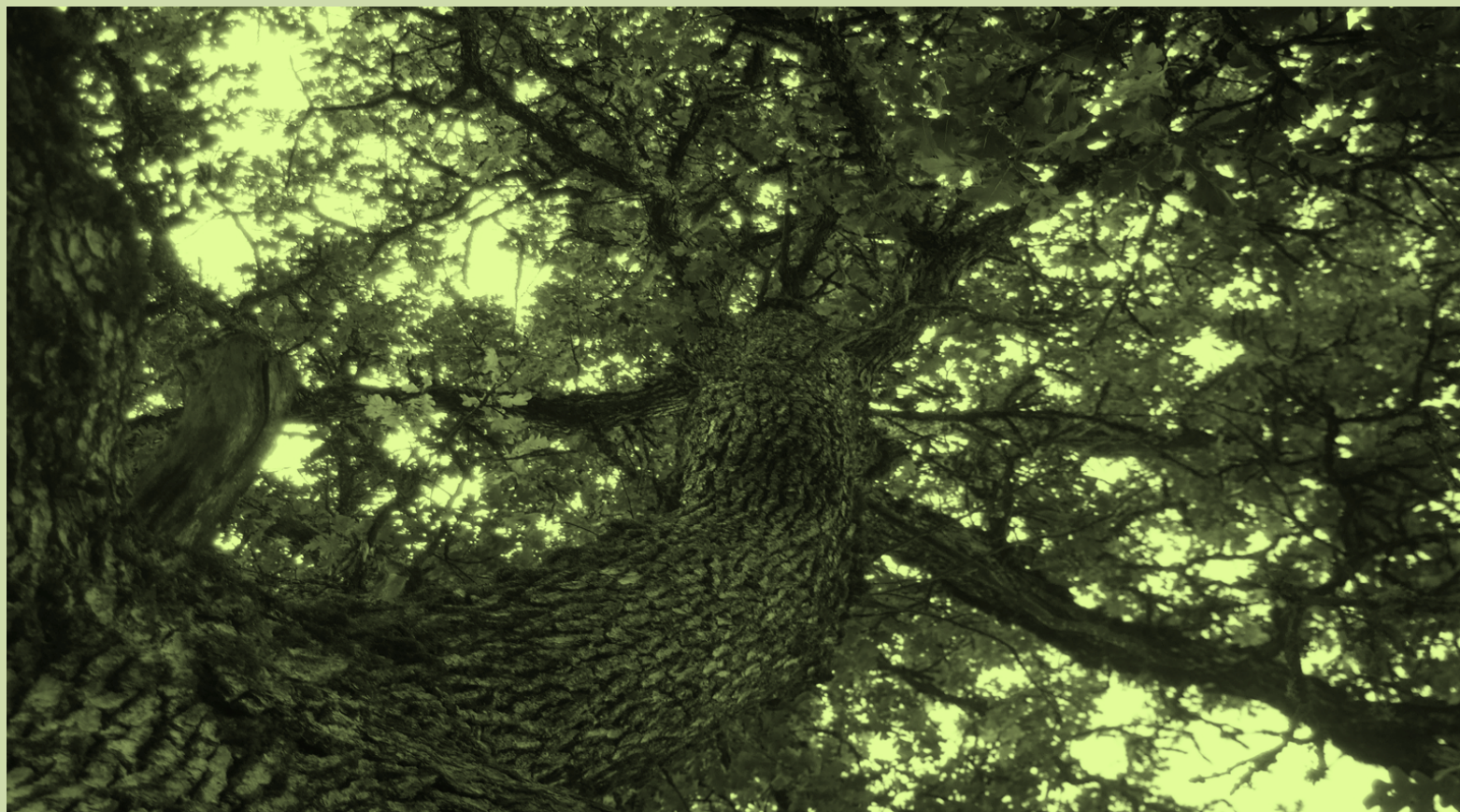


信仰基要

Fundamentals of the FAITH

恩典教会 美国 加州 —— 双语版本



信仰基要

修订版*

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Fundamentals of the F A I T H 信仰基要

Lesson 1 Introduction to the Bible 第一课 圣经介绍

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

1. Along with this workbook, you will need a Bible and a journal or notebook for personal notes from the message you will hear. 除了这本练习册以外，你还需要带上一本圣经和一个记事本或笔记本，以便记录所听到的信息。
2. Download message #1, “Our God-Breathed Bible,” from www.gty.org/fof. 从网站 www.gty.org/fof 下载信息一：《神所默示的圣经》
3. Using your Bible, fill in the answers on the following pages. 查考圣经，回答以下几页中的问题。

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

“All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training 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。

■ I hope you have an appreciation for the Scripture. I hope you have an appreciation for it not as a fetish but because it is the greatest treasure, apart from God Himself, that we have. It is His very word, His very self-revelation. When people ask me why it is that I systematically teach through book after book, why it is that I pay so much attention to detail and to every verse and every phrase and touch all the words, I tell them it's because I understand them to be the words of God revealed to us from Him. And I would not second-guess the necessity of those words being then presented, taught and understood by all of us.

——John MacArthur

我希望你们都珍爱圣经。我希望你们珍爱它，不是出于把它当作有魔力的护身符，而是因为切实地知道，除神自己以外，它是我们所拥有的最大财富。圣经是神的话语，是神的自我启示。人们问我为何要一卷一卷、如此系统地教导圣经，为何要如此细致入微地关注圣经的每节经文、每个短语，甚至斟酌每个字词。我告诉他们，这是因为我认识到，圣经是神亲自向我们启示的话语。既然这些话语已经发出、已然教导给我们，并为我们所了解，那么我就不会再去质疑它们的必要性。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

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 moved by the Holy Spirit spoke from God.”

圣经是神的话，是真理，是神给人的信息。彼得后书 1:21 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 men. 圣经由大约 40 位不同的作者写成。

These men lived in several different countries and cultures. 这些人生活在不同的国家，所处的文化也不同。

They lived at different eras (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 these differences, God moved the writers to focus on His glory in man's redemption through one central figure—Jesus Christ, the *Son of God*.

尽管有如此巨大的差异，神还是感动圣经作者们围绕一个主题写下圣言；这个主题就是神的荣耀在人的救赎上得以彰显，其核心人物就是神子——耶稣基督。

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

A. The Pentateuch (5 books) 摩西五经(5 卷)

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卷书写于大约公元前 1400 年，作者是摩西，所以常被称为“摩西五经”。

List the books of the Pentateuch in the order you find them in your Bible: 按照圣经中的顺序，列出这五卷书：

1. _____ *The book of beginnings: creation, man, sin, redemption, God's nation.* 开端之书；涉及创造、人、罪、救赎及神拣选的民族。
2. _____ *God delivers His people from Egypt.* 神将他的子民从埃及拯救出来。
3. _____ *Atonement, holiness, and worship through sacrifice and purification.* 借着献祭与洁净礼赎罪、分别为圣、敬拜神。
4. _____ *God's people continually disobey and wander in the wilderness for 40 years.* 神的子民因不断悖逆神而在旷野飘流 40 年。
5. _____ *Moses' great discourses to prepare Israel to enter the Promised Land.* 摩西郑重训诲以色列民，预备他们进入应许之地。

B. History (12 books) 历史书 (12 卷)

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

在摩西五经之后的 12 卷书是历史书。这些书卷写于公元前 1400 年到公元前 450 年之间。书中记载了神在他所拣选的以色列民——希伯来民族中的作为。

List these books in the order.按顺序列出这 12 卷书。

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

C. Poetry (5 books) 诗歌书 (5 卷)

The next five books are poetic, describing in poetry and song God's greatness and His dealings with men. 接下来的五卷书采用诗歌的形式描述神的伟大和他在人身上的工作。

List the five poetic books in order. 按顺序列出这五卷诗歌书。

1. _____ *The suffering and loyal trust of a man who loved God* 一个爱神之人所经历的患难和他在患难中对神的忠心信靠。
2. _____ *Songs of praise and instruction* 赞美与训诲的诗歌。
3. _____ *God's practical wisdom for daily life* 神指导人日常生活的实用智慧。
4. _____ *The emptiness of an earthly life without God* 没有神的世间生活是虚空的。
5. _____ *A celebration of marital joy* 歌颂婚姻的愉悦。

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

A prophet was a person 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. The "Major Prophets" were written from approximately 750 to 550 BC.

先知是由神差派向人传圣言的使者。诗歌书之后的五卷书之所以被称作“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。这五卷书写于大约公元前 750 到 550 年之间。

List these five books in order. 按顺序列出这五卷书。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

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

The last 12 books of the Old Testament were written approximately between 840 and 400 B.C. They are called "minor" because they are shorter and each deal with only one theme.

旧约圣经最后 12 卷书大约写于公元前 840 到 400 年之间。因为篇幅较短，且每卷书只有一个主题，所以称为“小先知书”。

List these twelve books in order. 按顺序列出这 12 卷书。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

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

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——人类的救贖者。内容包括：

- The life of Christ 基督生平
- The way of salvation 救恩之路

- The beginning of Christianity 基督教的兴起
- Instruction for Christian living 有关基督徒生活的教导
- God's plan for the future 神对未来的计划

A. History (5 books) 历史书 (5 卷)

1) The Gospels(first 4 books) 福音书 (头 4 卷书)

1. _____ *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）。
2. _____ *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。
3. _____ *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。
4. _____ *The life of Christ, revealing Jesus as the Son of God, stressing His deity ; very evangelistic* 基督生平——极具福音性，揭示耶稣为神子，强调耶稣的神性。

What two reasons are given for the writing of John's Gospel (John20:31)? 读约翰福音 20:31。这段经文告诉我们，约翰福音有哪两个写作目的？

1. _____
2. _____

2) History of the Early Church (1 book) 早期教会历史 (1 卷)

_____ *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.* 记载基督教会的兴起和发展，可谓“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 卷)

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 卷书是写给个人、教会或一般信徒的书信。信中涉及基督教信仰及基督徒责任的各个方面。

List these next 21 books in order. 按顺序列出这 21 卷书。

1) Paul's Letters (13 books) 保罗书信 (13 卷书)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____
13. _____

2) General Letters (8 books) 普通书信 (8 卷书)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

C. Prophecy (1 book) 预言 (1 卷)

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

圣经新约全书的最后一卷书是关于将来必成的事，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

This book is called 这卷书的名字是_____

III. Christ in the Bible 基督与圣经

A. The Old and New Testaments should be seen together, as both portray Jesus Christ as the central figure. 我们应将圣经的旧约和新约视为一个整体，因为两者所描述的核心人物都是耶稣基督。

Read the following verses and fill in the blanks 阅读下列经文并填空：

1. Luke 24:27. Christ is seen in _____.
路加福音 24:27。圣经中哪些地方见证了基督：_____。
2. John 5:39. Jesus said the Scriptures “testify of _____.”
约翰福音 5:39。耶稣如何形容圣经与他自己的关系_____。

B. The key is Jesus. 耶稣是整本圣经的关键。

5 Law 律法书	12 5 17 History Poetry Prophecy 历史书 诗歌书 先知书	4 Gospels 福音书	1 21 History Letters 教会历史 书信	1 Prophecy 预言
<i>Promises of Christ</i> 关于基督的应许	<i>Anticipation of Christ: Types, Experiences, and Prophecies</i> 期盼基督：预表基督、经历基督、关于基督的预言	<i>Manifestation of Christ</i> 基督的彰显	<i>The Church of Christ</i> 基督的教会	<i>Coronation of Christ</i> 基督作王

IV. Why Is the Bible Important? 为什么说圣经很重要？

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) 受到撒但试探时，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）

A. What does 2 Timothy 3:16 say about the Bible? (Choose the correct answer)

提摩太后书 3:16 是怎样形容圣经的? (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。

■ The Old Testament is the revelation of God to show man what God is like, who God is, what God tolerates and does not tolerate, and how God desires holiness and punishes sin. The New Testament is God revealed by His Son in the life of His Son, in the message of His Son, in the understanding of the work of His Son, and in the culmination and the coming of His Son to establish His eternal kingdom. But in either case, Old Testament, New Testament, God spoke. And what we have is indeed the word of God. This is not the word of man.

So, men were not inspired but Scripture is. God breathed into them and they wrote it down, word by word what God breathed into them. It was more than dictation. They weren't just listening to some voice and writing mechanically every word; it was flowing through their heart and their soul and their mind and their emotions and their experiences. But it came out every word the Word of God. As God breathed into them the message and they were carried along by the Holy Spirit, they said it and some of them wrote it down. Miraculous, supernatural, inexplicable process that yields to us the Word of God.

