

Fundamentals of the FAITH 信仰基要

Lesson 1 Introduction to the Bible 第一课 圣经介绍

Memorize 2 Timothy 3:16... 背诵经文:提摩太后书 3 章 16 节

“All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.”

圣经都是神所默示的，于教训，督责，使人归正，教导人学义都是有益的。

The best way to memorize Scripture is to write the verse on a small piece of paper, with one phrase on each line. It helps some people to make small pictures next to key words. Keep the paper in a prominent place where you will see it often, or keep it with you in your pocket. The key is to look at it several times each day (many times the first day) and to say it out loud when you do, gradually increasing how much you say from memory.

背诵经文的最佳办法是将经文抄写在一小张纸（或卡片）上，每一句占一行。有的人还喜欢在关键字词旁边加注标记。将纸放在显眼的地方，方便你常常见到；或将它放在你的口袋里。背经的关键在于每天坚持看几次（第一天多次）并且同时大声朗读，逐渐不看经文，凭记忆背诵。

The Bible is the Word of God. It claims to be truth, the message from God to man. 2 Peter 1:21 says that men spoke “as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.”

圣经是神的话，是真理，是神给人的信息。彼得后书 1 章 21 节告诉我们，圣经的写作乃是“人被圣灵感动，说出神的话来。”

The Scriptures were written by approximately 40 different authors.

圣经由大约 40 位不同作者写成。

They lived in several different countries.这些人生活在几个不同的国家。

They lived at different times (1400 BC to AD 90).

他们生活的年代也不尽相同（最早的在公元前 1400 年，最晚的在公元 90 年）

They wrote in three languages: Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek.

他们写作的语言也不同：有的作者用希伯来文，有的用亚兰文，还有的用希腊文

Despite this vast variety, God moved the writers to focus on one unified theme, God’s glory in man’s redemption, with one central figure—Jesus Christ, *the Son of God*.

尽管圣经的作者彼此有如此巨大的差异，但是神感动他们围绕一个完整的主题写下圣言。这个主题就是神的荣耀在人的救赎上得以彰显；又围绕一个中心人物：就是神子耶稣基督。

I. The Old Testament (39 books) 旧约全书（39 本）

A. The Pentateuch (5 books) 摩西五经

The first five books of the Old Testament were written around 1400 BC by Moses. They are often referred to as the “Five Books of Moses” or the “Pentateuch.”

圣经旧约全书中的头五本书写于大约公元前 1400 年，作者是摩西，所以常被称为“摩西五经”。

1. List these first five books in the order you find them in your Bible:

按照圣经中的顺序，列出这五本书：

- a. *(The book of beginnings: creation, man, sin, redemption, God's nation.)*
开端之书：涉及创造，人，罪，救赎，及神的选民。
- b. *(God delivers His people from Egypt.)* 神将祂的子民从埃及拯救出来。
- c. *(Priestly laws on holiness and worship through sacrifice and purification.)*
如何分别为圣与敬拜：有关献祭和洁净的祭司律法。
- d. *(God's people continually disobey and wander in the wilderness for 40 years.)*
神的子民因不断违背神而在旷野流浪 40 年。
- e. *(Moses' great discourses to prepare the people to enter the Promised Land.)*
摩西郑重训导以色列民，预备他们进入迦南应许之地。

B. History (12 books) 历史书 (12 本)

The historical books are the next twelve books in your Bible following the Pentateuch. They were written between 1400-450 BC. They describe God's dealings with His chosen people, Israel, the Hebrew nation.

在摩西五经之后的十二本书是历史书。这些书写于公元前 1400 年到公元前 450 年之间。书中记载神在以色列民族—祂的选民中的作为。

2. List these twelve books in the order you find them in your Bible.

按照圣经中的顺序，列出这十二本书。

C. Poetry (5 books) 诗歌书 (5 本)

The next five books are poetic, describing in poetry and song God's greatness and His dealings with men.

接下来的五本书采用诗歌形式描述神的伟大和祂在世上的作为。

3. List the five poetic books in order.按顺序列出这五本诗歌书。
 - a. *(The suffering and loyal trust of a man who loved God.)*
一个爱神之人所经的患难和他在患难中对神的信靠。
 - b. *(Songs of praise and instruction.)* 赞美与训导的诗歌。
 - c. *(God's practical wisdom for daily life.)* 神实用的智慧。
 - d. *(The emptiness of an earthly life without God.)* 没有神的生命是虚空的。
 - e. *(A portrait of God's love.)* 神的爱

D. Major Prophets (5 books) 大先知书 (5 本)

A prophet is one who is commissioned by God to deliver His message to men. These next five books are called “Major Prophets” because they are generally longer than the writings of the “Minor

Prophets,” and they each deal with several themes. They were written from approximately 750 to 550 BC.

先知是由神差派向人传圣言的使者。诗歌书之后的五本书之所以被称作“大先知书”，不仅是因为它们的篇幅比后面的“小先知书”长，也因为书中都有数个主题。这五本书写于大约公元前 750 到 550 年之间。

4. List these five books in order.按顺序列出这五本书。

E.Minor Prophets (12 books) 小先知书 (12 本)

The last twelve books of the Old Testament were written from approximately 840 to 400 BC. They are called “minor” because they are shorter and each deal with only one theme.

圣经旧约中的最后 12 本书写于大约公元前 840 到 400 年之间。因为篇幅较短，且每本书只有一个主题，所以它们被称为“小先知书。”

5. List these twelve books in order. 按顺序列出这十二本书。

II. The New Testament (27 books) 新约全书 (27 本)

The New Testament, or “New Covenant,” reveals Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of men. In it we find:

圣经新约全书向我们启示耶稣基督—人类的救赎者。内容包括：

The life of Christ 基督生平

The way of salvation 救恩之路

The beginning of Christianity 基督教会的兴起

Instruction for Christian living 有关基督徒生活的教导

A.History (5 books) 历史书 (5 本)

6. The Gospels are the first four books in the New Testament. List these in the order you find them in your Bible.

四福音书是新约中的头四本书。按照圣经顺序将它们列出来。

a. *(The life of Christ, written especially for the Jews, revealing Jesus Christ as their long-awaited Messiah.)* 基督生平—特别写 给犹太人，揭示基督就是犹太人盼望已久的弥赛亚（救主）。

b. *(The life of Christ, revealing Jesus as the obedient Servant of God. The book was written to the Roman world.)* 基督生平—特别写给罗马时期的人，揭示耶稣为神顺服的仆人。

c. *(The life of Christ, revealing Jesus as the perfect man, emphasizing His humanity. It was written by Luke, a Greek, to the Greek world.)* 基督生平—作者是希腊人路加，特别写给受希腊文化影响的人，揭示耶稣为完美的人，强调耶稣的人性。

d. *(The life of Christ, revealing Jesus as the Son of God, stressing His deity. This book was written to all men.)* 基督生平—写给普世的人，揭示耶稣为神子，强调耶稣的神性。

7. Read John 20:31. What two reasons are given for the writing of John’s Gospel?

读约翰福音 20 章 31 节。这段经文告诉我们约翰福音的两个写作目的，是哪两个？

8. The history of the early Church (1 book) is the next book in your Bible. Write its name.

四福音书之后是早期教会的历史书（1 本），写出该书的名字。

It is about the beginning and spread of the Christian church. It could be called the "Acts of the Holy Spirit," and was written as an evangelistic tool.

使徒行传记载基督教会的兴起和发展，可谓是“圣灵行传”。该书的写作目的是见证（传）福音。

B. Letters or Epistles (21 books) 书信（21 本）

These next 21 books were written to individuals, to churches, or to believers in general. The letters deal with every aspect of Christian faith and responsibility.

接下来的 21 本书是写给个人，教会或一般信徒的书信。信中涉及基督信仰及基督徒责任的各个方面。

9. List these next 21 books in order.按顺序列出这 21 本书。
- a. Paul's Letters (13 books) 保罗书信（13 本书）
 - b. General Letters (8 books) 普通书信（8 本书）

C. Prophecy (1 book) 预言（1 本书）

The last book of the New Testament tells of future events:

圣经新约中的最后一本书是关于末后的事，内容包括：

Return of Jesus Christ 基督的再来

Reign of Jesus Christ 基督的掌权

Glory of Jesus Christ 基督的荣耀

Future state of believers and unbelievers 信徒与非信徒的永恒归宿

10. What is the name of this book?这本书的名字是什么？

III. Christ in the Bible 基督与圣经

The Old and New Testaments are to be viewed together as one unified whole. They portray Jesus Christ as the central figure.

圣经的旧约和新约当被视为完整的一体，描述的中心人物是耶稣基督。

11. Read the following verses and complete the phrases on your answer sheet:

阅读下列经文并填空：

- a. Luke 24:27. Christ is seen in _____ .

路加 24: 27。 圣经中哪些地方见证基督：

- b. John 5:39. Jesus said the Scriptures "testify of _____."

约翰 5: 39。 耶稣如何形容圣经与祂自己的关系：

The key is *Jesus*. He is the unifying focus of the entire Bible: 耶稣是整个圣经的焦点和关键。

Books of the Law 五经 5 应许	<i>Promises of Christ</i> 关于基督的
Historical Books 历史书 12	<i>Anticipation of Christ: Types, s experiences, prophesie</i> 远望基督, 预表基督关于基督的预
Poetic Books 诗歌书 5	
Prophetic Books 先知书 17 言	
Gospels 福音书 4	<i>Manifestation of Christ</i> 基督的彰显
Acts 使徒行传 1	<i>The Church of Christ</i> 基督的教会
Letters 书信 21	
Revelation 启示录 1	<i>Coronation of Christ</i> 基督作王

IV. Why Is the Bible Important? 圣经为什么重要?

When tempted by Satan, Jesus alluded to Deuteronomy 8:3, “*Man shall not live on bread alone, but on every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God*” – Matthew 4:4.

被撒旦试探时，耶稣引用申命记 8 章 3 节说，“人活着，不是单靠食物，乃是靠神口里所出的一切话。” — 马太福音 4:4

12. What does 2 Timothy 3:16 say about the Bible? 提摩太后书 3 章 16 节怎样形容圣经?

Please write the one correct answer on your answer sheet: 单项选择: 请选择正确答案。

Some of the Bible is inspired by God. 圣经的某些部分是神默示的。

There are a few parts which are not inspired. 圣经中有些部分不是神默示的。

All of the Bible is inspired by God. 圣经都是神默示的。

Only those parts which speak to us in a personal way are inspired by God.

只有跟我们个人有直接关系的部分才是神默示的。

13. What do the following verses tell us about the importance of God’s Word?

关于圣经的重要性，以下经文告诉我们些什么？

a. 2 Timothy 3:15 提摩太后书 3: 15

b. Hebrews 4:12 希伯来书 4: 12

14. Read Psalm 19:7-8. What four things does God’s Word do?

读诗篇 19 章 7, 8 节。神的话有哪四种功效？

a. Psalm 19:7a

b. Psalm 19:7b

c. Psalm 19:8a

d. Psalm 19:8b

V. Personal Application 个人操练

15. Based on what you have learned about the Bible, what should be your personal response to it?

对圣经有所了解之后，你个人当如何回应？

16. Have you memorized 2 Timothy 3:16? Please write it from memory.

你是否已熟记提摩太后书3章16节？请默写。

How the Bible Became Ours 我们的圣经是怎么来的

Original Manuscripts 原稿

from around 1500 BC to AD 100 Sixty-six distinct works; Some writers unknown 写于公元前1500年到公元100年间. 各有特色的66本书; 部分作者不祥

Manuscripts 手抄稿 . **Translations 翻译 .**
 in original language (other languages) and Quotations
 ↓原文 ↓外文译本或引用

AD 385-404: The Vulgate (Jerome's Latin translation)

 ↓公元385—404年 耶柔米的拉丁文译本

700-1000: Various Anglo-Saxon partial translations

↓公元700—1000年 各种盎格鲁—萨克森语系节译本

1382: Complete translations by John Wycliffe and followers

↓公元1382年 威克里夫及其追随者完成的完整英文译本

1525-1535: First printed translation by William Tyndale

 ↓公元1525—1535年 首次印刷天道译本

Other translations: 其它译本

1535: Coverdale;1535年卡佛德尔译本 1537: Matthew;1537马太译本 1539: Taverner and Great Bible translation;1539塔文纳译本 1560: Geneva Bible;1560日内瓦译本 1568: Bishop;1568比薛译本 1610: Rheim's-Douai 1610任戴译本

 ↓ *More discoveries 更多考古发现*

 ↓ 1611: The King James Version 1611英文钦定本

 ↓ 1885: English Revised Version 1885英文修正译本

 ↓ 1901: American Standard Version 1901美国标准译本

ADD: 1919 CHINESE BIBLE 译者补充: 1919年中文和合本

 ↓ *1947: Dead Sea Scrolls discovery 1947发现死海古卷*

 ↓1952: Revised Standard Version;1952修正标准译本; 1960: New American Standard Version;1960新美国标准译本; 1966: The Jerusalem Bible;1966耶路撒冷译本 1971: Living Bible (Paraphrase); 1971生命译本 (意译); 1973: New International Version; 1973新国际译本; 1979 New King James Version 1979新钦定本

Note: all translations have made direct use of the manuscripts in original languages

注: 所有译本都直接依据原文手稿

Lesson 2 How to Know the Bible 如何认识圣经

Memorize 2 Timothy 2:15...背诵经文：提摩太后书 2 章 15 节

“Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the Word of truth.”

你当竭力在神面前得蒙喜悦，作无愧的工人，按着正意分解真理的道。

The “how” of learning and applying the Scripture to life is something every Christian should know. This lesson covers five ways to make the Bible yours: *hearing, reading, studying, memorizing, and meditating.*

每一个基督徒都应该知道如何学习圣经，并将所学运用到生活中。这一课介绍五个掌握圣经的办法，分别为：听道，读经，查经，背诵，默想。

Compare those five methods of learning Scripture to the fingers on your hand. If you hold the Bible with only two fingers, it is easy to lose your grip. But as you use more fingers, your grasp of the Bible becomes stronger. That is also true spiritually. If a person hears, reads, studies, memorizes, and then meditates on the Bible, his grasp of the truths of the Bible becomes firm and part of his life. As the thumb is needed in combination with any finger to complete your hold, so *meditation* combined with hearing, reading, studying, and memorizing is essential for a full grasp of God’s Word.

我们可以将这五个方法比作人手的五个手指。手握圣经时，只有五指同时用力，才能把握得牢靠，否则就容易失手。同样地，如果我们同时注重听道，读经，查经，背诵和默想，对圣经真理的把握就会牢靠，并使之成为自己生命的一部分。而五个手指中最重要的是拇指，因为其它手指必须与拇指合作才能得力。在五个学习圣经的方法中，默想就是那“拇指”。我们在听道，读经，查经，背诵时都必须结合默想才能充分掌握神的话。

I. Reasons for Understanding the Bible 为何要了解圣经？

1. List five reasons for knowing God’s Word:

我们之所以要认识神的话，是因为：

- a. 2 Timothy 2:15 提摩太后书 2 章 15 节
- b. 1 Peter 2:2 彼得前书 2 章 2 节
- c. Psalm 119:11 诗篇 119 篇 11 节
- d. Psalm 119:38 诗篇 119 篇 38 节
- e. Psalm 119:105 诗篇 119 篇 105 节

We study the Scripture because it is sufficient. 神的话是完备够用的。

“All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.” – 2 Timothy 3:16

圣经都是神所默示的，于教训，督责，使人归正，教导人学义都是有

益的。提摩太后书3章16节

II. How to Know the Bible 如何学习圣经

A. Hear It 听道

“So then faith cometh by **hearing**, and hearing by the Word of God.” – Romans 10:17

可见信道是从听道来的，听道是从基督的话来的。罗马书10章17节

2. Whom did Jesus say would be blessed (Luke 11:28)?

路加11章28节中，耶稣提到怎样的人是有福的？

3. In proclaiming the Word, what should pastors and teachers do (see Nehemiah 8:7-8)?

参考尼希米记8章7—8节，在宣讲神的话时，牧师，圣经老师当如何做？

B. Read It 读经

“Blessed is he that **readeth**, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein: for the time is at hand.” – Revelation 1:3

念这书上预言的，和那些听见又遵守其中所记载的，都是有福的，因为日期近了。启示录1章3节

4. Write Revelation 1:3 in your own words (a paraphrase).

用你自己的话把以上经文的大意写下来。

5. To what did Paul ask Timothy to give his attention

在提摩太前书4章13节中，保罗要提摩太以什么为念？(see 1 Timothy 4:13)?

If you do not have a daily reading plan, start with the Gospel of Mark or John. At the rate of two chapters each day, you will complete the New Testament in nineteen weeks!

如果你还没有一个每日读经计划，可以尝试从马可福音或约翰福音开始，每天读两章。按这样的速度，你可以在19个星期内读完整个新约。

C. Study It 查经

When the Apostle Paul left Thessalonica, he came to Berea and shared the gospel with unbelieving Jews. What he found was that they “were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the Word with all readiness of mind, and **searched the Scriptures** daily, whether those things were so” – Acts 17:11.

使徒保罗离开帖撒罗尼迦之后到庇哩亚去向当地的犹太人传福音。他发现庇哩亚人“贤于帖撒罗尼迦的人，甘心领受这道，天天**考查圣经**，要晓得这道是与不是。”（使徒行传17:11）

In the following two questions, please note what attitudes we should have as we approach study of the Bible.

以下经文告诉我们查经当持怎样的态度？

6. From Acts 17:11, how did the Bereans receive the Word of God?

在使徒行传 17 章 11 节中，庇哩亚人如何对待神的话？

7. How should we search after wisdom or understanding (see Proverbs 2:4)?

箴言 2 章 4 节告诉我们当如何寻找智慧，力求明白神的话？

Bible study is more than just reading the Bible; it involves careful observation, interpretation, and application. Reading gives you the overall picture, but *study* helps you think, learn, and apply what you read to your life.

查经不仅仅是阅读圣经。它包括仔细的察看，释经，和运用。阅读给我们一个大致的轮廓，但是查经帮助我们思考，学习并且将所读的内容运用到生活中。

D. Memorize It 背诵

“Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way? by taking heed thereto according to Thy Word...Thy Word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against Thee.” – Psalm 119:9,11

“少年人用什么洁净他的行为呢？是要遵行祢的话。我将祢的话藏在心里，免得我得罪祢。” 诗篇 119 篇 9，11 节

8. How did God command Israel to remember His Word?

神命令以色列民当怎样记住祂的话？

a. Deuteronomy 11:18a 申命记 11 章 18 节

b. Deuteronomy 11:19 申命记 11 章 19 节

9. Read Matthew 4:4,7,10. 请阅读马太福音 4 章 4，7，10 节

a. During the three confrontations with Satan, what did Jesus do to overcome His temptations?

