

TE KUPU WHAKAORA

Book 3

TE WAIRUA TAPU -- THE HOLY SPIRIT

(Studies prepared by G. Batson)

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....



Printed and published by
AOTEAROA CHRISTIAN PRESS
P.O. Box 10, Wanganui. Email: mpss@acp.org.nz
www.maoripostal.co.nz

WHAT TO DO

1. Read carefully each lesson.
2. Read in your Bible any verses mentioned through the lesson.
3. Ask God to help you as you study your Bible.
4. Answer the questions at the end of each lesson.
5. Make sure you complete all the lessons in the book.
6. When completed post to the person whose name is on the front page, or if there is no name post to P.O. Box 10, Wanganui.
7. Before posting make sure you have put your name and address clearly in the space provided on the front page.

When you have completed all the studies in this book please post to: —

*These Lessons are based on the NIV unless otherwise stated.
Not to be reproduced in total or in part without the prior consent of the publishers.*

CONTENTS

	Page
Lesson 1 One God – Three Persons.	4
Lesson 2 The Holy Spirit – What did Jesus say?	9
Lesson 3 The Holy Spirit – The Unbeliever and the Believer.	13
Lesson 4 The Baptism and Filling of the Holy Spirit.	17
Lesson 5 The Sealing of the Holy Spirit.	21
Lesson 6 The Fruit of the Holy Spirit.	24
Lesson 7 The Gifts of the Holy Spirit – Part One.	27
Lesson 8 The Gifts of the Holy Spirit – Part Two.	31
Lesson 9 Discovering Your Spiritual Gift.	36

LESSON **ONE GOD – THREE PERSONS**

1

READ CAREFULLY Isaiah, chapter 40, verses 18 to 31.

MEMORY VERSE “I am the Lord, and there is no other; apart from me there is no God” (*Isaiah, chapter 45, verse 5*).

AND IN MAORI “Ko Ihowa ahau, kahore atu hoki; kahore ke atu he atua, ko ahau anake: maku koe e whitiki, ahakoa kahore koe i mohio ki ahau” (*Ihaia 45:5*).

BEFORE WE BEGIN OUR LESSONS ON THE HOLY SPIRIT we need to have a closer look at the nature of God. This will help us to have a better understanding when we come to the rest of the lessons in this book. There is no greater subject than that of God. The Bible is God’s revelation of Himself to mankind.

The fact that God exists may be seen in His creation (see Psalm 19:1-4 and Romans 1:20). From His creation that we see all around us in nature and in the starry heavens above we get an idea of His greatness and power. But the mode of His existence, or what he is actually like, can only be learned through the Bible.

It is not enough to have our own ideas of God, however sincere they may be, and then to believe we are worshipping and serving the true God, because to be worshipping anything other than God as He is revealed in His Word is to be worshipping a false god. We need a correct knowledge of God and in order to do so it is most important that we understand what God has revealed of Himself in the Bible.

In the Bible we see that there is only ONE TRUE GOD. (Look up these verses in Isaiah, chapter 45, verses 5, 6, 14, 18, 21, 22). What is the one fact that is continually repeated here? God says, “*There is no god*

apart from Me". Again in 1 Timothy 2:5 we read, "For there is ONE GOD and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus".

Also in the Bible we learn that GOD IS A TRINITY (three Persons composing a complete whole or unit). This is not an easy subject and so you will need to pay careful attention. It is true that the word "Trinity" does not appear in the Bible, but it best describes the *mode* of God's existence as it is revealed in the Bible — one God who exists in Three Persons in perfect unity and equality. The development of this aspect of God's nature begins from the very first verse in Genesis.

In Genesis, chapter 1, verse 1, the word "God" is translated from the Hebrew word "Elohim" (which means *Divine Ones* and is pronounced *Elo-heem*). In Hebrew, the way in which something is pluralized is by adding the letters "im" to the noun. "Elohim" is therefore the plural form of "Eloah" (Divine One), showing that within the nature of God there is a plurality of Persons. The word actually shows there are more than two and as we read on in the New Testament we find there are three Persons making up God (see also Genesis 1:26). These Persons are God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit (see Matthew 3:16-17 and 28:19).

Another important verse is Deuteronomy 6:4: "*The LORD our God, the LORD is One*". It refers to the unity or oneness of God. In Genesis 2:24, referring to husband and wife, the same Hebrew word is translated "one". "*For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and they will become ONE*". Therefore, while there is more than one person involved in both cases, there is only one unit. Deuteronomy 6:4 can also be translated, "*The LORD is our God, the LORD alone*". So the real import of Deuteronomy 6:4 is that the God who is revealed in the Bible is the ONLY God. And the Bible reveals Him as a trinity.

A well known Bible teacher, Dr Walter Martin, gives the following definition of God: "*If the New Testament says there are three Persons and if these three Persons are each called God (or Jehovah), and if there is only one God, then the three Persons are the one God.*" We need to bear in mind that the Bible does not teach that there are three Gods who act as one; but that "*within the nature of God there are three Persons and these three Persons are the one God*".

Let us therefore proceed to discover if there are three such Persons mentioned in the New Testament: —

(1) 2 Peter 1:17: Here we see that -

1. There is a Person called THE FATHER who is clearly stated to be God.

2. There is also a Person called THE SON and we need to discover from Scripture whether the Son is also referred to as God. (Most cults and false teachers admit that the Father is God, but deny that the Son is God).

(2) John 1:1: One of the names given to the Lord Jesus Christ (the Son of God) is "The Word" (see also Revelation 19:13). Here we learn that He existed before the creation of the world and that He was with God in that, as the Son He dwelt with the Father. But more than this, "*He was God*". Translated literally from the Greek the phrase says, "*and God was the Word*" which simply means that the Person referred to as "the Word" is by nature of being, God.

Let's also look at **John 8:48-59**. In verse 58 the Lord Jesus Christ Himself claims that He is God. He is quoting from Exodus 3:14 where the English "I AM" is translated from the Hebrew word for God. (This word which translates into our English word, "God", is also transliterated "Yahweh" or "Jehovah"). His reply to the hostile Jews who would not believe Him was, "*Before Abraham came into existence I AM ETERNAL GOD.*" They understood fully what He meant for they sought to stone Him for blasphemy (see John 10:33), because they did not believe Him.

Philippians 2:6 describes the Lord Jesus as "*being in very nature God*". Titus 2:13 speaks of His glorious second coming and refers to Him as "*our great God and Saviour, Jesus Christ*".