——John MacArthur

旧约是神的启示, 向人表明神是怎样的神, 神是谁, 神喜悦什么、不喜悦什么, 神如何喜爱圣洁、惩罚罪恶。新约则是神的自我启示, 借着祂儿子在地上的生活、所传讲的信息、所做事工的意义, 以及祂最终再临、在地建立永恒国度等事将神启示出来。不论旧约还是新约, 都是神向我们说的话。我们所拥有的这本圣经诚然是神的话, 绝非人的话。

不难看出, 神所默示的对象不是人, 而是圣经本身。是神先将自己的话语呼入人心, 然后人才将其一一写下。这一过程并非简单的听写, 并不是人听到某个声音, 而后机械地将其逐句记下。确切地说, 是这些话先进入人的内心、灵魂、思想、情感和经验, 再从他们内里涌流出来, 所出之言句句都是神的话语。当神把他的信息呼入人心, 人便在圣灵的引导下说出神的话来, 有些人还把这些话语记录在册。可见, 神的话语交付我们, 实在是一个超乎自然、无以言喻、奇妙非常的过程。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

B. What do the following verses tell us about the importance of God's Word?

关于圣经的重要性, 以下经文告诉我们什么?

1. 2 Timothy 3:15 提摩太后书 3:15 _____

2. Hebrews 4:12 希伯来书 4:12 _____

C. Read Psalm 19:7-8. What four things does God's Word do? 阅读诗篇 19:7-8。神的话有哪四种功效?

1. Psalm 19:7a 诗篇 19:7 上 _____
2. Psalm 19:7b 诗篇 19:7 下 _____
3. Psalm 19:8a 诗篇 19:8 上 _____
4. Psalm 19:8b 诗篇 19:8 下 _____

V. Personal Application 个人操练

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？

■ When it comes to godly living and godly service, to growing in “the discipline and instruction of the Lord”(Eph. 6:4), God-breathed Scripture provides for us the comprehensive and complete body of divine truth necessary to live as our heavenly Father desires for us to live. The wisdom and guidance for fulfilling everything He commands us to believe, think, say and do is found in His inerrant, authoritative, comprehensive, and complete Word.

It goes without saying that it is impossible to believe, understand, and follow what you do not even know. It is completely futile, as well as foolish, to expect to live a spiritual life without knowing spiritual truth. Biblically untaught believers, especially those in biblically untaught churches, are easy prey for false teachers. They are spiritual “children, tossed here and there by waves, and carried about by every wind of doctrine, by the trickery of men, by craftiness in deceitful scheming”(Eph. 4:14). Throughout most of redemptive history, God could have said what He said in Hosea's day:” My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge”(Hos. 4:6). It is for that reason, as well as for the even greater reason of honoring the Lord, that regular, systematic, and thorough study of the doctrine in God's Word is imperative for God's people.

——John MacArthur

论到敬虔的生活和敬虔的侍奉，以及照着“主的教训和警戒”(弗 6:4) 成长等事，神所默示的圣经已为我们提供了全面、完备的属神真理，使我们可以活出合乎天父心意的生活。我们在信心、思想、言语、行为方面践行天父命令所需的一切智慧和引导，尽都蕴藏在他那准确无误、满有权柄、全面完备的圣经之中。

对于不知道的事物，人当然就无从相信，毋须说去理解和遵从。同样，不知道属灵真理，却要过属灵生活，那绝对是痴心妄想。对圣经认识贫乏的信徒，又身处对圣经认识贫乏的教会，这样的人最容易受到假师傅的迷惑。他们是属灵上的“小孩子，中了人的诡计和欺骗的法术，被一切异教之风摇动，飘来飘去，就随从各样的异端”(弗 4:14) 纵观人类救赎史，其实大部分时候神都可以像他在何西阿时代那样说：“我的民因无知识而灭亡”(何 4:6) 正是基于这一原因，乃至更重要的原因——荣耀神，我们可以说，系统而全面地定期查考神话语中的教义，对于神的子民而言，诚然是必不可少的。[†]

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

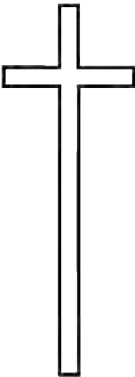
[†] The MacArthur New Testament Commentary series, 2 Timothy (Moody), © 1987 by John MacArthur. 154-155.

THE BIBLE AT A GLANCE

(66 books)

圣经一览

(共 66 卷)

OLD TESTAMENT (39 books) 旧约全书 (39 卷)				NEW TESTAMENT (27 books) 新约全书 (27 卷)		
HISTORY (17 books) 历史书 (17 卷)	POETRY (5 books) 诗歌 (5 卷)	PROPHECY (17 books) 先知书 (17 卷)		HISTORY (5 books) 历史书 (5 卷)	LETTERS (21 books) 书信 (21 卷)	PROPHECY (1 books) 预言 (1 卷)
The Law 律法书	1.Job 约伯记	Major Prophets 大先知书	About 400 years between Testaments 两约之间相隔 近 400 年	Gospels 福音书	Paul's Letters 保罗书信	Revelation 启示录
1.Genesis 创世记	2.Psalms 诗篇	1.Isaiah 以赛亚书		1.Matthew 马太福音	1.Romans 罗马书	
2.Exodus 出埃及记	3.Proverbs 箴言	2.Jeremiah 耶利米书		2.Mark 马可福音	2.1 Corinthians 哥林多前书	
3.Leviticus 利未记	4.Ecclesiastes 传道书	3.Lamentations 耶利米哀歌		3.Luke 路加福音	3.2 Corinthians 哥林多后书	
4.Numbers 民数记	5.Song of Solomon 雅歌	4.Ezekiel 以西结书		4.John 约翰福音	4.Galatians 加拉太书	
5.Deuteronomy 申命记		5.Daniel 但以理书		History of the early church 早期教会史	5.Ephesians 以弗所书	
History and Governments		Minor Prophets 小先知书		Acts 使徒行传	6.Philippians 腓立比书	
1.Joshua 约书亚记		1.Hosea 何西阿书			7.Colossians 歌罗西书	
2.Judges 士师记		2.Joel 约珥书			8.1 Thessalonians 贴撒罗尼迦前书	
3.Ruth 路得记		3.Amos 阿摩司书			9.2 Thessalonians 贴撒罗尼迦后书	
4.1 Samuel 撒母耳记上		4.Obadiah 俄巴底亚书		10.1 Timothy 提摩太前书		
		5.Jonah 约拿书		11.2 Timothy 提摩太后书		

<p>5.2 Samuel 撒母耳记下</p> <p>6.1 Kings 列王记上</p> <p>7.2 Kings 列王记下</p> <p>8.1 Chronicles 历代志上</p> <p>9.2 Chronicles 历代志下</p> <p>10.Ezra 以斯拉记</p> <p>11.Nehemiah 尼希米记</p> <p>12.Esther 以斯帖记</p>	<p>6.Micah 弥迦书</p> <p>7.Nahum 那鸿书</p> <p>8.Habakkuk 哈巴谷书</p> <p>9.Zephaniah 西番雅书</p> <p>10.Haggai 哈该书</p> <p>11.Zechariah 撒加利亚书</p> <p>12.Malachi 玛拉基书</p>		<p>12.Titus 提多书</p> <p>13.Philemon 腓利门书</p> <p>General Letters 普通书信</p> <p>1.Hebrews 希伯来书</p> <p>2.James 雅各书</p> <p>3.1 Peter 彼得前书</p> <p>4.2 Peter 彼得后书</p> <p>5.1 John 约翰一书</p> <p>6.2 John 约翰二书</p> <p>7.3 John 约翰三书</p> <p>8.Jude 犹大书</p>	
<p>God used 40 different men over a period of 1,500 years (about 1400 B.C. to A.D. 90) in writing the Bible - 2 Peter 1:20-21 神借 40 人之手，历时 1500 年（约公元前 1400 至公元 90 年）写成了圣经。——彼得后书 1:20-21</p>				

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 写于公元前 1500 年到公元 100 年间。

Sixty-six distinct works; Some writers unknown. 各有特色的 66 卷书；部分作者不祥。

Manuscripts 手抄稿

in original language

↓原文

Translations 翻译

(other languages) and Quotations

↓外文译本或引用

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

↓公元 385-404 年 哲罗姆的拉丁文译本

700-1000: Various Anglo-Saxon partial translations

↓公元 700-1000 年 各种盎格鲁-撒克逊语系节译本

1382: Complete translations by John Wycliffe and followers

↓公元 1382 年 威克利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 首次印刷丁道尔译本

Other translations: 其他译本

1535: Coverdale;1535 年科弗代尔译本 1537: Matthew;1537 马修译本 1539: Taverner and Great Bible

translation;1539 塔文纳及大圣经译本 1560: Geneva Bible;1560 日内瓦圣经

1568: Bishop;1568 主教译本 1610: Rheim's-Douai 1610 任戴译本

↓

1611: The King James Version 1611 英王钦定译本

More discoveries 更多考古发现

↓

1885: English Revised Version 1885 英文修订译本

↓

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 修订标准译本 1960: New American Standard Version;1960 新美国标准译本

1966: The Jerusalem Bible;1966 耶路撒冷圣经 1971: Living Bible (Paraphrase); 1971 今日圣经意译本

1973: New International Version; 1973 新国际译本 1979: New King James Version 1979 新英王钦定本

1995: New American Standard Update;新美国标准修订本 2001:English Standard Version 英语标准译本

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

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

- 1 ▪ Download message #2, “How to Study Scripture,” from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息二：《如何研读圣经》
- 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 2 Timothy 2:15...背诵经文：提摩太后书 2:15

“Be diligent to present yourself approved to God as a workman who does not need to be ashamed, accurately handling 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。

■ It is very obvious, I think, to every Christian, that the Bible is the revelation of God. That God has written His word for us. It is the only rule we have for life. It is the only standard we have for behavior. It is the only authority. There may be other things you learn in life that help you through life but they don't have the authority that God's Word does. When the Bible speaks, that is the voice of God. And it is authoritative and it becomes, then, for us, the standard of life.

There are some Christians who read all kinds of books rather than the Bible. And we say they study about the Bible but they don't study the Bible. The primary thing to do is to study the Word of God. Through it God speaks. Now there are other good books that other men speak through with emphasis on Scripture and application and interpretation but there is no substitute for the Bible. So in the life of every Christian there must be that daily nourishing in the Word of God. It is critical.

——John MacArthur

我认为，所有基督徒必然都相信圣经是神的启示，相信神已将他的话语为我们写下。的确如此，圣经是我们日常生活的唯一准则、行事为人的唯一标准，是唯一的权威。或许生活本身会赋予你许多经验和本领，可以帮助你走过人生之旅，但它们并不如神的话语那样满有权威。圣经一发声，那就是神在说话。可见，圣经拥有至高权威，是我们生活的标尺。

有些基督徒读书万卷，却不读经。他们这是在研究圣经的相关知识，并非研读圣经本身。实际上，研读圣经是我们生活中的头等大事，因为神向我们说话的通道正是圣经。现今市面上有许多优秀书籍，虽然它们也侧重于圣经的教导、应用与阐释，但都是人写的，绝不能取代圣经。因此，我们每位基督徒必须每天从神的话语中汲取属灵养分。这一点至关重要。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

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*. 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.

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**。我们可以将这五个方法比作五个手指。手握圣经时，只有五指同时用力，才能把握得牢靠，否则就容易脱手。

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.