面对撒旦的三次试探，耶稣是怎样胜过诱惑的？

b. How might you apply this example to your own life?

耶稣的榜样给我们什么启示？我们该怎样将它运用到自己的生活中？

10. Write Psalm 40:8 *in your own words*. 请将诗篇 40 篇 8 节用你自己的话写出来。

It is easier to memorize with a purpose. Understanding the meaning or application of the passage will make memorizing easier. Therefore, as you begin to memorize a passage, it is suggested always to study also the meaning of the verse(s).

明白经文的意思和用途—有目的地背诵经文，有助于记忆。所以，在背诵一段经文前，最好先查考它的意思。

E. Meditate on It 默想

*“Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in His law doth he **meditate day and night**. And he shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water, that bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper.”* – Psalm 1:1-3

“不从恶人的计谋，不站罪人的道路，不坐褻慢人的座位，惟喜爱耶和华的律法，昼夜思想，这人便为有福。”诗篇 1 篇 1—3 节

Meditation is prayerful reflection on Scripture with a view toward understanding and application. Give prayerful thought to God's Word with the goal of conforming your life to His will.

默想是带着祷告的心去思想神的话，以求正确地理解和运用。默想神的话目的是要让我们们的生命合神的旨意。

Meditation on Scripture can be done as you:

Hear the Word preached. 听道时可以默想

Read the Bible. 读经时可以默想

Pray about what you are studying. 根据所查考的圣经祷告时可以默想

Reflect on the verses you have memorized. 背诵经文时可以默想

11. How does meditation assist you (Joshua 1:8)?

约书亚记 1 章 8 节告诉我们默想神的话有什么益处？

12. Do you think God's Word can affect your speech and actions? How (Luke 6:45)?

你认为神的话能改变我们的言行吗？路加福音 6 章 45 节是怎么说的？

13. Besides being diligent in learning God's Word, what else should we do in order to understand it (Psalm 119:73,125)?

诗篇 119 篇 73, 125 节告诉我们，除了努力学习神的话以外，我们还当做什么才能明白神的话？

III. The Bible Study Process 查经步骤

A. STEP 1: PREPARATION 步骤 1 预备

14. What should we do before we approach the Scriptures (1 Peter 2:1-2)?

彼得前书 2 章 1—2 节告诉我们当如何预备自己来到神的话面前？

15. What should be the content of our prayer as we prepare to study God's Word (Colossians 1:9-10)?

参考歌罗西书 1 章 9—10 节，在预备学习神的话之前我们该怎样祷告？

Spend a short time in prayer before each study. Confess any sin and ask for the Holy Spirit to “Open Thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of Thy law” – Psalm 119:18.

每次查经前先花一些时间祷告。省察，认罪，祈求圣灵“开我的眼睛，使我看出祢律法中的奇妙。”诗篇 119 篇 18 节

B. STEP 2: OBSERVATION 步骤 2 察看

Observation is asking: “What is taking place in the passage?

What do I see?” “这段经文的内容是什么？” “我观察到什么？”

- Ask questions as you read, and *write them down*. Who? What? Where? When?

- 这段经文讲的是谁？讲了些什么？有没有时间？地点？带着这些问题读经，把找到的答案写下来。

- As you observe the passage, look for: 察看经文时，要抓住以下内容：
 - a. Key words 关键字词
 - b. Key subjects (people, topics) 主要人物和主题
 - c. Commands 命令
 - d. Warnings 警戒
 - e. Repeated words or phrases 重复的词句
 - f. Lists of things 罗列的事项
 - g. Comparisons (things that are similar; things that are different) 比较（相同之物，不同之物）
 - h. Questions asked or answers given 提出的问题或者对某个问题的回答
 - i. Anything unusual or unexpected 任何不寻常或出人意料的内容

Note: These are just a few examples of things to look for when observing a passage.
注意：不是每段经文都包括以上所有内容。要有耐心，别轻易放弃！

Warning: Take your time! Don't give up too soon!

C.STEP 3: INTERPRETATION 步骤3 释经

Interpretation is asking: "What does it mean?" "这段经文是什么意思?"

16. Scripture can be very clear. Whom has God given to teach us (1 John 2:27)?
圣经的意思是明确的。根据约翰一书2章27节，神所赐教训我们的是谁？

Finding the most accurate interpretation consists of the following three steps.

正确释经应包括以下3步：

- *First*, begin by asking ***interpretive questions***: 首先，提出相关问题：
 - a. What is the importance of... 经文中出现的以下内容有何重要性：
 - 1) A given word (especially verbs) 某个字词, 尤其是动词
 - 2) A given phrase 某个短语
 - 3) Names and titles 姓名, 头衔
 - 4) Dates 日期
 - 5) Others? 其它有哪些该注意的？
 - b. What is the meaning of a particular word? 某个字词的意思是什么？
 - c. Why did the writer say this? 作者的用意是什么？
 - d. What is the implication of this word, phrase, or name?
这个词, 句, 或者名字意味着什么？
- *Second*, to find answers to your interpretive questions, use: 第二，找出答案
 - a. The context (the verses before and after the passage you are studying)
根据上下文（所查考经文的上, 下句, 或上, 下段）
 - b. Definitions of words 根据字词的定義
 - c. Grammar and sentence structure 根据语法和句法结构
 - d. Other passages of Scripture 参考其它相关经文
 - e. Bible Study tools 使用学习工具, 如：

- 1) Bible Dictionary 圣经词典
- 2) Concordance 经文汇编
- 3) Bible Handbook 圣经手册
- 4) Bible Encyclopedia 圣经百科全书
- 5) Bible Commentary 释经书

- *Third*, when interpreting, remember...第三，释经时切记以下几点：
 - a. All Scripture will agree. It will not contradict itself. 圣经是和谐一致的，不会自相矛盾。
 - b. Seek to let the passage speak for itself in its context. Be careful not to draw conclusions that the author did not intend.
尊重经文在上下文中自然合理的意思，留心不要改变作者的原意。

There is only one correct interpretation of any particular passage of Scripture—the author’s originally intended meaning.

每一段经文都只有一个正确的意思，就是作者的原意。

D.Step 4: APPLICATION 步骤 4 运用

Application is asking: “What effect will this have on my life?” 这段经文对我的生命当有何影响？

This part of the Bible study process takes the truths that have been observed and seeks to incorporate them into everyday life and practice.

这个步骤注重将经文的内容结合到个人的日常生活和实践当中。

17. Once we have heard the Word of God, what should be our response (James 1:22)?

雅各书 1 章 22 节告诉我们，在听到神的话之后当如何回应？

- A simple tool to help you apply what you have learned is to “put on the **SPECS**.”
Is there a...

以下小口诀可以帮助我们总结，运用所学：“弃罪，应许，效仿，戒命，绊脚石。”这句经文是否提到：

Sin to forsake? 当弃绝的罪

Promise to claim? 当抓住的应许

Example to follow? 当效仿的榜样

Command to obey? 当遵守的戒命

Stumbling block to avoid? 当躲避的绊脚石

*While there is only one correct **interpretation** of a given passage of Scripture, there are many **applications**.*

每一段经文只有一个准确的解释，却可从多方面，不同角度地运用到我们的生命中。

E. Bible Study Is a Repetitive Process. 圣经学习是一个反复的过程。

- When studying a verse, the above Steps 2, 3, and 4 are used over and over.

- 在查考某句经文时，以上所列的步骤2—4（察看→释经→运用）可以反复使用。

- Observe, then interpret, then apply.

你可选择运用这个步骤对某一经节逐字逐句地学习。

- You may choose to do this for each word, phrase, or thought.

The more passes you make through the verse with these three steps, the deeper its meaning is opened to you.

这三个步骤重复的次数越多，你对经文的意思也会理解得越透彻。

IV. Study Exercise (using all three Steps 2, 3, and 4 above) 练习运用这三个步骤。

On your answer sheet, make three columns. Label them “Observations,” Interpretive Questions,” and Interpretations.”

在你的笔记本上划分三栏，标明：察看，释经的相关问题，释经。（参见下页图标格式）

Using Matthew 6:33...查考经文：马太福音6章33节

- Make observations on the text, listing them in the “**Observations**” column (first column). Remember, *observation* is noting “who, what, where, and when.” (See “Step 2: Observations” for hints about what to look for.)

仔细阅读察看经文，将所观察到的内容（谁，什么，时间，地点等等）列在“察看”栏。

- Write “**Interpretive Questions**” about your observations in the second column. Do this by asking questions about what you have observed. (See the first part of “Step 3: Interpretation” for how to ask yourself interpretive questions.)

就观察到的内容提出释经的相关问题，记在第二栏。（参看步骤3）

- Write the *meaning* of your observation in the “**Interpretations**” column (third column). The meaning can be derived by answering the questions you have written in the second column.

将经文的意思，也就是这些问题的答案写在第三栏（释经）。

To help you get started, six examples are given in the following chart. (Your answer sheet should be in this same format.)

在下面的表格里已经列出了6个例子供你参考。

Observations 察看	Interpretive Questions 释经的相关问题	Interpretations 释经
1. The verse starts with the conjunction <i>but</i> . 这节经文（原文中）以“但是”开始	1. Why does the sentence start with <i>but</i> ? 为什么要以“但是”开头？	1. This verse is linked to prior verses. Read :31-32 for context. 因为这节经文承接上文 31，32 节，参看这两节经文
2. Key word: <i>seek</i> 关键字：求。	2. What does it mean? What action does <i>seek</i> require? 它是什么意思？它在这里是一个怎样的动词？	2. It means to pursue or search. It is a command. 意思：寻找，追求。它在这里是一个命令式的动词。
3. The verb <i>seek</i> is in the present tense. “求”这个动词的时态是一般现在时	3. What does present tense indicate? 这种时态有什么含义吗？	3. I must seek now. 我必须现在就寻求
4. Note the use of the word <i>first</i> following <i>seek</i> . “求”之前有“先”这个字。	4. What is the importance of <i>first</i> ? 它有什么重要性？	4. Implies priority. I must seek as a top priority. 意味着首要，优先。我必须放下其它的事，首先“求”。
5. Next key word is <i>kingdom</i> . 关键字：国	5. What does the word <i>kingdom</i> signify? 这个字是什么意思？	5. It is a sovereign rule over a specific realm. 是指对一国的统治和主权。
6. “ <i>Righteousness</i> ” is preceded by the personal pronoun <i>His</i> . 在“义”这个字前有“他的”一词	6. Whose righteousness is identified? To whom does <i>His</i> refer? 这里讲的是谁的义？	Looking back to “kingdom of God,” <i>His</i> refers to God. It is God’s righteousness. 从上文可知是神的义。

18. Once you have read over the preceding examples, now make at least three of your own *observations*, *interpretive questions*, and *interpretations* in three columns on your answer sheet, for Matthew 6:33. Use the following format. (Make as many as six if you can.)

看了以上的例子后，请将你所观察到的内容，相关的释经问题和答案分别记下来（至少 3 个）：

<u>Observations</u> 察看	<u>Interpretive Questions</u> 释经相关问题	<u>Interpretations</u> 释经
a.		
b.		
c.		
<i>optional: 可继续练习</i> d.		
e.		
f.		

19. Once you have completed the preceding “observations and interpretations” chart on your answer sheet, write one *application* for Matt. 6:33 based on your observations and interpretations (refer to SPECS in the “Step 4: Application” section).

请根据以上练习写出这节经文对你的影响（至少一方面）。参考圣经运用小口诀：弃罪，应许，效仿，戒命，绊脚石。

V. Personal Application 个人操练

“But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.” – Matthew 6:33

“你们要先求祂的国和祂的义，这些东西都要加给你们了。” 马太福音 6 章 33 节

Every person on earth has the same amount of time to use each week of their lives: 7 days x 24 hours = 168 hours each week. Are the 168 hours in your week being invested well? Should you make any changes? The following table will help you analyze your habits for making the Bible yours.

神给每个人同样多的时间：每个人每星期都有 168 个小时。你每个星期的 168 个小时安排是否明智？有什么需要改动的吗？以下表格可以帮助你分析自己是怎样运用神给你的时间的，该怎样才能更好地把握圣经。

20. On your answer sheet, make a chart similar to the one which follows. Estimate the average number of hours spent in a typical week in each area. Pray about setting any new standards for how you choose to spend your time.

按下面格式列一个表，将大概的时间分配列出来。祷告求神指点你当如何制定新计划，更好地利用时间。

<u>Time in the Word</u> 时间分配	<u>My Present Level</u> 目前所花时间	<u>My New Standard</u> 新目标
Hearing the Word:听道		
Reading the Word:读经		
Studying the Word:查经		
Memorizing the Word: 背诵经文		
Watching TV: ☺看电视或其它书		
Sleeping:睡觉		
Shopping 购物		

21. Have you memorized 2 Timothy 2:15? Please write it from memory.请将提摩太后书2章15节默写出来。

Lesson 3 God: His Character and Attributes 第三课 神的属性

Memorize 1 Chronicles 29:11... 背诵经文：历代志上 29： 11

“Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine; Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head above all.” 耶和華啊！尊大，能力，榮耀，強勝，威嚴都是祢的；凡天上地下的，都是祢的；國度也是祢的，並且祢為至高，為萬有之首。

I. Introduction 介绍

In the religions of today’s world, there are many so-called gods and just as many opinions about what God (or god) is like. The Bible, on the other hand, claims to be the revelation of the one true God. The Bible never tries to prove God, it simply states, *“In the beginning God”* (Genesis 1:1).

当今世界上各样的宗教和它们所宣传的“神”可谓五花八门，至于“神”是什么样的，也众说不一。而圣经则宣称为独一真神的启示。圣经从不试图证明神，而是开门见山地宣布：“起初，神。。。 ”（创世记 1： 1）。

“Plunge yourself in the Godhead’s deepest sea; be lost in His immensity; and you shall come forth as from a couch of rest refreshed and invigorated. I know nothing which can so comfort the soul; so calm the swelling billows of sorrow and grief; so speak peace to the winds of trial, as a devout musing upon the subject of the Godhead.” – C. H. Spurgeon, January 7, 1855

“尽情投入到那至深的神性的海洋中吧；在神的无限中畅游，你会找到安息，重新得力。我相信，没有什么比默想神更能给灵魂带来安慰，更能平息忧伤愁苦风浪，更能赐平安给试炼中的人。” 司布真 1855 年 1 月 7 日

1. According to Psalm 89:7-8, list two things true of God.

诗篇 89 篇 7—8 节描述神的哪两个属性？

2. What statement is made that points to the fact that there is only one God (Isaiah 43:10)?

以赛亚书 43 章 10 节中哪一部分告诉我们只有一位真神？

3. What is it that God will not give to another (Isaiah 42:8)?

根据以赛亚书 42 章 8 节，神必不将什么给假神？

II. The Importance of Knowing God 认识神的重要性

4. Jesus equated “knowing God” to what (John 17:3)?

在约翰福音中，耶稣将“认识神”等同于什么？

5. Rather than boasting in wisdom, might, or riches, what one thing does God say a man should boast about (Jeremiah 9:24)?在耶利米书 9 章 24 节中，神教导人当为什么夸口？

“A right conception of God is basic not only to systematic theology but to a practical Christian living as well... I believe there is scarcely an error in doctrine or a failure in applying Christian ethics that cannot be traced finally to imperfect and ignoble thoughts about God.” – A. W. Tozer

“正确认识神不仅是神学的基础，也是基督徒现实生活的基础。以我看来，所有教义上的错误和基督徒生活中的失败，都可归咎于对神的认识短浅不足。”陶恕

III. How Can One Know God? 如何才能认识神？

6. What does Jesus say about the means for knowing God (John 14:8-9)?

根据约翰福音 14 章 8—9 节中耶稣的话，认识神的途径是什么？

7. What does Paul say about Christ in Colossians 2:9?

在歌罗西书 2 章 9 节中，保罗如何形容基督？

8. The writer of Hebrews says that God has spoken to us in His Son. How does he describe Him (Hebrews 1:3)?

希伯来书的作者提到神“借着祂儿子晓谕我们。”他是如何描述神子的？（参见 1 章 3 节）

IV. God's Attributes 神的属性

A. What Is an “Attribute” “属性” 的定义

An “attribute” is a quality or characteristic that is true about someone. Studying the attributes of God allows us to have a limited understanding of God's Person. Even though some concepts exceed the limits of our comprehension, our ideas concerning God need to be as true as possible.

属性是指某人所具备的本质或特点。学习神的属性能让我们对神有一些基本的认识。虽然其中所涉及的许多概念远远超出我们的理解能力，但是，我们对神的认识必须尽可能地正确。

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit 圣父，圣子，圣灵

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Holiness 圣洁 | 6. Omniscience 无所不知 |
| 2. Righteousness and Justice 公义和公平 | 7. Omnipresence 无所不在 |
| 3. Sovereignty 主权 | 8. Omnipotence 无所不能 |
| 4. Eternality 永恒 | 9. Love 慈爱 |
| 5. Immutability 不变性 | 10. Truth 诚实/真理 |
| | 11. Mercy 怜悯 |

Note: these are just a few of God's attributes. 注：以上所列只是部分神的属性

God's Attributes Defined 神的属性定义

For each of the following questions, look up the Scripture listed with the given attribute, then write down the part of the verse that best describes that attribute. After this, you will be asked to write out how the attribute personally applies to you, based on your understanding of the attribute.

在以下问题中，请按所列经文查考相关属性，并将经文中你认为最能体现这些属性的句子写下来，然后根据你对该属性的理解写出它对你个人的意义。

Holiness 圣洁

God's attribute of *holiness* means that He is untouched and unstained by the evil in the world. He is absolutely pure and perfect.

神的圣洁意味着神全然不受恶的玷污—祂是绝对纯洁和完美的。

9. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God's *holiness*.

以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的圣洁？请分别写出来：

- a. Exodus 15:11 出埃及记 15: 11
- b. Psalm 99:9 诗篇 99: 9

Because God is holy, we are exhorted to be holy (1 Peter 1:16). We are to be set apart from sin unto God. Our lives are to shine as a reflection of God in an unrighteous world.

因为神是圣洁的，祂也要求我们成为圣洁（彼得前书 1: 16）。我们当远离罪，为神分别为圣。在这不义的世界，我们的生命当见证神的圣洁。

10. *Personal Application:* Based on your understanding of God's holiness from these verses, how does it personally apply to you?

个人操练、回应：你从这些经文中得到的对神圣洁的认识对你个人有何影响？

Righteousness and Justice 公义和公平

Righteousness and *justice* are derived from the same root word in the original language of the New Testament. The meaning is that of being "right" or "just."

