

General Study Questions (GEPCP)
Verse Order

G	From whom was Paul not sent? A. Men (nor by a man) (Galatians 1:1)
G	Who raised all the brothers and sisters with me? A. God the Father (Galatians 1:1-2)
G	Who raised Jesus from the dead? A. God the Father (Galatians 1:1)
G	Who was not sent from men nor by a man? A. Paul (Galatians 1:1)
G	Who was sent by Jesus Christ and God the Father? A. Paul (Galatians 1:1)
G	According to what did the Lord Jesus Christ rescue us from the present evil age? A. The will of our God and Father (Galatians 1:3-4)
G	From what did the Lord Jesus Christ rescue us? A. The present evil age (Galatians 1:3-4)
G	From whom is grace and peace? A. God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ (Galatians 1:3)
G	What is from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ? A. Grace and peace (Galatians 1:3)
G	Who gave himself for our sins to rescue us from the present evil age? A. The Lord Jesus Christ (Galatians 1:3-4)
G	To whom be glory for ever and ever? A. Our God and Father (Galatians 1:5)
G	To what are you turning? A. A different gospel (Galatians 1:6)
G	What is no gospel at all? A. A different gospel (Galatians 1:6-7)
G	Who are you so quickly deserting? A. The one who called you to live in the grace of Christ (Galatians 1:6)
G	Why am I astonished? A. You are so quickly deserting the one who called you to live in the grace of Christ (and are turning to a different gospel) (Galatians 1:6)
G	Into what are some people evidently throwing you? A. Confusion (Galatians 1:7)
G	Who are trying to pervert the gospel of Christ? A. Some people (Galatians 1:7)
G	What if we or an angel from heaven should preach a gospel other than the one we preached to you? A. Let them be under God's curse! (Galatians 1:8)
G	When would we or an angel from heaven be under God's curse? A. If we should preach a gospel other than the one we preached to you (Galatians 1:8)
G	Who would be under God's curse if they preached a gospel other than the one we preached

	to you? A. We or an angel from heaven (Galatians 1:8)
G	What if anybody is preaching to you a gospel other than what you accepted? A. Let them be under God's curse! (Galatians 1:9)
G	Of whom am I not trying to win approval? A. Human beings (Galatians 1:10)
G	What if I were still trying to please people? A. I would not be a servant of Christ (Galatians 1:10)
G	When would I not be a servant of Christ? A. If I were still trying to please people (Galatians 1:10)
G	Who am I not trying to please? A. People (Galatians 1:10)
G	What did I not receive from any man? A. The gospel I preached (Galatians 1:11-12)
G	What did I receive by revelation from Jesus Christ? A. The gospel I preached (Galatians 1:11-12)
G	What is not of human origin? A. The gospel I preached (Galatians 1:11)
G	What origin is the gospel I preached not? A. Human origin (Galatians 1:11)
G	What was I not taught? A. The gospel I preached (Galatians 1:11-12)
G	What was received by revelation from Jesus Christ? A. The gospel I preached (Galatians 1:11-12)
G	Who do I want to know that the gospel is not of human origin? A. Brothers and sisters (Galatians 1:11)
G	How had I persecuted the church of God? A. Intensely (Galatians 1:13)
G	What had I intensely persecuted? A. The church of God (Galatians 1:13)
G	Beyond whom was I advancing in Judaism? A. Many of my own age (among my people) (Galatians 1:14)
G	For what was I extremely zealous? A. The traditions of my fathers (Galatians 1:14)
G	In what was I advancing? A. Judaism (Galatians 1:14)
G	From what did God set me apart? A. My mother's womb (Galatians 1:15)
G	Who called me by his grace? A. God (Galatians 1:15)
G	Who set me apart from my mother's womb? A. God (Galatians 1:15)
G	Who was pleased to reveal his Son in me?

	A. God (Galatians 1:15-16)
G	Why was God pleased to reveal his Son in me? A. So that I might preach him among the Gentiles (Galatians 1:15-16)
G	What was not my immediate response? A. To consult any human being (Galatians 1:16)
G	To where did I not go to see those who were apostles before I was? A. Jerusalem (Galatians 1:17)
G	To where had I later returned? A. Damascus (Galatians 1:17)
G	Where did I not go up to see those who were apostles before I was? A. Jerusalem (Galatians 1:17)
G	How long had I stayed with Cephas? A. Fifteen days (Galatians 1:18)
G	Up to where had I went to get acquainted with Cephas? A. Jerusalem (Galatians 1:18)
G	With whom had I stayed fifteen days? A. Cephas (Galatians 1:18)
G	Before whom do I assure you? A. God (Galatians 1:20)
G	What do I assure you before God? A. That what I am writing you is no lie (Galatians 1:20)
G	What is no lie? A. What I am writing you (Galatians 1:20)
G	To whom was I personally unknown? A. The churches of Judea (that are in Christ) (Galatians 1:22)
G	What was I to the churches of Judea? A. Personally unknown (Galatians 1:22)
G	Who only heard the report? A. The churches of Judea (that are in Christ) (Galatians 1:22-23)
G	Who praised God because of me? A. The churches of Judea (that are in Christ) (Galatians 1:22-24)
G	What was the report? A. The man who formally persecuted us is now preaching the faith he once tried to destroy (Galatians 1:23)
G	Who is now preaching the faith he once tried to destroy? A. The man (Galatians 1:23)
G	To where did Paul go up again after fourteen years? A. Jerusalem (Galatians 2:1)
G	When did Paul go up again to Jerusalem? A. After fourteen years (Galatians 2:1)
G	With whom did Paul go up again to Jerusalem? A. Barnabas and Titus (Galatians 2:1)
G	How did Paul meet with those esteemed as leaders?

	A. Privately (Galatians 2:2)
G	What had Paul wanted to be sure I was not running in vain? A. My race (Galatians 2:2)
G	Who presented to them the gospel that he preached among the Gentiles? A. Paul (Galatians 2:2)
G	What was Titus not compelled to be? A. Circumcised (Galatians 2:3)
G	Who was a Greek? A. Titus (Galatians 2:3)
G	Who was not compelled to be circumcised? A. Titus (Galatians 2:3)
G	What arose? A. This matter (Galatians 2:4)
G	What had some false believers infiltrated? A. Our ranks (Galatians 2:4)
G	Who had infiltrated our ranks? A. Some false believers (Galatians 2:4)
G	Why had some false believers infiltrated our ranks? A. To spy on the freedom we have in Christ Jesus and to make us slaves (Galatians 2:4)
G	What might be preserved for you? A. The truth of the gospel (Galatians 2:5)
G	What might the truth of the gospel be? A. Preserved for you (Galatians 2:5)
G	What makes no difference to me? A. Whatever they were (Galatians 2:6)
G	Who added nothing to my message? A. Those who were held in high esteem (Galatians 2:6)
G	Who does not show favoritism? A. God (Galatians 2:6)
G	To whom had I been entrusted with the task of preaching the gospel? A. The uncircumcised (Galatians 2:7)
G	Who had been entrusted with the task of preaching the gospel to the uncircumcised? A. I had (Paul) (Galatians 2:7)
G	With what task had I been entrusted? A. Preaching the gospel to the uncircumcised (Galatians 2:7)
G	To whom was God also at work in Paul as an apostle? A. To the Gentiles (Galatians 2:8)
G	To whom was God at work in Peter as an apostle? A. To the circumcised (Galatians 2:8)
G	Who was also at work in Paul as an apostle to the Gentiles? A. God (Galatians 2:8)
G	Who was at work in Peter as an apostle to the circumcised? A. God (Galatians 2:8)

G	Who agreed that we should go to the Gentiles? A. James, Cephas and John (those esteemed as pillars) (Galatians 2:9)
G	Who gave Paul and Barnabas the right hand of fellowship? A. James, Cephas and John (those esteemed as pillars) (Galatians 2:9)
G	Who was given the right hand of fellowship? A. Paul and Barnabas (Galatians 2:9)
G	What was the very thing Paul had been eager to do all along? A. Remember the poor (Galatians 2:10)
G	Who asked Paul and Barnabas to remember the poor? A. James, Cephas and John (those esteemed as pillars) (Galatians 2:10)
G	Whom had James, Cephas and John asked Paul and Barnabas to remember? A. The poor (Galatians 2:10)
G	When did Paul oppose Cephas to his face? A. When Cephas came to Antioch (Galatians 2:11)
G	Who came to Antioch? A. Cephas (Galatians 2:11)
G	Who opposed Cephas to his face? A. Paul (Galatians 2:11)
G	Who stood condemned? A. Cephas (Galatians 2:11)
G	Of what group was Cephas afraid? A. Those who belong to the circumcision group (Galatians 2:12)
G	When did Cephas used to eat with the Gentiles? A. Before certain men came from James (Galatians 2:12)
G	Who began to draw back and separate himself from the Gentiles? A. Cephas (Galatians 2:12)
G	Why did Cephas draw back and separate himself from the Gentiles? A. Because he was afraid of those who belonged to the circumcision group (Galatians 2:12)
G	How was even Barnabas led astray? A. By their hypocrisy (Galatians 2:13)
G	Who joined Cephas in his hypocrisy? A. The other Jews (Galatians 2:13)
G	Who was led astray? A. Barnabas (Galatians 2:13)
G	Who were not acting in line with the truth of the gospel? A. Cephas and the other Jews (Galatians 2:13-14)
G	To whom did Paul say: "You are a Jew, yet you live like a Gentile and not like a Jew" A. Cephas (Galatians 2:14)
G	Who forces Gentiles to follow Jewish customs? A. Cephas (Galatians 2:14)
G	Who are not sinful Gentiles? A. We who are Jews by birth (Galatians 2:15)
G	Who are sinful?

	A. Gentiles (Galatians 2:15)
G	Who know that a person is not justified by the works of the law? A. We who are Jews by birth (Galatians 2:15)
G	How is a person justified? A. By faith in Jesus Christ (Galatians 2:16)
G	Who is not justified by the works of the law? A. A person (Galatians 2:16)
G	Why may we be justified by faith in Christ and not by the works of the law? A. Because by the works of the law no one will be justified (Galatians 2:16)
G	Doesn't that mean that Christ promotes sin? A. Absolutely not! (Galatians 2:17)
G	In whom are we seeking to be justified? A. Christ (Galatians 2:17)
G	Where do we Jews find ourselves? A. Among the sinners (Galatians 2:17)
G	Who find ourselves also among the sinners? A. We Jews (Galatians 2:17)
G	How would I really be a lawbreaker? A. If I rebuild what I destroyed (Galatians 2:18)
G	What if I rebuild what I destroyed? A. Then I really would be a lawbreaker (Galatians 2:18)
G	When would I really be a lawbreaker? A. If I rebuild what I destroyed (Galatians 2:18)
G	Who lives in me? A. Christ (Galatians 2:20)
G	Who loved me and gave himself for me? A. The Son of God (Galatians 2:20)
G	With whom have I been crucified? A. Christ (Galatians 2:20)
G	What could be gained through the law? A. Righteousness (Galatians 2:21)
G	What do I not set aside? A. The grace of God (Galatians 2:21)
G	What if righteousness could be gained through the law? A. Christ died for nothing (Galatians 2:21)
G	Before what was Jesus Christ clearly portrayed as crucified? A. Your (the Galatians') very eyes (Galatians 3:1)
G	What was Jesus Christ before your very eyes? A. Clearly portrayed as crucified (Galatians 3:1)
G	Who was clearly portrayed as crucified? A. Jesus Christ (Galatians 3:1)
G	What could you receive by believing what you heard? A. The Spirit (Galatians 3:2)

G	What one thing does Paul want to learn from the Galatians? A. Did you receive the Spirit by the works of the law, or by believing what you heard? (Galatians 3:2)
G	What would Paul like to learn from the Galatians? A. Just one thing (Galatians 3:2)
G	How are you trying to finish? A. By means of the flesh (Galatians 3:3)
G	When are you trying to finish by means of the flesh? A. Now (OR after beginning by means of the Spirit) (Galatians 3:3)
G	In what have you experienced so much? A. In vain (Galatians 3:4)
G	What have you experienced? A. So much in vain (Galatians 3:4)
G	How does God give you his Spirit and work miracles among you? A. By the works of the law or by believing what you heard (Galatians 3:5)
G	Who gives you his Spirit? A. God (Galatians 3:5)
G	Who works miracles among you? A. God (Galatians 3:5)
G	As what was it credited to Abraham? A. As righteousness (Galatians 3:6)
G	What was credited to Abraham as righteousness? A. Abraham believed God (Galatians 3:6)
G	Who believed God? A. Abraham (Galatians 3:6)
G	What are those who have faith? A. Children of Abraham (Galatians 3:7)
G	Who are children of Abraham? A. Those who have faith (Galatians 3:7)
G	By what would God justify Gentiles? A. By faith (Galatians 3:8)
G	How would God justify Gentiles? A. By faith (Galatians 3:8)
G	What announced the gospel in advance to Abraham? A. Scripture (Galatians 3:8)
G	What foresaw that God would justify the Gentiles by faith? A. Scripture (Galatians 3:8)
G	What had Scripture announced in advance to Abraham? A. The gospel (OR "all nations will be blessed through you") (Galatians 3:8)
G	What will all nations be? A. Blessed through you (Galatians 3:8)
G	Who would justify the Gentiles by faith? A. God (Galatians 3:8)

