

1 JOHN -- Chapter 1

1. Of the first four verses, which one in itself is a parenthetical expression?
That verse gives an explanation of verse ____.
2. In the first four verses John speaks about the deity of Jesus. What gave him the right to speak about it?
3. Name the three senses mentioned in verse 1 that testified to the identity and reality of Jesus Christ.
4. To whom does John refer, upon saying in verse 1, "we" and "our"?
5. To whom does the phrase "the life", in verse 2, refer?
6. In verse 3, the pronoun "we" refers to the _____, and "ye" to the _____.
7. According to verse 3, what was John's purpose in writing to them?
8. No one can enjoy fellowship with God without admitting the testimony of _____.
9. Which phrase in verse 4 indicates that John had also another purpose in writing?
10. In three words the apostolic message is that _____.
11. In verse 5, the first pronoun "him" refers to _____.
12. It is a _____ that one can walk in darkness while claiming to have fellowship with God.
13. The Gnostics in their claims proved that in reality they did not _____ the truth.
14. According to verse 7, fellowship with God depends on _____.
15. In verse 7, the phrase "_____ " signifies God with us and we with God.
16. The Gnostics denied the humanity of Christ, the reality of his death, and the pardon which he accomplished on the cross. In verse 7, which phrase gives the lie to such denials?
17. The Gnostics _____ because they denied the reality of sin.
The _____ was not in them.
18. Instead of denying that one has sins, he should _____ them.
19. God's _____ and _____ guarantee _____ to the one who confesses his sins.
20. The claims of the Gnostics, respecting sin, made God a _____, and proved that his _____ was not in them.

1 JOHN -- Chapter 2

1. In verse 1, the word "that" introduces _____. John's purpose in writing these things was that they might _____.
2. The Gnostics made excuses for sin, or denied its reality. But John says that for pardon of sins the Christian has Jesus Christ as an _____, and that he is the _____ for the sins of the _____, as well as for those of the whole world.
3. Which word in verse 2 signifies "satisfaction," "favorable offering," or "expiation"?
4. The proof of knowing God consists of _____.
5. In verse 3 what John calls "his commandments", in verse 4 he calls _____, and in verse 5 he calls _____.
6. The Gnostics claimed to _____ God, but they denied it by not keeping his commandments. They therefore constituted themselves _____; the _____ was not in them.
7. In whom is the love of God perfected?
8. In verse 6, which word is a figure of manner of life?
9. The Gnostics claimed to _____ in God, but they were not walking as _____ did.
10. In verse 7 the word _____ and the word _____ refer to the same thing.
11. The commandment to love one's _____ was not _____, but the degree of love, as commanded by Christ (Jn. 13:34), was indeed new. Such love is a sign of discipleship (13:35).
12. The Gnostics did not love the brethren who were not of their "philosophical knowledge." In so doing they proved rather that they were walking in _____.
13. The terms "little children", "young men", and "fathers", perhaps refer in that order to new converts, to those of some spiritual maturity, and to those of much experience in the truth. To which does John refer as being strong and as having overcome the evil one?
14. The Gnostics promoted worldliness, but the true Christian _____ not the world. The true Christian _____ for ever. But as the _____ is passing away, so also is the worldly person.
15. Verse _____, in saying _____, proves that there is not going to be another dispensation after this one in which we are living.
16. In verse 19, the phrase "_____ " means that the Gnostics were not of the disposition of the apostles and other faithful Christians. They are called "_____ " because they denied that Jesus was _____. They denied the _____ and the _____.
17. It is impossible to have _____ with the Father without having it at the same time with the Son. (Let the modernist take note of this!)
18. The New Testament teaches that the obedient believer indeed has eternal life, but he has it in _____ (verse 25).
19. The purpose of the Gnostics was to _____.
20. In verse 27 the word _____ refers to the gift of discerning spirits (1 Cor. 12:10).
21. We have to _____ in Christ in order to not be _____ in the Judgment.
22. The proof of being begotten of God consists of _____.

