

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Test: John 20:22

File 1 (BC) R8711  
(H-BC-1HS1)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. There is only one correct answer for each question. Each question is worth five points.

1. (5 pts.) What is the tense of labete, the Greek verb for "receive" in John 20:22?
  - a. Aorist.
  - b. Future.
  - c. Present.
  - d. Imperfect.
  - e. Perfect.
  
2. (5 pts.) What does the tense of labete prove about the disciples receiving the Holy Spirit when Jesus breathed on them?
  - a. It proves that the disciples had already received the Holy Spirit when Jesus breathed on them.
  - b. It proves that the disciples received the Holy Spirit when Jesus breathed on them.
  - c. It proves the disciples began receiving the Holy Spirit a little at a time, starting when Jesus breathed on them.
  - d. It proves that the disciples could not receive the Holy Spirit until after Jesus ascended.
  - e. It proves nothing about when the disciples received the Holy Spirit because it is indefinite with regard to time.
  
3. (5 pts.) What is the mood of labete?
  - a. Imperative.
  - b. Indicative.
  - c. Interrogative.
  - d. Optative.
  - e. Subjunctive.
  
4. (5 pts.) What does the mood of labete prove about the disciples receiving the Holy Spirit when Jesus breathed on them?
  - a. It proves Jesus commanded the disciples to receive the Holy Spirit instantly when He breathed on them.
  - b. It proves the disciples began receiving the Holy Spirit a little at a time, starting when Jesus breathed on them.
  - c. Because it is the mood of possibility, it does not prove anything. It only indicates a possibility that the disciples may have received something immediately.
  - d. Because it is the mood of command, it only shows Jesus' intention for the disciples. It does not prove whether the disciples would or could receive the Holy Spirit at that time.
  - e. Because it is the mood of actuality, it proves the disciples actually received the Holy Spirit when Jesus breathed on them.

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5. (5 pts.) According to John 7:39, why was the Holy Spirit not yet given to the disciples?
  - a. Jesus had to be crucified first.
  - b. Jesus had to be resurrected first.
  - c. Jesus had to ascend first.
  - d. Jesus had to be glorified first.
  - e. Jesus had not promised it yet.
  
6. (5 pts.) Which symbol did Jesus use for the Holy Spirit in John 7:37-39?
  - a. Dove.
  - b. Fire.
  - c. Oil.
  - d. Water.
  - e. Wind.
  
7. (5 pts.) Which Scripture says Jesus had to go away (ascend) or the Holy Spirit would not come to the disciples?
  - a. John 4:10-14.
  - b. John 7:37-39.
  - c. John 14:26.
  - d. John 15:26.
  - e. John 16:7.
  
8. (5 pts.) How does Acts 1:4,5 help refute the theory that the disciples received the Holy Spirit instantly when Jesus breathed on them?
  - a. It says that Jesus had to ascend into heaven before He would send the Holy Spirit.
  - b. It says that Jesus had to be glorified before He would fulfill His ministry as the Baptizer in the Holy Spirit.
  - c. Sometime after Jesus breathed on the disciples, it says that He told them they would be baptized with the Holy Spirit not many days hence.
  - d. Sometime after Jesus breathed on the disciples, it says that they were filled with the Holy Spirit and spoke in tongues.
  - e. Sometime after Jesus breathed on the disciples, it says that they tarried in Jerusalem until they were endued with power from on high.
  
9. (5 pts.) How does Acts 2:4 help refute the theory that the disciples received the Holy Spirit instantly when Jesus breathed on them?
  - a. It says that Jesus breathed on them a second time and they received the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost, showing that they did not receive it previously.
  - b. It says that there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, showing that this was the real inbreathing of the Holy Spirit that Jesus only acted out symbolically earlier.
  - c. Sometime after Jesus breathed on the disciples, it says that He told them they would be baptized with the Holy Spirit not many days hence.
  - d. Sometime after Jesus breathed on the disciples, it says that they were filled with the Holy Spirit and spoke in tongues.
  - e. Sometime after Jesus breathed on the disciples, it says that they tarried in Jerusalem until they were endued with power from on high.

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10. (5 pts.) What does Jesus' breathing on the disciples signify?
  - a. It symbolizes the Holy Spirit coming with a sound like a rushing mighty wind on the Day of Pentecost, and shows that Jesus is the Baptizer in the Holy Spirit.
  - b. It symbolizes the wind of 1 Kings 19:11, where the LORD passed by Elijah and there was wind, an earthquake, and fire.
  - c. It symbolizes Jesus' last breath on the cross when He died for our sins.
  - d. It was not symbolic but was an actual impartation of the Holy Spirit.
  - e. It was a point of contact for the disciples faith, giving them something tangible to help them receive the Holy Spirit.
  
11. (5 pts.) What is the proper interpretation of John 20:22?
  - a. The disciples could have received the Holy Spirit when Jesus breathed on them, but did not until the Day of Pentecost.
  - b. Jesus' command to receive the Holy Spirit was given before its fulfillment on the Day of Pentecost.
  - c. The disciples received a foretaste of the Holy Spirit when Jesus breathed on them.
  - d. It cannot be proved whether the disciples received the Holy Spirit when Jesus breathed on them.
  - e. It cannot be proved whether the disciples spoke in tongues when Jesus breathed on them.
  
12. (5 pts.) Which argument supports the interpretation of John 20:22 taught in class?
  - a. Many Bible commentators say that Jesus command was prophetic and referred to the Day of Pentecost.
  - b. The Greek word for "receive" is in the future tense, showing that the disciples would receive the Holy Spirit in the future, not instantly.
  - c. There is precedent for this interpretation because Scripture gives other examples of Jesus breathing on His disciples.
  - d. All of the above.
  - e. None of the above.

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PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check in the blank next to the letter of every correct response. Point values for partial credit are noted above each question.

All right, 8 pts; 1 wrong, -1; 2-3 wrong, -3; 4-5 wrong, -5; 6-7 wrong, -7; 8-9 wrong, -8.

1. Which facts are stated in John 20:22?
- a. Jesus breathed on the disciples.
  - b. Jesus told the disciples to receive the Holy Spirit.
  - c. Jesus said the disciples would receive the Holy Spirit instantly.
  - d. The disciples received the Holy Spirit.
  - e. The disciples started to receive the Holy Spirit.
  - f. The disciples received a portion of the Holy Spirit.
  - g. The disciples did not receive the Holy Spirit.
  - h. The disciples spoke in tongues.
  - i. The disciples did not speak in tongues.

All right, 8 pts; 1 wrong, -1; 2-3 wrong, -3; 4-5 wrong, -5; 6-7 wrong, -7; 8-9 wrong, -8.

2. Which statements did Jesus speak anticipatively (i.e., He spoke in the present tense as if it were true then, when actually it would happen later)?
- a. John 4:23 The Father seeketh such to worship him.
  - b. John 5:22 The Father hath committed all judgment unto the Son.
  - c. John 6:44 No man can come to me except the Father draw him.
  - d. John 7:37 If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink.
  - e. John 8:58 Before Abraham was, I am.
  - f. John 11:26 Whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.
  - g. John 14:21 In my Father's house are many mansions.
  - h. John 17:11 And now I am no more in the world.
  - i. John 19:30 It is finished.

All right, 8 pts; 1 wrong, -1; 2-3 wrong, -3; 4-5 wrong, -5; 6-7 wrong, -7; 8-9 wrong, -8.

3. Which Scriptures say that men did symbolic actions that foreshadowed future events?
- a. Gen 19:1 Two angels came to Lot at the gate of Sodom.
  - b. 2 Ki. 13:19 King Joash smote arrows on the ground three times before Elisha.
  - c. Jer. 27:2 Jeremiah put a yoke on his neck.
  - d. Eze. 5:1 Ezekiel shaved off his hair and divided it into three parts.
  - e. Mtt. 9:1 Jesus entered a ship and came into His own city.
  - f. Mark 8:23 Jesus spit in the blind man's eyes.
  - g. Acts 18:18 Paul took a vow and shaved his head.
  - h. Acts 21:11 Agabus bound his own hands and feet with Paul's girdle.
  - i. 2 Cor. 12:2 Paul was caught up to the third heaven.

PART III. MATCHING. Match the responses on the right to their corresponding premises on the left. Some responses may be used more than once.

All right, 8 pts; 1 wrong, -1; 2-3 wrong, -3; 4-5 wrong, -5; 6-7 wrong, -7; 8-9 wrong, -8.

A. Match the times to the verses to tell when each Scripture happened.

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>    </u> 1. John 4:10-14 | a. Before Jesus died.             |
| <u>    </u> 2. John 7:37-39 | b. The day Jesus died.            |
| <u>    </u> 3. John 14:17   | c. The day Jesus was resurrected. |
| <u>    </u> 4. John 14:26   | d. The day Jesus ascended.        |
| <u>    </u> 5. John 15:26   | e. After Jesus ascended.          |
| <u>    </u> 6. John 16:7    | f. None of the above.             |
| <u>    </u> 7. John 20:22   |                                   |
| <u>    </u> 8. Acts 1:4,5   |                                   |
| <u>    </u> 9. Acts 2:4     |                                   |

All right, 8 pts; 1 wrong, -1; 2-3 wrong, -3; 4-5 wrong, -5; 6-7 wrong, -7; 8-9 wrong, -8.

B. Match the feasts to the verses to tell when each Scripture happened.

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>    </u> 1. Mtt. 3:11    | a. Passover.          |
| <u>    </u> 2. Mark 16:17   | b. Unleavened bread.  |
| <u>    </u> 3. Luke 11:13   | c. Firstfruits.       |
| <u>    </u> 4. Luke 24:49   | d. Pentecost.         |
| <u>    </u> 5. John 4:10-14 | e. Trumpets.          |
| <u>    </u> 6. John 7:37-39 | f. Day of Atonement.  |
| <u>    </u> 7. John 20:22   | g. Tabernacles.       |
| <u>    </u> 8. Acts 1:4,5   | h. None of the above. |
| <u>    </u> 9. Acts 2:4     |                       |

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Test: Facts from Main Texts

File 2 (BC) R874  
(H-BC-1HS2)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

DIRECTIONS: Write the correct answer to each question. Each question is worth four points.

1. (4 pts. total; 2 pts. per answer) Which two chapters in the Old Testament were emphasized in class as prophecies about Holy Spirit baptism and speaking in tongues?
  - a.
  - b.
2. (4 pts.) In which chapter did Jesus say that believers would speak in tongues?
3. (4 pts.) Name a chapter that says that Jesus is the Baptizer in the Holy Spirit.
4. (4 pts.) Which chapter says that Paul spoke in tongues?
5. (4 pts.) Which chapter says that Jesus told the disciples He would send the promise of the Father upon them, so they must tarry in Jerusalem until they are endued with power from on high?
6. (4 pts.) Which chapter describes the disciples at Ephesus receiving the Holy Spirit?
7. (4 pts.) Which chapter describes the Samaritans receiving the Holy Spirit?
8. (4 pts.) Which chapter describes the first time the Gentiles received the Holy Spirit?
9. (4 pts.) Which chapter describes the twelve apostles receiving the Holy Spirit?
10. (4 pts.) Which chapter says that Ananias was sent to Paul that Paul might be filled with the Holy Spirit?

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11. (4 pts.) Which chapter says that Jesus breathed on the disciples and commanded them to receive the Holy Spirit?
12. (4 pts.) Which chapter says, "Forbid not to speak with tongues"?
13. (4 pts.) List every chapter in Acts that says someone spoke in tongues.
14. (4 pts.) List every chapter in Acts where hands were laid upon a person to receive the Holy Spirit.
15. (4 pts.) List every chapter in Acts that says people received the Holy Spirit before they were baptized.
16. (4 pts.) List every chapter in Acts that says people received the Holy Spirit after they were baptized.
17. (4 pts.) List every chapter in Acts where people received the Holy Spirit just after they believed the Gospel.
18. (4 pts.) Who preached on the Day of Pentecost?
19. (4 pts.) Who preached to the Samaritans and did miracles among them?
20. (4 pts.) Who preached the first sermon to Gentiles?
21. (4 pts.) In which city did the apostles receive the Holy Spirit?
22. (4 pts.) In which city did the Gentiles first receive the Holy Spirit?
23. (4 pts.) How many men prayed in the upper room just before the Day of Pentecost?
24. (4 pts.) Who prayed for the disciples at Ephesus to receive the Holy Spirit?
25. (4 pts.) Who prayed for the Samaritans to receive the Holy Spirit?

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Test: Acts

File 3 (BC) R872  
(H-BC-1HS3)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. Each question has only one correct answer and is worth two points.

1. (2 pts.) How many male disciples were praying to receive the Holy Spirit in Acts 1?
  - a. 11.
  - b. 12.
  - c. About 70.
  - d. About 120.
  - e. About 240.
  
2. (2 pts.) Which Jewish feast provides the setting for Acts 2?
  - a. Day of Atonement.
  - b. Day of Pentecost.
  - c. Firstfruits.
  - d. Passover.
  - e. Tabernacles.
  
3. (2 pts.) Where were the disciples when they were filled with the Holy Spirit in Acts 2?
  - a. On the Mount of Olives.
  - b. In an upper room in Jerusalem.
  - c. By the Sea of Galilee.
  - d. In a specially donated room in Bethlehem.
  - e. In the court of the priests of Herod's Temple.
  
4. (2 pts.) Who preached to the crowd in Acts 2?
  - a. James.
  - b. John.
  - c. Matthias.
  - d. Peter.
  - e. The twelve apostles.
  
