



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLE STUDY CURRICULUM

THE PROMISE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

QUESTION MANUAL COURSE REQUIREMENTS

Textbook: *Biblical Research Library, THE PROMISE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT*, Book 15; *THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE EARLY CHURCH*, Book 16

Discussion Questions: Answer each of the discussion questions at the end of each chapter.

Memory Verses: Mark 16:15-20; John 7:38,39; 12:48; 14:26; 15:26; 16:13,14; 20:30,31; Acts 1:8; 3:19; 5:32; 8:18; 9:31; 20:32; Romans 15:4; 1 Corinthians 2:13; 12:13; 13:8-10; 14:15; 2 Corinthians 5:7; Galatians 3:13,14; Ephesians 4:30; 5:19; Colossians 3:16; 2 Timothy 3:16,17; 1 Thessalonians 2:13; Hebrews 4:12,13; 6:4-6; 1 Peter 4:10; 2 Peter 1:3; 1 John 1:3; 3:24; 4:1,13

Lesson Outlines: Prepare and deliver **FIVE** (5) outlines on any subject of the textbooks.

Reading: New Testament: **ACTS; ROMANS**

Book 15

Chapter 1

The Promise Of The Holy Spirit

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

prophets, Ezekiel, Spirit, creation, Spirit, in, Peter, prophesied, manner, Spirit, flesh, Jeremiah, relationship, miraculous, ability, entered, Spirit, 2:28-32, filled, power, upon, Joseph, 2:16,17, led, prophets, through, in, miraculous, existence, special, worked, work, relationship, heard, miraculous, selected, Spirit, classes, know, judgment, Godhead, work, workmanship, entered, Redeemer, filled, apostles, classes, knowledge, know, judgments, celestial, will, Commonwealth, within, daughters, afterward, taught, day, salvation, wisdom, expand, upon, close, earthly, servants, Spirit, pouring

1. In the _____ the _____ hovered over that which was created.
2. Pharaoh recognized that _____ was a man in whom was the _____ of God.
3. Before Acts 2 the Spirit came _____ men as Saul who _____.
4. Joshua was a man _____ whom was the Spirit of God, and by the Spirit he _____ the people of God.
5. Because the Spirit was in the _____, they were thus in a close _____ with the Spirit.
6. When the Spirit _____ the prophets, _____ activity occurred.
7. When one was _____ with the Spirit, _____ was miraculously given to that person.
8. Those who _____ miracles were given the _____ by the Spirit.
9. In the Old Testament God worked through His _____ group of inspired people called the _____.
10. As a part of the _____, we must assume that every manifestation of the Godhead (the Father, Son and Holy Spirit) worked together in order to bring all things into _____.
11. Because of his _____ relationship with God, Joseph interpreted dreams as a result of the _____ of the Spirit in his life.
12. The choosing of Israel began a long history of God's work in this one nation in order to bring the _____ into the world for the _____ of man.
13. By the use of the word "upon" it is meant that in some way the Holy Spirit worked _____ a particular individual in order to accomplish either a specific or general _____ of God.
14. By use of the word "_____" reference is made to a close _____ between the Spirit and the one in whom the Spirit dwelt.
15. When the _____ was in someone in the Old Testament, that particular person had a special close relationship with the Spirit which resulted in his participation with the _____ activity of Deity.
16. "*Then the Spirit _____ me when He spoke to me, and set me on my feet; and I _____ Him who spoke to me.*"
17. To be "_____" with the Holy Spirit meant that the one filled was miraculously given _____ or ability to accomplish a work for God.
18. "*And I have filled him with the Spirit of God, in _____, in understanding, in knowledge, and in all manner of _____.*"
19. When the Spirit was _____ an individual it was the same as the Spirit being in that person or that person being filled with the _____.
20. As a result of one being "filled," or "_____" or "come upon" by the Spirit, something _____ was accomplished.
21. At the time of the existence of national Israel, the prophets prophesied that there was a time coming when God would _____ the work of the Holy Spirit outside the use of _____ individuals in Israel.
22. In quoting the prophecy of Joel 2:28 on the day of Pentecost, Peter interpreted "_____" to mean "last days", which was a reference to the last days of the Jewish _____.
23. In view of the fact that the Spirit was already with Jesus and was with the apostles before Acts 2, we would interpret the

- _____ forth of the Spirit to refer to a time when men (the apostles) would be immersed in the _____ of the Spirit at the beginning of the age of the Spirit.
24. The Spirit would not be given only to special old men who were prophets of the special Jewish people, but in the last days He would be poured out on sons, _____, old men, young men, male and female, _____ and slaves.
 25. The fall of _____ bodies in prophetic literary language was used to figuratively portray the termination of _____ kingdoms.
 26. The “_____ of the Lord” would be a day of _____ for those who would not accept the results of the outpouring of the Spirit.
 27. *“I will put My Spirit _____ you and cause you to walk in My statutes, and you will keep My _____ and do them.”*
 28. During the period about which Jeremiah 31 prophesied, those who were spiritually born of the word of God would already _____ the Lord at the time of their infancy in the kingdom, for they would have been _____ the gospel before becoming Christians.
 29. In Acts _____ (chapter & verses) stated that the prophecy of Joel _____ (chapter & verses) was fulfilled in the outpouring of the Holy Spirit as recorded in Acts 2:1-4.
 30. Joel’s prophecy of the events of Acts 2 was interpreted by _____ to refer to the outpouring of the _____ .
 31. “Pour out” refers to the _____ by which the Spirit would come upon the _____ .
 32. “All _____” refers to the _____ of people upon which the Spirit would be poured.
 33. _____ prophesied of a time when God would put His _____ within His people.
 34. _____ affirmed that in this time God’s people would _____ God when they were brought into covenant relationship with God.

Discussion:

35. Explain the fulfillment of Joel 2:28-32.
36. What does it mean to be “filled” with the Holy Spirit?

Book 15 Chapter 2 *The Promise Of The Holy Spirit*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

prophesied, descended, glorified, in, close, promise, apostles, witnesses, resurrection, A.D. 70, destruction, baptize, Deity, distribute, measure, fellowship, relationship, partial, ask, disobedient, things, endued, Simeon, metaphorical, gifts, words, Spirit, truth, hands, guidance, baptism, power, gifts, work, time, believe, apostles, miraculous, things

(THREE missing answers)

1. Both _____ and Anna were prophets who _____ concerning the birth of Jesus.
2. After His _____ the Spirit _____ on Jesus in the likeness of a dove and He was filled with the Spirit.
3. Jesus promised that the Father would give the Holy Spirit, or good _____, to those who _____ of Him.
4. During Jesus’ ministry it was not the _____ of the Spirit because Jesus had not yet been _____.
5. Jesus stated that the Spirit would be _____ the apostles, referring to the _____ relationship the Spirit had with the apostles.
6. Jesus stated that He would send the _____ of His Father to the _____ which He had talked to them about during His ministry.
7. The apostles would be Jesus’ special _____ of the _____.
8. *“For He whom God has sent speaks the _____ of God, for God does not give the Spirit by _____ .”*
9. There is no such thing as _____ inspiration when it comes to the _____ of the Holy Spirit in inspiration.
10. John said to all those who came out to hear his preaching and see his immersing that the One coming would “_____ you with the Holy Spirit and _____ .”
11. In Matthew 3, John meant that the obedient would be baptized with the _____, but the _____ would be baptized with fire.
12. The baptism of fire refers primarily to the _____ of the Jewish disobedient in _____ with the destruction of Jerusalem.
13. If members of the body in the first century had had hands laid on them by the _____, then they could pray that the Spirit _____ to them the appropriate gift to be used in their ministry of edification of the church.
14. The Spirit had worked from creation to the cross, however, His _____ work was consummated in the revealing of all truth and in giving inspired _____ to the church in the first century.
15. The _____ immediately laid hands on all baptized disciples they encountered in order that the _____ of the spirit be spread to all those who believed.
16. The visible good _____ that came forth from the Holy Spirit were the miraculous _____ .
17. When the Greek word *en* is used in reference to _____, there must always be a _____ understanding of how the word is used.
18. In the context of John 17:20-23, Jesus discussed the _____ between the Father, Son, apostles and “*those who will _____ in Me through their word.*”

19. The word of _____ is the foundation upon which _____ is established with both the Godhead and His representatives (the apostles) through whom all truth was revealed.
20. Jesus said, "Behold, I send the _____ of My Father upon you; but tarry in the city of Jerusalem until you are endued with _____ from on high."
21. Though the apostles were initially _____ with the power of the Holy Spirit by the baptism with the Spirit in Acts 2:1-4, this power was passed on to the rest of the disciples through the laying on of the apostles' _____ .