G	Along with whom are those who rely on faith blessed? A. Abraham (Galatians 3:9)
G	What are those who rely on faith? A. Blessed (Galatians 3:9)
G	What is everyone who does not continue to do everything written in the Book of the Law? A. Cursed (Galatians 3:10)
G	Who are under a curse if they rely on the works of the law? A. All (Galatians 3:10)
G	Who is cursed if they do not continue to do everything written in the Book of the Law? A. Everyone (Galatians 3:10)
G	How will the righteous live? A. By faith (Galatians 3:11)
G	Who relies on the law? A. No one (Galatians 3:11)
G	Why will no one who relies on the law be justified before God? A. Because the righteous will live by faith (Galatians 3:11)
G	What says, "The person who does these things will lived by them"? A. The law (Galatians 3:12)
G	How did Christ redeem us from the curse of the law? A. By becoming a curse for us (Galatians 3:13)
G	What is everyone who is hung on a pole? A. Cursed (Galatians 3:13)
G	Who became a curse for us? A. Christ (Galatians 3:13)
G	By what might we receive the promise of the Spirit? A. By faith (Galatians 3:14)
G	How might we receive the promise of the Spirit? A. By faith (Galatians 3:14)
G	Who redeemed us in order that the blessing given to Abraham might come to the Gentiles? A. Christ (Galatians 3:14)
G	What did Paul take from everyday life? A. An example (Galatians 3:15)
G	What has been duly established? A. A human covenant (Galatians 3:15)
G	Who can add to a human covenant? A. No one (Galatians 3:15)
G	What did not say "and to seeds"? A. Scripture (Galatians 3:16)
G	What is the meaning of "and to seed"? A. One person (who is Christ) (Galatians 3:16)
G	What is the meaning of "and to seeds"? A. Many people (Galatians 3:16)
G	What were spoken to Abraham and to his seed?

	A. The promises (Galatians 3:16)
G	What does not set aside the covenant previously established by God? A. The law (Galatians 3:17)
G	What was introduced 430 years later? A. The law (Galatians 3:17)
G	When was the law introduced? A. 430 years later (Galatians 3:17)
G	In what did God give the inheritance to Abraham? A. In his grace (Galatians 3:18)
G	Through what did God give the inheritance to Abraham? A. A promise (Galatians 3:18)
G	What if the inheritance depends on the law? A. Then it no longer depends on the promise (Galatians 3:18)
G	What was entrusted to a mediator? A. The law (Galatians 3:19)
G	What was given through angels and entrusted to a mediator? A. The law (Galatians 3:19)
G	Why, then, was the law given at all? A. It was added because of transgressions until the Seed to whom the promise referred had come (Galatians 3:19)
G	What does a mediator imply? A. More than one party (Galatians 3:20)
G	What implies more than one party? A. A mediator (Galatians 3:20)
G	How would righteousness come by the law if a law could impart life? A. Certainly (Galatians 3:21)
G	Is the law opposed to the promises of God? A. Absolutely not! (Galatians 3:21)
G	What if a law had been given that could impart life? A. Then righteousness would certainly have come by the law (Galatians 3:21)
G	What would certainly have come by the law? A. Righteousness (Galatians 3:21)
G	What has locked up everything under the control of sin? A. Scripture (Galatians 3:22)
G	What might be given to those who believe? A. What was promised (Galatians 3:22)
G	Why has Scripture locked up everything under the control of sin? A. So that what was promised might be given to those who believe (Galatians 3:22)
G	Until when were we locked up? A. Until the faith that was to come would be revealed (Galatians 3:23)
G	When were we held in custody under the law? A. Before the coming of this faith (Galatians 3:23)
G	Who were held in custody under the law?

	A. We were (Galatians 3:23)
G	Until when was the law our guardian? A. Until Christ came (Galatians 3:24)
G	What was our guardian until Christ came? A. The law (Galatians 3:24)
G	Who came that we might be justified by faith? A. Christ (Galatians 3:24)
G	When are we no longer under a guardian? A. Now (that this faith has come) (Galatians 3:25)
G	Why are we no longer under a guardian? A. This faith has come (Galatians 3:25)
G	In whom are you all children of God through faith? A. Christ Jesus (Galatians 3:26)
G	Of whom are you all children in Christ Jesus through faith? A. God (Galatians 3:26)
G	Through what are you all children of God in Christ Jesus? A. Faith (Galatians 3:26)
G	Who have clothed themselves with Christ? A. All of you who were baptized into Christ (Galatians 3:27)
G	Who were baptized into Christ? A. All of you (Galatians 3:27)
G	With whom have all of you clothed yourselves? A. Christ (Galatians 3:27)
G	What if you belong to Christ? A. Then you are Abraham's seed and heirs according to the promise (Galatians 3:29)
G	Who are Abraham's seed? A. You if you belong to Christ (Galatians 3:29)
G	Who are heirs according to the promise? A. You if you belong to Christ (OR Abraham's seed) (Galatians 3:29)
G	Although he owns the whole estate, what is an heir who is underage? A. No different from a slave (Galatians 4:1)
G	As long as an heir is underage, from what is he no different? A. A slave (Galatians 4:1)
G	When is an heir no different from a slave? A. As long as he is underage (Galatians 4:1)
G	Who is no different from a slave although he owns the whole estate? A. An heir who is underage (Galatians 4:1)
G	Until when is the heir subject to guardians and trustees? A. The time set by his father (Galatians 4:2)
G	Who is subject to guardians and trustees? A. The heir (Galatians 4:2)
G	When were we under the elemental spiritual forces of the world? A. When we were underage (OR when we were in slavery) (Galatians 4:3)

G	When had God sent his Son to redeem those under the law? A. When the set time had fully come (Galatians 4:4-5)
G	Who sent his Son to redeem those under the law? A. God (Galatians 4:4-5)
G	Why did God send his Son to redeem those under the law? A. That we might receive adoption to sonship (Galatians 4:4-5)
G	Who calls out "Abba, Father"? A. The Spirit (Galatians 4:6)
G	Who did God send into our hearts because you are his sons? A. The Spirit of his Son (Galatians 4:6)
G	Why did God send the Spirit of his Son into our hearts? A. Because you are his sons (Galatians 4:6)
G	What has God made you also since you are his child? A. An heir (Galatians 4:7)
G	By what are those who are not gods? A. Nature (Galatians 4:8)
G	What were you to those who by nature are not gods? A. Slaves (Galatians 4:8)
G	When were you slaves to those who by nature are not gods? A. Formerly OR When you did not know God (Galatians 4:8)
G	To what are you turning back? A. Those weak and miserable forces (Galatians 4:9)
G	When are you known by God? A. Now (Galatians 4:9)
G	What are special? A. Days (Galatians 4:10)
G	What are you observing? A. Special days and months and seasons and years (Galatians 4:10)
G	On whom does Paul fear he has wasted his efforts? A. You (Galatians 4:11)
G	What does Paul fear he has wasted on you? A. His efforts (Galatians 4:11)
G	Who did no wrong to Paul? A. Brothers and sisters (Galatians 4:12)
G	Because of what did Paul first preach the gospel to you? A. An illness (Galatians 4:13)
G	What had I first preached to you because of an illness? A. The gospel (Galatians 4:13)
G	What was a trial to you? A. My illness (Galatians 4:14)
G	Who was welcomed as if he were an angel of God? A. Paul (Galatians 4:14)
G	To whom would you have given your eyes if you could have done so?

	A. Paul (Galatians 4:15)
G	What would you have torn out if you could have done so? A. Your eyes (Galatians 4:15)
G	How have I become your enemy? A. By telling you the truth (Galatians 4:16)
G	What have I now become by telling you the truth? A. Your enemy (Galatians 4:16)
G	For what are those people zealous to win you over? A. For no good (Galatians 4:17)
G	From whom do those people want to alienate you? A. Us (Galatians 4:17)
G	Who are zealous to win you over? A. Those people (Galatians 4:17)
G	Why do those people want to alienate you from us? A. So that you may have zeal for them (Galatians 4:17)
G	Provided the purpose is good, what is it fine to be? A. Zealous (Galatians 4:18)
G	What is it fine to be? A. Zealous (Galatians 4:18)
G	When is it fine to be zealous? A. Always (not just when I am with you) (Galatians 4:18)
G	For whom am I again in the pains of childbirth? A. My dear children (Galatians 4:19)
G	Until when am I in the pains of childbirth? A. Until Christ is formed in you (Galatians 4:19)
G	What does Paul wish he could change? A. His tone (Galatians 4:20)
G	Why does Paul wish he could be with his dear children and change his tone? A. Because he is perplexed about them (Galatians 4:20)
G	With whom does Paul wish he could be with and change his tone? A. His dear children (Galatians 4:20)
G	With whom is Paul perplexed? A. His dear children (Galatians 4:19-20)
G	Of what are you not aware? A. What the law says (Galatians 4:21)
G	Who are not aware of what the law says? A. You who want to be under the law (Galatians 4:21)
G	By whom had Abraham two sons? A. One by the slave woman and one by the free woman (Galatians 4:22)
G	Whose son was born according to the flesh? A. Abraham's (or The slave woman's) (Galatians 4:22-23)
G	Whose son was born as the result of a divine promise? A. Abraham's (or The free woman's) (Galatians 4:22-23)

G	What is from Mount Sinai and bears children who are to be slaves? A. One covenant (Galatians 4:24)
G	Who bears children who are to be slaves? A. Hagar (Galatians 4:24)
G	For what does Hagar now stand? A. Mount Sinai in Arabia (Galatians 4:25)
G	Who now stands for Mount Sinai in Arabia? A. Hagar (Galatians 4:25)
G	Why does Hagar now stand for Mount Sinai in Arabia and correspond to the present city of Jerusalem? A. Because she is in slavery with her children (Galatians 4:25)
G	What is the Jerusalem that is above? A. Free (Galatians 4:26)
G	Of whom are there more children than of her who has a husband? A. Of the desolate woman (Galatians 4:27)
G	What should the barren woman be? A. Glad (Galatians 4:27)
G	Who should shout for joy and cry aloud? A. You who were never in labor (Galatians 4:27)
G	Why should you who were never in labor shout for joy and cry aloud? A. Because more are the children of the desolate woman than of her who has a husband (Galatians 4:27)
G	Like whom are you children of promise? A. Isaac (Galatians 4:28)
G	Who are children of promise, like Isaac? A. You, brothers and sisters (Galatians 4:28)
G	By whom was the son born by the power of the Spirit persecuted? A. By the son born according to the flesh (Galatians 4:29)
G	When did the son born according to the flesh persecute the son born by the power of the Spirit? A. At that time (Galatians 4:29)
G	Who persecuted the son born by the power of the Spirit? A. The son born according to the flesh (Galatians 4:29)
G	Who will never share in the inheritance with the free woman's son? A. The slave woman's son (Galatians 4:30)
G	Who will never share in the inheritance with the free woman's son? A. The slave woman's son (Galatians 4:30)
G	Who's son will never share in the inheritance with the free woman's son? A. The slave woman's (Galatians 4:30)
G	In what will the slave woman's son never share? A. The inheritance (with the free woman's son) (Galatians 4:30)
G	What says, "Get rid of the slave woman and her son, for the slave woman's son will never share in the inheritance with the free woman's son"?