The Book of Revelation also refers to the Lord Jesus as God. For instance Revelation 1:8 refers to the Lord God (or Jehovah God) as the "*Alpha and Omega*". In the last chapter of Revelation, chapter 22, Jesus Christ Himself is speaking and He says in verse 13, "*I am the Alpha and Omega, the First and the Last*" clearly identifying Himself as God.

(3) Acts 5:1-4: Here THE HOLY SPIRIT is identified as God. In these verses Peter asked Ananias, "*How is it that Satan has so filled your*

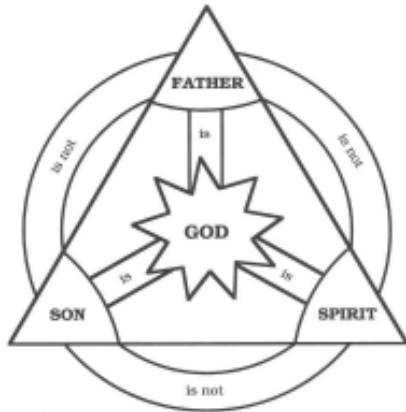
heart that you have lied to the Holy Spirit . . .?” (verse 3). “You have not lied to men but to God” (verse 4). Thus, the same man (Peter) who in 2 Peter 1:17 (mentioned above) identified the Father as God, here also identifies the Holy Spirit as God.

Again in **Acts 13:1-2**, the Holy Spirit is further identified as God because of the authority He exercised in commanding activity within the Church and in calling Barnabas and Saul for missionary service.

Also in **John 14:16**, when referring to the Holy Spirit as “Another Comforter” (AV) or “Counselor” (NIV), the Greek text shows that Christ meant “another of the same kind as Himself”. Thus, just as He is God, so is the Holy Spirit.

We conclude, then, that in the New Testament —

- There is a Person called God the Father, who sent the Son.
- There is a Person called God the Son, who became Man in order to die for us and who rose again to bring us salvation.
- There is a Person called God the Holy Spirit who indwells, teaches and empowers each believer.



QUESTIONS ON LESSON 1

1. Write out Romans, chapter 1, verse 20. What does creation tell us about God?.....

.....

2. Why is it not good enough to have our own ideas about God?.....

.....

3. What does the Hebrew word for “God” in Genesis, chapter 1 verse 1, tell us about God?.....

4. What does Deuteronomy, chapter 6, verse 4, tell us about God?.....

.....

5. What two Persons are mentioned in 2 Peter, chapter 1, verse 17?.....

.....

6. What is the Lord Jesus Christ called in John, chapter 1, verse 1?.....

.....

7. Write out one verse that tells us the Holy Spirit is God. Briefly explain why you chose this verse.....

.....

LESSON

THE HOLY SPIRIT:

2

What did Jesus say?

READ CAREFULLY John, chapter 14, verses 15 to 17.

MEMORY VERSE “If you love me, you will obey what I command. And I will ask the Father, and He will give you another Counselor to be with you forever – the Spirit of Truth . . .” (*John chapter 14, verses 15 and 16*).

AND IN MAORI “Ki te aroha koutou ki ahau, kia mau ki äku ture. Ka inoi ahau ki te Matua, ä mäna e hoatu ki a koutou tētahi atu Kaiwhakamärie, hei noho tonu ki a koutou. Ko te Wairua o te pono . . .” (*Hoani 14:15-16*).

THE PERSON AND FUNCTION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT is a very important subject in the New Testament and yet it is one of the most misunderstood. It has been confused over recent years because of wrong teaching. In order to gain a correct understanding of this subject we need to look closely at what the Bible teaches regarding it.

The best place to start is to see what the Lord Jesus Christ Himself had to say about the Holy Spirit for He is the greatest authority on the subject. To do this we need to read carefully the verses mentioned at the beginning of this lesson where we find that in teaching His disciples about the Holy Spirit Jesus gave some basic facts: -

- The Holy Spirit is a Gift, **given by God the Father** to the Church (believers or Christians). Notice that our text says “He *will* give you . . .” indicating future tense. This is because at the time Jesus made this promise the Holy Spirit had not yet been given in the special way to which He was referring. (See John 7:39 where it says “Up to that time the Spirit had not been given since Jesus had not yet been

glorified”. Also Acts 1:4-5). He would be given to the Church and the Church did not begin until the day of Pentecost (Acts, chapter 2). In Matthew chapter 16, verse 18 Jesus said, “I *will* build My Church”. This too was future tense again pointing to the Day of Pentecost. But on that day, when the Church was born, the Holy Spirit was given just as Jesus had promised.

- Then it is important to realise that the Holy Spirit is a **Gift**. (See also John 7:38-39). Just as we cannot earn our salvation, neither can we earn the Holy Spirit. He is a Gift from the Father to all believers – all those who repent of their sins and receive the Lord Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour and Lord. God gave the Lord Jesus for our salvation; He gave the Holy Spirit to help believers understand His Word and to witness and live for Him. He did not give the Holy Spirit because believers *deserve* Him but because they *need* Him.
- The Holy Spirit is a Gift given to the Church **in answer to the prayer of Jesus**. This prayer was answered on the day of Pentecost. Since that prayer has been answered a Christian does not need to ask for the Holy Spirit because He has already been given to believers in answer to Jesus’ prayer (see Romans 8:9). But a Christian does need to yield to the Holy Spirit in order to live a life pleasing to God.
- **The Holy Spirit is a Person** as indicated by use of the pronoun “He”. The Holy Spirit is not just a force or influence but has personality and is often referred to as “the third Person of the Trinity” (God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit). This is further demonstrated in Acts chapter 5, verses 3 and 4 where a man called Ananias told lies to the Holy Spirit. A force or an influence cannot be lied to; only a person can be lied to. Then again in Ephesians chapter 4, verse 30, believers are told not to “grieve the Holy Spirit”. Similarly, a force or an influence cannot be grieved, only a person.
- Jesus said that the Holy Spirit would be “**another Counselor**”. The word “*another*” is important because, in the original Greek language (the language the New Testament was first written in) it means “*another of the same kind*”. Just as the Lord Jesus Christ is God (deity) so is the Holy Spirit. This is also demonstrated in Acts, chapter 5, verses 3 and 4

where Peter asked Ananias, “How is it that Satan has so filled your heart that *you have lied to the Holy Spirit . . .?*” (verse 3). “You have not lied to men *but to God*” (verse 4). Here the Holy Spirit is clearly referred to as God. Also in 2 Corinthians 3:17-18 the Holy Spirit is called “Lord” which further confirms His deity as God.

