

聖徒改革宗長老會要理問答補充

Catechism Supplement

All Saints Reformed Presbyterian Church

7/17/2016

【一、神學根基】Theological Foundations

1. 上帝使用哪兩種方法 把關於祂的知識傳遞給人？

What are the two ways God communicates knowledge of Himself to men?

答：自然啟示和特殊啟示。

Natural revelation and special revelation

2. 什麼是自然啟示 (natural revelation) ?

What is natural revelation?

答：上帝在被造界和祂的護理中，關於祂自己的非救贖性啟示(詩 19: 1-4; 羅 1: 18-21)。

God's non-redemptive revelation of Himself in creation and providence - [Psa 19:1-4](#); [Rom 1:18-21](#)

3. 什麼是特殊啟示 (special revelation) ?

What is special revelation?

答：上帝在聖經中，關於祂自己的救贖啟示(詩 19: 7-8; 約 5: 39)。

God's redemptive revelation of Himself in the Bible - [Psa 19:7-8](#); [John 5:39](#)

4. 聖經是什麼? What is the Bible?

答：上帝所默示的，無誤、無謬的話語。God's inspired, infallible, inerrant word

5. 聖經共有幾本書卷？

How many books are in the Bible?

答：66 卷。

6. 舊約有幾本書卷？

How many in the OT?

答：39 卷。

7. 新約有幾本書卷？

How many in the NT?

答：27 卷。

8. 聖經是誰寫的？

Who wrote the Bible?

答：是人在聖靈直接控制下寫的(彼後 1: 21)。

Men under the direct control of the Holy Spirit - [2 Peter 1:21](#)

9. “默示”(inspiration) 的意思是什麼？

What does inspiration mean?

答：上帝所呼出的(提後 3: 16)。

God breathed - [2Tim 3:16](#)

10. 聖經中是否有任何的錯誤？

Are there any errors in the Bible?

答：沒有；聖靈指導人將真理啟示出來，具有 100% 的準確性。

No, the Holy Spirit directed men to reveal the truth with 100% accuracy

11. 聖經中的兩個部分是什麼？

What are the two parts of the Bible?

答：律法和福音(羅 10: 5-6; 加 3: 12)。

Law and gospel - [Rom 10:5-6](#); [Gal 3:12](#)

12. 什麼是律法? What is law?

答: 上帝的命令 (利 18: 5)。

God's commands - [Lev 18:5](#)

13. 在聖經中, 哪裡可以找到律法?

Where do we find the law in Scripture?

答: 舊約和新約。In the Old and New Testaments.

14.

14. 什麼是福音?

What is gospel?

答: 上帝在耶穌基督的十字架和復活中所成全的應許。God's promises fulfilled in the cross and resurrection of Jesus Christ

15. 在聖經中, 哪裡可以找到福音?

Where is the gospel found in the Bible?

答: 在舊約的預表 (type), 影子和應許中, 以及在新約中基督的位格和工作所應驗的 (創 3: 15; 西 2: 16-17; 來 8: 5; 10: 1)。

In type, shadow, and promise in the Old Testament and fulfillment in the person and work of Christ in the New Testament -

[Gen 3:15](#); [Col 2:16-17](#); [Heb 8:5, 10:1](#)

16. 什麼是聖經的兩個主要的約?

What are the two major covenants of Scripture?

答: 工作之約和恩典之約。

Covenant of works and covenant of grace

17. 什麼是工作之約 (covenant of works)?

What is a works covenant?

答: 上帝和人之間的一個法律約定 (legal

arrangement), 人要靠他完全順服上帝的命令來獲得獎賞。(出 24: 7; 利 18: 5; 申 27: 26)

A legal arrangement between God and man, where man earns reward by his complete obedience to God's commands - [Exo 24:24-26](#); [Lev 18:5](#); [Deut 27:26](#)

18. 什麼是恩典之約 (covenant of grace)?

What is a covenant of grace?

答: 上帝和祂的百姓之間的一個法律約定, 人唯獨靠恩典, 唯獨靠信心, 唯獨藉著基督的工作, 從上帝那裡領受救恩 (創 3: 15; 15: 1-6; 17: 1 以下; 耶 31: 33; 太 26: 28; 林後 3: 6; 來 9: 15)。

A legal arrangement between God and his people, where man receives salvation from God, by grace alone and faith alone, through the work of Christ alone - [Gen 3:15, 15:1-6, 17:1 ff](#); [Jer 31:1-33](#); [Matthew 26:28](#); [2 Cor 3:6](#); [Heb 9:15](#)

19. 神與亞當在伊甸園裡, 最先立的是哪一種約?

