- Music speaks to the will.

5. List four principles that should guide our choice of music for worship. (Any four)

- The text of worship music must clearly communicate truth.
- Styles of worship music may differ.
- Not every style is appropriate for every situation.
- There should be balance in our worship music.
- The most important music of the church is congregational singing.
- Music must serve the text.

6. What three types of songs are listed by Paul in Colossians 3:16?

- Psalms
- Hymns
- Spiritual songs

7. What is the ultimate test for our worship music?

The glory of God

8. Based on the songs in the Bible, list three ways that music should speak to different audiences.

- Music should proclaim praise to God.
- Music should proclaim truth to the church.
- Music should proclaim the gospel to the world.

9. What does Colossians 3:16 teach about the purpose of worship music?

We should teach and admonish one another with our music.

10. Write Colossians 3:15-17 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)

LESSON 7

SCRIPTURE AND PRAYER IN WORSHIP

1. List three examples showing the importance of scripture in worship.
 - Reading the Word was important in biblical worship.
 - Preaching the Word was important in biblical worship.
 - Preaching the Word was important in church history.
2. Name three parts of a worship service in which scripture can be used. (Any three)
 - The opening words of the service
 - The invitation to the offering
 - The words of the music
 - Prayer
3. List four practical implications of the principle *preaching is worship*.
 - Preaching requires careful preparation.
 - Preaching requires a response from the congregation.
 - Preaching requires a response from the preacher.
 - The preacher must be empowered by the Holy Spirit.
4. List three practical suggestions for making prayer a meaningful part of public worship. (Any three)
 - Cultivate your private prayer life.
 - Learn how to pray.
 - Pray the words of scripture.
 - Focus on communing with God.
 - Align your priorities with God's.
 - Talk to God, not to the congregation.
5. List four theological principles of worshipful giving.
 - Worshipful giving is motivated by grace, not fear.
 - Worshipful giving is motivated by love, not reward.
 - Worshipful giving is generous, not stingy.
 - Worshipful giving is motivated by humility, not pride.

6. List four practical ideas for making giving an act of worship. (Any four)

- The emphasis in the offering should be worship, not needs.
- The offering should be part of the worship service itself.
- Parents should introduce their children to giving in worship.
- The music during the offering should be worship.
- The offering should be followed by a prayer of dedication.
- Church leaders should be good stewards of the gifts of the people.

7. List two aspects of the Lord's Supper recognized in 1 Corinthians.

- We look back to Christ's death.
- We look forward to Christ's return.

8. Write Matthew 6:5-8 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)

LESSON 8

PLANNING AND LEADING WORSHIP

1. List the two main sections in a worship structure centered on the sermon.
 - Proclamation of truth: hymns, scripture, sermon
 - Response to truth: invitation, offering, closing hymn
2. List the four main sections in a worship structure based on the activity of God's people in worship.
 - God's people gather: call to worship, hymns of praise, prayer
 - God's people hear the Word: scripture reading and sermon
 - God's people respond to the Word: hymn of invitation, offering
 - God's people are sent out: closing hymn, benediction
3. List the three main sections in a worship structure based on Psalm 95.
 - Enter with joyful thanksgiving: call to worship, hymns of praise
 - Continue with reverential worship: hymns of consecration, prayer
 - Hear God's voice: scripture and sermon
4. What three things should we remember about balanced worship?
 - Balanced worship shows both God's majesty and God's presence with us.
 - Balanced worship is both corporate and personal.
 - Balanced worship includes both the familiar and the new.
5. In a biblical model of worship, who is the audience for our worship?

God
6. List three qualities of an effective worship leader. (Any three)
 - Spiritual discernment
 - Sensitivity
 - Cooperation
 - Knowledge
 - Wisdom
 - Patience
 - Humility
 - Creativity
 - Discipline
 - Excellence

7. What are three signs that we may be manipulating worship? (Any three)

- When we confuse emotion with worship
- When we assume that a state of high emotion is required for heart change
- When we equate a particular physical action with worship
- When we attempt to duplicate what God has done at another time or place
- When we measure our ministry by our ability to gain a response from the people

8. Write 2 Chronicles 5:13-14 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)

LESSON 9

OTHER QUESTIONS

1. How should we respond to worship practices that offend our cultural preferences but do not contradict biblical principles?

We should allow others to worship in the way they prefer.

2. How should we respond to worship practices that are accepted in our culture, but that contradict scripture?

We must obey scripture rather than the expectations of our culture.

3. What three questions should we ask to understand the relationship between our church's worship and the surrounding culture?

- Who is here?
- Who was here?
- Who should be here?

4. From Romans 14, list three principles related to worship.

- Don't judge others about questionable matters.
- Don't cause the weak to stumble.
- Act from faith, not from doubt.

5. List three considerations for intergenerational worship.

- In scripture, worship was intergenerational.
- Intergenerational worship unifies the Body of Christ.
- Through intergenerational worship, the faith is passed on to the next generation.

6. Name two errors related to emotion in worship.

- Denying emotion in worship
- Over-emphasizing emotion in worship

7. Write 1 Corinthians 14:15-17 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)

LESSON 10

A LIFESTYLE OF WORSHIP

1. Write 1 Corinthians 10:31 from memory.

(Check memorized verse against Bible.)