

Westminster Smol Katekism

Westminster Shorter Catechism

**long
Inglis
mo
Bislama**

Pieter van der Wel i mekem translesen long Bislama.

Ol elda mo memba blong Presbyterian Reformed Church long Vanuatu oli givhan gud blong stretem ol mestek blong mi.

Sipos yu wantem save eni samting moa gud long saed blong smol buk ya, plis yu kontaktem wan elda blong Presbyterian Reformed Church of Vanuatu long NW Malekula, Port Vila o Tanna.

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WESTMINSTER SMOL KATEKISM
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Mi stap tingbaot wanem nao i gud fasin blong mekem Baebol stadi. PRCV i wan Presbyterian joj mo mi ting i gud yumi tinghevi long wan smol buk we ol presbiterian joj long wol oli stap yusum. Nem blong hem: ‘Westminster Shorter Catechism’, we i minim, smol buk wetem ol kwesten mo ansa abaot Kristin bilif blong eksplenem ol stamba doktrin blong Baebol, we i Toktok blong God. I bin gat wan bigfala miting blong joj abaot klosap 370 yia i pas (1643-1653) we plante pasta mo elda oli kam mo oli wokhad blong raetem smol buk ya, Shorter Catechism, o Smol Katekism. Evri kwestin mo evri ansa i talemaot wan stamba doktrin blong Baebol mo i soemaot long gudfala fasin we oli stret kwesten mo ansa. I gud we yumi stadi Smol Katekism mo we yumi tijim long ol memba blong joj mo ol pikinini tu.

Kwesten: ?Wan Katekism, i wanem?

Ansa: Wan Katekism i wan sot lis blong ol stamba blong Kristen rilijin. Katekism i yusum ol kwesten mo ansa blong tijim olgeta stamba doktrin long ol Kristen.

INTRODAKSEN

**PEPES BLONG LAEF BLONG MAN MO HAO HEM I MAS STAP
GUD LONG LAEF YA**

Q.1. What is the chief end of man?(1)	K.1 ?Wanem nao i nambawan rison we God i mekem man?(1)
A. Man’s chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever.(2)	A. Nambawan rison we God i mekem man, i olsem. We bambae hem i leftemapgud God mo enjoiem Hem oltaem.(2)
(1) 1 Korin 10:31; Rom 11:36; (2) Sam 73:24-26; Jon 17:22, 24; Rev. 7:17	

Q.2 What rule has God given to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him?	K.2 ?Wanem rul God i givim blong daerektem yumi blong yumi savegud fasin blong leftemap Hem mo enjoiem Hem?
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<p>A.2 The word of God, which is contained in the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments,(1) is the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy him.(2)</p>	<p>A.2 God i givim long yumi Toktok blong Hem. Toktok ya i stap long Ol Testamen mo Niu Testamen,(1)</p> <p>hemia nao nomo i rul we i poenem yumi long fasin we yumi save leftemap Hem mo enjoiem Hem.(2)</p>
<p>(1) Efesas 2:20; Galesia 1:8-9; Aesea 8:20; Luk 16:29-31; 2 Timoti 3:15-17 (2) 1 Jon 1:3</p>	

<p>Q.3. What do the scriptures primarily teach?</p>	<p>K.3 ?Wanem i stamba tijing blong Baebol?</p>
<p>A. The scriptures primarily teach what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.</p>	<p>A. Stamba tijing blong Baebol i evri samting we man i mas bilif long saed blong God, mo wok we God i wantem we man i mekem.</p>
<p>Maeka 6:8; Jon 20:31; Jon 3:16; 2 Timoti 1:13</p>	

**WANEM YUMI MAS BILIF
GOD WE I STAP LAEF**

<p>Q.4. What is God?</p>	<p>K.4 ?God Hem i wanem?</p>
<p>A. God is a Spirit,(1) infinite,(2) eternal,(3) and unchangeable,(4) in his being,(5) wisdom,(6) power,(7) holiness,(8) justice,(9) goodness,(10) and truth.(11)</p>	<p>A. God i wan Spirit,(1) we i no gat stat mo we i no gat en blong Hem,(2) mo we i stap oltaem,(3) mo we i no save jenis samtaem,(4) long fasin blong laef blong Hem,(5)* long waes blong Hem,(6)** long paoa blong Hem,(7) long tabu fasin blong Hem,(8) long stret fasin blong Hem,(9) long fasin blong gud blong Hem,(10) mo long tru blong Hem.(11)</p>
<p><i>*Katekism i talem ‘God i wan spirit’. Nao i tokbaot ol men narafala samting blong Hem. Fastaem i gat trifala samting, nao seven samting moa. Trifala samting i aplaem long seven samting we oli kam biaen, be</i></p>	

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seven ya oli olsem defren samting blong God tu.

