

EPHESIANS -- Chapter 1

1. In the salutation, as also in various letters of his, Paul affirms his _____ as being of God (and not of men).
2. Of God are all spiritual blessings and they are found in (connection with) the person who is _____.
3. God chose "us," that is, the C _____, in Christ before the foundation of the world. To what end did God do this?
4. God _____ that Christians should be his sons by adoption.
5. In ver. 6, to what does the word "which" refer, to whom does the pronoun "us" refer, and who is the Beloved?
6. Which word in ver. 7 sets forth the abundance of God's grace in the matter of man's redemption?
7. In ver. 8, the word "which" refers to _____.
8. Which phrase in ver. 9 refers simply to the gospel of Christ?
9. Ver. 9 uses the phrase " _____ " to show the reason why God schemed the plan of salvation.
10. Paul uses the phrase " _____ " to refer to what we commonly call the gospel dispensation.
11. Is the foreordination (or, predestination) of verses 5 and 11 conditional or unconditional? Which of the two foreordinations or predestinations did John Calvin make popular?
12. After what, or according to what, does God work?
13. To what end ("that") has God saved men and women (Christians)?
14. Which verse shows that faith comes by hearing?
15. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit in Christians is called by Paul an _____ of our inheritance, and the redeemed are called the p _____ of God.
16. Name the two things that Paul had heard about the Ephesian Christians that caused him to thank God in his prayers.
17. Paul prayed that God would give the Ephesian Christians a _____ (or, disposition) of wisdom and revelation in the _____ of God.
18. Name the three things that the Ephesians, with the eyes of their heart (or understanding) , could know.
19. The power that God uses toward believers is the same power that he used when he _____.
20. The phrase, "in the heavenly (places)," in ver. 3, refers to the church, which is the kingdom of heaven--a heavenly rule. In ver. ____ it is employed again, this time referring to heaven locally.
21. Christ, seated at the right hand of God, is now far above five things. Name them.
22. In reference to what is Christ the head over all things?
23. The church of Christ is the _____ of Christ, and there is only one of those! (Eph. 4:4).
24. Which word in ver. 23 sets forth the complete adequacy of the church of Christ?

EPHESIANS -- Chapter 2

1. Death signifies separation. According to ver. 1, what had separated the Ephesians from God?
2. In ver. 2, which verb describes the habitual sinning on the part of the Ephesians?
3. According to ver. 2, the course of this world is dictated by whom?
4. If one, citing 2:3, says that we are by nature children of wrath, is he teaching the truth?
5. The word, "Nature," as used here, Rom. 2:___ and 1 Cor. 11:___, has nothing to do with genetics, but with social acceptance and long-established practice.
6. God's _____ and _____ had made alive the Ephesians and others who before were _____ through their trespasses. Reference here is made to (spiritual, physical) life and death.
7. Therefore, Paul affirms that salvation is by _____.
8. In reference to the making the Ephesians sit with God in the heavenly places, does Paul use the past tense, the present tense, or the future tense? That makes us know that today the Christian's being seated with God in the heavenly places is a (past, present, future) situation.
9. Which word in ver. 7 refers to Christians?
10. In ver. 8, to what does the word "that" refer?
11. In ver. 9, of what works is Paul in context speaking?
12. Christians are the _____ of God, _____ in Christ Jesus.
13. What term does Paul use to distinguish the Gentiles Christians in Ephesus from the Jewish Christians?
14. Before their conversion to Christ they were without _____ and had no _____; but _____ in Christ Jesus they were made near.
15. In ver. 14, "_____" refers to Christ, "both" refers to _____, and "_____" refers to Christians.
16. Which law is the one to which reference is made in ver. 15?
17. Which phrase in ver. 15 refers to Christians?
18. In ver. 16, the phrase _____ means the church of Christ.
19. Are Gentiles referenced by Paul as being nigh, or near, and the Jews are being far off?
20. Those who once were strangers and sojourners (foreigners), in reference to God's people, are now in Christ Jesus a part of God's _____.
21. What figure of speech is used by Paul in ver. 21 to refer to the totality of God's people?
22. What figure of speech is used by Paul in ver. 22 to refer to the totality of God's people?