	A. Scripture (Galatians 4:30)
G	Who are not children of the slave woman, but of the free woman? A. We are (Galatians 4:31)
G	By what should you not let yourselves be burdened? A. A yoke of slavery (Galatians 5:1)
G	What if you let yourselves be circumcised? A. Christ will be of no value to you at all (Galatians 5:2)
G	When will Christ be of no value to you at all? A. If you let yourselves be circumcised (Galatians 5:2)
G	To what is he obligated to obey? A. The whole law (Galatians 5:3)
G	Who is obligated to obey the whole law? A. Every man who lets himself be circumcised (Galatians 5:3)
G	From what have you fallen away? A. Grace (Galatians 5:4)
G	From whom have you who are trying to be justified by the law been alienated? A. Christ (Galatians 5:4)
G	For what do we eagerly await by faith through the Spirit? A. The righteousness (for which we hope) (Galatians 5:5)
G	In whom does neither circumcision nor uncircumcision have any value? A. Christ Jesus (Galatians 5:6)
G	What is expressing itself through love? A. Faith (Galatians 5:6)
G	What is the only thing that counts? A. Faith expressing itself through love (Galatians 5:6)
G	From whom does that kind of persuasion not come? A. The one who calls you (Galatians 5:8)
G	What does not come from the one who calls you? A. That kind of persuasion (Galatians 5:8)
G	What does a little yeast work through? A. The whole batch of dough (Galatians 5:9)
G	What works through the whole batch of dough? A. A little yeast (Galatians 5:9)
G	In whom am I confident that you will take no other view? A. The Lord (Galatians 5:10)
G	What will the one who is throwing you into confusion have to pay? A. The penalty (Galatians 5:10)
G	Who will have to pay the penalty? A. The one who is throwing you into confusion (Galatians 5:10)
G	What has been abolished? A. The offense of the cross (Galatians 5:11)
G	What has the offense of the cross been? A. Abolished (Galatians 5:11)

G	What if I am still preaching circumcision? A. Why am I still being persecuted? (Galatians 5:11)
G	What does Paul wish those agitators would do? A. Go the whole way and emasculate themselves (Galatians 5:12)
G	Who does Paul wish would go the whole way and emasculate themselves? A. Those agitators (Galatians 5:12)
G	How should you serve one another in love? A. Humbly (Galatians 5:13)
G	What should you not use to indulge the flesh? A. Your freedom (Galatians 5:13)
G	What should you not use your freedom to do? A. Indulge the flesh (Galatians 5:13)
G	Whom should you serve humbly in love? A. One another (Galatians 5:13)
G	What is fulfilled in keeping with this one command? A. The entire law (Galatians 5:14)
G	Who should you love as yourself? A. Your neighbor (Galatians 5:14)
G	With what command is the entire law fulfilled? A. Love your neighbor as yourself (Galatians 5:14)
G	What if you bite and devour each other? A. Watch out or you will be destroyed by each other (Galatians 5:15)
G	When will you be destroyed by each other? A. If you bite and devour each other (Galatians 5:15)
G	How will you not gratify the desires of the flesh? A. Walk by the Spirit (Galatians 5:16)
G	What will you not gratify if you walk by the Spirit? A. The desires of the flesh (Galatians 5:16)
G	What are in conflict with each other? A. The Spirit and the flesh (Galatians 5:17)
G	What desires what is contrary to the flesh? A. The Spirit (Galatians 5:17)
G	What desires what is contrary to the Spirit? A. The flesh (Galatians 5:17)
G	What if you are led by the Spirit? A. You are not under the law (Galatians 5:18)
G	When are you not under the law? A. If you are led by the Spirit (Galatians 5:18)
G	What are sexual immorality, impurity, and debauchery? A. Acts of the flesh (Galatians 5:19)
G	Against what is there no law? A. Such things (the fruit of the Spirit) (Galatians 5:23)
G	What have those who belong to Christ Jesus crucified?

	A. The flesh with its passions and desires (Galatians 5:24)
G	With whom should we keep in step? A. The Spirit (Galatians 5:25)
G	Who should restore someone who is caught in a sin? A. You who live by the Spirit (Galatians 6:1)
G	Whom should you who live by the Spirit restore gently? A. Someone who is caught in a sin (Galatians 6:1)
G	In what way will you fulfill the law of Christ? A. By carrying each other's burdens (Galatians 6:2)
G	What does anyone who thinks they are something when they are not do? A. Deceive themselves (Galatians 6:3)
G	Why should each one test their own actions? A. Then they can take pride in themselves alone, without comparing themselves to someone else. (Galatians 6:4)
G	Who should carry their own load? A. Each one (Galatians 6:5)
G	What must the one who receives instruction in the word do? A. Share all good things with their instructor (Galatians 6:6)
G	Who should share all good things with their instructor? A. The one who receives instruction in the word (Galatians 6:6)
G	What does a man reap? A. What he sows (Galatians 6:7)
G	Who cannot be mocked? A. God (Galatians 6:7)
G	From what will whoever sows to please their flesh reap destruction? A. From the flesh (Galatians 6:8)
G	Who will reap eternal life? A. Whoever sows to please the Spirit (Galatians 6:8)
G	Who will reap destruction? A. Whoever sows to please their flesh (Galatians 6:8)
G	In what are we not to become weary? A. Doing good (Galatians 6:9)
G	Why should we not become weary in doing good? A. For at the proper time we will reap a harvest if we do not give up (Galatians 6:9)
G	To whom are we to do good? A. To all people, especially to those who belong to the family of believers (Galatians 6:10)
G	What are we to do as we have opportunity? A. Do good to all people, especially to those who belong to the family of believers (Galatians 6:10)
G	What did those who want to impress people by means of the flesh try to do? A. Compel you (the Galatians) to be circumcised (Galatians 6:12)
G	What were those who were trying to compel the Galatians to be circumcised avoiding? A. Being persecuted for the cross of Christ (Galatians 6:12)

G	Who were trying to compel the Galatians to be circumcised? A. Those who want to impress people by means of the flesh (Galatians 6:12)
G	What do not even those who are circumcised do? A. Keep the law (Galatians 6:13)
G	Who keep the law? A. Not even those who are circumcised (Galatians 6:13)
G	Why did those who were circumcised want the Galatians to be circumcised? A. That they may boast about the Galatians' circumcision in the flesh (Galatians 6:13)
G	Except in what did Paul want never to boast? A. In the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ (Galatians 6:14)
G	Through what had the world been crucified to Paul? A. The cross of our Lord Jesus Christ (Galatians 6:14)
G	What had been crucified to Paul? A. The world (Galatians 6:14)
G	What counts? A. The new creation (Galatians 6:15)
G	What does neither circumcision nor uncircumcision mean? A. Anything (Galatians 6:15)
G	What does not mean anything? A. Neither circumcision nor uncircumcision (Galatians 6:15)
G	What did Paul bear on his body? A. The marks of Jesus (Galatians 6:17)
G	Why are the Galatians to let no one cause Paul trouble? A. For he bears on his body the marks of Jesus (Galatians 6:17)
G	With what did Paul wish the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ to be? A. With the Galatians' spirit (Galatians 6:18)
G	By what was Paul an apostle of Christ Jesus? A. The will of God (Ephesians 1:1)
G	Who was an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God? A. Paul (Ephesians 1:1)
G	Who is our father? A. God (Ephesians 1:2)
G	Where has God blessed us with every spiritual blessing in Christ? A. In the heavenly realms (Ephesians 1:3)
G	With what has God blessed us in the heavenly realms? A. Every spiritual blessing in Christ (Ephesians 1:3)
G	In what did God predestine us to be adopted as his sons through Jesus Christ? A. Love (Ephesians 1:4-5)
G	What did God choose us to be in him before the creation of the world? A. Holy and blameless in His sight (Ephesians 1:4)
G	When did God choose us in Him to be Holy and blameless in His sight? A. Before the creation of the world (Ephesians 1:4)
G	In accordance with what did God predestine us to be adopted as his sons through Jesus

	Christ? A. His pleasure and will (Ephesians 1:5)
G	What did God do in accordance with His pleasure and will? A. He predestined us for adoption to sonship through Jesus Christ (Ephesians 1:5)
G	In whom has God given His glorious grace? A. The One He loves (Ephesians 1:6)
G	What has God freely given us in the One he loves? A. His glorious grace (Ephesians 1:6)
G	In accordance with what do we have redemption through Jesus' blood? A. The riches of God's grace (Ephesians 1:7)
G	What did God lavish on us with all wisdom and understanding? A. The riches of His grace (Ephesians 1:7-8)
G	What do we have in Jesus through his blood? A. Redemption, the forgiveness of sins (Ephesians 1:7)
G	What has God lavished on us with all wisdom and understanding? A. The riches of His grace (Ephesians 1:8-9)
G	According to what has God made known to us the mystery of His will? A. His good pleasure (Ephesians 1:9)
G	What did God make known to us according to his good pleasure, which he purposed in Christ? A. The mystery of his will (Ephesians 1:9)
G	What did God purpose in Christ? A. His good pleasure (Ephesians 1:9)
G	Under whom will all things in heaven and on earth be brought in unity? A. Christ (Ephesians 1:10)
G	When is the mystery of his will to be put into effect? A. When the times have reached their fulfillment (Ephesians 1:10)
G	According to whose plan have we been predestined? A. The plan of Him who works out everything in conformity with the purpose of His will (Ephesians 1:11)
G	Why have we been predestined according to the plan of him who works out everything in conformity with the purpose of his will? A. In order that we, who were the first to put our hope in Christ, might be for the praise of his glory (Ephesians 1:11-12)
G	Who might be for the praise of His glory? A. We who were the first to put our hope in Christ (Ephesians 1:12)
G	In whom were the Ephesians also included when they heard the message of truth? A. Christ (Ephesians 1:13)
G	Who is a deposit guaranteeing our inheritance until the redemption of those who are God's possession? A. The Holy Spirit (Ephesians 1:13-14)
G	With what were you marked in Christ, having believed? A. With a seal, the promised Holy Spirit (Ephesians 1:13)

G	What does the Holy Spirit guarantee? A. Our inheritance (Ephesians 1:14)
G	Ever since when had Paul not stopped giving thanks for the Ephesians? A. Ever since he heard about their faith in the Lord Jesus and their love for all God's people (Ephesians 1:15-16)
G	What had Paul not stopped doing since he heard about the Ephesians' faith in the Lord Jesus and their love for all God's people? A. Giving thanks for them, remembering them in his prayers (Ephesians 1:15-16)
G	What had Paul not stopped doing? A. Giving thanks for the Ephesians, remembering them in his prayers (Ephesians 1:16)
G	What did Paul ask that God, the glorious Father, might give the Ephesians? A. The spirit of wisdom and revelation (Ephesians 1:17)
G	For whom is God's incomparably great power? A. Us who believe (Ephesians 1:19)
G	When did God exert his mighty strength in Christ? A. When he raised him from the dead and seated him at his right hand in the heavenly realms (Ephesians 1:20)
G	Where did God seat Christ? A. At His right hand in the heavenly realms (Ephesians 1:20)
G	Far above what did God seat Christ? A. All rule and authority, power and dominion, and every name that is invoked, not only in the present age but also in the one to come (Ephesians 1:21)
G	What did God seat Christ far above? A. All rule and authority, power and dominion, and every name that is invoked, not only in the present age but also in the one to come (Ephesians 1:21)
G	Over what has God appointed Christ to be head? A. Everything for the church (Ephesians 1:22)
G	What has God appointed Christ to be? A. Head over everything for the church (Ephesians 1:22)
G	What has God placed under Christ's feet? A. All things (Ephesians 1:22)
G	What is Christ's body? A. The church (Ephesians 1:22-23)
G	How does Christ fill everything? A. In every way (Ephesians 1:23)
G	What is the fullness of Him who fills everything in every way? A. Christ's body (Ephesians 1:23)
G	In what were you dead? A. Your transgressions and sins (Ephesians 2:1)
G	What were the Ephesians in their transgressions and sins? A. Dead (Ephesians 2:1)
G	When did you used to live in your transgressions and sins? A. When you followed the ways of this world and of the ruler of the kingdom of the air

	(Ephesians 2:2)
G	Who is the spirit who is now at work in those who are disobedient? A. The ruler of the kingdom of the air (Ephesians 2:2)
G	By what were we deserving of wrath? A. Nature (Ephesians 2:3)
G	What were we gratifying? A. The cravings of our flesh (Ephesians 2:3)
G	In what is God rich? A. Mercy (Ephesians 2:4)
G	Who is rich in mercy? A. God (Ephesians 2:4)
G	Why did God make us alive with Christ even when we were dead in transgressions? A. Because of his great love for us (Ephesians 2:4-5)
G	By what have you been saved? A. Grace (Ephesians 2:5)
G	With whom has God made us alive? A. Christ (Ephesians 2:5)
G	Where has God seated us with Christ? A. In the heavenly realms (Ephesians 2:6)
G	With whom has God raised us up? A. Christ (Ephesians 2:6)
G	In what is the incomparable riches of God's grace expressed? A. In his kindness to us in Christ Jesus (Ephesians 2:7)
G	What might God show in the coming ages? A. The incomparable riches of his grace, expressed in his kindness to us in Christ Jesus (Ephesians 2:7)
G	What is not by works? A. Being saved (Ephesians 2:9)
G	Why are we not saved by works? A. So that no one can boast (Ephesians 2:9)
G	What were we created in Christ Jesus to do? A. Good works (Ephesians 2:10)
G	When did God prepare good works for us to do? A. In advance (Ephesians 2:10)
G	By whom were those who were Gentiles by birth called 'uncircumcised'? A. Those who called themselves 'the circumcision' (Ephesians 2:11)
G	What is that done in the body by human hands? A. Circumcision (Ephesians 2:11)
G	What were those who were Gentiles by birth called by those who call themselves 'the circumcision'? A. Uncircumcised (Ephesians 2:11)
G	From what had the Ephesians been excluded at that time? A. Citizenship in Israel (Ephesians 2:12)

