

**INTEGRATION EXAM VERSION 1 STUDY GUIDE
(Students who have taken 506 Summer 2020 and prior)**

The purpose of this study guide is to assist you in preparing for taking the 20-question "Integration" section of your comprehensive exam. This guide covers all 60 questions in the "Integration" exam pool. So, you would be wise to answer each item and study your answers well. In fact, we highly recommend that you even memorize much of the information you find. Our hope is that by using this study guide, you will greatly increase your chances of passing the exam. Questions from Entwistle's Integrative Approaches to Psychology and Christianity (3rd Edition) and McMinn's Psychology, Theology, and Spirituality in Christian Counseling (Rev. Ed).

1. What does McMinn believe Christian counseling should primarily focus on?
2. According to Entwistle, what does the Enemies model of integration (*Christian Combatants* subtype) assert?
3. According to Entwistle, what does the Enemies model of integration (*Secular Combatants* subtype) assert?
4. According to Entwistle, what does the Neutral Parties model (also known as the Levels of Explanation model) assert?
5. According to Entwistle, what does the Allies model assert?
6. Which of the following BEST describes McMinn's view of the relationship between Christian counseling models and the scientific method?
7. What is one difference between Entwistle's Spies model and his Colonialists model?
8. Which of Entwistle's models emphasizes God's Word over God's Works?
9. Consider this definition: *The integration of psychology and Christianity is a multifaceted attempt to discern the underlying truths about the nature and functioning of human beings from the unique vantage points of psychology (in its various sub-disciplines, utilizing diverse methodologies) and Christianity (in theology, faith, and practice).* Which of Entwistle's models best fits this definition?
10. In relation to Christian counselors and spiritual techniques, McMinn argues what?
11. According to Entwistle, what is an epistemological assumption made by the Enemies model (*Christian Combatants* version)?

12. According to McMinn, what foundational competence for integration is insufficiently emphasized in most Christian counseling programs?
13. Many who subscribe to the Enemies model (*Christian Combatants* version) believe what?
14. McMinn suggests that a comprehensive integration perspective on psychological and spiritual health involves what components?
15. Psychology and Theology both use what methodology in their disciplines?
16. According to Entwistle, an integration problem for both scientists and theologians is what?
17. Consider the following: *Psychology highlights the awareness of multiple determinants of behavior (genetics, social environment, reinforcement history, etc.). This might help us understand why one individual struggles with certain sins while the same sins are not tempting for another individual. Then too, theology reminds us of the pervasiveness of sin and that while each individual may struggle with different types of sin, we all struggle with sin in some form.* This example of the interaction between psychology and theology interaction illustrates which model in Entwistle's book?
18. According to Entwistle, what is the most significant principle that allows for dialogue and interaction between psychology and theology?
19. Imagine that Albert Ellis has a recent conversion experience which radically changes his outlook on religion. Even though he now believes that religion is a valuable area of study, yet he also thinks that both psychology and religion need to remain separate fields of academic discipline. His position now is that clients who enter counseling talking about spiritual issues need to be referred to pastors or religious counselors, while clients that are talking about emotional issues need to be seen by secular counselors. Ellis is now embracing which position of Entwistle's models of integration?
20. According to McMinn, in order for integration to move beyond the limitations of current scholarly conceptual models to more applied models that can be used in the counseling room, the Christian counselor must better understand what?
21. McMinn believes there is a "healing motif" written throughout the narrative of human history that reflects a common pattern to healing and health. What is NOT one of those he wrote about?
22. In your readings, McMinn compares the apostle Paul and the Fruit of the Spirit (Galatians 5:22-23) to which psychologist and his theory?
23. What are the elements in McMinn's pattern for healing?