5. (2 pts.) Which Old Testament passage is referred to in Acts 2:16-17?
  - a. Isaiah 28:11-12.
  - b. Ezekiel 16:17.
  - c. Joel 2:28-29.
  - d. Malachi 3:11.
  - e. None of the above.

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6. (2 pts.) Which statements in Acts 2 show that Holy Spirit baptism is not restricted to the twelve apostles, but is available to people today?
- God will pour out His Spirit in the last days (we live in the last days).
  - The promise is unto you and to your children (later generations).
  - The promise is unto as many as the Lord shall call (we are called also).
  - All of the above.
  - None of the above.
7. (2 pts.) In which city did the events of Acts 8 happen?
- Caesarea.
  - Damascus.
  - Ephesus.
  - Jerusalem.
  - Samaria.
8. (2 pts.) According to Acts 8, what caused the people to give heed to Philip's preaching?
- They had regard for him and said, "This man is the great power of God."
  - He mightily convinced them, even publicly, showing by the Scriptures that Jesus was the Messiah.
  - They saw and heard him work miracles.
  - All of the above.
  - None of the above.
9. (2 pts.) What was the next thing that happened to the people in Acts 8 after they believed the Gospel?
- They were baptized in water.
  - They received the Holy Spirit.
  - They spoke in tongues.
  - They laid hands on Simon and he received the Holy Spirit.
  - They were bewitched by Simon with sorceries.
10. (2 pts.) Who was sent to the city and prayed for the people to receive the Holy Spirit in Acts 8?
- Andrew and Peter.
  - Peter and John.
  - John and Paul.
  - Paul and James.
  - James and Stephen.
11. (2 pts.) According to Acts 8, what did the apostles do to help the people receive the Holy Spirit?
- They taught them from the Scriptures how to receive the Holy Spirit.
  - They demonstrated how to speak in tongues.
  - They prayed for them and laid their hands upon them.
  - They exhorted the people to ask and seek for the Holy Spirit.
  - None of the above.

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12. (2 pts.) According to Acts 8, how did Simon know that the Holy Spirit was given to the people?
- He saw the converts prophesy and magnify God.
  - He saw the converts boldly witnessing for Christ.
  - He saw great joy among the new Christians in that city.
  - He saw Philip heal the sick, cast out demons, and work miracles.
  - He saw that the Holy Spirit was given, so there must have been an outward sign.
13. (2 pts.) In all probability, what outward evidence did Simon see when the people received the Holy Spirit?
- He saw them speak in tongues.
  - He saw them witness boldly with great joy.
  - He saw them heal the sick, cast out demons, and work miracles.
  - He saw them believe the Gospel and confess Christ as their Savior.
  - He saw them being baptized in water in the name of Jesus.
14. (2 pts.) What offer did Simon make to the apostles?
- He offered to become pastor of the new church founded in that city.
  - He offered to travel with the apostles and give his testimony of renouncing sorcery to serve Christ.
  - He offered to sell all he had and give the money to the poor.
  - He offered them money for the power to impart the Holy Spirit to people through the laying on of hands.
  - He offered to build a church building for the newly established church at his own expense.
15. (2 pts.) When did the people in Acts 8 receive the Holy Spirit?
- When they believed the Gospel.
  - When they were baptized in water.
  - After they believed the Gospel, but before they were baptized in water.
  - After they believed the Gospel and after they were baptized in water.
  - Immediately when Philip prayed for them and laid hands upon them.
16. (2 pts.) Which method did God use to show Ananias he should minister to Paul?
- A dream.
  - A prophecy.
  - A revelation.
  - A trance.
  - A vision.
17. (2 pts.) Where was Paul when Ananias ministered to him?
- Caesarea.
  - Damascus.
  - Ephesus.
  - Jerusalem.
  - Samaria.

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18. (2 pts.) Why is it important that Ananias was the person who imparted the Holy Spirit to Paul?
- It proves that the Holy Spirit can be imparted by laymen, not just apostles.
  - It proves that a non-Spirit-filled Christian can be used to impart the Holy Spirit.
  - It proves that a new convert can be used to impart the Holy Spirit.
  - It proves that a deacon can be used to impart the Holy Spirit.
  - It proves that Gentiles as well as Jews can be used to impart the Holy Spirit.
19. (2 pts.) According to Acts 9, what did Ananias say to Paul?
- "Have you received the Holy Ghost since you believed?"
  - "Jesus sent me that you might receive your sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost."
  - "You shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, for the promise is unto you."
  - "Tarry in the city of Jerusalem until you are endued with power from on high."
  - "You shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you."
20. (2 pts.) According to Acts 9, what did Ananias do to Paul when he ministered to him?
- He prayed for Paul.
  - He anointed Paul with oil.
  - He baptized Paul in water.
  - He laid his hands on Paul.
  - He explained the Scriptures to Paul.
21. (2 pts.) How do we know Paul received the Holy Spirit when Ananias ministered to him?
- Because that is why God sent Ananias to Paul; surely God's directive was carried out.
  - Because we know Paul spoke in tongues.
  - Because Paul must have been initially filled in order to experience the subsequent filling mentioned in Acts 13:9.
  - All of the above.
  - None of the above.
22. (2 pts.) Which verse says that Paul spoke in tongues?
- Acts 9:17.
  - Acts 13:9.
  - Acts 22:16.
  - 1 Corinthians 14:18.
  - 1 Corinthians 14:39.
23. (2 pts.) What did Peter see in a vision that prompted him to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles?
- A man standing and saying, "Come over and help us."
  - A man whose hands and feet were bound by a sash.
  - A man coming in to him and putting his hand on him.
  - A sheet full of unclean animals, and he was told to kill and eat them.
  - A valley full of dry bones that came together into a great army.

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24. (2 pts.) What did Peter's vision mean?
- The Gentiles were praying to God for help, so God wanted Peter to go help them with the Gospel.
  - The Gentiles were bound by sin, and God sent Peter to free them by means of the Gospel.
  - Peter was to go preach to the Gentiles and to help them receive the Holy Spirit.
  - God cleansed people, not unclean animals. Peter was to accept the Gentiles and preach the Gospel to them.
  - The Gentiles were spiritually dead, so God wanted Peter to preach the Gospel to them, and a great army of them would believe.
25. (2 pts.) Who else in the chapter saw a vision besides Peter?
- Ananias.
  - Cornelius the centurion.
  - A Jew who came with Peter.
  - John.
  - Philip.
26. (2 pts.) Which city were the Gentiles in when they received the Holy Spirit?
- Caesarea.
  - Damascus.
  - Ephesus.
  - Jerusalem.
  - Samaria.
27. (2 pts.) How many of the Gentiles present received the Holy Spirit?
- All of them.
  - All of them except Cornelius.
  - All of the men, but none of the women.
  - Only Cornelius and his wife.
  - Only Cornelius and all his family.
28. (2 pts.) When did the Gentiles receive the Holy Spirit?
- When Peter laid his hands upon them.
  - When the apostles laid their hands upon them.
  - After they were baptized in water.
  - Just after they believed the Gospel.
  - None of the above.
29. (2 pts.) Who accompanied Peter and were astonished when the Gentiles received the Holy Spirit?
- James and John.
  - The rest of the apostles.
  - Certain Jewish brethren from Joppa.
  - A group of converted Pharisees.
  - Other Gentile Christians.

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30. (2 pts.) Why were those who came with Peter astonished when the Gentiles received the Holy Spirit?
- They were surprised that the Gentiles kept speaking in tongues for so long without stopping.
  - They were amazed that the Gentiles not only spoke in tongues but also prophesied and saw visions.
  - They held that no one other than the twelve apostles would ever speak in tongues.
  - They didn't know it was possible to receive the Holy Spirit without tongues as the Gentiles did.
  - They were surprised that Gentiles received the Holy Spirit and spoke in tongues just like Jews.
31. (2 pts.) How did those who were astonished know that the Gentiles had received the Holy Spirit?
- They saw the Gentiles express great joy.
  - They saw the Gentiles work miracles and cast out demons.
  - They saw the Gentiles manifest supernatural boldness.
  - They heard the Gentiles speak in tongues.
  - They heard the Gentiles prophesy.
32. (2 pts.) What else did the Gentiles do immediately besides speak in tongues when they received the Holy Spirit?
- They interpreted the tongues.
  - They prophesied.
  - They magnified God.
  - They worked miracles and cast out demons.
  - They testified boldly that Jesus was the Messiah.
33. (2 pts.) Which event was Peter referring to when he said that the Holy Spirit fell on "us at the beginning"?
- The apostles receiving the Holy Spirit when Jesus ascended.
  - The apostles receiving the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.
  - The apostles receiving the Holy Spirit in Samaria.
  - Jesus offering living water at the Feast of Tabernacles.
  - Jesus breathing on the disciples and telling them to receive the Holy Spirit.
34. (2 pts.) Which verse is a parallel passage to Acts 10 and 11 because it mentions God giving the Holy Spirit to the Gentiles?
- Matthew 28:19
  - Isaiah 28:11-12.
  - Joel 2:29.
  - Acts 15:8
  - 1 Corinthians 14:28.
35. (2 pts.) When the Gentiles spoke in tongues, which statement of Jesus did Peter remember?
- "Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost."
  - "They shall speak with new tongues."
  - "Receive ye the Holy Ghost."
  - "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you."
  - "Tarry ye until ye be endued with power from on high."

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36. (2 pts.) In which city did the events of Acts 19 happen?
- Caesarea.
  - Damascus.
  - Ephesus.
  - Jerusalem.
  - Samaria.
37. (2 pts.) What shows the Ephesians were Christians when Paul met them?
- They spoke in tongues.
  - They had been baptized.
  - They are called "saints" in the chapter.
  - The chapter calls them "disciples" and Paul said that they "believed."
  - None of the above.
38. (2 pts.) Which question about Holy Spirit baptism did Paul ask the Ephesians in Acts 19:2?
- "Have you received the Holy Ghost since you believed?"
  - "Did you receive the Holy Ghost when you believed?"
  - "Have you believed since you received the Holy Ghost?"
  - "Did you believe when you received the Holy Ghost?"
  - "Did you believe after you received the Holy Ghost?"
39. (2 pts.) What does Paul's question show about whether one automatically receives the Holy Spirit when he believes the Gospel?
- It shows that one automatically receives the Holy Spirit when he believes the Gospel.
  - It shows that one does not automatically receive the Holy Spirit when he believes the Gospel.
  - It shows that most people automatically receive the Holy Spirit when they believe the Gospel, but not all do.
  - It shows that most people do not automatically receive the Holy Spirit when they believe the Gospel, but some do.
  - None of the above.
40. (2 pts.) What had happened to the Ephesians with regard to water baptism when Paul met them?
- They were already baptized in the name of Jesus.
  - They were already baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.
  - They had heard of Christian baptism but had not done it yet.
  - They had never heard of John's baptism.
  - They were already baptized with John's baptism.
41. (2 pts.) According to Acts 19:6, what did Paul do to help the Ephesians receive the Holy Spirit?
- He laid hands upon them.
  - He prayed for them.
  - He demonstrated how to speak in tongues.
  - He gave his personal testimony about how he received the Holy Spirit.
  - He taught them from the Scriptures how to receive the Holy Spirit.

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42. (2 pts.) According to Acts 19:6, what did the Ephesians do when they received the Holy Spirit?
- They spoke in tongues and operated other gifts of the Spirit.
  - They spoke in tongues and expressed great joy.
  - They spoke in tongues and witnessed with great boldness.
  - They spoke in tongues and prophesied.
  - They spoke in tongues and magnified God.
43. (2 pts.) Which verse says that the Ephesians were sealed with the Holy Spirit of promise "after they believed"?
- Acts 13:1.
  - Acts 15:8.
  - Ephesians 1:13.
  - Ephesians 5:8.
  - Ephesians 5:18.

PART II. SHORT ANSWER. Write the answer to each question in the space provided. Point values are noted for each question.

- (1 pt.) Why does Acts 2:1 say the feast was "fully" come?
- (2 pts. total; 1 pt. per answer) Which two supernatural manifestations, other than speaking in tongues, are mentioned in Acts 2 when the disciples were filled with the Holy Spirit?
- (1 pt.) How does Acts 8 disprove the doctrine that a Christian automatically receives the Holy Spirit when he believes the Gospel?
- (1 pt.) How does Acts 8 disprove the doctrine that a Christian automatically receives the Holy Spirit when he is baptized in water?

(continued)

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I

File 3 (BC)

5. (4 pts. total; 1 pt. per answer) Give four arguments supporting the conclusion that the Samaritans spoke in tongues when they received the Holy Spirit.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
  - d.
  
6. (1 pt.) Did the Gentiles receive the Holy Spirit before or after they were baptized in water?
  
7. (2 pts. total; 1 pt. per answer) Which two statements in Acts 11 prove that the Gentiles received the same Holy Spirit baptism that the apostles received in Acts 2?
  - a.
  - b.
  
8. (1 pt.) Did the Ephesians receive the Holy Spirit before or after they were baptized in the name of Jesus?
  
9. (1 pt.) Give one reason that "disciples" does not mean "John's disciples" in Acts 19:1.



WATER AS A TYPE

by Don Barnett

The Allegation Involved

Some would say that water gives life, and it is therefore a type of salvation; whereas oil, being used to anoint, is a type of the Holy Spirit's infusion. This is the allegation to be dealt with in this study. What is the true typological significance of water in the Scriptures?

Water: A Type of Salvation?

As logical as this assumption may appear at first glance, the Scripture must give us the key to right interpretation. John 7:37-39 is such a clear passage that it must be considered as the key text on this subject:

"In the last day, that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto Me, and drink. He that believeth on Me, as the scripture hath said, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. (But this spake He of the Spirit, which they that believed on Him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given, because that Jesus was not yet glorified."