G	Through what have you who once were far away been brought near? A. The blood of Christ (Ephesians 2:13)
G	Who have been brought near through the blood of Christ? A. You who once were far away (Ephesians 2:13)
G	What has he who is our peace done? A. Made the two groups one and destroyed the barrier (Ephesians 2:14)
G	Who is our peace? A. Christ himself (Ephesians 2:14)
G	What has Christ set aside in his flesh? A. The law with its commandments and regulations (Ephesians 2:15)
G	In what did Christ reconcile both of them to God through the cross? A. One body (Ephesians 2:16)
G	What has Christ done through the cross? A. Reconciled both of them to God (Ephesians 2:16)
G	By whom do we both have access to the Father? A. One Spirit (Ephesians 2:18)
G	Of what were the Ephesians members? A. God's household (Ephesians 2:19)
G	Who is the chief cornerstone? A. Christ Jesus himself (Ephesians 2:20)
G	What does the whole building rise to become? A. A holy temple in the Lord (Ephesians 2:21)
G	What is joined together in Christ? A. The whole building (Ephesians 2:21)
G	In whom are you being built together to become a dwelling in which God lives by his Spirit? A. Christ (Ephesians 2:22)
G	What are you being built together to become? A. A dwelling in which God lives by his Spirit (Ephesians 2:22)
G	For whose sake was Paul the prisoner of Christ Jesus? A. For the sake of you Gentiles (Ephesians 3:1)
G	Who was the prisoner of Christ Jesus? A. Paul (Ephesians 3:1)
G	About what did Paul say the Ephesians had surely heard? A. The administration of God's grace that was given to him for them (Ephesians 3:2)
G	What had Paul already written briefly? A. The mystery made known to him by revelation (Ephesians 3:3)
G	What was made known to Paul by revelation? A. The mystery (Ephesians 3:3)
G	Into what did Paul have insight? A. The mystery of Christ (Ephesians 3:4)
G	What was not made known in other generations as it has now been revealed by the Spirit to God's holy apostles and prophets? A. The mystery of Christ (Ephesians 3:4-5)

G	What will you be able to understand in reading this? A. Paul's insight into the mystery of Christ (Ephesians 3:4)
G	To whom has the mystery of Christ now been revealed by the Spirit? A. God's holy apostles and prophets (Ephesians 3:5)
G	Through what are the Gentiles heirs together with Israel? A. The gospel (Ephesians 3:6)
G	By what did Paul become a servant of his gospel? A. By the gift of God's grace given him through the working of his power (Ephesians 3:7)
G	To whom was Paul to preach the boundless riches of Christ? A. The Gentiles (Ephesians 3:8)
G	Who was less than the least of all the Lord's people? A. Paul (Ephesians 3:8)
G	What was for ages past kept hidden in God? A. The administration of this mystery (Ephesians 3:9)
G	What was Paul to make plain to everyone? A. The administration of this mystery (Ephesians 3:9)
G	Who created all things? A. God (Ephesians 3:9)
G	Through what should the manifold wisdom of God be made known to the rulers and authorities in the heavenly realms? A. The church (Ephesians 3:10)
G	What was God's intent? A. That now, through the church, the manifold wisdom of God should be made known to the rulers and authorities in the heavenly realms (Ephesians 3:10)
G	According to what should the manifold wisdom of God be made known to the rulers and authorities in the heavenly realms? A. According to God's eternal purpose which he accomplished in Christ Jesus our Lord (Ephesians 3:11)
G	In whom did God accomplish His eternal purpose? A. Christ Jesus our Lord (Ephesians 3:11)
G	What did God accomplish in Christ Jesus our Lord? A. His eternal purpose (Ephesians 3:11)
G	How may we approach God with freedom and confidence? A. In Christ and through faith in Christ (Ephesians 3:12)
G	What are your glory? A. Paul's sufferings for you (Ephesians 3:13)
G	Before whom does Paul kneel? A. The Father (Ephesians 3:14)
G	Who knelt before the Father? A. Paul (Ephesians 3:14)
G	What derives its name from the Father? A. His whole family in heaven and on earth (Ephesians 3:15)
G	What does God's whole family derive from the Father?

	A. Its name (Ephesians 3:15)
G	How may the Father strengthen you? A. With power through his Spirit in your inner being (Ephesians 3:16)
G	Out of what may God strengthen the Ephesians with power? A. His glorious riches (Ephesians 3:16)
G	Out of what may the Father strengthen you? A. His glorious riches (Ephesians 3:16)
G	In what are you being rooted and established? A. Love (Ephesians 3:17)
G	Through what may Christ dwell in our hearts? A. Faith (Ephesians 3:17)
G	Why may the Father strengthen you with power through his Spirit in your inner being? A. So that Christ may dwell in your hearts through faith (Ephesians 3:17)
G	Together with whom did Paul pray that the Ephesians may have power to grasp how wide and long and high and deep is the love of Christ? A. All the Lord's holy people (Ephesians 3:18)
G	What did Paul pray that you may have together with all the Lord's holy people? A. Power to grasp how wide and long and high and deep is the love of Christ (Ephesians 3:18)
G	What love surpasses knowledge? A. The love of Christ (Ephesians 3:18-19)
G	What does this love surpass? A. Knowledge (Ephesians 3:19)
G	Why does Paul pray that you know this love that surpasses knowledge? A. That you may be filled to the measure of all the fullness of God (Ephesians 3:19)
G	According to what is God able to do immeasurably more than all we ask or imagine? A. His power that is at work within us (Ephesians 3:20)
G	To whom be glory in the church and in Christ Jesus throughout all generations? A. God (Him who is able to do immeasurably more than all we ask or imagine) (Ephesians 3:20-21)
G	What is God able to do according to His power that is at work within us? A. Immeasurably more than all we ask or imagine (Ephesians 3:20)
G	Throughout what be glory to God in the church and in Christ Jesus? A. All generations, for ever and ever (Ephesians 3:21)
G	To whom be glory in the church and in Christ Jesus? A. God (Ephesians 3:21)
G	Of what were the Ephesians to live a life worthy? A. The calling they had received (Ephesians 4:1)
G	What does Paul urge you to live? A. A life worthy of the calling you have received (Ephesians 4:1)
G	In what were the Ephesians to bear with one another? A. Love (Ephesians 4:2)
G	Through what were the Ephesians to make every effort to keep the unity of the Spirit?

	A. The bond of peace (Ephesians 4:3)
G	What should you make every effort to do? A. Keep the unity of the Spirit through the bond of peace (Ephesians 4:3)
G	To what were the Ephesians called when they were called? A. One hope (Ephesians 4:4)
G	Who is over all and through all and in all? A. One God and Father (Ephesians 4:6)
G	As what has grace been given to each one of us? A. As Christ apportioned (Ephesians 4:7)
G	What has been given to each one of us as Christ apportioned it? A. Grace (Ephesians 4:7)
G	What did Christ do when He ascended on high? A. Took many captives and gave gifts to his people (Ephesians 4:8)
G	When did he take many captives and give gifts to his people? A. When he ascended on high (Ephesians 4:8)
G	What means that Christ also descended to the lower, earthly regions? A. He ascended' (Ephesians 4:9)
G	Who is the very one who ascended higher than all the heavens, in order to fill the whole universe? A. He who descended (Ephesians 4:10)
G	Why did Christ ascend higher than all the heavens? A. In order to fill the whole universe (Ephesians 4:10)
G	Who did Christ equip for works of service? A. Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers (Ephesians 4:11)
G	Who equipped his people for works of service? A. Christ (Ephesians 4:11)
G	For what are God's people to be prepared? A. Works of service (Ephesians 4:12)
G	Why did Christ equip some to be apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers? A. For works of service, so that the body of Christ may be built up (Ephesians 4:12)
G	In what are we all to reach unity? A. The faith and knowledge of the Son of God (Ephesians 4:13)
G	In what will we all reach unity? A. The faith and knowledge of the Son of God (Ephesians 4:13)
G	Until when might the body of Christ be built up? A. Until we all reach unity in the faith and in the knowledge of the Son of God and become mature, attaining to the whole measure of the fullness of Christ (Ephesians 4:13)
G	By what will we no longer be blown here and there? A. Every wind of teaching and by the cunning and craftiness of people in their deceitful scheming (Ephesians 4:14)
G	By what will we no longer be tossed back and forth? A. The waves (Ephesians 4:14)
G	Where are infants blown by every wind of teaching and by the cunning and craftiness of

	<p>people in their deceitful scheming? A. Here and there (Ephesians 4:14)</p>
G	<p>In what are we to speak the truth? A. Love (Ephesians 4:15)</p>
G	<p>What will we do, speaking the truth in love? A. We will grow to become in every respect the mature body of him who is the head, that is, Christ (Ephesians 4:15)</p>
G	<p>By what is the whole body joined and held together? A. Every supporting ligament (Ephesians 4:16)</p>
G	<p>From Christ, what does the whole body, joined and held together by every supporting ligament, do? A. Grows and builds itself up in love, as each part does its work (Ephesians 4:16)</p>
G	<p>As what must the Ephesians no longer live? A. As the Gentiles do, in the futility of their thinking (Ephesians 4:17)</p>
G	<p>On what does Paul insist in the Lord? A. That you must no longer live as the Gentiles do, in the futility of their thinking (Ephesians 4:17)</p>
G	<p>Who are darkened in their understanding? A. The Gentiles (Ephesians 4:17-18)</p>
G	<p>In what were the Gentiles darkened? A. Their understanding (Ephesians 4:18)</p>
G	<p>Why were the Gentiles darkened in their understanding and separated from the life of God? A. Because of the ignorance that is in them due to the hardening of their hearts (Ephesians 4:18)</p>
G	<p>To what had the Gentiles given themselves over, having lost all sensitivity? A. Sensuality (Ephesians 4:19)</p>
G	<p>Why had the Gentiles given themselves over to sensuality? A. So as to indulge in every kind of impurity (Ephesians 4:19)</p>
G	<p>About whom had the Ephesians heard and were taught in accordance with the truth that is in him? A. Christ (Ephesians 4:21)</p>
G	<p>In accordance with what were you taught in Christ? A. The truth that is in Jesus (Ephesians 4:21)</p>
G	<p>What is being corrupted by its deceitful desires? A. Your old self (Ephesians 4:22)</p>
G	<p>What were the Ephesians taught, with regard to their former way of life, to put off? A. Their old self (Ephesians 4:22)</p>
G	<p>What were you taught, with regard to your former way of life? A. To put off your old self (Ephesians 4:22)</p>
G	<p>What were the Ephesians to be made in the attitude of their minds? A. New (Ephesians 4:23)</p>
G	<p>What is created to be like God in true righteousness and holiness? A. The new self (Ephesians 4:24)</p>

G	What were the Ephesians to put on? A. The new self (Ephesians 4:24)
G	What must each of you put off? A. Falsehood (Ephesians 4:25)
G	Why must each of us put off falsehood and speak truthfully to our neighbor? A. For we are all members of one body (Ephesians 4:25)
G	What are you not to do in your anger? A. Sin (Ephesians 4:26)
G	When should you not let the sun go down? A. While you are still angry (Ephesians 4:26)
G	What are you not to give the devil? A. A foothold (Ephesians 4:27)
G	What must anyone who has been stealing do with their own hands? A. Something useful (Ephesians 4:28)
G	What must anyone who has been stealing do? A. Steal no longer, but must work, doing something useful with their own hands (Ephesians 4:28)
G	Why must anyone who has been stealing do something useful with their own hands? A. That they may have something to share with those in need (Ephesians 4:28)
G	What are you to do that it may benefit those who listen? A. Do not let any unwholesome talk come out of your mouths, but only what is helpful for building others up according to their needs (Ephesians 4:29)
G	What should you let come out of your mouths that it may benefit those who listen? A. Only what is helpful for building others up according to their needs (Ephesians 4:29)
G	What should you not let come out of your mouths? A. Any unwholesome talk (Ephesians 4:29)
G	What will benefit those who listen? A. What is helpful for building others up according to their needs (Ephesians 4:29)
G	For what were you sealed with the Holy Spirit of God? A. The day of redemption (Ephesians 4:30)
G	Whom should you not grieve? A. The Holy Spirit of God (Ephesians 4:30)
G	With whom were you sealed for the day of redemption? A. The Holy Spirit of God (Ephesians 4:30)
G	Along with what are you to get rid of all bitterness, rage and anger, brawling and slander? A. Every form of malice (Ephesians 4:31)
G	How should you forgive each other? A. Just as in Christ God forgave you (Ephesians 4:32)
G	To whom are you to be kind and compassionate? A. One another (Ephesians 4:32)
G	As what are you to follow God's example? A. Dearly loved children (Ephesians 5:1)
G	What should you do as dearly loved children?