“公义”和“公平”都起源于希腊文（新约原文）中的同一字根。意思是“正义的”，“正直的”。

Righteousness designates the perfect agreement between God's nature and His acts. *Justice* is the way in which God legislates His righteousness. There is no action that God takes in relation to man that violates any code of morality or justice.

公义侧重神的属性与神的作为之间完美的一致性。公平则是形容神根据祂的公义所定的律法。在与人的关系中，神行的每一件事都不违背任何道德或公义的法则。

“There is no law **above** God, but there is a law **in** God.”

没有任何在神之上的律法，因为律法出于神。《庄德文图文圣经百科全书》对“公义”的解释。

– “*Righteousness*,” *The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible*

11. According to Psalm 119:137, God's righteousness is displayed in His upright_____

根据诗篇 119: 137, 神的公义从何彰显?

12. 12. According to Psalm 89:14, “justice” (righteousness) and “judgment” (justice) are referred to as _____.

诗篇 89: 14 怎样形容神的公义和公平?

13. *Personal Application:* How does *your standard* of what is right and just compare with *God’s standard*?

个人操练、回应: 比较你个人的是非标准与神的标准。

Sovereignty 主权

The word *sovereign* means chief or highest; supreme in power; superior in position to all others.

“主权”是指拥有至高, 最终极的权力, 超越万有。

14. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God’s *sovereignty*.

以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的主权? 请分别写出来:

- a. Isaiah 46:9-10 以赛亚 46: 9—10
- b. Isaiah 45:23 以赛亚 45: 23

The idea of sovereignty is an encouraging one, for it assures the Christian that nothing is out of God’s control and that His plans cannot be thwarted (Romans 8:28).

神的主权对基督徒大有安慰, 因为它让我们确信: 神掌管一切, 神的计划必不落空。(罗马书 8: 28)

15. *Personal Application:* Based on your understanding of God’s sovereignty from these verses, how does it personally apply to you?

个人操练、回应: 你从这些经文中得出的对神主权的认识对你个人有何影响?

Eternality 永恒

Since God is *eternal*, there has never been a time when God did not exist. He had no beginning and will have no end.

神是永恒的, 是自有永有的, 神的存在没有初, 也没有终。

16. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God’s *eternality*.

以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的永恒性? 请分别写出来:

- a. Isaiah 44:6 以赛亚 44: 6
- b. Isaiah 43:13 以赛亚 43: 13

Being eternal, God is not bound by time. Having always existed, He sees the past and the future as clearly as He sees the present. With that perspective, He has a perfect understanding of what is best for our lives. Therefore, we should trust Him with all areas of our lives.

神既是永恒的, 就不受时间的限制。自有永有的神对过去, 现在和未来都了如指掌。祂完全知道什么对我们是最好的。所以我们应当将生命的每个方面都交托神, 信靠神。

17. *Personal Application:* Based on your understanding of God's eternity from these verses, how does it personally apply to you?

个人操练、回应：你从这些经文中得出的对神永恒性的认识对你个人有何影响？

Immutability 不变性

God's *immutability* means that He never changes in His nature or purpose. 神的不变性是指神的属性和计划从不改变。

18. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God's *immutability*.

以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的不变性？请分别写出来：

- a. Malachi 3:6 玛拉基 3 章 6 节
- b. Hebrews 6:17-18 希伯来书 6 章 17—18 节

The Bible contains numerous promises for those who belong to Him. God can be trusted to keep His Word because He *does not change* (unlike men, who change all the time!).

圣经中有无数对属神子女的应许。因为神不改变，所以我们能相信神的这些应许必不落空。

19. *Personal Application:* Based on your understanding of God's immutability from these verses, how does it personally apply to you?

个人操练、回应：你从这些经文中得出的对神不变性的认识对你个人有何影响？

Omniscience 无所不知

God's *omniscience* means that He knows all things, both possible and actual. Nothing ever takes Him by surprise.

神是无所不知的，无论是实际发生的事情还是可能发生的事情，祂都全部知晓，凡事都在祂意料之中。

20. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God's *omniscience*.

以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的无所不知？请分别写出来：

- a. Job 34:21 约伯记 34: 21
- b. Psalm 139:1-6 诗篇 139 篇 1—6 节

If God is omniscient, then He knew all of our sins (past, present, and future) at the time of our salvation. Yet, He still forgave us and received us into His family forever. What does that say about the security of the salvation for the true believer?

既然神是无所不知的，在我们重生得救的时候，我们过去，现在，将来的罪祂都知道。然而，神却仍然宽恕我们，给了我们子女的名分。由此看来，真正的信徒可能会失去救恩吗？

21. *Personal Application:* Based on your understanding of God's omniscience from these verses, how does it personally apply to you, especially regarding your security in Christ (if you are truly saved)?

个人操练、回应：如果你真正重生得救了，根据你对以上经文的理解，神的无所不知跟你有何关系？

Omnipresence 无所不在

God's *omnipresence* means God is present everywhere in the universe, always and continuously.

神是无所不在的：祂总是同时在宇宙的每一个角落，从不间断。

22. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God's *omnipresence*.

以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的无所不在？请分别写出来：

- a. Proverbs 15:3 箴言 15: 3
- b. Psalm 139:7-12 诗篇 139: 7—12

If God is everywhere, it is foolish to think we can hide from Him. However, it also means that a believer may experience the presence of God at all times and know the blessings of walking with Him.

神既然是无所不在的，我们若自以为能够躲避神，就是愚蠢的。然而，对于信徒来说，神的无所不在却满有安慰。因为这意味着我们能够随时随地有神的同在，得享与神同行的福气。

23. *Personal Application:* Based on your understanding of God's omnipresence from these verses, how does it personally apply to you?

个人操练、回应：你从这些经文中得出的对神无所不在的认识对你个人有何影响？

Omnipotence 无所不能

God's *omnipotence* means God is all-powerful, having more than enough strength to do *anything*. (There is nothing and no one that can stop Him from doing whatever He ordains to do!)

神是无所不能的一祂凡事都能，且不费吹灰之力。没有任何人或力量能阻拦神成就祂所预定的任何一件事。

24. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God's *omnipotence*.

以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的无所不能？请分别写出来：

- a. Jeremiah 32:17 耶利米 32: 17
- b. Revelation 19:6 启示录 19: 6

God's omnipotence is seen in:神的无所不能彰显于：

His power to create (Genesis 1:1) 祂创造的大能（创世记 1: 1）

His preservation of all things (Hebrews 1:3) 祂托住万有的大能（希伯来书 1: 3）

His providential care for us (Psalm 37:23-24)祂对信徒的看顾保守（诗篇 37: 23—24）

25. What can you learn from Isaiah 41:10 about God's omnipotence?

从以下经文中，我们对神的无所不能有何认识？

“Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousness.” – Isaiah 41:10

你不要害怕，因为我与你同在；不要惊惶，因为我是你的神。我必坚固你，我必帮助你，我必用我公义的手右手扶持你。以赛亚书 41 章 10 节

26. *Personal Application:* Based on your understanding of God’s *omnipotence* from this verse, how does it personally apply to you?

个人操练、回应：你从这些经文中得出的对神无所不能的认识对你个人有何影响？

Love 慈爱

God is *love*. His love is unconditional; it is not based on the loveliness or merit of the object. 神是爱。神的爱是无条件的，它不取决于被爱对象的可爱或优点。

27. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God’s *love*. 以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的爱？请分别写出来：

- a. John 3:16 约翰福音 3: 16
- b. Romans 5:8 罗马书 5: 8

Love expresses itself in *action*. God is our example. He demonstrated His love for us in sending Jesus to die in our place (2 Corinthians 5:21).

爱表现在行动上。神的爱正是我们的榜样。“惟有基督在我们还作罪人的时候为我们死，神的爱就在此向我们显明了。”（罗马书 5: 8，参见哥林多后书 5: 21）

28. *Personal Application:* Based on your understanding of God’s love from these verses, how does it personally apply to you?

个人操练、回应：你从这些经文中得出的对神的慈爱的认识对你个人有何影响？

Truth 诚实/真理

God’s *truth* means that He never lies, and He is the only *true* God. 神是真理，是诚实的。祂从不撒谎，祂是唯一的真神。

29. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God’s *truth*. 以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的诚实？请分别写出来：

- a. Psalm 31:5 诗篇 31: 5
- b. Psalm 117:2 诗篇 117: 2

God’s truth is above all. He is truthful even if all men are found to be liars. Therefore, His words and His judgments always prevail (Romans 3:4).

神的诚实无可比拟：即使所有的人都是虚谎的，神仍然诚实。所以神的话和祂的判定从不落空。（罗马书 3: 4）

30. *Personal Application:* In light of this, how should you personally view God’s Word and the truths contained in it?

个人操练、回应：认识到神的诚实，你个人当如何看待神的话和其中的真理？

Mercy 怜悯

God's great *mercy* is the practical expression of His compassion to those who have opposed His will. 神极大的怜悯就是祂向与祂为敌的人所发的慈爱。

31. For each of the following, write down the part of the verse that best describes God's *mercy*. 以下经文中的哪一部分最能体现神的怜悯？请分别写出来：

- a. Psalm 145:8-9 诗篇 145: 8—9
- b. Psalm 130:3-4 诗篇 130: 3—4

God's great mercy is contrasted with man's sin. His mercy is displayed in our salvation (Ephesians 2:4-5). 神极大的怜悯与人的罪对比鲜明。神的怜悯在我们的救恩中彰显无疑（以弗所 2: 4—5）。

32. *Personal Application:* Based on your understanding of God's mercy from these verses, how does it personally apply to you? 个人操练、回应：你从这些经文中得到的对神怜悯的认识对你个人有何影响？

V. Personal Application 个人操练:

In light of the attributes of God discussed in this lesson, please answer the following questions. 根据这一课对神的属性的探讨，请回答以下问题：

33. How will your prayers be affected? 你的祷告当如何有所改变？
34. How would you respond to a major trial in your life, such as the death of a close relative (spouse, child), or an accident that leaves you physically disabled? 当巨大的磨难和试炼到来时，你会如何面对？（ ? ? ? ）
35. Have you memorized 1 Chronicles 29:11? Please write it from memory. 请默写历代志上 29 章 11 节。

Lesson 4 The Person of Jesus Christ 认识耶稣基督

Memorize John 1:1 and 14...背诵经文：约翰福音 1 章 1， 14 节

“In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God...And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.” 太初有道，道与神同在，道就是神…道成了肉身，住在我们中间，充充满满地有恩典有真理。我们也见过祂的荣光，正是父独生子的荣光。

Jesus Christ is the central figure of all human history. There has never been anyone like Him. He is regarded as a great teacher, a religious leader, a prophet, the Son of God, even God Himself. The claims He made, as well as those that others have made about Him, have propelled Him into the center of endless controversies throughout man’s history. Wars have been fought about Him; countries have divided over Him; masses of His followers have given their lives for Him. Who is this man called “Jesus?” 耶稣基督是整个人类历史上无可比拟的中心人物。祂被视为伟大的老师，宗教领袖，先知，神子，乃至神自己。耶稣对自己身份的宣称和别人对祂的评价使祂成为古往今来最有争议性的人物—战争因祂而起，国家因祂分裂，无数的追随者为祂舍命。耶稣到底是谁？

Pontius Pilate unwittingly summed it up when he said, “What shall I do then with Jesus which is called Christ” (Matthew 27:22). Before anyone can answer that question for himself, he must first understand who Jesus is. This lesson will introduce Him to you. 对于这一点，彼拉多无意中为人们作了总结：“那称为基督的耶稣我怎么办祂呢？”（马太福音 27：22）任何人若要知道这个问题的答案，就必须首先明白耶稣是谁。这一课让我们来认识耶稣。

I. God Who Became Man 神成为人

Jesus Christ came into the world in human flesh. By coming into the world as a man, He voluntarily set aside the independent use of His divine attributes and took on the form of a man. He was fully human, a man in every way, except He was without sin. This is referred to as the “incarnation.” 耶稣基督成为人的样式来到世上。既有人的样子，祂自愿放弃运用祂神性的权利，取了人的形象，成为一个完全的人—只是祂没有罪。这就是“道成肉身。”

1. What does Philippians 2:6 say about Jesus before He was born? 根据腓立比书 2 章 6 节，耶稣“道成肉身”之前是什么身份？
2. According to Philippians 2:7, what did Jesus do? 腓立比书 2 章 7 节告诉我们些什么？

Jesus was a man like us 耶稣曾经是跟我们一样的人

3. Describe Jesus’ human growth and development as a youth (Luke 2:40,52). 路加福音 2 章 40， 52 节怎样描述耶稣跟常人一样的成长过程？

4. What was Jesus' response when He was tired (Mark 4:38)? 根据马可福音 4 章 38 节, 耶稣疲倦时需要什么?

5. What was Jesus' response to the lack of food (Luke 4:2)? 路加福音 4 章 2 节中, 耶稣饥饿时祂的身体有何反应?

6. How did Jesus feel after a journey (John 4:6)? 约翰福音 4 章 6 节告诉我们耶稣在长途跋涉后有什么感觉?

7. How did Jesus react when He was grieved (John 11:35)? 约翰福音 11 章 35 节中, 耶稣悲伤时做了什么?

8. What did Jesus say about Himself (Luke 24:39)? 路加福音 24 章 39 节中耶稣自称为谁?

II. The Man Who Is God 完全的神

Even though Jesus took on the form of a man, He was still fully God. Consider the following *marks of deity* attributed to Christ. 虽然耶稣取了人的样式, 但祂仍然是完全的神。请思考基督所体现的以下神性:

A. Attributes of Deity 基督的神性

<u>Attributes of Christ 基督的属性</u>	<u>Scripture verses 经文</u>
Sovereign 主权	Matthew 28:18 马太 28: 18
Eternal 永恒	1 John 1:1-2 约翰一书 1: 1-2
Unchanging (immutable) 不变性	Hebrews 13:8 希伯来 13: 8
All-knowing (omniscient) 全知	Colossians 2:2b-3 歌罗西 2: 2-3
Perfect (sinless) 完美	2 Corinthians 5:21 哥林多后书 5: 21
Holy 圣洁	Acts 3:14-15 使徒行传 3: 14, 15
Truth 诚实/真理	John 14:6 约翰福音 14: 6

9. Please look up each of the verses in the preceding chart. These describe the attributes of Christ. Which one of these most stands out to you? Briefly explain why. 请查考以上所列有关基督神性的经文。哪一点对于你最突出? 请简单解释为什么。

10. Christ demonstrated His power (omnipotence) during His earthly ministry on many occasions. In each of the incidents below, over what did Jesus show His power? 基督在地上服事时多次彰显了祂的大能(全能)。在以下经文所指的事件中, 耶稣分别显示了祂在哪方面的大能?

- Matthew 8:23-27 马太 8: 23-27
- Luke 4:40 路加 4: 40
- Luke 4:33-36 路加 4: 33-36
- John 11:43-44 约翰 11: 43-44

11. Please read Mark 2:3-12 carefully. (*This is one of the most important questions in the entire course!*) 细读马可福音2章3—12节，回答以下问题（问题a是整本教材最重要的问题之一！）

- a. What additional authority did Jesus claim and exercise? 在这一段经文中，耶稣宣布且运用了什么权柄？
- b. Who alone can forgive sin (Mark 2:7)? 根据马可2:7，只有谁才有权赦罪？
- c. If Jesus had the authority to forgive sins, and only God can forgive sins, then who is Jesus Christ? 如果只有神才有权赦罪，而耶稣显示祂有权赦罪，那么耶稣是谁？

B. Titles of Deity 属神的称谓

12. For each of the following, list the title used for Jesus: 按以下经文列出耶稣的称谓：

- a. Matthew 1:23 (*which means "God with Us"*)
马太1:23（意思是：神与我们同在）
- b. Philippians 2:10-11 (*which means "Sovereign"*)
腓立比2:10—11（意思是：主/王）
- c. John 8:58 (*which is a title reserved for God alone—see Exodus 3:14*). 约翰8:58（这是神专用的称谓，参见出埃及3:14）

C. Statements of Deity 明示耶稣神性的经文

13. For each of the following Scriptures, write out the key statement: 根据以下经文写出有关耶稣神性的关键句子：

- a. Colossians 2:9 歌罗西2:9
- b. Hebrews 1:1-3a 希伯来1:1—3
- c. John 1:1,14 (*Jesus Christ, "The Word," is...*) 约翰1:1,14（耶稣基督，道）
- d. Titus 2:13 提多2:13

D. The Christ Who Is Savior 救主基督

14. According to John 3:17, Jesus is the Savior of the world. For each of the following Scriptures, list the title that describes God's *saving* grace.

约翰福音3章17节告诉我们耶稣是世人的救主。列出以下经文中体现神的救恩的头衔或称谓：

- a. John 1:29 约翰1:29
- b. John 6:35 约翰6:35
- c. John 14:6 约翰14:6

IV. The King Who Comes to Rule 耶稣是王

Jesus is not just a Person of the past. He is the destined King of kings and Lord of Lords (1 Timothy 6:14-15), who will someday reign over all the earth. 耶稣不仅仅是一个历史人物。祂是万王之王，万主之主（提摩太前书6:14—15），将来要统治全世界。

15. What three things has Christ been given (Daniel 7:14)? 根据但以理7章14节，耶稣得了什么？

16. What did Jesus tell His followers in Matthew 25:31-32? 耶稣在马太福音 25: 31—32 节中告诉祂门徒什么？

17. When Christ ascended into heaven forty days after the resurrection, what were the apostles told (Acts 1:11)? 耶稣复活 40 天后回到天上时，天使告诉使徒什么？（使徒行传 1: 11）

18. Describe the return of Jesus Christ (2 Thessalonians 1:7b-10). 根据帖撒罗尼迦后书 1 章 7—10 节，描述耶稣基督再来时的情形。

V. Personal Application 个人回应

Please answer the following in light of *who Christ is*: God, Savior, King and Ruler. 耶稣基督既是神，救主，国王，请你回答以下问题：

19. How can you best prepare for His second coming? 你当如何最好地预备迎接耶稣的再来？

20. What can you do this week to acknowledge who He is? 在这个星期里，你能怎样以行动尊奉耶稣为你的神，救主，国王？

21. Have you memorized John 1:1,14? Please write it from memory. 请默写约翰福音 1 章 1, 14 节。

Lesson 5 The Work of Christ 基督的救恩

Memorize 1 Corinthians 15:3-4...背诵经文：哥林多前书 15 章 3—4 节

“For what I received I passed on to you as of first importance : that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, that he was buried, that he was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures.” 我当日所领受又传给你们的：第一，就是基督照圣经所说，为我们的罪死了，而且埋葬了；又照圣经所说，第三天复活了。

The Scriptures tell us that *“He himself bore our sins in his body on the tree, so that we might die to sins and live for righteousness; by his wounds you have been healed.”* – 1 Peter 2:24. 彼得前书 2 章 24 节告诉我们：“祂（耶稣）被挂在木头上，亲身担当了我们的罪，使我们既然在罪上死，就得以在义上活。”

I. Man’s Need for Christ’s Work 人需要基督的救恩

1. According to Romans 3:10-12, of what six things is every man guilty? 根据罗马书 3 章 10—12 节，每个人都在哪六个方面得罪了神？

Romans 3:23 sums up man’s problem: *“For all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God.”* 罗马书 3 章 23 节总结了人类的问题：“因为世人都犯了罪，亏缺了神的荣耀。”

2. To what is man a slave (John 8:34)? 约翰福音 8: 34 告诉我们人是什么的奴隶？
3. What is the end result of sin (James 1:15)? 根据雅各书 1: 15，罪的结果是什么？
4. What does Ephesians 2:1-3 tell us; because we were dead in trespasses and sins: 以弗所书 2: 1—3 指出我们都死在过犯罪恶之中：
 - a. Whom did we follow? 那时我们跟随的是谁？
 - b. What kind of children were we? 我们是什么之子？
5. Whose wrath will the “children of disobedience”(those who are disobedient) experience (Ephesians 5:6)? 以弗所书 5: 6 告诉我们谁的愤怒会临到“悖逆之子”？

Will God Tolerate Sin? 神会容忍罪吗?