John 7:37-39

Notice that the water promised was called "living water" (verse 38). Living water is life-giving water. This living water was said to refer to "the Spirit...the Holy Ghost" (verse 39).

To argue that water must refer to salvation rather than the Holy Spirit, when we have the clear-cut definition given in John 7:37-39, is like arguing that repentance by confession and faith, not water baptism, remits sin, in the face of these clear-cut Scriptures:

"Then Peter said unto them, 'Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost."

Acts 2:38

"And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord."

Acts 22:16

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned."

Mark 16:16

If one does not understand how this can be so, he needs to seek deeper understanding so that he may bring his theology into line with Scripture, rather than remolding the Scripture to fit his own concepts and analogies.

(continued)

In fact, if we logically probe the analogy in question, that water must refer to salvation because they both give life, we find that the very premise is faulty. Technically, water does not give life; it sustains life already given.

#### Salvation RESULTS in Life

All Christians agree that godly sorrow for one's sins, repentance toward God, acknowledging the vicarious death of Jesus, and determining to live the Christ-life result in God's forgiveness. But forgiveness of sins is pardon; it is the acquittal of man from judgment; hence, man is saved from the penalty of sin. But is salvation life, or is it the doorway into life? If Christ had gone into eternal judgment for our sins after He died for us (which is not the case), we would still be saved from the penalty of our sins; for if our sins were borne away by another, we no longer bear the guilt of them. We cannot be judged for sins that another has already paid for. However, we would not then be able to experience resurrection life in our glorified bodies in God's presence, for it is by Christ's death that we are forgiven, but it is by His resurrection that we have life (Rom. 6:2-11). If Christ had never arisen, we would not arise either; we would stay forever in our disembodied state, free of judgment for our sins, but without the presence of God. We would be saved, yet without the full inheritance of eternal life.

In Romans 8:11 we read, "But if the Spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken (make alive) your mortal bodies by His Spirit that dwelleth in you." The Bible also declares "...after ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession, unto the praise of His glory (Ephesians 1:13-14)." God's Spirit is life; He breathed into man the breath of life physically (Genesis 2:7); and God by His Spirit imparts spiritual life to the believer.

When we accept Christ as our Savior, the Holy Spirit (God) does a work of grace within us that makes us a new creation in Christ Jesus. This is not godly sorrow or repentance or faith or acceptance of Jesus as Savior (these all flow from man to God); this is a work of God's life-giving Spirit, and flows from God to man.

(continued)

Salvation is a state of being (being pardoned). Salvation is not Jesus, but Jesus saves us, providing us with salvation (a state of pardon). God removes the spiritual scales from our eyes so that we can see. We do indeed have life at salvation, for we are born again; our sin-deadened spirits are brought to life. But the life itself is not salvation, for salvation is a legal position of guiltlessness before God. The Spirit of God imparts new life as a result of this new standing. Even at that point, we are still told, "He is with you and shall be in you (John 14:17)."

#### Water as a Type: Conclusion

Water is a type of the Spirit. We are partially satisfied when we are reborn by the Spirit (John 3:5) at conversion; we are more fully satisfied when we are filled with the Holy Spirit (which occurs subsequent to believing: Acts 8:12, 14-17; 19:6); but our spiritual thirst is not fully quenched until we receive the fulness of our inheritance in heaven (Revelation 7:16). The Holy Spirit is the earnest of our inheritance, with which we are sealed after we believe (Ephesians 1:13,14).

Those who believed in Jesus did not immediately receive the "living water," though Jesus promised it to them in John 7:37-39—for the Scripture declares that "...the Spirit was not yet given, because that Jesus was not yet glorified (John 7:39)." Similarly, the woman of Samaria did not immediately receive the "well of water springing up into everlasting life" that she might never thirst again, even though Jesus offered it and she asked for it (John 4:13-16). It was Him (Jesus, not as man, but as Deity) that she was to drink of, but this was to await the ascension of Jesus (John 16:7). The disciples received this promise at Pentecost (Acts 2:4), even though they were saved (converts, believers) prior to this time. Jesus was to immerse them in the Holy Spirit (Matthew 3:11) when He came to them in Spirit ("I will not leave you comfortless: I will come unto you"—John 14:18).

Water is the Word, the living Word, Jesus, God (John 1:1, see verse 14); and in Him was life (verse 4). "My words, they are Spirit, and they are life (John 6:63)." "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God (Matthew 4:4; Psalm 12:6, 119:40)." Jesus, the living Word, who is our life (Colossians 3:4), says, "Come unto me and drink."

The seed (the Gospel) planted in the ground (the heart) has life, and water sustains its life. "It is the Spirit that quickeneth," Jesus said in John 6:63. Water (the Spirit) flows; salvation does not flow. It is stable.

To be saved (legally) is to be in a state of safety, having been pardoned through the vicarious sacrifice of Christ; whereas to have life is to receive the water of life that flows from the eternal fountain, God Himself, the giver of all life.

Water is a type of the Holy Spirit, as also are oil, wind, and wine. Although the receiving of the Holy Spirit is subsequent to conversion, it does not follow that the Holy Spirit does nothing in the believer at conversion. The rain is poured out subsequent to sowing the seed, and yet who will say that the one who pours out the rain has no part in the sowing?

(continued)

The Holy Spirit (God) begets us unto a lively (living) hope (I Peter 1:3; I John 5:17) by adopting us into the family of God (Romans 8:15; James 4:5). "Beloved, now are we the sons of God," I John 3:2 tells us. We are begotten from above (which is the literal translation of John 3:3 "born again") by the Holy Spirit. This is a spiritual birth, for "...that which is born of the Spirit is spirit (John 3:6)." We become new creatures in Christ Jesus (II Corinthians 5:17); He is with us then, but promises He shall be in us (John 14:17). This is the "promise of the Father" (Acts 1:4, 39), that He will come to us, not leaving us comfortless (literally, "fatherless," "orphans," but He will come to dwell within us. When He does, out of our bellies (from within) flow rivers of life-giving water from the eternal springs of God's Spirit (John 7:38).





HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I

Reference: Texts on Holy Spirit Baptism  
And Speaking in Tongues

File 7 (BC) R873  
(H-BC-1HS7)

INSTRUCTIONS: Memorize the following Scriptures. You are required to memorize only the part of the verse written here. The interchangeable terms describing Holy Spirit baptism are underlined for emphasis. You will be tested on this material.

1. Mtt. 3:11 "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance: but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear, he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire."
  - a. Jesus is the Baptizer with the Holy Spirit (Mark 1:8; Luke 3:16; 24:49; John 1:33; 7:37; 16:7).
  - b. Key term: baptize.
2. Mark 16:17 "And these signs shall follow them that believe; in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues."
  - a. Jesus said that speaking in tongues would follow those who believe the Gospel.
  - b. Speaking in tongues is a sign (1 Cor. 14:21-22).
3. Luke 11:13 "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him."
  - a. Receiving the Holy Spirit is a separate experience from conversion. It is not automatic for sons of God; they must ask for it.
  - b. The Greek tense for "ask" shows continuing action. The person must ask persistently until he receives (Luke 11:8).
  - c. Receiving the Holy Spirit is not optional; believers are commanded to ask for the Holy Spirit (John 20:22; Acts 1:4-5; Eph. 5:18).
  - d. Key term: give.
4. Luke 24:49 "And, behold, I send the promise of my Father upon you: but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high."
  - a. Jesus is the one who sends the Holy Spirit.
  - b. Believers should not go out into the ministry until they receive the Holy Spirit who gives power (Acts 1:8).
  - c. Believers do not automatically receive the Holy Spirit; they need to pray until they receive it.
  - d. Key term: promise of the Father.
5. John 7:39 "But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified."
  - a. Those who believe the Gospel should receive the Holy Spirit.
  - b. Jesus had to be glorified before the Holy Spirit would be given (John 16:7; Acts 3:13; Php. 3:21; 1 Tim. 3:16).
  - c. Key terms: receive, given.

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6. John 14:26 "But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance...."
  - a. The Holy Spirit is the "the Comforter" (John 14:16; 15:26; 16:7).
7. John 16:7 "It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you."
  - a. The Holy Spirit could not come until Jesus went away (ascended Luke 24:49-53; Acts 1:9-11).
  - b. Jesus is the one who sends the Holy Spirit.
  - c. Key term: come (John 15:26; 16:8,13).
8. John 20:22 "He breathed on them, and saith unto them, receive ye the Holy Ghost."
  - a. Jesus breathing on the disciples symbolizes the Holy Spirit coming with a sound like a rushing mighty wind on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:2).
  - b. Jesus is the one who gives the Holy Spirit.
  - c. Key term: receive.
9. Acts 1:4-5 "And being assembled together with them, commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father, which saith he, ye have heard of me. For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence."
  - a. Believers are commanded to receive the Holy Spirit.
  - b. Key terms: promise of the Father, baptize.
10. Acts 1:8 "But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me."
  - a. Holy Spirit baptism gives power (Luke 24:49; Acts 10:38; Rom. 15:13; 1 Cor. 2:4-5; 1 Th. 1:5).
  - b. Key terms: receive, come upon.
11. Acts 2:4 "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance."
  - a. All believers should receive the Holy Spirit and speak in tongues (Mark 16:17; John 7:39; Acts 8:14-17; 10:44-46; 19:2,7; 1 Cor. 14:5).
  - b. "Began" shows that Christians speak in tongues for the first time when they get Spirit-filled. Speaking in tongues is the sign of receiving the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:18; 10:46; 19:6).
  - c. "Other" tongues shows that Christians speak in tongues in languages other than ones they know.
  - d. The Holy Spirit gives the words when Christians speak in tongues (Rom. 8:26-27).
  - e. Christians can receive the Holy Spirit without hands being laid on them (Acts 10:45-46).
  - f. Key term: filled.

(continued)



12. Acts 2:16-17 "But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel; and it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy."
  - a. The Old Testament prophesied about the Holy Spirit baptism and speaking in tongues (Isa. 28:11-12; Joel 2:28; 1 Cor. 14:21-22).
  - b. Jews and Gentiles, and both men and women, will receive the Holy Spirit and the gifts of the Holy Spirit.
  - c. This passage refers to speaking in tongues (v. 4), but without mentioning tongues (Acts 8:17-18; 11:15-17).
  - d. Key term: pour out.
  
13. Acts 2:38-39 "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."
  - a. The promise of receiving the Holy Spirit is for all Christians, not just a select few in the first century.
  - b. Receiving the Holy Spirit is a distinct experience from conversion and water baptism.
  - c. Key terms: receive, gift, promise.
  
14. Acts 8:16-18 "For as yet he was fallen upon none of them: only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. Then laid they their hands on them and they received the Holy Ghost. And when Simon saw that through the laying on of the apostles' hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money."
  - a. A Christian can believe the Gospel and be baptized in water (v. 12) without receiving the Holy Spirit.
  - b. Receiving the Holy Spirit is a distinct experience from conversion and water baptism.
  - c. There is a visible sign of receiving the Holy Spirit, powerful enough to impress a bystander. That sign is speaking in tongues.
  - d. Key terms: fall upon, receive, give.
  
15. Acts 9:17 "And Ananias went his way, and entered into the house; and putting his hands on him said, Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost."
  - a. A Christian can receive the Holy Spirit without having an apostle's hands laid on him.
  - b. Key term: filled.

(continued)

16. Acts 10:44-47 "While Peter yet spake these words, the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the word. And they of the circumcision which believed were astonished, as many as came with Peter, because that on the Gentiles also was poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost. For they heard them speak with tongues and magnify God. Then answered Peter, can any man forbid water, that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we?"
- Christians can receive the Holy Spirit without hands being laid on them.
  - Receiving the Holy Spirit is not automatic at water baptism; Christians can be Spirit-filled before they are baptized in water.
  - Holy Spirit baptism is for everyone, Jews and Gentiles.
  - Speaking in tongues is what convinced the Jews that these Gentiles had received the Holy Spirit. Therefore, speaking in tongues is the sign of receiving the Holy Spirit.
  - When they receive the Holy Spirit and speak in tongues for the first time, sometimes Christians also praise God, prophesy, or have other experiences (Acts 2:11; 19:6).
  - Key terms: fall on, pour out, gift, receive.
17. Acts 11:15-17 "As I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning. Then remembered I the word of the Lord, how that he said, John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost. Forasmuch then as God gave them the like gift as he did unto us, who believed on the Lord Jesus Christ; what was I, that I could withstand God?"
- The Gentiles were baptized with the Holy Spirit the same as the apostles were on the Day of Pentecost. The "like gift" means the experiences were identical (Acts 10:47; 15:8).
  - The key terms describing the Gentile's experience (fall on, 10:44, 11:15; pour out, 10:45; gift, 10:45, 11:17; receive, 10:47; baptize, 11:16; and give, 11:17) refer to the same Holy Spirit baptism as the terms describing the apostle's experience (filled, 2:4; pour out 2:17,33 Greek; receive, 2:38; gift, 2:38; and promise, 2:39).
18. Acts 19:2 "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed? And they said unto him, we have not so much heard whether there be any Holy Ghost."
- Receiving the Holy Spirit is a distinct experience from conversion. These Ephesians were already disciples (v. 1); they had already believed (v. 2). They received the Holy Spirit after they believed (v. 6, Eph. 1:13).
  - Key term: receive.