	A. Follow God's example (Ephesians 5:1)
G	As what did Christ give himself up for us? A. A fragrant offering and sacrifice to God (Ephesians 5:2)
G	As what should you walk in the way of love? A. As Christ loved us and gave himself up for us as a fragrant offering and sacrifice to God (Ephesians 5:2)
G	What are improper for God's holy people? A. Even a hint of sexual immorality, or of any kind of impurity, or of greed (Ephesians 5:3)
G	What must there not be among you? A. Even a hint of sexual immorality, or of any kind of impurity, or of greed (Ephesians 5:3)
G	Why must there not be even a hint of sexual immorality, or of any kind of impurity, or of greed? A. Because these are improper for God's holy people (Ephesians 5:3)
G	What should there be rather than obscenity, foolish talk or coarse joking? A. Thanksgiving (Ephesians 5:4)
G	Of what can you be sure? A. No immoral, impure or greedy person has any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God (Ephesians 5:5)
G	What such a person is an idolater? A. An immoral, impure or greedy person (Ephesians 5:5)
G	Who has no inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God? A. An immoral, impure or greedy person (Ephesians 5:5)
G	Why should you let no one deceive you with empty words? A. For because of such things God's wrath comes on those who are disobedient (Ephesians 5:6)
G	With what should you let no one deceive you? A. Empty words (Ephesians 5:6)
G	With whom should you not be partners? A. With those who are disobedient (Ephesians 5:6-7)
G	What are you not to be with those who are disobedient? A. Partners (Ephesians 5:7)
G	Who were once darkness? A. The Ephesians (Ephesians 5:8)
G	In what does the fruit of the light consist? A. All goodness, righteousness and truth (Ephesians 5:9)
G	What consists in all goodness, righteousness and truth? A. The fruit of the light (Ephesians 5:9)
G	What were the Ephesians to find out? A. What pleases the Lord (Ephesians 5:10)
G	What are you to expose? A. The fruitless deeds of darkness (Ephesians 5:11)
G	What should you do with the fruitless deeds of darkness? A. Have nothing to do with them, but rather expose them (Ephesians 5:11)

G	With what should you have nothing to do? A. The fruitless deeds of darkness (Ephesians 5:11)
G	What is it shameful even to mention? A. What the disobedient do in secret (Ephesians 5:12)
G	What does everything exposed by the light become? A. Visible (Ephesians 5:13)
G	What makes everything visible? A. Light (Ephesians 5:14)
G	Why is it said, 'Wake up, sleeper, rise from the dead, and Christ will shine on you'? A. Everything exposed by the light becomes visible (and everything that is illuminated becomes a light) (Ephesians 5:14)
G	How are you to live? A. Not as unwise but as wise (Ephesians 5:15)
G	Of what are you to make the most? A. Every opportunity (Ephesians 5:16)
G	Why should you make the most of every opportunity? A. Because the days are evil (Ephesians 5:16)
G	What should you understand? A. What the Lord's will is (Ephesians 5:17)
G	On what are you not to get drunk? A. Wine (Ephesians 5:18)
G	What leads to debauchery? A. Getting drunk on wine (Ephesians 5:18)
G	How should you speak to one another? A. With psalms, hymns and songs from the Spirit (Ephesians 5:19)
G	What should you do in your heart to the Lord? A. Sing and make music (Ephesians 5:19)
G	With what are you to speak to one another? A. Psalms, hymns and songs from the Spirit (Ephesians 5:19)
G	For what are you to always give thanks to God the Father? A. Everything (Ephesians 5:20)
G	In whose name should you always give thanks to God the Father for everything? A. The name of our Lord Jesus Christ (Ephesians 5:20)
G	To whom should you always give thanks for everything? A. God the Father (Ephesians 5:20)
G	Out of what should you submit to one another? A. Reverence for Christ (Ephesians 5:21)
G	What are you to do out of reverence for Christ? A. Submit to one another (Ephesians 5:21)
G	To whom are wives to submit? A. Their own husbands (Ephesians 5:22)
G	Of what is Christ the head? A. The church, His body (Ephesians 5:23)

G	Of what is Christ the Savior? A. The church (Ephesians 5:23)
G	Who is the head of the wife as Christ is the head of the Church? A. The husband (Ephesians 5:23)
G	How should wives submit to their husbands in everything? A. As the church submits to Christ (Ephesians 5:24)
G	For whom did Christ love and give himself up? A. The church (Ephesians 5:25)
G	How should husbands love their wives? A. Just as Christ loved the church and gave himself up for her (Ephesians 5:25)
G	By what does Jesus cleanse the church? A. By the washing with water through the word (Ephesians 5:26)
G	What does Christ make the church? A. Holy (Ephesians 5:26)
G	Why did Christ give himself up for the church? A. To make her holy and to present her to himself as a radiant church, without stain or wrinkle or any other blemish, but holy and blameless (Ephesians 5:26-27)
G	As what will Christ present the church to himself? A. A radiant church, without stain or wrinkle or any other blemish, but holy and blameless (Ephesians 5:27)
G	To whom will Christ present the church as a radiant church? A. Himself (Ephesians 5:27)
G	Who loves himself? A. He who loves his wife (Ephesians 5:28)
G	Who ought husbands to love as their own bodies? A. Their wives (Ephesians 5:28)
G	What has no one ever hated? A. Their own body (Ephesians 5:29)
G	Of whose body are we members? A. His (Christ's) body (Ephesians 5:30)
G	What is a profound mystery? A. That a man will leave his father and mother and be united to his wife, and the two will become one flesh (Ephesians 5:31)
G	Who will become one flesh? A. The two (a man and his wife) (Ephesians 5:31)
G	Whom will a man leave to be united to his wife? A. His father and mother (Ephesians 5:31)
G	How must each one of you love his wife? A. As he loves himself (Ephesians 5:33)
G	Who must respect her husband? A. The wife (Ephesians 5:33)
G	Whom must the wife respect? A. Her husband (Ephesians 5:33)

G	Whom are children to obey in the Lord? A. Their parents (Ephesians 6:1)
G	What are children to do that it might go well with them and that they might enjoy long life on the earth? A. Honor their father and mother (Ephesians 6:2-3)
G	What is the first commandment with a promise? A. Honor your father and mother (Ephesians 6:2)
G	Whom are children to honor? A. Their father and mother (Ephesians 6:2)
G	Why should children honor their father and mother? A. That it may go well with them and that they may enjoy long life on the earth (Ephesians 6:3)
G	What should fathers do instead of exasperating their children? A. Bring them up in the training and instruction of the Lord (Ephesians 6:4)
G	How should slaves obey their earthly masters? A. With respect and fear, and with sincerity of heart, just as they would obey Christ (Ephesians 6:5)
G	When should slaves not only obey their earthly masters to win their favor? A. When their master's eye is on them (Ephesians 6:6)
G	Who are to serve wholeheartedly, as if they were serving the Lord, not people? A. Slaves (Ephesians 6:7)
G	For what will the Lord reward each one? A. Whatever good they do (Ephesians 6:8)
G	What will the Lord do for each one whether they are slave or free? A. Reward each one for whatever good they do (Ephesians 6:8)
G	Why should masters not threaten their slaves? A. Since you know that he who is both their Master and yours is in heaven, and there is no favoritism with him (Ephesians 6:9)
G	With whom is there no favoritism? A. He who is both your slaves' Master and yours (Ephesians 6:9)
G	In whose mighty power are you to be strong? A. The Lord's (Ephesians 6:10)
G	What are you to do so that you can take your stand against the devil's schemes? A. Put on the full armor of God (Ephesians 6:11)
G	What is not against flesh and blood? A. Our struggle (Ephesians 6:12)
G	What is our struggle against? A. The rulers, the authorities, the powers of this dark world and the spiritual forces of evil in the heavenly realms (Ephesians 6:12)
G	What is our struggle not against? A. Flesh and blood (Ephesians 6:12)
G	What are you to do so that when the day of evil comes you may be able to stand your ground?

	A. Put on the full armor of God (Ephesians 6:13)
G	What are to be fitted with the readiness that comes from the gospel of peace? A. Your feet (Ephesians 6:15)
G	With what should your feet be fitted? A. The readiness that comes from the gospel of peace (Ephesians 6:15)
G	What can you do with the shield of faith? A. Extinguish all the flaming arrows of the evil one (Ephesians 6:16)
G	What shield are you to take up? A. The shield of faith (Ephesians 6:16)
G	What is the sword of the Spirit? A. The Word of God (Ephesians 6:17)
G	For whom should you always keep on praying? A. All the Lord's people (Ephesians 6:18)
G	What are you to do on all occasions? A. Pray in the Spirit (Ephesians 6:18)
G	With what should you pray in the Spirit on all occasions? A. All kinds of prayers and requests (Ephesians 6:18)
G	For what was Paul an ambassador in chains? A. The mystery of the gospel (Ephesians 6:19-20)
G	How does Paul want to make known the mystery of the gospel? A. Fearlessly (Ephesians 6:19)
G	Why should you pray also for Paul? A. That whenever he speaks, words may be given him so that he will fearlessly make known the mystery of the gospel (Ephesians 6:19)
G	Why will Tychicus tell you everything? A. So that you also may know how Paul is and what he is doing (Ephesians 6:21)
G	Who was Tychicus? A. The dear brother and faithful servant in the lord (Ephesians 6:21)
G	Who might encourage the Ephesians? A. Tychicus (Ephesians 6:22)
G	From whom is peace and love with faith? A. God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ (Ephesians 6:23)
G	What is to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ with an undying love? A. Grace (Ephesians 6:24)
G	Who were servants of Christ Jesus? A. Paul and Timothy (Philippians 1:1)
G	What does Paul do every time he remembers the Philippians? A. Thank his God (Philippians 1:3)
G	Whom did Paul thank every time he remembered the Philippians? A. His God (Philippians 1:3)
G	What does Paul always do in all his prayers for all of the Philippians? A. Prays with joy (Philippians 1:4)
G	In what did the Philippians have their partnership from the first day until now?

	A. The gospel (Philippians 1:5)
G	Why does Paul always pray with joy in all his prayers for all the Philippians? A. Because of the partnership in the gospel from the first day until now (Philippians 1:5)
G	What will he who began a good work in you do? A. Carry it on to completion until the day of Christ Jesus (Philippians 1:6)
G	When did the Philippians share in God's grace with Paul? A. Whether he was in chains or defending and confirming the gospel (Philippians 1:7)
G	Whom does Paul have in his heart? A. The Philippians (Philippians 1:7)
G	What can God testify? A. How Paul longs for all of you with the affection of Christ Jesus (Philippians 1:8)
G	With what did Paul long for all of the Philippians? A. The affection of Christ Jesus (Philippians 1:8)
G	In what may the Philippians' love abound more and more? A. Knowledge and depth of insight (Philippians 1:9)
G	What were the Philippians to be able to discern? A. What was best (Philippians 1:10)
G	Why should your love abound more and more in knowledge and depth of insight? A. So that you may be able to discern what is best and may be pure and blameless until the day of Christ (Philippians 1:10)
G	What has really served to advance the gospel? A. What has happened to Paul (Philippians 1:12)
G	What had become clear throughout the whole palace guard? A. That Paul was in chains for Christ (Philippians 1:13)
G	What has become clear throughout the whole palace guard and to everyone else? A. That Paul was in chains for Christ (Philippians 1:13)
G	What had most of the brothers and sisters dared all the more to do? A. Proclaim the gospel without fear (Philippians 1:14)
G	Who had become confident in the Lord and dare all the more to proclaim the gospel without fear? A. Most of the brothers and sisters (Philippians 1:14)
G	Why had most of the brothers and sisters become confident in the Lord and dare all the more to proclaim the gospel without fear? A. Because of Paul's chains (Philippians 1:14)
G	How did some preach Christ? A. Out of envy and rivalry (but others out of goodwill) (Philippians 1:15)
G	What do some do out of envy and rivalry? A. Preach Christ (Philippians 1:15)
G	Who preach Christ in love? A. Those who preach Christ out of goodwill (Philippians 1:15-16)
G	Who preach Christ out of selfish ambition? A. Those who preach Christ out of envy and rivalry (Philippians 1:15, 17)
G	Who knew that Paul was put here for the defense of the gospel?

	A. Those who preached Christ out of goodwill (or out of love) (Philippians 1:16)
G	What are those who preach Christ out of selfish ambition supposing? A. That they can stir up trouble for Paul while he is in chains (Philippians 1:17)
G	Who supposed they could stir up trouble for Paul while he was in chains? A. Those who preached Christ out of selfish ambition (Philippians 1:17)
G	What will turn out for Paul's deliverance? A. What has happened to Paul (Philippians 1:19)
G	Why will Paul continue to rejoice? A. For he knows that through the Philippians' prayers and God's provision of the Spirit of Jesus Christ, what has happened to him will turn out for his deliverance (Philippians 1:19)
G	In what did Paul want Christ to be exalted? A. His body (Philippians 1:20)
G	What does Paul eagerly expect and hope that he would in no way be? A. Ashamed (Philippians 1:20)
G	Who did Paul want exalted in his body, whether by life or by death? A. Christ (Philippians 1:20)
G	What is to live to Paul? A. Christ (Philippians 1:21)
G	What was to die for Paul? A. Gain (Philippians 1:21)
G	If Paul was to go on living in the body, what would this mean? A. Fruitful labor for Paul (Philippians 1:22)
G	What will mean more fruitful labor for Paul? A. If he is to go on living in the body (Philippians 1:22)
G	Between what is Paul torn? A. The two (whether to remain in the body or to depart and be with Christ) (Philippians 1:23)
G	What was better by far for Paul? A. To depart and be with Christ (Philippians 1:23)
G	For whom was it more necessary that Paul remain in the body? A. The Philippians (Philippians 1:24)
G	What is more necessary for the Philippians? A. That Paul remain in the body (Philippians 1:24)
G	For what will Paul continue with all the Philippians? A. Their progress and joy in the faith (Philippians 1:25)
G	Through what would the Philippians' boasting in Christ Jesus abound? A. Paul's being with them again (Philippians 1:26)
G	What will abound on account of Paul? A. The Philippians' boasting in Christ Jesus (Philippians 1:26)
G	As what were the Philippians to strive together for the faith of the gospel? A. As one (Philippians 1:27)
G	How are you to conduct yourselves? A. In a manner worthy of the gospel of Christ (Philippians 1:27)