EPHESIANS -- Chapter 3

1. Paul was a _____ for no greater crime than his preaching the gospel that united Jews and Gentiles in Christ. He was persecuted by the _____ because he preached it (Acts 22:21,22).
2. The phrase, "dispensation of that (or, the) grace of God," refers to the _____ of Paul. See also ver. 7.
3. Paul received the gospel by _____, and he calls it a _____ because before being divinely revealed no man knew it.
4. In order for one to understand what Paul understood about the gospel, all that is necessary is to _____ what Paul had written about it.
5. The _____ now has been _____ to the apostles and prophets of the New Testament in connection with the Holy Spirit.
6. The gospel reveals that the Gentiles are _____ and _____ along with the Christian Jews.
7. According to ver. 7 ("whereof," "of which"), it can be said that Paul was a minister of the _____.
8. Because he had persecuted Christians, he felt that he was _____ of all the saints. Nevertheless, God granted him the favor of preaching to the Gentiles.
9. For how long was the gospel, before it was revealed, a mystery in the mind of God?
10. The gospel expresses the _____ of God that is made known to the residents of heaven by means of the existence on earth of the _____.
11. The church (the effect of the gospel) is according to the _____ purpose of God, and not some hurried-up institution of the moment, as Premillennialism affirms.
12. The purpose of God was carried out in _____ in whom the Christian has _____ to God by means of his (the Christian's) _____.
13. What things for the Gentiles were their glory?
14. In ver. 14, in saying again "For this cause," Paul returns to his prayer for the Ephesians that he began in ver. ____.
15. Paul in his prayer for the Ephesians requested five things: Name them, giving only the verbal phrases (for example, "be strengthened").
16. Christ does not dwell in the Christian in any mysterious way, but by _____.
17. What does Paul say that the glorious love of Christ does?
18. In ver. 20, to whom does the pronoun "him" refer?
19. According to what is God able to do exceeding abundantly above all that Christians ask or think?
20. The only way that one can glorify God is by being a member of his _____ (which in essence means, being saved by the gospel that God devised).

EPHESIANS -- Chapter 4

1. In view of the glorious gospel (chap. 3), Paul says in verse one that he “therefore” (= for this reason) exhorts the Ephesian Christians, and us today, to _____ in a kind of life that corresponds to this glorious gospel that _____ people out of sin and into righteousness.
2. The Christian is not commanded to keep just any kind of “unity,” but only that one that the _____ has authored!
3. Name the seven “unities.”
4. As the conqueror conquers and then distributes spoils, so _____ conquered the devil and gave _____ unto New Testament Christians for the edification of the body.
5. Name the four (there are not five) groups that Christ constituted for the _____ (see ver. 12) of the saints.
6. The miraculous gifts were to continue until all would attain unto the _____ of the _____; that is, continue till the faith would be completely (revealed, defended, written, heard).
7. Which verse in 1 Corinthians 13 addresses the same point?
8. Paul, speaking figuratively, makes a comparison between a _____ man (v. 13) and _____ (v. 14) that are tossed to and fro.
9. Instead of being _____ with all kinds of error, the Christian should follow the _____ and be growing up in Christ, the _____.
10. What does the supplying to the body that causes it to be framed, or joined, and knit together?
11. Each part works to cause the body to _____ and build itself up in _____.
12. Verse 17 makes a contrast with verse 1 as to the manner of _____ (which means the manner of living day by day).
13. What two reasons does Paul give for the unconverted Gentiles’ living as they do?
14. One _____ Christ when he _____ him and in Him has been _____ even as _____ is in Him.
15. In verses 22-24, Paul commands three things. List these imperative verbs.
16. In verse 25, _____ is contrasted with _____, and we are to _____ the first one and to _____ the second one!
17. According to ver. 26, it is alright to _____ as long as one does not _____.
18. Neither should a Christian do what in reference to the devil?
19. Instead of _____, one should _____ in order to help the needy.
20. What two kinds of words are contrasted in ver. 29?
21. Carnality in a Christian _____ the Holy Spirit of God.
22. The example to follow, as respects pardoning, is that of _____.