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19. Acts 19:5-6 "They were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues, and prophesied."
  - a. Receiving the Holy Spirit is a distinct experience from water baptism. The Ephesians received the Holy Spirit after they were baptized in water (Acts 8:16-17).
  - b. Christians can receive the Holy Spirit through the laying on of hands (Acts 8:17).
  - c. Speaking in tongues is the sign of receiving the Holy Spirit.
  - d. When they receive the Holy Spirit and speak in tongues for the first time, sometimes Christians also praise God, prophesy, or have other experiences (Acts 2:11; 10:46).
  - e. Key term: came on.
  
20. 1 Corinthians 13:1 "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels."
  - a. "Tongues of men" is speaking in tongues that are known languages as on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2:4-11).
  - b. "Tongues of angels" refers to speaking in tongues that are languages of angels. These, of course, would not be identifiable to any linguist (1 Cor. 14:2).
  
21. 1 Corinthians 14:5 "I would that ye all spake with tongues."
  - a. God wants all Christians to speak in tongues. The promise is to all believers (Mark 16:17; John 7:39; Acts 2:38-39).
  
22. 1 Corinthians 14:18 "I thank my God, I speak with tongues more than ye all."
  - a. Paul spoke in tongues more than all the Corinthians, who were noted for speaking in tongues.
  
23. 1 Corinthians 14:39 "Wherefore, brethren, covet to prophesy, and forbid not to speak with tongues."
  - a. Christians should seek to operate the gifts of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 12:6; 1 Cor. 12:8-10,31; 14:1; 1 Th. 5:19-20).
  - b. Speaking in tongues should not be forbidden.
  
24. Ephesians 1:13 "In whom also after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that holy Spirit of promise."
  - a. Receiving the Holy Spirit is a distinct experience from conversion. Christians receive the Holy Spirit after they believe the Gospel (Acts 2:4; 8:12,17; 10:44-46; 19:2,6).
  - b. Key term: promise.
  
25. Ephesians 5:18 "And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit."
  - a. The Greek tense for "be filled" shows that being filled with the Holy Spirit is a command, it is not optional.
  - b. This Scripture is not limited to the initial infilling of the Holy Spirit. It commands believers who are already filled to remain full or be refilled (Acts 4:8,31; 6:3,5; 7:55; 11:24; 13:9,52).

(continued)

26. Learn the basic idea of the following passages. You are not required to memorize them, but you will be tested on this material.

Acts 15:8 God bore witness to the Gentiles, giving them the same gift of the Holy Spirit the apostles received on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 10:47; 11:15-17). Key term: "give."

Romans 8:26-27 We do not know how to pray as we should, so the Holy Spirit intercedes for us by giving us the words when we pray in tongues. God, who knows the mind of our spirit, enables us to pray forth groanings we cannot express, by giving us the utterance (Acts 2:4). Compare "praying with the Spirit" (1 Cor. 14:14-15; Eph. 6:18; Jude 20).

Romans 12:6 Prophesying, which is just as supernatural as tongues, is mentioned among ministries everyone accepts for today (Eph. 4:11-12).

1 Corinthians 12:8-10 There are nine gifts of the Holy Spirit, including divers kinds of tongues and the interpretation of tongues.

1 Corinthians 13:8-10 Tongues shall cease when that which is perfect is come.

1 Corinthians 14:1-40 Public speaking in tongues should not be forbidden, but must be done properly so it edifies. Speaking in tongues is prayer to God (vs. 2, 14-15; Acts 10:46; Rom. 8:26-27).

1 Thessalonians 5:19-20 Quench not the Spirit and despise not prophecies.

Jude 20 Christians should build themselves up in the faith (i.e., edify themselves, 1 Cor. 14:4) by praying in the Spirit (i.e., in tongues, 1 Cor. 14:14-16; Eph. 6:18).

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Quiz: Chapter One

File 9 (BC)  
(H-BC-1HS9)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

1. (10 pts.) Did you read all of Chapter One?
2. (10 pts.) What theory do Anti-Pentecostals use to explain away tongues in Acts 2?
3. (20 pts; 10 pts. per answer) State two facts from history which show there was no language barrier at Pentecost.
  - a.
  - b.
4. (20 pts.; 10 pts. per answer) State two facts from Scripture which show there was no language barrier at Pentecost.
  - a.
  - b.
5. (10 pts.) How many male disciples were praying to receive the Holy Spirit in Acts 1?
6. (10 pts.) If the disciples were not preaching the Gospel in tongues, what were they saying in other tongues?
7. (10 pts.) Why does Acts 2:11 say that the feast was "fully" come?
8. (10 pts.) Where were the disciples praying in Acts 2?

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Test: 1 Corinthians 14

File 10 (BC) R873  
(H-BC-1HS10)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

PART I. MULTIPLE CHOICE. Circle the letter of the correct response. Each question has only one correct answer and is worth two points.

1. (2 pts.) What is the main theme of 1 Corinthians 14?
  - a. Everyone in the assembly should operate some spiritual gift.
  - b. The gift of prophecy is better than speaking in tongues.
  - c. Tongues should be infrequent and highly regulated whenever they occur.
  - d. The gifts of prophecy, tongues, and interpretation of tongues should be exercised under the supervision of a pastor or elders.
  - e. Everything done in a church service should edify the congregation.
  
2. (2 pts.) What is the main point of 1 Corinthians 14 with regard to speaking in tongues?
  - a. Public speaking in tongues must be done properly so that it edifies the assembly.
  - b. Those who speak in tongues must do it one at a time, not all at once.
  - c. All false or pseudo-tongues must be discerned and prohibited.
  - d. Tongues must always be interpreted.
  - e. Speaking in tongues tends to be disruptive and should generally be discouraged.
  
3. (2 pts.) What proves that 1 Corinthians 14 applies to the public service, not praying in tongues alone at home?
  - a. The subject is the edification of the church.
  - b. The instructions "one at a time," "three at most," "let one interpret," etc., must apply to tongues spoken publicly.
  - c. The chapter specifically mentions "in the church," and "when the whole church comes together," and similar phrases.
  - d. All of the above.
  - e. None of the above.
  
4. (2 pts.) Which problem in Corinth was Paul trying to correct in 1 Corinthians 14?
  - a. People were singing solos, preaching sermons, speaking in tongues, prophesying, giving Bible studies, reading Psalms, and explaining revelations all at the same time during each church service.
  - b. The prophets in the congregation were competing with one another to run the church services.
  - c. Uninterpreted prayers in tongues were taking up the congregation's time without edification.
  - d. Some Corinthians were speaking in false or even demonic tongues.
  - e. The Corinthians did not understand that the gift of tongues could be a message from God to the church. They thought tongues were always prayer.

(continued)

5. (2 pts.) John MacArthur said the Corinthians were wrong to use tongues to edify themselves instead of the church (1 Cor. 14:4). He also said the New Testament never tells Christians to edify themselves. Which verse tells Christians to edify themselves by praying in the Spirit (i.e., in tongues)?
- Luke 11:13.
  - Acts 15:8.
  - Romans 8:26.
  - Ephesians 5:18.
  - Jude 20.
6. (2 pts.) What does "covet earnestly the best gifts" mean? (1 Cor. 12:31).
- There is an absolute value-scale of the nine gifts from greatest to least, and everyone should seek to operate the top three.
  - Covet the gifts of miracles, healing, and faith, because the power gifts are the best gifts.
  - Covet the gifts of tongues, interpretation, and prophecy, because the utterance gifts are the best gifts.
  - Covet the gifts of the word of wisdom, word of knowledge, and discernment of spirits, because the revelation gifts are the best gifts.
  - Seek the gifts that are the most needed by you or the church under the circumstances.
7. (2 pts.) Critics say tongues are not mentioned in any epistle except 1 Corinthians. Which doctrine do anti-Pentecostals believe in that is not mentioned in any epistle except 1 Corinthians?
- The Rapture.
  - Communion.
  - Excommunication (putting the disobedient out of the church).
  - Laying on of hands.
  - Water baptism.
8. (2 pts.) Which aspect or way of speaking in tongues is the main subject of 1 Corinthians 14?
- The gift of tongues as a message to the church from God.
  - Praying in tongues as a sign of receiving the Holy Spirit.
  - Praying in tongues as a substitute for prophecy.
  - Praying in tongues at home for personal edification.
  - None of the above.
9. (2 pts.) Which aspect of speaking in tongues is the least understood and least frequent among Pentecostals?
- The gift of tongues as a message from God to the church.
  - The gift of tongues used to lead prayers in the assembly.
  - The gift of tongues as a sign of receiving the Holy Spirit.
  - Praying in tongues for personal edification.
  - None of the above.

(continued)

10. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:5 says, "Greater is he that prophesieth than he that speaketh with tongues." In which sense is he greater?
- Greater in the faith. The gift of prophecy is reserved for mature leaders, great men of God.
  - Greater in number. More people have the gift of prophecy than the gift of tongues.
  - Greater in usefulness to the assembly. The congregation can understand prophecy, but not uninterpreted tongues.
  - Greater in pride. Paul says this sarcastically because certain Corinthians who prophesied thought they were better than others.
  - Greater in efficiency. He uses up less time because prophecy can stand alone, whereas tongues require interpretation.
11. (2 pts.) In which case is he who prophesies not greater than he who speaks in tongues?
- When the tongues are interpreted.
  - When the tongues are spoken by a prophet (making the tongues equal to a prophecy).
  - When the tongues are longer than the average prophecy.
  - All of the above.
  - None of the above.
12. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:12 says literally, "Ye are zealous of spirits." What does this verse mean?
- "Spirits" means demons. The Corinthians were zealous to "try the spirits" (1 Jn. 4:1).
  - "Spirits" means spiritual gifts. The Corinthians were selfishly trying to operate as many spiritual gifts as they could.
  - "Spirits" means spiritual experiences. They eagerly sought every form of spiritual experience (tongues, prophecies, visions, dreams, trances, etc.).
  - "Spirits" means angels. The Corinthians ardently sought to minister the gifts of the Holy Spirit through the agency of angels.
  - "Spirits" means other people's human spirits. They were zealous to minister to one another's spirits through spiritual gifts.
13. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:14 says that when a Christian speaks in tongues his "spirit prayeth." Which parallel passage explains how the Holy Spirit supplies words in tongues that articulate our spirit's needs?
- Acts 2:4.
  - 1 Corinthians 14:15.
  - Romans 8:26-27.
  - Ephesians 6:18.
  - Jude 20.
14. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:14 says that when a Christian speaks in tongues his "understanding is unfruitful." What does this mean?
- His soul is not edified by praying in tongues; only his spirit is edified.
  - His spirit is not edified by praying in tongues; only his soul is edified.
  - His mind does not understand the words in tongues.
  - Praying in tongues does not produce fruits of the Spirit.
  - Praying in tongues does not help anyone understand the Bible.

(continued)



15. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:15 says, "I will pray with the spirit." What is "praying with the spirit"?
- Praying in other tongues.
  - Praying in agreement with angels sent to help you.
  - Praying with the Holy Spirit (both of you intercede together in tongues).
  - Praying forth the needs of another person's spirit.
  - Praying in the will of God, either in English or in other tongues.
16. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:16 says, "Thou shalt bless with the spirit." What is "blessing with the spirit"?
- Blessing others by praying in tongues that they understand.
  - Offering praise or thanksgiving to God in other tongues.
  - Using your spirit to pray in the stead of someone else's spirit (thereby blessing them as if they prayed that prayer for themselves).
  - All of the above.
  - None of the above.
17. (2 pts.) According to 1 Corinthians 14:19, when would Paul rather speak five words with his understanding than ten thousand words in tongues?
- When he prayed for the sick.
  - When he cast out demons.
  - When the tongues were a message instead of a prayer.
  - When the church prayed aloud together as a group.
  - When he taught others in church.
18. (2 pts.) Which Old Testament Scripture is referred to in 1 Corinthians 14:21 to prove that tongues are for a sign?
- Isaiah 2:28.
  - Isaiah 28:11-12.
  - Joel 2:28.
  - Joel 3:11.
  - Malachi 3:11.
19. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:21 says, "with other tongues and other lips will I speak unto this people." How did God speak to Israel with other tongues?
- He sent foreign Assyrian invaders to capture the nation (men of other tongues showed them God was displeased).
  - The Holy Spirit used tongues as a vehicle to preach the Gospel to the Jews, bridging a language barrier.
  - On the Day of Pentecost God used the miracle of praises in other tongues to tell the Jews present that the promised Holy Spirit had come.
  - The apostles who preached the Gospel in tongues on the Day of Pentecost spoke infallibly from God.
  - Jews who visited the services at Corinth heard God speaking in tongues through Gentile Christians.

(continued)

20. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:22 says, "Tongues are for a sign." Which other verse says that tongues are a sign?
- Mark 16:17.
  - Acts 5:32.
  - Acts 15:8.
  - 1 Corinthians 14:40.
  - Ephesians 1:13.
21. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:22 says, "Tongues are for a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not." In which sense are tongues a sign to the unbeliever only?
- Only sinners sense the conviction of God when a powerful message in tongues is spoken.
  - Unbelievers can tell that a person is Spirit-filled by hearing him speak in tongues, but believers do not need a sign to tell who is Spirit-filled.
  - Tongues are very supernatural to unbelievers, but to Christians, tongues are no sign because they are commonplace.
  - Tongues are a sign to the unbeliever that Christians have the truth and are of God.
  - God speaks messages in tongues to unbelievers in their own language (unknown to the speaker), but He never does this for Christians.
22. (2 pts.) How can tongues be the sign of Holy Spirit baptism when 1 Corinthians 14:22 says that tongues are not a sign to believers?
- First Corinthians 14:22 means tongues are not a sign to believers in one specific way, but tongues are a sign to believers in other ways.
  - Acts 10 shows plainly that tongues convinced believers that Gentiles had received the Spirit.
  - Tongues have other purposes than just being a sign for unbelievers. Tongues were a sign to believers that they had received the Spirit (Acts 2:4; 19:6).
  - All of the above.
  - None of the above.
23. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:27 says, "If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three." The Greek word kata, translated "let it be," literally means "down" (in this case it means down a line or series). How does A.T. Robertson say kata should be translated?
- Let it "be spoken."
  - Let it "be prophesied."
  - Let it "be emphasized."
  - Let it "be interpreted."
  - Let it "be repeated."