“All who rely on observing the law are under a curse, for it is written: "Cursed is everyone who does not continue to do everything written in the Book of the Law.”

– Galatians 3:10

“凡不常照律法书上所记一切之事去行的，就被咒诅。”加拉太书 3 章 10 节

As studied in Lesson 3, God will assert His holiness and demands conformity to that holiness. Man is faced with:

在第三课里我们学习了神的圣洁。神强调祂的圣洁，也要求人效仿祂的圣洁。以下是所有罪人的光景：

Sin	Romans 3:23 (有) 罪 罗马书 3: 23
Having God as his enemy	James 4:4b 与神为敌 雅各书 4: 4
Subjection to the power of Satan	1 John 5:19 受制于撒旦的权柄 约翰 1 书 5:
Being helpless to save himself	Romans 5:6 无力自救 罗马书 5:6
Facing death	Romans 6:23 面临死亡 罗马书 6: 23
Condemnation and eternal separation from God	2 Thessalonians 1:9
将要面对神的审判和永远沉沦	帖撒罗尼迦后书 1: 9

6. In the preceding chart, which aspect of man's condition do you think is the most dangerous? Briefly, why do you think so? 以上所列的种种，你认为哪一种最危险？为什么？请简要回答。

II. The Cost of Christ's Work 基督救恩的代价

7. Read Philippians 2:7-8. 读腓立比 2 章 7—8 节，回答下列问题：

a. What are three things Christ did when He came to earth (verse 7)? 第七节描述耶稣基督是怎样来到世上的（三方面）？

b. In what way did Jesus humble Himself (verse 8)? 第八节描述耶稣怎样自己卑微？

8. According to Isaiah 53:3, what happened to Jesus on earth? 根据以赛亚书 53 章 3 节的预言，耶稣在世上的遭遇如何？

9. What does forgiveness of sin require (Hebrews 9:22)? 根据希伯来书 9 章 22 节，罪怎样才能的赦免？

10. What price did Christ pay to redeem us (1 Peter 1:18-19)? 根据彼得前书 1 章 18—19 节，基督为救赎我们付出了什么代价？

11. Please read Matthew 27:46. 请读马太福音 27 章 46 节，回答下列问题：

a. What did Jesus cry out on the cross? 耶稣在十字架上大声喊什么？

b. Why did He cry out this? 为什么？

12. What did God do to Jesus on the cross (Isaiah 53:6)? 从以赛亚 53: 6 中可知，神让耶稣在十字架上担当了什么？

III. The Provisions of Christ's Work 基督救恩的果效

Jesus came to earth to pay the price for sin. That price was His own life, which He gave voluntarily (John 10:11,17-18). His sacrifice was the only way to take away sin for all time (Hebrews 9:12). 耶稣自愿来到世上以祂的生命救赎罪人。(约翰 10: 11, 17-18) 祂的舍己是根除罪唯一的途径。

13. From each of the following verses, describe what we learn about what Jesus' death accomplished. 下列经文告诉我们耶稣的死所成就的事情，用你自己的话总结出来：

- a. 1 Peter 3:18 彼得前书 3: 18
- b. Romans 5:10 罗马书 5: 10
- c. 2 Corinthians 5:21 哥林多后书 5: 21
- d. Galatians 1:4 加拉太 1: 4
- e. Ephesians 1:7 以弗所 1: 7
- f. Romans 6:6-7 罗马书 6: 6-7

Jesus Christ: 耶稣基督		
The Answer to All Man's Problems Concerning Salvation 世人得救之路		
<p>Christ's work on the cross and resurrection are the only solution to man's problems. That is why Peter could proclaim of Jesus Christ: 基督在十字架上死，三日后就复活，成就了救恩。这是世人得救的唯一道路。所以使徒彼得宣称：</p> <p>“Salvation is found in no one else, for there is no other name under heaven given to men by which we must be saved.” – Acts 4:12 “除祂以外，别无拯救；因为在天下人间，没有赐下别的名，我们可以靠着得救。” 使徒行传 4: 12</p>		
<i>Man's Problem</i> 人的问题	<i>The Solution in Christ</i> 在基督里的解决办法	<i>Scripture</i> 经文出处
<i>Man is guilty of:</i> a. none righteous 无人正义	“through the obedience of the one man the many will be made righteous.” 因一人的顺从，众人就成为义了。	Romans 5:19 罗马 5: 19
b. none understands 无人认识神	“The Son of God has come and has given us understanding.” 神的儿子已经来到，且将智慧赐给我们，（使我们认识…真神）	1 John 5:20 约翰 1 书 5: 20
c. none seeks for God 无人寻找神	“For the Son of Man came to seek and to save what was lost.” 人子来，为要寻找拯救丧失的人。	Luke 19:10 路加 19: 10
d. all turned aside 都入了歧途	“For you were like sheep going astray, but now you have returned to the Shepherd and Overseer of your souls.” 你们从前好像迷路的羊，如今却归到你们灵魂的牧人监督了。	1 Peter 2:25 彼得前书 2: 25
e. have become useless 都变为无用	“ ⁸ For if you possess these...they will keep you from being ineffective and unproductive in... our Lord Jesus Christ..” 你们若…有这几样，就必…在…基督上…结果子。	2 Peter 1:8 彼得后书 1: 8
f. none do good	“For we are God's workmanship, created in Christ	Ephesians 2:10

无人行善	Jesus to do good works.”我们原是祂的工作，在基督耶稣里造成的，为要叫我们行善…	以弗所 2: 10
<i>Other problems:</i> g. slaves to sin 被罪奴役	“Because through Christ Jesus the law of the Spirit of life set me free from the law of sin and death” 耶稣使我脱离罪和死的律了。	Romans 8:2 罗马 8: 2
h. facing death 面临死亡	“whoever hears my word and believes him who sent me has eternal life.” 那听我话，又信差我来者的，就又永生	John 5:24 约翰 5: 24
i. facing wrath of God 面临神的忿怒	“Since we have now been justified by his blood, how much more shall we be saved from God's wrath through him.”现在我们既靠着祂的血称义，就更要借着祂免去神的忿怒。	Romans 5:9 罗马 5: 9

14. Look up the Scripture for each row in the preceding chart. Compare the information with your answers from section I of this lesson. Which verse from the chart stands out as most important to you personally? Why? 查阅上表中所有相关经文，并且将该表与本课第一部分（I）的有关内容作比较。这些经文中触动你的是哪一节？为什么？

IV. The Motive for Christ's Work 神的爱在此显明：

15. Why did God save men (John 3:16 and Romans 5:8)? 约翰 3: 16 和罗马 5: 8 告诉我们，神为什么要拯救世人？

16. Please read 1 Peter 1:3. 请读彼得前书 1 章 3 节，回答以下问题：

a. What attribute of God is demonstrated in His salvation of men? 神的哪一个属性在对人的救赎中彰显出来？

b. Why does the author call God's mercy “abundant” (or great)? 彼得为什么形容神的怜悯为“大怜悯”？（参见罗马书 5: 6, 8）

(Hint: see also Romans 5:6,8.)

V. The Resolution and Continuation of Christ's Work 基督的复活与升天

Christ's death on Calvary finished His redemptive work for man (John 19:30). But salvation's story does not end there. The grave could not hold Christ; He lives and continues the work He began for us. 基督在各各它山上为拯救罪人而死在十字架上（约翰 19: 30）。但是救赎的故事到此并没有结束。坟墓不能留住基督，祂长远活着，继续完成祂为我们创始的救恩。

17. How was Christ declared to be the Son of God (Romans 1:4)? 根据罗马书 1: 4, 基督是怎样被显明是神的儿子的？

18. After Christ made purification of sin, how was He exalted (Hebrews 1:3)? 根据希伯来书 1: 3, 基督洗净人的罪后，神如何荣耀祂？

19. We experience (spiritual) death through Adam's sin. What benefit do we gain through Christ's resurrection (1 Corinthians 15:21-22)? 因为亚当的罪，我们都经历了属灵的死；通过基督的复活，我们得着什么？（哥林多前书 15: 21-22）

The Bible refers to Christ's resurrection as "the first fruits." That is an Old Testament term that speaks of the first fruits of the harvest that were set apart for the Lord. When used in the New Testament, *first fruits* implies a pledge of more harvest to follow. Therefore, Christ's resurrection holds the promise of resurrection for others also (1 Corinthians 15:20-22; 1 Peter 1:3). 圣经称基督得复活为“初熟的果子”。这个概念源自旧约，指的是收成后首先分别为圣，献给神的农作物。用在新约里，它意味着神对其后更多收成的应许。所以，基督的复活内含其他人随之复活的应许。（参见哥林多前书 15：20—22，彼得前书 1：3）

20. Now that we have been drawn to God through Christ, what is Jesus able to do (Hebrews 7:25)? 根据希伯来 7：25，既已靠着基督进到神面前，我们还有怎样的应许？

21. What role does Christ have exclusively to Himself (1 Timothy 2:5)? 有关基督的独一无二，提摩太前书 2 章 5 节告诉我们什么？

22. When Jesus was going to leave, what did He promise He would do (John 14:3)? 耶稣在约翰福音 14：3 中有何应许？

VI. Personal Application 个人回应

When some people are confronted with the reality of who Christ is, they realize they have made a terrible error in what they believed or how they lived before. They are deeply convicted in their hearts in the same way as the men in Jerusalem were when their eyes were opened to the truth: 有的人在听到关于耶稣基督的福音，不得不面对真实的基督时，会意识到自己原来的信仰或生活方式是可怕的谬误，他们会象当年聚集到耶路撒冷的那些人一样，在瞎眼得见，认识真理之后，深觉“扎心”。

“When the people heard this, they were cut to the heart and said to Peter and the other apostles, "Brothers, what shall we do?" – Acts 2:37 众人听见这话，觉得扎心，就对彼得和其余的使徒说：“弟兄们，我们当怎样行？”使徒行传 2 章 37 节

What can you do, and what are you responsible to do? 你能做什么呢？神要求你当怎样行呢？

Acknowledge that you have sinned and are not acceptable to God. 承认你犯了罪，不能被神接纳。

Repent and call upon the name of Jesus to save you. 悔改，求耶稣拯救你。

Seek forgiveness through His blood shed for you. 寻求祂的宝血所应许的神的赦免。

Acknowledge that He is the rightful ruler of your life. 承认耶稣是你生命之主。

Thank God for His love and grace. 为神的爱和恩典感谢神

23. Please write on your answer sheet the one of the following which most applies to you: 请根据你自己的情况选择：

I have repented of my sins and called upon the name of Jesus Christ, receiving Him as Lord and Savior. 我已经认罪悔改，求耶稣救我，接受耶稣为我的救主。

I have not called upon Christ, but I am still earnestly seeking. 我还没有求耶稣救我，但是我仍在认真寻求。

I am not truly seeking Christ in my heart. 目前我无意用心寻求耶稣。

24. Have you memorized 1 Corinthians 15:3-4? Please write it from memory. 请默写哥林多前书 15：3—4

Lesson 6 Salvation 如何得救

Memorize Ephesians 2:8-10...背诵经文：以弗所 2 章 8—10 节。

“For it is by grace you have been saved, through faith--and this not from yourselves, it is the gift of God-- not by works, so that no one can boast. For we are God's workmanship, created in Christ Jesus to do good works, which God prepared in advance for us to do.” 你们得救是本乎恩，也因着信。这并不是出于自己，乃是神所赐的；也不是出于行为，免得有人自夸。我们原是祂的工作，在基督耶稣里造成的，为要叫我们行善，就是神所预备叫我们行的。

How is Christ's redeeming work applied to man? How do we know if someone is a Christian? God has decreed or ordained a plan of salvation that He has revealed to us in the Bible. In this lesson, we will learn how He saves those who believe. 人怎样才能在基督所成就的救恩上有份？基督徒是怎样的人？神已经在圣经中告诉我们祂所预备的得救之路。这一课，我们要来学习神怎样拯救那些相信福音的人。

I. God's Sovereignty in Salvation 神拯救的主权

A. God's Sovereign Plan of Salvation 神预定的旨意

1. Look at Romans 8:29-30. On your answer sheet, write out the four parts mentioned in the progression of how God brings someone to salvation: 罗马书 8 章 29—30 提到神拯救罪人的四个步骤，请填充：

- a. verse 29: 29 节 whom He 祂 _____ 的人，就 He also _____
- b. verse 30: 30 节 whom He (祂) _____ 的人，又 He also _____
- c. verse 30: whom He 所 _____ 的人，又 He also _____
- d. verse 30: whom He 所 _____ 的人，又 He also _____

2. Read Ephesians 1:4-6 and answer the following: 读以弗所书 1: 4—6，回答下列问题：

- a. What has been God's plan before the foundation of the world (verse 4)? 根据第四节，神在创立世界以前就定下了什么计划？
- b. What is the purpose of His plan of salvation (verse 6)? 根据第六节，神拯救的目的是什么？

Grace is “God's free and sovereign act of love and mercy in granting salvation through the death and resurrection of Jesus, apart from anything men are or can do, and of His sustaining that salvation to glorification.” – John MacArthur 恩典是神出于祂自发的爱和怜悯，不在乎人的行为，而是藉着耶稣基督的死和复活，随己意赐人救恩，又拯救到底，直到荣耀。

B. God Implements His Plan of Salvation 神施行拯救

God's Decree to Reveal His Plan: 神揭示祂的拯救计划:

"The mystery, which was kept secret since the world began, But now is made manifest... according to the commandment of the everlasting God, made known to all nations for the obedience of faith."

– Romans 16:25-26 这（照永古隐藏不言的）奥秘如今显明出来，而且按着永生神的命…指示万国的民，使他们信服真理。罗马书 16: 25—26

3. What does God (the Holy Spirit) do concerning sin (John 16:8)? 根据约翰福音 16: 8, 神（圣灵）在拯救中的作为是什么？
4. Why is the conviction of sin necessary (Jeremiah 17:9; Romans 3:10-19)? 人为什么有必要认识到自己的罪？（参见耶利米 17: 9, 罗马书 3: 10—19）
5. Please read 2 Timothy 2:25. 读提摩太后书 2 章 25 节，回答下列问题：
 - a. What is needed before someone can know the truth? 明白真道的前提是什么？
 - b. Who grants it? 它是谁赐给的？
6. Read John 1:12-13. Who grants us the right to become children of God (verse 12)? 约翰福音 1: 12—13 节告诉我们，是谁赐权柄作神的儿女？

Notice that this right or privilege is not granted to us because of: 注意这权柄或待遇不是出于：

our birth (“born not of blood”) 我们的出身（从血气生的）
 our own efforts (“will of the flesh”) 我们自己的努力（从情欲生的）
 our own volition (“will of man”) 我们的个人意志（从人意生的）

7. Who causes growth in a believer (1 Corinthians 3:6)? 根据哥林多前书 3 章 6 节，谁使基督徒成长？
8. Who will cause the resurrection to occur (1 Corinthians 6:14)? 根据哥林多前书 6 章 14 节，谁能叫我们复活？

C. God Culminates His Plan 神成就祂的旨意

9. Look again at Romans 8:29. Into whose image will we be ultimately conformed? 根据罗马书 8: 29, 神预先定下我们效法谁的模样？
10. What is going to happen to every believer (Philippians 3:20-21)? 腓立比书 3: 20—21 告诉我们，基督再来时，每一个基督徒（天上的国民）会怎样？
11. What is Christ's desire for those who are His (John 17:24)? 基督对属祂的门徒有什么期望？（约翰福音 17 章 24 节）

II. Conversion 重生

In Numbers 21:5-9, it is recorded how the children of Israel sinned against God, so God sent deadly snakes that bit them and caused death. The people realized their sin and asked to be delivered. God instructed Moses to put a fiery bronze serpent on a pole and when someone was bit, they could look on it and be saved. In a way, that illustrates conversion; however, instead of a snake on a pole, we have the Son of God on a cross (John 3:14). 在民数记 21 章 5—9 节中，以色列民得罪神，所以神使火蛇进入百姓中间，许多百姓被蛇咬死。人们意识到自己的罪，便向神求救。

神叫摩西造了一条铜蛇，挂在杆子上。凡被蛇咬的，一望这铜蛇，就得救。在某种意义上，这种解救办法象征了神的救赎。但是，我们仰望的不是杆上的铜蛇，而是被钉十字架的耶稣基督。（约翰福音 3: 14）

A. Conviction of Sin 知罪

12. What has God given to man to reveal man's sinfulness (Romans 3:20)? 根据罗马书 3 章 20 节，神通过什么叫人知罪？

13. When the people realized the mistake they made in crucifying Christ, how did they feel in their hearts (Acts 2:36-37)? 在使徒行传 2 章 36—37 节中，当听道的人认识到自己在钉死基督上所犯的错（罪）时心里有何感觉？