同样，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，真理也会成为自己生命的一部分。而五个手指中最重要的是拇指，因为其他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. Why to Know the Bible 为何要了解圣经？

List five reasons for knowing God's Word: 我们之所以要认识神的话，是因为：

- ◆ 2 Timothy 2:15 提摩太后书 2:15 _____
- ◆ 1 Peter 2:2 彼得前书 2:2 _____
- ◆ Psalm 119:11 诗篇 119:11 _____
- ◆ Psalm 119:38 诗篇 119:38 _____
- ◆ Psalm 119:105 诗篇 119:105 _____

We study the Scripture because it is sufficient. 我们之所以学习圣经，是因为神的话是完备够用的。

“All Scripture is inspired by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for training 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 3:16

II. How to Know the Bible 如何学习圣经

A. Hear It 听道

*“So then faith comes 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 10:17

1. Whom did Jesus say would be blessed (Luke 11:28)? 路加福音 11:28 中，耶稣提到什么样的人是有福的？

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

参考尼希米记 8:7-8，牧师、圣经老师当如何宣讲神的话？

B. Read It 读经

“Blessed is he who **reads**, and those who hear the words of the prophecy, and heed the things which are written in it; for the time is near.” – 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 1:3

1. 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。

2. To what did Paul ask Timothy to give his attention (see 1 Timothy 4:13)?

在提摩太前书 4:13 中，保罗要提摩太以什么为念？

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 个星期内读完整本新约！

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-minded than those in Thessalonica, for they received the Word with great eagerness, examining the Scriptures daily to see whether these 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）

Attitude toward Bible study 查经当持的态度:

1. According to Acts 17:11, what two traits did the Bereans demonstrate as they received the Word of God?

在使徒行传 17:11 中，庇哩亚人在领受神的话时，表现出哪两个特质？

2. How should we search for wisdom or understanding (Proverbs 2:4)?

箴言 2:4 告诉我们，当如何寻求智慧，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。它包括仔细的观察，解释和应用。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应用到生活中。

D. Memorize It 背诵

“How can a young man keep his way pure? By keeping it according to Your word...Your word I have treasured in my heart, that I may not sin against You.” – Psalm 119:9,11

“少年人用什么洁净他的行为呢？是要遵行你的话……我将你的话藏在心里，免得我得罪你。”

——诗篇 119:9、11

1. How did God command Israel to remember His Word? 神命令以色列民当怎样记住他的话？

a. Deuteronomy 11:18a 申命记 11:18 上

b. Deuteronomy 11:19 申命记 11:19

2. Read Matthew 4:4,7,10. 请阅读马太福音 4:4、7、10

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

耶稣是怎样胜过撒但三次试探的？

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

耶稣的榜样给我们带来什么启示？我们该怎样将它应用到自己的生活中？

3. Write Psalm 40:8 *in your own words*. 请将自己对诗篇 40:8 的理解写出来。

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可谓有目的地背诵经文，这样有助于记忆。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

“How blessed is the man who does not walk in the counsel of the wicked, nor stand in the path of sinners, nor sit in the seat of scoffers! But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law he meditates day and night. He will be like a tree firmly planted by streams of water, which yields its fruit in its season and its leaf does not wither; and in whatever he does, he prospers.” – 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。他要像一棵树栽在溪水旁，按时候结果子，叶子也不枯干。凡他所做的尽都顺利。”

——诗篇 1:1-3

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，以正确地理解和运用。以祷告之心默想神的话，其目的是要让我们的生命合神的旨意。

1. Meditation on Scripture can be done as you 你可以默想神的话语。当你：
 - a. Hear the Word preached. 听道时可以默想
 - b. Read the Bible. 读经时可以默想
 - c. Pray about what you are studying. 根据所查经文祷告时可以默想
 - d. Reflect on the verses you have memorized. 背诵经文时可以默想
2. How does meditation assist you (Joshua 1:8)? 约书亚记 1:8 告诉我们，默想神的话有什么益处？

3. 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 6:45 是怎么说的？

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

诗篇 119:73、125 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 步骤一：预备

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

彼得前书 2:1-2 节告诉我们，在阅读神的话语前当作何预备？

2. 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 1:9-10 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 my eyes, that I may behold wonderful things from Your 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，使我看出你律法中的奇妙。”

——诗篇 119:18

B. STEP 2: OBSERVATION 步骤二：观察

"What is taking place in the passage? What do I see?"

“这段经文的内容是什么？”“我观察到了什么？”

• 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: 观察经文时，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(particularly verbs) 命令（特别是动词）
 - 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（相同之处与不同之处）
 - 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。

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

提醒：要有耐心，别轻易放弃！

C. STEP 3: INTERPRETATION 步骤三：解释

“What does it mean?” “这段经文是什么意思？”

1. 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 2:27，神所赐教导我们的是谁？ _____
2. Begin by asking interpretive questions:首先，提出相关问题：
 - a. What is the importance of...以下经文中的因素有何重要性？
 - 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?其他该注意的因素
 - 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？
3. 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 参考其他相关经文
 - 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 圣经注释

4. When interpreting, remember...第三，释经时切记以下几点：
- That all Scripture will agree. It will not contradict itself. 圣经是和谐一致的，不会自相矛盾。
 - 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，勿要改变作者的原意。

There is only one correct interpretation of any particular passage of Scripture—the author’s originally intended meaning. 每段经文都只有一个正确意思，那就是作者的原意。

D. Step 4: APPLICATION 步骤四：应用

“What effect will this have on my life?” 这段经文对我的生命有何影响？

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。

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

雅各书 1:22 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并运用所学的内容：“弃罪、应许、效仿、诫命、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? 当遵守的诫命？

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*.

一段经文只有一个正确解释，却可从多方面、不同角度应用在我们的生命中。

E. Step5: Repetition 步骤五：重复

Bible study is a repetitive process. When studying a verse, steps 2, 3, and 4 are used over and over. *Observe*, then *interpret*, then *apply*. You may choose to do this for each word, phrase, or thought. 你可选择运用这个步骤对某一经节逐字逐句地学习。在查考某句经文时，以上所列的步骤二至四（观察→解释→应用）可以反复使用。

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，你对经文理解得就越透彻。

■ It is necessary to study the Scripture in order to be blessed. I don't know about you, but I like to be happy rather than sad. I'd much rather be happy than miserable. And I know that life is made up of miserable times and happy times. I also know this: The more I study the Word of God, the happier I am no matter what the circumstances are. The Word of God makes me happy.

That's really practical. When you see a miserable person, the first question to ask him is: Have you studied the Bible today? This simple question is the answer to their problem. Psalm 1:1-2 tells us, "How blessed is the man who does not walk in the counsel of the wicked, nor stand in the path of sinners, nor sit in the seat of scoffers! But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in His law he meditates day and night." That's a happy man. A happy man is somebody who studies the Bible.

——John MacArthur

若要蒙福，就需研经。不知你怎么想，反正我是喜欢开心，不想悲伤；惟愿快乐，不愿痛苦。人生本是苦乐参半，但我深知：无论身处何种境况，我越是研读神的话语，就越快乐。神的话能使我快乐满溢。

研经具有实际功效。如果你看到有人十分痛苦，不妨先问他：你今天读圣经了吗？这个问题虽然简单，却颇为对症。诗篇 1:1-2 告诉我们：“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。”这样的人是快乐的人。快乐的人必定是勤于研经的人。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

IV. Study Exercise 练习

“But seek first His kingdom and His righteousness; and all these things will be added to you” (Matthew 6:33)

“你们要先求他的国和他的义，这些东西都要加给你们了。”（马太福音 6:33）

Using Matthew 6:33 and worksheet: 查考马太福音 6:33 并填表：

- Make as many observations as you can, listing them in the “**Observations**” column below.) 仔细观察经文，将所观察到的内容列在“**观察**”栏。
- Write “**Interpretive Questions**” about your observations 就观察到的内容提出与**解释**相关的问题，列在第二栏。
- Write the *meaning* of your observation in the “**Interpretations**” column. 将经文的意思，也就是这些问题的答案写在“**解释**”栏。
- Once you have completed your observations and interpretations, fill in the “Application” section. 完成了观察和解释的步骤以后，请填上“应用”一栏。

Note: The first six have been supplied as examples. 注：下表中的前六项为范例。

“But seek first His kingdom and His righteousness; and all these things will be added to you”(Matthew 6:33)

“你们要先求他的国和他的义，这些东西都要加给你们了。”（马太福音 6:33）

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Observations</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">观察</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Interpretive Questions</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">与解释的相关问题</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Interpretations</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">解释</p>
<p>1. The verse starts with the conjunction <i>but</i>. 这节经文(原文)以连词“但是”开始。</p>	<p>1. Why does the sentence start with <i>but</i>? 为什么要以“但是”开头?</p>	<p>1. This verse is linked to prior verses. Read Matthew 6:31-32 for context. 因说明这节经文承接上文太 6:31、32 节, 参看这两节经文。</p>
<p>2. Key word: <i>seek</i> 关键字: 求。</p>	<p>2. What does it mean? What action does <i>seek</i> require? 这字是什么意思? 它在这里是一个怎样的动词?</p>	<p>2. It means to pursue or search. It is a command. 这字的意思是寻找、追求。它在这里是一个命令式的动词。</p>
<p>3. The verb <i>seek</i> is in the present tense. 动词“求”的时态是一般现在时</p>	<p>3. What does present tense indicate? 这种时态有什么含义?</p>	<p>3. I must seek <i>now</i>. 我必须现在就寻求</p>
<p>4. Note the use of the word <i>first</i> following <i>seek</i>. “求”字前有“先”字。</p>	<p>4. What is the importance of <i>first</i>? “先”字有什么重要性?</p>	<p>4. Implies priority. I must seek as a top priority. 意味着首要、优先。我必须放下其他事, 先“求”。</p>
<p>5. Next key word is <i>kingdom</i>. 关键字: 国。</p>	<p>5. What does the word <i>kingdom</i> signify? 这个字是什么意思?</p>	<p>5. It is a sovereign rule over a specific realm. 是指对一国的至高统治。</p>
<p>6. “<i>Righteousness</i>” is preceded by the personal pronoun <i>His</i>. “义”字前有“他的”一词。</p>	<p>6. Whose righteousness is identified? To whom does <i>His</i> refer? 这里讲的是谁的义? “他的”指谁的?</p>	<p>6. Looking back to “kingdom of God,” <i>His</i> refers to God. It is God’s righteousness. 根据前文短语“神的国”, 可知“他的”指神, 因此这是指神的义。</p>
<p>7.</p>		
<p>8.</p>		
<p>9.</p>		
<p>10.</p>		
<p>11.</p>		
<p>12.</p>		

Application 操练

Write out one application 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、诫命、绊脚石。

V. Personal Application 个人操练

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. 你每周 168 个小时安排得是否明智？有什么地方需要改善？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，以及该怎样才能更好地把握圣经。

The following table will help you analyze your habits for making the Bible yours. As you fill in the number of hours spent per week, pray about setting new goals. 以下表格会帮助你分析自己对学习圣经的时间是如何安排的。填入每周具体小时数后，请你制定新的计划，并祷告求神帮助你。

<i><u>Time in the Word</u></i> 时间分配	<i><u>My Present Program</u></i> 目前所花时间	<i><u>New Goals and Plans</u></i> 新目标和新计划
Hearing the Word:听道		
Reading the Word:读经		
Studying the Word:查经		
Memorizing the Word:背诵经文		

■ It is necessary also to study Scripture in order to help others. You really can't help anybody else unless you know something they need to know. God never put a premium on ignorance. Your ignorance not only makes you unable to help yourself, but it makes you unable to help anybody else. And Christianity is all about helping other people, isn't it? How best can you help a person in trouble? By showing them God's solution to their trouble. How best can you solve a person's problem? By knowing what the Bible says about their problem, and how to handle it.

So you are able to help others when you know the Word of God. For example 2 Timothy 2:2 tells us we are to teach faithful men in order that they may teach others also.

——John MacArthur

若要助人，也需研经。如果你连别人所需要的知识都没有，帮助他们就无从谈起。神从不褒奖无知。无知不仅使你没有能力自助，也使你没有能力助人。可是，基督教信仰的精髓岂不正是助人吗？既然如此，我们如何才能最有效地帮助别人脱离困境？——乃是要让他们知道，神如何解决他们的困境。我们如何才能最有效地帮助别人解决问题？——乃是要让他们晓得，圣经是如何看待、解决他们问题的。

可见，只要你明白神的话语，就有能力帮助别人。正如提摩太后书 2:2 所言，我们要去教导忠心的人，好让他们也能去教导别人。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

Lesson 3 God: His Character and Attributes

第三课 神的属性

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

- 1 ▪ Download message #3, “God: What Is He Like?” from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息三：《神是怎样的神？》
- 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 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.”

耶和华啊，尊大、能力、荣耀、强胜、威严都是你的；凡天上地下的都是你的；国度也是你的；并且你为至高，为万有之首。

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及其所宣传的“神”可谓五花八门，至于“神”是什么样的，也众说不一。圣经却与众不同，它自称为独一真神的启示。圣经从不试图证明神，而是开门见山地宣告：“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，更能平息忧伤愁苦的风浪，更能赐平安给试炼中的人。”

——司布真 1855 年 1 月 7 日

1. How does Psalm 89:7-8 describe God? 诗篇 89:7-8 节是如何描述神的？

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

以赛亚书 43:10 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 42:8, 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” with what (John 17:3)? 在约翰福音 17:3 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 9:23-24)? 根据耶利米书 9:23-24, 神教导人不当为智慧、勇力、财物夸口, 而当为什么夸口?

“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

“正确认识神不仅是系统神学的基础, 也是基督徒现实生活的基础。在我看来, 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 14:8-9 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 2:9 中, 保罗如何形容基督?

‡ Quote from *The knowledge of the Holy* by A. W. Tozer, © 1961 by Aidan Wilson Tozer. Used by permission of Harper Collins Publishers, Inc.