Discussion:

22. Explain John 7:38,39.
23. Explain the relationship between Matthew 7:11 and Luke 11:13.

Book 15 Chapter 3 *The Promise To The Apostles*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

Jesus, apostles, Peter, comforter, *paracletos*, truth, administrator, remember, Jerusalem, Antioch, promise, apostles, Jerusalem, truth, apostles, one, apostles, antecedent, ministry, Spirit, Pentecost, apostles, Spirit, Jerusalem, personally, apostles, Christians, specific, baptized, inspiration, baptizes, immediate, apostles, you, truth, promise

(TWO added answers)

1. The New Testament teaches that the _____ of the baptism of the Spirit was _____.
2. Jesus prepared the _____ for the baptism of the Spirit by promising them that the Spirit would come as a _____ to them.
3. The Greek word _____ is best translated "helper" since the meaning is that the _____ would "come along beside" the apostles in their work.
4. When the Holy Spirit came upon the _____, Jesus stated that they would receive all _____.
5. The apostles would _____ all that Jesus had personally taught them when the Spirit came upon them to empower them with all _____ .
6. The apostles were commanded to wait in _____ until they received the _____ from the Father.
7. "Upon whom you see the _____ descending, and remaining on Him, this is He who _____ with the Holy Spirit."
8. God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit worked as _____ in order to bring about the baptism with the Holy Spirit on the _____ in A.D. 30.
9. It is important to understand that the baptism with (or "in") the Holy Spirit was a _____ made exclusively to the _____ .
10. The statements of John 13-17 apply to us only when Jesus takes the application of what He said outside the _____ discussion with the _____ .
11. If we say that everything in John 13-17 applies to all _____ of all ages, then we have left ourselves in a position of not allowing Jesus to make _____ promises exclusively to His chosen apostles without having those promises apply to all Christians of all time.
12. Jesus said, "But when the Helper comes, whom I shall send to you [_____] from the Father, the Spirit of truth who proceeds from the Father, He will testify of Me. And you [_____] also will bear witness, because you have been with Me from the beginning."
13. The counseling, helping advocate, the Holy Spirit, would come and be with the apostles as Jesus had _____ been with them throughout His _____ .
14. We must study the Bible in order to discover the "all _____" that was revealed directly to the apostles through the _____ of the Holy Spirit.
15. Information concerning the destruction of _____ was revealed to the apostles in order to guard the church from the calamity of the destruction of _____ in A.D. 70.
16. Only a few days before the day of _____, Jesus promised the apostles, "For John truly baptized with water, but you shall be _____ with the Holy Spirit not many days from now."
17. Acts 1:8 was a definite promise to the apostles because the _____ of the "_____ " in verse 8 is the eleven apostles of verse 2.

Discussion:

18. Why does the context of John 13-17 refer specifically to the apostles?
19. In what way were the apostles the only ones who were baptized with the Holy Spirit in Acts 2?

Book 15
Chapter 4
The Apostles Receive The Promise

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

120, manner, twelve, signs, hands, direct, faith, apostles, authority, Galileans, purpose, apostles, cleanse, witnesses, gifts, beginning, Gentiles, words, saved, definition, apostles, environment, they, believers, authority, Peter, recipients, apostles, commentary, speaking, *dunamis*, empowering, supernatural, angel, indirect, Paul, privilege, given, Pentecost, Gentiles, words, elders, Philip, apostles, promised, direct, manner, never, miracles
(FIVE missing answers)

1. There were about _____ disciples gathered in Jerusalem on the day of _____ in Acts 1.
2. On the day of Pentecost the Holy Spirit came upon only _____ of the disciples who were the _____.
3. The apostles were all _____ and special _____ of Jesus to all the world.
4. The word "power" refers to _____ and miraculous work of God, whereas, the word "_____ " refers to privilege.
5. The _____ received authority to work the _____ of an apostle.
6. The apostles were given authority to impart miraculous _____ by the laying on of their _____.
7. Only the _____ were given the authority to impart the Holy Spirit to other _____ in the first century.
8. Peter said that the Holy Spirit fell upon Cornelius in the same _____ as upon the apostles at the _____ of the church.
9. The _____ of the outpouring of the Spirit upon the household of Cornelius was to miraculously prove that the _____ were added to the church.
10. The baptism with the Holy Spirit on Cornelius did not _____ his heart, produce _____ or save him from sin.
11. Peter spoke to Cornelius _____ by which he and his household were to be _____ .
12. Our _____ on the work of the Holy Spirit in this dispensation must be the Spirit's _____ of His work that is recorded in the New Testament.
13. Beginning in Acts 2:1, the pronoun " _____ " refers back to the _____ of Acts 1:26, and thus, by keeping this in mind, it is easily understood that it was the apostles who were baptized in the Spirit in the context of Acts 2:1-4.
14. The apparent reason for the phenomenon of the " _____ as of fire" that sat upon the apostles was to select and identify the true _____ of the baptism with the Spirit among the 120 disciples who were assembled in the upper room.
15. It was the eleven who were accused of being _____ with wine because it was only the apostles who were _____ in tongues.
16. The proof that the rest of the disciples in the upper room were not the ones speaking in other languages is in the fact that _____ stood up with the eleven other _____ who were already speaking.
17. In reference to the work of God, the Greek word _____ is used to refer to the working or manifestation of the _____ of Deity in the physical world.
18. We must understand that the word " _____ " refers to the individual who had been given the _____ to release the power of God in the affairs of the material world.
19. During the time immediately before His ascension, Jesus had _____ the apostles the privilege of command over the _____ .
20. _____ could not impart the ability to work _____ to those who had believed and obeyed the gospel in Samaria.
21. *"Now when Simon saw that through the laying on of the _____ hands the Holy Spirit was _____, he offered them money."*
22. The correct interpretation 1 Timothy 4:14 and 2 Timothy 1:6 is that at the same time the _____ commissioned Timothy to the work of an evangelist, _____ also laid hands on him that he receive a miraculous gift of the Holy Spirit.
23. It must be concluded that the early Christians received the fulfillment of the promise of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit of Joel 2:28 in an _____ manner, but the apostles had received the _____ outpouring of the Spirit.
24. There is a clear distinction in the New Testament between the _____ by which the Spirit was poured out and the _____ authority which the Spirit gave to the ones on whom He was poured.
25. The purpose for the outpouring of the Spirit on the household of _____ was to convince the Jewish Christians that they must focus on the _____ in their evangelistic efforts.
26. The fact that the Jewish Christians recognized the event of the baptism of Cornelius' household as different from every other Christian experience since _____ is evidence that this type of event had _____ happened since Pentecost.
27. The _____ that told Cornelius to send for Peter to come and preach to him, also stated that Peter would be the one *"who will tell you _____ by which you and all your household will be saved."*

Discussion:

28. Explain why the outpouring of the Spirit on the household of Cornelius does not prove that such occurs today.
29. What did Peter mean when he used the phrase "like manner" in reference to the baptism of the household of Cornelius?

Book 15 Chapter 5 *Filled With The Holy Spirit*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

vision, gift, Stephen, hour, languages, Peter, led, filled, Jesus, spoke, effect, vision, Spirit, apostles, tongues, ministry, defining, knowledge, inspiration, moved, hortatory, prophecy, inspiration, understanding, miracles, discourage, truth, teach, gave, imperative, quench, foundation, Spirit, miraculously, speak, word, work, cause, in
(THREE missing answers)

1. When John's father _____ was _____ with the Holy Spirit he prophesied.
2. John's mother _____ was filled with the _____, and the miraculously spoken word of God.
3. When _____ was filled with the Spirit He was _____ into the wilderness.
4. When the apostles were filled with the Spirit they _____ with other _____.
5. _____, being filled with the Spirit was told in the very _____ what he must speak.
6. _____ was full of the Spirit and saw a _____.
7. In the same tenor that he commanded _____ to stir up the _____ of God in him, Paul commanded the Ephesian church to be filled with the Spirit.
8. Because the New Testament was written on the _____ of Old Testament revelation, the biblical interpreter must consult the Old Testament in _____ New Testament concepts.
9. We must limit ourselves to understanding the filling with the Spirit to the _____ of those who first received the _____ in the first century.
10. The Spirit is the _____ of the filling with the Spirit and the _____ is either miraculous activity or a changed and Spirit-guided life by the word of God.
11. Because he was filled with the Spirit, Bezaleel was _____ given _____, wisdom and understanding in order to construct the tabernacle.
12. When Zacharias and Elizabeth were filled with the Spirit, they both miraculously received and spoke _____ as a result of the Spirit working _____ and through them.
13. Because he was filled with the Spirit during his ministry, John spoke the word of God by _____ of the Spirit in his _____ as the voice of one crying in the wilderness to prepare the way for the Lord.
14. On the day of Pentecost, the apostles "were all filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak with other _____ as the Spirit _____ them utterance."
15. Jesus promised the _____ that when they were brought before synagogue assemblies, rulers and authorities, they must "not worry how or what you should answer, or what you should say. For the Holy Spirit will _____ you in that very hour what you ought to say."
16. In the historical context of the miraculous gifts, we would correctly conclude that those disciples who received the miraculous gift of _____ received the word of God through _____ of the Spirit.
17. Stephen's filling with the Holy Spirit meant that he spoke the word of God by inspiration, worked _____, and saw a _____.
18. Being filled with the Holy Spirit in the 1 Corinthians 12 context meant that one was _____ by the Holy Spirit to _____ the truth by inspiration that was received from the Spirit.
19. Colossians 3:16 is a _____ statement where Paul says, "Let the word of Christ dwell in you ...", whereas Ephesians 5:18 is an _____ command to be filled with the Spirit.
20. Being filled with the Spirit in the context of Ephesians 5 meant being filled with the _____ of Christ which came from the inspiring _____ of the Spirit.
21. To _____ the inspired preachers in the first century was to _____ the work of the Spirit through the medium of those whom He inspired to preach.

Discussion:

23. Explain "filled with the Spirit" in the context of Ephesians 5:18.
24. What does it mean to quench the Holy Spirit?

Book 15 Chapter 6 *Clarifying The Baptism With The Spirit*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

word, Crispus, Jesus, metaphorical, Jesus, James, used, promise, church, tongues, Corinth, Cornelius, Ephesians, six, Israel, remembrance, repentance, name, Testament, Matthew, unity, hands, Peter, truth, fell, spoken, remission, one, saved, household, empower, witness, administrator, glorify, sins, concept, obeyed, signified, baptized, church, began, cloud, command

(THREE added answers)

1. The Greek word *baptizo* is _____ in a _____ sense in the New Testament.
2. _____ said that "*Holy Spirit _____ upon them, as upon us at the beginning.*"
3. _____ was the _____ of Holy Spirit baptism.
4. The baptism of the Spirit was a _____ to be received, not a command to be _____
5. When individuals were _____ in the Holy Spirit they spoke in _____.
6. The Holy Spirit fell upon _____ and his household when Peter _____ to speak to them.
7. There are _____ baptisms mentioned in the New _____.
8. _____ was baptized in the _____ when Moses led them in the wilderness.
9. John's baptism was unto _____ and for _____ of sins.
10. When Paul wrote to the _____ in A.D. 62 he stated that there was _____ baptism.
11. The one baptism that is valid today is in the _____ of Jesus and for the remission of _____.
12. Baptism for remission of sins is a _____ to be obeyed in order for one to be _____.
13. The baptism of the Holy Spirit would bring to the apostles' _____ all things that Jesus had _____ to them.
14. The baptism of the Holy Spirit would _____ the apostles to lay _____ on others in order that they receive the Spirit.
15. The baptism of the Holy Spirit _____ the beginning of the _____.
16. The baptism of the Spirit bore _____ to the _____.
17. The Holy Spirit bore witness to _____, whom also He was to _____.
18. In the context of 1 Corinthians 12:13 Paul is arguing for the _____ of the _____.
19. Baptism in water for remission of sins was a _____ derived from the Spirit-inspired _____.
20. _____ was baptized in Corinth with all his _____.