B. Repentance from Sin 悔罪

14. Why did the tax-gatherer cry out to God in the temple (Luke 18:13)? 路加福音 18: 13 中的税吏为什么求神怜悯？

15. Read 2 Corinthians 7:9-10. 读哥林多后书 7 章 9—10 节，回答下列问题：

a. What does godly sorrow over sin produce (verse 10)? 根据第十节，按神的意思为罪忧愁会生出什么？

b. What does it lead to (verse 10)? 这种懊悔能导致什么？

Repentance means turning to God and a turning away from sin. 悔改意味着转向神并且离罪/弃罪。

C. Turning to Christ 转向基督

When a person who had been bitten by a deadly snake looked at the serpent on the pole, he or she was exercising faith in what God said (Numbers 21:8-9). 在民数记 21 章 8—9 节中，凡是被毒蛇咬到之后仰望神叫摩西造的铜蛇以求拯救的人，都是在信靠神的话。

16. What promise is given to those who call upon the name of the Lord (Romans 10:13)? 神在罗马书 10 章 13 节中给“求告主名”的人什么样的应许？

17. Read Romans 10:8-10. Faith is required for salvation. 罗马书 10 章 8—10 节告诉我们，得救要凭信心。请回答下列问题：

a. What must you confess (verse 9)? 人嘴里要承认什么？

b. What must you believe (verse 9)? 心中要相信什么？

Faith means trusting in, clinging to, or embracing Jesus Christ who is the object of our faith. 耶稣基督是信心的内涵。信心就是相信，依靠，心悦诚服于主耶稣基督。

D. Becoming Slaves to Righteousness 作义的奴仆

18. Read Romans 8:1-2. 读罗马书 8 章 1—2 节，回答下列问题：

a. For the believer in Christ, what is the penalty for sin (vs. 1)? 在耶稣基督里的信徒还会被定罪，受惩罚吗？

b. From what two things is the believer free (verse 2)? 圣灵的律使基督徒脱离了什么？（两点）

19. Please read Romans 6:18 and 22. When freed from sin:罗马书 6 章 18, 22 节告诉我们, 基督徒从罪里得释放之后—

- a. What does a believer become (verse 18)?会成为什么? (18 节)
- b. What benefits result (verse 22)?因此有什么结果? (22 节)

Sanctification is the process of being conformed to the image of Jesus Christ. 分别为圣是一个过程。在这个过程中基督徒效法耶稣基督, 逐渐有祂的样式。

III. Evidence of Salvation 得救的证据

Three important evidences of a true believer are: *faith* that works, *love* that labors, and *hope* that endures (1 Thessalonians 1:3-4). 真信徒的三个明显的重要特征是: 作工的信心, 劳苦的爱, 和忍耐的盼望 (帖撒罗尼迦前书 1: 3, 4 节)。

A. Faith that Works 作工的信心

20. What reveals genuine faith?真正的信心有何表现? 以下经文告诉我们:

- a. James 2:18 雅各书 2: 18
- b. 1 Peter 1:6-7 彼得前书 1: 6—7

21. For what did God prepare believers (Ephesians 2:10)?根据以弗所书 2 章 10 节, 神预备基督徒做什么?

22. According to Hebrews 10:39, what will those with “true faith” do?根据希伯来书 10 章 39 节, 有信心的人会怎样行?

B. Love that Labors 劳苦的爱

23. Besides faith, what else does God take note of in the believer (Hebrews 6:10)?在希伯来书 6 章 10 节中, 除了信心之外, 神还纪念信徒的什么?

24. What is the source of love in the life of a believer (Romans 5:5)?根据罗马书 5 章 5 节, 基督徒生命中的爱从何而来?

25. What is true of a person who is born of God (1 John 4:7-8)?约翰 1 书 4: 7—8 告诉我们, 由神而生的人有什么?

26. How does a true believer show love (1 John 3:18-19)?根据约翰 1 书 3: 18—19, 一个真正的信徒怎样表现爱?

C. Hope that Endures 忍耐的盼望

27. Who does Jesus say will be saved (Matthew 10:22)?在马太福音 10 章 22 节中, 耶稣说怎样的人才能得救?

28. What gives us our motivation to endure (1 Timothy 4:10)?根据提摩太前书 4: 10, 我们忍耐的动力从何而来?

29. Describe the hope that a Christian has:默想以下经文所描述的基督徒的盼望:

- a. Galatians 5:5 加拉太 5: 5
- b. 1 Thessalonians 5:8 帖撒罗尼迦 5: 8
- c. Titus 3:7 提多 3: 7

D. The Three that Abide 信望爱常存

30. What three things did Paul notice about the Colossians (Colossians 1:4-5)? (See also 1 Corinthians 13:13.)在歌罗西书 1 章 4—5 节中，保罗为歌罗西会众的哪三方面感谢神？（参见哥林多前书 13：13）

IV. Personal Application 个人操练

God is sovereign in salvation. The believer is not called to salvation because of his or her own worthiness but because of God's purpose and grace (Ephesians 1:3-14).神凭祂的主权施行拯救。一个人之所以能重生得救，成为基督徒，不是因为自己配得，而是因为神的旨意和恩典。（以弗所 1：13—14）

31. Realizing that God has chosen you for salvation:你若认识到神已拯救你—
- a. How should you respond (Romans 12:1-2)?你当如何回应？（罗马书 12：1—2）
 - b. What is the wrong response (Romans 6:1)?怎样的回应是错误的？（罗马书 6：1）

The true believer will be convicted of sin and turn from it. He will be willing to submit to God and follow Christ. A true believer will exhibit:真正的信徒会知罪，弃罪。他会愿意顺服神，跟随基督。在他身上会有三个特征：

- A Faith that Works 作工的信心
- A Love that Labors 劳苦的爱心
- A Hope that Endures 忍耐的盼望

These three qualities are present in every true believer and shape the direction of his or her life.这三个特征是每个真正的基督徒都具备的，他们的生活方向和面貌也随之改变。

32. Look at Psalm 116:16-17. Starting today, what application can you make?读诗篇 116：16—17。从今天开始，你当怎样将所学的付诸实践？

33. Have you memorized Ephesians 2:8-10? Please write it from memory.请默写以弗所书 2：8—10 节。

Lesson 7 The Person and Ministry of the Holy Spirit 圣灵和祂的工作

Memorize John 14:16...背诵经文：约翰福音 14 章 16 节

“And I will ask the Father, and he will give you another Counselor to be with you forever.” 我要求父，父就另外赐给你们一位保惠师，叫祂永远与你们同在。

The Holy Spirit is God. The Bible identifies Him as one of three Persons existing as one God, that is, God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. In this lesson, we will study who the Holy Spirit is and His presence and ministry in the believer’s life. 圣灵是神。圣经揭示祂为三一神（圣父，圣子，圣灵）中的一位。在这一课里，我们要通过学习来认识圣灵，并认识祂与信徒的关系，和祂在信徒生命中的工作。

I. The Holy Spirit Is a Person 圣灵具有位格

A. Recognized as a Person 是祂不是“它”。

Personal pronouns like “He” or “Him” are used to refer to the Holy Spirit rather than “it.” 在圣经中，圣灵的称谓具有位格，即提及圣灵时称为“祂”，而不用“它”这个不具位格的代词。

1. Write down the number of times “He” or “Him” is used in John 14:17 to refer to the Holy Spirit. 在约翰福音 14 章 17 节中，一共有多少次称圣灵为“祂”？

B. Attributes of Personality 位格的体现

Intellect. He possesses the ability to know and understand reality. 理智：圣灵具备认知能力。

2. What intellectual qualities are used of the Holy Spirit in each of the following verses? 请看以下经文：

a. What does the Holy Spirit *have* in Romans 8:27? 罗马书 8: 27 中提到圣灵有什么？

b. What does the Holy Spirit *search* in 1 Corinthians 2:10? 根据哥林多前书 2: 10, 圣灵有什么能力？

c. What does the Holy Spirit *know* in 1 Corinthians 2:11? 根据 11 节，圣灵知道什么？

Emotion. He possesses the ability to experience emotion. 情感：圣灵有喜怒哀乐。

3. Record the emotion attributed to the Holy Spirit in Ephesians 4:30. 在以弗所书 4: 30 节中，提到圣灵的哪种情感？

Volition. He possesses the ability to determine or act decisively. 意愿：圣灵能做决定，并付诸于行。

4. List the decision or judgment in which the Holy Spirit demonstrates His attribute of volition: 查考以下关于圣灵行使祂的意愿的经文：

a. 1 Corinthians 12:7,11 哥林多前书 12: 7, 11

b. Acts 13:2 使徒行传 13: 2

c. Acts 15:28-29 使徒行传 15: 28—29

II. The Holy Spirit Is God 圣灵是神

A.Attributes 圣灵的神性

The Holy Spirit: Attributes of Deity 圣灵具有神性

Omniscience 40: 13—14	All-knowing 全知、无所不知 Isaiah 40:13-14 以赛亚
Omnipresent	Present everywhere 无所不在 Psalm 139:7 诗篇 139: 7
Eternal	Without beginning or end 永恒性 Hebrews 9:14 希伯来 9: 14
Truth	Veracity, integrity 真理 1 John 5:7; John 16:13 约翰一书 5: 7, 约翰 16: 13

B.Statements of Deity 圣经中关于圣灵神性的经文

5. Write the key statement that shows that the Holy Spirit is God in 2 Corinthians 3:17. 写出哥林多后书 3: 17 中说明圣灵是神的关键句子。

6. According to Acts 5:3-4, lying to the Holy Spirit the same thing as lying to what? 根据使徒行传 5: 3—4, 欺哄圣灵就是欺哄谁?

III. The Work of the Holy Spirit 圣灵的工作

7. According to Psalm 104:30, what is the Holy Spirit active in? 根据诗篇 104: 30, 圣灵在哪方面作工?

8. 2 Peter 1:20-21 tells us that the Holy Spirit was also active in what? 在彼得后书 1: 20—21 中提到圣灵的什么工作?

The Holy Spirit Bears Witness of Christ 圣灵见证基督

- Attests that Jesus is the Christ 见证耶稣就是基督 John 15:26
约翰福音 15: 26
- Will disclose or reveal Christ 向信徒揭示基督 John 16:14 约翰福音 16: 14
- Will not speak of Himself 不凭自己的话 John 16:13 约翰福音 16: 13

IV. The Ministry of the Holy Spirit in Salvation 圣灵在救恩中的工作

One of the most important areas of the Spirit's work is with respect to God's plan of salvation. 圣灵在神救赎计划中的参与是祂最重要的工作之一。

9. What special work does the Holy Spirit do (John 16:7-8)? 根据约翰福音 16: 7—8, 圣灵有什么特殊的工作?

10. By whom are sinners born into God's kingdom (John 3:5-8)?根据约翰福音 3: 5—8, 罪人藉着谁才能进神的国度?

11. What work does the Spirit do when a person is saved?根据以下经文, 一个罪人蒙恩得救, 圣灵做了什么工作?

- a. Titus 3:5-6 提多 3: 5—6
- b. 1 Corinthians 12:13 哥林多前书 12: 13

The baptism by the Holy Spirit occurs only once—at the time of salvation. 每一个信徒只经历一次圣灵的洗—就是在蒙恩得救时。

12. How does the Holy Spirit guarantee a believer's salvation (Ephesians 1:13-14)?根据以弗所 1: 13—14, 圣灵怎样让信徒得救赎的凭据?

The Sealing of the Holy Spirit 圣灵的印记

A seal was an ancient device, usually a signet ring or cylinder seal engraved with the owner's name or with a particular design, used to seal goods, demonstrate ownership, attest a document's authenticity, or impress an early form of a trademark. 古时人们用印记包封货物, 标明拥有者, 签署文件或作为早期商标的雏形。印记通常是一个印戒或印章, 上面刻着主人的名字或某种特别的图案。

The seal indicates ownership and security; it is the guarantee of future blessings (see Luke 15:22b). The presence of the Holy Spirit in our lives is God's promise of our inheritance in the future! What a wonderful assurance. 印记代表所有权和可靠性; 也是将来蒙福的凭据 (见路加福音 15: 22)。圣灵在信徒生命中的同在是神应许我们将来得基业的凭据。这是何等美妙的确据!

V. Ministry of the Holy Spirit in the Believer's Life 圣灵在信徒生命中的工作

13. a. What is the relationship between the Holy Spirit and the believer (Romans 8:9)?根据罗马书 8: 9, 圣灵与信徒有什么关系?

b. Is it possible to be a Christian and not to be indwelt by the Holy Spirit?基督徒是否可能没有圣灵的同在?

14. What is another ministry of the Holy Spirit in the life of the believer (1 Corinthians 2:12-13)?根据哥林多前书 2: 12—13, 圣灵在信徒生命中还有什么工作?

15. What exhortation is given to all believers in regard to the Spirit?以下经文如何劝勉信徒正确对待圣灵?

- a. Ephesians 4:30 以弗所 4: 30
- b. 1 Thessalonians 5:19 帖撒罗尼迦前书 5: 19
- c. Ephesians 5:18 以弗所 5: 18

Being Filled with the Holy Spirit 圣灵充满

To be filled with the Spirit is to "be under His total domination and control." 让圣灵充满是指顺服圣灵的支配和带领。

"To be filled with the Spirit involves confession of sin, surrender of will, intellect, body, time, talent, possessions, and desires. It requires the death of selfishness and the slaying of self-will.

“To be filled with God’s Spirit is to be filled with His Word. And as we are filled with God’s Word, it controls our thinking and action.”“让圣灵充满表现在认罪，全身心—包括个人的意志，智慧，身体，时间，才能，财产和愿望都顺服于圣灵。” 麦约翰
– John MacArthur, Jr.

16. How does a Christian keep from sinning (Galatians 5:16)?加拉太书 5 章 16 节告诉我们基督徒如何才能避免犯罪？

17. When a believer is filled with the Holy Spirit, he (the believer) will exhibit the fruit of the Spirit. Examine Galatians 5:22-23 and list these nine qualities known as the fruit of the Spirit.信徒既然被圣灵充满，就必然会结出圣灵的果子。查考加拉太 5：22—23，列出圣灵所结的果子。

VI. Personal Application 个人操练

18. To what degree are you exhibiting the qualities of the fruit of the Spirit in your life?圣灵的果子在你的生命中有何体现？

19. In 1 Corinthians 6:19-20 the Apostle Paul writes: “*Do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit, who is in you, whom you have received from God? You are not your own; ²⁰you were bought at a price. Therefore honor God with your body.*”使徒保罗在哥林多前书 6 章 19—20 节写道：岂不知你们的身体就是圣灵的殿吗？这圣灵是从神而来，住在你们里头的；并且你们不是自己的人，因为你们是重价买来的，所以要在你们的身子上荣耀神。

- a. What significance does this verse have for you?这两节经文对你有什么意义？
- b. What do you need to do to glorify God in your body?你当如何在身子上荣耀神？

20. Have you memorized John 14:16? Please write it from memory.默写约翰福音 14 章 16 节

Lesson 8 Prayer and the Believer 基督徒与祷告

Memorize Philippians 4:6-7...背诵经文：腓立比 4： 6—7

*“Do not be anxious about anything, but in everything, by prayer and petition, with thanksgiving, present your requests to God. ⁷And the peace of God, which transcends all understanding, will guard your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus.”*应当一无挂虑，只要凡事藉着祷告，祈求和感谢，将你们所要的告诉神。神所赐出人意外的平安，必在基督耶稣里保守你们的心怀意念。

The purpose of prayer is to express our submission to the sovereignty of God and our trust in His faithfulness. Prayer is the means by which we express all that is in our hearts to our loving and wise heavenly Father. Prayer is not to give God information, because God knows everything. Prayer brings us into reverent communion with God, worshipping Him and acknowledging Him as the Giver of all things. 基督徒祷告是为了表达我们对神主权的顺服和对神信实的依靠。通过祷告，我们向慈爱智慧的天父倾心吐意。祷告不是要告诉神祂不知道的事情，因为神无所不知。祷告使我们心怀敬畏地与神相交，敬拜祂，并且承认祂是所有一切的赐予者。

I. The Nature of Prayer 祷告的本质

A. Learning Experience 灵修功课

For the believer, prayer is a *learning experience* that must be developed into a spiritual discipline. 祷告是信徒必须培养的灵修习惯，是一个不断操练的过程。

1. What did the disciples ask of Jesus (Luke 11:1)? 在路加福音 11： 1 中，门徒向耶稣问了一个什么问题？
2. Read Romans 8:26. 读罗马书 8： 26， 回答下列问题：
 - a. According to the Apostle Paul, who assists us in our prayers? 使徒保罗在这里提到谁帮助我们祷告？
 - b. In light of that, what should we do when we are not sure what to pray for? 既然如此，我们不知道当为什么祷告时，该怎么做？

B. Intimacy 与神相交

Prayer is an exchange of *intimacy* with God. The Scripture tells us God is very interested in our personal struggles. 祷告是与神的亲密相交。圣经告诉我们神对我们个人生命中的各种挣扎都非常关注。

3. What does Psalm 34:15 say about the Lord? 诗篇 34： 15 怎样描述神？
4. What did David bring before God in prayer (Psalm 142:2)? 在诗篇 142： 2 中，大卫向神吐露什么？
5. How are we encouraged to approach God (Hebrews 4:16)? 希伯来 4： 16 如何鼓励我们到神面前？

6. Though we have the privilege of access, what caution does Ecclesiastes 5:1-2 advise? 我们虽有如此的殊荣，得以到神面前，却要谨慎。传道书 5: 1-2 给我们什么忠告？

7. What comfort does 1 Peter 5:6-7 offer believers? 彼得前书 5: 6-7 给信徒什么安慰？

C. Effectiveness 祷告是有功效的

Prayer is *effective*. Prayer can change situations—and people. We are encouraged to pray expecting results. 祷告可以改变环境，也能改变人。圣经鼓励我们带着这样的信心祷告。

8. For whom did the church pray in Acts 12:5? 在使徒行传 12: 5 中，教会为谁祷告？

9. How did God answer their prayers (Acts 12:7)? 在接下来的第七节中，我们看到神垂听他们祷告的结果是什么？

10. Besides answers, what else does God grant to those who pray (Philippians 4:6-7)? 除了垂听祷告之外，神在腓立比 4: 6-7 还给祷告的信徒什么应许？

“*The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.*” – James 5:16b 义人祈祷所发的力量是大有功效的。雅各书 5: 16

II. The Practice of Prayer 祷告的操练

A. Encouraged and Commanded 神鼓励且命令信徒祷告

Throughout the Bible, God *encourages* and *commands* believers to persevere in prayer. 神在圣经中处处鼓励且命令信徒坚持祷告。

11. In Luke 18:1, the disciples were taught that they should always pray, and not....
(Complete the last phrase on your answer sheet.) 在路加福音 18: 1 中，耶稣要门徒常常祷告_____ (填充)