What kind of covenant did God first make with Adam in the Garden?

答: 工作之約 (創 2: 17; 羅 5: 12, 17-19)。

A covenant of works - [Gen 2:17](#); [Rom 5:12,17-19](#)

20. 普世教會信經 (Ecumenical Creeds) 有哪四個?

What are the 4 ecumenical creeds?

答: 使徒信經, 尼西亞信經, 迦克頓信經, 以及亞他尼西亞信經。The [Apostles Creed](#), [Nicene Creed](#), [Chalcedonian Creed](#), and

[Athanasian Creed](#)

21. (歐陸傳統)改革宗教會的信條
(reformed confessions) 有哪三個？

What are the 3 Reformed confessions?

答：海德堡要理問答，比利時信條，以及多特信條。The [Heidelberg Catechism](#), [Belgic Confession](#), and [Canons of Dort](#)

22. 這些信經和信條具有與聖經同等的權威嗎？

Do these creeds and confessions have the same authority as the Bible?

答：不；但是我們相信這些信經和信條的確完全符合神的道。

No, but we believe these creeds and confessions do fully agree with the Word of God

【二、神論】

23. 神格中有幾個位格？

How many persons are there in the Godhead?

答：三個位格- 太 28: 19; 林後 13: 14。

Three persons - [Matthew 28:19](#); [2 Cor 13:14](#)

24. 祂們是誰？Who are they?

答：聖父，聖子與聖靈。

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit

25. 聖父是神嗎？聖子是神嗎？聖靈是神嗎？

Is the Father, God? Is the Son, God? Is the Spirit, God?

答：是的，這三個位格都完全是、且是永恒

的神。

Yes, these three persons are fully and eternally God

26. 祂們是三個神嗎？

Are there three gods?

答：不，只有一位神；祂以在永恒中並不不同的三個位格把自己啟示了出來（申 6: 4; 羅 3: 20）。

No, there is only one God, who has revealed himself in three eternally distinct persons - [Deut 6:4](#); [Rom 3:30](#)

27. 聖父是聖子嗎？聖子是聖靈嗎？聖靈是聖父嗎？

Is the Father the Son, the Son the Spirit, or the Spirit the Father?

答：不，祂們是在永恒中有所區別的三個位格；這三個位格都是真的，卻是奧秘的，一個神（太 3: 16-17; 可 12: 35-36）。

No, they are three eternally distinct persons who are truly, yet mysteriously, one God - [Matthew 3:16-17](#); [Mark 12:35-36](#)

28. 基督有幾個本質？

How many natures does Christ have?

答：兩個，人性本質與神性本質（提前 2: 5, 3: 16; 來 2: 14; 賽 7: 14。）。

Two, a human nature and a divine nature - [1 Tim 2:5, 3:16](#); [Heb 2:14](#); [Isa 7: 14](#); [Matthew 1:23](#); [John 8:58-59](#)

29. 它們會互相混合嗎？

Do they ever intermix?

答：不會，他們在一個位格中結合在一起，但是從不會混合（徒 2: 30; 啟 1: 12-13）。

No, they are united in one person, but never intermix - [Act 2:30](#); [Rev 1:12-13](#)

30. 人性本質是否和神性本質一樣，也是無所不在的？

Is the human nature wherever the divine nature is?

答：不，神性本質是無所不在的，也就是說，無論在哪裡，它都是完全豐滿的，但是人性本質是有限的，且位於父神的右邊。

No, the divine nature is omnipresent, that is everywhere present in its fullness, but the human nature is finite, and located at the right hand of God - [Psa 139:7-10](#); [Acts 2:30](#)

31. 基督擁有幾個國度？

How many kingdoms does Christ have?

答：兩個，權能的國度和恩典的國度。

Two, the kingdom of power and the kingdom of grace

32. 什麼是權能的國度？

What is the kingdom of power?