- The word “Counselor” (as in the NIV) comes from the Greek word “*Parakletos*” from which we get our English Word “parallel”. This indicates that the Holy Spirit would come alongside believers as a Comforter, a Counselor and a Guide.
 - Finally Jesus said that the Holy Spirit **would be with believers forever**. He would always be there right alongside to strengthen, enlighten, encourage, keep and guide. If you are a true believer in the Lord Jesus He will never leave you whether you feel His presence or not. His activity in your life may be hindered because of sin and disobedience to God’s Word, but He will still be there to work through your conscience to help you to live for God and obey Him, and repent of wrong-doing where you need to.
-

QUESTIONS ON LESSON 2

1. Who is the greatest authority on the subject of the Holy Spirit? Can you give a reason for your answer?.....
.....
.....
2. Mention two things that happened on the Day of Pentecost?.....
.....
.....
3. Why did God give the Holy Spirit to believers?.....
.....
4. Why do Christians not need to pray for God to give them the Holy Spirit?
.....
.....
5. If a Christian does not need to ask for the Holy Spirit, what does a Christian need to do to live a life pleasing to God?.....
.....
6. Where is one place in the Book of Acts that we find the Holy Spirit is a Person? Give a reason for this:.....
.....
.....
7. When the Lord Jesus said that the Holy Spirit would be “another Counselor” what does the word “another” mean in the original Greek language? What does this tell us about the Holy Spirit?.....
.....
8. How long did Jesus say the Holy Spirit would be with believers?.....
.....

LESSON **THE HOLY SPIRIT -- the unbeliever and the believer**

3

READ CAREFULLY John, chapter 16, verses 8 to 15.

MEMORY VERSE “When He, the Spirit of truth comes, He will guide you into all truth” (*John 16:13*).

AND IN MAORI “Otirā kia tae mai ia, te Wairua o te pono, māna koutou e ārahi ki te pono katoa” (*Hoani 16:13*).

HOW DOES THE HOLY SPIRIT affect people who are not Christians? To answer this question we need to turn to John, chapter 16, verses 8 to 11. We learn that there are three things He convicts the world of. (The expression “the world” is often used in the New Testament and here it refers to all those who do not know the Lord Jesus Christ as Saviour). The three things are: —

- **Sin:** Jesus said this is because people do not believe in Him. The greatest sin of all is to reject God’s answer for sin. Jesus Himself is that answer for He paid the penalty for our sin in His death on the cross. Rejecting Jesus is the only sin that God cannot forgive. The Holy Spirit makes people aware of their sinfulness (the wrong things in their lives) by giving them a guilty conscience. Then He reveals Jesus as the One who can forgive us and cleanse us from all our sin.
- **Righteousness:** The reason Jesus gave for the Holy Spirit convicting people of righteousness was that He (Jesus) was going away back to the Father. While He was on earth He was the perfect example of the righteous life that God requires. Many people hated Jesus not because of what He did *wrong* but because of what He did *right*. He showed up the evil in people. In particular the religious leaders of His day hated him because of this. Jesus spoke out against them saying they were like “whitewashed graves” (Matthew 23:27-28).

They looked religious and pious on the outside but inside they were full of hypocrisy and corruption. After Jesus’ departure the Holy Spirit would continue to point to Jesus as God’s perfect example, but He would also show how sinful people can be made righteous and acceptable to God through receiving Jesus as Saviour and Lord.

- **Judgment:** “Because”, said Jesus, “the prince of this world now stands condemned”. “The prince of this world” is Satan and here Jesus is referring to him. In John 12:31 Jesus had said, “Now the prince of this world will be driven out”. Through His death and resurrection Jesus was about to break Satan’s power over the people of the world. The Holy Spirit shows us that we do not need to be held in bondage to Satan any longer. He has been judged and condemned by God and now Jesus is able to set us free and become our new Master. Unlike Satan, He is a Master who truly loves and cares for us.

THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THE BELIEVER

There are many ways in which the Holy Spirit works in the life of a believer (a Christian) and in the following Scriptures Jesus mentions a few: —

He Witnesses: (John 15:26-27, 16:14-15). The Holy Spirit witnesses to believers of the greatness and majesty of the Person of Christ. He causes us to realise the blessings we have in Christ and to love Him and to be more and more devoted to Him. The result of this is that we will want to share Him with other people and the Holy Spirit motivates, helps and guides us as we do this. We witness to others both by telling others about Christ and what He has done for us, and by living a life that shows we belong to Him.

He Guides into all truth: (John 16:13 and 17:17). The Bible is the Word of God and it is THE WRITTEN TRUTH. Jesus is THE LIVING TRUTH (John 14:6). When we read and study the Bible carefully and prayerfully the Holy Spirit, who is referred to as “the Spirit of Truth”, guides and teaches us so that we can understand what God wants to say to us. It is important to realise that the Holy Spirit never guides us contrary to the Word of God.

Therefore, anything we feel we should do or any “religious” experience we may have that is not according to the Word of God is not from God.

On another occasion Jesus said to some people who wanted to follow Him, “*If you hold to My teaching, you are really My disciples. Then you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free*” (John 8:31-32). Here we learn that it is knowing and obeying the Truth that sets us free from the power of sin and that brings God’s blessing into our lives. We must never interpret God’s Word by a “religious” experience. All such “experience” must be interpreted by God’s Word in order to test whether or not it is from God.

He Empowers and Enables: (Acts 1:8). When Jesus left His disciples to return to the Father in Heaven He said to them, “*You will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes on you; and you will be My witnesses in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and to the ends of the earth*”. Jesus is here referring to the special power the apostles and the Church would receive when the Holy Spirit would be given on the Day of Pentecost which, at the time, was just 10 days away. It was a special power for witnessing and preaching the Gospel in the local area of Jerusalem, then further out into the region of Judea and Samaria and then to the ends of the earth. Down through the years, with the special power from the Holy Spirit, the true Church has been doing this until finally, through Christian missionaries, the Gospel has gone to the ends of the earth and has come to our land of Aotearoa.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON 3

1. What is the greatest sin of all?.....
.....
2. Why is Jesus the answer for our sin?
.....
3. Why did some people hate Jesus?
.....
Do you think this is the case today?.....
4. Who is “the prince of this world” and what has Jesus done to him through His death and resurrection?.....
.....
5. What does the Holy Spirit witness to believers (Christians) of?.....
.....
6. What will the Holy Spirit NOT do regarding truth?.....
.....
7. What sets us free from the power of sin and brings God’s blessing into our lives?.....
.....
8. What were the apostles and the Church to do when they received special power from the Holy Spirit?.....
.....

