

Lesson 9 The Church: Fellowship and Worship

教会：团契与敬拜

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

1. Download message #9, “The Body of Christ,” from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息九：《基督的身体》
2. Use your notebook to take notes on the message. 听信息时，做笔记。
3. Work through the questions and tasks on the following pages. 完成以下几页的作业。

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

“And let us consider how to stimulate one another to love and good deeds, not forsaking our own assembling together, as is the habit of some, but encouraging one another; and all the more as you see the day drawing near..”又要彼此相顾，激发爱心，勉励行善。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 Universal Church 普世教会

“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 MacArthur

教会不是有形的教堂，而是信徒组成的群体；教会不是宗派或社团，而是属灵的身体；教会不是组织，而是全体信徒的相交和团契。^{§§}

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

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

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

b. How is the church described? 这两节经文是如何描述教会的？

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？

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3. How does a person become a member of the body of Christ?

人怎样才能成为基督身体的一部分？

a. Colossians 3:15. We are _____ into the body.

歌罗西书 3:15: (我们) _____ 归为一体。

b. 1 Corinthians 12:13. We are _____ into the body.

哥林多前书 12:13: (我们都) _____ 成了一个身体。

II. The Local Church 地方教会

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、一同祷告并传福音。

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

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 地方教会的构成

Gifted Men 有恩赐的信徒

7. According to Ephesians 4:11-12, God gave four types of gifted men to the church. List them:

以弗所书 4:11-12 告诉我们, 神把四种有恩赐的信徒赐给教会。请将其列出:

God gave these gifted men to the church to equip the saints for what purposes (verse 12)?

根据第 12 节, 神给教会这些有恩赐的信徒来装备圣徒, 其目的是什么?

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(1 Peter 5:1-2) ?

根据彼得前书 5:1-2, 长老有哪两个主要责任?

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?

Why?为什么? _____

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”在希腊原文中的意思是“仆人”。执事的责任是在会长老的指导下照顾群羊的需要。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? (Select the correct answer).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)

- We should encourage others to come and hear them.我们当鼓励别人也来听讲道。
- 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。
- 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?

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 加拉太书 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团契和相交的希腊文是 *koinonia*，意思是：为了同一目标彼此搭配。拉丁文中的同义词是 *communion*，指信徒与神以及信徒彼此之间的相交。

A. Unity within the church 教会内的合一

14. What is God’s desire for every local church (1 Corinthians 1:10)?

根据哥林多前书 1:10，神对所有地方教会的心意是什么？

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

a. What will promote unity (verse 2)? 根据第 2 节，怎样行事为人才能促进合一？

b. What is our responsibility (verse 3)? 根据第 3 节，信徒在合一方面的责任是什么？

16. Read Philippians 2:1-4. What is the key to maintaining unity within the body (verse 3)?

根据腓立比书 2:1-4，维持主内合一的关键是什么（第 3 节）？

B. Fellowship with God and with other believers 与神及其他信徒的相交

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）：

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. God the Father 与父神相交 | 1 John 1:3 约翰一书 1:3 |
| 2. God the Son 与神子耶稣基督相交 | 1 John 1:3 约翰一书 1:3 |
| 3. Holy Spirit 与圣灵相交 | 2 Corinthians 13:14 哥林多后书 13:14 |
| 4. 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，信徒不可与怎样的人相交？

C. Fellowship involves ministering to other believers. 相交意味着服侍其他信徒

18. Fellowship within the body of Christ involves sharing in each other’s lives. According to each verse below, how should Christians minister to one another?

主内肢体相交意味着信徒彼此间生命的交融。根据以下经文，信徒应在哪些方面彼此服侍？

a. Romans 14:19 罗马书 14:19

b. Galatians 5:13 加拉太书 5:13

c. Galatians 6:2 加拉太书 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, 神已将什么赐给每一个基督徒, 使他们在教会内彼此服侍?

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. 英文 worship (“敬拜”) 的原本拼法为 worthship (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他, 就是敬拜神。敬拜神也就是承认神是神, 承认他的属性、本质和作为。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 (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他。

B. We worship God because only He is worthy of our highest devotion.

我们敬拜神, 因他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 告诉我们, 当如何敬拜神?

D. Worshipping God Involves Reverence. 敬拜神必须存敬畏的心

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 _____

“O come, let us sing for joy to the Lord, let us shout joyfully to the rock of our salvation. Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving, let us shout joyfully to Him with psalms. For the Lord is a great God and a great King above all gods, in whose hand are the depths of the earth, the peaks of the mountains are His also. The sea is His, for it was He who made it, and His hands formed the dry land. Come, let us worship and bow down, let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.”