G	In what do you stand firm? A. One spirit (Philippians 1:27)
G	By whom would those who opposed the Philippians be destroyed? A. By God (Philippians 1:28)
G	What has been granted to you on behalf of Christ? A. Not only to believe in him, but also to suffer for him (Philippians 1:29)
G	Who were going through the same struggle they saw Paul had? A. The Philippians (Philippians 1:30)
G	From what do you have any encouragement? A. From being united with Christ (Philippians 2:1)
G	From what might the Philippians have comfort? A. Christ's love (Philippians 2:1)
G	When should you make Paul's joy complete by being like-minded? A. If you have any encouragement from being united with Christ, if any comfort from his love, if any common sharing in the Spirit, if any tenderness and compassion (Philippians 2:1-2)
G	How are you to make Paul's joy complete? A. By being like-minded, having the same love, being one in spirit and of one mind (Philippians 2:2)
G	What were the Philippians to be in spirit and mind? A. One (Philippians 2:2)
G	In what were the Philippians to value others better than themselves? A. Humility (Philippians 2:3)
G	Out of what were the Philippians to do nothing? A. Selfish ambition or vain conceit (Philippians 2:3)
G	What were the Philippians to do out of selfish ambition? A. Nothing (Philippians 2:3)
G	To what should you not be looking? A. Your own interests (Philippians 2:4)
G	To whose interests should you also look? A. The interests of others (Philippians 2:4)
G	What should be the same as Christ Jesus? A. Your mindset (Philippians 2:5)
G	What did Christ not consider something to be used to his own advantage? A. Equality with God (Philippians 2:6)
G	Who was Christ Jesus, in very nature? A. God (Philippians 2:6)
G	Who was in very nature God? A. Christ Jesus (Philippians 2:6)
G	What nature did Christ take? A. The very nature of a servant (Philippians 2:7)
G	Who made himself nothing, taking the very nature of a servant? A. Christ (Philippians 2:7)

G	To what did Christ become obedient? A. Death - even death on a cross (Philippians 2:8)
G	What did Christ do, being found in appearance as a man? A. He humbled himself and became obedient to death - even death on a cross (Philippians 2:8)
G	To what did God exalt Christ? A. The highest place (Philippians 2:9)
G	Whom did God exalt to the highest place? A. Christ (Philippians 2:9)
G	What should bow at the name of Jesus? A. Every knee (Philippians 2:10)
G	Where should every knee bow at the name of Jesus? A. In heaven and on earth and under the earth (Philippians 2:10)
G	What should acknowledge that Jesus Christ is Lord? A. Every tongue (Philippians 2:11)
G	What should every tongue acknowledge? A. That Jesus Christ is Lord (Philippians 2:11)
G	What are you to continue to work out with fear and trembling? A. Your salvation (Philippians 2:12)
G	When had the Philippians always obeyed? A. Not only in Paul's presence, but now much more in his absence (Philippians 2:12)
G	With what were the Philippians to continue to work out their salvation? A. Fear and trembling (Philippians 2:12)
G	In order for what does God work in you to will and to act? A. To fulfill His good purpose (Philippians 2:13)
G	Who works in you to will and to act in order to fulfill his good purpose? A. God (Philippians 2:13)
G	How will you shine in a warped and crooked generation? A. Like stars in the sky (Philippians 2:15)
G	In what are you children of God without fault? A. In a warped and crooked generation (Philippians 2:15)
G	In what do you shine like stars in the sky? A. In a warped and crooked generation (Philippians 2:15)
G	Why should you do everything without grumbling or arguing? A. So that you may become blameless and pure (Philippians 2:15)
G	When may Paul boast that he did not run or labor in vain? A. On the day of Christ (Philippians 2:16)
G	How might Paul be poured out? A. Like a drink offering on the sacrifice and service coming from the Philippians' faith (Philippians 2:17)
G	Who too should be glad and rejoice with Paul? A. The Philippians (Philippians 2:18)
G	To whom did Paul hope in the Lord Jesus to send Timothy soon?

	A. The Philippians (Philippians 2:19)
G	Whom did Paul hope to send to the Philippians soon? A. Timothy (Philippians 2:19)
G	Why did Paul hope to send Timothy to the Philippians soon? A. That he also may be cheered when he received news about the Philippians (Philippians 2:19)
G	Like whom did Paul have no one else? A. Timothy (Philippians 2:20)
G	Who will show genuine concern for the Philippians' welfare? A. Timothy (Philippians 2:20)
G	Who looks out for their own interests, not those of Jesus Christ? A. Everyone (Philippians 2:21)
G	In what had Timothy served with Paul? A. The work of the gospel (Philippians 2:22)
G	What would Paul do as soon as he saw how things go with him? A. Send Timothy (Philippians 2:23)
G	According to Philippians 2:24, of what was Paul confident in the Lord? A. That he (Paul) would come soon (Philippians 2:24)
G	Who was Paul confident in the Lord would come soon? A. Paul (Philippians 2:24)
G	Who is Paul's brother, co-worker and fellow soldier? A. Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:25)
G	Whom did Paul think it necessary to send back to the Philippians? A. Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:25)
G	Whom did Paul think it necessary to send back to the Philippians? A. Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:25)
G	Whom did the Philippians send to take care of Paul's needs? A. Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:25)
G	For whom does Epaphroditus long? A. All of the Philippians (Philippians 2:26)
G	Why is Epaphroditus distressed? A. Because the Philippians heard he was ill (Philippians 2:26)
G	Why was Epaphroditus distressed? A. Because the Philippians heard he was ill (Philippians 2:26)
G	Who almost died? A. Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:27)
G	Why did God have mercy also on Paul? A. To spare him sorrow upon sorrow (Philippians 2:27)
G	Why did God have mercy on Epaphroditus? A. To spare Paul sorrow upon sorrow (Philippians 2:27)
G	Whom was Paul all the more eager to send? A. Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:28)
G	Why is Paul all the more eager to send Epaphroditus?

	A. So that when the Philippians see him again they may be glad and Paul may have less anxiety (Philippians 2:28)
G	How are the Philippians to welcome Epaphroditus? A. In the Lord with great joy (Philippians 2:29)
G	What were the Philippians to do with great joy? A. Welcome Epaphroditus in the Lord (Philippians 2:29)
G	Whom are the Philippians to honor? A. People like Epaphroditus (Philippians 2:29)
G	For what did Epaphroditus almost die? A. The work of Christ (Philippians 2:30)
G	What did Epaphroditus almost do for the work of Christ? A. Died (Philippians 2:30)
G	Why did Epaphroditus risk his life? A. To make up for the help the Philippians could not give Paul (Philippians 2:30)
G	What was a safeguard for the Philippians? A. For Paul to write the same things to them again (Philippians 3:1)
G	What was it no trouble for Paul to do? A. Write the same things to you again (Philippians 3:1)
G	For whom should you watch out? A. Those dogs, those evildoers, those mutilators of the flesh (Philippians 3:2)
G	Of what were those dogs mutilators? A. The flesh (Philippians 3:2)
G	By what do we who are the circumcision serve? A. His Spirit (Philippians 3:3)
G	For what did Paul himself have reasons? A. Such confidence (Philippians 3:4)
G	When does Paul have more reasons to put confidence in the flesh? A. If anyone else thinks they have reasons to put confidence in the flesh (Philippians 3:4)
G	Who has reasons for such confidence in the flesh? A. Paul (Philippians 3:4)
G	In regard to what was Paul a Pharisee? A. The law (Philippians 3:5)
G	What day was Paul circumcised? A. The eighth (Philippians 3:5)
G	Who was circumcised on the eighth day? A. Paul (Philippians 3:5)
G	Who was of the tribe of Benjamin, a Hebrew of Hebrews? A. Paul (Philippians 3:5)
G	As for what did Paul persecute the church? A. Zeal (Philippians 3:6)
G	As for what was Paul faultless? A. As for righteousness based on the law (Philippians 3:6)
G	What did Paul now consider whatever were gains to him?

	A. Loss (Philippians 3:7)
G	What does Paul now consider loss for the sake of Christ? A. Whatever were gains to him (Philippians 3:7)
G	Because of what does Paul consider everything a loss? A. The surpassing worth of knowing Christ Jesus his Lord (Philippians 3:8)
G	For whose sake had Paul lost all things? A. Christ's (Philippians 3:8)
G	What did Paul do that he may gain Christ? A. Considered them garbage (Philippians 3:8)
G	In whom did Paul want to be found? A. Christ (Philippians 3:9)
G	What kind of righteousness does Paul not want to have? A. A righteousness of his own that comes from the law (Philippians 3:9)
G	What kind of righteousness does Paul want to have? A. That which is through faith in Christ - the righteousness that comes from God on the basis of faith (Philippians 3:9)
G	In what did Paul want to participate with Christ? A. In his sufferings (Philippians 3:10)
G	In what does Paul want to become like Christ? A. His death (Philippians 3:10)
G	To what did Paul want to attain somehow? A. The resurrection from the dead (Philippians 3:11)
G	Of what does Paul press on to take hold? A. That for which Christ Jesus took hold of him (Philippians 3:12)
G	What did Paul do to take hold of that for which Christ Jesus took hold of him? A. Pressed on (Philippians 3:12)
G	What does Paul not consider himself yet to have done? A. Taken hold of it (Philippians 3:13)
G	What one thing does Paul do? A. Forgetting what is behind and straining toward what is ahead (Philippians 3:13)
G	Toward what does Paul press on? A. The goal (Philippians 3:14)
G	What prize did Paul press on toward the goal to win? A. The prize for which God had called him heavenward in Christ Jesus (Philippians 3:14)
G	Why does Paul press on toward the goal? A. To win the prize for which God has called him heavenward in Christ Jesus (Philippians 3:14)
G	What should all of us who are mature take? A. Such a view of things (Philippians 3:15)
G	What will God make clear to you? A. If on some point you think differently (Philippians 3:15)
G	Who does Paul say should take a view of such things? A. All of us who are mature (Philippians 3:15)

G	To what are we to live up? A. What we have already attained (Philippians 3:16)
G	In what should you join together? A. Following Paul's example (Philippians 3:17)
G	On whom should you keep your eyes? A. Those who live as we do (Philippians 3:17)
G	Who were to join together in following Paul's example? A. Brothers and sisters (Philippians 3:17)
G	What does Paul say again even with tears? A. Many live as enemies of the cross of Christ (Philippians 3:18)
G	Whose destiny is destruction? A. Those who live as enemies of the cross of Christ (Philippians 3:18-19)
G	Whose glory is in their shame? A. Those who live as enemies of the cross of Christ (Philippians 3:18-19)
G	Whose god is their stomach? A. Those who live as enemies of the cross of Christ (Philippians 3:18-19)
G	From where do we eagerly await a Savior? A. Heaven (Philippians 3:20)
G	Where is our citizenship? A. In heaven (Philippians 3:20)
G	Whom do we eagerly await? A. A Savior from heaven, the Lord Jesus Christ (Philippians 3:20)
G	How will Christ transform our lowly bodies so that they will be like his glorious body? A. By the power that enables him to bring everything under his control (Philippians 3:21)
G	What will Christ transform? A. Our lowly bodies (Philippians 3:21)
G	Whom did Paul love and long for? A. His brothers and sisters (the Philippians) (Philippians 4:1)
G	What did Paul plead with Euodia and Syntyche? A. To be of the same mind in the Lord (Philippians 4:2)
G	With whom did Paul plead? A. Euodia and Syntyche (Philippians 4:2)
G	What did Paul ask his true companion? A. Help these women who have contended at his side in the cause of the gospel, along with Clement and the rest of his co-workers, whose names are in the book of life (Philippians 4:3)
G	Whose names are in the book of life? A. Paul's co-workers (which include Euodia, Syntyche and Clement) (Philippians 4:3)
G	What will Paul say again? A. Rejoice (Philippians 4:4)
G	To whom was the Philippians' gentleness to be evident? A. All (Philippians 4:5)
G	What should be evident to all? A. Your gentleness (Philippians 4:5)

G	About what should you not be anxious? A. Anything (Philippians 4:6)
G	How are we to present our requests to God? A. By prayer and petition, with thanksgiving (Philippians 4:6)
G	With what are you to present your requests to God? A. Thanksgiving (Philippians 4:6)
G	What transcends all understanding? A. The peace of God (Philippians 4:7)
G	What will guard your hearts and your minds in Christ Jesus? A. The peace of God (Philippians 4:7)
G	About what things should you think? A. Whatever is true, noble, right, pure, lovely, admirable - if anything is excellent or praiseworthy (Philippians 4:8)
G	What are you to do if anything is excellent or praiseworthy? A. Think about such things (Philippians 4:8)
G	What should you put into practice? A. Whatever you have learned or received or heard from Paul, or seen in him (Philippians 4:9)
G	When would the God of peace be with the Philippians? A. When they put into practice whatever they had learned or received or heard from Paul, or seen in him (Philippians 4:9)
G	What did Paul not say because he was in need? A. That he rejoiced greatly in the Lord that at last the Philippians had renewed their concern for him (Philippians 4:10-11)
G	What did the Philippians have no opportunity to show? A. That they had been concerned (Philippians 4:10)
G	Who renewed their concern for Paul? A. The Philippians (Philippians 4:10)
G	What secret had Paul learned? A. The secret of being content in any and every situation (Philippians 4:12)
G	Who know what it was to be in need? A. Paul (Philippians 4:12)
G	Through whom can Paul do all? A. Him who gives him strength (Philippians 4:13)
G	What can Paul do through Him who gives him strength? A. All (Philippians 4:13)
G	In what was it good of the Philippians to share? A. In Paul's troubles (Philippians 4:14)
G	When did not one church share with Paul in the matter of giving and receiving, except the Philippians only? A. In the early days of the Philippians' acquaintance with the gospel, when Paul set out from Macedonia (Philippians 4:15)
G	When did Paul set out from Macedonia?