答：權能的國度是基督對被造界的掌管與看顧，是基督藉著祂的神性，參與父神的工作（來 1: 3; 徒 17: 24-25）。

The kingdom of power is Christ's rule over creation and providence, which he participates with God in, by virtue of his divinity - [Heb 1:3](#); [Acts 17: 24-25](#)

33. 什麼是恩典的國度？

What is the kingdom of grace?

答：恩典的國度是基督對教會，祂的身體特

別的掌管（約 18: 36; 太 28: 18; 西 1: 13; 弗 1: 19-21）。

The kingdom of grace is Christ's special rule over the church which is his body - [John 18:36](#); [Matthew 28:18](#); [Col 1:13](#); [Eph 1:19-21](#)

【三、救恩論】Soteriology

34. 新教宗教改革的五個柱石是什麼？What are the five pillars of the Protestant Reformation?

答：唯獨聖經，唯獨信心，唯獨恩典，唯獨基督，唯獨把榮耀歸給上帝。

Scripture alone, faith alone, grace alone, Christ alone, to God be the glory alone

35. 在新教的柱石中，“唯獨”這個字有何重要性？

How important is the word "alone" in the Protestant pillars?

答：“唯獨”這個字標誌出真正的福音和假福音之間的區別（加 1: 18; 提前 1: 3）。

The word "alone" marks the difference between a true and false gospel - [Gal 1:8](#); [1 Tim 1:3](#)

36. 為什麼新教的柱石要從“唯獨聖經”開始？Why do the Protestant pillars begin with "scripture alone"?

答：因為作為信徒，所有我們所相信和奉行的，都必須以神的話作為根基（提前 3: 14; 提後 3: 16-17）。

Because everything we believe and practice as believers is to be grounded in the word of God - [1 Tim 3:14](#); [2 Tim 3:16-17](#)

37. 榮耀神是什麼意思？ What does it mean to glorify God?

答：榮耀神的意思是靠著聖靈的能力，為了神的榮耀去遵行神的命令。

It means to keep God's commandments in the power of the Holy Spirit for God's glory - [1 Cor 10:31](#)

38. TULIP 中的“T”代表什麼意義？ What does the "T" in TULIP mean?

答：全然敗壞 (Total Depravity)，即人本性所有的部分都完全有罪 (詩 51: 5; 羅 3: 10-18)。

Total depravity, that is, man is completely sinful in every part of his being - [Psa 51:5](#); [Rom 3:10-18](#)

39. TULIP 中的“U”代表什麼意義？ What does the "U" in TULIP mean?

答：無條件揀選 (Unconditional Election)，意思是說，神在永恆的過去，以祂的主權揀選了一些人，使他們得到在耶穌基督裡的救恩 (弗 1: 4; 徒 13: 48; 羅 9: 11, 16)。

Unconditional election, that is, God's sovereign choice of individuals, in eternity past, unto salvation in Jesus Christ - [Eph 1:4](#); [Acts 13:48](#); [Rom 9:11,16](#)

40. TULIP 中的“L”代表什麼意義？

What does the "L" in TULIP mean?

答：限定的揀選 (Limited atonement)，意思是說，基督的死是為救祂的百姓脫離他們的罪 (太 1: 21; 約 10: 11, 15; 15: 13; 賽 53: 6; 太 20: 28; 加 3: 13)。

Limited atonement, that is, Christ died to save his people from their sins - [Matthew](#)

[1:21](#); [John 10:11, 10:15, 15:13](#); [Isa 53: 6](#); [Matthew 20:28](#); [Gal 3:13](#)

41. TULIP 中的“I”代表什麼意義？

What does the "I" in TULIP mean?

答：不可抗拒的恩典 (Irresistible Grace)，意思就是，上帝主權地把基督的救贖大功，施行到祂所揀選之墮落的罪人身上 (徒 9: 5; 5: 39; 林前 10: 22; 賽 45: 9)。 Irresistible grace, that is, God sovereignly applies Christ's redemptive work to fallen sinners whom He has chosen - [Act 9:5](#); [5:39](#); [1 Cor 10:22](#); [Isa 45:9](#)

42. TULIP 中的“P”代表什麼意義？

What does the "P" in TULIP mean?