LESSON **The Baptism and Filling**

4 of the Holy Spirit

READ CAREFULLY Matthew chapter 3, verses 11 & 12, Acts chapter 1, verse 5 and 1 Corinthians chapter 12, verses 12 and 13.

MEMORY VERSE “For we were all baptised by one Spirit into one body, whether Jews or Gentiles, slave or free – and we were all given the one Spirit to drink” -- *(1 Corinthians, chapter 12, verse 13).*

AND IN MAORI “Kotahi nei hoki te Wairua i iriiria ai tātou katoa ki roto ki te tinana kotahi, ahakoa ngā Hūrai, ahakoa ngā Kariki, ahakoa herehere, ahakoa rangatira; kotahi tonu te Wairua i whakainumia mai ai tātou katoa” *(1 Koriniti 12:13).*

THIS IS AN AREA OF A LOT OF CONFUSION among Christians and once again we need to clear away the various ideas that people have and see what God says about it in His Word, the Bible. Let's begin with —

The Baptism of the Holy Spirit

The word “baptise” comes from the Greek word “baptizo” and means to dip or immerse. In Matthew 3:11 three “baptisms” are mentioned. First of all there is John's baptism — a water baptism “for repentance”. Then there is the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Thirdly there is the baptism of fire. John knew that he was preparing the way for Someone and that Person was much greater than he himself was. Only a slave carried other people's shoes. John said that he was not good enough to do even this humble task for Jesus the coming Messiah. John's baptism showed that people desired to be free from sin. Jesus would baptise with the Holy Spirit. The Jews had looked forward to the time when the Holy Spirit would come: “It shall happen that I

will pour out my Spirit on everyone”, God's servant had said long ago (Joel 2:28).

Fire is very powerful. It can also destroy. Therefore, it is picture language for God's judgement and judgement is the context of this passage in Matthew 3. Everyone will be baptised in one or the other. If we repent of our sin and receive Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord we will be baptised “with” or “in” the Holy Spirit. If we reject Him and remain in our sins, finally we will be baptised with fire or divine judgment as verse 12 says.

In Matthew 3:11 we learn that Jesus is the One who baptises with the Holy Spirit, but the question is, what is the baptism of the Holy Spirit?

Read 1 Corinthians 12:12-13 again:

Paul uses the illustration of the human body in this passage to show that while the Church consists of different members with various abilities or gifts, the whole is a unit. (See Lesson 5 of “Te Kupu Whakaora” Book 2). He shows that as the human body is a unit consisting of many parts, “so it is with Christ” – referring to the Church which is described as the Body of Christ. Also in a healthy human body, the various parts are controlled from the head. So it is with Christ and His Church (Eph. 1:22-23). He is the Head, the Church is His body. Another fact regarding the human body is that it reveals personality. It is God's intention that through the Church the personality of Christ should be revealed in the world. To put it another way, Christians should reflect what the Lord Jesus is like and this is the case where they, as members of His body, are in obedient submission to and are controlled by the Head.

Now we come to verse 13 which reveals just what the baptism of the Holy Spirit is. (Again it is important to look at the verse in the context of the passage). Here we see that it is that by which God places ALL believers into the Body of Christ — the Church. Christ is the Baptiser (Matthew 3:11-12) and at the time of conversion every believer is “immersed” or “baptised” in the Holy Spirit and subsequently into the Body of Christ. It is that which makes a person a member of God's Church.

Some people say that speaking in tongues is a sign of the Baptism of the Holy Spirit. This is wrong as can be seen from verses 29-30 of 1

Corinthians 12. Here a series of questions is asked and the obvious answer to each one is “No”. Therefore when the verse asks the question, “Do all speak in tongues?” the implied answer is “No”. But verse 13 of the same chapter tells us that ALL believers are baptised by one Spirit, meaning the Holy Spirit.

The Filling of the Holy Spirit (Ephesians 5:18)

Here we have the command to “be filled with the Spirit”. Perhaps we can best understand what this means if we think about the two contrasting instructions in this verse. First we have the command not to be “drunk with wine” or not to be under the influence or control of alcohol (which a Christian should never be). Such control always shows itself in the unruly behaviour of the person involved by the loss of self-control. On the other hand we have the command to be filled or controlled by the Holy Spirit. This, too, shows itself in behaviour, but instead of the wild unruliness of drunkenness, there is the controlled fruit of the Spirit that we have in Galatians 5:22-23 as we yield ourselves to Him. (We will look more closely at this subject in Lesson 6). The consistent fruit of the Spirit in a life is evidence of the Holy Spirit’s control. So, to put it simply, being *filled* with the Holy Spirit means to be *controlled* by the Holy Spirit and anything that manifests itself by the lack of self-control, whatever it might be, is not the filling of the Holy Spirit.

Nowhere in God’s Word are Christians commanded to be “baptised in the Holy Spirit”, because this is something that Jesus does for us when we receive Him as Saviour and Lord. However, we are commanded to be “filled” or “controlled” by the Holy Spirit, as this is our part and has to do with our obedience to God’s Word and our commitment to Him.

The work of the Holy Spirit in our lives can be hindered by disobedience or sinful things or habits allowed in our lives. It is our responsibility as believers to be filled with the Spirit (Eph. 5:18), to walk in, or keep in step, with the Spirit (Gal. 5:25), and not to grieve the Spirit (Eph. 4:30). If we are not living a Spirit-controlled life in the way we should be the way to do so is:-

- 1. Confession of sin and repentance (**1 John 1:7-9**).
- 2. Full commitment to Christ as Lord (**Romans 12:1-2**).

“The Baptism of the Holy Spirit” makes you a member of the Body of Christ: “The Filling of the Holy Spirit” makes you an *effective* or *useful* member of the Body of Christ.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON 4

1. What does the word “baptise” mean?.....
.....
2. What humble task did John the Baptist think he was not good enough to do for the Lord Jesus?.....
.....
3. In 1 Corinthians 12:12, what does Paul use as an illustration for the Church?.....
.....
4. As members of the body of Christ, what should Christians do?.....
.....
5. Briefly describe what the Baptism of the Holy Spirit is according to 1 Corinthians 12:13?.....
.....
6. Why are we not told in the Bible to be baptised in the Holy Spirit?.....
.....
7. We are told in Ephesians 5:18 to be “filled” with the Holy Spirit. What is another word to describe the word “filled”?
8. What can hinder the work of the Holy Spirit in the life of a Christian?.....
.....