***Yumi mas luksave gud we God i WAN [God is simple], fasin blong laef blong Hem i WAN, we i minim we olgeta fasin long lis ya oli no seperet samting. Eksampol. Waes blong God i gat paoa, i tabu, i stret, i gud mo i tru, i no gat en blong hem, i stap oltaem mo i no save jenis samtaem. I semak long olgeta narafala 'fasin'.*

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (1) John 4:24 | (2) Job 11:7; Jeremaea 23:24 |
| (3) Ol Sam 90:2 | (4) Jemes 1:17 |
| (5) Eksodas 3:14 | (6) Ol Sam 147:5; Rom 16:27 |
| (7) Jenesis 17:1; Revelesen 4:8; | |
| (8) Aesea 57:15; Jon 17:11; Revelesen 4:8, 15:4 | |
| (9) Duteronome 32:4 | (10) Ol Sam 100:5; 1 Jon 4:16 |
| (11) Eksodas 34:6-7; Rom 2:2; Revelesen 15:3 | |

Q.5. Are there more Gods than one?	K.5 ?I gat plante god, no i gat Wan God nomo?
A. There is only One God, the living and true God.	A. I gat Wan God nomo, we i stap olwe, we i tru God.
Duteronome 6:4; Jeremaea 10:10; 1 Korin 8:4	

Q.6. How many persons are there in the Godhead?	K.6 ?Hamas man/pesen i stap long 'stamba fasin blong God' (the Godhead, deity, cf Kol.2:9)?
A. There are three persons in the Godhead; the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; and these three are one God, the same in substance, equal in power and glory.	A. I gat trifala man/pesen long 'stamba fasin blong God', Papa, Pikinini, mo Tabu Spirit; mo trifala i wan God nomo, semak long 'stamba fasin', mo long paoa mo ol gudgudfala samting (glori) blong Hem.
Matiu 3:16-17; 28:19; 1 Pita 1:2; Galesia 3:11-14	

PLAN BLONG GOD

Q.7. What are the decrees of God?	K.7 ?Wanem nao oli ol TOK blong God?
A. The decrees of God are, his eternal purpose, according to the counsel of his will, by which, for his own glory, he has foreordained everything that ever happens comes to pass.	A. Ol TOK blong God oli pepos blong Hem, pepos we I stap oltaem, stret olsem we tingting blong Hem i wantem (<i>luk Efesas 1</i>). Tru long hem, blong leftemap nem blong hem, Hem i disaedem bifo bifo olgeta samting we bambae i hapen samtaem,.
Efesas 1:11-12	

TOK (decree) long kwesten ya i minim *Tok (blong God) we i gat hae mining, i olsem wan tok, wan koman, we God i talemaot blong bambae sam samting i gohed stret nomo olsem Hem nomo i wantem*

It was good for me to be afflicted so that I might learn your decrees. = tok (Sam 119:71)

Long ol ples we i gat 'decree' long narafala kwesten, mi putum TOK

Q.8. How does God carry out his decrees?	K.8 ?Long wanem fasin God i gohed blong mekem ol TOK blong Hem?
A. God carries out his decrees in the works of creation and providence.	A. God i gohed blong mekem ol TOK blong Hem long ol wok blong kreasen mo ol wok blong <i>Lukaotem (o Plan blong Hem)</i> Luk long K.11
Revelesen 4:11; Daniel 4:35	

TOK long kwesten ya i minim *Tok (blong God) we i gat hae mining, wan tok we God i talemaot blong wokem we Hem nomo i wantem*

It was good for me to be afflicted so that I might learn your decrees. = tok (Sam 119:71)

Long ol ples we i gat 'decree' long narafala kwesten, mi putum TOK

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KREASEN

Q.9. What is the work of creation?	K.9 ?Wanem i Wok blong Kreasen?
A. The work of creation is, God's making all things of nothing,(1) by the word of his power,(2) in the space of six days, and all very good.(3)	A. Wok blong Kreasen i olsem. God i mekem evri samting long samting we i no stap bifo,(1) long Paoa blong Toktok blong Hem.(2) Hem i mekem olsem long sikis dei, mo evri samting i gud tumas.(3)
(1) Jenesis 1:1; Hibrus 11:3 (3) Jenesis 1:31	(2) Hibrus 11:3
Q.10. How did God create man?	K.10 ?Hao nao God i mekem man?
A. God created man male and female, after his own image,(1) in knowledge, righteousness, and holiness,(2) with dominion over the creatures.(3)	A. God i mekem man, wan we i man mo wan we i woman, long fasin blong Hem,(1) long save, long fasin we i stret, mo long fasin we i tabu.(2) Mo God i mekem we evri samting i stap ananit long han blong tufala, blong tufala i bos blong ol anamol mo ol samting we i gat laef.(3)
(1) Jenesis 1:27 (3) Jenesis 1:28	(2) Efesas 4:24; Kolosi 3:10