24. (2 pts.) First Corinthians 14:27 says, "If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by course; and let one interpret." What does this mean?
- Only three people should operate the gifts of tongues and interpretation in each congregation.
  - Every message in tongues should be repeated before it is interpreted.
  - There should not be more than two or three messages in tongues in any one service.
  - A prayer in tongues may be repeated a limited number of times if it is not interpreted immediately.
  - No message in tongues may last longer than two or three minutes.
25. (2 pts.) How many times can a message in a tongue be spoken when there is no interpretation (total, including the original message and all permitted repetitions of it)?
- Two.
  - Three.
  - Four.
  - Five.
  - Six.
26. (2 pts.) How many messages in prophecy, and/or tongues and interpretation are permitted during one church service?
- Only one.
  - Two or fewer.
  - Three or fewer.
  - Four or fewer.
  - None of the above.
27. (2 pts.) What should be done if a message in tongues is repeated several times, but there is still no interpretation?
- The person who spoke the message should be corrected for giving a false message.
  - The person who spoke the message should stop giving it, and quietly pray instead.
  - The service should stop and everyone lay hands on the person who gave the message until he can interpret it.
  - The congregation should pray that God will give the gift of interpretation to someone who has never exercised it before.
  - The message should be written down, interpreted later, and read to the congregation.
28. (2 pts.) Which principle(s) can we learn from 1 Corinthians 14:32, "The spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets"?
- Angels who minister gifts through people obey the people they reside in.
  - Prophets have better control over their spirits than the average Christian.
  - People who operate spiritual gifts do not lose control. They can still start and stop at will.
  - All of the above.
  - None of the above.

(continued)

29. (2 pts.) What is the difference between the gift of prophecy and the gift of interpretation of tongues?
- The gift of prophecy is simpler, so it is usually operated by new converts.
  - The gift of prophecy always foretells future events, but the gift of interpretation never does.
  - The gift of interpretation always foretells future events, but the gift of prophecy does not always do this.
  - The gift of interpretation is immediately preceded by a message in tongues, but this is optional for a prophecy (it may or may not be preceded by tongues).
  - The gift of interpretation must be preceded by a message in tongues, but the gift of prophecy is not.
30. (2 pts.) What is the difference between the gift of tongues and tongues as a prayer language that accompany Holy Spirit baptism?
- The gift of tongues is operated by mature Christians, but even new converts can pray in tongues.
  - The gift of tongues is a supernatural ability, but praying in tongues is not.
  - The gift of tongues overpowers the speaker so that he cannot stop the flow of words, but the speaker always controls prayers in tongues.
  - The gift of tongues articulates our spirit's longings to God, but praying in tongues does not.
  - The gift of tongues is to edify the church, whereas praying in tongues is to edify the individual believer.

PART II. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. Place a check next to the letter of every correct response. Point values are noted above each question.

- All right, 3 pts.; 1-2 wrong, -1; 3-4 wrong, -2; 5 or more wrong, -3
1. What are the different aspects or ways of speaking in tongues?
- a. The gift of tongues as a message to the church from God.
  - b. The gift of tongues used to teach doctrine.
  - c. The gift of tongues used to lead prayers in the assembly.
  - d. The gift of tongues as a sign of receiving the Holy Spirit.
  - e. Praying in tongues as a sign of receiving the Holy Spirit.
  - f. Praying in tongues as a substitute for prophecy.
  - g. Praying in tongues for personal edification.
  - h. Praying in tongues loudly for greater effectiveness.

(continued)

- All right, 3 pts.; 1-2 wrong, -1; 3-4 wrong, -2; 5 or more wrong, -3
2. What do some anti-Pentecostals teach about tongues in 1 Corinthians?
- a. They say Paul discouraged tongues.
  - b. They say Pentecostals violate the rules for speaking in tongues.
  - c. They say the tongues spoken at Corinth were false or pseudo-tongues.
  - d. They say 1 Corinthians 14 should not be part of the Bible because it is not in the oldest manuscripts.
  - e. They say Pentecostals make tongues a sign to believers, but 1 Corinthians says tongues are a sign to unbelievers.
  - f. They say tongues is the least of the gifts because it is listed last in 1 Corinthians 12.
  - g. They say that only the Corinthians spoke in tongues a lot, and that the other New Testament churches did not.
  - h. They caused carnality in the Corinthian church.
  - i. They say modern Charismatics make the same mistakes with tongues that the Corinthians did.

- All right, 3 pts.; 1-2 wrong, -1; 3-4 wrong, -2; 5 or more wrong, -3
3. Why might there be no interpretation of a tongue that is spoken during a service?
- a. God is speaking to a foreigner in his native language.
  - b. The person God anoints for the interpretation fails to give it.
  - c. The tongue was not meant for the assembly. A Christian spoke in his prayer language and mistook it for the gift of tongues.
  - d. The tongue was not genuine, but was a false tongue.
  - e. The Holy Spirit was grieved by the assembly's disrespectful attitude and decided not to give the interpretation.
  - f. No one who regularly gives interpretations is present.
  - g. It tests our faith. Sometimes God withholds the interpretation to see whether we still believe in tongues anyway.
  - h. If the tongue is a prayer, the person who led the congregation in prayer may not realize the prayer can or should be interpreted.

PART III. TRUE OR FALSE? Each question is worth two points. Point values are noted above each set of responses.

- All right, 2 pts.; 1-2 wrong, -1; 3 or more wrong, -2
1. True or False?
- a. Christians should desire spiritual gifts.
  - b. Christians should covet to prophesy.
  - c. First Corinthians 14 refers to "unknown tongues." The word "unknown" is italicized, to show that it is especially emphatic in the Greek.
  - d. The word "unknown" is not in the Greek, so the tongues in 1 Corinthians 14 have to be known tongues.
  - e. The tongues in 1 Corinthians 14 cannot be known tongues because verse 4 says "no man understands" them.

(continued)

All right, 2 pts.; 1-2 wrong, -1; 3 or more wrong, -2

2. True or False?

- a. Prophecy is for edification, exhortation, and teaching.
- b. Tongues are for teaching, prayer, and comfort.
- c. Interpretation is for teaching doctrine, revelation, and worship.
- d. He that speaks in an unknown tongue edifies himself.
- e. He that prophesies edifies the church.

All right, 2 pts.; 1-2 wrong, -1; 3 or more, -2

3. True or False?

- a. Paul wanted all the Corinthians to speak in tongues.
- b. But in a church service, Paul would prefer the Corinthians to prophesy rather than speak in tongues (unless the tongues were interpreted).
- c. When a message in tongues is interpreted, the church receives edification.
- d. When a person speaks a message in tongues to the assembly, he is the only person allowed to interpret it.
- e. The Greek in 1 Corinthians 14:13 can be translated, "let him that speaketh in an unknown tongue pray that one may interpret," so someone other than the person who speaks the message is permitted to interpret it.

All right, 2 pts.; 1-2 wrong, -1; 3 or more wrong, -2

4. True or False?

- a. All Spirit-filled Christians have the gift of tongues.
- b. All Spirit-filled Christians can pray in tongues.
- c. Tongues that are not interpreted edify no one.
- d. Messages by the gift of prophecy are always given in the native tongue of the congregation.
- e. The gift of prophecy and the gift of interpretation of tongues are equal in terms of edifying the congregation.

PART IV. SHORT ANSWER. Answer each question in the space provided. Point values are noted for each question.

1. (2 pts.) J. Morris Ashcraft wrote that Paul's entire argument in 1 Corinthians 14 was to discourage speaking in tongues during public worship. Give one reason from the chapter itself that proves Ashcraft is wrong.
2. (4 pts.; 2 pts. per answer) 1 Corinthians 12:28 says, "First apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues." Anthony Hoekema says because tongues are mentioned last, they are the least of the gifts. State two reasons that this is not true.
  - a.
  - b.

(continued)

3. (2 pts.) Some critics say the teaching about tongues in 1 Corinthians only applies to the assembly in Corinth, not to all churches of all ages. Give one reason that we know this epistle is relevant to the whole church.
4. (2 pts.) Because the Corinthians spoke in tongues and were carnal, some anti-Pentecostals allege that tongues caused the carnality. State one reason that this theory is wrong.
5. (2 pts.) Give one reason that it is wrong for anti-Pentecostals to accuse the Corinthians of being the most carnal New Testament church.
6. (4 pts.; 2 pts. per answer) Give two reasons that "prophesying" does not mean inspired preaching.
  - a.
  - b.
7. (1 pt.) Give one reason which proves that speaking in tongues is a confidential form of prayer.
8. (1 pt.) Some anti-Pentecostals say there is no such thing as "praying" in tongues. Give one phrase from 1 Corinthians 14 that shows speaking in tongues can be prayer.
9. (2 pts.) Give one reason that justifies the practice of everyone speaking in tongues together as a group.
10. (1 pt.) Give one reason that it would be wrong to ask publicly if an interpreter is present before giving a message in tongues.
11. (2 pts.) Some anti-Pentecostals say 1 Corinthians 14:34-36 means women are commanded not to operate the utterance gifts in church ("Let your women keep silence..."). Give one reason that disproves this.

New file Aug 86.

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Test: Memorization of Main Texts

File 12 (BC)  
(H-BC-1HS12)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

SHORT ANSWER: Write the reference for each of the following verses. All questions are worth four points each—two points for the book, one point for the chapter, and one point for the verse(s).

1. "And, being assembled together with them, commanded them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father, which saith he, ye have heard of me. For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence."
2. "If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children: how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?"
3. "I thank my God, I speak with tongues more than ye all."
4. "For as yet he was fallen upon none of them: only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost. And when Simon saw that through the laying on of the apostles' hands the Holy Ghost was given, he offered them money."
5. "And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit."
6. "It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you."
7. "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance."
8. "I indeed baptize you with water unto repentance: but he that cometh after me is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear: he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire."
9. "And Ananias went his way, and entered into the house; and putting his hands on him said, Brother Saul, the Lord, even Jesus, that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost."
10. "But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me."
11. "Wherefore, brethren, covet to prophesy, and forbid not to speak with tongues."
12. "And these signs shall follow them that believe; In my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues."

(continued)



13. "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed? And they said unto him, We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost."
14. "They were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus. And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues, and prophesied."
15. "He breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost."
16. "As I began to speak, the Holy Ghost fell on them, as on us at the beginning. Then remembered I the Word of the Lord, how that he said, John indeed baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost. Forasmuch then as God gave them the like gift as he did unto us, who believed on the Lord Jesus Christ; what was I, that I could withstand God?"
17. "In whom also after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that holy Spirit of promise."
18. "Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels."
19. "But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel; And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh: and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy."
20. "I would that ye all spake with tongues."
21. "Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call."
22. "And, behold, I send the promise of my Father upon you: but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high."
23. "But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should receive: for the Holy Ghost was not yet given; because that Jesus was not yet glorified."
24. "While Peter yet spake these words, the Holy Ghost fell on all them which heard the Word. And they of the circumcision which believed were astonished, as many came with Peter, because that on the Gentiles also was poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost. For they heard them speak with tongues and magnify God. Then answered Peter, Can any man forbid water, that these should not be baptized, which have received the Holy Ghost as well as we?"
25. "But the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance."

HOLY SPIRIT IMPARTED I  
Essay test  
100 points (4 pts. per question)

File 11 (BC) R817  
(H-BC-IHS11)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTIONS: The following is a list of true and false statements. Prove true statements by giving Scripture references. Disprove false statements by giving Scripture references. For both true and false statements, write out that part of the Scripture which proves or disproves them. Always give the Scripture which is the best answer. Only one Scripture is needed unless otherwise stated.

Examples: A) The apostles received the Holy Spirit on the feast of tabernacles.

Answer: False, Acts 2:1, "When the day of Pentecost was fully come..."

1. The term "gift," referring to the gift of the Holy Spirit, is used in the book of Acts only two times. (More than one Scripture.)
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. This term "gift" is not used in the Gospels.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. God poured out the Holy Spirit upon the Gentiles.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. The apostles received the Holy Spirit in Jerusalem.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Tongues are only mentioned in the book of Acts.

(continued)

6. The Holy Spirit was given to the Gentiles at Caesarea.
  
7. The apostles were "filled" with the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:4), but not "baptized" in the Holy Spirit.
  
8. The Gentiles at Caesarea received a lesser portion of the Holy Spirit than the apostles.
  
9. In the book of Acts, the laying on of hands (in connection with the giving of the Holy Spirit) is mentioned only once. (More than one Scripture.)
  
10. Those in Caesarea "received" the Holy Spirit.
  
11. Paul was filled with the Holy Spirit.
  
12. The "promise of the Father" is not mentioned in the Gospels.

(continued)

13. The word "promise" is also used in the epistles.

14. This term "promise" (referring to the Holy Spirit) is used three times in Acts. (More than one Scripture.)

15. The apostle Paul did not speak in tongues.

16. The baptism in the Holy Spirit is only mentioned in the Gospels and Acts, never in the epistles.

17. The Holy Spirit speaks in tongues.

18. It is necessary to be water baptized prior to receiving the Holy Spirit.

19. Without the laying on of hands, no one receives the Holy Spirit.

(continued)

20. Everyone is baptized in the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. It is history and need not be repeated. Since that day, people can be filled with the Spirit, but not baptized in the Spirit.