1 JOHN -- Chapter 3

1. In verse 1, instead of using the phrase "be made" children of God, John uses the phrase "be _____" children of God. It means the same thing.
2. The Christian is a child of God _____, but he will not be like Christ in glory until Christ is _____.
3. To what hope is reference made in verse 3?
4. He that has this hope _____ from day to day.
5. According to verse 4, what is sin?
6. According to verse 5, why was Christ manifested? And
in reference to the doctrine of the Gnostics, what does that imply?
7. To continue sinning is evidence of not _____ in Christ.
8. He that habitually does righteousness is like _____, but he that habitually does sin is of the _____.
9. Which phrase in verse 5, and which other one in verse 8, mean the same thing?
10. The one _____ God does not habitually practice sin, because the _____ of God _____ in him.
11. The child of the devil does not do _____, neither does he _____ his brother.
12. The message is that we _____, but _____ is an example of the one who does not do it. He _____ his brother.
13. The Christian _____ his brother, but the world _____ the Christian.
14. The _____ does not have eternal life abiding in him. In order to be a _____, it is not necessary to murder; it suffices to simply _____.
15. To _____ one's life for the brethren is proof of _____ them. We know this _____ for we have seen it in the example of _____.
16. Benevolence toward the brethren is proof of this _____. This _____ should act, not only in _____, but also in _____ and in _____.
17. In verse 19, to what does "hereby" refer?
18. Our heart knows and condemns us when we do wrong, but _____ is _____ than our heart. He knows better, and also is greater in compassion and love, and will approve of our life of love, if we confess our sins and ask for pardon.
19. Why does the faithful Christian receive what he asks for in prayer?
20. The commandment is twofold: that we should _____ in the name of Jesus, and _____ one another.
21. Abiding in God, and God abiding in us, depends on the Christian's _____ God's commandments.
22. The knowledge of God's abiding in the Christian has as its source the _____ which God has given to the Christian.

1 JOHN -- Chapter 4

1. In verse 1, the words "spirits" and _____ are used synonymously.
2. Instead of _____ all of them, we should rather _____ them.
3. In the time of writing this letter, the issue before the brotherhood was that of _____. Therefore John says that the confession that _____ is come in the flesh determined if the _____ of God guided a particular religious teacher among them.
4. He that was denying the coming of _____ in the _____ is called _____.
5. In verse 4, upon saying "Ye" (to the faithful brethren), John makes a contrast with the _____.
6. In verse 4, the pronoun "he" is used twice. To whom do they refer?
7. The Gnostics were of the _____, and therefore they spoke as of the _____, and the _____ heard them. How natural that was!
8. Which word in verse 6 is contrasted with "they" in verse 5? To whom does this word refer?
9. The spirit of truth and the spirit of error are known by means of hearing or not hearing the _____.
10. Verses 7 to 21 treat principally the subject of _____.
11. Of whom is love? Love is the proof of one's being _____ of _____, and of _____.
12. As proof of his love, God _____ Jesus Christ into the world. He did it in p_____ for our sins, and that we might _____ through him.
13. Why should we Christians love one another?
14. God _____ only in those who love one another.
15. Loving one another is also an evidence of our _____ in him.
16. In verse 13, the phrase "_____ " refers to the fountain of information that the Christian has respecting his abiding in God and God in him.
17. According to verse 15, another evidence of the abiding of God in the Christian, and the Christian in God, is that the Christian _____ the deity of _____.
18. According to verse 16, another evidence that the Christian abides in God and he in him, is that the Christian _____.
19. Perfect love in the Christian gives him _____ in the day of Judgment.
20. Perfect loves casts out _____ because he that _____ will not be punished.
21. To profess to love God, while hating one's brother, is to _____.
22. It is impossible to love _____ without also loving the _____.

1 JOHN -- Chapter 5

1. The Gnostics denied the deity of Jesus, and did not love the brethren who followed apostolic doctrine. Nevertheless they claimed to be children of God. But according to John's affirmation, just who is the one who is born of God?
2. According to verse 1, what does loving God imply?
3. Which two things prove that one loves the children of God?
4. God's commandments are not _____. This Jesus says in Matt. 11:_____.
5. Who are the only ones who overcome the world?
With what do they overcome?
6. The Gnostics, because they did not believe in the _____ of Jesus, did not overcome the world; rather, they were _____.
7. The name Jesus Christ is a combination of two names. Which one points to his deity, and which to his humanity?
8. Name the three witnesses to the deity of Jesus which are presented to the world.
9. Which one refers to his crucifixion? Which one refers to his baptism?
10. To receive testimony means to accept it as _____. The testimony of _____ is greater than that of _____.
11. To refuse the testimony of God respecting _____ is to make God a _____.
12. The triple testimony of God respecting his Son involves _____, and it is in _____.
13. John wrote to the believers in order that they might know that in _____ they have _____.
14. For what purpose did John write his "gospel" (Jn. 20:30,31)?
15. Faith in Christ gives _____ that God _____ our petitions.
16. Which verse gives an illustration of this boldness?
17. There is no point in praying for such people (like the Gnostics) who have an attitude that leads to eternal death. Such people are guilty of "_____ unto _____".
18. The Gnostics justified sin, but John affirms that all _____ is sin.
19. The devil, the _____, cannot _____, or lay hold on to hurt, the one who is habitually doing the will of God. But the _____ is under his power.
20. According to verse 20, the understanding of the true God which we have come from the _____, and not from human philosophies.
21. John terminates his letter, warning against _____.