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8. The writer of Hebrews says that God has spoken to us in His Son. How does he describe Him (Hebrews 1:3)?
希伯来书的作者在该书 1:3 提到，神“藉着他儿子晓谕我们。”他是如何描述神子的？

IV. God's Attributes 神的属性

A. What Is an "Attribute" 何为“属性”？

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的位格有一些基本的认识。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
Holiness 圣洁
Righteousness and Justice 公义和公平
Sovereignty 主权
Eternity 永恒
Immutability 不变性
Omniscience 无所不知
Omnipresence 无所不在
Omnipotence 无所不能
Love 慈爱
Truth 诚实/真理
Mercy 怜悯

Note: These are just a few of God's attributes. 注：以上所列的只是神的部分属性。

B. God's Attributes Defined 神各种属性的定义

First look up the following Scripture verses, then write down the part of the verse that best describes the given attribute. 首先，查考以下经文，并将经文中你认为最能体现这些属性的句子写下来。

Second, in the Personal Application section, write out how that attribute personally applies to you based on your understanding of the attribute. 其次，在“个人操练”一栏中，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，神全然不受世上罪恶的玷污——他是绝对纯洁和完全的。

9. Exodus 15:11 出埃及记 15:11

10. 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. 神既是圣洁的，他也要求我们成为圣洁（彼得前书 1:16）。我们当远离罪，为神的缘故分别为圣。在这不义的世界中，我们的生命当见证神的圣洁。

Personal Application: 个人应用：

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. 在希腊文新约圣经中，“公义”和“公平”源自同一字根。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”强调神属性与神作为之间完美的一致性。“公平”则是形容神根据他的公义所定的律法。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.”

“没有任何律法在神之上，因为律法本出于神。” §

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

根据诗篇 119:137，神的公义从何彰显？

12. In 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”？

How does *your standard* of what is right and just compare with *God's standard*?

比较你个人的是非标准与神的标准。

Personal Application: 个人应用：

§ Quote from *The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible*, Volume 5, ed, Merrill C, Tenney, © 1975, 1976 by The Zondervan Corporation. Used by Permission.

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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、终极的权力，地位超越万有。

14. Isaiah 46:9-10 以赛亚书 46:9-10 _____

15. Isaiah 45:23 以赛亚书 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).

神拥有至高主权这一概念令基督徒大有安慰，因为它让我们确信：神掌管一切，神的计划必不能阻挡（罗马书 8:28）。

Personal Application: 个人应用：

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。自亘古以来，神没有一刻是不存在的。神的存在没有始，也没有终。

16. Isaiah 44:6 以赛亚书 44:6 _____

17. Isaiah 43:13 以赛亚书 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。永存的神对过去、现在和未来都了如指掌。他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给神。

Personal Application: 个人应用：

Immutability 不变性

God never changes in His nature or purpose.神的属性和目的从不改变。

18. Malachi 3:6 玛拉基书 3:6 _____

19. Hebrews 6:17-18 希伯来书 6:17-18 _____

The Bible contains numerous promises for those who belong to Him. God can be trusted to keep His Word. 圣经中有神对他儿女的无数应许。这些应许神必会一一兑现。

Personal Application: 个人应用:

Omniscience 无所不知

God knows all things present and future. Nothing ever takes Him by surprise.

神是无所不知的。无论是现在的事情还是将来的事情，他全都知晓，凡事都在他的意料之中。

20. Job 34:21 约伯记 34:21 _____

21. Psalm 139:1-6 诗篇 139:1-6 _____

Since God is omniscient, 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，那么，他在我们重生得救的时候，便已知晓我们过去、现在、将来一切的罪。尽管如此，神却仍然宽恕我们，赐给我们儿女的名分。这对一个真正信徒的永生确据有什么意义呢？

Personal Application: 个人应用:

■ At one point in my life I thought about the doctrine of omniscience with anything but confidence. When I was a little kid, my parents used to say, “We may not know what you do, but God does. God sees everything.” Remember that beauty? I used to get that. He knows.

As a result, I used to think the doctrine of omniscience was really a bummer. I mean, what a deal. God knew me in ways I wasn't sure I wanted to be known.

Then I studied John 21 and grew up a little bit. And I remembered Peter's conversation with Jesus on the lakeside days after Peter firmly denied knowing Him. Peter kept trying to convince the Lord he loved Him. Remember that? “Lord, I'm telling You, I love You.” And the Lord kept asking him and asking ...Finally, Peter said, “Lord, look, You know all things, You know that I love You.”

What did he appeal to? What doctrine of God? What attribute? Omniscience—omniscience is a great thing. It's not so much that God looks down and spies you out; that's only half of the truth. Do you know that if it weren't for omniscience there are some days when God wouldn't even know you loved Him because it isn't obvious? And if He didn't know everything He wouldn't even know you cared. I suppose in my life there are plenty of days when I am indistinguishable from one of the world's people. Would you agree that is true for your life? How does He know I care? He has to know a lot. He has to know everything. He has to know my heart. Oh, that gives me confidence even when I blow it. My love is still secured because He knows my heart.

——John MacArthur

在我人生中有那么一段时间，一想到神的无所不知，就特别没有信心。记得孩提时代，父母曾对我说：“你做的事可能我们不知道，但神都知道，任何事都别想逃过他的眼睛！”你瞧，关于神无所不知的属性，我过去受到的教导就仅此而已！

所以，那时我觉得，神无所不知的教义实在令人不快。我不想让人看穿，神却偏偏知道一切。这太不公平了！

后来我再大一点的时候，研读了约翰福音 21 章，自此便对这个教义有了更深刻的认识。那处经文记载，彼得在矢口不认主后，与主在海边进行了一番对话。当时彼得不停地表白，极力让主相信他爱他。他说：“主啊，我说了我爱你”。可主仍然反复问他这个问题。最后，彼得只得说：“主啊，你是无所不知的，你知道我爱你。”

彼得诉诸的要点是什么？他说出了神的哪项教义？哪种属性？答案即是：神的无所不知。其实，神无所不知的教义极其美好，它不仅仅强调，神正向下俯瞰，要探出你的秘密——这只是真理的一个侧面。你可知道？如果神并非无所不知，那么，许多时候他都不知道你爱他，因为你的爱不明显。如果神不知晓一切，他甚至都不知道你在乎他。生活中的我，想必许多时候都与世人无异。而你我岂非尽都如此！既然这样，他又怎知我在乎他？可见，他必知道许多，他必知晓万事，他必定知道我的心。妙哉！认识到这一点，即便在做错事时，我也不至失去信心。因为我晓得，神既知道我的心，我的爱必稳妥无虞。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

Omnipresence 无所不在

God is present everywhere in the universe.神是无所不在的。他同时存在于宇宙的每一个角落。

22. Proverbs 15:3 箴言 15:3 _____

23. Psalm 139:7-12 诗篇 139:7-12 _____

Since God is everywhere, it is foolish to think we can hide from Him. This also means that a believer may experience the presence of God at all times and know the blessings of walking with Him. 神既无所不在，我们若自以为能够躲避神，那就太愚蠢了。对于信徒来说，神的无所不在是满有安慰的。因为这意味着，我们能够随时随地享受神的同在，得享与神同行的福气。

Personal Application: 个人应用：

Omnipotence 无所不能

God is all-powerful, having more than enough strength to do *anything*. 神是无所不能的——他**凡事**都能，且不费吹灰之力。

24. Jeremiah 32:17 耶利米书 32:17

25. 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) 他创造的大能（创世记 1:1）
- ◆ His preservation of all things (Hebrews 1:3) 他托住万有的大能（希伯来书 1:3）
- ◆ His providential care for us (Psalm 37:23-24) 他对信徒的看顾保守（诗篇 37:23-24）

“Do not fear, for I am with you; do not anxiously look about you, for I am your God. I will strengthen you, surely I will help you, surely I will uphold you with My righteous right hand” (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，我必用我公义的右手扶持你。”

——以赛亚书 41:10

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

透过以上经文，我们对神的无所不能有何认识？

Personal Application: 个人应用：

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，绝不取决于被爱对象是否可爱、有无优点。

26. John 3:16 约翰福音 3:16

27. 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。”（哥林多后书 5:21）

Personal Application: 个人应用：

Truth 诚实/真理

God is the only true God. 神是独一无二真神。

28. Psalm 31:5 诗篇 31:5

29. 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). In light of this, how should you view God's Word and the truths it contains?

神的诚实无可比拟：即使所有的人都是虚谎的，神仍然诚实。所以神的话和他的判定从不落空（罗马书 3:4）。既然如此，你当如何看待神的话语及其中蕴含的真理？

Personal Application: 个人应用：

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，他向违抗他旨意之人所施行的慈爱怜恤。

30. Psalm 145:8-9 诗篇 145:8-9

31. 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恶对比鲜明。神的怜悯在我们的救恩中彰显无遗（以弗所书 2:4-5）。

Personal Application: 个人应用：

V. Personal Application 个人操练:

In light of the attributes of God discussed in this lesson, please answer the following questions.

根据这一课对神属性的探讨，请回答以下问题：

32. How will your prayers be affected? 你当如何祷告？

33. How would you respond to a major trial in your life, such as 当巨大的磨难和试炼到来时，你该如何面对？
例如： 1) The death of a close relative(spouse, child)? 你的至亲（如配偶、儿女）离世。

34. An accident that leaves you physically disabled? 你因意外事故致残。

Lesson 4 The Person of Jesus Christ 耶稣基督的位格

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

- 1 ▪ Download message #4, “Christ Above All,” from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息四：《基督超乎万有之上》
- 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 John 1:1 and 14...背诵经文：约翰福音 1:1、14

“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。我们也见过他的荣光，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 was 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 history.

耶稣基督是整个人类历史上无可比拟的中心人物。他被视为伟大的老师、宗教领袖、先知、神子、乃至神自己。耶稣对自己身份的宣称以及别人对他的评价，使他成为古往今来最有争议性的人物。

Pontius Pilate phrased the question perfectly when he said, “What shall I do then with Jesus which is called Christ” (Matthew 27:22). Before you can answer that question, you must first understand who Jesus is. This lesson will introduce Him to you.

对于这一点，本丢·彼拉多为人们做出完美的总结：“那称为基督的耶稣我怎么办他呢？”（马太福音 27:22）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，就让我们来认识耶稣。

I. God Who Became Man 神成为人

Jesus Christ came into the world in human flesh. 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。他自愿放弃使用他神性的权利，取了人的形象，成为一个完全的人——只是他没有罪。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 2:6，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 2:7 告诉我们，耶稣做了什么？

Jesus was fully human. 耶稣曾经是完全的人

3. Describe Jesus' human growth and development as a youth (Luke 2:40,52).

路加福音 2:40、52 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 4:38，耶稣疲倦时需要什么？

5. What was Jesus' response to the lack of food (Luke 4:2)?

根据路加福音 4:2，耶稣在缺乏食物时身体有何反应？

6. How did Jesus feel after a journey (John 4:6)?根据约翰福音 4:6，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)?根据约翰福音 11:35，耶稣悲伤时有何反应？

8. What did Jesus say about Himself (Luke 24:39)? 根据路加福音 24:39，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，但他仍然是完全的神。请思考以下基督的神性：

A. Attributes 基督的属性

Look up the following verses, which describe various attributes of Christ.

查考下列描述基督属性的经文。

Sovereign 主权	Matthew 28:18 马太福音 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 希伯来书 13:8
All-knowing (omniscient)全知 (无所不知)	Colossians 2:2b-3 歌罗西书 2:2-3
Perfect (sinless)完美 (无罪)	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

10. Christ demonstrated His power (omnipotence) in His earthly ministry in the following ways:

基督在地上服侍时彰显了他的大能（全能），主要反映在以下几方面：

- 1) Matthew 8:23-27 马太福音 8:23-27: 他的能力胜过_____
- 2) Luke 4:40 路加福音 4:40: 他的能力胜过_____
- 3) Luke 4:33-36 路加福音 4:33-36: 他的能力胜过_____
- 4) John 11:43-44 约翰福音 11:43-44: 他的能力胜过_____

11. What additional authority did Jesus claim and exercise? (Mark 2:3-12, Hint: see verse 10)

在马可福音 2:3-12 中，耶稣宣告且运用了什么权柄？（提示：见第 10 节）

12. According to Mark 2:7, who alone can forgive sin? 根据马可福音 2:7，只有谁才有权赦罪？

13. Since 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，而耶稣表明他有权赦罪，那么耶稣是谁？

B. Titles of Deity 属神的称谓

- 1) Matthew 1:23 马太福音 1:23 _____ (“God with us”) (“神与我们同在”)
- 2) Philippians 2:10-11 腓立比书 2:10-11 _____ (“Sovereign”) (“主/王”)
- 3) John 8:58 _____ (a title reserved for God alone; Exodus 3:14).
约翰福音 8:58 _____ (这是神专用的称谓，出埃及记 3:14)

■ It stands to reason, I believe, that the One who is first in rank in the universe, the One who is the point of reference for history; the One who is the Agent, the Goal, the Forerunner, the Sustainer, the Governor in the sphere of creation; the One who is the Head of the church, and the One who is the beginning, the source, and chief One, the One who is the ranking one of all those resurrected, the One who is the First Fruits, if you will, of them that slept; that One has the right to the title "Preeminent." Wouldn't you say?