	A. In the early days of the Philippians' acquaintance with the gospel (Philippians 4:15)
G	What did the Philippians send Paul more than once when he was in need? A. Aid (Philippians 4:16)
G	When did the Philippians send Paul aid more than once? A. Even when Paul was in Thessalonica (Philippians 4:16)
G	For what did Paul desire? A. That more may be credited to the Philippians' account (Philippians 4:17)
G	For what did Paul not desire? A. The Philippians' gifts (Philippians 4:17)
G	From whom had Paul received the gifts the Philippians sent? A. Epaphroditus (Philippians 4:18)
G	What were a fragrant offering, an acceptable sacrifice, pleasing to God? A. The gifts the Philippians sent to Paul (Philippians 4:18)
G	Who had received full payment and has more than enough? A. Paul (Philippians 4:18)
G	According to what will God meet all your needs? A. The riches of his glory in Christ Jesus (Philippians 4:19)
G	What will God meet according to the riches of his glory in Christ Jesus? A. All your needs (Philippians 4:19)
G	To whom be glory for ever and ever? A. Our God and Father (Philippians 4:20)
G	What is to be to our God and Father for ever and ever? A. Glory (Philippians 4:20)
G	What did the brothers and sisters who were with Paul send? A. Greetings (Philippians 4:21)
G	Whom should you greet? A. All God's people in Christ Jesus (Philippians 4:21)
G	Who especially send greetings? A. Those who belong to Caesar's household (Philippians 4:22)
G	Whose grace did Paul want to be with the Philippians' spirit? A. The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ (Philippians 4:23)
G	With what be the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ? A. Your spirit (Philippians 4:23)
G	By what was Paul an apostle of Christ Jesus? A. The will of God (Colossians 1:1)
G	Who is an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God? A. Paul (Colossians 1:1)
G	From whom is grace and peace to the holy and faithful brothers and sisters in Christ at Colosse? A. God our Father (Colossians 1:2)
G	Where were there holy and faithful brothers and sisters in Christ? A. At Colosse (Colossians 1:2)
G	What did Paul always do when he prayed for the Colossians?

	A. Thanked God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ (Colossians 1:3)
G	Of whose faith in Christ Jesus had Paul heard? A. The Colossians (Colossians 1:4)
G	Why does Paul always thank God when he prays for the Colossians? A. Because he has heard of their faith in Christ Jesus and of the love they have for all God's people (Colossians 1:4)
G	From what does faith and love spring? A. The hope that is stored up for you in heaven (Colossians 1:5)
G	What have you already heard about in the true message of the gospel? A. The hope that is stored up for you in heaven (Colossians 1:5)
G	Since when has the gospel been bearing fruit among you? A. Since the day you heard it and understood God's grace (Colossians 1:6)
G	What is this gospel bearing throughout the whole world? A. Fruit (Colossians 1:6)
G	What is this gospel doing throughout the whole world? A. Bearing fruit and growing (Colossians 1:6)
G	From whom had the Colossians learned the gospel? A. Epaphras (Colossians 1:7)
G	Who is our dear fellow servant, a faithful minister of Christ on our behalf? A. Epaphras (Colossians 1:7)
G	Who told Paul of the Colossians' love in the Spirit? A. Epaphras (Colossians 1:7-8)
G	Of what did Epaphras tell Paul? A. The Colossians' love in the Spirit (Colossians 1:8)
G	Since when has Paul not stopped praying for you? A. Since the day he heard about you (Colossians 1:9)
G	Through what did Paul ask God to fill the Colossians with the knowledge of His will? A. All the wisdom and understanding that the Spirit gives (Colossians 1:9)
G	With what has Paul continually asked God to fill you? A. The knowledge of his will through all the wisdom and understanding that the Spirit gives (Colossians 1:9)
G	In what were the Colossians to please the Lord? A. In every way (Colossians 1:10)
G	Why does Paul continually ask God to fill you with the knowledge of his will? A. So that you may live a life worthy of the Lord and may please him in every way (Colossians 1:10)
G	According to what were the Colossians to be strengthened with all power? A. God's glorious might (Colossians 1:11)
G	Why was Paul praying that you will be strengthened with all power according to God's glorious might? A. So that you may have a great endurance and patience (Colossians 1:11)
G	What has the Father qualified you to do? A. Share in the inheritance of his holy people in the kingdom of light (Colossians 1:12)

G	Whom had the Father qualified to share in the inheritance of his holy people in the kingdom of light? A. The Colossians (Colossians 1:12)
G	From what has the Father rescued us? A. The dominion of darkness (Colossians 1:13)
G	In whom do we have redemption, the forgiveness of sins? A. The Son whom the Father loves (Colossians 1:13-14)
G	Into whose kingdom has the Father brought us? A. The kingdom of the Son he loves (Colossians 1:13)
G	Who has rescued us from the dominion of darkness? A. The Father (Colossians 1:13)
G	What do we have in the Son the Father loves? A. Redemption, the forgiveness of sins (Colossians 1:14)
G	Over what is the Son the firstborn? A. All creation (Colossians 1:15)
G	Who is the image of the invisible God, the firstborn over all creation? A. The Son (Colossians 1:15)
G	In whom were all things created? A. The Son (Colossians 1:16)
G	Before what is the Son? A. All things (Colossians 1:17)
G	In whom do all things hold together? A. The Son (Colossians 1:17)
G	From among whom is the Son the firstborn? A. The dead (Colossians 1:18)
G	Of what is the Son the head? A. The body, the church (Colossians 1:18)
G	Why is the son the beginning and the firstborn from among the dead? A. So that in everything he might have the supremacy (Colossians 1:18)
G	What was God pleased to have dwell in the Son? A. All his fullness (Colossians 1:19)
G	Who was pleased to have all His fullness dwell in the Son? A. God (Colossians 1:19)
G	How will God reconcile to himself all things? A. By making peace through his blood, shed on the cross (Colossians 1:20)
G	Because of what were the Colossians enemies in their minds? A. Their evil behavior (Colossians 1:21)
G	What were you when you were alienated from God? A. Enemies in your minds because of your evil behavior (Colossians 1:21)
G	By what has God reconciled you to present you holy in His sight? A. Christ's physical body through death (Colossians 1:22)
G	Why has God reconciled us by Christ's physical body through death? A. To present us holy in his sight, without blemish and free from accusation (Colossians

	1:22)
G	Of what had Paul become a servant? A. The gospel (Colossians 1:23)
G	What had been proclaimed to every creature? A. The gospel (Colossians 1:23)
G	For whose sake did Paul fill up in his flesh what was still lacking in regard to Christ's affliction? A. The sake of His body, which is the church (Colossians 1:24)
G	What does Paul fill up in his flesh? A. What is still lacking in regard to Christ's afflictions (Colossians 1:24)
G	By what has Paul become the church's servant? A. The commission God gave him to present to you the word of God in its fullness (Colossians 1:25)
G	What commission did God give Paul? A. To present to the Colossians the word of God in its fullness (Colossians 1:25)
G	How long has the mystery been kept hidden? A. Ages and generations (Colossians 1:26)
G	To whom is the mystery now disclosed? A. The Lord's people (Colossians 1:26)
G	What was now disclosed to the Lord's people? A. The mystery that has been kept hidden for ages and generations (Colossians 1:26)
G	What has God chosen to make known among the Gentiles? A. The glorious riches of this mystery (Colossians 1:27)
G	Why did Paul admonish and teach everyone with all wisdom? A. So that he may present everyone fully mature in Christ (Colossians 1:28)
G	Why does Paul proclaim Christ, admonishing and teaching everyone with all wisdom? A. So that he may present everyone fully mature in Christ (Colossians 1:28)
G	What so powerfully works in Paul? A. All Christ's energy (Colossians 1:29)
G	For whom is Paul contending? A. For you and for those at Laodicea, and for all who have not met him personally (Colossians 2:1)
G	What did Paul want those who had not met him personally to have? A. The full riches of complete understanding (Colossians 2:2)
G	Why does Paul want them to be encouraged in heart and united in love? A. So that they may have the full riches of complete understanding, in order that they may know the mystery of God, namely, Christ (Colossians 2:2)
G	In whom are hidden all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge? A. Christ (Colossians 2:3)
G	What are hidden in Christ? A. All the treasures and wisdom and knowledge (Colossians 2:3)
G	What may someone do by fine-sounding arguments? A. Deceive the Colossians (Colossians 2:4)

G	How was Paul present with the Colossians? A. In spirit (Colossians 2:5)
G	In what is Paul absent from you? A. Body (Colossians 2:5)
G	What does Paul delight to see? A. How disciplined you are and how firm your faith in Christ is (Colossians 2:5)
G	In whom were the Colossians to continue to live their lives? A. Christ Jesus (Colossians 2:6)
G	What should you do just as you received Christ Jesus as Lord? A. Continue to live your lives in him (Colossians 2:6)
G	In what should you be strengthened as you were taught? A. The faith (Colossians 2:7)
G	With what should you overflow? A. Thankfulness (Colossians 2:7)
G	With what were the Colossians to be overflowing? A. Thankfulness (Colossians 2:7)
G	On what does hollow and deceptive philosophy depend? A. Human tradition and the elemental spiritual forces of this world (Colossians 2:8)
G	Through what should you see to it that no one takes you captive? A. Hollow and deceptive philosophy (Colossians 2:8)
G	What was no one to do through hollow and deceptive philosophy? A. Take the Colossians captive (Colossians 2:8)
G	In whom does all the fullness of Deity live in bodily form? A. Christ (Colossians 2:9)
G	What lives in bodily form in Christ? A. All the fullness of the Deity (Colossians 2:9)
G	What did the Colossians put off? A. Your whole self ruled by the flesh (or sinful nature) (Colossians 2:11)
G	With what circumcision were you not circumcised? A. A circumcision done by human hands (Colossians 2:11)
G	In what have you been buried with Christ? A. Baptism (Colossians 2:12)
G	Through what were you raised with Christ? A. Your faith in the working of God (Colossians 2:12)
G	What did God forgive us? A. All our sins (Colossians 2:13)
G	When did God make you alive with Christ? A. When you were dead in your sins and in the uncircumcision of your flesh (Colossians 2:13)
G	What did God nail to the cross? A. The charge of our legal indebtedness (Colossians 2:14)
G	What has God canceled? A. The charge of our legal indebtedness (Colossians 2:14)

G	What stood against us and condemned us? A. Our legal indebtedness (Colossians 2:14)
G	What had God disarmed? A. The powers and authorities (Colossians 2:15)
G	When did God make a public spectacle of the powers and authorities, triumphing over them by the cross? A. Having disarmed them (Colossians 2:15)
G	By what should you not let anyone judge you? A. By what you eat or drink, or with regard to a religious festival, a New Moon celebration or a Sabbath day (Colossians 2:16)
G	What are a shadow of the things that were to come? A. What you eat or drink, a religious festival, a New Moon celebration or a Sabbath day (Colossians 2:16-17)
G	What were the Colossians not to let anyone do by what they ate or drank? A. Judge them (Colossians 2:16)
G	Where is the reality found? A. In Christ (Colossians 2:17)
G	Who goes into great detail about what he has seen? A. Anyone who delights in false humility and the worship of angels (Colossians 2:18)
G	Whom should you not let disqualify you? A. Anyone who delights in false humility and the worship of angels (Colossians 2:18)
G	With what does their unspiritual mind puff them up? A. Idle notions (Colossians 2:18)
G	By what is the whole body supported and held together? A. Its ligaments and sinews (Colossians 2:19)
G	From whom does the whole body, supported and held together by its ligaments and sinews, grow as God causes it to grow? A. The Head (Colossians 2:19)
G	With what has the one who delights in false humility and the worship of angels lost connection? A. The Head (Colossians 2:19)
G	To what did you die with Christ? A. The elemental spiritual forces of the world. (Colossians 2:20)
G	To what do you submit as though you still belonged to the world? A. Its rules (Colossians 2:20)
G	To what rules do you submit? A. Do not handle! Do not taste! Do not touch! (Colossians 2:20-21)
G	With whom did the Colossians die to the elemental spiritual forces of this world? A. Christ (Colossians 2:20)
G	What are destined to perish with use? A. The world's rules: 'Do not handle! Do not taste! Do not touch!' (Colossians 2:22)
G	Why are the rules of this world destined to perish with use? A. Because they are based on merely human commands and teachings (Colossians 2:22)