Discussion:

21. Why does the fact that there is one baptism mean that the baptism with the Holy Spirit does not exist today?
22. What was the purpose of the baptism with the Holy Spirit?

Review Exam

True or False:

1. _____ Isaiah prophesied, "*And I will pour on the house of David and on the inhabitants of Jerusalem the Spirit*"
2. _____ The scribes were God's special messengers through whom He communicated His will in the Old Testament times.
3. _____ The phrase "all flesh" refers to the classes of people upon which the Spirit would come.
4. _____ Paul's primary purpose for writing 1 Corinthians 12 was to argue the unity of the church.
5. _____ The purpose of the outpouring of the Spirit on the household of Cornelius was to prove that the baptism of the Spirit was to continue throughout the history of the church.
6. _____ Jesus talked about "the promise" with His disciples only after His resurrection.
7. _____ Paul told the Ephesian church to be filled with the Spirit.
8. _____ Men would know nothing of the baptism with the Holy Spirit if it were not for the Bible.
9. _____ Peter said that the Spirit fell on the Ephesians in the same manner as the apostles in Acts 2.
10. _____ The "time of the Spirit" came after Jesus was glorified.
11. _____ Saul recognized that the Spirit of God dwelt in Joseph.
12. _____ Peter quotes from Joel 2 in Acts to show that Joel's prophecy was fulfilled in the outpouring of the Spirit in Acts 2:1-4.
13. _____ The Greek word for baptism is always used in the New Testament in a metaphorical sense.
14. _____ When Zacharias was filled with the Spirit he prophesied.
15. _____ The apostles and prophets were given the authority of the Holy Spirit to impart the miraculous gifts of the Spirit to other people.
16. _____ The baptism of the Holy Spirit was a promise to be received, not a command to be obeyed.
17. _____ Jesus promised the apostles that they would receive all wisdom when the Spirit came upon them, but not all truth.
18. _____ The administrator of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles was Jesus.
19. _____ The Holy Spirit had a close working relationship with the apostles both during the time they were with Jesus and the time after Pentecost.
20. _____ Peter was led into the wilderness when he was filled with the Holy Spirit.
21. _____ Jesus made the special promise of the "counselor" to the apostles.
22. _____ Jesus did not promise the apostles that they would receive all truth God intended the church should have.
23. _____ The apostles were to be the special witnesses of Jesus when the Spirit came upon them.
24. _____ The baptism of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles signified the ending of the Jewish Commonwealth.

Book 16
Chapter 1
Application Of The Promise To All

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

direct, apply, believe, 16:20, Pentecost, Peter, witness, wonders, Paul, apostles, historical, 16, 2:3,4, them, confirmed, signs, watered, apostles, setting, Cornelius, apostles, Jerusalem, direct, believed, miracles, signs, specifically, applicable, go, disciples, Pentecost, apostles, hardness, believers, them, things, unbelief, secondary, flesh, how

(TWO added answers)

1. Mark 16:15-18 is the _____ discourse of Jesus who states that those who _____ would work miracles.
2. Those who went forth to preach in Mark _____ (chapter & verse) did so after the day of _____ in Acts 2.
3. God bore _____ to those who believed by accompanying signs, _____, various miracles and gifts of the Holy Spirit.
4. The pronoun "_____" in verses 19,20 of Mark 16 refers to the _____ of verse 14.
5. Those who worked _____ as mentioned in Mark 16:17,18 were those who believed in verse _____.
6. Hebrews _____ (chapter & verses) is a parallel thought to Mark 16:20 which states that God _____ the preaching of the early disciples.
7. The outpouring of the Spirit on the household of _____ must not be confused with the unique empowering baptism that the _____ alone received on the day of Pentecost.
8. In an effort to make miracles real and applicable to us today, some have "_____ down" the miracles of the New Testament by saying that so-called miracles today are the same as the _____ we read about in the New Testament.
9. In our failure to understand the New Testament in its _____ setting, we have clouded our interpretation of passages that relate _____ to the miraculous work of the Spirit in the first century.
10. We are _____ recipients of the letters of instruction that were first written to churches almost two thousand years ago, and thus, we must be able to divide what applied to the Spirit's miraculous work in the early church from His work that is _____ to us today.
11. It is imperative that we must first understand the Scriptures in their historical _____ before we can understand or _____ them to our situation today.
12. In the context of Mark 16:14-20, Jesus did not define _____ the miraculous works would be carried on by those who _____.
13. *"Afterward He [Jesus] appeared to the eleven as they sat at the table; and He rebuked their _____ and _____ of heart, because they did not believe those who had seen Him after He had risen."*
14. Beginning with the word "_____" in verse 15 and extending through the end of verse 18, Mark records the _____ discourse of Jesus.
15. Though the reference of Mark 16:20 is specifically to the _____, the actual history of the church's "going forth" with miracles was carried out by other _____ than the apostles.
16. The pronoun "_____" in Mark 16:14,19,20 refers to the _____, however, in Mark's record of Jesus' statements in Mark 16:15-18, the pronoun "them" would refer to people other than the apostles.
17. The nature of the promise of Joel 2:28 that "all _____" would receive the "good _____" of the Spirit is in contrast to a select group receiving the special authority to work miracles as in the Old Testament period.
18. The phrase "those who believe" refers to the corporate body of _____ that would be followed by the _____ wherever they went.
19. The apostles remained in _____ throughout the years following the Pentecost event of A.D. 30 as different groups of Jews made their pilgrimage to Jerusalem for Passover and _____.

Discussion:

20. How would "those who believe" work miracles?
21. What is the significance of direct and indirect discourse in the context of Mark 16:14-20?

Book 16
Chapter 2
Pentecost And The Promises To All

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

promise, seed, Holy Spirit, 19:1-7, believe, sons, 7:39, faith, heirs, 2:20,27, justification, for, explanation, Abraham, promise, all, heirs, salvation, apostles', 16:17, official, 8:5-25, Samaria, hands, 8:4, gift, 3:1-5, Abraham, 4:6, Spirit, Paul's, received, gift, imperative, receive, miracles, renewing, authorization, salvation, Gentiles, believe, Paul, promise, outpouring, gift, receiving, miraculous, blessing, Galatians, received, sons, believed, receive, supplied, word, gospel, Cornelius, gift

(TWO added answers)

1. Salvation refers to the _____ that would come to man through the _____ of Abraham.
2. The word "promise" in the Old Testament refers to the _____ which would be poured out on those who _____.
3. Christians are _____ of Abraham by _____.
4. Christians are _____ of the promises that were made to _____.
5. The preposition _____ in Acts 2:39 links the statements in verse 39 as an _____ of verse 38.
6. Peter affirmed that the _____ was to _____ believers.
7. Paul affirmed that the Gentiles were fellow _____ of the promise that was made to _____.
8. Those who believed received the promise of _____ but they were also recipients of the promise of the Holy Spirit which came to them only by the laying on of the _____ hands.
9. Mark _____ (chapter & verses) teaches that those who _____ would work signs.
10. In John _____ Jesus commanded the apostles to _____ the Spirit.
11. In Acts _____ the Samaritans did not receive the Holy Spirit until the apostles had laid _____ on them.
12. In Acts _____ the Ephesian disciples received the Spirit when _____ laid hands on them.
13. In Galatians _____ Paul stated that the _____ received the Spirit through him.
14. In Galatians _____ Paul affirmed that the Spirit came to the Galatians because they were _____.
15. In 1 John _____ the audience of John had received the _____ of prophecy from the Holy Spirit, and thus knew the truth.
16. In Acts 19 Paul asked some disciples in Ephesus if they had _____ the Holy Spirit when they _____.
17. In Acts 10:44-48 the _____ of the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the household of _____.
18. John 20:21,22 is an _____ command that the apostles be of a state of mind to _____ the Holy Spirit.
19. Among other promises that God made to Abraham concerning his seed, Genesis 12:1-3 includes a promise of _____ that would come through Abraham's seed, which promise would be a _____ to all humanity.
20. The miraculous outpouring of the Holy Spirit in Acts 2:1-4 was God's _____ for the apostles to make the first _____ announcement that Jesus was the Christ and Son of God who made a sacrificial offering for the sins of the world.
21. Peter stated clearly in Acts 2:33 that the miraculous _____ of Acts 2:1-4, with the resulting speaking in languages and inspiration, was the fulfillment of the _____ of the Holy Spirit.
22. If we understand that the promise of Acts 2:39 refers to the prophecy of Joel 2:28, then we would understand that the _____ of the Holy Spirit in verse 38 includes blessings that resulted from the outpouring of the _____ that was promised in Joel 2:28.
23. Paul wrote *"that the _____ should be fellow heirs, of the same body, and partakers of His promise in Christ through the gospel, of which I became a minister according to the _____ of the grace of God given to me by the effective working of His power."*
24. The "_____ of the Holy Spirit" Paul discusses in Titus 3:5,6 is a reference to the return of the _____ work of the Spirit among God's people as He miraculously worked in the days of the prophets.
25. Those who were baptized in _____ had not yet _____ the Holy Spirit until the arrival of Peter and John.
26. *"Therefore He who _____ the Spirit to you and works _____ among you, does He do it by works of the law, or by the hearing of faith."*
27. Through the Galatians' acceptance of and obedience to the truth of the _____ (the faith), they received the miraculous gifts of the promise by the laying on of _____ hands.
28. When one receives the _____ of the Spirit, he is in a sense, _____ the Spirit.