21. The New Testament shows that being filled with the Holy Spirit is only optional, not commanded. (Give Scriptural reasons with Scripture, 1 point each, no limit.)

22. Nowhere do the Scriptures teach that we are to ask for the Holy Spirit.

23. The Bible speaks of a doctrine of laying on of hands.

24. Scripture clearly shows that the baptism in the Holy Spirit usually occurs after salvation rather than at salvation. (Give Scriptural references only, one point for each, no limit.)

25. Water is a type (symbol) of the Holy Spirit.

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Test: Memorization of Main Texts

File 13 (BC) R875  
(H-BC-IHS13)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

**MATCHING:** Match the responses on the right to their corresponding Scripture references. The Scripture quotations do not have to be exact or complete to constitute a correct match.

All right, 17 pts.; 1 wrong, -3; 2 wrong, -6; 3 wrong, -9; 4 wrong, -12;  
5 wrong, -15; 6 wrong, -17

A. Match the basic ideas to their texts.

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Mtt. 3:11  | a. These signs shall follow them that believe, they shall speak with new tongues.                    |
| ___ 2. Mark 16:17 | b. He breathed on them, and saith unto them, receive ye the Holy Ghost.                              |
| ___ 3. Luke 11:13 | c. He shall baptize thee with the Holy Ghost, and with fire.   |
| ___ 4. Luke 24:49 | d. Wait for the promise of the Father. Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence. |
| ___ 5. John 7:39  | e. The Holy Ghost was not yet given, because that Jesus was not yet glorified.                       |
| ___ 6. John 14:26 | f. How much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him?               |
|                   | g. If I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you.   |
|                   | h. Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you.                                |
|                   | i. Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high.                     |
|                   | j. None of the above.  |

(continued)

All right, 17 pts.; 1 wrong, -3; 2 wrong, -6; 3 wrong, -9; 4 wrong, -15;  
5 wrong, -15; 6 wrong, -17

B. Match the basic ideas to their texts.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>    </u> 1. John 14:26</li> <li><u>    </u> 2. John 16:7</li> <li><u>    </u> 3. John 20:22</li> <li><u>    </u> 4. Acts 1:4-5</li> <li><u>    </u> 5. Acts 1:8</li> <li><u>    </u> 6. Acts 2:4</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. He shall baptize thee with the Holy Ghost and with fire.</li> <li>b. Wait for the promise of the Father. Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence.</li> <li>c. He breathed on them, and saith unto them, receive ye the Holy Ghost.</li> <li>d. These signs shall follow them that believe, they shall speak with new tongues.</li> <li>e. The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost.</li> <li>f. If I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you.</li> <li>g. Repent, be baptized, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, for the promise is unto as many as the Lord shall call.</li> <li>h. They were all filled with the Holy Ghost and began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance.</li> <li>i. Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you.</li> <li>j. None of the above.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

(continued)

All right, 17 pts.; 1 wrong, -3; 2 wrong, -6; 3 wrong, -9; 4 wrong, -12;  
5 wrong, -15; 6 wrong, -17

C. Match the basic ideas to their texts.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>___ 1. Acts 2:4<br/>___ 2. Acts 2:16-17<br/>___ 3. Acts 2:38-39<br/>___ 4. Acts 8:16-18<br/>___ 5. Acts 9:17<br/>___ 6. Acts 10:44-47</p> | <p>a. This is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel. I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh.<br/>b. The Lord Jesus hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost.<br/>c. Repent, be baptized, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, for the promise is unto as many as the Lord shall call.<br/>d. For as yet he was fallen upon none of them, only they were baptized. Then laid they their hands on them and they received the Holy Ghost.<br/>e. Wait for the promise of the Father. Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence.<br/>f. God have them witness, giving them the Holy Ghost, even as he did unto us.<br/>g. Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?<br/>h. The Holy Ghost fell on them as on us at the beginning. God gave them the like gift as he did unto us.<br/>i. They were astonished because that on the Gentiles also was poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost. For they heard them speak with tongues.<br/>j. None of the above.</p> |
|--|--|



All right, 17 pts.; 1 wrong, -3; 2 wrong, -6; 3 wrong, -9; 4 wrong, -12;  
5 wrong, -15; 6 wrong, -17

D. Match the basic ideas to their texts.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>    </u> 1. Acts 10:44-47</li> <li><u>    </u> 2. Acts 11:15-17</li> <li><u>    </u> 3. Acts 15:8</li> <li><u>    </u> 4. Acts 19:2</li> <li><u>    </u> 5. Acts 19:5-6</li> <li><u>    </u> 6. Rom. 8:26-27</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. God bare them witness, giving them the Holy Ghost, even as he did unto us.</li> <li>b. This is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel. I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh.</li> <li>c. For as yet he was fallen upon none of them, only they were baptized. Then laid they their hands on them and they received the Holy Ghost.</li> <li>d. The Holy Ghost fell on them as on us at the beginning. God gave them the like gift as he did unto us.</li> <li>e. The Lord Jesus hath sent me, that thou mightest receive thy sight and be filled with the Holy Ghost.</li> <li>f. Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high.</li> <li>g. When Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them, and they spake with tongues and prophesied.</li> <li>h. They were all filled with the Holy Ghost and began to speak with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance.</li> <li>i. Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?</li> <li>j. None of the above.</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

All right 16 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 wrong, -8; 4 wrong, -11;  
5 wrong, -14; 6 wrong, -16

E. Match the basic ideas to their texts.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Rom. 8:26-27   | a. Quench not the Spirit. Despise not prophesyings.   |
| ___ 2. Rom. 12:6      | b. Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit.   |
| ___ 3. 1 Cor. 12:8-10 | c. Building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost.   |
| ___ 4. 1 Cor. 13:1    | d. Having then gifts differing, whether prophecy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith.                         |
| ___ 5. 1 Cor. 13:8-10 | e. Whether there be tongues, they shall cease, when that which is perfect is come.  |
| ___ 6. 1 Cor. 14:1-40 | f. We know not what we should pray for: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us for groanings which cannot be uttered. |
|                       | g. I speak in the tongues of men of of angels.  |
|                       | h. Let all things be done unto edifying. Forbid not to speak with tongues.  |
|                       | i. To another divers kinds of tongues, to another the interpretation of tongues.  |
|                       | j. None of the above.   |

All right 16 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 wrong, -8; 4 wrong, -11;  
5 wrong, -14; 6 wrong, -16

F. Match the basic ideas to their texts.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| ___ 1. 1 Cor. 14:5   | a. In whom also after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise.  |
| ___ 2. 1 Cor. 14:18  | b. Building up yourselves in your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost.   |
| ___ 3. 1 Cor. 14:39  | c. I speak with the tongues of men and of angels.   |
| ___ 4. Eph. 1:13     | d. I thank my God I speak with tongues more than ye all.  |
| ___ 5. Eph. 5:18     | e. To another divers kinds of tongues, to another the interpretation of tongues.  |
| ___ 6. 1 Th. 5:19-20 | f. Having then gifts differing, whether prophecy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith.                         |
| ___ 7. Jude 20       | g. I would that ye all spake with tongues.  |
|                      | h. Whether there be tongues, they shall cease, when that which is perfect is come.  |
|                      | i. We know not what we should pray for: but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us for groanings which cannot be uttered. |
|                      | j. None of the above.   |

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Test: Memorization of Main Texts

File 14 (BC) R872  
(H-BC-1HS14)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Corrector \_\_\_\_\_

100 points total

SHORT ANSWER. Write the part of the text you were required to memorize for the following Scriptures. Each Scripture is worth four points. You receive four points if the quotation is exact or close, and two points if it has the basic idea.

1. Mtt. 3:11

2. Mark 16:17

3. Luke 11:13

4. Luke 24:49

5. John 7:39

6. John 14:26

7. John 16:7

8. John 20:22

9. Acts 1:4-5

10. Acts 1:8

11. Acts 2:4

12. Acts 2:16-17

13. Acts 2:38-39

(continued)

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I

(2)

File 14 (BC)

14. Acts 8:16-18

15. Acts 9:17

16. Acts 10:44-47

17. Acts 11:15-17

18. Acts 19:2

19. Acts 19:5-6

20. 1 Cor. 13:1

21. 1 Cor. 14:5

22. 1 Cor. 14:18

23. 1 Cor. 14:39

24. Eph. 1:13

25. Eph. 5:18

HOLY SPIRIT IMPARTED I  
1 Cor. 14 Allegation Test  
100 points total

File 16 (BC) R817  
(H-BC-1HS16)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Rebut the following statements. Treat each one as though you were actually witnessing to someone. Use Scriptures in your arguments. (5 points per question.)

1. Why do you emphasize tongues when Paul says we should prophesy (14:1)?

2. The word "unknown" is omitted in the original Greek (14:2, etc.).

3. Prophecy means preaching (14:3).

4. Prophecy is greater than tongues (14:5). The more mature churches have this gift.

(continued)

5. Speaking in tongues is unprofitable (see 14:6—"what shall it profit you?").

6. Speaking in tongues is just speaking into the air (14:9).

7. Speaking in tongues is just unintelligible gibberish.

8. People that speak in tongues are like barbarians (14:11).

(continued)

9. Paul says that we should edify the church, not discredit the church and talk like men gone mad (14:12).
  
10. The trouble with speaking in tongues today is that they are never interpreted (see 14:13).
  
11. It appears from a few statements in 1 Corinthians 12 and 14 that Paul must have been caught up in this glossolalia experience while in Corinth. However, after getting away from that church and re-evaluating the experience, he realized what a tragic error their exaggerated interest in it was and wrote to encourage them to cease it because it was a discredit to the Gospel.
  
12. Words in English are 2,000 times better than unknown tongues (14:19).

(continued)

13. People who speak in tongues are like children in their understanding and speech (14:20).

14. 1 Corinthians 14:21 proves that Pentecostals are rebellious. God is speaking to them, yet they will not hear!

15. Tongues cannot be the sign of the baptism in the Holy Spirit, otherwise it would violate 1 Corinthians 14:22: "Tongues are for a sign, not to them that believe."

16. Pentecostals violate 1 Corinthians 14:23 by all praying in tongues together in their services. Notice verse 27, "and that by course."

(continued)





HOLY SPIRIT IMPARTED I  
Allegation test  
100 points possible

File 17 (BC) R817  
(H-BC-1HS17)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTIONS: The following is a list of allegations against the baptism in the Holy Spirit and speaking in tongues. Below each allegation are several rebuttal statements. Check the statements which do rebut the allegation. Do not check the statements which do not apply.

All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 or more wrong, -7

1. The doctrine of tongues is a late invention in church history. It does not appear prior to the 1900's. Would God leave the church without this doctrine for all those years if it were true?
- a. Many reformers and saints spoke in tongues prior to 1900.
  - b. This doctrine is based upon the Bible, not church history.
  - c. The doctrine of justification by faith was lost for 1,000 years. Would God leave the church without this doctrine all those years if it were true?
  - d. Church historians have covered up the truth and cannot be trusted at all.
  - e. After the first century, the church left the pure doctrines taught by the apostles. Since the Reformation, the church has gradually been re-discovering these old truths and progressively returning to the truth of God's Word.
  - f. The Bible prophesied that the Spirit would not be poured out until the last days.
  - g. Throughout church history, most genuine Christians did speak in tongues.

All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 or more wrong, -7

2. In 1 Corinthians 14 Paul condemns speaking in tongues. He places prophecy as the gift we are to have.
- a. Tongues are to continue until "that which is perfect" comes.
  - b. We are to seek the "best gift," not just prophecy.
  - c. Paul says, "I thank my God I speak in tongues more than ye all (1 Cor. 14:18)."
  - d. Paul says, "forbid not to speak with tongues (1 Cor. 14:39)."
  - e. Paul says, "He that speaketh in an unknown tongue edifieth himself (1 Cor. 14:4)."
  - f. If prophecy is the gift we are to have, then why don't those who give this argument obey Paul and manifest the gift of prophecy?
  - g. Paul only condemned speaking in tongues when in church.

(continued)

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 or more wrong, -6

3. The passage in Mark 16:17-19, "these signs shall follow them that believe..." applies to the apostles only. No one today manifests the signs done by the apostles in the book of Acts.
- a. It violates the rules of hermeneutics to restrict "them that believe" to the apostles only, if "he that believeth" in verse 16 is interpreted to refer to all saints.
  - b. These signs followed others who were not apostles, as seen in the Gospels (the 70) and the book of Acts (day of Pentecost).
  - c. We are not to seek signs in our walk with God. The passage did not state that all believers would have these signs.
  - d. Actually, we do see these signs today manifest among Christians in all parts of the world.
  - e. The fact that an individual or his church does not have these signs following does not prove that these signs are not to follow believers today. (Ignorance or lack of faith can rob one of the power of God.)
  - f. These verses are found in manuscripts older than Aleph and B.

All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 or more wrong, -7

4. Everyone receives the Holy Spirit when they are saved. It is foolish and unscriptural to seek a "baptism in the Holy Spirit" when you already have it.
- a. If every Christian already has the Holy Spirit, then who are those in Luke 11:13 who are asking for the Holy Spirit?
  - b. The disciples did not receive until Pentecost, and they were obviously saved before then.
  - c. Paul believed that the Holy Spirit is received after salvation, according to Acts 19:2.
  - d. Those in Samaria received the Word of God and were water baptized, yet had not received the Holy Spirit (Acts 8:16).
  - e. Tongues is a sign that shall follow believers (Mark 16:17); the word "follow" shows that conversion precedes Holy Spirit baptism.
  - f. Those in Caesarea did not receive the Holy Spirit until after they believed the words preached by Peter.
  - g. Ephesians 1:13 says "...after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of promise."