2 JOHN

1. John, the author of this letter, identifies himself as _____.
2. What in verse 1 indicates that this lady was well known?
3. The "truth" of verses 1,2, and 4, is the " _____ " of verses 9 and 10. Being thus, if _____ is not important (as many today affirm), then neither is _____ important.
4. The truth has to _____ (have residence) in us; it has to be our possession.
5. Verse 3 refutes the false doctrine of the _____. They denied the deity of _____.
6. The elect lady had _____ that walked in _____. Here "walk" means _____.
7. To walk in truth is a _____ of God.
8. To _____ _____ _____ is not a new commandment. This love consists of _____ after God's _____.
9. He that does not keep the commandments of God, in the Bible sense of the word, does not _____ God.
10. According to John, he that denies the coming in _____ _____ of Jesus Christ is the _____ and the _____.
11. Which word in verse 8 points to the possibility of apostasy, and it is for that reason that we should _____ to ourselves?
12. He that goes beyond that which is written (1 Cor. 4:____) in the teaching of _____ does not have the _____ nor the _____. This fellowship depends upon _____ in said doctrine.
13. In verse 10, to which teaching does John refer?
14. To receive into one's house and give greeting are expressions of _____ with the false teacher. Why?
15. The word "you" in verse 12 is plural, not singular. To whom is reference made?
16. Why was this letter purposely brief?
17. By means of John greetings were sent to the elect lady from her _____ and _____ (specify the kinfolds).
18. Where in 1 JOHN is reference made to the antichrists?
19. In reference to the doctrine of Christ, we either abide in it or we _____.
20. Today we call "modernists" those who deny that Jesus Christ _____ flesh.
21. In verse 11, to what does the phrase "evil works" refer?

3 JOHN

1. This letter is (public, private, general, congregational, pastoral).
2. Who is the "elder" referred to in verse 1?
3. Name the persons who are referred to in this letter by name.
4. What does verse 2 imply as respects the spirituality of Gaius?
5. Memorize verse 4.
6. Gaius did a faithful work, not only to known _____, but also to those brethren who to him were _____. (In this verse the "brethren and strangers withal" are the same ones!).
7. These "strangers" were not non-converts, because they testified of the love of Gaius _____.
8. Does verse 5 deal with individual action, or church action? It serves no purpose, then, for liberal brethren to cite this passage for approval of the use of money of the _____ to help non-saints.
9. In verse 7, to whom does the word "Name" refer?
10. These "strangers" occupied themselves in the _____. According to verse 8, they were _____ - _____ (that is, brethren).
11. The men whom Gaius helped, according to biblical terminology, were (missionaries, evangelists, ministers, pastors, leaders, those in charge).
12. Give the names of at least two of the members of the church to which John wrote (verse 9).
13. Taking into account what we know about the letter, **2 JOHN**, do you think that John here in verse 9 is referring to it?
14. In verse 9, to whom does the pronoun "us" refer?
15. Diotrephes was guilty of _____ preeminence, of rejecting the authority of the _____, of making _____ accusations, and of unjustly disfellowshipping certain _____.
16. Were those, who were expelled from the church by Diotrephes, and who now were no longer in the church, guilty of "dividing the church".
17. Remaining, or not, with the b_____ of a local church does not within itself determine who "divided the church". That which divides a church is _____.
18. According to verse 11, imitating that which is good, or that which is bad, is a matter of _____ it.
19. According to verse 12, Demetrius received witness from _____ different sources.
20. Diotrephes should not be _____, but _____, yes!
21. Why did John make this letter brief?
22. Who sent greetings to Gaius, the friends, or the Friends? What is the difference?

1 JOHN -- ANSWERS

Chapter 1

1. 2. 1.
3. Hearing, seeing, touching.
5. To Jesus Christ.
7. That the readers might have fellowship with them, as they have with the Father and with Christ.
9. And --- that.
11. Christ.
13. Do.
15. One with another.
17. Deceived themselves. Truth.
19. Faithfulness. Righteousness. Pardon.
2. He was an eye-witness.
4. To the apostles.
6. Apostles. Readers.
8. The apostles.
10. God is light.
12. Lie.
14. Walking in the light.
16. The blood of Jesus his Son cleanseth us from all sin.
18. Confess.
20. Liar. Word.