Discussion:

28. Explain the word "receive" as it is used in Acts 2:38.
29. Explain how John uses the word "anointing" in 1 John in reference to the Holy Spirit in the lives of the early Christians.

Book 16
Chapter 3
The Gifts In The Church

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

power, message, faith, guidance, edify, gift, devalue, Spirit, misinterpret, with, open, promise, early, Scriptures, beliefs, prophets, ordinary, distinction, interpretation, confirm, day, natural, messengers, worship, work, love, only, truth, direct, confirm, transpose, setting

(FOUR added answers)

1. The gospel did not come to the Thessalonians in words _____, but also in the _____ of the Spirit.
2. The phrase “_____ the Spirit” refers to the _____ of the Spirit in a miraculous manner.
3. The word _____ is a general term that includes the miraculous _____ of the Spirit.
4. When John was “in the Spirit” on the Lord’s _____ he was under the influence of the inspiration of the _____.
5. It is crucial in one’s _____ concerning the Holy Spirit to first study all passages in their first century _____.
6. When we _____ so-called modern-day miracles into the New Testament, we _____ the first century miracles to nothing more than tricks and show-business religion.
7. If we do not make a _____ between the work of the Holy Spirit in the first century and His work after the close of the initial establishment of the church, we will _____ the New Testament with reference to miracles.
8. Our task is to first study the work of the Spirit in His initial miraculous work of the church in the first century which was meant to _____ the word of God to unbelievers, but _____ the church of believers.
9. All our _____, emotions and preconceived ideas must be submitted to the guidance of the _____ in every detail and point that is made by the Holy Spirit through the word of God.
10. In His miraculous work that was clearly witnessed by the unbelievers, the Spirit signaled to the world that the _____ of God were speaking the _____ of God.
11. When we read passages in the New Testament that refer to the work of the Spirit, we must first interpret them as they referred to the _____ work of the Spirit in the lives of the _____ Christians.
12. Since the early Christians who were converted out of idolatrous religions did not have copies of the Bible, the Spirit directed their _____ and lives through the inspired work of the _____.
13. The Holy Spirit worked in an _____ manner in the first century in order to _____ both the message and messengers of God.
14. Anytime the Spirit works, it is out of the _____ in reference to the normal occurrence of the _____ laws of this world.

Discussion:

15. What does the phrase “in the Spirit” mean?
16. What does the phrase “with the Spirit” mean?

Book 16
Chapter 4
The Gift Of The Holy Spirit

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

Spirit, living, power, Galatians, Cornelius, money, church, water, Pentecost, doctrine, gift, Greek, objective, Holy Spirit, men, 68:18, 8:18, Peter, same, *dorea*, gift, presence, refreshing, miraculous, Paul, personalities, genitive, officially, submitted, hear, gift, consistently, salvation, household, knowledge, times, Cornelius, known, building, activity, Gentiles, Bible, understanding, relationship, signs, stopped, God, Samaritan, all, contexts

(TWO added answers)

1. Simon thought he could buy the _____ of God with _____.
2. Jesus said that if the _____ woman had known the gift of God she would ask of God living _____.
3. When Peter witnessed the outpouring of the Spirit upon the household of _____ he proclaimed that they had been given the gift of the _____.
4. Psalms _____ (chapter & verse) is a prophecy that Jesus would give gifts to _____ when He ascended on high.
5. Acts _____ (chapter & verse) states that Simon saw that through the laying on of the apostles’ hands the _____ was given.
6. Peter said that Cornelius had received the _____ gift as the apostles on the day of _____ as recorded in Acts 2.
7. The _____ word for gift is _____.
8. Peter preached to those on Pentecost that the _____ of the Spirit was to _____ who were afar off.

9. The times of _____ came from the _____ of the Lord.
10. The first manifestations of the Spirit in the _____ in the first century were _____, not non-miraculous.
11. Jesus said to the Samaritan woman, *"If you knew the gift of _____ ... you would have asked Him, and He would have given you _____ water."*
12. Our first rule of Bible study principles would be to _____ understand the same word or phrase to have reference to the same thing in all _____ in which the word or phrase is used.
13. After the Holy Spirit had just fallen on the household of _____, in astonishment Peter proclaimed that *"the _____ of the Holy Spirit had been poured out on the Gentiles also."*
14. We could correctly assume that God took the opportunity in the case of Cornelius to _____ manifest to Jewish Christians that the _____ had a right not only to full scale evangelism, but also to the gift of the Holy Spirit.
15. The apostles, Cornelius' _____ and the Galatians all received the "*_____ of the Holy Spirit*", which gift came from the Holy Spirit in its initial effect in the lives of Christians.
16. The gift of Ephesians 3:7 refers to the miraculous _____ of God through the Holy Spirit in the life of _____ to preach to the Ephesian church.
17. It is erroneous to say that the Spirit has _____ working simply because we cannot see, touch, taste, feel or _____ His working.
18. The miraculous gifts that were possessed and exercised in the early church were for the _____ up of the church, that it *"should no longer be children, tossed to and fro and carried about with every wind of _____"*
19. When John 4:10, Ephesians 4:7 and Acts 2:38 are considered together, the indication is on what all three _____ of the Godhead are doing in reference to the _____ and life of believers.
20. In the grammar of the text of Acts 2:38, the phrase "gift of the Holy Spirit" is either an _____ genitive or a subjective _____.
21. We would never have _____ of God's will for our living if it were not for the Spirit directing us through the words of the _____.
22. The concepts, "gift of the Holy Spirit," "*_____ of refreshing*" and "*_____ followed those who believe*" indicate free blessings that one would receive as a result of obedience to the gospel.
23. The Spirit will do His work in our lives regardless of our _____ of His work, and thus, our _____ of the Spirit's work in our lives is not a regulator of His work.
24. The metaphorical use of words as "indwell", "in" and "by" seek to convey a close _____ God the Holy Spirit seeks to have with those who have _____ to His directions.

Discussion:

25. Explain the "gift of the Holy Spirit" as this phrase is used in Acts 2:38,39.
26. Why must we first interpret references to the Holy Spirit in the context of the first century church?

Book 16 Chapter 5 *Miraculous Gifts In The Early Church*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

truth, public, physical, guidance, first, demonstration, inspiration, miraculous, praying, perceived, messengers, evangelism, organize, believers, power, believers, spoken, wisdom, written, senses, inspiration, gifts, supernatural, unbelievers, Christ-sent, prayed, spiritual, confirming, directed, edified, language, inspiration, Spirit, replaced, establishing, assemblies, local, preachers, first, spirits, cease, message, *dunamis*, knowledge, interpretation, prophets, guided, song, edification, fail, praying, complete

1. In the first century church, when one prayed in the Spirit he or she _____ by the miraculous _____ of the Spirit.
2. When we read passages in the New Testament that refer to the work of the Holy Spirit we must _____ understand the passages in reference to the work of the Spirit in the _____ century church.
3. The gift of discerning of _____ refers to the understanding of whether another was truly speaking from the spirit of _____, and not a deceptive worker.
4. Inspired preaching, singing, _____ and teaching fell under the heading of the gift of prophecy, wherein those who had the gift _____ the church.
5. As time transpired, the miraculous gifts of the Spirit were _____ by the _____ written record of the New Testament.
6. We must understand the New Testament from the standpoint of churches that were _____ by the miraculous inspiration of the Holy Spirit through the _____, not written, word.
7. We must not under-emphasize the vital and necessary role the complete recorded _____ played in the continuation of the church after the first century and the passing away of the _____ direction of the Spirit.
8. *"But whether there are prophecies, they will _____; whether there are tongues, they will _____; whether there is knowledge, it will vanish away."*
9. When the Spirit provided the _____ that was needed for the _____ of the church in the first century, there was no question as to whether the wisdom was given.