——John MacArthur

基督在宇宙中高居首位。他是历史的基准点，是万物的动因、归宿、先导者、护理者和统管者。他是教会的元首，是首先的、创始的、为首的，在那些已睡之人中是首先复生的，是初熟的果子。他有权配得“超乎万名”之名。对此，我举双手赞成。你呢？

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

C. Statements of Deity 明示耶稣神性的经文

15. 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：

- 1) Colossians 2:9 歌罗西书 2:9 _____
- 2) Hebrews 1:1-3a 希伯来书 1:1-3 上 _____
- 3) John 1:1,14: Jesus Christ, ("The Word") is 约翰福音 1:1、14: 耶稣基督("道")是 _____
- 4) Titus 2:13 提多书 2:13 _____

III. The Christ Who Is Savior 救主基督

16. According to John 3:17, Jesus is the Savior of the world. List the following titles that describe God's *saving* grace. 约翰福音 3:17 告诉我们耶稣是世人的救主。列出以下经文中体现神救恩的头衔或称谓：

- 1) John 1:29 约翰福音 1:29 _____
- 2) John 6:35 约翰福音 6:35 _____
- 3) John 14:6 约翰福音 14:6 _____

IV. The King Who Comes to Rule 那要统治万有的君王

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。他是预定的万王之王，万主之主（提摩太前书 6:14-15），将来要统治全世界。

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

18. What did Jesus tell His followers in Matthew 25:31-32? 耶稣在马太福音 25:31-32 节中告诉他门徒什么？

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

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

V. Personal Application 个人回应

Christ is: 基督是

- ◆ God 神
- ◆ Savior 救主
- ◆ King/Ruler 君王/统治者

21. In light of this, how can you best prepare for His second coming(2Peter 3:14)?
根据彼得后书 3:14, 你当如何作最好的预备, 迎接耶稣的再来?

22. What can you do this week to acknowledge who He is(Revelation 5:11-14)?
根据启示录 5:11-14, 在这个星期里, 你怎样以行动尊奉耶稣为你的神、救主、君王?

Lesson 5 The Work of Christ 基督的事工

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

- 1 • Download message #5, “The Suffering Jesus: Our Substitute and Shepherd,” from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息五：《受苦的耶稣：我们的替代者和牧者》
- 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 1 Corinthians 15:3-4 背诵经文：哥林多前书 15:3-4

“For I delivered to you as of first importance what I also received, that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and 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 cross so that we might die to sin and live to righteousness.” – 1 Peter 2:24.彼得前书 2:24 告诉我们：“他（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。”

■ Some people think Jesus died as a martyr. They think that Jesus is just a great example of someone who died for a cause. That's the “Jesus Christ Superstar” mentality—that Jesus was a martyr who lived for a good cause and sets a great example of how to be so sold out to a cause that you are willing to die as a martyr. And admittedly, a martyr can be an example of suffering but a martyr cannot be a substitute. A martyr cannot take away my sin by the sacrifice of himself.

——John MacArthur

有些人认为，耶稣受死是殉道，不过为那些以身殉职者树立了一个典范。事实上，将耶稣视为殉道士，说他是为某种美好理想而活、而献身的典范，这绝对是影视音乐剧“耶稣基督万世巨星”里的观点。殉道士诚然可以成为受苦之人的榜样，但殉道士不能成为替代者，更不能借着献上自己，除去我们的罪。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

I. Man's Need for Christ's Work 人需要基督的救赎

1. According to Romans 3:10-12, every man is guilty of what six things?

根据罗马书 3:10-12，每个人都在哪六个方面得罪了神？

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Romans 3:23 sums up man's problem: "*For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God.*"
 罗马书 3:23 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, 罪的后果是什么?

4. What does Ephesians 2:1-3 tell us; because we were dead in trespasses and sins, whom did we follow and what kind of children were we(Ephesians2:1-3)?

以弗所书 2:1-3 指出我们都死在过犯罪恶之中, 那时我们跟随的是谁? 我们是什么之子?

5. Whose wrath will the "children of disobedience" 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?

"Cursed is everyone who does not abide by all things written in the book of the law, to perform them" – 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。神强调他的圣洁, 也要求人效仿他的圣洁。以下是所有人类的光景:

- ◆ 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) 受制于撒但的权柄——约翰一书 5:19
- ◆ 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的沉沦——帖撒罗尼迦后书 1:9

II. The Cost of Christ's Work 基督救赎的代价

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

1) What are three things Christ did when He came to earth (verse 7)?

第 7 节描述, 耶稣基督是怎样来到世上的 (三个方面) ?

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____

2) In what way did Jesus humble Himself (verse 8)?第 8 节描述, 耶稣怎样自己降卑?

8. According to Isaiah 53:3, what happened to Jesus on earth?

根据以赛亚书 53:3 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 9:22, 罪怎样才能得赦免?

10. What price did Christ pay to redeem us (1 Peter 1:18-19)?

根据彼得前书 1:18-19, 基督为救赎我们付出了什么代价?

11. What did Jesus cry out on the cross (Matthew 27:46)? 根据马太福音 27:46, 耶稣在十字架上大声喊的是什么?

12. What did God do to Jesus while He was on the cross (Isaiah 53:6)?

从以赛亚书 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 基督救赎的果效

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, 以他的生命救赎罪人 (约翰福音 10:11、17-18)。他的舍己是根除罪的唯一途径 (来 9:12)。

Describe what we learn about what Jesus' death accomplished.

根据下列经文描述耶稣受死所成就的事:

1) 1 Peter 3:18 彼得前书 3:18 _____

2) Romans 5:10 罗马书 5:10 _____

3) 2 Corinthians 5:21 哥林多后书 5:21 _____

4) Galatians 1:4 加拉太书 1:4 _____

5) Ephesians 1:7 以弗所书 1:7 _____

■ At the heart of the church's worship is the beautiful ordinance of the Lord's Table, with which we are very familiar. There at the Lord's Table we take the bread and the cup in remembrance and communion with Christ. At the heart of the Lord's Table is a doctrine and that doctrine is the very core of the Christian Gospel. It is summed up in the words of our Lord who said, "This is My body which is given for you." The essence of the Christian Gospel is that Jesus Christ has done something for us. Most specifically, He died for us. That's the point. His death was for us. And that is precisely what Peter says in 1 Peter 2:21, "Christ also suffered for you." He suffered for you. It was for us that Christ suffered, that's his point.

——John MacArthur

教会敬拜的核心就是美好的圣餐礼，这是我们都非常熟悉的仪式。在圣餐礼上，我们吃主的身体，喝主的血，为要纪念他并与他联合。实际上，圣餐的主旨围绕的是一个教义，而这个教义正是基督教福音的核心。用主的话来总结，它就是“这是我的身体，为你们舍的。”基督教福音的精髓乃在于耶稣基督为我们做了大事，具体地说，就是他为我们而死。基督为我们舍身是福音的主旨。彼得在彼得前书 2:21 中说得好：“基督也为你们受过苦。”可见，基督受苦是为了你我，他的目标正在于此。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

Jesus Christ: The Answer to All Man's Problems Concerning Salvation

耶稣基督——世人得救之路

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: 基督在十字架上受死，三日后复活，成就了救恩。这是世人得救的唯一道路。所以使徒彼得宣称：

“And there is salvation in no one else; for there is no other name under heaven that has been given among men by which we must be saved.”
- Acts 4:12

“除他以外，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

Refer to your answer in the first section of this lesson, and note how Christ is the answer to each of man's problems. 对照你在本课第一部分 (I) 中回答，说明为何耶稣基督是世人的得救之路。

Man's Problem 人的问题	The Solution in Christ 在基督里的解决办法	Scripture 经文出处
A. Guilt before God 在神面前的罪 1. Not righteous 不义	“Through the obedience of the One the many will be made righteous.” 因一人的顺从，众人也成为义了。	Romans 5:19 罗马书 5:19
2. Not understanding 不认识神	“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 约翰一书 5:20
3. Not seeking God 不寻求神	“The Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost.” 人子来，为要寻找、拯救丧失的人。	Luke 19:10 路加福音 19:10
4. Turned away from God 远离神	“You were...straying... but now you have returned to the Shepherd.” 你们你们从前……迷路……如今却归到你们……的牧人……了。	1 Peter 2:25 彼得前书 2:25
5. All have become useless 都变为无用	“These qualities...render you neither useless nor unfruitful in...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
6. No good works 无人行善	“For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works.” 我们原是他的工作，在基督耶稣里造成的，为要叫我们行善……。	Ephesians 2:10 以弗所书 2:10
B. Slavery to sin 罪的奴仆	“Jesus has set you free from the law of sin and of death.” 耶稣……使我脱离罪和死的律了。	Romans 8:2 罗马书 8:2
C. Facing death 面临死亡	“He who hears My word, and believes Him who sent Me, has eternal life.” 那听我话、又信差我来者的，就永生……。	John 5:24 约翰福音 5:24
D. Facing the wrath of God 面临神的忿怒	“Justified by His blood, we shall be saved from the wrath of God through Him. 现在我们既靠着他的血称义，就更要藉着他免去神的忿怒。”	Romans 5:9 罗马书 5:9

IV. The Motive for Christ's Work 基督救赎的宗旨：

13. Why did God save men (John 3:16 ;Romans 5:8)?

约翰福音 3:16 和罗马书 5:8 告诉我们，神为什么要拯救世人？

14. What attribute of God is demonstrated in His salvation of men(1Peter 1:3)?

对照彼得前书 1:3，神在救赎人类中彰显出哪一种属性？

15 ▪ Why does the author call God's mercy great?(Hint:Romans 5:6,8)

彼得为什么形容神的怜悯为“大怜悯”？（提示：罗马书 5:6、8）

V. The Resolution and Continuation of Christ's Work

基督救赎的完成及事工的延续

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.

基督在各各他山上的受死完成了救赎大工（约翰福音 19:30）。但是救赎的故事并没有到此结束。坟墓不能留住基督。他永远活着，并继续做工，成就着他为我们创始的救恩。

16. 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儿子的？

17. 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，神如何荣耀他？

18. We experience spiritual death through Adam's sin. What benefit do we gain through Christ's resurrection (1 Corinthians 15:21-22)?

根据哥林多前书 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？

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。该词用在新约里，意味着神对其后更多收成的应许。所以，基督的复活中包含着其他人也随之复活的应许（哥林多前书 15:20-22；彼得前书 1:3）。

19. Now that we have been drawn to God through Christ, what is Jesus able to do (Hebrews 7:25)?

根据希伯来书 7:25，我们既已靠着基督进到神面前，基督耶稣便能为我们做什么？

20. What role does Christ have exclusively to Himself (1 Timothy 2:5)?

有关基督独一无二的功用，提摩太前书 2:5 告诉我们什么？

21. When Jesus was going to leave, what did He promise He would do (John 14:3)?

根据约翰福音 14:3，耶稣离世前有何应许？

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竟是可怕的谬误。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”。

“Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart, and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles, ‘Men and brethren, 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 2:37

What can you do? 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. 求神借耶稣宝血涂抹你的过犯，赦免你。
- ◆ 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。

I have repented of my sins and called upon the name of Jesus Christ, believing Him as Lord and Savior.

我已经认罪悔改，求耶稣救我，并接受耶稣为我的主和救主。

I have not received Christ, but I am still earnestly seeking.

我还没有接受耶稣为我的救主，但是我仍在认真寻求。

Lesson 6 Salvation 救恩

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

- 1 ▪ Download message #6, “Exchanging Living Death for Dying life,” from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息六：《出死入生》
- 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 Ephesians 2:8-10...背诵经文：以弗所书 2:8-10。

For by grace you have been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not as a result of works, so that no one may boast. For we are His workmanship, created in Christ Jesus for good works, which God prepared beforehand so that we would walk in them. 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。我们原是他的工作，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。

■ John Edie, the nineteenth-century Scottish preacher said, “Men without Christ are death walking. The beaties of holiness do not attract man in his moral insensibility, nor do the miseries of Hell deter him.” You can talk about heaven to him, he’s not interested. You can talk about hell to him, he’s not afraid.

Now this kind of man doesn’t need renewal, this kind of man doesn’t need repair, this kind of man doesn’t need restroration, resuscitation; this kind of man needs resurrection. He needs life, because he’s dead.

——John MacArthur

19 世纪的苏格兰布道家约翰·伊迪（John Edie）说：“不认识基督的人可谓行尸走肉。这种人在道德上无知无觉、麻木不仁，圣洁的美丽不能令他心生羡慕，地狱的痛苦也不能使他望而却步。”你跟他谈论天堂，他不感兴趣；你跟他谈论地狱，他也毫不惧怕。

可见，这种人所需要的不是更新，不是修复，不是挽回，不是灵魂苏醒；他需要的是复活，是生命，因为他已经死了。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

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.