答：聖徒的堅忍 (Perseverance of the Saints)，意思是說，在教會的處境中，在教會長老的治理下，神藉著恩典之道 (means of grace)，主權地保守祂的子民，使他們得救 (彼前 1: 5; 徒 2: 42; 林後 6: 1; 提後 4: 2; 林前 11: 23-26; 來 13: 17)。

Perseverance of the saints, that is, God sovereignly preserves His people in salvation, through the means of grace, in the context of the church, under the rule of the elders - [1 Peter 1:5](#); [Act 2:42](#); [2 Cor 6:1](#); [2 Tim 4:2](#); [1 Cor 11: 23-26](#); [Heb 13:17](#)

43. “揀選”這個字是什麼意思？

What does the word "election" mean?

答：上帝在永恆的過去，主權地揀選一些人，使他們在基督裡得救，完全不考慮他們裡面是否有任何的良善。

God's sovereign choice of individuals, in eternity past, unto salvation in Christ,

apart from considering whether there was anything good in them - [Eph 1:4](#); [Rom 8:29-30](#); [1Thes 1:3](#)

44. 上帝揀選人得到救恩是否因為祂看到人裡面有任何的良善？

Does God choose man to salvation because of anything good He sees in man?

答：不，上帝揀選罪人在基督裡得救，完全出於祂主權的愛（弗 1：4-5）。

No, God chooses sinners unto eternal salvation in Christ, purely out of sovereign love - [Eph 1:4-5](#)

45. 重生是什麼意思？

What does regeneration mean?

答：上帝給人一個新的本性，使他們得以相信真理，並得以在信心與順服中回應福音（約 3：3-5；徒 16：14）。

God giving man a new nature to believe the truth and respond to the gospel in faith and obedience - [John 3:3-5](#); [Acts 16:14](#)

46. 三一真神中的哪一個位格執行重生的工作？ Which person of the Trinity performs the work of regeneration?

答：聖靈神（約 3：8；帖前 1：5）。God the Holy Spirit - [John 3:8](#); [1Thes 1:5](#)

47. 贖罪的意思是什麼？

What does atonement mean?

答：基督在十字架上獻上祂的身體，作為罪的犧牲，以滿足神的忿怒（羅 3：25；約壹 2：2；加 3：13）。Christ offering his body on the cross as a sacrifice for sin, in order to

satisfy God's wrath - [Rom 3:25](#); [1John 2:2](#); [Gal 3:13](#)

48. 三一真神中的哪一個位格執行贖罪的工作？

Which person of the Trinity performs the atonement?

答：聖子神（約 3：16；約壹 4：10）。God the Son - [John 3:16](#); [1John 4:10](#)

49. 稱義的意思是什麼？

What does justification mean?

答：上帝根據律法宣告一個人為義（羅 3：28，4：3，4：6）。

God declaring a person righteous with respect to the law - [Rom 3:28](#), [4:3](#), [4:6](#)

50. 稱義有哪兩個部分？

What are the two parts of justification?

答：藉著基督所流的血，使我們的罪得赦免；以及神把基督的義歸算給我們（羅 3：24-25；加 2：16）。

Pardon for sin through the shed blood of Christ and the imputation of Christ's righteousness - [Rom 3:24-25](#); [Gal 2:16](#)

51. 神憑藉什麼稱人為義？

What is the instrument of justification?

答：唯獨藉著信心（加 2：16；羅 4：5）。Faith alone - [Gal 2:16](#); [Rom 4:5](#)

52. 信心來自哪裡？

Where does faith come from?

答：藉著福音的宣講，聖靈使人的心中產生信心（羅 10: 14；徒 16: 14；帖前 1: 5）。

The Holy Spirit works faith in the heart through the preaching of the gospel - [Rom 10:14](#); [Acts 16:14](#); [1 Thes 1:5](#)

53. 成聖是什麼意思？

What does sanctification mean?

答：上帝把公義作在一個被稱義的人身上（羅 6: 13-14；約壹 3: 3）。

God working righteousness in a justified person - [Rom 6:13-14](#); [1 John 3:3](#)

54. 成聖有哪兩個部分？

What are the two parts of sanctification?

答：治死罪，以及在思想、言語和行為上，順服神的誡命而生活（羅 6: 12；8: 13；西 3: 5；弗 4: 1；傳 12: 13）。

Putting to death sin, and living in obedience to God's commandments in thought, word, and deed - [Rom 6:12](#); [Rom 8:13](#); [Col 3:5](#); [Eph 4:1](#); [Eccl 12:13](#)

55. 我們在哪裡可以領受恩典，以便我們能在成聖中成長？

Where do we receive grace in order that we may grow in sanctification?