10. The gift of _____ was the inspired ability to _____ and direct the function of the churches according to the will of God.
11. The gift of healing was not for the benefit of the _____, but only for _____ as an act to confirm the preaching of the word of God.
12. The church would become known for its lack of _____ sicknesses, rather than a body of people who had come to the foot of the cross for _____ healing, if miraculous healing applied to every member of the church in the first century.
13. The Greek word that is used for power is _____ which refers to the powers that were manifested by unleashing the _____ environment of God.
14. The miraculous _____ power of God that was worked through the early disciples was directed toward those God wanted to move toward belief in both His _____ and His message.
15. The prophets' work as _____ was to build up churches through the preaching of the word of truth to the church, whereas, the evangelists' work was directed toward _____ churches.
16. There is teaching in preaching, but the word "preaching" is generally used to convey the _____ proclamation of a _____ to an audience.
17. Inspired prayer is in the meaning of statements as, "... *praying always with all prayer and supplication in the _____*" and "... *building yourselves up on your most holy faith, _____ in the Spirit.*"
18. As prophets were inspired to preach and teach by the _____ of the Spirit, so those who came to the assembly with an inspired _____ were to teach the church the song.
19. The discerning of spirits was a gift to test those who came to the churches and claimed to be _____ apostles or inspired _____.
20. The gift of languages aided in the rapid _____ of the world because evangelists would not be slowed down by the months of _____ learning in order to preach to a new tribe or culture.
21. The gift of _____ benefitted the local church by providing visiting brethren who did not speak the _____ language an opportunity to understand what was being preached.
22. A common mistake that biblical interpreters make today is failing to see the _____ of the first century church as they were _____ by the miraculous gifts of the Spirit.
23. It was a work of the Christ-sent apostles to impart the miraculous _____ to all baptized _____ with whom they came into contact.
24. While the _____ word was being revealed in the church, the Spirit was working by _____ through inspired preachers and teachers.
25. The manifestation of the Spirit refers to something that is _____ through the five _____.
26. "*And my speech and my preaching were not with persuasive words of human wisdom, but in _____ of the Spirit and of _____.*"

Discussion:

27. Explain the gift of healing.
28. What was the purpose of the miraculous gifts in the early church?

Book 16 Chapter 6 *Key Passages On Miraculous Gifts*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

spirits, quench, witness, testify, ministries, equip, Corinth, sealed, saints, ministry, greater, world, Spirit, Paul's, minister, ministries, subject, immersion, exhortation, Spirit, knowledge, pray, all, flesh, worked, obedience, anointing, Spirit, received, feelings, moral, despise, perfectly, how, despise, originated, miraculous, manifestation, different, believe, son, enhance, work, duties, Jew, men, use, Ephesian

(TWO missing answers)

1. The gifts did not change the _____ behavior of the individual who _____ the gift.
2. Paul said that the _____ of the prophets were _____ to the prophets.
3. When Paul told the Thessalonians not to _____ the Spirit He was asking them not to _____ prophecy.
4. The gifts of the Spirit were a _____ of those who believed to those who did not _____.
5. Jesus promised the apostles that they also would _____ concerning Him because of the Spirit's _____ through them.
6. One's obedience to the gospel by _____ is a witness that one has at that point become a _____ of God.
7. The miraculous gifts of the Spirit and the Christian's _____ were two _____ to the sonship of the Roman Christians.
8. Paul uses the term "_____" to refer to the individual's attempted obedience to keep law _____.
9. Omniscience refers to God's _____ of even the inner most _____ and thoughts of man.
10. The disciples of Jesus asked Him to teach them how to _____ because they knew that something was _____ about the manner by which Jesus approached God in prayer.
11. Inspired prayer was for the benefit of _____ on earth who did not know _____ to pray as they should.
12. Miraculous gifts were given to _____ the _____ of the saints.

13. Different _____ were set forth in the church in order to _____ the saints.
14. The _____ church was divided because of prejudices between _____ and Gentile.
15. Christians in _____ were divided because of a _____ and puffed up attitude.
16. The Holy Spirit _____ the Ephesians in the sense that the gifts were an open _____ of their sonship.
17. The ministries were set in the church for the equipping of the _____, the work of _____ and the edification of the body.
18. In 1 John, John refers to his readers who had been given the _____ gifts which originated from the _____.
19. The _____ taught John's readers _____ things, and thus, they did not have to be taught by anyone other than the prophets who were among them.
20. In the context of Ephesians 4:25-32, _____ and instruction concerning the use of miraculous gifts is not treated in the same way as other Christian _____ of the Ephesian church.
21. The Greek phrase "*ek tou pneumatos*" means that something _____ from the _____.
22. John said that he who was in his readers' audience was _____ than he who was in the _____.
23. Paul told the Thessalonians not to quench the _____, and thus, not to _____ prophecies.
24. Timothy _____ a miraculous gift by the laying on of _____ hands.
25. Peter exhorted his readers to _____ their gifts to _____ to one another.

Discussion:

26. Explain Ephesians 4:11-16.
27. Explain Acts 5:32.

Book 16 Chapter 7 *Clarification Of Tongues*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

knowledge, pagan, new, religions, faith, language, Greek, Corinth, emotional, phenomenon, studied, non-Christian, definition, Peter, *glossa*, ecstatic, speaking, love, *lalia*, *glossolalia*, speech, church, denominational, another, enabling, confirmation, misguided, never, languages, manner, phenomenon, unintelligible, charismatic, utterances, psychologically, languages, deception

(FIVE added answers)

1. The word _____ is the Greek word that is used in the New Testament for tongue, which could also be translated "_____."
2. _____ speech is a psychological phenomena which is gibberish speech that sometimes results from an individual who is in an uncontrollable _____ state.
3. The word _____ is the Greek word that is translated _____.
4. The word _____ is an Anglicized word which comes from two _____ words.
5. The _____ of ecstatic speaking is experienced in non-Christian _____ throughout the world today.
6. Since the phenomenon of ecstatic _____ is found in most _____ religions, we can assume that this emotional experience is not related to the New Testament speaking in tongues.
7. In a religious world that has given up a _____ of the Bible, we would expect that religious people would allow themselves to be _____ by emotions and traditions.
8. If we restrict our _____ of tongues to that which is given in the New Testament, then we will be forced to define the "tongue speaking" that exists today by _____ source.
9. Since the New Testament teaches that the gift of miraculous speaking in _____ has passed away, then we must find another definition for the phenomenon of what is happening throughout the _____ world today.
10. The speaking in languages in the New Testament happened as a result of the Holy Spirit miraculously _____ an individual to utter a foreign language that he had never before _____.
11. Those interpreters who read their personal experiences of ecstatic _____ into the Bible, claim that the speaking in tongues in the New Testament is the _____ of ecstatic utterances that they experience.
12. Since the Bible would _____ teach that the Holy Spirit works among the Hindus, Muslims and other _____ religions, then we must conclude that the phenomenon of glossolalia in those religions that claim to be Christian, is not the "speaking in tongues" that is mentioned in the New Testament.
13. Since glossolalia occurs among non-Christian religions, as well as Christian religions, then we must affirm that this is a _____ practice and a _____ of Satan that has been brought into "Christianity" under the umbrella of spiritual experiences.
14. _____ speaking, the phenomenon of glossolalia can be explained in reference to the ability of the emotionally uncontrolled person to speak _____ sounds.
15. In the fulfillment of the prophecy of Mark 16:17, the fresh _____ way of speaking would be the _____ by which men would speak languages.
16. The Spirit-inspired ability to speak unstudied _____ was to be a clear manifestation of God's _____ of those who preached the gospel.

Discussion:

17. What did Jesus mean when He said that His disciples would speak with “new” languages?
18. How does the fact that non-Christian religious groups today speak with ecstatic utterances prove that the the tongues that are spoken today are not the languages of the first century?

Book 16 Chapter 8 *Languages*

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

languages, *dialektos*, magnify, Ephesians, utterance, pride, nature, apostles, Paul, pray, understands, dictionary, Corinthians, women, audience, benefit, studied, interpreting, languages, interchangeability, sign, define, Ephesians, languages, gifts, fruit, simultaneously, attitude, apostles, languages, public, gifts, understood, public, languages, dialects, interpretation, primary, *genos*, tongues, languages, language, spoke, prayer

(TWO missing answers)

1. Those on Pentecost heard the _____ speak in their own _____ the mighty works of God.
2. The Greek word _____ means “dialect” or “_____.”
3. The Jewish Christians heard the household of Cornelius _____ God when they _____ in tongues.
4. The _____ spoke in languages when _____ laid hands on them.
5. Paul’s instructions in 1 Corinthians 12-14 makes sense only if the _____ were speaking in actual _____ of men.
6. Luke uses the words *dialektos* and *glossa* _____ in Acts 2 when the _____ spoke the gospel to the multitudes.
7. The apostles on the day of Pentecost were empowered by the Holy Spirit and began to “*speak with other _____ [glossais], as the Spirit gave them _____.*”
8. Not only were the apostles speaking in the _____ of the people who were present on the day of Pentecost, they were also speaking in the _____ of the people.
9. The event of the apostles speaking in “tongues” on the day of Pentecost in Acts 2 is the _____ to _____ the rest of the New Testament when “tongues” are discussed.
10. In Peter’s explanation to the Jerusalem brethren he identified the _____ of the household of Cornelius with the _____ the apostles spoke on the day of Pentecost in Acts 2.
11. The gift to speak in languages that was given to the household of Cornelius was a _____ to the Jews that the _____ had a right to the message of the gospel and the miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit.
12. Acts 2 must be the dictionary by which we understand the speaking in tongues in Acts 19 was speaking in languages that the _____ had not _____ .
13. Since we do not have discussions through the New Testament on the miraculous _____ as Paul gives in the context of 1 Corinthians 12-14, we would assume that the Holy Spirit did not consider the gifts to be a _____ function of the church.
14. The word “kinds” (_____) that is used by Paul in 1 Corinthians 12:10 refers to that which is different, but of the same _____, kind or species.
15. What Paul is saying in 1 Corinthians 13 is that even if he had the ability to speak with languages of _____, but did not have a loving _____, such an ability would be useless.
16. In the context of 1 Corinthians 14:2, no one _____ what the speaker is saying simply because there is no one present who has the gift of _____ the specific language that is being spoken.
17. Those who were speaking in languages in the Corinthian church assembly were speaking _____, and thus, they were causing confusion in the assembly by exercising a gift that was meant to edify instead of manifesting _____ .
18. The gift of _____ was not meant to be for the _____ of the one who was speaking simply because he was inspired with the ability to speak.
19. If _____ were the only thing necessary in order to receive the gift of _____, then there would never be a situation where an interpreter was not present, for one could simply pray and receive the gift from God.
20. Since one could possess more than one gift, then we assume from what Paul said in 1 Corinthians 12-14 that one could _____ for the _____ if he had already had hands laid on him by a Christ-sent apostle.
21. What Paul means in 1 Corinthians 14:14 is if the audience does not understand what is being prayed in a language, then there is no _____ born from the prayer by those in the _____ .
22. It was not the work of the Holy Spirit in the first century to inspire people to speak to God in _____ prayer in a language that could not be _____ by the audience.
23. There is no evidence in the New Testament that the gift of languages was ever given to _____ to be used in the _____ assembly of the church.