Chapter 2

1. Purpose. Not sin.
3. Propitiation.
5. The truth. His word.
7. In the one who keeps God's word.
9. Abide. Christ.
11. Brother. New.
13. To the "young men".
15. 18. The last hour.
17. Fellowship.
19. Deceive / lead astray.
21. Abide. Ashamed.
2. Advocate. Propitiation. Christian.
4. Keeping his commandments.
6. Know. Liars. Truth.
8. Walk.
10. Commandment. Word.
12. Darkness.
14. Loves. Abides. World.
16. They went out from us. Antichrist. The Christ. Father. Son.
18. Promise.
20. Anointing.
22. Doing righteousness.

Chapter 3

1. Called.
3. To that of being like Christ in his second coming.
5. It is lawlessness.
7. Abiding.
9. "Take away sins". "Destroy the works of the devil".
11. Righteousness. Love.
13. Loves. Hates.
15. Lay down. Loving. Love. Christ.
17. To loving in deed and in truth, and not just in word.
19. Because he keeps God's commandments
2. Now. Manifested.
4. Purifies himself.
6. To take away sin. To live in sin, as did the Gnostics, undoes the work of Christ.
8. Christ. Devil.
10. Begotten of. Seed. Abides.
12. Love one another. Cain. Slew.
14. Murderer. Murderer. Hate.
16. Love. Love. Word. Deed. Truth.
18. God. Greater.
20. Believe. Love.

and does the things that please him.

21. Keeping.

22. Spirit.

1 JOHN -- ANSWERS

Chapter 4

1. Prophets.

3. Gnosticism. Jesus Christ. Spirit.

5. Gnostics.

7. World. World. World.

9. Apostles.

11. Of God. Born. God. Knowing God.

13. Because God first loved us.

15. Abiding.

17. Confesses. Jesus.

19. Boldness.

21. Lie.

2. Believing. Prove.

4. Christ. Flesh. Antichrist.

6. To God and to Satan.

8. We. To the apostles.

10. Love.

12. Sent. Propitiation. Live.

14. Abides.

16. He hath given us of his spirit.

18. Abides in love.

20. Fear. Loves.

22. God. Brethren.

Chapter 5

1. He that believes that Jesus in the Christ.

3. Love for God and doing his commandments

5. Those who are begotten of God. With their faith.

7. Christ. Jesus.

9. The blood. The water.

11. Christ. Liar.

13. Christ. Eternal life.

15. Boldness. Hears.

17. Sin. Death.

19. Evil one. Touch. Whole world.

21. Idolatry.

2. That one loves also God's children.

4. Grievous. 30.

6. Deity. Worldly.

8. The water, the blood, the Holy Spirit.

10. True. God. Men.

12. Eternal life. His Son.

14. To give evidences that Jesus is the Christ so that believers might have eternal life.

16. Verse 16.

18. Unrighteousness.

20. Son of God.

2 JOHN --ANSWERS

1. The elder.

3. Teaching. Teaching. Truth.

5. Gnostics. Jesus.

7. Commandment.

9. Love.

11. Lose. Look.

13. To that of Christ.

15. To the elect lady and her children.

2. All who knew the truth loved her.

4. Abide.

6. Children. Truth. Habitual manner of life.

8. Love one another. Walking. Commandments

10. The flesh. Deceiver. Antichrist.

12. 6. Christ. Father. Son. Abiding.

14. Fellowship. To do so is to participate (have fellowship) with him.

16. John hoped to go in person and talk.

17. Nephews. Nieces.
19. Go onward.
21. To teaching false doctrine.

18. In 2:18,22; 4:3
20. Came in the.

3 JOHN -- ANSWERS

1. Private.
3. Gaius. Diotrephes. Demetrius.
- 5.
7. Before the church.
9. Jesus Christ.
11. Evangelists.
13. No. It was written to a particular woman.
15. Loving. Apostles. False. Brethren.
17. Building. Error.
19. Three.
21. Because he hoped to see Gaius shortly.
2. The apostle John.
4. It was very good.
6. Brethren. Strangers.
8. Individual. Church.
10. Truth. Fellow-workers.
12. Gaius. Diotrephes.
14. To John and to those sent by him.
16. No.
18. Doing.
20. Imitated. Demetrius.
22. The friends. The Friends (with a capital F) signifies a proper name. (There is a modern denomination with the name: Society Of Friends). John referred to brethren in Christ, calling them by the common noun, friends.