答：透過講道和聖禮，聖靈把恩典作在我們裡面（羅 10: 14-17；約 6: 56-58）。

The Holy Spirit works grace in us through the preaching of the word and the sacraments - [Rom 10:14-17](#); [John 6:56-58](#)

56. 基督徒為什麼需要規律地禱告？

Why should Christians pray regularly?

答：因為禱告是我們以感謝來回應神對我們的救贖，也因為神把祂的恩典和聖靈只給那些不斷向祂求這些事，也為此以感謝來回報祂的人（詩 50: 14-15；路 11: 9-10, 13）。

Because it is our response of thankfulness to God for our redemption, and because God gives His grace and Holy Spirit only to those who unceasingly ask these things of Him and return thanks unto Him for them - [Psa 50:14-15](#); [Luk 11:9-10,13](#)

57. 律法的三個功用是什麼？

What are the three uses of the law?

答：第一重功用是使罪人扎心，驅使他們到基督十架尋求赦罪；第二重功用是在政府社會領域設立公義的標準；第三重功用是向信徒顯明，如何在所有的生活面向中為神的榮耀而活（羅 3: 20, 7: 7；約壹 1: 9；羅 7: 24-25；羅 13: 3-5；太 5: 16；羅 14: 19）。

The first use convicts sinners of sin and drives them to the cross of Christ for forgiveness, the second use sets a standard of righteousness for the civil realm, and the third use shows believers how to live for God's glory in all of life - [Rom 3:20, 7:7](#); [1 John 1:9](#); [Rom 7:24-25](#); [Rom 13:3-5](#); [Matthew 5:16](#); [Rom 14:19](#)

58. 律法的第一重功用如何適用在基督徒身上？

How does the first use of the law apply to Christians?

答：基督徒應該每天從神的律法中認識自己的罪，以及他們的愁苦，然後不斷地求助於

耶穌基督的寶血，受難，死亡，以及對祂的順服（羅 7: 24-25; 約壹 2: 1-2）。Christians ought daily to learn of their sin and misery from the law, and in turn appeal constantly to the blood, suffering, death, and obedience of Jesus Christ - [Rom 7:24-25](#); [1 John 2:1-2](#)

59. 律法的第三重功用如何適用在基督徒身上？

How does the third use of the law apply to Christians?

答：基督徒應該每天提醒自己，在每天生活中順服遵行上帝律法的責任，作為一種回應，以感謝神使他們在基督裡得到救贖（弗 5: 8-11; 西 3: 17）。

Christians ought to daily remind themselves of their duty to obey God in everything as a grateful response for their redemption in Christ - [Eph 5:8-11](#); [Col 3:17](#)

60. 基督徒需要遵守神的律法嗎？

Do Christians have to keep the law?

答：是的，不是為得到神的恩惠，而是為了他們可以逐漸向神表明他們的感恩，在基督裡救贖了他們（羅 13: 8-10; 約壹 2: 3-6）。Yes, not to earn God's favor, but in order that they may continually show God their thankfulness for redemption in Christ - [Rom 13:8-10](#); [1 John 2:3-6](#)

61. 基督徒應如何使用他們的信心？

What should all Christians do with their faith?

答：向不信的人見證神的恩典（太 28: 19; 路 10: 27）。

Testify about the grace of Christ to unbelievers - [Matthew 28:19](#); [Luk 10:27](#)

62. 一個人需要知道什麼，好讓自己願意尋求基督和祂的福音？

What does someone need to know about themselves in order to want Christ and the gospel?

答：要知道自己是全然敗壞的，除非他們轉向基督尋求救恩，否則他們就還在神的震怒和咒詛之下（約 3: 6, 3: 18; 加 3: 10）。That they are totally depraved and under the wrath and curse of God unless they repent of their sin and turn to Christ for salvation - [John 3:6, 3:18](#); [Gal 3:10](#)

【四、教會論】Ecclesiology

63. 什麼是堂會（session）？

What is the session?