Discussion:

24. What did Paul mean when he used the phrase “strange tongues”?
25. What did Paul mean when he used the phrase “kinds of tongues”?

Book 16
Chapter 9
The Passing Of The Gifts

Fill in the blanks:

Answers

perfect, whole, complete, unnecessary, perfect, faith, hope, perfect, unbeliever, Isaiah, church, evangelism, confirm, Zechariah, faith, subjective, hands, revelation, assemblies, faith, Corinthians, prophets, unknown, tongue, *genos*, Galatians, confusion, edification, confusion, understanding, interpretation, love, equipped, sign, unity, prophecy, reject, faith, world, language, misuse, authority, people, ministered, prophecy, nature, presence, direction, interpreter, said, parts, subjective, delusion, sing, translators, himself, pleasure, church, studying, prophesied, love, gifts, spirits, tongues, purpose, Bible, unity, word, edify, excellent, complete, angels

(TWO added answers)

1. _____ is a word that is not found in the Greek text of 1 Corinthians 14:2, but is an addition by the _____ .
2. _____ is an English word that is used to refer to a language, and thus, should be understood to mean a _____ of man.
3. _____ is a Greek word that refers to something that is different but of the same _____ .
4. The _____ were warned not to even listen to _____ if they could speak another gospel.
5. The word “_____” is used to define the _____ of the Corinthian church.
6. _____ is the purpose of the gifts of tongues and _____ .
7. The result of speaking in tongues without an _____ would be _____ in the assembly.
8. Paul said he would pray with the _____ and _____ with the understanding also.
9. _____ is explaining in one language that which is _____ in another language.
10. We must understand 1 Corinthians 13 refers to the Corinthians’ problem in their misuse of miraculous gifts, and thus the chapter was written in order to exalt brotherly _____ which is the long term solution to _____ in the church.
11. The subject of love in 1 Corinthians 13 is stated by Paul as the “*more _____ way*” and the long term solution to the Corinthians’ problems concerning the _____ of gifts.
12. The context of Paul’s discussion of 1 Corinthians 13 necessitates that the “_____” is a reference to the final _____ of what God would have the church depend until the coming of the Son of God at the end of time.
13. The gifts of _____ and knowledge were means through which only _____ of the revelation of God were made known to man.
14. Since the purpose of the miraculous gifts was to establish and _____ the church in the first century, then the gifts were made _____ when the complete word of God was revealed in written form.
15. The gift of languages was a _____ in the sense that the inspired languages signaled the _____ of the Holy Spirit.
16. “*He who speaks in a tongue edifies _____, but he who prophesies edifies the _____ .*”
17. The Spirit _____ to the infant churches in the first century through the individuals in the congregations who had received the laying on of the apostles’ _____ .
18. God says that what is recorded in His written word is able to make the man of God _____, “*thoroughly _____ for every good work.*”
19. One of those purposes was to miraculously signal God’s work in the early church in order to let the _____ know that God was with His _____ .
20. The duration of the miraculous gifts was until the church had received the _____ revelation of the _____ which was the final and completed revelation of truth from God.
21. A _____ religion is submission to emotional suggestions of the individual or the group as a whole with disregard to _____ by inspired written revelation.
22. A subjective religion leads one to _____ the Bible as the only _____ for religious belief and behavior.
23. “*And for this reason God will send them strong _____, that they should believe the lie, that they all may be condemned who did not believe the truth but had _____ in unrighteousness.*”
24. The _____ in 1 Corinthians 13 has reference to that revealed word which is _____ or complete.
25. When Jesus comes again, _____ and hope will be done away, but _____ will continue.
26. Faith, _____ and love presently exist together with that which is _____.
27. _____ were a sign to the _____.
28. The one who _____ edified the _____.
29. The gift of tongues increased the speed of _____ because evangelists did not have to spend time _____ different languages.
30. The _____ of miraculous gifts was to _____ the word of God.
31. The prophet _____ prophesied the termination of miraculous _____ .
32. Paul taught that the gifts would exist until the early church came to the _____ of the _____.
33. A _____ religion leads one away from the call of God through the word.
34. The _____ is the Christian’s source of _____.
35. The _____ of the prophets in the first century were subject to the will of the _____.

Discussion:

24. Why would we state that the "perfect" in 1 Corinthians 13 refers to complete revelation of God?
25. Explain the purpose for the gift of languages.

Review Exam

True or False:

1. ____ If one spoke in a language in the Corinthian assembly, and no interpreter were present, he was to keep silent.
2. ____ We must understand the Scriptures in their historical setting before we can understand their application for us today.
3. ____ It is consistent to understand the phrase "receive the Spirit" as a reference to the receiving of miraculous gifts because this is the most common way the phrase is used in the New Testament.
4. ____ Those who accompanied Peter in Acts 10 did not understand Cornelius and his household when they magnified God.
5. ____ The preposition "for" in Acts 2:39 **does not** link the concepts of verse 39 with verse 38.
6. ____ The phrase "blessing of Abraham" has reference to the Old Testament covenant.
7. ____ To renew the Holy Spirit means that the Spirit would do again that which He had done before.
8. ____ Because Cornelius received the "same gift" as the apostles, such meant that he had the same authority as the apostles.
9. ____ "Those who believe" in Mark 16 would be able to go forth as a group and work signs.
10. ____ The Anointing taught John's audience all things.
11. ____ If one affirms that the so-called miracles which are professed to occur today should be used to define miracles in the New Testament, then one will degrade the miracles of the New Testament.
12. ____ Those emotional and mental characteristics that are associated with the fruit of the Spirit are positive evidence of the indwelling of the Spirit.
13. ____ One quenches the Spirit and despises prophecies today when he discourages the preaching and teaching of the word of God.
14. ____ One can produce the fruit of the Spirit in his life only if the Spirit indwells him.
15. ____ Tongues were a sign to the believers.
16. ____ The Holy Spirit miraculously worked to testify that the obedient had obeyed the true will of God.
17. ____ Ecstatic speech has never been known to exist among non-Christian religions.
18. ____ The Galatians received the Spirit through works of law, not by the hearing of faith.
19. ____ If we affirm that the miracles of the New Testament occur today, then we are obligated to use the New Testament as the sole dictionary to define true miracles and apply that definition to any so-called miracles today.
20. ____ Paul's reference to that which was "in part" in 1 Corinthians 13 refers to the miraculous gifts.
21. ____ One cannot keep God's religious law perfectly so as to save himself.
22. ____ Those who went forth in Mark 16 actually went forth before the ascension of Jesus.
23. ____ The Galatians received the Spirit because they were already sons of God.
24. ____ When a prophet was "in the Spirit" he was not inspired.
25. ____ God did not hear, understand and answer the prayers of the Old Testament faithful as He hears, understands and answers the prayers of Christians today.
26. ____ The authority of the apostles to impart miraculous gifts was an empirical evidence that they were Christ-sent apostles.
27. ____ The phrase "gift of the Holy Spirit" includes the miraculous work of the Holy Spirit in the first century.
28. ____ Paul's reference to the law of sin and death was a reference to the religious efforts of those who sought to seek justification solely on the basis of law-keeping.
29. ____ Inspired prayer was necessary in the first century because Christians did not have the direction of the written word of God.
30. ____ The Holy Spirit would miraculously work through an individual by gifts because of the sole choice of the apostles in their laying hands on that individual.

Fill in the blanks:

31. When the Gentiles believed they became fellow-heirs of the ____.
32. Peter affirmed that the household of Cornelius received the same ____ as the apostles on the day of Pentecost.
33. The Greek word for gift is ____.
34. The word "____" is used in Romans 8 to refer to one's ability, or inability, to keep law so as to be saved or condemned.
35. Because God is ____ He has always known man's inner most feelings and thoughts.
36. Mark 16:19 is ____ narrative, and thus these are Mark's words concerning what historically took place.
37. The Hebrew writer said that some had become ____ of the Holy Spirit but later fell away.
38. The anointing about which John wrote referred to the ____ ____.
39. The miraculous work of the Spirit in relation to the inspired word was for ____.
40. When Jesus ascended on high He gave ____ to men.

41. _____ is a Greek word which is commonly translated speech.
42. Mark 16:15-18 is a _____ discourse of what Jesus actually said.
43. The inspired word came to the Thessalonians by the _____ of the Holy Spirit.
44. The ability to lay hands on others so as to impart the miraculous gifts was referred to as the _____ of God by Peter in Acts 8.
45. Paul affirmed that the Holy Spirit bore witness with our Spirit that we are the _____ of God.
46. Acts 2:8 uses the Greek word _____ which is translated language.
47. All Christians are sons of Abraham through _____.
48. Paul said that he who speaks in tongues should pray that he may _____.
49. Peter said that what had happened in Acts 2:1-4 had been prophesied by the prophet _____.
50. In John 20 Jesus commanded the apostles to be in a state of mind that they would _____ the Spirit.
51. "Kinds of tongues" refers to different languages, however, the tongues are of the _____ of being a language.
52. _____ saw that through the laying on of the _____ hands the Holy Spirit was given.
53. If one's speaking in tongues could not be understood by the church, then his speaking is _____.
54. Genesis 12:1-3 is a promise that the gift of salvation would come to all nations through _____ seed.
55. In the Corinthian assembly one was speaking _____ when he was speaking so as not to be understood.
56. After the Spirit was poured out upon the apostles in Acts 2:1-4, Peter said that they had received from the Father the _____ of the Holy Spirit.
57. The problem in the Corinthian example was that those speaking in languages were speaking without _____, in _____ and out of _____.
58. Paul commanded the Thessalonian church not to quench the Spirit in the sense that they should not _____ prophecies.
59. That which was perfect in 1 Corinthians 13 would take the place of that which was in _____.
60. The purpose of the gift of tongues was for a _____, the _____ of the church and the _____ of the world.
61. The guidance, educational and evangelistic ministries in the church were carried on by apostles, _____, _____, pastors and _____.
62. _____ is an Anglicized word which is the combination of two Greek words.
63. In Acts 10 Peter stated that the _____ of the Holy Spirit had been poured out upon the Gentiles.
64. That which was _____ in 1 Corinthians 13 refers to the completely revealed word of God.
65. The ministries of the church in the first century were _____ by the miraculous gifts.
66. _____ speech is the uncontrollable gibberish of those who are emotionally out of control.
67. Paul said that the Spirit in the prophets is subject to the _____.
68. _____ laid hands on about twelve disciples in Ephesus in order that they receive the Spirit.
69. The five ministries of Ephesians 4 were set in the church for the purpose of _____ the saints, the work of _____ and the _____ of the body.
70. That which John's readers had concerning the truth in 1 John _____ from the Holy Spirit.
71. That which is _____ in 1 Corinthians 13 refers to the inspired word of God.
72. In a subjective religion man becomes the center of _____.