LESSON**5****THE SEALING OF
THE HOLY SPIRIT****READ CAREFULLY: Ephesians, chapter 1, verses 13 and 14.****MEMORY VERSE** “Having believed you were marked in Him with a seal, the promised Holy Spirit.” – *Ephesians chapter 1, verse 13.***AND IN MAORI** “A, i tō koutou whakaponotanga ki a ia, nā hīritia ana koutou e te Wairua Tapu i kōrerotia mai i mua.”— *Epeha 1:13.*

In early New Testament times a seal denoted two things: —

1. Ownership and protection.
2. A certificate of genuineness.

WHEN WE BECOME CHRISTIANS God marks us as His own possession by sealing us “with the promised Holy Spirit” (Ephesians 1:13-14). In those days a seal was placed on the outside of an article, but this seal God places on the inside of us when we become Christians. We are adopted as His sons and daughters with all the privileges of members belonging to His family under His protection. Also by the seal of the Holy Spirit Christians are certified as the genuine article – that is, they really *are* God’s children!

As a result they have an inheritance with the Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit, as well as being the seal of possession, is also God’s guarantee or promise to them of this inheritance. When a person receives the Lord Jesus Christ as Saviour, not only does God forgive and cleanse that person from sin and its punishment (Romans 8:1), but He makes him or her a joint heir with Christ. This means that a Christian becomes a sharer with Christ in His inheritance. (See Romans 8:17). As Creator and Redeemer the Lord Jesus is the rightful owner of everything and He wants to share His riches

with each one of His people, and this is truly amazing! Ephesians 1:14 says that the Holy Spirit is the *deposit* or *down payment* guaranteeing that when we pass from this earthly scene we will enter into the fullness of this wonderful inheritance. (See also 2 Corinthians 5:5).

The Holy Spirit therefore guarantees our inheritance as it says in Ephesians 1:14, “until the redemption of those who are God’s purchased possession”. Christians are God’s possession already through the precious shed blood of Christ and the sealing of the Holy Spirit. But when they are transferred into His immediate presence, through physical death or when Christ returns, their mortal bodies will be changed and they will become immortal – completely redeemed. They will no longer be affected by sin and will be prepared to live in the immediate presence of God in the fullness of their inheritance for ever (1 Cor. 15:50-57). This is the time referred to by the words “until the redemption of the purchased possession”. Peter speaks of this inheritance and says, “. . . into an inheritance that can *never perish*, spoil or fade – kept in Heaven for you” (1 Peter 1:4).

The question is sometimes asked, “When does a person receive the Holy Spirit?” Verse 13 answers this question and tells us that “when we believed” or “having believed” we were “sealed”. Clearly, it was then – “when we believe” — that we receive the Holy Spirit (NIV). Some English translations use the word “*after* we believed”. This is not quite correct as the original Greek has *the short tense* which means that believing in Christ and being sealed with the Holy Spirit happen virtually at the same time. But we need to remember that it is all dependent upon truly believing in the Lord Jesus and receiving Him as Saviour and Lord.

Further to this, in Galatians 3:2, Paul asks the Christians in Galatia a question in order to make them realise the error of the false gospel they were becoming involved in. He asks, “Did you receive the Spirit by observing the Law, or by believing what you heard?” The answer is obviously “by *believing* what they heard” for he goes on to say in verse 3, “After *beginning* with the Spirit are you now trying to attain your goal by human effort?” The plain implication is that they *began* their Christian lives with the Holy Spirit. In other words they received “the promised Holy Spirit” *when they believed* (see verse 14 of the same chapter). This also means that there is no such person as a Christian who does not have the Holy Spirit (see Romans 8:9).

The sealing of the Holy Spirit marks the believer as God's possession and guarantees full inheritance in Christ.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON 5

1. In early New Testament times what did a seal show?.....
.....
2. According to Ephesians 1:13 who is the seal for the Christian?.....
.....
3. What does this seal show?.....
.....
4. For what is the Holy Spirit a guarantee or promise for the Christian?.....
.....
5. What does it mean to be an heir with Christ?.....
.....
6. What do the words "until the redemption of the purchased possession" refer to?.....
.....
7. When does a Christian receive the Holy Spirit?.....
.....
8. Explain why there is no such person as a Christian who does not have the Holy Spirit?.....
.....

LESSON THE FRUIT OF THE
6 HOLY SPIRIT

READ CAREFULLY Galatians chapter 5, verses 22 to 26.

MEMORY VERSE "The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control". -- Galatians 5:22-23.

AND IN MAORI "Ko te hua ia o te Wairua, he aroha, he hari, he rangimārie, he manawanui, he ngāwari, he ngākau pai, he whakapono, he ngākau māhaki, he ngākau kua taea te pēhi". -- Karatia 5:22-23.

AS WE CONTINUE to think about what the Holy Spirit does in the life of a believer (a Christian), we come to what the Bible calls "the fruit of the Spirit". It is the good things the Holy Spirit produces in our lives as we yield to Him and obey God's Word. The fruit of the Spirit has been referred to as "a nine-fold cluster of virtues" and is seen in its fullness in the Person of the Lord Jesus Christ. Now God wants to see those same virtues begin to be developed in the lives of believers. Here are these nine virtues with their original Greek words and a brief explanation of what they mean: —

1. **Love (Agape):** The divine quality of love which is unconditional and puts the good of others before self. It is first of all love for God and then for others. It has been described as "love in action" and is not so much based on emotion as it is on decision and action. In other words it is action, not just feeling. The other virtues in the "cluster" all come out of this. Where there is this type of love there will also be joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, gentleness, and self-control.
2. **Joy (Chara):** It is an inward quality from the Holy Spirit that does not depend on outward circumstances. It shows itself in cheerfulness and good nature with a constant delight in God and does not go away in difficult times but rides above circumstances.

3. **Peace** (*Eirene*): Includes harmony, security and calmness. It has been described as “the tranquil state of a soul assured of salvation through Christ, and so fears nothing from God.” In other words it is the certainty of being saved through trusting Christ and the knowledge that God no longer condemns because of sin. It also includes satisfaction and contentment and is without covetousness or greed. It is only experienced through bowing to Christ’s authority, trusting Him and allowing Him to be our Master. (See Philippians 4:4-7).
4. **Patience** (*Makrothumia*): This virtue includes longsuffering, endurance, steadfastness, perseverance, forbearance. It is the ability to tolerate others even when they wrongfully accuse and the ability not to be diverted from that which is right.
5. **Kindness** (*Chrestotes*): It is treating others as God has treated us, showing consideration and compassion, and having a caring attitude.
6. **Goodness** (*Agathosune*): This is doing that which is morally right. It is living a righteous life that is pleasing to God. It includes decency and integrity.
7. **Faithfulness** (*Pistis*): Involves knowing the truth and adhering to it. It also includes being reliable, honest, loyal and trustworthy.
8. **Gentleness** (*Praotes*): This is the ability to deal with others in the way that Jesus would. It involves patience, perception and wisdom, submission to God and others, humility and a teachable spirit.
9. **Self-control** (*Enkrateia*): The ability to master emotions, passions and appetites. It involves self-discipline, willpower and restraint. Anything that causes lack of self-control is not from God. Such things include alcohol, drugs, pornography, rage and some “religious” experiences.