基督的救赎之工如何作用在人身上？我们怎么知道一个人是不是基督徒？神已经借着圣经启示他救恩计划的旨意。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 神在救恩中的主权

A. God's Sovereign Plan of Salvation 神的救恩计划

1. Read Romans 8:29-30, and write out the progression of how God brings someone to salvation:

罗马书 8:29-30 提到神拯救罪人的四个步骤，请填空：

a. verse 29: 29: whom He _____, He also _____.

29:29: 他 _____ 的人，就 _____。

b. verse 30: 30: whom He _____, He also _____.

30:30: (他) _____ 的人，又 _____。

c. verse 30: whom He _____, He also _____.

第 30 节: 所 _____ 的人，又 _____。

d. verse 30: whom He _____, He also _____.

第 30 节: 所 _____ 的人，又 _____。

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 4 节，神在创立世界以前定下了什么计划？

b. What is the purpose of His plan of salvation (verse 6)? 根据第 6 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

恩典就是“神的慈怜之举，即神借着耶稣的死与复活赐下救恩，使人成圣、最终得荣的行动。这完全是出于他至高的主权，且是白白施与的，全不在乎人的身份和行为。”**

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

** Quote from The MacArthur New Testament Commentary Series, *Galatians* (Moody), © 1987 by John MacArthur.
引自 The MacArthur New Testament Commentary Series, *Galatians* (Moody), © 1987 by John MacArthur.

B. God Implements His Plan of Salvation 神救恩计划的实施

God's Decree to Reveal His Plan 神揭示他的救恩计划

“The Mystery which has been kept secret for long ages past, but now is manifested... according to the commandment of the eternal God, has been made known to all the nations, leading to obedience of faith..”

—— Romans 16:25-26

……照永古隐藏不言的……这奥秘如今显明出来，而且照着永生神的命……指示万国的民，使她们信服真道。

——罗马书 16:25-26

3. What is man's spiritual condition before conversion(Ephesians 2:1)?

根据以弗所书 2:1，人在归向神之前的属灵光景是怎样的？

4. 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？

5. What is needed before someone can know the truth?(2Timothy 2:25) 根据提后 2:25，明白真道的前提是什么？

6. Who grants it? 这是谁所赐的？

7. 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，是谁赐给我们权柄做神的儿女？

Notice that this right or privilege is not granted to us because of:注意，这权利或特权不是出于：

- ◆ 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”）

8. Who causes growth in a believer (1 Corinthians 3:6)? 根据哥林多前书 3:6，谁使基督徒成长？

9. Who will cause the resurrection to occur (1 Corinthians 6:14)? 根据哥林多前书 6:14，谁能叫我们复活？

C. God Culminates His Plan 神救恩计划的成就

10. 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?

11. 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?

12. What is Christ's desire for those who are His (John 17:24)? 根据约 17:14, 基督对属他的门徒有什么期望?

II. Conversion 回转

Numbers 21:5-9 records 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 21:5-9 中, 以色列民得罪神, 所以神使火蛇进入百姓中间, 使许多百姓被蛇咬死。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回转。但是, 我们所仰望的不是杆上的铜蛇, 而是被钉十字架的耶稣基督(约 3:14)。

A. Conviction of Sin 知罪

13. What has God given to man to reveal man's sinfulness (Romans 3:20)?

根据罗马书 3:20, 神通过什么叫人知罪?

14. 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 2:36-37 中, 当听道的人认识到自己钉死基督, 铸下大错(罪)时, 心里有何感受?

B. Repentance from Sin 悔罪

15. Why did the tax-gatherer cry out to God in the temple (Luke 18:13)?

路加福音 18:13 节中的税吏为什么求神怜悯?

16. 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 10 节, 依着神的意思为罪忧愁会生出什么?

b ▪ What does it lead to (verse 10)? 根据第 10 节，这种懊悔能生出什么？

Repentance means turning to God and a turning away from sin. 悔改意味着转向神并离弃罪。

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, they were exercising faith in what God said (Numbers 21:8-9).

在民数记 21:8-9 中，凡是被毒蛇咬到后仰望杆上铜蛇以求拯救的人，都是在信靠神的话。

17. What promise is given to those who call upon the name of the Lord (Romans 10:13)?

神在罗马书 10:13 中给“求告主名”的人赐下什么样的应许？

18. Read Romans 10:8-10. Faith is required for salvation.

罗马书 10:8-10 告诉我们得救要凭信心。请回答下列问题：

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

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

Faith means trusting in, clinging to, or embracing Jesus Christ who is the object of our faith.

耶稣基督是所信的对象。信心就是信靠、亲近、心悦诚服于主耶稣基督。

D. Becoming Slaves to Righteousness 做义的奴仆

19. Read Romans 8:1-2. 读罗马书 8:1-2，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、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）？

20. When freed from sin, what does a believer become (Romans 6:18)?

罗马书 6:18 告诉我们，基督徒从罪里得释放之后会成为什么？

21. What benefits result (Romans 6:22)? 因此会有什么结果（罗马书 6:22）？

Sanctification is the process of being conformed to the image of Jesus Christ.

成圣是基督徒效法耶稣基督、逐渐变成他样式的过程。

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).

真信徒有三个明显的重要特征：做工的**信心**、劳苦的**爱心**和忍耐的**盼望**（帖撒罗尼迦前书 1:3-4 节）。

A. Faith that Works 做工的信心

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

a. James 2:18 雅各书 2:18 _____

b. 1 Peter 1:6-7 彼得前书 1:6-7 _____

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

24. Titus 3:8 says that those who have believed in God should do what? Why?

提多书 3:8 说，那些已信神的人应该做什么？为什么？

B. Love that Labors 劳苦的爱心

25. Besides faith, what else does God take note of in the believer (Hebrews 6:10)?

在希伯来书 6:10 中，除了信心之外，神还记念信徒的什么？

26. What is the source of love in the life of a believer (Romans 5:5)?

根据罗马书 5:5，基督徒生命中的爱从何而来？

27. What is true of a person who is born of God (1 John 4:7-8)?

约翰一书 4:7-8 告诉我们，由神而生的人有什么？

28. How does a true believer show love (1 John 3:18-19)?

根据约翰一书 3:18-19，一个真正的信徒怎样表现爱？

C. Hope that Endures 忍耐的盼望

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

30. 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？

31. Describe the hope that a Christian has: 默想以下经文所描述的基督徒之盼望：

a. Galatians 5:5 加拉太书 5:5 _____

b. 1 Thessalonians 5:8 帖撒罗尼迦前书 5:8 _____

c. Titus 3:7 提多书 3:7 _____

D. The Three that Abide 信望爱常存

32. What three things did Paul notice about the Colossians (Colossians 1:4-5)?

在歌罗西书 1:4-5 中，保罗从哪三方面为歌罗西会众感谢神？

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

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). 神凭他的主权施行拯救。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（以弗所书 1:13-14）。

33. Realizing that God has chosen you for salvation, how should you respond (Ephesians 1:4)?

根据以弗所书 1:4, 你若认识到神已拯救你，你当如何回应？

34. How are you exhorted to live (Romans 6:12-13)? 根据罗马书 6:12-13, 神劝诫你该如何生活？

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 做工的信心
- ◆ A Love that Labors 劳苦的爱
- ◆ 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.

所有真基督徒都具备这三种品格，他们的生活方向和面貌也会因之改变。

35. Read 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？

Lesson 7 The Person and Ministry of the Holy Spirit

圣灵及其工作

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

- 1 ▪ Download message #7, “Be Filled with the Spirit,” from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息七：《被圣灵充满》
- 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 John 14:16...背诵经文：约翰福音 14:16

I will ask the Father, and He will give you another Helper, that He may be with you forever.
我要求父，父就另外赐给你们一位保惠师，叫他永远与你们同在……

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。圣经揭示他为三一神（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，并认识他与信徒的关系，以及他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“他”不是“它”

Personal pronouns like “He” or “Him” are used to refer to the Holy Spirit rather than “it.” List the number of times “He” or “Him” is used in John 14:17 to refer to the Holy Spirit.

在圣经中，圣灵的称谓具有位格，提及圣灵时称为“他”，而不用“它”这个不具位格的代词。在约翰福音 14:17 中，一共有多少次称圣灵为“他”？

B. Attributes of Personality 位格的属性

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

- a. Romans 8:27: The Holy Spirit has a _____
罗马书 8:27: 圣灵有_____
- b. 1 Corinthians 2:10: The Holy Spirit searches _____
哥林多前书 2:10: 圣灵参透_____
- c. 1 Corinthians 2:11: The Holy Spirit knows _____
哥林多前书 2:11: 圣灵知道_____

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

Record the emotion attributed to the Holy Spirit in Ephesians 4:30.

以弗所书 4:30 节提到了圣灵的哪种情感？

3. **Volition.** He possesses the ability to determine or act decisively. 意志：圣灵能做决定或决策。

List the decision or judgment in which the Holy Spirit demonstrates His attribute of volition:

查考以下体现圣灵意志的经文，将他所做的决定和判断列出：

- a. 1 Corinthians 12:7,11 哥林多前书 12:7、11 _____
b. Acts 13:2 使徒行传 13:2 _____

II. The Holy Spirit Is God 圣灵是神

A. Attributes 圣灵的属性

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

Omniscience	All-knowing 无所不知	Isaiah 40:13-14 以赛亚书 40:13-14
Omnipresent	Present everywhere 无所不在	Psalms 139:7 诗篇 139:7
Eternal	Without beginning or end 永恒性（无始无终）	Hebrews 9:14 希伯来书 9:14
Truth	Veracity, integrity 真理（真实无伪、完全无瑕）	1 John 5:7; John 16:13 约翰一书 5:7 约翰福音 16:13

B. Statements of Deity 描述圣灵神性的经文

4. 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 中说明圣灵是神的句子。

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

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

6. According to Psalm 104:30, what is the Holy Spirit active in _____
根据诗篇 104:30，圣灵怎样做工？_____。

7. 2 Peter 1:20-21 tells us that the Holy Spirit was also active in _____
彼得后书 1:20-21 中提到，圣灵也怎样做工？_____

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 向信徒启示基督 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.

圣灵参与神的救恩计划是他最重要的工作之一。

8. 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?

9. By whom are sinners born into God's kingdom (John 3:5-8)?

根据约翰福音 3:5-8, 罪人借着谁才能进入神的国度?

10. What work does the Spirit do when a person is saved? 一个罪人蒙恩得救时, 圣灵做了什么工作?

a. Titus 3:5-6 提多书 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.

每位信徒只经历一次圣灵的洗——即在蒙恩得救之时。

11. How does the Holy Spirit guarantee a believer's salvation (Ephesians 1:13-14)?

根据以弗所书 1:13-14, 圣灵怎样让信徒获得救恩的凭据?

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 下)。圣灵在信徒生命中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!

^{††} Description of a seal taken from *The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible*, Volume 5, ed. Merrill C. Tenney, © 1975, 1976 by The Zondervan Corporation. Used by permission.

关于圣灵印记的描述引自 *The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible*, Volume 5, ed. Merrill C. Tenney, © 1975, 1976 by The Zondervan Corporation. 经授权使用。

V. Ministry of the Holy Spirit in the Believer's Life

圣灵在信徒生命中的工作

12. 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?

13. Is it possible to be a Christian and not to be indwelt by the Holy Spirit?

基督徒是否有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? 以下经文劝勉信徒该如何正确对待圣灵?

a. Ephesians 4:30 以弗所书 4:30_____

b. 1 Thessalonians 5:19 帖撒罗尼迦前书 5:19_____

c. Ephesians 5:18 以弗所书 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....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.

— John MacArthur

被圣灵充满是指完全顺服圣灵的掌管和带领...被圣灵充满涉及认罪, 以及在意志、理性、身体、时间、才能、财产和愿望上对神的降服。要做到这一点, 我们必须治死自己自私与任性的倾向...被圣灵充满就是让神的话语充满我们。他的话一旦充满我们, 就必掌管我们的心思和行为。‡‡

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

16. How does a Christian keep from sinning (Galatians 5:16)?

加拉太书 5:16 告诉我们, 基督徒如何才能避免持续犯罪?

‡‡ Quote from The MacArthur New Testament Commentary series, Ephesians (Moody), ©1986 by John MacArthur.
引自 The MacArthur New Testament Commentary series, *Ephesians* (Moody), ©1986 by John MacArthur.

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.