Matching:

(Directions: Write in the blank preceding the statement the letter that represents the correct answer.)

Answers

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| A. Knowledge | F. Prophecy |
| B. Healings | G. Discerning spirits |
| C. Miracles | H. Tongues |
| D. Wisdom | I. Interpretation |
| E. Faith | |

73. _____ is the gift of steadfastness to bring the church through great trials.
74. _____ is the miraculous gift of speaking in languages.
75. _____ is the gift of giving direction and organization for the church.
76. _____ is special supernatural signs.
77. _____ is the ability to determine inspiration.
78. _____ is the translation of languages.
79. _____ is the inspired knowledge of the mystery.
80. _____ is preaching, teaching, singing and prayer directed by the Spirit.
81. _____ is the curing of diseases.

Matching key scriptures:

(Directions: Write the letter preceding the scriptures in the blank which precedes the correct thought or statement of that scripture.)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Hebrews 2:3,4 | N. 1 Thessalonians 5:19 |
| B. 1 Corinthians 14:15 | O. Acts 10 |
| C. Acts 8:14,15 | P. Romans 8:26,27 |
| D. Acts 11:17 | Q. Acts 2:39 |
| E. 1 Corinthians 14:32 | R. 1 Corinthians 14:22 |
| F. Ephesians 3:7 | S. Galatians 4:6 |
| G. 1 Peter 4:10 | T. John 15:26,27 |
| H. Acts 19:1-7 | U. Galatians 3:1-5 |
| I. 2 Timothy 1:6 | V. Galatians 3:13,14 |
| J. Ephesians 4:11-16 | W. Ephesians 4:8 |
| K. 1 Corinthians 13:8-10 | X. John 20:21,22 |
| L. Acts 8:18 | Y. Acts 10:45 |
| M. 1 Corinthians 12; 14 | Z. Acts 5:32 |

82. ____ Receive the Spirit by hearing of faith
83. ____ The gift of the Holy Spirit given to the Gentiles
84. ____ Tongues were a sign to unbelievers
85. ____ Cornelius received the same gift as the apostles
86. ____ The Ephesians receive the gift of tongues
87. ____ The Spirit given to those who obey
88. ____ Stir up gift
89. ____ Pray with the Spirit
90. ____ The promise was to all
91. ____ Spirit is subject to the prophets
92. ____ Minister miraculous gift as a good steward
93. ____ Pray to receive gift of Spirit
94. ____ Jesus sent gifts after His ascension
95. ____ Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers
96. ____ Receive the promise through the faith
97. ____ Tongues were to cease
98. ____ Receive the Spirit because you are sons
99. ____ We know not how to pray
100. ____ The gift of the grace of God
101. ____ Instructions concerning tongues and prophecy
102. ____ Cornelius received the gift of tongues
103. ____ Do not quench the Spirit
104. ____ The Spirit would testify of Jesus
105. ____ The gifts were given through Christ-sent apostles
106. ____ God worked through miracles
107. ____ Apostles were commanded to receive the Spirit

FINAL REVIEW EXAM

Multiple choice:

1. _____ What had the Samaritans not received until Peter and John came to Samaria?
(A) Salvation, (B) The Spirit, (C) The gospel, (D) The faith
2. _____ Besides the preaching of the word, how did Paul say the gospel came to the Thessalonians?
(A) By miraculous manifestation, (B) By baptism of the Spirit, (C) By speaking in tongues, (D) By personal witness
3. _____ To whom were tongues a sign?
(A) Christians, (B) Apostates, (C) Apostles, (D) Unbelievers
4. _____ In Mark 16:15-20 what did Jesus say that “those who believe” would do?
(A) Debate unbelievers, (B) Establish churches, (C) Preach with signs following, (D) Prophecy
5. _____ Through whom did the Samaritans receive the Holy Spirit?
(A) Peter (B) Barnabas, (C) Paul, (D) Timothy
6. _____ What does it mean to be led by the Spirit?
(A) To follow mystical notions, (B) To follow the Spirit’s guidance through the Scriptures, (C) To follow present day miracles, (D) All the preceding
7. _____ Who or what taught John’s readers “all things”?
(A) Evangelists, (B) The recorded New Testament Scriptures, (C) The Spirit in the prophets, (D) The Old Testament Scriptures
8. _____ What has reference to the fully revealed and written truth in 1 Corinthians 13?
(A) The part, (B) Love, (C) The perfect, (D) Miraculous gifts
9. _____ To what did the miraculous gift of discerning spirits refer?
(A) Curing diseases, (B) Translation of languages, (C) Organizing the church, (D) Determining inspiration
10. _____ Jesus breathed on the apostles and commanded them to receive what?
(A) Remission of sins, (B) The kingdom, (C) The church, (D) None of the preceding
11. _____ Why did the Spirit come to the Galatians?
(A) Because of their prayers, (B) To make them sons of God, (C) To save them, (D) Because they were sons
12. _____ What did Paul say in 1 Corinthians was subject to the prophets?
(A) Their evangelists, (B) The Spirit, (C) Their faith, (D) The church
13. _____ In Mark 16:19,20 the pronoun “them” refers to whom?
(A) “Those who believe,” (B) The apostles, (C) New Testament prophets, (D) Evangelists
14. _____ To what does the phrase “in the Spirit” have reference?
(A) Meditative thinking, (B) Inspiration by the Spirit, (C) A mental state of spiritual thinking, (D) Personal indwelling of the Spirit
15. _____ The word “promise” is often used in the New Testament to refer to what?
(A) The Holy Spirit which would be poured out, (B) The coming of the church, (C) The return of Israel from captivity, (D) The coming of the kingdom
16. _____ What things were considered to be inspired under the heading of “prophecy” in the first century?
(A) Singing, prayer, preaching, (B) Evangelism, singing, preaching, prayer, (C) Prayer, preaching, teaching, (D) Prayer, singing, preaching, teaching
17. _____ In Acts 19 what did Paul ask some disciples in Ephesus when he first met them?
(A) Had they been baptized, (B) Had they received the Spirit, (C) Had they been baptized in the Spirit, (D) Had they received remission of sins
18. _____ What was the real reason Simon tried to buy the power to work miracles?
(A) Simply to be able to work miracles, (B) To be saved, (C) He wanted the authority to impart miraculous gifts, (D) He wanted the position of a Christ-sent apostle

19. ____ Besides the miraculous gifts of the Spirit, what other thing was a witness to the Roman Christians' sonship?
(A) Their good works, (B) Their correct doctrine, (C) Their active evangelism, (D) Their obedience to the gospel
20. ____ Why were the different ministries concerning the word of God set forth in the church as explained by Ephesians 4?
(A) To equip and edify the church, (B) To continue miraculous works, (C) To sanctify the church, (D) All the preceding
21. ____ What does it mean to quench or despise the Spirit?
(A) To not be evangelistic, (B) To divide the church, (C) To not obey the gospel, (D) To reject the preaching of the Spirit-inspired word
22. ____ What two Greek words does Luke use in Acts 2 in reference to the speaking in languages?
(A) *Dialektos* and *lalia*, (B) *Lalia* and *glossa*, (C) *Dorea* and *glossa*, (D) *Dialektos* and *glossa*
23. ____ In Psalm 68 what was prophesied that Jesus would give to men?
(A) Salvation, (B) Hope, (C) Faith, (D) Gifts
24. ____ What did the miraculous gifts **not do** for the one who used them?
(A) Directly change their moral behavior, (B) Indirectly change their behavior, (C) Inspire their hope, (D) Encourage those to whom they ministered the gift
25. ____ How does Paul use the term "flesh" in Romans?
(A) One's attempt to be saved by perfectly keeping law, (B) A reference to the physical body, (C) Doing bodily harm to one's self, (D) None of the preceding
26. ____ What does the omniscience of God infer?
(A) God knew the inner most thoughts of the patriarchs, (B) God knows our every feeling and thought, (C) God knows that for which we would ask, (D) All the preceding
27. ____ What is called the psychological gibberish speech that one can do when in a state of emotional hysteria?
(A) Ecstatic speech, (B) Languages, (C) Tongues, (D) Interpretation of languages
28. ____ Which miraculous gift includes miraculous singing, prayer, teaching and preaching?
(A) Tongues, (B) Wisdom, (C) Prophecy, (D) Faith
29. ____ In the context of which passage did Paul urge an evangelist to stir up his gift?
(A) Galatians 4, (B) 2 Timothy 1, (C) Galatians 3, (D) Ephesians 4
30. ____ The Christians in what church were called carnal because they were puffed up with pride and divisive because of their denominationalism?
(A) Ephesus, (B) Colossai, (C) Antioch, (D) Corinth
31. ____ Which Greek word means a "dialect" or "language"?
(A) *Dorea*, (B) *Glossa*, (C) *Lalia*, (D) *Dialektos*
32. ____ What can we assume from the fact that ecstatic speaking is found in different religions throughout the world?
(A) The Spirit works in all religions, (B) Those religions in which the Spirit is working are true, (C) Ecstatic speaking is not a work of the Spirit, (D) None of the preceding
33. ____ To whom did Paul say the Spirit in the Prophets was subject?
(A) To their current spiritual needs, (B) To the prophets themselves, (C) To Jesus, (D) To the church as a whole
34. ____ What does the phrase "gift of the Holy Spirit" include as it is stated in Acts 2:38?
(A) Only the indwelling of the Spirit, (B) Only miraculous works of the Spirit, (C) All the work of the Spirit since the baptism of Acts 2:1-4, (D) Only the Spirit in sanctification
35. ____ Which miraculous gift refers to special supernatural signs?
(A) Healings, (B) Miracles, (C) Prophecy, (D) Wisdom
36. ____ In which context is it taught that the Spirit is given to those who obey?
(A) Acts 5, (B) Acts 8, (C) Acts 10, (D) Acts 20
37. ____ What was the practical purpose of the gifts of languages and prophecy?
(A) Evangelism and personal growth, (B) Edification of the church and evangelism, (C) Witness to the unbelievers, (D) Personal spiritual growth