All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 or more wrong, -6

5. Every believer is filled with God's Holy Spirit. This is manifestly proven by Scriptures such as 1 Cor. 3:16 "...The Spirit of God dwells in you..."; 1 John 4:12 "...God abideth in you..."; and Eph. 1:13 "...sealed with the Holy Spirit of promise." Paul spoke of all as having received the Holy Spirit.
- a. This only proves that the New Testament churches were Spirit-filled. (Shouldn't we be also?)
  - b. None of these Scriptures indicates that the Holy Spirit was received at salvation.
  - c. Paul did not believe that every believer had received the Holy Spirit. This is proven by Acts 19:2.
  - d. These Scriptures do not prove the allegation. Nowhere do they state that every believer is baptized in the Holy Spirit at conversion.
  - e. These verses do not apply, because they are not speaking of the baptism in the Holy Spirit.
  - f. The New Testament churches all had gifts of the Spirit.

(continued)

- All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 or more wrong, -7
6. There are many evidences which show that we have God's Spirit. After all, no man can come to the Father unless the Spirit draws him. How can we manifest the fruit of the Spirit without being filled with the Spirit?
- a. How could the apostles manifest the fruit of the Spirit before Pentecost?
  - b. In the Scriptures, tongues is the only "sign" or evidence of being filled with the Holy Spirit.
  - c. Those in Acts 8 were drawn by the Spirit and saved, yet had not received the Holy Spirit.
  - d. Every "evidence" except tongues can be seen in those who have not yet received the Spirit. How then can it be proof of being filled with the Spirit?
  - e. The fruit of the Spirit is for all believers to manifest by the Spirit.
  - f. In Acts 10:46 the Jews with Peter knew the Gentiles had received the Holy Spirit "for they heard them speak with tongues."
  - g. Even the unsaved may manifest good works, but that does not mean they are filled with the Spirit.

- All right, 6 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 or more wrong, -6
7. Asking God to give us a sign shows a lack of faith. Jesus rebuked those in His day seeking a sign (Mtt.12:39). Today we know we receive the Holy Spirit by faith, not because we speak in tongues.
- a. We are not asking God for signs. We are just accepting the sign He has given.
  - b. We believe in receiving by faith, but receiving the Holy Spirit by faith does not prohibit one from speaking in tongues.
  - c. Jesus' rebuke was to those who refused to believe the many signs and wonders that had already been done. This statement in Matthew 12:39 does not negate Mark 16:17, "these signs shall follow them that believe..."
  - d. Believing that one is filled with the Holy Spirit does not make him filled any more than believing that one is healed makes him healed. One is not healed until he is healed. Likewise, one is not filled with the Holy Spirit until God fills him.
  - e. Asking God for a sign does not show lack of faith, unless one continues to ask.
  - f. Tongues have not ceased; therefore, signs continue.

- All right, 8 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -7; 4 or more wrong, -8
8. The doctrine of the Holy Spirit must be based upon clear teaching and commandments, not historical accounts found in Acts. We do not need wind, tongues of fire, speaking in tongues, or other supernatural manifestations today.
- a. Nowhere are we commanded to seek tongues of fire, but we are commanded to seek tongues.
  - b. In what sense are believers today different than those found in the book of Acts? Are we superior to the 120, the Apostle Paul, and the many others who received the Holy Spirit with supernatural manifestation?
  - c. There is nothing in the epistles or Gospels that instructs people to receive the Holy Spirit without a supernatural manifestation.
  - d. The accounts in Acts record how God gave the Holy Spirit. It is quite presumptuous to decide that God is going to give the Holy Spirit differently today than He did in Bible days.
  - e. Many today receive the Holy Spirit and speak in tongues, and some have even seen supernatural fire and heard a rushing noise.
  - f. What right have we to remove the book of Acts from Scripture?
  - g. We do not need to follow hermeneutics, which is full of man-made rules.
  - h. The accounts in Acts 8 and 19 are normal among many Christians today.

- All right, 10 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -6; 4 wrong, -9; 5 or more wrong, -10
9. 1 Corinthians 13:8 says that tongues shall cease. Tongues ceased about 100 A.D., after the death of the apostles and the completion of the New Testament canon.
- a. 1 Corinthians 13:8 also says knowledge shall cease. Knowledge has not ceased; in fact, with the completion of the New Testament it has increased.
  - b. Prophecies have not ceased, as we still see them today.
  - c. If this be true, we see face to face while Paul only saw through a glass darkly. (Would anyone today claim that he knows more than Paul?)
  - d. The ministry of a prophet is to continue until we come into perfection (Eph. 4:11-13). How can a prophet minister if prophecy has ceased?
  - e. Were the gifts to cease as soon as instruction on how to use them was written? Were 1 Corinthians 12 and 14 only good for about 30 years? (If so, why not cut these chapters out of the Bible since we no longer need them?)
  - f. Speaking in tongues occurred as late as 54 A.D. (Acts 19:6).
  - g. The book of Ephesians, written about 64 A.D., exhorts us to pray in the Spirit (Eph. 6:18).
  - h. If prophecy has ceased, how can Joel's prophecy (Acts 2:18) "...sons and daughters shall prophesy..." be fulfilled in the millennium?
  - i. At least 120 spoke in tongues on the day of Pentecost. God would not fill them and many others in Acts only to bring it to an end in 100 A.D.
  - j. There is no time element given in 1 Corinthians 13, so we cannot know exactly when tongues shall cease.

(continued)

- All right, 7 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -5; 3 or more wrong, -7
10. Although the 120 were filled with the Holy Spirit and spoke in tongues, the 3,000 did not! In fact, the 3,000 received the Holy Spirit when they were saved and this is the normal experience for us today.
- a. This allegation is just an assumption without any proof from Scripture.
  - b. Nowhere in Scripture do we read that the 3,000 received the Holy Spirit. We do not know how or when they received.
  - c. Nowhere does the Bible say whether or not they spoke in tongues. They probably did!
  - d. Even if they did not speak in tongues, we should do so today.
  - e. The fact that Scripture says they were "baptized" proves that they spoke in tongues.
  - f. We must go by what Scripture does say, not by what it does not say.
  - g. The 3,000 probably received the Holy Spirit when they were saved.

- All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -3; 2 or more wrong, -5
11. Tongues today is of the devil. Tongues brings division, and that is Satan's job.
- a. Some Christians who did not speak in tongues have backslidden.
  - b. Division is caused by unwillingness, not by tongues.
  - c. The truth always brings division. Some accept it, and some reject it.
  - d. I do not know of any such division in the church.
  - e. God wants to purge the church, so He is using tongues to bring separation.

- All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -3; 2 or more wrong, -5
12. Ephesians 4:4 teaches that there is one baptism. This occurred at Pentecost and cannot be repeated. Today we are all baptized in the Holy Spirit when we belong to the Body of Christ. The baptism in the Holy Spirit is history and cannot be repeated.
- a. Tongues have not ceased, because we speak in tongues.
  - b. The one baptism is a Scriptural truth, not a historical event.
  - c. If the experience was not repeatable, why was it repeated in Acts 10?
  - d. In Acts 2:39 the promise is to all men that God calls.
  - e. There is one baptism (not was) then and now, and we all partake of it.

- All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -3; 2 or more wrong, -5
13. "Baptism in" is not the same as "filling with."
- a. In Acts 2:38, the term "receive" is tied with the experience at Pentecost.
  - b. Acts 1:5 definitely couples with Acts 2:4 to show that the terms are interchangeable.
  - c. The terms "given," "receive," and "baptize," are all used in the Gospels.
  - d. Paul was "filled" with the Spirit.
  - e. In Acts 11:16-17, Peter proves that the "baptism" in the Holy Spirit is the same as being "filled."

(continued)

All right, 5 pts.; 1 wrong, -3; 2 or more wrong, -5

14. Pentecostals overemphasize tongues.

- a. Pentecostals hardly ever teach about tongues in their own services.
- b. Tongues are part of what God is doing today, so it is all right to overemphasize them.
- c. Tongues need an interpretation to edify the church.
- d. Those who are not Spirit-filled hardly ever mention tongues. Someone has to speak about it!
- e. Some who are not Spirit-filled are over-sensitive to this issue and therefore wrongly come to this conclusion.

All right, 9 pts.; 1 wrong, -2; 2 wrong, -4; 3 wrong, -6; 4 wrong, -8; 5 or more wrong, -9

15. Tongues is the least gift. This is proven by its location in the list of gifts. It is last on the list. (1 Cor. 12:28).

- a. Nowhere in Scripture do we read that what is last is also least.
- b. Tongues are important as the sign of the Holy Spirit, so they cannot be the least.
- c. Something has to be last in every list. Who said it was least?
- d. Various lists in Scripture place different gifts last.
- e. Jesus said the last shall be first and the first shall be last.
- f. Interpretation of tongues is least, as it is mentioned last in the list of the nine gifts of the Spirit.
- g. Acts 2:4 shows tongues was a sign to unbelieving Jews.
- h. What right have we to despise any of God's gifts?
- i. Tongues is the least gift only if it is not interpreted; when interpreted, it becomes the greatest.

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Quiz: Chapter Three

File 18 (BC)  
(H-BC-IHS18)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

1. (6 pts.) Did you read all of Chapter Three?
2. (6 pts.) What theory do Anti-Pentecostals use to explain away tongues in Acts 10?
3. (5 pts.) What city was Peter in when Cornelius sent for him?
4. (5 pts.) What city did Peter go to when he went to preach to Cornelius and his friends?
5. (12 pts.; 6 pts. per answer) State two things that helped convince Peter it was God's will for him to go to the house of Cornelius.
  - a.
  - b.
6. (6 pts.) How did Peter and his companions know that the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the Gentiles?
7. (6 pts.) Did Peter lay hands on the Gentiles to help them receive the Holy Spirit?
8. (6 pts.) What saying of Christ's came to Peter's mind when he saw the Gentiles receive the Holy Spirit?
9. (6 pts.) Were the people in Cornelius's house baptized in water before or after they received the Holy Spirit?
10. (12 pts.; 6 pts. per answer) Give two reasons why the disciples in Acts 19 were already born-again when Paul met them.
  - a.
  - b.

(continued)





HOLY SPIRIT IMPARTED I  
Test: Short Answer  
47 points total

File 19 (BC) R818  
(H-BC-IHS19)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_

1. (2 pts.) As we compare Acts 9:17 with Acts 13:9 and 1 Corinthians 14:18, we learn two very important and interrelated things about the Apostle Paul. Name these two things.
  - a.
  - b.
  
2. (2 pts.) What is the "fire" of Matthew 3:11 that John the Baptist was speaking about? Give proof for your answer.
  - a. Fire:
  
  - b. Proof:
  
3. (2 pts.) Some erroneously say that the "fire" on Pentecost is the fulfillment of Matthew 3:11. What two things in Acts 2:1-4 show that this simply cannot be true?
  - a.
  
  - b.
  
4. (2 pts.) There are two primary allegations which have arisen from Romans 8:9. What are these two allegations—one is basically Baptist and the other is mostly United Pentecostal?
  - a. Baptist:
  
  - b. United Pentecostal:
  
5. (1 pt.) Explain briefly the proper meaning of the phrase "Spirit of Christ" as found in Romans 8:9.

(continued)

(2)

HOLY SPIRIT IMPARTED I

File 19 (BC)

6. (2 pts.) 1 Corinthians 12:7 reads, "But the manifestation of the Spirit is given to every man to profit withal." What is the best overall interpretation of this verse and why?
  - a. Overall interpretation:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. Why:
  
7. (9 pts.) Of the nine gifts of the Spirit, three are gifts of revelation, three are gifts of power, and three are gifts of utterance. Put each gift in its proper category.
  - a. Revelation:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. Power:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - c. Utterance:
  
8. (1 pt.) Explain briefly why 1 Corinthians 13 is set between chapters 12 and 14.

(continued)

9. (4 pts.) A much-used allegation has been developed from 1 Corinthians 13:10 which reads, "But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away." It is said that the "perfect" refers to the completed New Testament writings, and therefore, tongues and the other spiritual gifts are not available to the church today. Give three reasons why this simply cannot be true, and then provide a brief, overall description of what the "perfect" really is.

a. Allegation refuted:

1)

2)

3)

b. The "perfect":

10. (2 pts.) State and explain briefly the overall purpose of 1 Corinthians 14, which must be understood in order to correctly interpret this chapter.

a. Overall purpose:

b. Explanation:

(continued)

11. (14 pts) The following phrases speak either of the "gift of tongues" or of the "sign of tongues." In the space provided, put "G" if the phrase is referring to the "gift of tongues," or "S" if it is speaking of the "sign of tongues."
- \_\_\_ a. It is primarily for self-edifying.
  - \_\_\_ b. Many can speak forth at once.
  - \_\_\_ c. It is God speaking to the church.
  - \_\_\_ d. Paul said, "I would that ye all spake with tongues."
  - \_\_\_ e. It is speaking to God, not man.
  - \_\_\_ f. All truly Spirit-filled saints will have this tongue.
  - \_\_\_ g. Man's spirit is praying.
  - \_\_\_ h. In all cases, only one speaks at a time.
  - \_\_\_ i. It is not given to every Spirit-filled believer.
  - \_\_\_ j. It edifies the church.
  - \_\_\_ k. It is sometimes interpreted, but only in the church.
  - \_\_\_ l. Paul said, "I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the understanding also."
  - \_\_\_ m. If any man speak in a tongue, let it be by two or at the most by three, and that by course.
  - \_\_\_ n. Do all speak with tongues? Do all interpret?
12. (3 pts.) Tongues can be a "sign" to the unbeliever in three main ways. Name these three.
- a.
  - b.
  - c.