God tells us in Galatians 5:25 that believers are given new life by the Holy Spirit and therefore they need to “keep in step with the Spirit”. This means to be regularly reading God’s Word and, depending on the Holy Spirit, putting it into practice in daily living and allowing God to guide us in whatever direction He wants us to go. In this way “the fruit of the Spirit” will be developed in our lives.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON 6

1. In one short statement how would you describe “the fruit of the Spirit”?
.....
.....
2. What kind of love does the Holy Spirit want to develop in a Christian?....
.....
3. How does “joy” show itself in a Christian?.....
.....
4. What knowledge brings peace into our lives?.....
.....
5. How would you describe “patience”?.....
.....
6. How would you describe “goodness”?.....
.....
7. Write down three words involved in faithfulness and briefly say what they mean?
 (a)

 (b)

 (c)

8. What are some of the things that cause lack of self-control?.....
.....
.....

LESSON**7****THE GIFTS OF THE
HOLY SPIRIT****Part One****READ CAREFULLY:** Ephesians, chapter 4, verses 7 to 13.

MEMORY VERSE **“It was He (Christ) who gave some to be apostles, some to be prophets, some to be evangelists, and some to be pastors and teachers”. – Ephesians, chapter 4, verse 11.**

AND IN MAORI **“Ä hōmai ana e ia ko ētahi hei āpōtoro; ko ētahi hei poropiti; ko ētahi hei kaikauwhau i te rongopai; ko ētahi hei hēpara, hei kaiwhakaako”. – Epeha 4:11.**

THIS IS A VERY EXTENSIVE SUBJECT and we don't have room to deal with it in detail in this lesson. We will just look at some basic facts that the Bible teaches regarding it. First of all we need to realise that there is a big difference between “the fruit of the Holy Spirit” as mentioned in Galatians 5:22-23 (Lesson 6) and the “gifts of the Holy Spirit” we are dealing with in this lesson. “The fruit of the Holy Spirit” has to do with character, whereas “the gifts of the Holy Spirit” have to do with ability and service.

Briefly, they are God-given abilities given to each believer for the service and function of the Church. (See Book 2, Lesson 5, “What is the Church?”). God has graciously equipped every believer with abilities to serve others and to function within the Body of Christ (which is the Church). A spiritual gift, in this context, is a channel through which the Holy Spirit ministers to the Church and through which the Church functions and grows. They are given to each individual believer for the benefit of the Church not the exaltation of self. These gifts are not earned, nor are they given because believers deserve them, but they are given because they need them. In other words they are

given by God's grace to achieve His purposes and are distributed according to His sovereign will (1 Corinthians 12:11, 18). For this reason there is no gift that is more or less important than another. The Greek word for grace is *charis* – hence *charismatic* – gifts given by God's grace.

There are three main places in the New Testament where spiritual gifts are mentioned. They are Romans 12:6-8, Ephesians 4:11-13, and 1 Corinthians 12:7-11, 28. The lists of gifts given in these references are not exhaustive or complete but are examples of what spiritual gifts are.

Let's begin by taking a look at Ephesians 4:11 where the risen Lord Jesus Christ gave to the Church people with special gifts. They were apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers. All of these gifts had a common purpose which is given in verse 12, “To prepare God's people for works of service, so that the Body of Christ may be built up”. They were not given to do all the work of the Church while other members sat back and watched them. Rather they were given to mobilize the whole Church and help get every believer involved in worship and service for the Lord.

The word *apostle* comes from a Greek word meaning *messenger* – someone who is sent. The Lord Jesus Christ Himself is referred to as *the Apostle* in Hebrews 3:1 because He was sent by God the Father to earth to be the Saviour. He in turn sent out people as His messengers or apostles to take His message to the world. Revelation 21:14 mentions “the twelve Apostles of the Lamb”. They were men especially chosen personally by Christ and one of their functions was to lay the foundational teaching of the Church (Ephesians 2:20). They received direct revelation or messages from the Risen Christ to be recorded for the benefit of the Church and, this revelation combined, forms our New Testament of which the Lord Jesus is the central Person. This was a “one-off” ministry, never to be repeated once New Testament revelation was completed. It was limited to the foundational period of the Church. New Testament revelation is referred to in Jude, verse 3, as “the faith that was *once for all* delivered to the saints (believers)”. Nothing is to be added or taken away from this special, unique revelation God has given through Christ's apostles. The word “apostle” could also apply in a more general sense to people who are sent by God and recognized by the Church such as missionaries.

A prophet is someone to whom God has given the gift of prophecy. This is the ability to make known the mind and will of God for the people. It includes foretelling future events. The Greek verb behind “prophecy” is the word *propheteuo*, and simply means “to speak forth, or to proclaim”. Paul gives the clearest definition of this gift in 1 Corinthians, chapter 14, verse 3, “But everyone who prophesies speaks to men for their *strengthening, encouragement and comfort*”. This gift also was especially relevant before the completion of the New Testament, during the foundational period of the Church.

Evangelists are people with the special gift of preaching the Gospel and winning others for the Lord. The word means “someone who brings good news” and the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ is just that. All Christians are to witness for the Lord, but God has gifted some people with the wisdom and passion to preach the Gospel, to write Gospel literature and to witness in such a way that they make the Gospel clear and easily understood. Evangelists also have the ability to encourage and enthuse other believers to witness for the Lord and show them ways to be effective.

Pastors and Teachers are those who have the responsibility of caring for God’s people like shepherds looking after a flock and God has given to them the ability to do so. Their work involves counseling, encouraging, correcting and teaching the Word of God. The spiritual welfare of the members of the Church is their main concern.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON 7

1. What is the difference between “the fruit of the Holy Spirit” and “the gifts of the Holy Spirit?”
.....
2. What does the word “apostle” mean?.....
.....
3. Why is the Lord Jesus referred to as “the Apostle” in Hebrews 3:1?.....
.....
4. Describe briefly an important function of the men Christ personally chose as His apostles as mentioned in this lesson?.....
.....
5. What verse gives the clearest definition of the gift of prophecy? Write out the verse here:.....
.....
.....
6. What does the word “evangelist” mean?.....
.....
7. What is something that all Christians are to do? Can you mention two ways you can do this?.....
.....
.....
8. What is the main function of pastors and teachers?.....
.....

