

# FINAL EXAM

## THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY SESSIONS 6-9

**TRUE OR FALSE: Circle "True" or "False" at the end of each question.**

1. Raising a child and training a child mean the same thing.  
TRUE or FALSE
2. Children have behavior problems when they are confronted with a problem that they do not know how to solve.  
TRUE or FALSE
3. God loves us unconditionally and blesses us unconditionally.  
TRUE or FALSE
4. Chastening deals with weaknesses in our character that will keep us from accomplishing God's purposes in our lives.  
TRUE or FALSE
5. Child abuse is only physical.  
TRUE or FALSE

**MULTIPLE CHOICE: Circle the correct answer for each question.**

6. Eighty-five percent of a child's personality is developed by the time he is:
  - A. Of pre-school age (4-6).
  - B. Of elementary age (6-12).
  - C. Of early-adolescent age (12-16).
  - D. Of mid to late-adolescent age (16-19).
7. Which is true?
  - A. A child's creativity should be expressed because he is born naturally good.
  - B. All children should be disciplined in the same way no matter what their age or personality.
  - C. Children need to learn the difference between the flesh and the spirit so that they can choose what the Holy Spirit wants them to do.
  - D. When a child screams and cries to get his own way in public, you may need to give in so that you are not embarrassed.

8. Which form of discipline below is Biblical?
  - A. Using your hand to spank.
  - B. Using the rod to spank.
  - C. Disciplining according to a higher stage of expectation than the child can understand.
  - D. Letting your anger show when you are correcting your child.
9. One step of Biblical nurturing includes:
  - A. Teaching a sense of entitlement.
  - B. Not having to repeat instructions.
  - C. Teaching how to respond to hardships and mistreatment that may come.
  - D. There is time later as they grow to teach them about a work ethic.
10. Which is NOT true? Admonition involves:
  - A. Deciding what orders and consequences will be before a need arises.
  - B. Training by words and giving clear directions.
  - C. Being consistent by giving the same rules to all of your children regardless of their age.
  - D. Imparting knowledge.
11. Which is true? Chastening is:
  - A. Correction involving consequences for negative behavior.
  - B. Teaching that good behavior is rewarded and disobedience has consequences.
  - C. Helped if a contract is drawn up between parents and the child.
  - D. Teaching a child to form good habits that will allow him to be successful.
12. Motivation for chastening is:
  - A. Teaching obedience.
  - B. Teaching respect for authority.
  - C. We are angry.
  - D. We love our children.

13. Which is NOT true? A child can feel insecure when:
- A. He is not disciplined enough.
  - B. He is disciplined too much.
  - C. His parent assures him of his love following the discipline.
  - D. Consequences are inconsistent.
14. Our goal in effective chastening is that:
- A. Our children will walk in blessing.
  - B. Our children will walk in obedience.
  - C. Our children will tearfully respond to our correction.
  - D. We will take personal pride in our parenting skills.
15. Which is correct?
- A. Chasten immediately as soon as you see the offense.
  - B. Tell the child that you know what the offense was and discipline accordingly.
  - C. Have the child confess the offense, chasten him, and reaffirm your love and the child's identity in Christ.
  - D. Chasten before the child has a chance to explain the situation.