信徒既被圣灵充满，就必结出圣灵的果子。查考加拉太书 5:22-23，列出圣灵所结的九种果子。

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | |

Are you exhibiting those qualities in your life?
你在生活中彰显出圣灵的这些果子了吗？

VI. Personal Application 个人操练

18. In 1 Corinthians 6:19-20 the Apostle Paul writes: “*Or do you not know that your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit who is in you, whom you have from God, and that you are not your own? For you have been bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body.*”

使徒保罗在哥林多前书 6:19-20 写道：“岂不知你们的身子就是圣灵的殿吗？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? 这两节经文对你而言有什么意义？

b. What do you need to do to glorify God in your body? 你当如何在身子上荣耀神？

Lesson 8 Prayer and the Believer 基督徒与祷告

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

1. Download message #8, "Praying Unceasingly," from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息八：《不住地祷告》
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 Philippians 4:6-7...背诵经文：腓立比书 4:6-7

"Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known to God. And the peace of God, which surpasses all comprehension, 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倚靠。通过祷告，我们向慈爱、智慧的天父倾心吐意。祷告不是要把神不知道的事情告诉他，因为神无所不知。祷告使我们心怀敬畏地与神相交，敬拜他，并且承认他是一切的赐予者。

I. The Nature of Prayer 祷告的本质

A. 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. In Luke 11:1, what did the disciples ask of Jesus? 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，我们不知道怎样祷告时，该怎么做？

B. Prayer is communication with God. Scripture tells us that God is very interested in our personal struggles. 祷告是与神亲密相交。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)? 根据诗篇 142:2, 大卫向神倾诉什么?

5. How are we encouraged to approach God (Hebrews 4:16)? 希伯来书 4:16 如何鼓励我们来到神面前?

6. Though we have the privilege of access, what caution does Ecclesiastes 5:2 advise?

我们虽有如此殊荣, 得到到神面前, 却要谨慎。传道书 5:2 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 怎样安慰信徒?

C. Prayer is *effective*. It can change situations—and people. We are encouraged to pray expecting results.

祷告是大有功效的。它可以改变环境, 也能改变人。圣经鼓励我们, 要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)? 在第 7 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, 神在腓立比书 4:6-7 还给祷告的信徒赐下什么应许?

“The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.” —James 5:16

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. 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 _____

在路加福音 18:1 中, 耶稣要门徒常常祷告, 不可 _____

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. In the Bible, you will discover many guidelines to help you develop the practice of prayer.

信徒能从圣经中找到许多帮助我们操练祷告的原则。

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？

■ We can start to understand praying without ceasing by looking at the life of our Lord Himself since He did that. He was obviously in constant communion with the Father. And we see Him in Scripture rising up early to pray. We see Him spending all night in prayer. It must have been an unending and nonstop communion between Himself and the Father. Hebrews tells us that He offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears. That is a fascinating insight. There was an intensity in the prayers of Jesus that is utterly unique, that is utterly amazing. When He prayed on a number of occasions, there was a great agonizing. And we can assume that even though the Scripture does not chronicle for us all the details of all of His praying, it had much of the same kind of intensity as those prayers that we do see and have revealed to us in the text. When the Bible tells us that He went in to the Mount of Olives and prayed all night, there was no doubt an intensity in that kind of praying that we know very little about, if anything.

——John MacArthur

要知道何为恒切祷告，不妨观察主在世的生活，他可谓这方面的典范。他跟天父的相交显然从来未曾间断过，这一点我们在圣经中可以看到：他清晨早早起来去祷告，夜晚也曾不眠不休地彻夜祷告。他跟天父之间的相交一定是从不止歇的。希伯来书告诉我们，他曾大声哀哭，流泪祷告恳求。这样的画面实在令人神往。耶稣祷告至真至切，无人能及，令人称奇。甚至很多次，他祷告时都极其痛苦。尽管圣经没有把耶稣祷告的细节全部记载下来，我们仍然可以根据已经启示的经文断定，耶稣祷告始终都是如此地迫切。当我们从圣经中读到耶稣去橄榄山上彻夜祷告，他那种迫切祷告的心，的确是我们知之甚少的。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

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 耶稣给门徒的祷告示范: 马太福音

6:9-13

Pray to God: "Our Father which art in heaven" 向神祷告: 我们在天上的父

Exalt Him saying: "Hallowed be Thy name" 赞美神: 愿人都尊你的名为圣

Submit to Him praying: "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done" 顺服神: 愿你的国降临, 愿你的旨意 (成就)

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

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

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

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

17. Look up the following verses and list some of the hindrances to answered prayer.

查考以下经文, 列出祷告不蒙垂听的原因:

- 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, 赞美他的属性和威严, 赞美他赐下耶稣基督。

Confession 认罪

Admit to God you have sinned. Be honest and humble. Remember, He knows you and loves you. 向神诚实、谦卑, 坦然承认自己的罪。记住: 神了解你、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, 你是多么地为他所赐的一切——甚至包括苦难而感恩。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、祈求”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. Prayer can be hard work, but that should not keep us from praying, even when it requires sacrifice.

祷告并非易事。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之前祷告了多久？

19. Describe the intensity of Jesus as He prayed in the garden (Luke 22:44).

根据路加福音 22:44，耶稣如何在客西马尼园迫切地祷告？

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. Even when we are *frustrated* or *discouraged*, we can still approach God in prayer.

即使在沮丧、失望时，我们仍然能够借着祷告到神面前。

21. Why was David discouraged (Psalm 13:1-2)? 在诗篇 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. Prayer is governed by *God's sovereignty*, and His purpose determines His answer to our prayers.

祷告的结果由神的主权决定。神的旨意决定他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? 保罗得到他所求的了吗？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? 面对受难的时刻，耶稣怎样向神祷告？

b. But 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 on page 60.

根据 ACTS 祷告四要素写一段祷告 页 60。

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美好的旨意和计划中，告诉神你愿意以感恩的心接受祷告的结果。

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”。执事的责任是在教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？

Lesson 10 Spiritual Gifts 属灵恩赐

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

1. Download message #10, “Miracles, Healing, and Tongues,” from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息十：《行神迹、医病、说方言》
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 1 Corinthians 12:7...背诵经文：哥林多前书 12:7

“But to each one is given the manifestation of the Spirit for 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

God gives spiritual gifts 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. 属灵恩赐是神为使信徒能在教会内彼此服侍而赐给个人的。这个词源自两个希腊词汇：*charismata* 和 *pneumatika*。*charismata* 的词根是 *charis*，即“恩典”，指某种不配得、白白得来的东西。*pneumatika* 的意思是“属灵的”或“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，哪些人拥有属灵恩赐？

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 圣经中提到的各样属灵恩赐

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. Romans 12:6-8 (*seven gifts*) 罗马书 12:6-8 (七种恩赐)

b. 1 Corinthians 12:8-10 (*nine gifts*) 哥林多前书 12:8-10 (九种恩赐)

c. 1 Corinthians 12:28b (*five gifts*) 哥林多前书 12:28 下 (五种恩赐)

B. Understanding the gifts—temporary gifts 认识属灵恩赐——暂时性的属灵恩赐

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

The Holy Spirit gave temporary gifts to *confirm the testimony of the apostles and prophets*. These gifts were prevalent in the early church, but ceased to be evident as the church became established. 为印证使徒和先知们的见证，圣灵将暂时的属灵恩赐赐给教会。这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），这恩赐既证明他的信息是出自神，也有助于建立早期教会的根基。

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

This gift is 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（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）。

C. Understanding the gifts—permanent gift 认识属灵恩赐——永久性的属灵恩赐

The Holy Spirit gave gifts for the *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**建立教会**的。这类恩赐不仅在早期教会普遍存在，也存在于今天的教会中。

◆ **Prophecy 说预言**

The prophesy is to preach or to tell forth or declare the Scripture. Prophecy does not necessarily mean to foretell the future.说预言就是讲道或宣讲圣经的真理，不一定是指预言未来的事。

◆ **Teaching 教导**

This gift is 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者明白真理而蒙福的恩赐。

◆ **Faith 信心**

This gift is 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、在人看似不可能的情况下仍能坚信神必成大事的恒久有力的信心。约翰·麦克阿瑟称之为“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**

This is 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因属灵见识而获得的智慧，能够分辨是非，并能活用属灵知识。

◆ **Knowledge 知识**

This is 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，能够对圣经真理有广博和深刻的理解。

◆ **Discernment 属灵分辨力**

Discernment is 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.这是指能够判断某事是否出自圣灵、能够分辨真理与谬误的能力。这个恩赐用于保护教会。

◆ **Mercy 怜悯**

This is 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同情那些在属灵、身体或情感上有需要的肢体。

◆ **Exhortation 劝勉**

Exhortation is 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心给人安慰，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侍。

◆ **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、住所等方面慷慨解难的服侍。

◆ **Administration/Leadership 治理（领导）**

This gift is 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.这是指照管群羊的能力。牧师、长老，以及宣教、青年事工、福音机构的负责人应当有这种恩赐。

◆ **Helps 帮助**

This gift is the ability to Aid in a time of need or bear one another's burdens, as the situation arises.在肢体有需要时及时施以援手、分担重担的恩赐。

◆ **Service 服侍**

This gift of service is working for the Body of Christ in areas of physical ministries such as serving food, maintenance, etc.为主内肢体提供体力上的服侍，如预备饭食、维修堂所等恩赐。

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

5. 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。

6. 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 gifts be abused and without benefit (verses 1-3)?

根据第 1-3 节，在什么情况下你的恩赐会被滥用，不能造就人？

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).神要我们凭着爱心去运用属灵恩赐。

根据第 4-7 节，写出有效运用属灵恩赐的 15 个原则。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

7. 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，基督身体内每一种属灵恩赐皆十分重要。

根据 12:25，你应以怎样的态度运用属灵恩赐？

8. 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得到增长（16 节）？

IV. Personal Application 个人操练

Discovering Your Gift 发掘你的属灵恩赐

Each member of the body is commanded to minister in many of the gifted areas, whether he possesses that particular gift or not. For example, all Christians are to function in the following areas: 基督身体上的每一个肢体都要参与多方面的服侍，而不应仅仅局限于个人有恩赐的服侍。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 希伯来书 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 哥林多前书 12:25

The Bible does not explicitly explain how to determine one's spiritual giftedness. However, you can begin by being obedient in the areas just mentioned above. Look for open doors, and pray for opportunities to serve. Seek the counsel of other believers; they may be more aware of your gifts than you are. 圣经没有明确告诉我们当怎样判断自己的属灵恩赐。但是，你可以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，并以祷告寻求侍奉机会，征求其他信徒的建议——因为别人也许更易看出你的恩赐。

9. In order to discover your 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.) 为发掘自己的潜在恩赐，顺服教会牧者的领导，你愿意在哪些方面参与侍奉？（把你能想到的都列出来。）

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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

我们每个人都必须运用自己的属灵恩赐为基督教会的共同益处服侍。

“As each one has received a special gift, employ it in serving one 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

Lesson 11 Evangelism and the Believer 信徒与传福音

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

1. Download message #11, "Fishing for Men," from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息十一：《得人渔夫》
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 1 Peter 3:15...背诵经文：彼得前书 3:15

"But sanctify Christ as Lord in your hearts, always being ready to make a defense to everyone who asks you to give an account for the hope that is in you, yet with gentleness and reverence."
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。有人会想到户外福音营和著名讲员，有人则会联想到每周一次的逐户上门传福音，以及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位信徒在传福音中的角色。

I. The Call to Evangelism 传福音的呼召

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，使人做门徒包括哪三方面？

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

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？

4. What was Paul to tell all people (Acts 22:15)? 在使徒行传 22:15 中，神要保罗向万人见证什么？

■ First John 4 tells us that we only love God because He first loved us. And John 3:16 tells us that “God so loved the world, that He gave.” The greatest work in the heart of God, the greatest concern in the mind of God is evangelism. Winning the lost is God’s great concern. it is also Christ’s great concern. Luke 19:10 says, “For the Son of Man has come to seek and to save that which was lost.” The work of winning the lost is God’s concern and Christ’s concern, and also the greatest concern of the Holy Spirit, for it is the Holy Spirit who comes, according to John 16, convict men of sin and righteousness and of judgment. It is the Holy Spirit who comes upon the church and after we have received the Holy Spirit, we are made witnesses, Jesus said, unto Him, “in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and even to the remotest part of the earth.” The great concern of God is evangelism. The great concern of Christ is evangelism. The great concern of the Spirit is evangelism, saving the lost.

——John MacArthur

约翰一书 4 章告诉我们：“我们爱，因为神先爱了我们。”约翰福音 3:16 说：“神爱世人，甚至将他的独生子赐给他们。”不难看出，神心里最看重、最关切的事就是传福音。热切渴望赢得失丧之人的，不只是神，还有基督。路加福音 19:10 说：“人子来为要寻找、拯救失丧的人。”不仅如此，这也是圣灵最关切的事工。约翰福音 16 章说，“圣灵既来了，就要叫世人为罪、为义、为审判，自己责备自己。”圣灵亲自降临在教会，而耶稣说，我们既受了圣灵，就“要在耶路撒冷、犹太全地和撒玛利亚，直到地极”作他的见证。神、基督和圣灵最关切的事都是传福音、拯救失丧的人。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

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？

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

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

在罗马书 1:16 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。查考各处经文，简要概括大意：

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 _____

Most people do not understand these truth: 大多数人还未认识以下真理：

Man cannot save himself 人不能自救。

Mark 10:26-27 马可福音 10:26-27

God is holy, righteous, and hates sin 神是圣洁公义的，他恨恶罪。

Psalms 5:4-5 诗篇 5:4-5

Jesus Christ is God 耶稣基督是神。

Colossians 2:9 歌罗西书 2:9

Christ's death on the cross was for our sins 基督是为我们的罪死在十字架上。

1 Peter 3:18 彼得前书 3:18

Christ offers heaven as a free gift of God 基督所应许的天堂（永生），是神白白赏赐的礼物。 Romans 6:23 罗马书 6:23

IV. Strategy for Evangelism 传福音的策略

A. Witness by your life 以生活作见证

9. What kind of life should we live, and how should we appear to the world (Philippians 2:14-15)? 根据腓立比书 2:14-15，我们当怎样生活？我们在世人面前应有怎样的见证？

Others will see your Redeemer through your redeemed life.