EPHESIANS -- Chapter 5

1. In verse 1 the word “therefore” indicates a connection between 5:1 and 4:32. In particular, in what should we imitate God?
2. In verse 2 we see that Christ is our example in _____.
3. In verses 3 and 4 how many evils are named? _____ They do not become saints, but _____ of _____ is becoming. But today’s culture does not emphasize the teaching of gratitude.
4. Fornication today is commonplace (It is euphemistically called “affairs”), but the fornicator has no _____ in the Kingdom of God.
5. Worldly people try to _____ Christians by means of _____ words.
6. The Ephesian Christians used to be _____, but now they were _____. For that reason how were they to walk in their daily lives?
7. Verse 11 plainly teaches that it is not enough that Christians merely avoid fellowshipping error, but that it is also necessary to _____ those who live in the darkness of sin.
8. What sinful man does in secret is a thing shameful to speak of, but when he is reproved by God’s word everything is made manifest by that _____.
9. Everyone in sin should arise out of the sleep of spiritual death and let _____ shine on him.
10. Therefore a Christian is not going to be as _____, walking in darkness, but will be _____ the time, knowing that the days of this passing world are _____.
11. As respects the will of the Lord, Christians are commanded to _____ it.
12. The world is drunk with _____, but Christians with the _____, so they sing and _____ with their heart to the Lord by speaking in _____ and _____ and _____. The parallel passage to Eph. 5:19 is _____ 3:16.
13. What is it that the Christian is always doing in the name of Jesus to God?
14. A wife, in her subjection to her husband, is doing it in reference to the _____.
15. This subjection is based on the consideration of (dominance, headship, feminism, worth). If this subjection means inferiority, as some wrongfully claim, then _____ is inferior to God (1 Cor. 11: 3).
16. The wife is to be subject to her husband just as the _____ is subject to Christ.
17. The husband’s love for his wife is to be just like _____ love for the _____.
18. Which verses tell us WHY Christ gave himself up (died) for the church?
19. The love of the husband for his wife should be the same as his love for his own _____.
20. So Christ loves the church because the church are members of Christ’s _____.
21. Verse 31 is cited from _____ (give the passage).
22. What word in ver. 32 refers to the union between Christ and his church?
It is called that because it represented an unrevealed fact for long centuries, but was finally revealed in the _____.
23. The Bible nowhere speaks of “church sacraments.” Paul here speaks of the relationship of Christ and Christians under the figure of matrimony. Verse 33 sums up the matter: the degree of the husband’s love for his wife, and the _____ of the wife for her husband.

EPHESIANS -- Chapter 6

1. Which phrase in verse 1 means "in conformity with the will of Christ?"
2. The word (verb) "honor" in ver. 2 means _____.
3. Parents are told to do two things in connection with rearing their children, and one thing in particular not to do. What are they? _____

4. In the time of the apostles there was slavery in the world. Verses ___ to ___ treat of the relations between servants and _____.
5. A Christian servant should serve his master as if he were serving _____.
6. What is "eyeservice?"
7. A Christian servant does not seek to _____ men, but to _____ God's will.
8. He does this because he knows that from the Lord he will _____ good.
9. What does it pertain to the Christian masters to forbear, or give up?
10. In verse 9, who is the second master that is mentioned? _____ With him there is no _____.
11. The Christian who is pleasing to God is not weak, but _____. He draws his strength from _____.
12. What is the point in putting on the whole armor of God?
13. The Christian fight is against _____, _____, _____
_____. It is not against _____ and _____.
14. The whole point in putting on the whole armor of God is to be able to (fight, stand, capitulate, receive medals).
15. What part of the armor is represented by righteousness?
16. Our feet take us places, and we need to have them (shod, clean, arched) in order to get the _____ spread abroad. The "shodding" represents the _____ of the gospel.
17. What does "quench" mean? _____ Faith is the _____ that will ward off the fiery _____ of the evil one.
18. Salvation is represented by the _____ and the _____ with which to fight is the _____ of God.
19. The Christian's battle in life requires much p_____ and w_____ (ver. 18).
20. For what purpose did Paul solicit the prayers of the Ephesian saints?
21. For what purpose did Paul send _____ to the Ephesians?
22. What comes from God to the Christians who love the Lord with a love that is sincere, or incorruptible?