LESSON**THE GIFTS OF THE
HOLY SPIRIT****8****Part Two****READ CAREFULLY: 1 Corinthians chapter 12, verses 1 to 11
and verse 28.**MEMORY VERSE **“There are different kinds of gifts, but the same
Spirit”. – 1 Corinthians, chapter 12, verse 4.**AND IN MAORI **“Nä, he maha ngä wehewehenga o ngä mea e
hömai ana, kotahi anö ia Wairua.” – 1 Koriniti
12:4.**

NOW WE COME TO THE SPIRITUAL GIFTS God has given to individual members of the Body of Christ, the Church. If you are a Christian you are a member of the Body of Christ and God has given to you at least one ability or talent to serve Him.

In our reading for this Lesson it is made clear that although there are a variety of gifts (*charismata* – special abilities given by God’s grace), there is only one power supply which is God Himself. He it is who determines what the gifts should be and who should be given them. We see this in verses 4 to 6.

Verse 4 mentions “different kinds of gifts” – that is spiritual endowments and abilities – but the one Holy Spirit who distributes them according to His sovereign will. **Verse 5** – “different types of service” or areas of service – but the one Lord (Jesus). **Verse 6** — “different types of working” or ways the gifts are used – but the same God works through all of them in each member bringing direction and unity according to His will. So then, while there are different gifts and different ways the gifts can be used within the Church, they all come from the one unchanging God who has planned it so, for the building up of the Body of Christ and the extension of His Kingdom.

Verse 7 brings out another important rule applying to all spiritual gifts. Each particular spiritual gift is given for the benefit or common good of the whole Body or Church. A gift is not given just for the good of the person who possesses it, but all gifts are given with the one aim of benefiting the whole company.

Each gift demonstrates the power of the Holy Spirit, not human cleverness or ability. Therefore no believer can take credit for his or her service to God or for what might be achieved through them. Our proper attitude as believers should be thankfulness to God for what He does through us when we are committed and yielded to Him. Also, because all spiritual gifts are given by God no believer can say that his or her gift is more or less important than someone else’s gift for all are equally important.

And now, in **verses 8 to 10** we have a sample list of spiritual gifts. The gifts of wisdom and knowledge are closely related. They have to do with understanding and communicating the truths of God and how to apply these truths. Together they involve the God-given ability to understand the deeper truths of God that could not be known apart from God revealing them through His Holy Spirit. Included is the wisdom and insight, again given by God, to apply these truths for the benefit of other believers and the building up of the Church. These gifts must be accompanied by diligent prayerful study of the Word of God.

The gift of faith here does not refer to saving faith in Christ when we first come to Him for salvation nor to daily faith by which every believer should live, but to deeper expressions of faith – the faith that trusts in the face of human impossibility and endures hardship, even martyrdom. It is that which releases divine action for accomplishing God’s will and purposes, resulting in miracles where necessary. Down through the years there have been great men and women of faith through whom God has been able to achieve that which is humanly impossible. As with other gifts, God can give it to any believer who is living a God-honouring life when this gift is required.

There were certain gifts known as “sign gifts”. Included in these were healings, miracles and tongues. Their main purpose was to authenticate or verify the truth of God, particularly where God was bringing in an important new event or period such as Christ’s coming to earth, the coming of the Holy Spirit or the birth of the Church.

During His time on earth the Lord Jesus did many miracles and healed many people. It is indeed true that he had great compassion on people, but the Bible gives us the main reason for the miracles of Jesus. Referring to the miracles recorded in John's Gospel it says, "These are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in His name" (John 20:31). We find that throughout the earthly ministry of the Lord Jesus He did many miracles pointing to who He really was. (Look at John 5:36, 10:32, 10:38, 14:11, and 15:24).

During the early days of the Church throughout the Book of the Acts we also find there were many miracles including healings. This was the time when God was verifying the birth of the Church and the coming of the Holy Spirit, showing that these events were realities. There are many references throughout the Book of Acts displaying this and we don't have space to record them all here, but you can read through Acts and see for yourself. It is important to see that wherever a genuine miracle of God took place, people were actually healed instantly. Such healings did not depend upon their faith, or lack of it, but upon God's power. (See for example Acts 3:1-10).

The gift of tongues where the apostles spoke and the people present in Jerusalem from all parts of the known world on the day of Pentecost heard the message in their own languages was a particular sign of the coming of the Holy Spirit (see Acts 2:4-11). Specifically it was a sign to the unbelievers who were there (see 1 Corinthians 14:22). On that momentous day the power and grace of God miraculously broke through the language barrier that God had brought upon the human race because of sin and rebellion (see Genesis 11:5-9).

Just as a brief definition, the true gift of tongues was the ability to speak in a foreign language previously unknown by the speaker and had nothing to do with the gibberish that passes for the gift of tongues today. The Greek word translated "tongues" in Scripture (*glossa*) normally refers either to the tongue as a physical organ or to a human language. The gift of the interpretation of tongues was the ability to translate the message given in a foreign tongue or language. There is no evidence that the tongues of Acts is any different from the tongues of 1 Corinthians, except as there was evidently some abuse of the true gift by the Corinthians.

The Biblical gift of tongues was still in use during the time Paul wrote to the Church at Corinth. He wrote this letter to correct many things that were wrong in the church there and their use of the gift of tongues was one of them.

Prophecy was mentioned in the last lesson. Basically it was the ability to make known the mind and will of God for the people.

The ability to distinguish between spirits is an important gift for the protection of the Church. It is the ability to discern that which is wrong teaching or behaviour, all of which comes from evil spirits, and to show what is right as coming from the Holy Spirit.

Besides the gifts mentioned here there are many others that God has given to believers to help the ministry of the Church. For instance, there is the gift of music. Some people are really gifted in this area and used properly it is a great asset in Christian ministry. Other people have an ability to get alongside others who are hurting and comfort them. Some are very useful when it comes to doing odd jobs and enjoy spending time helping those who are crippled or suffering ill health around their homes. Still others have a special ability to relate to children and young people. There are those who are good at planning and organizing and this too is very useful in the Body of Christ. Anything that assists the ministry of the Church or helps to reach out to the community is a gift given by God for that purpose.