人们会透过你那被救赎而更新的生命，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? 根据歌罗西书 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)?

在歌罗西书 4:3-4 中, 保罗叫歌罗西会众如何为他祷告?

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

参照使徒行传 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?

“First of all, then, I urge that entreaties and prayers, petitions and thanksgivings, be made on behalf of all men... This is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior, who desires all men to be saved and to come to 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。他愿意万人得救, 明白真道。

——提摩太前书 2:1、3-4

C. Use God's Word 使用神的话

15. What will God's Word do (Hebrews 4:12)? 根据希伯来书 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?

17. 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.

我们必须随时预备好为基督作见证。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。

“Always being ready to make a defense...to give an account for the hope that is in you.” — 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. List several people whom you want to reach for Christ. 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.

你想要向身边哪些人传福音？请把他们的名字写下来。常常为他们祷告，预备好机会来临时向他们传讲神的话。务要信靠神。记住，让人知罪认罪是神的工作。

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Remember, exemplify Christlikeness 务要效法基督，渐渐变成他的样式。

Witness to people with your life, and your message will be more clearly understood!

用你的生活作见证，会让人对你所传讲的信息体会更深！

Lesson 12 Obedience 顺服

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

1. Download message #12, “Love and Obedience,” from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息十二：《爱和顺服》
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 1 John 2:3-4...背诵经文：约翰一书 2:3-4

By this we know that we have come to know Him, if we keep His commandments. The one who says, “I have come to know Him,” and does not keep His commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him.

我们若遵守他的诫命，就晓得是认识他。人若说“我认识他”，却不遵守他的诫命，便是说谎话的，真理也不在他心里了。

■ We are called, I believe, to love the Lord Jesus Christ, to love Him with a whole soul, whole heart, whole mind, and whole strength kind of love. And we would say we do! But I look at our society; I look at the church, and I don't see that same kind of devotion, that same kind of commitment, that same kind of abandonment to the priorities that are the divine priorities. I see us defused into a myriad of options, giving equal weight or even greater weight to some of the passing things in favor of some of the eternal things.

——John MacArthur

我认为，神呼召我们，就是要我们去爱主耶稣基督，尽心、尽性、尽意、尽力去爱他。对此，我们或许自认为已经做到了。但当我观察当今社会，乃至教会，却并未发现这种奉献、委身与舍己敬神的精神；相反，我看到的却是，我们被无数选择弄得眼花缭乱，常将转瞬即逝之事，看得与永远长存之事一样重要，甚至还把两者本末倒置。

——约翰·麦克阿瑟

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

顺服是一个基督徒对他的主理所当然的回应。但顺服不仅仅是遵守一系列的规条。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...like the Holy One who called you, be holy yourselves also in all your 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 蒙召遵守神的诫命

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, 人若听了神的道, 就该做什么?
-

B. The Call to Follow Christ 蒙召跟随基督

3. What is required of a person who follows Jesus (Luke 9:23)?
在路加福音 9:23 中, 耶稣告诉门徒, 要跟随他必须做哪三件事?
- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
4. 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, 他给我们留下了怎样的榜样?
-
-

C. The Call to Submission 蒙召顺从

"Do you not know that when you present yourselves to someone as slaves for obedience, you are slaves of the one whom you obey, either of sin resulting in death, or of obedience resulting in 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

5. How should we present ourselves to God (Romans 12:1)? 根据罗马书 12:1, 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 (the 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? 持续不顺服神的话说明了什么?
-

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

根据马太福音 7:21，能进天国的真信徒有什么特点？

“But whoever keeps His word, in him the love of God has truly been perfected. By this we know that we are in Him..”

– 1 John 2:5

凡遵守主道的，爱神的心在他里面实在是完全的。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。扫罗王不顺服神的命令，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)?

根据第 22 节，撒母耳对此是如何回答的？他如何对比顺服与献祭？

b. To what are stubbornness and rebellion compared (verse 23)? 根据第 23 节，悖逆顽梗等同于什么？

c. What did Saul’s disobedience cost him (verse 23)? 根据第 23 节，扫罗为自己的不顺服付出了什么代价？

9. Consider Zechariah 7:8-14. 思考撒迦利亚书 7 章 8-14 节，回答下列问题：

a. How did the people react to God’s instruction (verses 11-12)? 根据 11-12 节，以色列民对神的话有何反应？

b. How did it affect their prayers (verse 13)? 根据第 13 节，这种态度是怎样影响他们祷告的？

c. What was the result (verse 14)? 根据第 14 节，这种态度最终导致了什么后果？

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.

旧约圣经中有许多顺服的榜样。留意希伯来书 11 章中信心与顺服的旧约楷模。

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; 希伯来书 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)?

根据创世记 26:2-5, 因为亚伯拉罕顺服, 神应许他儿子哪三件事?

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

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 4:34 中, 耶稣告诉门徒, 他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, 基督是怎样面对十字架苦难的?

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

根据腓立比书 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.

如果我们顺服神的诫命, 神就给我们各样的应许:

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, 耶稣用什么来比喻那些听他话又去行的人?

VI. Areas of Obedience 顺服的范畴

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

马太福音 28:20 教导，所有的基督徒都当遵守基督的什么命令？

18. 读以下经文并填空。

1. Colossians 3:20 歌罗西书 3:20

a. Who? 谁当顺服? _____ To whom? 顺服谁? _____

b. Why? 为什么? _____

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

a. Who? 谁当顺服? _____ To whom? 顺服谁? _____

b. Why? 为什么? _____

3. Ephesians 6:5-8 以弗所书 6:5-8

a. Who? 谁当顺服? _____ To whom? 顺服谁? _____

b. Why? 为什么? _____

4. Hebrews 13:17 希伯来书 13:17

a. Who? 谁当顺服? _____ To whom? 顺服谁? _____

b. Why? 为什么? _____

5. Romans 13:1 罗马书 13:1

a. Who? 谁当顺服? _____ To whom? 顺服谁? _____

b. Why? 为什么? _____

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

根据彼得前书 3:1，姊妹若有尚未信主的丈夫，她当如何行？

20. 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，某人若有难以相处的老板，他（她）当如何行？

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

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.

我们务要谨记：好行为若不与信心相联，就像是“污秽的衣服”（以赛亚书 64:6）。不出于真信心的顺服毫无用处。我们的顺服必须发自心中对神无伪的信心。

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

希伯来书 11:8 告诉我们，亚伯拉罕顺服的原因是什么？

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 5:4-7)? 以彼得为例，当神的话似乎与我们的判断相悖之时，我们当如何回应（路 5:4-7）？

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

a. How should we view ourselves in relation to Christ? 我们应当把自己看作基督的什么人？

b. What should be our attitude in doing all the will of God? 我们应当怎样遵行神的旨意？

"So you too, when you do all the things which are commanded you, say, 'We are unworthy slaves; we have done only that which we ought to have done.'"

— 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 12:1 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，有哪些地方是神要求你更顺服的？

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

Prepare for Your Assignment 课前准备

1. Download message #13, "Knowing and Doing God's Will," from www.gty.org/fof. 下载信息十三：《明白并遵行神的旨意》
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 Ephesians 5:17...背诵经文：以弗所书 5:17

"So then do not be foolish, but understand 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，他对所有被造物都有旨意。对于我们每一个人，神都有他的计划或旨意。但是，我们却常常把神的旨意不必要地复杂化了。在这一课，我们一起来认识神的旨意，认识我们当怎样按他的旨意行。

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：他**主权的旨意**和他**诫命的旨意**。神主权的旨意，就是神对整个被造界过去、现在和未来的计划。此外，神对他的子民也定下诫命，那就是神诫命的旨意。

A. The Meaning of God's Will 何为神的旨意

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. will.

神主权的旨意涉及到他对一切事物完全、终极的掌控。任何事情发生，都在神的计划之中。人类历史不过是在实现神的计划，是完全按照神的计划展开的。

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要点。

- a. Isaiah 14:24 以赛亚书 14:24

- b. Ephesians 1:11b 以弗所书 1:11 下

"I am God, and there is no one like Me....My purpose will be established, and I will accomplish all My good 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。”

——以赛亚书 46:9-10

God's Commanded Will 神诫命的旨意

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.

神诫命的旨意是通过圣经中的律法和原则彰显出来的。人必须遵守神诫命的旨意，且要为之向神交账。

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，初信者应受什么教训？

3. God gave two great commandments. List them below. 神给了我们两个最大的诫命。请将其写出来：

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.

分别认识神主权的旨意和他诫命的旨意之特点，有助于我们更好地理解神的旨意：

Sovereign Will 主权的旨意	Commanded Will 诫命的旨意
1. Secret; known only to God except as revealed through history or revelation. 是隐秘的。除非神通过历史或启示向人展现，否则无人知道，唯有神知道。	1. Revealed in the Bible. 显明在圣经中。
2. Cannot be resisted or thwarted. 绝不能被破坏或抵挡。	2. Can be resisted or disobeyed. 有可能被抵挡、违背。
3. Encompasses both good and evil (sin). 包括善和恶。	3. Involves only that which is good; holy. 只包括美善、圣洁之事。
4. Omnipotent; controls all aspects of life, time, and history. 是全能的，掌控着生命、时间和历史的每一个方面。	4. Specific; provides principles for living. 是具体的，提供指导生活的原则。
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掘他未启示的事。	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诫命。

Study the table above. Test your understanding of God's *sovereign will* and His *commanded will*. Write out the part of the verse that conveys God's 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.]

学习上表内容，检查你对神主权的旨意和诫命的旨意是否理解。根据以下经文写出其中神的旨意，并标明属于哪一种旨意。（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。）

的旨意	Sovereign Will 主权的旨意	Commanded Will 诫命
1. Philippians 2:13 腓立比书 2:13 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. 1 Thessalonians 4:3 帖撒罗尼迦前书 4:3 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. 2 Corinthians 6:14 哥林多后书 6:14 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Matthew 7:21 马太福音 7:21 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Philippians 1:6 腓立比书 1:6 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Jeremiah 29:11 耶利米书 29:11 _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Response to God's Will 回应神的旨意

4. 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 _____

5. How should we respond to God's commanded will? 我们对神诫命的旨意当如何回应?

a. Ephesians 5:17 以弗所书 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 He instructs sinners in the way. He leads the humble in justice, and He teaches the humble His way. All the paths of the LORD are lovingkindness and truth to those who keep His covenant and His testimonies."

— Psalm 25:8-10

耶和华是良善正直的，所以他必指示罪人走正路。他必按公平引领谦卑人，将他的道教训他们。凡遵守他的约和他法度的人，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. 神因着他的大爱，已在过去预定、呼召并称所有信徒为义，将来更要使他们都得荣耀。不仅如此，神如今也正带领我们奔走天路。

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.

神的带领就是他在信徒生活中的积极参与，其目标是为实现他的旨意。

请留意下列圣经中用来描述神带领的词汇。写出这些词汇在经文中的含义。

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)

a. Proverbs 16:9 箴言 16:9 _____

b. 2 Thessalonians 3:5 帖撒罗尼迦后书 3:5 _____

B. The Nature of Guidance 带领的性质

The following chart outlines ways in which God guides people directly or indirectly:

下表列出了神带领人的直接方式和间接方式:

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) 神的护理 (即神所掌管的环境因素)
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。

10. Guidance through God's Word 通过神的话带领

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?

11. Guidance through conviction 通过圣灵感动带领

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?

12. Guidance through God's providence 通过神的护理带领

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?

13. Guidance through God-given wisdom 通过神所赐的智慧带领

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 9 节)?

1) _____

- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

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

14. List one area in which you are wrestling with a decision: 写出你正犹豫不决的一件事。

15. 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? (请选择最合适的选项)

- God's sovereign will 神主权的旨意
- God's commanded will 神诫命的旨意
- 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 若涉及神诫命的旨意 John 15:10 约翰福音 15:10
- c. You are unsure 若是你不确定 James 1:5 雅各书 1:5

17. What action are you going to take? 你打算怎么做?