12. What is God's will for believers in Christ Jesus (1 Thessalonians 5:17)? 根据帖撒罗尼迦前书 5: 17，神在基督里向信徒所定的旨意是什么？

13. When should believers pray (Ephesians 6:18)? 根据以弗所书 6: 18，信徒祷告是否受时间限制？

B. Guidelines 祷告的原则

The Bible is God's handbook on prayer. In it you will discover many guidelines to help you develop the practice of prayer. 圣经是神给我们的祷告手册。信徒从中能找到帮助我们操练祷告的许多原则。

14. What did Jesus teach His disciples to expect if they persisted in prayer (Luke 11:5-10)? 在路加福音 11: 5-10 中，耶稣教导门徒恒切祷告会有什么结果？

15. What does Jesus teach as a requirement for answered prayer (John 15:7)? 在约翰福音 15: 7 中，耶稣教导门徒祷告蒙神垂听的前提是什么？

16. According to 1 John 5:14, what is our confidence as we pray?根据约翰一书 5:14, 我们祷告时应存怎样的信心?

Jesus' Pattern for Prayer: Matthew 6:9-13 耶稣教门徒的祷告：马太 6： 9—13

Pray to God 祷告的对象是神: “Our Father which art in heaven”我们在天上的父

Exalt Him saying 赞美神: “Hallowed be Thy name”愿人都尊祢的名为圣

Submit to Him praying 顺服神: “Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done”愿祢的国降临, 愿祢的旨意(成就)

Look to Him seeking 求神供应: “Our daily bread” (sustenance)我们日用的饮食(日常所需)

Confess to Him pleading 向神悔罪: “Forgive us our debts” (sins), 免我们的债(罪)

Depend on Him asking 靠神保守: “Lead us not into temptation”不叫我们遇见试探

Trust in Him requesting 信靠得胜: “Deliver us from evil”救我们脱离凶恶

Hindrances 祷告的障碍

17. Look up the following verses and list some of the hindrances to answered prayer. 查考一下经文, 列出阻碍祷告蒙垂听的原因:

- a. Psalm 66:18 诗篇 66: 18
- b. James 4:3 雅各书 4: 3
- c. 1 Peter 3:7 彼得前书 3: 7

Four Important Areas of Prayer 祷告四要素

Adoration 赞美 Reflect on God Himself. Praise Him for His attributes, His majesty, His gift of Christ.默想神, 赞美祂的属性, 祂的威严和祂所赐的耶稣基督

Confession 认罪 Admit to God you have sinned. Be honest and humble. Remember, He knows you and loves you.向神谦卑, 坦诚地承认自己的罪。记住, 神知你, 爱你。

Thanksgiving 感恩 Tell God how grateful you are for everything He has given you, even the unpleasant things. Your thankfulness will help you see His purposes.告诉神你是多么地为祂所赐的一切—包括苦难而感恩。你的感恩能帮助你明白神的旨意。

Supplication 祈求 Make specific requests. Pray for others first, then for yourself.先为别人的需要代求, 再为自己求。

Notice the first letters of these four words form the word “ACTS.” Use them as a mental guide to maintain balance as you pray. “赞美, 认罪, 感恩, 代求”这四要素的英文缩写为ACTS, 可用来引导, 提醒自己, 以求祷告周全。

III. The Struggle of Prayer 祷告的难处

A. Hard Work 祷告需努力

Prayer can be *hard work*. That should not keep us from praying, even when it requires sacrifice. 祷告往往不是一项容易的操练。然而，祷告的难处不应让我们望而却步。即使我们必须为祷告付出代价，也要坚持。

18. How long did Jesus pray before He selected the twelve apostles (Luke 6:12)? 根据路加福音 6: 12, 耶稣在拣选十二门徒前祷告了多久?

19. Describe the intensity of Jesus as He prayed in the garden (Luke 22:44). 路加福音 22: 44 如何描述耶稣被捕前在客西马尼祷告时的恳切?

20. What should believers be careful to do when we devote ourselves to prayer (Colossians 4:2)? 根据歌罗西书 4: 2, 我们恒切祷告时当注意什么?

B. Discouragement 失望时仍有盼望

Even when we are *frustrated* or *discouraged*, we can still approach God in prayer. 即使在沮丧, 失望时, 我们仍然能够通过祷告到神面前。

21. Why was David discouraged (Psalm 13:1-2)?

诗篇 13: 1-2 中, 大卫为什么失望?

22. What was David's complaint in Psalm 22:2?

在诗篇 22: 2 中, 大卫如何向神诉苦?

C. God's Sovereignty 神的主权

Prayer is governed by *God's sovereignty*, and His purpose determines His answer to our prayers. 祷告的结果是由神的主权决定的。神的旨意决定祂会给我们怎样的结果。

23. Read 2 Corinthians 12:7-9. 读哥林多后书 12: 7-9, 回答下列问题:

a. What did Paul pray for? 保罗在祷告中求什么?

b. How many times did he pray for it? 他为此祷告了多少次?

c. Did he receive what he asked for? Why or why not? 保罗得到了他所求的吗? 为什么?

24. Read Mark 14:35-36. 读马可福音 14: 35-36, 回答下列问题:

a. What did Jesus ask of the Father concerning His "hour" of suffering? 面对他受难的时刻, 耶稣怎样向神祷告?

b. Yet, what was He willing to do? 然而, 耶稣愿意怎样做?

IV. Personal Application 个人操练

25. Compose a simple prayer of about one paragraph, following the ACTS model in section II. 根据 ACTS 祷告四要素写一段祷告。

Surrender your requests to God's wise and loving plan, acknowledging your willingness to receive His answer with thankfulness 将你的所求交托在神的旨意和计划中, 告诉神你愿意以感恩的心接受祷告的结果。

26. Have you memorized Philippians 4:6-7? Please write it from memory. 默写腓立比书 4: 6-7

Lesson 9 The Church: Fellowship and Worship

教会:团契与敬拜

Memorize Hebrews 10:24-25...背诵经文：希伯来书 10 章 24—25 节

“And let us consider how we may spur one another on toward love and good deeds. ²⁵Let us not give up meeting together, as some are in the habit of doing, but let us encourage one another--and all the more as you see the Day approaching..”

又要彼此相顾，激发爱心，勉力行善。你们不可停止聚会，好像那些停止惯了的人，倒要彼此劝勉，既知道那日子临近，就更当如此。

I. The Church Universal 普世的教会

“The Church is not a physical building, but a group of believers; not a denomination, sect, or association, but a spiritual Body. The Church is not an organization, but...a communion, a fellowship that includes all believers.” – John F. MacArthur, Jr. 教会不是教堂，而是信徒们；不是某个宗派或团体，而是一个属灵的肢体。教会不是组织，而是所有信徒的相交和团契。麦约翰

1. Read Colossians 1:18 and Ephesians 5:23. 读歌罗西书 1: 18 和以弗所 5: 23，回答下列问题：

What is Christ’s position in the church? 基督在教会中的地位是什么？

How is the church described? 这两节经文如何描述教会？

2. At what cost did Christ purchase the church (Acts 20:28)? 根据使徒行传 20: 28，基督为救赎教会付出了什么代价？

3. How does a person become a member of the body of Christ? (Please write the missing word on your answer sheet.) 人怎样才能成为基督身体的一部分？（请填写）

a. Colossians 3:15. 歌罗西 3: 15 We are(我们) _____ 归为一体 into the body.

b. 1 Corinthians 12:13. 哥林多前书 12: 13 We are (我们都) _____ 成了一个身体 into the body.

II. The Local Church 当地教会

The New Testament describes how believers came together in small groups to worship Christ, to receive instruction from the Scriptures, to meet one another’s needs, pray, and evangelize. 新约向我们描绘早期教会信徒如何聚集在一处敬拜基督，领受圣经教导，互相帮助，祷告，并传福音。

A. The Local Church Illustrated 当地教会的例子

4. Where did the believers meet before they had church buildings (Romans 16:5; 1 Corinthians 16:19)? 根据罗马书 16: 5，哥林多前书 16: 19，没有教堂之前早期信徒在哪里聚会？

5. On what day of the week did they meet (Acts 20:7)?根据使徒行传 20: 7, 信徒们在一周中的哪一天聚会?

6. List four things to which the early church was devoted (Acts 2:42).使徒行传 2: 42 告诉我们早期教会恒心做哪四件事?

B.The Local Church Organized 当地教会的构成

Gifted Men 有恩赐的肢体

7. In Ephesians 4:11-12, God gave gifted men to the church.以弗所 4: 11-12 中告诉我们神把四种恩赐给了教会:

- a. List the four gifts mentioned.请列出这四种恩赐。
- b. God gave these gifted men to the church to equip the saints for what purposes (verse 12)?根据 12 节, 神给教会这些恩赐的目的是什么?

Elders/Overseers 长老/监督

The qualifications of an elder or overseer are stated in 1 Timothy 3:1-7 and Titus 1:6-9.提摩太前书 3: 1-7 和提多书 1: 6-9 列出了长老或监督的资格。

8. What are the two major responsibilities of an elder 根据彼得前书 5: 1-2, 长老有哪两个主要责任? (1 Peter 5:1-2)?

9. What is the responsibility of believers to the elders (Hebrews 13:17)?根据希伯来书 13: 17, 信徒对长老要尽什么责任?

Deacons 执事

The word “deacon” means “servant.” The deacons are to minister to the needs of the flock under the direction of the elders of the church. The qualifications of deacons are stated in 1 Timothy 3:8-13.“执事”在原文的意思是“仆人”。执事的责任是在教会长老的指导下照顾羊群的需要。提摩太前书 3: 8-13 列出了执事的资格。

The Body 会众/肢体

10. What does Hebrews 10:25 warn believers not to neglect?希伯来书 10: 25 警告信徒不可怎样?

11. Hebrews 13:7 instructs us concerning those who teach us God’s Word. What should be our response? Please write the one correct answer on your answer sheet from the list below.希伯来书 13: 7 教导我们当如何对待那些把神的道传给我们的人? (单项选择)

- A. We should encourage others to come and hear them.我们当鼓励别人也来听讲道。
- B. We should not hope to have the kind of faith they have.我们不应当指望自己能有他们那样的信心。
- C. We should observe their godly lives and follow their example of faith.我们当留心观察他们的敬虔生活, 效法他们的信心。

12. How should we act toward other members of the body (1 Corinthians 12:25)?根据哥林多前书 12: 25, 我们当如何对待主内肢体?

Vocational Service 专职事奉

13. How should those who are appointed to preach and teach be supported?根据以下经文，被呼召专职讲道和教导的信徒应当得到怎样的支持？

- a. 1 Corinthians 9:14 哥林多前书 9: 14
- b. Galatians 6:6 加拉太 6: 6

III. Fellowship 团契

The Bible uses the Greek word *koinonia* to describe fellowship within the body of Christ. That word means “participation with others in a common purpose.” The Latin equivalent is *communion*, pointing to the communion that is shared with other believers as well as with God. 圣经中用来形容基督身体内的团契和相交的希腊文是 KOINONIA，意思是：为了同一目标的彼此搭配。拉丁文中的同义词是 COMMUNION，指的是信徒与神以及信徒彼此之间的相交。

Unity 合一

14. What is God’s desire for every local church (1 Corinthians 1:10)?根据哥林多前书 1: 10，神对每一个当地教会的心意是什么？

15. In Ephesians 4:2-3:读以弗所 4: 2—3，回答下列问题：

- a. What will promote unity (verse 2)?根据第二节，怎样行事为人才能促进合一？
- b. What is our responsibility (verse 3)?根据第三节，在合一上信徒的责任是什么？

16. Read Philippians 2:1-4. What is the key to maintaining unity within the body (verse 3)?根据腓立比 2: 1—4，维持主内合一的关键是什么？

Scripture is clear that the believer enjoys fellowship with: 圣经明确告诉我们信徒享受着各种团契/相交：

God the Father 与父神相交 1 John 1:3 约翰一书 1: 3

God the Son 与神子耶稣基督相交 1 John 1:3 约翰一书 1: 3

Holy Spirit 与圣灵相交 2 Corinthians 13:14 哥林多后书 13: 14

Other believers 与其他信徒相交 1 John 1:7 约翰一书 1: 7

17. However, with whom is true fellowship not possible (2 Corinthians 6:14-15)? 但是，根据哥林多后书 6: 14—15 节，信徒不可能与怎样的人相交？

One another 互相彼此

Fellowship within the body of Christ involves sharing in each other’s lives. 主内的相交意味着信徒彼此生命的交融。

18. What are some areas in which Christians should minister to one another:根据以下经文，信徒应在哪些方面彼此服事：

- a. Romans 14:19 罗马书 14: 19
- b. Galatians 5:13 加拉太 5: 13
- c. Galatians 6:2 加拉太 6: 2
- d. James 5:16 雅各书 5: 16

19. What has God given to each Christian to help him or her minister to others within the church (1 Peter 4:10-11)?根据彼得前书 4: 10—11，神已经赐给每一个基督徒什么，以便他们在教会内彼此服事？

IV. Worship 敬拜

The English word “worship” was originally spelled “worthship,” meaning to acknowledge the worth of someone or something. We worship when we give honor to God for who He is. Worship acknowledges God’s Person, nature, attributes, and works. It stems from a grateful heart and renders adoration, devotion, and submission to God. “敬拜 WORSHIP”一词在英文中原本的拼法为 WORTHSHIP, 可直译为“所当得的”, 意思是承认某人或某物的价值。当我们把神所当得的敬重给祂, 就是敬拜神。敬拜神也就是承认神是神, 承认祂的属性, 本质和祂的作为。敬拜发自感恩的心, 表达了对神的赞美, 敬爱, 和顺服。

A. God Seeks Genuine Worshipers. 神寻找真正的敬拜者。

20. Read John 4:23-24. How are we to worship God (verse 24)? 根据约翰福音 4: 23—24, 我们当如何敬拜神?

If we are to worship God in truth (i.e., not in error), we must seek to know Him by learning about His attributes and actions. 如果我们要以诚实 (也就是不在谬误中) 敬拜神, 就必须通过学习神的属性和作为来认识祂。

B. He Is Worthy 神是配得敬拜的

We worship God because only He is worthy of our highest devotion. 我们敬拜神因为祂配得我们至高的敬爱。

21. Read Revelation 4:10-11 and answer the following: 读启示录 4: 10—11, 回答下列问题:

- a. What is God worthy to receive? 神配得什么?
- b. Why? 为什么?

C. Worshipping God Involves Praise. 敬拜神离不开赞美

22. How did the psalmist say God should be worshipped (Psalm 66:4)? 诗篇 66: 4 中告诉我们当如何敬拜神?

D. Worshipping God Involves Reverence. 敬拜神离不开敬畏

23. What did Moses do when he worshipped God (Exodus 34:8)? 在出埃及记 34: 8 节中, 摩西如何敬拜神?

24. How is reverence for God revealed in the following verses? 以下经文如何体现对神的敬畏:

- a. Exodus 34:8 出埃及记 34: 8
- b. Luke 7:1-7 路加福音 7: 1—7
- c. Revelation 1:17 启示录 1: 17

“Come, let us sing for joy to the LORD ; 来啊, 我们要向耶和华歌唱,
 let us shout aloud to the Rock of our salvation. 向拯救我们的磐石欢呼
² Let us come before him with thanksgiving 我们要来感激祂,
 and extol him with music and song. 用诗歌向祂欢呼
³ For the LORD is the great God, 因耶和华为大神,
 the great King above all gods. 为大王, 超乎万神之上
⁴ In his hand are the depths of the earth, 地的深处在祂手中,
 and the mountain peaks belong to him. 山的高峰也属祂。
⁵ The sea is his, for he made it, 海洋属祂, 是祂造的。
 and his hands formed the dry land. 旱地也是祂手造成的。
⁶ Come, let us bow down in worship, 来啊! 我们要屈身敬拜,
 let us kneel before the LORD our Maker;: 在造我们的耶和华面前跪下。
 – Psalm 95:1-6 诗篇 95: 1-6

E. The Lord's Supper 圣餐

The Lord's Supper, or Communion, is one of two ordinances given to the Church by Jesus Christ, the other being baptism. The Lord's Supper is an act of remembrance of Christ's death. 圣餐, 或掰饼, 是耶稣基督嘱咐教会守的两个仪式之一 (另一个是洗礼)。圣餐的意义在于纪念耶稣的死。

25. Read 1 Corinthians 11:23-26. 读哥林多前书 11: 23-26, 回答下列问题:

- a. Of what is the bread a remembrance? 圣餐中的饼纪念什么?
- b. Of what is the cup in remembrance? 圣餐中的杯纪念什么?

26. Every time you partake in Communion you proclaim the Lord's death (1 Corinthians 11:26). In light of that truth, what is the warning stated in 1 Corinthians 11:27-30? 根据哥林多前书 11: 26, 我们每一次领圣餐都是在表明主的死。所以在接下来的 27-30 节中, 神对我们有什么警告?

V. Personal Application 个人操练

27. Are you a member of the body of Christ? 你是基督身体的一部分吗?
28. Are you a member of a local assembly of Christians? 你是某个当地教会的会众吗?
29. What have you learned from this lesson to improve your worship of God? 你在这节课学到的哪些内容有助于你更好地敬拜神?
30. Have you memorized Hebrews 10:24-25? Please write it from memory. 请默写希伯来书 10 章 24-25 节

Lesson 10 Spiritual Gifts 属灵恩赐

Memorize 1 Corinthians 12:7...背诵经文：哥林多前书 12： 7

“But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal.”

[to the common good]

圣灵显在各人身上，是叫人得益处。

I. The Nature of Spiritual Gifts 何谓属灵恩赐

Spiritual gifts are given by God to believers for the purpose of ministry within the church. The English term comes from two Greek words, *charismata* and *pneumatika*. The root of *charismata* is *charis*, which means “grace” and speaks of something undeserved or unearned. The second word, *pneumatika*, means “spirituals” or things given by the Spirit of God. In this lesson, you will look at various spiritual gifts and how they should be used in the body of Christ.

属灵恩赐是神为了信徒能在教会内彼此服事而赐给个人的。这个词出自两个希腊字：*charismata* 和 *pneumatika*。*Charismata* 的字根是 *charis*，即“恩典”，指的是某种不配得，白白得来的东西。*Pneumatika* 的意思是“属灵的”，或者“圣灵所赐的”。在这一课，我们一起来看看各种不同的属灵恩赐以及这些恩赐在基督教会中的运用。

1. Who is the source of spiritual giftedness?属灵恩赐从谁而来？
 - a. 1 Corinthians 12:11 哥林多前书 12： 11
 - b. 1 Corinthians 12:28 哥林多前书 12： 28
2. Who possesses spiritual giftedness (1 Peter 4:10)?
根据彼得前书 4： 10，哪些人具有属灵恩赐？
3. What is the purpose of spiritual gifts?
神给信徒属灵恩赐的目的是什么？
 - a. 1 Corinthians 12:4-7 哥林多前书 12： 4—7
 - b. 1 Corinthians 14:12 哥林多前书 14： 12
 - c. 1 Peter 4:10-11 彼得前书 4： 10—11

II. The Provision of Spiritual Gifts 属灵恩赐是怎么来的

A.Spiritual gifts are referred to in Scripture.