答：是指某一個教會的牧師和長老，他們治理教會，主領崇拜，管教教會的會員，並根據神的話施行屬靈的紀律（徒 14: 23; 多 1: 5; 徒 20: 28-31）。

The pastors and elders of a particular congregation who rule the church, preside over the worship, disciple its members in the faith, and exercise spiritual discipline according to the word of God.- [Acts 14:23](#); [Tit 1:5](#); [Acts 20:28-31](#)

64. 什麼是長執會（council）？

What is the council?

答：是指某一個教會的牧師、長老和執事，他們處理教會的日常行政事務。

The pastors, elders, and deacons in a particular congregation who handle the

business issues of the church

65. 教會中有幾種職分 (offices) ?

How many offices are there in the church?

答：教會中有兩種職分：話語和聖禮的職事（教導的長老）和牧養治理的長老，以及執事（弗 4: 11；提前 3: 1-15；提前 5: 17）。There are two offices, the office of minister of the word and sacraments (teaching elder) and ruling elder, and the office of deacon - [Eph 4:11](#); [1 Tim 3:1-15](#); [1 Tim 5:17](#)

66. 話語的職事，其職分的責任為何？ What is the responsibility of the office of minister of the word?

答：忠心地宣講神的話，執行聖禮，並協助長老治理和牧養神的百姓（提後 4: 2；林前 10: 6）。

To faithfully preach God's word, administer the sacraments, and assist the elders in ruling and shepherding God's people - [2 Tim 4:2](#); [1 Cor 10:16](#)

67. 長老的職分，其責任為何？

What is the responsibility of the office of elder?

答：治理，並殷勤地照管牧養神的百姓（提前 3: 1-7, 5: 17；多 1: 5-9；徒 20: 28-31）。

To rule over and diligently watch over and shepherd God's people - [1 Tim 3:1-7, 5:17](#); [Tit 1:5-9](#); [Act 20: 28-31](#)

68. 什麼是天國的兩把“鑰匙”？

What are the two "keys" of the kingdom?

答：天國的兩把鑰匙是宣講神的話，以及施

行教會的管教（太 16: 18-19, 18: 18；約 20: 23；啟 1: 18；羅 10: 13-17；路 24: 46-47）。

The two keys of the kingdom are the preaching of the word and exercise of church discipline - [Matthew 16:18-19, 18:18](#); [John 20:23](#); [Rev 1:18](#); [Rom 10:13-17](#); [Luk 24:46-47](#)

69. 誰執行天國的鑰匙？

Who exercises the keys of the kingdom?

答：只有忠心、被按牧的牧師可以宣講神的話，並與長老一同施行教會管教（來 13: 17；帖前 5: 12）。

Only lawfully ordained ministers may preach the word, and the elders acting together administer church discipline - [Heb 13:17](#); [1 Thes 5:12](#); Matt 16:18-19

70. 執事的職分，其責任為何？

What is the responsibility of the office of deacon?

答：奉基督的名，將憐憫帶到受苦和有需要的人身上（徒 6: 1-6；提前 3: 8-13）。To minister mercy to the suffering and needy in the name of Christ - [Acts 6:1-6](#); [1 Tim 3:8-13](#)

71. 什麼是敬拜的規範性原則（regulative principle）？

What is the regulative principle of worship?

答：我們只能按照上帝在祂的話中所吩咐的方式，來敬拜祂（申 4: 15-19, 12: 30-32；太 15: 9；西 2: 23）。We may worship God

in now other way than He has commanded in His word - [Deut 4:15-19, 12:30-32](#); [Matthew 15:9](#); [Col 2:23](#)

72. 在敬拜中，上帝何時對我們說話？ When does God speak to us in worship?

答：在呼召，歡迎，誦讀律法，赦罪，誦讀神的話，宣講神的話（講道），以及祝禱中。

In the call to worship, the greeting, the reading of the law, the absolution, the reading of the word, the preaching of the word, and the benediction

73. 在敬拜中，會眾何時向神講話？

When does the congregation speak to God?

答：在頌唱詩篇，團體認罪，以及禱告時。

In the singing of Psalms, in corporate confession of sin, and prayer

74. 在敬拜當中，詩篇如何引領我們親近神？

What are the different ways the Psalms lead us to approach God in worship?

答：詩篇教導我們在讚美，懺悔，哀傷和祈求幫助中來親近神。

The Psalms teach us to approach God in praise, penitence, lament, and in prayers for help

75. 什麼是真教會的三個標記？

What are the three marks of the true church?