38. _____ Miraculous gifts were to exist until what?
 (A) The church came to a unity of the faith, (B) The world was evangelized, (C) Until perfect love, (D) Until Jesus comes again
39. _____ What would the group of “those who believe” be able to do according to Jesus’ promise of Mark 16?
 (A) Evangelize the world, (B) Maintain the unity of the Spirit, (C) Walk in love, (D) Work signs
40. _____ In which chapter is it stated that first century Christians prayed with the Spirit?
 (A) 1 Corinthians 12, (B) 1 Corinthians 14, (C) Galatians 3, (D) Galatians 4
41. _____ Through whom were miraculous gifts given?
 (A) Prophets, (B) Evangelists, (C) Church-sent apostles, (D) Christ-sent apostles
42. _____ If the phrase “gift of the Holy Spirit” in Acts 2:38 is subjective genitive, then what is meant?
 (A) The Spirit is the gift to be received, (B) The Spirit would give the gift, (C) Neither A or B, (D) Both A and B
43. _____ In Ephesians 3:7,8 what was the gift which Paul received?
 (A) The Holy Spirit, (B) His salvation, (C) Faith, (D) The message of salvation which he preached
44. _____ What was one to do if he spoke in a language and no interpreter was present?
 (A) Remain silent, (B) Continue speaking, (C) Speak to himself, (D) Begin to prophesy
45. _____ What is the consequence of using so-called “modern-day miracles” to define the miracles of the Bible?
 (A) Our faith is increased, (B) The realism of Bible miracles is degraded, (C) Modern-day miracle workers are confirmed as true, (D) All the preceding
46. _____ What is the difference between how God heard and answered prayers of the Old Testament patriarchs and Christians today?
 (A) Christians have the advantage of the Spirit, (B) Christians can pray “in Jesus’ name,” (C) Old Testament patriarchs had great faith, (D) There is no difference
47. _____ To what does the phrase “of the Spirit” refer?
 (A) Our Christian hope, (B) God’s grace, (C) Faith, (D) None of the preceding
48. _____ Who received a miraculous gift from an apostle on the same occasion he was commissioned by elders to be an evangelist?
 (A) Titus, (B) Apollos, (C) Timothy, (D) Gaius
49. _____ What is the meaning of John 20:21,22?
 (A) The apostles were then baptized in the Spirit, (B) The apostles were to be of a state of mind to receive the empowering of the Spirit, (C) The apostles were at this time given miraculous power
50. _____ What does “renewing of the Spirit” mean?
 (A) The return of the miraculous work of the Spirit, (B) Sanctification by the Spirit, (C) The Spirit’s work through Old Testament prophets

True or False:

51. _____ When John was “in the Spirit” on the Lord’s day it is meant that he was in a deep state of meditation.
52. _____ If we restrict our definition of tongues to that which is given in the New Testament, then we will be forced to define the “tongue speaking” that exists today by another source.
53. _____ Inspired preaching, singing, praying and teaching fell under the heading of the gift of prophecy, wherein those who had the gift edified the church.
54. _____ The Spirit will do His work in our lives regardless of our understanding of His work, and thus, our knowledge of the Spirit’s work in our lives is not a regulator of His work.
55. _____ If we do not make a distinction between the work of the Holy Spirit in the first century and His work after the close of the initial establishment of the church, we will misinterpret the New Testament with reference to miracles.
56. _____ The gift of healing was the inspired ability to know and direct the function of the churches according to the will of God.
57. _____ In the first century church, when one prayed in the Spirit he or she prayed by the miraculous guidance of the Spirit.

58. ____ In the grammar of the text of Acts 2:38, the phrase "gift of the Holy Spirit" is either an objective genitive or a subjective genitive.
59. ____ We must understand that the phrase "gift of the Holy Spirit" in the letter of Acts **does not** include the miraculous work of the Holy Spirit in the first century.
60. ____ Our first rule of Bible study principles would be to consistently understand the same word or phrase to have reference to the same thing in all contexts in which the word or phrase is used.
61. ____ The outpouring of the Spirit on the household of Cornelius must not be confused with the unique empowering baptism that the apostles alone received on the day of Pentecost.
62. ____ When we read passages in the New Testament that refer to the work of the Spirit, we must first interpret them as they referred to the direct work of the Spirit in our lives today.
63. ____ The authority of the apostles to impart miraculous gifts was an empirical evidence that they were Christ-sent apostles.
64. ____ The metaphorical use of words as "indwell", "in" and "by" seek to convey a close relationship God the Holy Spirit seeks to have with those who have submitted to His directions.
65. ____ It is imperative that we must first understand the Scriptures in our historical context before we can understand or apply them to the situations of the first century.
66. ____ A subjective religion is submission to emotional suggestions of the individual or the group as a whole with disregard to direction by inspired written revelation.
67. ____ Inspired prayer was for the benefit of men on earth who did not know how to pray as they should.
68. ____ We must understand the New Testament from the standpoint of churches that were directed by the miraculous inspiration of the Holy Spirit through the spoken, not written, word.
69. ____ The church would become known for its lack of physical sicknesses, rather than a body of people who had come to the foot of the cross for spiritual healing, if miraculous healing applied to every member of the church in the first century.
70. ____ The gift of discerning of spirits refers to the understanding of whether another was truly working miraculous works.
71. ____ When we transpose so-called modern-day miracles into the New Testament, we devalue the first century miracles to nothing more than tricks and show-business religion.
72. ____ Inspired prayer is not necessary today because Christians have the direction of the written word of God to direct them in their prayers that they pray according to the will of God.
73. ____ Ecstatic speech is a psychological phenomena which is gibberish speech that sometimes results from an individual who is in an uncontrollable emotional state.
74. ____ The Samaritans received the Holy Spirit when the apostles laid hands on them.
75. ____ We must say that the Spirit has stopped working today because we cannot see, touch, taste, feel or hear His working.
76. ____ Psychologically speaking, the phenomenon of glossolalia can be explained in reference to the ability of the emotionally uncontrolled person to speak unintelligible sounds.
77. ____ The "part" in 1 Corinthians 13 refers to that revealed word which is whole or complete.
78. ____ Since the purpose of the miraculous gifts was to establish and edify the church in the first century, then the gifts were made unnecessary when the complete word of God was revealed in written form.
79. ____ The use of the miraculous gift was subject to the one who possessed the gift.
80. ____ Though the anointing taught John's readers all things, they also had to have instruction by other religious teachers in their community.

81. ____ God heard, understood and answered the prayers of the Old Testament faithful as He hears, understands and answers the prayers of Christians today.
82. ____ Though Cornelius received the “same gift” as the apostles, **did not** mean that he had the same authority as the apostles.
83. ____ We would know God's will even if the Spirit had not directed it to be written through the words of the Bible.
84. ____ The phenomenon of ecstatic speaking **is not** experienced in non-Christian religions throughout the world today.
85. ____ In Acts 19 Paul asked some disciples in Colosse if they had received the Holy Spirit when they believed.
86. ____ The preposition “for” in Acts 2:39 links the concepts of verse 39 with verse 38.
87. ____ Through the Galatians' acceptance of and obedience to the truth of the gospel (the faith), they received the miraculous gifts of the promise by the laying on of Paul's hands.
88. ____ It was the work of the Holy Spirit in the first century to inspire people to speak to God in public prayer in a language that could not be understood by the audience.
89. ____ The Galatians received the Spirit through the hearing of faith, not through the works of law.
90. ____ The miraculous gifts changed the moral behavior of the individual who used them.
91. ____ Anytime the Spirit works, it is out of the ordinary in reference to the normal occurrence of the natural laws of this world.
92. ____ Luke does not use the words *dialektos* and *glossa* interchangeably in Acts 2 when the apostles spoke the gospel to the multitudes.
93. ____ The gospel did not come to the Thessalonians in words only, but also in the power of the Spirit.
94. ____ The gift of languages was meant only to be beneficial to the one who was speaking because he was inspired with the ability to speak.
95. ____ According to 1 Corinthians 13, the gifts of prophecy and knowledge were means through which only parts of the revelation of God were made known to man.
96. ____ If one spoke in a language in the assembly of the first century church, and no interpreter were present, he was to continue speaking.
97. ____ The word "holy" is a general term that includes the miraculous work of the Spirit.
98. ____ In the letter to the Romans, Paul used the term “flesh” to refer to the individual's attempted obedience to keep law perfectly.
99. ____ One quenches the Spirit and despises prophecies today when he discourages the preaching and teaching of the word of God.
100. ____ All our beliefs, emotions and preconceived ideas must be submitted to the guidance of the Scriptures in every detail and point that is made by the Holy Spirit through the word of God.