PLAN BLONG LUKAOTEM BLONG GOD (*God's Providence*)

Q.11. What are God's works of providence?	K.11 ?Wanem nao ol wok blong God long saed blong Plan blong Hem?
A. God's works of providence are, his most holy(1), wise(2), and powerful preserving(3) and governing all his creatures and all their actions.(4)	A. Ol wok blong God long saed blong Plan blong Hem i olsem. Long fasin blong Hem we i tabu tumas(1), mo waes tumas(2). mo paoaful tumas(3) Hem i mentenem mo rul ova olgeta samting we Hem i mekem mo wanem olgeta samting ya we oli mekem.(4)

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(1) Sam 145:17	(2) Sam 104:24
(3) Ol Sam 36:6; 66:7; 119:89-91; 145;15-16; Ol Proverb 16:9; Daniel 4:35; Hibrus 1:3	
(4) Ol Sam 67:4; 103:19; Matiu 6:26, 28, 30; 10:29-31; Jon 15:5; Ol Wok 17:28; <i>(long ol wok saed blong sin, Jenesis 50:19-20; Ol Wok 14:16)</i>	

Q.12 What special act of providence did God exercise toward man in the state wherein he was created?	K.12 God i mekem wan spesel samting long saed blong Plan blong Hem long saed blong man taem Hem i bin mekem man. ?I wanem?
A. When God had created man, he entered into a covenant of life with him, upon condition of perfect obedience;(1) forbidding him to eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, upon the penalty of death.(2)	A. Taem God i bin mekem man, Hem i wokem wan kavnen/promes blong laef wetem hem. Kondisen blong kavnen ya i olsem, Man i mas obei God long fasin we i stret gud;(1) we i minim we Man i no mas kakae frut blong tri we i save mekem Man i save ol fasin we i gud, mo fasin we i nogud. Sipos hem i kakae, bambae hem i ded from.(2)
(1) Galesia 3:12	(2) Jenesis 2:16-17; Rom 6:23

MAN I FOLDAON LONG SIN

Q.13 Did our first parents continue in the state wherein they were created?	K13 ?Fas papa mo mama blong yumi, oli stap long fasin we God I bin mekem tufala long hem fastaem?
A. Our first parents, being left to the freedom of their own will, fell from the state in which they were created, by sinning against God.(1)	A. Fas papa mo mama blong yumi, tufala i foldaon long fasin we God I bin mekem tufala, taem God i livim tufala blong mekem nomo wanem we tufala i wantem. Tufala i mekem sin agensem God.(1)
(1) Jenesis 3:1-7; Prija 7:29	

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Q.14 What is sin?	K.14 ?Sin, I wanem?
A. Sin is any failure to measure up to what God requires, or any disobedience to His commands.(1)	A. Man I mekem sin taem hem no mekemgud wanem God I wantem, o taem hem I no obeigud, iven smol nomo, eni koman blong God.(1)
(1) Rom 3:23; Jemes 4:7; 1 Jon 3:4 <i>(i gud tu, yu ridim Rom 2:15; 8:7)</i>	

Q.15 What was the sin by which our first parents fell from the state in which they were created?	K.15 ?Wanem nao i sin we i mekem we fas papa mo mama blong yumi tufala i foldaon long fasin we God I bin mekem olgeta?
A. The sin by which our first parents fell from the state in which they were created, was their eating the forbidden fruit.(1)	A. Sin we i mekem fas papa mo mama blong yumi foldaon long fasin we God I bin mekem tufala i olsem. Tufala i kakae frut we i tabu.(1)
(1) Jenesis 3:1-7	

**OL RISAL BLONG SIN WE I MEKEM WE MAN I FOLDAON –
K.16-19**

Q.16 Did all mankind fall in Adam’s first disobedience?	K.16 ?Taem Adam I mekem fas sin blong hem, olgeta man oli foldaon long fasin we God I bin mekem olgeta?
A. Because the covenant of life was made with Adam not only for himself, but also for his posterity,(1) all mankind descending from him by natural generation sinned in him and fell with him in his first transgression.(2)	A. God i no mekem kavnen blong laef ya wetem Adam nomo, be wetem olgeta man we oli kamaot biaen long hem tu,(1) Taswe olgeta man we oli kamaot biaen long hem <i>we oli bon long blad blong hem</i> , fas sin blong Adam i stap long fasin blong olgeta man.(2)
(1) Jenesis 1:28; Ol Wok 17:26 (2) Rom 5:12-18; 1 Korin 15:21, 22; Jenesis 2:16-17	