Many of the natural talents we are born with become useful in service for God when we become Christians. At that point they take on a spiritual dimension. Sometimes God gives people special abilities when they become Christians in order to serve Him in a particular area. But all of these gifts, talents or abilities come from God who uses them through us when we dedicate ourselves to Him. (See Romans 12:1-2).

QUESTIONS ON LESSON 8

1. Why has God given spiritual gifts to the Church?.....
.....
2. What do spiritual gifts demonstrate?.....
.....
3. What do spiritual gifts not demonstrate?.....
.....
4. Briefly describe the gifts of wisdom and knowledge?.....
.....
5. How would you describe the gift of faith?.....
.....
6. What was the main purpose of the sign gifts?.....
.....
7. Give a brief definition of the gift of tongues:.....
.....
8. State briefly what you think a spiritual gift is:.....
.....
9. Do you have a spiritual gift? Can you say what it is?
.....

LESSON

9

**DISCOVERING
YOUR SPIRITUAL
GIFT**

READ CAREFULLY: 1 Corinthians, chapter 12, verses 12 to 27.

MEMORY VERSE “Come follow Me”, Jesus said, “And I will make you fishers of men”. – *Matthew, chapter 4, verse 19.*

AND IN MAORI “Nä ka mea ia ki a räua, Arumia mai ahau, ä mäku körua e mea hei kaihao tängata”. — *Matiu 4:19.*

IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THE LORD JESUS CHRIST as your own personal Saviour and Lord then this lesson is especially for you. We have chosen Matthew, chapter 4, verse 19, as a verse to memorise because it contains an important rule or principle that applies to all effective Christian living and ministry.

In order to discover your spiritual gift and what the Lord wants you to do with your life, you must learn to follow Jesus. When Jesus was here on earth and chose His disciples the first thing He said to them was, “Follow Me”. Then He said to them, “I will make you . . .” (Matthew 4:19, 9:9). It is our part to *follow Him*; it is His part to *make us* what He wants us to be.

If ever those disciples were to become what He wanted them to be – *fishers of men* – they needed to follow Him. If ever we are going to discover the spiritual gift God has given us we, too, must learn to follow Him. It is true that His disciples went with Jesus nearly everywhere He went around the land of Palestine, but He was meaning more than that they just tag along with Him. He was meaning that they learn to obey Him, follow His example and become like Him. And so must we.

How do we do this? First of all God never intended that you, as a believer, should live in isolation from other believers. You need the fellowship

of other Christians, and so you need to become involved in a Bible-believing church in your community. How can you find such a church? At the end of Lesson 6, “Te Kupu Whakaora” Book 2, is a list of important things you should look for when choosing a church. To help you we have repeated the list again here. To choose a Bible-believing church you need to find a church that: —

- ◆ Believes that the whole Bible is inspired by God – not just parts of it.
- ◆ Teaches the Bible and encourages its members to obey it.
- ◆ Believes that Jesus Christ is God who became human in order to die for us.
- ◆ Believes that everyone is a sinner and needs to be saved.
- ◆ Recognizes the Lord Jesus Christ as its only Head and Foundation.
- ◆ Believes that all Christians should be baptised by immersion and keeps the ordinance of the Lord’s Supper as the Bible teaches.
- ◆ Is reaching out to others with the message of the Gospel.

When you go to check out a local church, ask an elder or the pastor if they believe these things. If the answer is “Yes” then ask if you can join and you should receive a warm welcome.

As well as joining a Bible-believing church, you also need to develop a daily quiet time — a time spent with God and His Word, the Bible. If you refer to Book 2 once again you will find Lesson 3 is about “Reading and Studying your Bible”. If you get a quiet time established on a regular basis it will help bring your thinking, attitudes and behaviour into line with that which pleases God. As you continue to follow or obey Him He will work in your life and you will develop spiritually. Then as you go on your love for the Lord will increase and you will want more and more to please Him. Jesus said, “If you love Me you will obey what I command” (John 14:15). One of the things you will need to think seriously about if you haven’t already is the step of baptism. This is where you, as a Christian, publicly identify yourself with the Lord Jesus in His death, burial and resurrection. (If you need to take this step, speak to one of the elders or the pastor in your church. Again, see Book 2, Lesson 7, “Why Should a Christian be Baptised?”).

When you find a church to belong to, try to be regular in your attendance and try to become involved in the different activities and outreaches. Make yourself available to help in various ways. In doing this you will discover what you enjoy doing most, what you are really good at and where your spiritual gift lies. Your pastor or elders will be available to guide you as they see your gift developing and so help to involve you in the areas where you will be most useful. For example, it could be in helping with Bible studies, being involved with music, helping with outreach ministry, visiting elderly or sick people or helping others with various difficulties. Don’t be afraid to ask your leaders for advice. There are many areas in the work of a church and somewhere there will be a special place for you that will enhance the overall ministry and be of real benefit to other members.

In 1 Corinthians 12:12-27, Paul uses the illustration of the human body to show how that every member is different and each has an important part to play in the overall functioning of the whole. So it is with the Church. Every member is important and each has its own particular function. If one member is not working properly all the other members suffer and the body becomes less effective. This is why it is important for you not only to become part of a local Bible-believing church, but also to discover your spiritual gift and fulfill the part that God has for you. Always remember that if you are a true, born-again Christian, you are part of the Body of Christ and you are needed by the other members of His body.

QUESTIONS ON LESSON 9

1. What is the important rule or principle we learn from Matthew, chapter 4, verse 19?
-
2. What does it mean to follow Jesus?.....
-
3. What sort of church should a Christian become involved in?.....
-
4. Name three things you should look for when choosing a church:
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
5. What is a daily quiet time?.....
-
6. What will a daily quiet time do in your life?.....
-
7. Why should you try to become involved in the activities of your church?

.....

.....
8. What sort of activity would you like to be involved in that you believe would help in the work of your church?.....
-

FOR LEADER'S USE ONLY

95% to 100%	A+ Honours Pass
90% to 94%	A Credit Pass
85% to 89%	A- Credit Pass
80% to 84%	B+ Credit Pass
75% to 79%	B Credit Pass
70% to 74%	B- Credit Pass
65% to 69%	C+ Pass
60% to 64%	C Pass
55% to 59%	C- Pass
50% to 54%	D+ Pass
Under 50%	D Fair

QUESTIONS CORRECT
TOTAL QUESTIONS
PERCENT
GRADING

When you have completed these studies, post this book to the address printed on the front page. If there is no leader's name, post to P.O. Box 10, Wanganui. It will then be marked and returned to you.

Remember to write your name and address in the space provided on the front page.