答：忠心宣講神的話，正確地施行聖禮，以及基督徒的管教（加 1: 8; 提前 3; 15; 徒 19: 3-5; 林前 11: 20-29）。

The faithful preaching of the word of God,

the proper administration of the sacraments, and Christian discipline - [Gal 1:8](#); [1 Tim 3:15](#); [Act 19:3-5](#); [1 Cor 11:20-29](#)

76. 一個不為信徒的兒女施洗的教會是真教會嗎？

Is a church that does not baptize the children of believers a true church?

答：不是。如果一個教會未能為所有神的子民施行洗禮，它就沒有順服神，也顯明自己不是真教會（創 17: 9-12; 出 4: 24-25; 徒 2: 39; 林前 7: 14）。

No, if a church fails to administer baptism to any portion of God's people, it fails to submit to God, and manifests itself to be a false church - [Gen 17:9-12](#); [Exo 4:24-25](#); [Act 2:39](#); [1 Cor 7:14](#)

77. 什麼是蒙恩之道？

What are the means of grace?

答：神的話的宣講，以及聖禮（羅 10: 17, 4: 11）。

The preaching of the word of God and the sacraments - [Rom 10:17](#); [Rom 4:11](#)

78. 神完全的恩典在哪裡？

Where is all grace located?

答：所有的恩典都在基督裡（提後 2: 1） All grace is located in Christ - [2 Tim 2:1](#)。

79. 基督用什麼手段來傳遞祂的恩典？ What means does Christ use to communicate his grace?

答：基督定旨，把宣講神的話和施行聖禮作為一般的方式，將祂的恩典傳遞給祂子民（羅 10: 13-17; 路 24: 46-47; 太 28: 19-20）。

Christ has ordained the preaching of the word and the administration of the sacraments as the ordinary way in which He communicates His grace to His people - [Rom 10:13-17](#); [Luk 24:46-47](#); [Matthew 28:19-20](#)

80. 聖禮有幾樣，是什麼？

How many sacraments are there and what are they?

答：只有兩種聖禮，洗禮和聖餐。

There are only two sacraments, Holy Baptism and Holy Communion

81. 為什麼要為信徒的兒女施洗？ Why should baptism be administered to children of believers?

答：因為信徒的兒女是恩約的成員，因此有權擁有恩約的記號和印記。

Because children of believers are members of the covenant and therefore have a right to this sign and seal of the covenant - [Gen 17:9-12](#); [Act 2:39](#); [1 Cor 7:14](#)

82. 在主的晚餐中，餅是否變成基督的身體，酒是否變成基督的血？

Does the bread become the body of Christ and does the wine become the blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper?

答：不，這些元素並沒有改變，餅還是餅，酒還是酒。

No, the elements remain what they are, bread and wine - [Matthew 26:26](#); [1 Cor 10:16](#)

83. 信徒是否實際上在吃喝基督的身體和寶

血？這是如何做到的？

Do believers actually feed on the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's Supper? How?

答：是，當信徒吃喝餅和酒，憑著信心，藉著聖靈的大能，他們實際上是在吃喝基督的身體和寶血（太 26: 26；約 6: 55-56；弗 3: 16-17；林前 10: 1-4）。

Yes, when believers partake of the bread and wine, by faith, through the power of the Holy Spirit, they actually feed on Christ's body and blood - [Matthew 26:26](#); [John 6:55-56](#); [Eph 3:16-17](#); [1 Cor 10:1-4](#)

84. 誰能參與主的聖餐？

Who may partake of the Lord's Supper?

答：藉著對教會長老作出一個可靠的信仰告白，被接納進入有形教會，而且不在基督徒的管教之下的信徒（林前 10: 19-22, 11: 28-29, 5: 7-9）。

Believers who have been received into the visible church through making a credible profession of faith to the elders and are not under Christian discipline - [1 Cor 10:19-22](#), [11:28-29](#), [5:7-9](#)

85. 教會應該多常守主的聖餐？

How frequently should the church observe the Lord's Supper?

答：只要教會在主日聚集在一起敬拜，就應該守主的聖餐（路 22: 19；徒 2: 42；20: 7；林前 11: 20）。

As often as the church meets for worship on the Lord's Day - [Luk 22:19](#); [Acts 2:42](#), [20:7](#); [1 Cor 11:20](#)