(continued)

13. (2 pts.) In the Corinthian church, there was a misunderstanding concerning someone being directed by the Holy Spirit to lead out in prayer in other tongues. First of all, state the basic problem, and then describe clearly the solution to their difficulty.

a. Problem:

b. Solution:

14. (1 pt.) In verse one of 1 Corinthians 14, Paul says "...but rather that ye may prophesy." Why is prophecy singled out above the other gifts of the Spirit?

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Quiz: Chapter Two

File 20 (BC)  
(H-BC-IHS20)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

1. (10 pts.) Did you read all of Chapter Two?
2. (10 pts.; 5 pts. per answer) Give two facts that are stated in John 20:22.
  - a.
  - b.
3. (10 pts.) According to John 7:37-39, why was the Holy Spirit not yet given to the disciples?
4. (10 pts.) What symbol did Jesus use for the Holy Spirit in John 7:37-39?
5. (10 pts.) What Scripture says that Jesus had to go away (ascend) or the Holy Spirit would not come to the disciples?
6. (10 pts.) How does Acts 1:4-5 help refute the theory that the disciples received the Holy Spirit immediately when Jesus breathed on them?
7. (10 pts.) How does Acts 2:4 help refute the theory that the disciples received the Holy Spirit immediately when Jesus breathed on them?
8. (10 pts.) What was signified by Jesus breathing on the disciples?
9. (10 pts.) Quote or paraphrase one statement (other than John 20:22) that Jesus spoke anticipatively.
10. (10 pts.) Give one example from the Bible where a man performed a symbolic action that foreshadowed future events.

HOLY SPIRIT I

File #21 (BC) R817

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Give the Scripture reference for the following passages. This is an "open Bible" quiz.

1. Spirit of truth (3) \_\_\_\_\_
2. Living water (2) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Promise of Father (2) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Baptize with the Holy Spirit (2)    Gospels \_\_\_\_\_    Acts \_\_\_\_\_
5. Receive ye the Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_
6. He shall testify of me \_\_\_\_\_
7. He shall teach you \_\_\_\_\_
8. Comforter \_\_\_\_\_ (4)
9. Guide you into all truth \_\_\_\_\_
10. Holy Spirit comes upon \_\_\_\_\_
11. Comforter is the Holy Spirit \_\_\_\_\_
12. Ye shall receive power \_\_\_\_\_
13. Endued with power from on high \_\_\_\_\_
14. Bring all things to your remembrance \_\_\_\_\_
15. If I go not away the Comforter will not come \_\_\_\_\_
16. Holy Spirit not given because that Jesus was not yet glorified \_\_\_\_\_
17. If thou knewest the gift of God \_\_\_\_\_

25 TOTAL





HOLY SPIRIT IMPARTED I

4. (10 pts.) The miracle at Pentecost was not in the speaking in tongues, but in the hearing. That is, the disciples all spoke the same language, but God caused every one of the assembled Jews to hear it in his own language.

5. (10 pts.) The Pentecostal experience is not for today, since no one receives the Holy Spirit with wind and tongues of fire today.

6. (10 pts.) The promise of the Father was for the Jews only, not for the Gentiles.

7. (10 pts.) The Apostles were "filled" with the Holy Spirit (Acts 2:4), but were not "baptized" in the Holy Spirit.

(continued)



HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Quiz: Chapter Five

File 23 (BC) R873  
(H-BC-1HS23)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

1. (6 pts.) Did you read all of Chapter Five?
2. (6 pts. total; 3 pts. for book, 2 pts. for chapter, 1 pt. for verse) What verse says, "Charity never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away"?
3. (6 pts.) According to Anti-Pentecostals, approximately what year did speaking in tongues cease?
4. (6 pts.) According to Anti-Pentecostals, what else ceased at the same time speaking in tongues ceased?
5. (6 pts.) Fill in the blank with the exact Scripture quotation from the K.J.V. "When that which is perfect is come, then \_\_\_\_\_ shall be done away."
6. (6 pts.; 3 pts. per answer) What two things are said to be "in part" in the following passage? "Whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away. For we \_\_\_\_\_ in part, and we \_\_\_\_\_ in part."
  - a.
  - b.
7. (6 pts.) According to Anti-Pentecostals, what is "that which is perfect"?
8. (6 pts.) What is the correct interpretation of "that which is perfect"?
9. (6 pts.) Since genuine tongues ceased according to their theory, how do Anti-Pentecostals explain modern speaking in tongues? What do they say it is, or what do they say causes it?
10. (6 pts.) What rule of hermeneutics (Bible interpretation) says that the "tongues have ceased" passage cannot be a proof text?

(continued)

11. (6 pts.) If tongues, prophesying, and other gifts were replaced by the completed Scriptures, what does this imply the gifts were used for before they ceased?
  
12. (6 pts.; 3 pts. per answer) Give two reasons why "prophecy" is not preaching.
  - a.
  
  - b.
  
13. (7 pts.) Why did fewer Christians speak in tongues after the apostolic age?
  
14. (21 pts.; 7 pts. per answer) Give three reasons why speaking in tongues has not ceased.
  - a.
  
  - b.
  
  - c.

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Quiz: Chapter Six

File 24 (BC) R873  
(H-BC-1HS24)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

1. (15 pts.) Did you read all of Chapter Six?
  
2. (10 pts.) Quote or paraphrase two statements in 1 Corinthians 14 that show that Paul did not discourage speaking in tongues.
  - a.
  
  - b.
  
3. (5 pts.) Paul said that the one who operates the gift of prophecy is greater than the one who speaks in tongues. In what case is this not true, according to Paul?
  
4. (10 pts. total; 5 pts. per answer) In 1 Corinthians 12:28, Paul says, "First apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues." State two reasons why the fact that tongues are mentioned last does not prove that tongues are least.
  - a.
  
  - b.
  
5. First Corinthians is the only one of Paul's epistles that mentions speaking in tongues.
  - a. (5 pts.) Does that prove that only the Corinthian church spoke in tongues?
  
  - b. (10 pts. total; 5 pts. per answer) Give two reasons for your answer above.
    - (1)
  
    - (2)

(continued)

6. (15 pts. total; 5 pts. per answer) Name three of the four aspects of speaking in tongues that are listed in Speaking in Other Tongues.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
7. (5 pts.) Which aspect of tongues is primarily in view in 1 Corinthians 14?
8. (10 pts.) In 1 Corinthians 14:12, Paul notes that the Corinthians are "zealous of spirits."
  - a. What do these "spirits" refer to?
  - b. What does this show about the gifts of the Holy Spirit?
9. (5 pts. total; 3 pts. for book, 2 pts. for chapter) In 1 Corinthians 14:21, Paul quotes a prophecy from the Old Testament about speaking in tongues. What book and chapter of the Old Testament is the prophecy found in?
10. (5 pts.) Give one reason why there might be no interpretation following an utterance in a tongue during a church service.
11. (5 pts.) In 1 Corinthians 14:34, Paul says, "Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak..." Give one reason why this verse does not forbid women to speak in tongues in church.

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Quiz: Chapter Seven

File 26 (BC)  
(H-BC-1HS26)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Corrector \_\_\_\_\_

100 points total

1. (10 pts.) Did you read all of Chapter Seven?
2. (10 pts.) How does Luke 11:9-13 refute the idea that Christians receive the Holy Spirit at conversion?
3. (10 pts.) John 7:39 says, "But this spake he of the Spirit, which they that believe on him should [literally, were about to] receive." How does this refute the idea that all Christians have the Holy Spirit dwelling within them?
4. (10 pts.) State one reason for believing that the disciples were already born-again believers before they were filled with the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.
5. (10 pts.) Romans 8:9 says that "if any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his." Non-Pentecostals claim this means that all Christians have the Holy Spirit. State the basic, main reason (from the verse itself) why this verse does not support their claim.
6. (10 pts.) Place the following events at Samaria in correct chronological order by placing the number 1, 2, or 3 after each event.
  - a. Believed the Gospel
  - b. Received the Holy Spirit
  - c. Water baptized
7. (10 pts.) Place the following events at Caesarea in correct chronological order by placing the number 1, 2, or 3 after each event.
  - a. Believed the Gospel
  - b. Received the Holy Spirit
  - c. Water baptized

(continued)



8. (10 pts.) Place the following events at Ephesus in correct chronological order by placing the number 1, 2, or 3 after each event.
- a. Believed the Gospel
  - b. Received the Holy Spirit
  - c. Water baptized
9. (20 pts. total; 10 pts. per answer) 1 John 4:12 says, "If we love one another, God dwelleth in us."
- a. What is the literal meaning of the Greek word for "dwell" in this verse?
  - b. How does this literal meaning show that 1 John 4:12 is not a proof-text for an automatic indwelling of the Holy Spirit in every Christian as soon as he is saved?

HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Quiz: Chapter Eight

File 27 (BC)  
(H-BC-1HS27)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

1. (10 pts.) Did you read all of Chapter Eight?
2. (10 pts.; 5 pts. per answer) Name two chapters of the New Testament where tongues are called a "sign."
  - a.
  - b.
3. (15 pts.; 5 pts. per answer) Name three chapters in Acts that specifically state that the believers spoke in tongues when they received the Holy Spirit.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.
4. (10 pts.) When asked how they know they have received the Holy Spirit, some Christians reply that they know it "by faith." Explain why this is a false idea.
5. (10 pts.) A common doctrine says to "ask once for the Holy Spirit and from then on just believe that you have received it." Explain how Luke 11:9-13 refutes this doctrine.
6. (15 pts.; 5 pts. per answer) Chapter Eight lists seven common ideas that Christians mistakenly believe about when or how they know they received the Holy Spirit. Name three of these claims.
  - a.
  - b.
  - c.

(continued)



HOLY SPIRIT BAPTISM I  
Quiz: Chapter Nine

File 28 (BC)  
(H-BC-1HS28)  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
100 points total

1. (10 pts.) Did you read all of Chapter Nine?
2. (5 pts.) Give one reason why "speaking in tongues" is not the same as speaking eloquently in your own language.
3. (5 pts.) Give one reason why "speaking in tongues" is not the same as having your language cleaned up after you're converted.
4. (5 pts.) Dick Meier wrote an article stating that modern tongue-speaking is "unintelligible babbling." In other words, "tongues are not real foreign languages." Give one reason why this assertion is false.
5. (5 pts.) Larry Holton wrote a booklet claiming that "language experts have discredited modern tongues." Give one reason why this claim is false.
6. (5 pts.) George Cutten claimed that tongues are too repetitious to be real languages—and he quoted some phrases from "other tongues" to show how repetitious they were. Give one reason why his argument and his examples prove nothing.
7. (5 pts.) William Welmers asserts that modern tongues are false because the interpretations are usually longer than the tongues. Give one reason why this argument is false.

(continued)

8. (5 pts.) Give one reason which helps refute the idea that the tongues at Corinth were pseudo-tongues (i.e., gibberish).
9. (5 pts.) Skeptical psychologists say, "Speaking in tongues has rational, psychological explanations." Give one reason why this argument is false.
10. (5 pts.) A few years ago a tract was written, entitled, "The Charismatic Movement Is Dangerous; Watch Out For It!" The tract stated that the Charismatic movement is a fulfillment of Bible prophecies predicting Satanic deception in the last days. Give one reason why this claim is false.
11. (5 pts.) Roland Hegstad asserts, "In Acts 19:6, they spoke in tongues and prophesied. If Pentecostals are going to insist on tongues, they'll have to insist on prophecy, too." Give one reason why this argument is wrong.
12. (5 pts.) Non-Pentecostals sometimes say, "Pentecostals make tongues a sign to believers, but the Bible says that tongues are a sign to unbelievers." Give one reason why this argument is invalid.
13. (5 pts.) Dr. Walvoord asserts that "the Holy Spirit was given to many people in the Old Testament and the Gospels without the sign of tongues." He is trying to imply that people today can also receive the Holy Spirit without tongues. Give one reason why this argument is false.
14. (5 pts.) Dr. Hoekema says, "Tongues are not listed among the qualifications for elders and deacons (1 Timothy 3; Titus 1). Since God doesn't require church leaders to speak in tongues, Pentecostals have no grounds to say that all Christians should." Give one reason why this argument is wrong.

(continued)

15. (5 pts.) The Bible Believers' Bulletin says, "Pentecostals break the rules that Paul gives for speaking in tongues (one at a time, only with interpretation, and three times maximum per church service)." Give one reason why this argument is groundless.
  
16. (5 pts.) "Pentecostals overemphasize the book of Acts," James C. Logan claims. Give one reason why this allegation is groundless.
  
17. (5 pts.) Jack Van Impe, a well-known evangelist, says, "Every Christian is a Charismatic and has some spiritual gift." Give one reason why this statement is false.
  
18. (5 pts.) Dick Meier writes that "speaking in tongues cannot be of God because it causes division in the church." Give one reason why this argument is invalid.
  
19. (5 pts.) Certain anti-tongues preachers say "Pentecostals are overemotional." Give one reason why this argument is false.

Note: Although most of the quotations above are paraphrases, they accurately reflect the opinions of the authors who are cited. See Speaking in Other Tongues.