EPHESIANS -- Answers

Chapter 1

1. Apostleship.
2. Christ.
3. Christian. For Christians to be holy and w/o blemish.
4. Foreordained/predestined
5. God's grace, Christians, Christ.
6. Riches.
7. God's grace.
8. Mystery of his will.
9. according to his good pleasure.
10. Dispensation of the fulness of the times.
11. Conditional. Unconditional.
12. After the counsel of his will.
13. To the praise of his glory.
14. Ver. 13.
15. Earnest / guarantee. Possession.
16. Their faith in Christ, their love to the saints.
17. Spirit. Knowledge.
18. Hope of his calling. Riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints. Exceeding greatness of his power toward Christians.
19. Raised Christ from the dead.
20. 20.
21. Rule. Authority. Power. Dominion. Name.
22. The church.
23. Body.
24. Fulness.

Chapter 2

1. Their trespasses and sins.
2. Walk.
3. The prince of the powers of the air.
4. No. Paul said "were," not "are."
5. 14. 14.
6. Mercy. Love. Dead. Spiritual.
7. Grace.
8. Past. Present.
9. Us.
10. Salvation by grace through faith.
11. Those of human merit that exclude the need for Christ's death on the cross.
12. Workmanship. Created.
13. Uncircumcision.
14. God. Hope. Now.
15. He. Jews and Gentiles. One.
16. The law of Moses.
17. One new man.
18. One body.
19. No (but the reverse!)
20. Household.
21. A temple.
22. A habitation (dwelling place).

Chapter 3

1. Prisoner. Jews.
2. Apostleship.
3. Revelation. Mystery.
4. Read.
5. Mystery. Revealed.
6. Fellow-heirs. Fellow-partakers.
7. Gospel.
8. Less than the least.
9. For ages / From the beginning of the ages.
10. Manifold wisdom. Church.
11. Eternal.
12. Christ Jesus. Access. Faith.
13. Paul's tribulations in the gospel.
14. 1.
15. Be strengthened, Christ dwell, be strong, to know, be filled.
16. Faith.
17. It passeth knowledge.
18. God.
19. The power that works in them.
20. Church.

Chapter 4

1. Walk. Calls.
2. (Holy) Spirit.
3. One body, Spirit, hope, Lord, faith, baptism, God.
4. Christ. Gifts (miraculous).
5. Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers. Perfecting / equipping.
6. Unity. Faith. Revealed.
7. 10. (The completion of the NT revelation)
8. Full-grown / Children.
9. Carried about. Truth. Head.
10. Every joint.
11. Increase / grow. Love.
12. Walking.
13. Ignorance. Hardness/blindness of heart.
14. Learns. Hears. Taught. Truth.
15. Put away ,or off. Be renewed. Put on.
16. Falsehood. Truth. Put away. Speak.
17. Be angry. sin.
18. Give place.
19. Stealing. Labor.
20. Corrupt. Good (for edifying).
21. Grieves.
22. God.

Chapter 5

1. In pardoning.
2. Love.
3. 6. Giving. Thanks.
4. Inheritance.
5. Deceive. Empty.
6. Darkness. Light. As children of light.
7. Reprove / Expose.
8. Light.
9. Christ.
10. Unwise / Fools. Redeeming. Evil.
11. Understand.
12. Wine. Spirit. Make melody. Psalms.
13. Giving thanks.
14. Hymns. Spiritual songs. Col.
15. Headship. Christ.
16. Lord.
17. Christ's. Church.
18. Church.
19. Body.
20. 26, 27.
21. Gen. 2:24.
22. Body.
23. Fear / Respect.
22. Mystery. Gospel.

Chapter 6

1. In the Lord.
2. Look after their physical needs.
3. Nurture in chastening and admonition of the Lord, Not provoke to wrath.
4. 5. 9. Masters.
5. Christ.
6. Service just because one is watching.
7. Please. Do.
8. Receive.
9. Threatening.
10. Christ. Respect of persons.
11. Strong. God.
12. To be able to stand against the wiles of the devil.
13. Principalities. Powers.
World-rulers of this darkness. Spiritual hosts of wickedness in the heavenly places.
Flesh. Blood.
14. Stand.
15. Breastplate.
16. Shod. Gospel. Preparation.
17. Extinguish, cool. Shield. Darts.
18. Helmet. Sword. Word.
19. Prayer. Watching.
20. That he might with boldness preach the gospel.
21. Tychicus. To make known Paul's state.
22. Grace.