G	Why are the world's rules destined to perish with use? A. Because they are based on merely human commands and teachings (Colossians 2:22)
G	What do such regulations lack? A. Any value in restraining sensual indulgence (Colossians 2:23)
G	What indeed have an appearance of wisdom, with their self-imposed worship, their false humility and their harsh treatment of the body? A. Such regulations (Colossians 2:23)
G	What lack any value in restraining sensual indulgence? A. Such regulations (Colossians 2:23)
G	Where is Christ seated? A. At the right hand of God (Colossians 3:1)
G	Why should you set your hearts on things above, where Christ is seated at the right hand of God? A. Since you have been raised with Christ (Colossians 3:1)
G	On what should you set your minds? A. Things above (Colossians 3:2)
G	On what should you not set your minds? A. Earthly things (Colossians 3:2)
G	What is now hidden with Christ in God? A. Your life (Colossians 3:3)
G	Who is your life? A. Christ (Colossians 3:4)
G	When will you also appear with Christ in glory? A. When Christ appears (Colossians 3:4)
G	What are you to put to death? A. Whatever belongs to your earthly nature: sexual immorality, impurity, lust, evil desires and greed, which is idolatry (Colossians 3:5)
G	Because of what is the wrath of God coming? A. Sexual immorality, impurity, lust, evil desires, and greed, which is idolatry (Colossians 3:5-6)
G	What is coming because of what belongs to our earthly nature? A. The wrath of God (Colossians 3:6)
G	When did you used to walk in these ways? A. In the life you once lived (Colossians 3:7)
G	Of what must you rid yourselves? A. Such things as these: anger, rage, malice, slander, and filthy language from your lips (Colossians 3:8)
G	What should you not do since you have taken off your old self with its practices? A. Lie to each other (Colossians 3:9)
G	Why are you not to lie to each other? A. Since you have taken off the old self with its practices (Colossians 3:9)
G	What is being renewed in knowledge in the image of its Creator? A. The new self (Colossians 3:10)

G	In what is the new self being renewed? A. Knowledge in the image of its Creator (Colossians 3:10)
G	Who is all and in all? A. Christ (Colossians 3:11)
G	With what should you clothe yourselves as God's chosen people? A. Compassion, kindness, humility, gentleness and patience (Colossians 3:12)
G	With whom are you to bear? A. Each other (Colossians 3:13)
G	In what does love bind all these virtues together? A. Perfect unity (Colossians 3:14)
G	What binds them all together in perfect unity? A. Love (Colossians 3:14)
G	As what were you called to peace? A. Members of one body (Colossians 3:15)
G	Why should you let the peace of Christ rule in your hearts? A. Since as members of one body you were called to peace (Colossians 3:15)
G	What are you to let dwell among you richly? A. The message of Christ (Colossians 3:16)
G	When should you let the message of Christ dwell among you richly? A. As you teach and admonish one another with all wisdom through psalms, hymns and songs from the Spirit, singing to God with gratitude in your hearts (Colossians 3:16)
G	In what are you to do whatever you do? A. In the name of the Lord Jesus (Colossians 3:17)
G	What should you do in the name of the Lord Jesus? A. Whatever you do, whether in word or deed (Colossians 3:17)
G	Who should submit to their husbands, as is fitting in the Lord? A. Wives (Colossians 3:18)
G	With whom are husbands not to be harsh? A. Their wives (Colossians 3:19)
G	Who should love their wives and not be harsh with them? A. Husbands (Colossians 3:19)
G	In what are children to obey their parents? A. Everything (Colossians 3:20)
G	What are fathers not to do to their children? A. Embitter them (Colossians 3:21)
G	When will children become discouraged? A. If fathers embitter them (Colossians 3:21)
G	What were slaves to do with sincerity of heart? A. Obey their earthly masters in everything (Colossians 3:22)
G	How should slaves obey their earthly masters in everything? A. With sincerity of heart and reverence for the Lord (Colossians 3:22)
G	How are you to work at whatever you do? A. With all your heart, as working for the Lord, not for human masters (Colossians 3:23)

G	As what should you work with all your heart in whatever you do? A. As working for the Lord, not for human masters (Colossians 3:23)
G	What will you receive from the Lord as a reward? A. An inheritance (Colossians 3:24)
G	What do you know that you will receive from the Lord as a reward? A. An inheritance (Colossians 3:24)
G	Who will be repaid for their wrongs? A. Anyone who does wrong (Colossians 3:25)
G	Who are to provide their slaves with what is right and fair? A. Masters (Colossians 4:1)
G	Why should masters provide their slaves with what is right and fair? A. Because they know that they also have a Master in heaven (Colossians 4:1)
G	To what are you to devote yourselves? A. Prayer (Colossians 4:2)
G	To what should you devote yourselves? A. Prayer (Colossians 4:2)
G	Why should you pray that God may open a door for Paul's message? A. So that he may proclaim the mystery of Christ (Colossians 4:3)
G	What should Paul proclaim clearly? A. The mystery of Christ (Colossians 4:3-4)
G	What did Paul tell the Colossians to pray he may do clearly? A. Proclaim the mystery of Christ (Colossians 4:4)
G	Toward whom are you to be wise in the way you act? A. Outsiders (Colossians 4:5)
G	Of what should you make the most? A. Every opportunity (Colossians 4:5)
G	With what should your conversation be seasoned? A. Salt (Colossians 4:6)
G	What should you let your conversations be? A. Always full of grace, seasoned with salt (Colossians 4:6)
G	Why should you let your conversation be always full of grace, seasoned with salt? A. So that you may know how to answer everyone (Colossians 4:6)
G	Who will tell you all the news about me? A. Tychicus (Colossians 4:7)
G	Who will tell the Colossians all the news about Paul? A. Tychicus (Colossians 4:7)
G	Who is a dear brother, a faithful minister and fellow servant in the Lord? A. Tychicus (Colossians 4:7)
G	Who may encourage the Colossians' hearts? A. Tychicus (Colossians 4:8)
G	Why is Paul sending Tychicus to the Colossians? A. For the express purpose that they may know about Paul's circumstances and that Tychicus might encourage their hearts (Colossians 4:8)

G	Who will tell the Colossians everything that was happening here? A. Tychicus and Onesimus (Colossians 4:9)
G	With whom is Tychicus coming? A. Onesimus (Colossians 4:9)
G	Who is our faithful and dear brother? A. Onesimus (Colossians 4:9)
G	Who is Paul's fellow prisoner? A. Aristarchus (Colossians 4:10)
G	Who is the cousin of Barnabas? A. Mark (Colossians 4:10)
G	Who is called Justus? A. Jesus (Colossians 4:11)
G	Who have proved a comfort to Paul? A. The Jews among his co-workers for the kingdom of God (Colossians 4:11)
G	Of whom was Epaphras one? A. The Colossians (Colossians 4:12)
G	Who is one of the Colossians and a servant of Christ Jesus? A. Epaphras (Colossians 4:12)
G	Why is Epaphras always wrestling in prayer for the Colossians? A. That they may stand firm in all the will of God, mature and fully assured (Colossians 4:12)
G	For whom was Epaphras working hard? A. The Colossians and for those at Laodicea and Hierapolis (Colossians 4:13)
G	For whom does Paul vouch? A. Epaphras (Colossians 4:13)
G	What is Epaphras doing for the Colossians and for those at Laodicea and Hierapolis? A. Working hard (Colossians 4:13)
G	Who was the doctor? A. Our dear friend Luke (Colossians 4:14)
G	Who had a church in her house? A. Nympha (Colossians 4:15)
G	To whom does Paul tell the Colossians to give his greetings? A. The brothers and sisters at Laodicea, and to Nympha and the church in her house (Colossians 4:15)
G	What was to be read in the church of the Laodiceans? A. Paul's letter to the Colossians (Colossians 4:16)
G	When were the Colossians to see that Paul's letter was also read in the church of the Laodiceans? A. After it had been read to them (Colossians 4:16)
G	What letter were the Colossians in turn to read? A. The letter from Laodicea (Colossians 4:16)
G	Who had received a ministry in the Lord? A. Archippus (Colossians 4:17)
G	What were the Colossians to tell Archippus?

	A. See to it that you complete the ministry you have received in the Lord (Colossians 4:17)
G	What does Paul write in his own hand? A. This greeting (Colossians 4:18)
G	What are the Colossians to remember? A. Paul's chains (Colossians 4:18)
G	Who was a prisoner of Christ Jesus? A. Paul (Philemon 1:1)
G	Of whom is Paul a prisoner? A. Christ Jesus (Philemon 1:1)
G	From whom were grace and peace? A. God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ (Philemon 1:3)
G	When did Paul always thank God? A. As he remembered Philemon in his prayers (Philemon 1:4)
G	Why does Paul always thank his God as he remembers Philemon in his prayers? A. Because he hears about Philemon's love for all God's holy people and his faith in the Lord Jesus (Philemon 1:4-5)
G	Of what did Paul want Philemon to have an understanding? A. Every good thing they share for the sake of Christ (Philemon 1:6)
G	Why does Paul pray that Philemon's partnership may be effective? A. So that he will have an understanding of every good thing they share for the sake of Christ (Philemon 1:6)
G	What had given Paul great joy and encouragement? A. Philemon's love (Philemon 1:7)
G	Who had refreshed the hearts of the Lord's people? A. Philemon (Philemon 1:7)
G	What has Philemon's love give to Paul? A. Great joy and encouragement (Philemon 1:7)
G	Why has Philemon's love given Paul great joy and encouragement? A. Because Philemon had refreshed the hearts of the Lord's people (Philemon 1:7)
G	What had Philemon refreshed? A. The hearts of the Lord's people (Philemon 1:7)
G	What could Paul order Philemon to do? A. What he ought to do (Philemon 1:8)
G	What could Paul do in Christ? A. He could be bold and order Philemon to do what he ought to do (Philemon 1:8)
G	On what basis did Paul appeal to Philemon? A. On the basis of love (Philemon 1:9)
G	To whom did Paul appeal on the basis of love? A. Philemon (Philemon 1:9)
G	For whom did Paul appeal to Philemon? A. For Paul's son Onesimus (Philemon 1:10)
G	Who became Paul's son while Paul was in chains? A. Onesimus (Philemon 1:10)

G	When did Onesimus become Paul's son? A. While Paul was in chains (Philemon 1:10)
G	To whom was Onesimus formerly useless? A. Philemon (Philemon 1:11)
G	Who had become useful both to Paul and to Philemon? A. Onesimus (Philemon 1:11)
G	Who was formerly useless to Philemon? A. Onesimus (Philemon 1:11)
G	To whom had Onesimus become useful? A. Both Paul and Philemon (Philemon 1:11)
G	Who was Paul's very heart? A. Onesimus (Philemon 1:12)
G	Whom was Paul sending back to Philemon? A. Onesimus (Philemon 1:12)
G	Why was Paul in chains? A. For the gospel (Philemon 1:13)
G	Whom would Paul have like to keep with him? A. Onesimus (Philemon 1:13)
G	Why would Paul have liked to keep Onesimus with him? A. So that he could take Philemon's place in helping Paul while he was in chains for the gospel (Philemon 1:13)
G	Without what did Paul not want to do anything? A. Philemon's consent (Philemon 1:14)
G	Why did Paul not want to do anything without Philemon's consent? A. So that any favor Philemon did would be spontaneous and not forced (Philemon 1:14)
G	For what reason perhaps was Onesimus separated from Philemon for a little while? A. So Philemon might have him back forever - no longer as a slave, but better than a slave, as a dear brother (Philemon 1:15-16)
G	Why was Onesimus separated from Philemon for a little while? A. So that Philemon might have him back for good - no longer as a slave, but better than a slave, as a dear brother (Philemon 1:15-16)
G	Who was very dear to Paul? A. Onesimus (Philemon 1:16)
G	As what is Onesimus even dearer to Philemon? A. Both as a fellow man and as a brother in the Lord (Philemon 1:16)
G	Whom should Philemon welcome as he would welcome Paul? A. Onesimus (Philemon 1:17)
G	What should Philemon do if he considers Paul a partner? A. Welcome Onesimus as he would welcome Paul (Philemon 1:17)
G	What should Philemon charge to Paul? A. If Onesimus has done Philemon any wrong or owes Philemon anything (Philemon 1:18)
G	What should Philemon do if Onesimus has done him any wrong or owes him anything? A. Charge it to Paul (Philemon 1:18)

G	Who was writing this letter in his own hand? A. Paul (Philemon 1:19)
G	What did Philemon owe Paul? A. His very self (Philemon 1:19)
G	What did Paul wish that he may have from Philemon in the Lord? A. Some benefit (Philemon 1:20)
G	Of what is Paul confident? A. Philemon's obedience (Philemon 1:21)
G	What does Paul know that Philemon will do? A. Even more that Paul asks (Philemon 1:21)
G	For whom should Philemon prepare a guest room? A. Paul (Philemon 1:22)
G	What did Paul ask Philemon to prepare for him? A. A guest room (Philemon 1:22)
G	Why should Philemon prepare a guest room for Paul? A. Because Paul hopes to be restored to him in answer to his prayers (Philemon 1:22)
G	Who was Paul's fellow prisoner in Christ Jesus? A. Epaphras (Philemon 1:23)
G	Who sends Philemon greetings? A. Epaphras, Mark, Aristarchus, Demas and Luke (Philemon 1:23-24)