

EQUIP Assessment Guidelines

(from Re-Forma)

In this document you will find guidelines to help you, the facilitator, know when a student has *successfully demonstrated* each of the outcomes. Please note that they are only *guidelines*, and you should not feel that you have to keep strictly to them if you have other ways which may be more appropriate in your context. However, whichever method you use, you must be <u>sure</u> that the student has *successfully demonstrated* the outcome.

We recommend the following types of assessment:

- Group discussions
- Group exercise
- Practical work/tasks
- Practical application
- Written reports
- Oral work
- Group assignments
- Observation

You may be surprised that we have not listed examinations, that is because we believe that there are better ways to assess. However, if you feel that you would like to include examinations or tests, you are free to do so.

Because some of the outcomes focus on Bible knowledge, some on ministry skills and some on character formation, you should choose a method of assessment that best suits each outcome. For example, those outcomes that relate to character formation are best assessed by observation.

Below find examples of how you would assess your students from **Module 1** of the curriculum.

Outcome	Method of Assessment
1. Knowing the Scriptures, usually called Biblical Theology, Old Testament and New Testament Surveys	
1.1 Recount 10 of the main events in the Old Testament and share the stories of at least 10 of the main characters in the Old Testament	Students must be able to <i>retell</i> 10 of the <u>main</u> events and share the stories of 10 of the main characters in the Old Testament. Merely <i>naming</i> them is not good enough. The content of the students' stories must be biblically accurate; do not accept the many inaccurate versions of well- known stories that have been passed down from generation to generation without checking what the Bible <i>actually</i> says, for example you will often hear, "the Flood lasted for 40 days and nights". Method: Students can either write their answers or present them orally. They are permitted to use their Bibles when they present their answers.
1.2 Explain by using 5 examples how Jesus fulfils Old Testament prophecy	 Students must be able to list 5 of the over 50 prophecies about Jesus in the Old Testament, and then <i>explain</i> how Jesus fulfilled them. "Explain" means to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it. You could include, for example, The Messiah will be born to a Virgin. The Messiah would be born in Bethlehem. His ministry would begin in Galilee. Jesus would set the captives free. Jerusalem would rejoice as the Messiah comes on a donkey.

	 He would be betrayed for 30 pieces of silver. The Messiah would be forsaken. The Messiah would be scorned. The Messiah would be mocked and abused. The Messiah would be abandoned by those closest to Him. Method: Students can either write their answers or present them orally. They are permitted to use their Bibles when they present their answers.
1.3 Summarise at least 5 major teachings of Jesus	 Here are some important topics and when you have worked through them with your students, they need to be able to accurately <i>summarise</i> 5 of the most important. You must be born again. Jesus is God. Jesus is the only way to Heaven. The Kingdom of Heaven. Jesus taught about His death and resurrection. The Cambridge Dictionary explains that to "summarise" is to express the most important facts or ideas about something or someone in a short and clear form. Method: Students can either write their answers or present them orally. They are permitted to use their Bibles when they present their answers.

1.4 Explain why the death and resurrection of Jesus is so important	 Because the death and resurrection of Jesus form the basis of the Christian faith, it is very important that your students are able to accurately <i>explain</i> their importance. Here are some key points to help you: Jesus Was the Lamb of God Jesus Paid the Penalty for Sin His Death Brought About Redemption for Humanity "Explain" means to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it.
	Method: Students can either write their answers or present them orally. They are permitted to use their Bibles when they present their answers.
1.5 Explain the significance of Jesus' relationship with His disciples for discipling others today	 After you and your students have worked through this outcome, the students must be able to <i>explain</i> their answers. "Explain" means to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it. If you need help, here are some of Jesus' methods that we can use to disciple others: Jesus brought them to a place/situation where there were others who were in need. Jesus had given them real teaching prior to this point. Jesus had equipped them and released them to do ministry. Jesus shared truth that was new to them. Jesus modelled discipleship to them as they were all together.

	Method: Students can either write their answers or present them orally. They are permitted to use their Bibles when they present their answers.
1.6 Describe 10 main events in the book of Acts	Students must be able to <i>describe</i> 10 of the <u>main</u> events in the book of Acts. Merely <u>naming</u> them is not good enough. The content of the students' stories must be biblically accurate.
	Method: Students can either write their answers or present them orally. They are permitted to use their Bibles when they present their answers.

1.7 Explain at least three of Paul's key teachings	Because the teachings of Paul are so important for the church, students must be able to explain at least three. Note that it says <u>explain</u> , which is much more than <u>list</u> . "Explain" means to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it. Here are some key teachings to help you: • The Lordship of Christ. • Resurrection. • Justification. • Grace. • Faith.
	Method: Students can either write their answers or present them orally. They are permitted to use their Bibles when they present their answers.