—Psalm95:1-6

来啊，我们要向耶和华歌唱，向拯救我们的磐石欢呼。我们要来感谢他，用诗歌向他欢呼。因耶和华为大神，为大王，超乎万神之上。地的深处在他手中，山的高峰也属他。海洋属他，是他造的；旱地也是他手造成的。来啊，我们要屈身敬拜，在造我们的耶和华面前跪下。

——诗篇 95:1-6

V. Ordinances of the Church 教会的仪式

The Ordinance of Baptism 洗礼

Baptism was instituted by our Lord and practiced by early believers. As explained in the Scriptures, baptism was a declaration of the believer's identification with Jesus Christ in His death, burial, and resurrection. Clearly, baptism was practiced by the early church, and therefore, we believe this ordinance should be practiced by the church today.

洗礼是我们主设立的，由早期信徒实行。就像圣经所阐明的那样，洗礼是信徒对自己身份的宣告，认同耶稣基督的受死、埋葬和复活。显然，早期教会实行洗礼。因此，我们认为这个仪式在当今教会也当实行。

Why Baptize? 为何要受洗?

We baptize because:我们受洗是因为:

Baptism was commanded by our Lord—Matthew 28:19 洗礼是我们主所命令的——马太福音 28:19

Baptism was practiced by the early church—Acts 2:41,8:26-39,10:44-48,16:31-33,18:8

早期教会实行洗礼——使徒行传 2:41, 8:26-39, 10:44-48, 16:31-33, 18:8

Who should be baptized? 谁应该受洗?

In the Scriptures we find examples of disciples(or followers) of Christ, believers, and those who had received the Holy Spirit being baptized:

我们在圣经中看到，基督的使徒（或跟随者）、信徒和那些受圣灵的人都受了洗:

Disciples(or followers of Christ)—Matthew 28:19 使徒（或基督的跟随者）——马太福音 28:19

Believers—Acts2:41, 8:30-38, 16:33-34 信徒——使徒行传 2:41, 8:30-38, 16:33-34

Those who have received the Holy Spirit—Acts10:44-48 那些受圣灵的人——使徒行传 10:44-48

What does baptism mean? 洗礼意味着什么?

Baptism is a declaration of the believer's identification with Christ:

洗礼是信徒对自己身份的宣告，表明他们与基督认同:

Identification with Christ in His death—Romans 6:3 认同基督的受死——罗马书 6:3

Identification with Christ in His burial—Romans 6:4a 认同基督的埋葬——罗马书 6:4 上

Identification with Christ in His resurrection—Romans 6:4b 认同基督的复活——罗马书 6:4 下

Baptism is an acknowledgement “that our old self was crucified with Him” (Romans6:6) and a profession that henceforth we “might walk in newness of life”(Romans 6:4b)

洗礼是承认“我们的旧人和他同钉十字架”（罗马书 6:6），并宣告从此以后我们“一举一动有新生的样式”（罗马书 6:4 下）。

How should we baptize? 我们应该如何受洗?

We believe that a person should be baptized by being fully immersed in water:

我们认为，受洗的信徒应该全身浸入水里：

The word *baptism* was transliterated from the word *baptizo* meaning to “make fully whelmed; to dip or to sink”.

“洗礼”（*baptism*）是从希腊文 *baptizo* 一词直译过来的，意思是“完全地淹没、浸入或下沉”。

Baptism took place where there was *much water*—John 3:23

洗礼要在有**很多水**的地方举行——约翰福音 3:23

When they baptized they went *down into the water*(Acts 8:38) and *came up from the water*(Matthew 3:16).

受洗时，信徒要**下到水里**（使徒行传 8:38），然后**从水里上来**（马太福音 3:16）。

Also, when baptizing by immersion, the picture of going down into the water and coming up out of the water symbolizes the believer’s identification with Christ’s death, burial, and resurrection.

另外，当施行浸洗礼时，下到水里和从水里上来的画面象征着信徒认同基督的受死、埋葬和复活。

Have you confessed Jesus Chrstit as Lord and Savior? _____

你已经认耶稣基督为主和救主了吗? _____

Have you been baptized as a believer? _____

你已经受洗归入基督了吗? _____

The Ordinance of Communion 圣餐礼

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.

圣餐或擘饼，是耶稣基督嘱咐教会遵守的两个仪式之一（另一个是洗礼）。圣餐的意义在于纪念耶稣的死。

Read 1 Corinthians 11:23-26 and fill in the blanks below. 读哥林多前书 11:23-26，回答下列问题：

1. The bread is in remembrance of 圣餐中的饼是为了纪念_____
2. The cup is in remembrance of 圣餐中的杯是为了纪念_____
3. 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？

VI. Personal Application 个人操练

27. Are you a member of the body of Christ? 你属于基督的身体吗？

28. Are you a member of a local assembly of Christians? 你是某地方教会的会众吗？

29. What have you learned from this lesson to improve your worship of God?

你在这一课学到的哪些内容有助于你更好地敬拜神？