24. McMinn proposes a theoretical map for spiritual and psychological health. What is NOT part of this map?
25. What is one of the examples of faulty healing relationships proposed by McMinn?
26. What is NOT an example given by McMinn of a faulty awareness of need?
27. According to a chart that McMinn designed, there were several examples of a faulty sense of self. What is NOT one of the examples?
28. What is a worldview according to Entwistle?
29. Entwistle writes that C.S. Lewis addressed the issue of supernaturalism and science in his book *Miracles*. What statement best explains how Lewis viewed this phenomenon?
30. Millard Erikson, according to Entwistle, observed that there are three general views of the character of imago Dei. What is NOT one of his views?
31. Entwistle mentions five keys to a Christian Theocentric worldview. Which answer was NOT mentioned?
32. What are the five models of integration discussed by Entwistle?
33. McMinn writes about six personal and professional challenges facing Christian counselors as they confront interdisciplinary integration. Which choice is NOT one of them?
34. McMinn writes about many different challenges that Christian counselors will face as they confront interdisciplinary integration. Which choice is NOT one of them?
35. McMinn believes that “Christian counseling is more complex than other forms of counseling because our goals are_____.”
36. McMinn uses the term _____ counselor to describe a counselor who is able to consider simultaneously: psychology, theology, and spirituality.
37. McMinn describes five ways to confront a client. What are they?
38. What is NOT one of the personal and professional challenges facing Christian counselors according to McMinn?

39. Which of Entwistle's models best describes the approach of Liberty University's graduate counseling program?
40. According to McMinn, effective counseling requires an ongoing assessment of three areas. What is NOT one of those areas?
41. What is NOT one of the seven different types of prayer in counseling suggested by McMinn?
42. When faced with the reality of fallen human nature, McMinn believes we are left with three choices. What are they?
43. What is NOT one of the eight points in the "Reasons for Forgiveness Scale"?
44. Citing Walsh and Middleton, Entwistle points out that worldviews ask four basic questions. What is NOT one of these?
45. According to Entwistle, the _____ model is based on the belief that psychology and theology/Christianity are mutually exclusive and incompatible with each other.
46. According to Entwistle, there are two versions of the Enemies model. The _____ combatants are antagonistic toward religious belief whereas the _____ combatants see psychology as the enemy.
47. According to Entwistle, there are two types of Spies: _____ (psychologists who seek to identify religious elements that have psychological benefits) and _____ (those who practice a watered-down religion and are interested in proclaiming its psychological benefits).
48. According to Entwistle, the _____ model filters "isolated psychological findings through proof-texts or worldview; accepts or rejects findings without engaging *discipline* or *methods* of psychology."
49. According to Entwistle, in the _____ model "psychological and theological methods are utilized to gain a more holistic and unified understanding of truth."
50. Freud, Ellis, and Maslow were antagonistic toward religion. As such, they are examples of which subset of Entwistle's Enemies model?
51. According to Entwistle, Jay Adams and John MacArthur are antagonistic toward psychology. As such, they are examples of which subset of Entwistle's Enemies model?

52. In his chapter on prayer, McMinn mentioned many ways in which counselors have used prayer in counseling, including what?
53. McMinn notes that two authors argued positions that appeared almost identical; however, they were diametrically opposed. _____ “argued that the *concept* of sin is the cause of virtually all psychopathology” whereas _____ “argued that sin is the cause of virtually all psychopathology.”
54. McMinn cites research by Whiston and Sexton that reported one of the best indicators of success in psychotherapy is what?
55. McMinn notes that Dr. Eric Johnson suggests ways the Bible can influence Christian Counselors. Which term below refers to “giving us standards for what should be?”
56. According to McMinn, what is one of the ways Dr. Eric Johnson suggests the Bible can influence Christian Counselors?
57. McMinn believes that Christian counselors who are best prepared to help people are what?
58. According to Entwistle, the neutral parties model views psychology and theology as distinct and not interacting that can be carried out through psychological neutrality and Christian neutrality. Who is one person NOT included in the psychological neutrality group?
59. According to Entwistle, the neutral parties model views psychology and theology as distinct and not interacting that can be carried through psychological neutrality and Christian neutrality. Who is one person NOT included in the Christian neutrality group?
60. According to Entwistle, when a Christian counselor is seeking to integrate psychology and theology in order to help a couple deal with marital conflict in a counseling session, the Christian counselor is practicing _____ integration.