圣经中提到的各种属灵恩赐

4. List the gifts mentioned in each of the following verses.
列出以下经文提到的属灵恩赐：
 - a. 1 Corinthians 12:8-10 (*nine gifts*) 哥林多前书 12： 8—10 (9 种)
 - b. 1 Corinthians 12:28b (*five gifts*) 哥林多前书 12： 28 (5 种)
 - c. Romans 12:6-8 (*seven gifts*) 罗马书 12： 6—8 (7 种)

B. Understanding the gifts. 认识属灵恩赐

For a better understanding of how the spiritual gifts function, we have classified the gifts into two categories: temporary (special) and permanent. 为了有助于我们更好地了解属灵恩赐的作用，现将各种属灵恩赐分为两类：暂时性的恩赐（特定时期的）和永久性的恩赐。

Temporary Gifts 暂时性的属灵恩赐

“Temporary gifts” were given by the Holy Spirit for the purpose of *confirming the testimony of the apostles and prophets*. They were prevalent in the early church, but ceased to be evident as the church became established.

为了支持使徒和先知们的见证，圣灵给教会暂时的属灵恩赐。这一类属灵恩赐在早期教会中颇为普遍，但是随着教会的建立已经停止。

- **Miracles 神迹**

The ability to do “wonders” and “signs.” Christ performed many miracles as recorded in Scripture. Paul used this gift to affirm his apostleship as described in 2 Corinthians 12:12.

指行奇事，异能的能力。圣经中记载了主耶稣行的许多神迹。在哥林多后书 12: 12 节中，保罗用这种特别的恩赐来证明他的使徒身份。

- **Healing 医治**

Peter had this gift (see Acts 3:6-8; 5:15-16), which affirmed his message and helped establish the foundation for the church.

彼得有医治的恩赐(参见使徒行传 3: 6—8, 5: 15—16)，从而证明他的信息是出自神，帮助建立早期教会的基础。

- **Tongues and Interpretation of Tongues 说方言和翻译方言**

Manifested by the speaking of a language unknown to the speaker (see Acts 2:1-11). This gift had to be accompanied by the gift of interpretation (1 Corinthians 14:27-28).

有方言恩赐的信徒能够讲某一种他自己不懂的外语（参见使徒行传 2: 1—11）。但是这种恩赐必须有翻译方言的恩赐来配合。（哥林多前书 14: 27—28）

Permanent Gifts 永久性的属灵恩赐

“Permanent gifts” are given by the Holy Spirit for the purpose of *building up the church*. These were prevalent in the early church and are still in the church today.

永久性的恩赐是圣灵所赐用于建造教会的。这一类的恩赐不仅在早期教会普遍存在，也存在于今天的教会中。

- **Prophecy 预言**

Preaching or “to tell forth or declare the Scripture.” Prophecy does not necessarily mean to foretell the future.

这是讲道或宣讲圣经的恩赐。预言不一定是指预言未来的事。

- **Teaching 教导**

The ability to teach the Word of God and bless the hearers with the understanding of the Scriptures that the Author intended.

这是指教导神的话语，按圣经作者的本意让受教的人明白真理而蒙福的恩赐

- **Faith 信心**

A consistent, enabling faith that truly believes God in the face of overwhelming obstacles and human impossibilities, and for great things. John MacArthur calls this the “gift of prayer” because the gift is primarily expressed toward God through prayer.

面对巨大的障碍和在看似不可能的情况下仍能坚信神必能成大事的恒久有力的信心。麦约翰称之为“祷告的恩赐”，因为信心的恩赐主要通过向神祷告表现出来。

- **Wisdom 智慧**

The ability to apply wisdom, gained from spiritual insight, to believers; knowing what is right and what is wrong; applied knowledge.

有智慧恩赐的信徒能够运用来自属灵见识的智慧造就肢体；能够活用属灵知识，分辨对错。

- **Knowledge 知识**

An understanding of the facts of Scripture. From the human perspective, it is scholarship or the ability to know the truths of Scripture in a way that is both broad and deep.

认识圣经真理的能力。从人的角度看，这是学者型的恩赐，能够对圣经真理有深广的理解。

- **Discernment 属灵判断力**

The ability to tell which things are from the Spirit and which are not; distinguishes truth from error. This gift serves as protection for the church.

这是指辨别圣灵，分辨真理与谬误的能力。这个恩赐用于保护教会不受异端引诱。

- **Mercy 怜悯**

The ability to show deep compassion to those who have spiritual, physical, or emotional needs.

有怜悯恩赐的人能够深切地同情那些在属灵，身体或情感上有需要的肢体，感同身受。

- **Exhortation 鼓励**

The ability to encourage and motivate. A person with this gift can come alongside another to comfort him with love, to encourage him to a deeper spiritual commitment and growth, or to exhort him to action. This is the gift that qualifies people to exercise a counseling ministry in the body.

这是指勉励，鼓舞人的能力。有鼓励恩赐的人能够以爱给人安慰，勉励人在属灵上更追求，更长进，督促人坐言起行。有这种恩赐的人适合在肢体中做辅导的服事。

- **Giving 施舍**

This gift is a direct reference to the material ministry of giving: food, clothes, money, houses, etc. in response to the needs of the church.

这是指根据肢体的需要在物质上，包括食物，衣物，钱财，房产等方面慷慨解难的服事。

- **Administration/Leadership 治理**

The ability to oversee the flock. This may be seen in pastors and elders; also those in leadership of missionary societies, youth work, evangelistic associations, etc.

这是指照管羊群的能力。牧师，长老，以及宣教，青年事工，福音等机构的负责人应当有这种恩赐。

- **Helps 帮助**

Aiding in a time of need, or bearing one another's burdens, as the situation arises. 在肢体有需要时及时帮助，分担重担的恩赐。

- **Service 服务**

Working for the body of Christ in areas of physical ministries such as serving food, maintenance, etc.

为主内肢体提供劳力服务，如做饭，堂所维修等的恩赐。

5. According to 1 Corinthians 12:20-27, are there any gifts which are more important than the others in the proper functioning of the body of Christ?

根据哥林多前书 12: 20—27，在基督肢体的正常运作中，有哪些属灵恩赐是特别重要的吗？

III. The Exercise of Spiritual gifts 运用属灵恩赐

6. State the principle(s) regarding spiritual gifts expressed in Romans 12:6-8. 根据罗马书 12: 6—8，将有关属灵恩赐的原则写出来。

7. Read 1 Corinthians 13:1-7 and answer the following questions:

读哥林多前书 13: 1—7，回答下列问题：

a. How can your giftedness be abused and without benefit (verses 1-3)?

在什么情况下你的恩赐会被滥用，不能造就人？（参见 1—3 节）

b. Since your spiritual giftedness is to be exercised in love, what are some guidelines that will ensure the profitability of your gifts? List the fifteen guidelines (verses 4-7).

神要我们凭着爱去运用我们的属灵恩赐。根据 4—7 节写出有效运用属灵恩赐的 15 个原则。

8. First Corinthians 12 reveals the importance of each spiritual gift within the body of Christ. According to 1 Corinthians 12:25, what should your attitude be in the use of your spiritual giftedness?

哥林多前书 12 章向我们揭示了基督肢体内每一种属灵恩赐的重要性。根据 12 章 25 节，你应以怎样的态度运用你的属灵恩赐？

9. Read Ephesians 4:11-16. What causes the growth of the body of Christ (verse 16)?

根据以弗所书 4: 11—16，基督的身体怎样才能增长？

IV. Personal Application 个人操练

A. Service Is Not Limited 全面发展

Each member of the body is commanded to minister in many of the gifted areas, whether or not he or she possesses that particular gift.

基督肢体的每一个成员都要参与多方面的服事，而不仅仅局限于个人有恩赐的方面。

For example, all Christians are to function in the following areas:

例如：所有的基督徒都要在以下方面有所操练：

- ✧ Faith 信心 2 Corinthians 5:7 哥林多后书 5: 7
- ✧ Wisdom 智慧 James 1:5 雅各书 1: 5
- ✧ Knowledge 知识 2 Timothy 2:15 提摩太后书 2: 15
- ✧ Exhortation 鼓励 Hebrews 10:25 希伯来 10: 25
- ✧ Giving 施舍 2 Corinthians 9:7 哥林多后书 9: 7
- ✧ Care for one another 彼此关心/帮助 1 Corinthians 12:25 (helps) 哥林多前书 12: 25

B. Discovering Your Gift 发掘你的属灵恩赐

The Bible does not explicitly explain how someone is to determine his or her spiritual giftedness. However, you can begin to discover your giftedness by being obedient in the areas just mentioned. Look for open doors and pray for opportunities to serve. Seek the counsel of other believers because they may be more aware of your gifts than you are.

圣经没有明确地告诉我们当怎样去判断自己的属灵恩赐。但是，你可以着手在以上提到的几方面开始顺服地操练，从中发现自己的属灵恩赐。祷告寻求事奉的机会，征求其他信徒的建议—因为别人也许更看得出你有什么恩赐。

10. In order to discover your possible giftedness in the body and in submission to the leaders of your church, in what areas would you be willing to serve? (List as many as you can think of.) 为了发掘你的潜在恩赐，顺服你教会牧者的领导，你愿意在哪些方面参与事奉？（把你能想到的都列出来。）

Each one of us needs to exercise his or her giftedness in ministry for the common good of the church.

我们每个人都必需运用自己的属灵恩赐来服侍基督的教会。

“As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold grace of God.” – 1 Peter 4:10

各人要照所得的恩赐彼此服侍，作神百般恩赐的好管家。彼得前书 4: 10

11. Have you memorized 1 Corinthians 12:7? Please write it from memory.

12. 请默写哥林多前书 12: 7

Lesson 11 Evangelism and the Believer 信徒与传福音

Memorize 1 Peter 3:15...背诵经文：彼得前书 3： 15

“But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts: and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear.”

只要心里尊主基督为圣。有人问你们心中盼望的缘由，就要常作准备，以温柔，敬畏的心回答各人。

The word *evangelism* brings many thoughts to mind. Some think of tents and famous speakers; still others of weekly “visitation” and the fear of rejection when “witnessing” to others. This lesson will introduce the biblical concept of evangelism and the role the believer plays.

“传福音”这个词让人联想到很多东西。有的人会想到户外福音营和名讲员；有的人则会联想到每周一次的逐家敲门传福音；又或者作见证时唯恐被人拒绝的那种担心。在这一课，我们来看一看圣经中传福音的概念和每一个信徒在传福音中的角色。

I. The Call to Evangelism 传福音的使命

1. According to Mark 16:15, what were the disciples to do?

根据马可福音 16： 15，主耶稣吩咐门徒做什么？

2. What are three aspects of making disciples recorded in Matthew 28:19-20?

根据马太福音 28： 19—20，使人作门徒包括哪三方面？

3. What did Jesus say should be proclaimed to all the nations (Luke 24:46-47)?

在路加福音 24： 46—47 中，主耶稣叮嘱门徒在万邦中传什么？

What was Paul to tell all people (Acts 22:15)?

在使徒行传 22： 15 节中，神要保罗向万人见证什么？

II. The Good News of Evangelism: The Gospel 福音：好消息

5. According to 1 Corinthians 15:3-4, what is the good news that Paul preached?

根据哥林多前书 15： 3—4，保罗所传的是什么好消息？

6. a. Of what did Paul say he was not ashamed (Romans 1:16)?

在罗马书 1： 16 节中，保罗说他不以什么为耻？

- b. Why?为什么?

III. The Essentials of Evangelism 传福音的关键

7. What must someone believe about Jesus Christ for salvation?

人们必须相信哪些关于耶稣基督的真理才能得救?

- a. John 1:1 约翰福音 1: 1
- b. John 14:6 约翰福音 14: 6
- c. Acts 4:12 使徒行传 4: 12

8. The following are key verses in sharing the gospel message. Look up each verse and briefly summarize the key point.

以下是传福音所用的主要经文。查考各经文，简要地概括大义：

- a. Romans 3:23 罗马书 3: 23
- b. Romans 6:23 罗马书 6: 23
- c. Romans 5:8 罗马书 5: 8
- d. 1 Peter 2:24 彼得前书 2: 24
- e. Romans 10:9 罗马书 10: 9
- f. John 1:12 约翰福音 1: 12

The Christian faith is unique. All other religions involve some form of good works to try to earn your own salvation from your god. Most people need to understand the following more clearly: 基督徒的信仰是独特的。所有其它的宗教都教人如何通过某种好行为来自救。以下的圣经真理，大多数人都还需要更明确地认识：

Man cannot save himself Mark 10:26-27

人不能自救 马可福音 10: 26—27

God is holy, righteous, and hates sin Psalm 5:4-5

神是圣洁公义的，是恨罪的 诗篇 5: 4—5

Jesus Christ is God Colossians 2:9

耶稣基督是神 歌罗西 2: 9

Christ's death on the cross was for our sins 1 Peter 3:18

基督是为我们的罪死在十字架上 彼得前书 3: 18

Christ offers heaven as a free gift of God Romans 6:23

基督所应许的天堂/永生，是神白白赐给的礼物 罗马书 6：23

IV. Strategy for Evangelism 传福音策略

A. Witness by your life 以生命作见证

9. Please read Philippians 2:14-15.

请读腓立比 2：14—15，回答下列问题：

a. What kind of life should we live?

我们当怎样生活？

b. How should we appear to the world?

我们在世人面前应该有怎样的见证？

Others will see your Redeemer through your redeemed life.

通过你因得救赎而改变的生命，人们会看到你的救赎主—耶稣基督。

10. Read Matthew 5:16. 读马太福音 5：16

a. What do people notice that makes a Christian's life shine?

是什么让人们注意到基督徒生命中的光？

b. What will be the result?

基督徒的光照在人前有什么结果？

11. According to Colossians 4:6, how should you speak to others?

根据歌罗西 4：6，我们该怎样回答各人？

B. Prayer 祷告

12. As Paul prayed for others, what was on his heart (Romans 10:1)?

保罗在罗马书 10：1 的祷告中表达了什么心愿？

13. For what requests did Paul ask the Colossians to pray (Colossians 4:3-4)?

在歌罗西 4：3—4 中，保罗叫歌罗西会众如何为他祷告？

When speaking the Word of God to others, especially in threatening situations, what should we ask God to give us (Acts 4:29)?

在我们传讲神的话时，尤其是在有危险的情况下，我们当向神祷告求什么？（参见使徒行传 4：29）

“I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men...For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; Who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth.” – 1 Timothy 2:1,3-4

我劝你第一要为万人恳求，祷告，代求，祝谢…这是好的，在神我们救主面前可蒙悦纳。祂愿意万人得救，明白真道。提摩太前书 2： 1， 3—4

C. Use God’s Word 用神的话

15. What will God’s Word do (Hebrews 4:12)?

根据希伯来 4： 12， 神的话有什么功效？

16. How did Paul use the Scripture in witnessing (Acts 17:2-3)?

在使徒行传 17： 2—3 中， 保罗怎样用圣经的话作见证？

What are the Scriptures able to do (2 Timothy 3:15)?

根据提摩太后书 3： 15， 圣经有什么功效？

We must be ready to speak of Christ in any situation. We must know the essentials of the gospel. We must have confidence in God and His Word.

我们必须预备好随时为基督作见证。我们必须知道福音的核心内容。我们必须对神和神的话有信心。

“Be ready always to give...a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear.” – 1 Peter 3:15

要常作准备，以温柔，敬畏的心回答各人。彼得前书 3： 15

V. Personal Application 个人操练

18. Who are the people whom you want to reach for Christ? These can include those in authority over you, your family, your friends around you, and even your enemies (Matt. 5:44).

你想要向身边的哪些人传福音？这些人可能包括你的老板，你的家人或朋友，甚至你的敌人。（马太福音 5： 44）

List their initials on your answer sheet. Also list their names on a prayer list you can keep before you. Pray regularly for these people and prepare for the opportunity to share the Word of God with them. Allow God to do His convicting work and trust Him.

将你身边需要福音的人的名字写在纸上，放在醒目的地方，好提醒你常常为他们祷告。并且预备好在有机会时向他们传讲神的话。让人知罪认罪则是神的工作。信靠祂。

Have you memorized 1 Peter 3:15? Please write it from memory.请默写彼得前书 3： 15

Lesson 12 Obedience 顺服

Memorize 1 John 2:3-4...背诵经文：约翰一书 2 章 3—4 节

“And hereby we do know that we know Him, if we keep His commandments. He that saith, ‘I know Him,’ and keepeth not His commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.”

我们若遵守祂的戒命，就晓得是认识祂。人若说我认识祂，却不遵守祂的戒命，便是说谎话的，真理也不在祂心里了。

Obedience is more than following a set of rules. It is the expected response of a Christian to his Lord. In this lesson, we will study what it means to be obedient, areas of obedience, and some results of obedience.

顺服不仅仅是遵守一系列的条规。顺服是一个基督徒对他的主理所当然的回应。在这一课里，我们一同来学习顺服的意义，范畴和顺服的果效。

I. The Call to Obedience 蒙召顺服

“As obedient children...as He which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation [behavior].” – 1 Peter 1:14-15

你们既作顺命的儿女…那召你们的既是圣洁，你们在一切所行的事上也要圣洁。彼得前书 1: 14-15

A.The Call to Obey God’s Commands 蒙召遵守神的戒命

1. According to John 14:15, What did Jesus say you will do “if you love Me?”

根据约翰福音 14: 15，门徒若爱耶稣，就必怎样行？

2. What is expected of those who hear God’s Word (James 1:22)?

根据雅各书 1: 22，听了神的道的人该做什么？

B.The Call to Follow Christ 蒙召跟随基督

3. What three things are required of a person who follows Jesus (Luke 9:23)?

在路加福音 9: 23 中，耶稣告诉门徒要跟随祂必须做哪三件事？

How did Jesus set the example for us when suffering for His obedience to God (1 Peter 2:20-23)?

耶稣顺服神，为我们受苦。根据彼得前书 2: 20-23，祂给我们留下怎样的榜样？

Obedience is not merely following a list of “do’s and don’ts.” It involves following Jesus

Christ and seeking after the things above (note: Colossians 2:20-3:2).

顺服不单是遵守表面的戒命，而是要跟随耶稣基督，求天上的事。（参见歌罗西 2：20-3：2）

C.The Call to Submission 蒙召顺从

“Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?” – Romans 6:16

岂不晓得你们献上自己作奴仆，顺从谁，就作谁的奴仆吗？或作罪的奴仆，以至于死；或作顺命的奴仆，以至成义。罗马书 6：16

How should we present ourselves to God (Romans 12:1)?

根据罗马书 12 章 1 节，我们当怎样将自己献给神？

II. Obedience Marks a True Believer 顺服是真信徒的标志

6. Look at 1 John 2:3-4 (memory verse).

查考约翰一书 2：3—4，回答下列问题：

a. What does obeying the Word of God demonstrate?

顺服神的话说明了什么？

b. What does continuous disobedience to the Word of God indicate?

持续地对神的话不顺服，说明了什么？

7. What characterizes the true believer as one who will enter the kingdom of heaven (Matthew 7:21)?

根据马太福音 7 章 21 节，能进天国的真正信徒有什么特点？

“But whoso keepeth His Word, in him verily is the love of God perfected: hereby know we that we are in Him.” – 1 John 2:5

凡遵守主道的，爱神的心在祂里面实在是完全的。从此我们知道我们是在主里面。约翰一书 2：5

III. Examples of Disobedience 不顺服的例子

8. Read 1 Samuel 15:16-23. Instead of complete obedience to God’s command, King Saul substituted his own way of worship and excused his disobedience.

读撒母耳记上 15：16—23。扫罗王不顺服神的戒命，而以自己的方式敬拜神，又为自己的不顺服找借口。请回答下列问题：

a. What was Samuel’s reply? How did he compare obedience and sacrifice (verse 22)?

对此撒母耳是如何回答的？他如何比较顺服与献祭？（22 节）

b. To what are stubbornness and rebellion compared (verse 23)?

悖逆顽梗等同于什么？

c. What did Saul's disobedience cost him (verse 23)?

扫罗为自己的不顺服付出了什么代价？

9. Consider Zechariah 7:8-14.

思考撒迦利亚 7 章 8-14 节，回答下列问题：

a. How did the people react to God's instruction (verses 11-12)?

以色列民怎样对待神的话？（11，12 节）

b. How did it affect their prayers (verse 13)?

这种态度怎样影响了他们的祷告？（13 节）

c. What was the result (verse 14)? 最终导致什么后果？（14 节）

IV. Examples of Obedience 顺服的榜样

The Old Testament contains numerous examples of obedience. Notice the Old Testament heroes of faith and obedience listed in Hebrews 11.

圣经旧约中有无数顺服的榜样。留意希伯来书 11 章中所列的旧约中信心和顺服的楷模。

A. Abraham's Obedience 亚伯拉罕的顺服

10. What were two of Abraham's great acts of obedience?

亚伯拉罕行了哪两件最了不起的顺服之事？

a. Genesis 12:1-4 (Hebrews 11:8) 创世记 12: 1-4 (希伯来 11: 8)

b. Genesis 22:1-12 创世记 22: 1-12

11. Because Abraham obeyed God, what three things did God promise to Abraham's son (Genesis 26:2-5)?

因为亚伯拉罕的顺服，神应许他的儿子哪三件事？（创世记 26: 2-5）

B. Christ's Example of Obedience 基督顺服的榜样

12. What was Christ's primary concern on earth (John 4:34)?

在约翰福音 4 章 34 节中，耶稣告诉门徒祂在世上最注重的是什么？

13. Even when facing the cross, what was Christ's attitude (Luke 22:42)?

在路加福音 22: 42 中，将要被出卖，钉十字架的基督是怎样面对这一切的？

14. To what extent was Jesus willing to be obedient (Philippians 2:8)?

根据腓立比 2: 8，基督存心顺服到了什么程度？

V. The Promises and Blessings of Obedience 顺服所得的应许和祝福

15. List some blessings that are promised to us if we obey God's commandments.

如果我们顺服神的戒命，神给我们各样的应许：

- a. John 15:10 约翰福音 15: 10
- b. John 15:14 约翰福音 15: 14
- c. 1 John 3:22 约翰一书 3: 22

16. To what does Jesus compare the life of a person who hears and obeys His Word (Matthew 7:24-27)?

在马太福音 7: 24—27 中，耶稣用什么比喻那些听祂的话又去行的人？

VI. Areas of Obedience 顺服的范畴

17. What are all Christians to be taught concerning Christ's commands (Matthew 28:20)?

根据马太福音 28: 20，所有的基督徒都当受教训遵守什么？

Write on your answer sheet for each of the following verses:

请回答下列问题：

who is to be obedient, *to whom*, and *why*.

Who is to be obedient? To whom? Why?

谁当顺服？顺服谁？为什么？

- a. Colossians 3:20 歌罗西 3: 20

Ephesians 5:22-24 以弗所 5: 22-24 (参见 5: 25-32) (Note: Ephesians 5:25-32)

- c. Ephesians 6:5-8 以弗所 6: 5-8
- d. Hebrews 13:17 希伯来 13-17
- e. Romans 13:1 罗马书 13: 1

19. What should a wife do if her husband is an unbeliever (1 Peter 3:1)?

根据彼得前书 3: 1，丈夫尚未信主的姊妹当如何行？

What if a servant (or employee) has an "impossible" employer—what should he or she do (1 Peter 2:18-19)?

根据彼得前书 2: 18-19，如果某人有一个无法相处的老板，他/她当如何行？

VII. Our Attitude toward Obedience 我们对顺服的态度

We must remember that all our good works apart from faith are like filthy rags (Isaiah 64:6). Obedience without genuine faith avails nothing. But our obedience must grow out of a heart of

sincere faith toward God.

我们要谨记：自己的好行为若不与信心相联，就像是“污秽的衣服”（以赛亚 64：6）不是出于信心的顺服毫无用处。我们的顺服必须出自内心中对神的诚信。

21. What was the basis of all Abraham's obedience (Hebrews 11:8)?

希伯来书 11：8 告诉我们，亚伯拉罕顺服的根基是什么？

22. Read the “parable of the two sons” (Matthew 21:28-32). Which son had the better attitude? Why?

读马太福音 21：28-32 中关于两兄弟的寓言。哪一个儿子的态度较好？为什么？

23. Using Peter as our example, what should be our response when God's Word seems contrary to our own judgment (Luke 5:1-7)?

以彼得为例，当神的话似乎与我们的判断相反的时候，我们当如何回应？（路加 5：1-7）

24. Read Ephesians 6:6. 读以弗所 6:6，回答下列问题：

a. How should we view ourselves in relation to Christ?

我们跟基督应是什么关系？

b. What should be our attitude in doing all the will of God?

我们当怎样遵行神的旨意？

“So likewise ye, when ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do.” – Luke 17:10

“这样，你们作完了一切所吩咐的，只当说：‘我们是无用的仆人，所作的本是我们应分作的。’” 路加福音 17：10

VIII. Personal Application 个人操练

25. What does it mean to “present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God” (Romans 12:1)?

罗马书 12 章 1 节中所说的“将身体献上，当作活祭，是圣洁的，是神所喜悦的”，是什么意思？

26. What have you learned in this lesson about the consequences of disobedience?

从这一课中，你对于不顺服的后果有何认识？

27. In what areas of your life does God want greater obedience?

在你的生命中，有哪些地方神会要求你更顺服？

Remember: a true Christian does not lose his salvation when he sins. Instead, he comes under Holy Spirit conviction to confess his sin to God, repent of it (turn from it), and return to God's ways.

If he does not repent, the true believer will be chastised by God until he does so.

记住：一个真正的基督徒不会因为犯罪而失去救恩。当基督徒犯罪时，必通过圣灵认罪，悔罪（弃罪），回到神的正道。如果一个真正的信徒不悔改，神就会管教，直到他悔改为止。

28. Have you memorized 1 John 2:3-4? Please write it from memory. 请默写约翰一书 2：3—4。

Lesson 13 God's Will and Guidance 神的旨意和带领

Memorize Ephesians 5:17... 背诵经文：以弗所书 5 章 17 节

"Wherefore be ye not unwise, but understanding what the will of the Lord is."
不要作糊涂人，要明白主的旨意如何。

God is sovereign and has a purpose for all of His creation. He has a plan or "will" for each of us and we often make His will more difficult to respond to than it really is. In this lesson we will explore God's will and how we are guided into His will. 神有主权，祂对所有被造之物都有旨意。对于我们每一个人，神都有祂的计划或旨意。但是我们常常把神的旨意不必要地复杂化，以至不知如何去回应。在这一课，我们一起来认识神的旨意，认识我们当怎样按祂的旨意行。

I. God's Will 神的旨意

The Bible portrays two aspects of God's will: *sovereign* will and *commanded* will. In God's sovereignty, He has a plan that covers all aspects of creation and time. He also has a commanded will that He legislates to His people. 圣经中描述了神旨意的两个方面：祂主权的旨意，和祂戒命的旨意。神主权的旨意，就是神对整个被造的世界和过去现在未来都有计划。此外，神对祂的子民又有通过戒命传达的旨意。

A. The Meaning of God's Will 什么是神的旨意

God's Sovereign Will 神主权的旨意

God's sovereign will involves His ultimate, complete control over everything. Nothing happens that was not in God's plan. History is really the unfolding of God's purposes, which happen exactly as He planned. While He is not the author of sin, all the circumstances of our lives are specifically allowed by God according to His sovereign will. 神主权的旨意包含了祂对宇宙万物的完全终极的掌控。没有任何事情是在神的计划之外发生的。历史不过是在实现神的计划，是完全按神的计划展开的。我们生命中的方方面面，大小事件都是神主权的旨意所允许发生的。但是，神不是罪的作者。

1. Look up the following verses and write out the key thought about God's sovereign will: 查考以下经文，归纳出关于神主权的旨意的关键。
 - a. Isaiah 14:24 以赛亚 14: 24
 - b. Ephesians 1:11b 以弗所 1: 11

"I am God, and there is none else; I am God, and there is none like Me... My counsel shall stand, and I will do all My pleasure." – Isaiah 46:9-10 “我是神，并无别神；我是神，再没有能比我的。我的筹算必立定，凡我所喜悦的，我必成就。” 以赛亚 46: 9-10

God's Commanded Will 神戒命的旨意

God's commanded will is revealed throughout the Bible as laws or principles. It is that aspect of His will to which men are held accountable. 神戒命的旨意是通过圣经中的律法和原则彰显。人必须遵守对神戒命的旨意，且要为之向神交帐。

2. According to the Great Commission (Matthew 28:20), what are new believers to be taught?根据马太福音 28: 20 中的大使命，新信徒应受什么教训？

3. God gave two great commandments. Please write them out.神给了我们两个最大的戒命。请写出来：

a. Matthew 22:37 马太福音 22: 37

b. Matthew 22:39 马太福音 22: 39

B. The Nature of God's Will 神旨意的特点

God's sovereign will and commanded will are better understood in light of their respective characteristics.认识神主权的旨意和祂戒命的旨意各自的特点，有助于我们更好地理解神的旨意：

Sovereign Will 主权的旨意	Commanded Will 戒命的旨意
1. Secret; known only to God except as revealed through history or revelation. 隐秘的；除了神通过历史或启示向人展现的之外，只有神知道。	1. Revealed in the Bible. 在圣经中启示
2. Cannot be resisted or thwarted. 定不能被破坏或抵挡。	2. Can be resisted or disobeyed. 可以被抵挡，违背。
3. Encompasses both good and evil (sin). 无论善恶（罪）都在神主权的允许范围	3. Involves only that which is good; holy. 神的戒命全是美善，圣洁的。
4. Comprehensive; controls all aspects of life, time, and history. 全面的，掌控着生命，时间，和历史的每一个方面。	4. Specific; provides principles for living.具体的；提供生活的原则。
5. The believer is not commanded to know or discover what God has not revealed. 神不要求基督徒去知道或发现祂没有启示的事。	6. Believers are exhorted to know, understand, and obey all that God had revealed. 神要求信徒去认识，了解，并且顺服神在圣经中启示的所有的戒命。

4. Study the preceding chart. Test your understanding of God's *sovereign will* and His *commanded will*. For each verse, write out the part that conveys God's will. Then indicate which it refers to by writing either "sovereign will" or commanded will"

[Note: do not be discouraged if you are not sure of your answers; the purpose of this part of the study is only to get you started thinking about these things.]学习以上表中内容，检查你对神主权的旨意和戒命的旨意是否理解。根据以下经文写出其中神的旨意，并标明是哪一种旨意：（注意：如果你对自己的答案没有把握，不要气馁；这个练习的目的只是为了帮助你开始去思考这些事。）

- a. Philippians 2:13 腓立比 2: 13
- b. 1 Thessalonians 4:3 帖撒罗尼迦前书 4: 3
- c. 2 Corinthians 6:14 哥林多后书 6: 14
- d. Matthew 7:21 马太福音 7: 21
- e. Philippians 1:6 腓立比 1: 6
- f. Jeremiah 29:11 耶利米书 29: 11

C. Response to God's Will 回应神的旨意

- 5. How should we respond to God's sovereign will? 我们对神主权的旨意当如何回应?
 - a. Proverbs 3:5-6 箴言 3: 5-6
 - b. 1 Peter 4:19 彼得前书 4: 19
 - c. James 4:13-15 雅各书 4: 13-15
- 6. How should we respond to God's commanded will? 我们对神戒命的旨意当如何回应?
 - a. Ephesians 5:17 以弗所 5: 17
 - b. Deuteronomy 29:29 申命记 29: 29
 - c. Deuteronomy 11:1 申命记 11: 1

God instructs; we obey: 神教导，我们顺服。

“Good and upright is the LORD: therefore will He teach sinners in the way. The meek will He guide in judgment: and the meek will he teach His way. All the paths of the LORD are mercy and truth unto such as keep His covenant and His testimonies.” – Psalm 25:8-10 耶和华是良善正直的，所以祂必指示罪人走正路。祂必按公平引领谦卑人，将祂的道教训他们。凡遵守祂的约和祂的法度的人，耶和华都以慈爱诚实待他。诗篇 25: 8-10

II. Guidance 神的带领

Because of His great love, God has predestined, called, justified, and will glorify all believers. He also guides us. 因为神的大爱，祂已经预定，呼召，使所有的信徒称义，并要荣耀我们。神还带领我们走天路。

A. Meaning of Guidance 带领的含义

Guidance is God's active role in our lives, accomplishing His purposes.

Note the following words used in the Bible to describe guidance. Write down how the verse conveys the meaning of each word. 神的带领是祂在信徒生活中的积极参与，为的是实现祂的旨意。请留意下列圣经中用来描述神的带领的词。根据经文写出这些词各自的意思。

- 7. **Lead** (to shepherd, to bear or carry) 领，引 (牧养，背负)
 - a. Psalm 78:52 诗篇 78: 52
 - b. Psalm 139:24 诗篇 139: 24
- 8. **Guide** (to show, to help understand) 引导 (指示，帮助理解)
 - a. Psalm 23:3 诗篇 23: 3
 - b. Psalm 73:24 诗篇 73: 24

9. **Direct** (to establish or prepare, to make straight)指引（造就，预备，使正直）
- Proverbs 16:9 箴言 16: 9
 - 2 Thessalonians 3:5 帖撒罗尼迦后书 3: 5

B. The Nature of Guidance 神如何带领

The following chart outlines ways in which God guides people directly or indirectly: 下表中列出了神直接或间接带领人们的方式：

Direct Guidance 直接的带领	Indirect Guidance 间接的带领
1. Spoken revelation from God 神直接通过言语启示	1. God's Word 神的话—圣经
2. Visions 异象	2. Conscience or conviction 良心、圣灵的感动
3. Dreams 梦	3. Providence (i.e., circumstances controlled by God) 神的预备（即神所控制的环境因素）
4. Prophet/Apostle speaking for God 先知或使徒代表神说话	4. Wisdom, and counsel from others 其他信徒的智慧和辅导

Direct guidance was experienced during the Old Testament and early New Testament time periods. Today, we see God guiding indirectly. The Holy Spirit is active in all areas of indirect guidance as part of His ministry in the believer. 神的子民在旧约时代和新约时代的早期经历过神的直接带领。今天，我们看到神的带领是间接的。圣灵的工作之一就是在信徒生命中不断地通过各种方式间接地带领他们。

Guidance through God's Word 通过神的话带领

10. How does the psalmist describe God's Word (Psalm 119:105)? 在诗篇 119: 105 中，作者怎样形容神的话？

Guidance through conviction 通过圣灵感动带领

11. How was Paul stimulated to action in Athens (Acts 17:16)? 在使徒行传 17: 16 中，圣灵怎样感动保罗在雅典开始向人传福音？

Guidance through God's providence 通过神的预备带领

12. What can the believer be confident about regardless of the circumstances (Romans 8:28)? 根据罗马书 8: 28，不管环境如何，信徒可以确信什么？

Guidance through God-given wisdom 通过神给的智慧带领

13. Read Proverbs 2:1-11. What four things will wisdom allow you to discern (verse 9)? 读箴言 2: 1-11。智慧能让你明白哪四样东西？（第九节）

14. What is the result of seeking counsel (Proverbs 13:10)?根据箴言 13: 10, 听劝言的人能得着什么?

III. Personal Application 个人操练

15. a. List one area in which you are wrestling with a decision:写出你正犹豫不决的一件事。

b. Which aspect of God's will does this issue involve (write down the choice that best applies)?这件事跟神的什么旨意有关? (请选择最相关的选项)

God's sovereign will 神主权的旨意

God's commanded will 神戒命的旨意

I don't know which one 我不知道

16. What should your response be if it involves:你当如何回应:

a. God's sovereign will 若涉及神主权的旨意 Proverbs 3:5-6 箴言 3: 5-6

b. God's commanded will 若涉及神戒命的旨意 John 15:10 约翰福音 15: 10

c. You are unsure 若你不确定 James 1:5 雅各书 1: 5

17. What action are you going to take?你打算怎么做?

18. Have you memorized Ephesians 5:17? Please write it from memory.请默写以弗所 5: 17

19. Take some time to review all the lessons of this *Fundamentals of the Faith* study. 花一些时间复习《信仰基要》的课程, 思考下列问题:

a. How has this course helped you?这个教程对你有何帮助?

b. What new understanding have you gained about the most Holy God, His Word, and changes in your own heart and practice through the work of the Holy Spirit?你对于至圣洁的神, 神的话, 你自己生命的改变, 以及如何依靠圣灵过基督徒的生活有什么新的认识?