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Q.17 Into what state did the fall bring mankind?	K.17 ?Wanem nao i fasin we olgeta man oli stap kasem from we oli foldaon long fasin we God i bin mekem olgeta?
A. The fall brought mankind into a state of sin and misery.	A. Taem olgeta man i stap foldaon olsem, olgeta oli foldaon mo kasem gud fasin blong sin mo trabol.
Rom 5:12, 18	

Q.18. What does the sinfulness of that state into which mankind fell consist of?	K.18 ?Fasin blong sin we olgeta man i foldaon long hem, i wanem?
A. The sinfulness of that state into which mankind fell consists in the guilt of Adam's first sin,(1) the lack of the righteousness in which he was created,(2) and the corruption of our whole nature; this is commonly called original sin;(3) in addition there are all the actual transgressions which proceed from it.(4)	A. Fasin blong sin we olgeta man i foldaon long hem i olsem. Hem i gilti from fas sin blong Adam,(1) we olgeta man oli no moa gat stret fasin we Adam i gat taem God i mekem hem,(2) mo rabis tingting we i spolemgud olgeta fasin blong yumi; Nem blong fasin ya, 'sin we i faswan'.(3) Mo tu, i gat olgeta sin we yumi stap mekem we i stap kamaot long 'sin we I faswan'. (4)
(1) Rom 5:12, 18, 19; 1 Korin 15:21-22 (2) Rom 3:10-11 (3) Efesas 2:1; Sam 51:5 (4) Matiu 1`5:19-20; Jemes 1:14-15	

Q.19 What is the misery of that state into which man fell?	K.19 ?Wanem nao i trabol blong fasin we man i foldaon long hem?
A. All mankind by their fall lost communion with God,(1) are under his wrath and curse,(2)	A. Taem olgeta man oli foldaon oli lusum klosap relesensip wetem God,(1) mo oli stap ananit long kros mo panis blong Hem.(2)

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and so made justly liable to all miseries in this life, to death itself, and to the pains of hell for ever.(3)	Mo taswe i stret nomo we bambae oli stap kasem olgeta trabol blong laef ya, iven ded hemwan mo we bambae oli kasem ol panis blong hel oltaem.(3)
(1) Jenesis 3:8, 23-24 (3) Rom 6:23; Matiu 25:41-46	(2) Efesas 2:3; Galesia 3:10

LAV BLONG GOD (LONG YUMI) LONG KRAES

Q.20. Did God leave all mankind to perish in the state of sin and misery?	K.20 ?God i stap livim olgeta man blong oli lus long fasin blong sin mo trabol?
A. God having, out of his mere good pleasure, from all eternity, elected some to everlasting life,(1) did enter into a covenant of grace, to deliver them out of the state of sin and misery, and to bring them into a state of salvation by a Redeemer.(2)	A. From we i mekem God i harem gud mo from we God nomo i wantem, statem long taem we i no save finis bifo Hem i mekem wol, Hem i jusumaot sam man blong oli save kasem laef we i no save finis.(1) Hem i bin mekem wan kavnen blong gladhat, blong Hem i save sevem olgeta blong kamaot long fasin blong sin mo trabol, mo blong sevem olgeta tru long wan Man we i save mekem olgeta oli fri long fasin blong sin mo trabol.(2)
(1) Efesas 1:3-8	(2) Taetas 3:4-7; Matiu 26:28; Rom 3:21-22

Q.21. Who is the Redeemer of God's elect?	K.21 ?Hu ya Man we i mekem ol man oli fri, we God i jusumaot olgeta?
A. The only Redeemer of God's elect, is the Lord Jesus Christ,(1) who, being the eternal Son of God, became man,(2)	A. I gat wan Man nomo we i mekem ol man oli fri, we God i jusumaot olgeta, Hem i Masta Jisas Kraes.(1) Hem nao i Stret Pikinini blong God we i stap we i stap. Hem i kam man,(2)

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and so was, and continues to be, God and man in two distinct natures, and one person, for ever.(3)	mo long fasin ya Hem i stap fastaem, mo i stap yet, mo bambae i stap oltaem, God mo man long tufala seperet fasin, mo long wan pesen.(3)
(1) 1 Timoti 2:5 (2) Jon 1:1, 14 (3) Rom 9:5; Kolose 2:9; Hibrus 7:24-25	

Q.22 How did Christ, being the Son of God, become man?	K.22 ?Hao nao Kraes, we i Stret Pikinini blong God, i kam man?
A. Christ, the Son of God, became man, by taking to himself a true body, and a reasonable soul,(1) being conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, and born of her,(2) yet without sin.(3)	A. Kraes, i Stret Pikinini blong God, mo Hem i kam man long fasin ya. Hem i bin tekem long Hemwan wan tru bodi mo tingting we i stret olsem bodi mo tingting blong yumi man.(1) Tru long Paoa blong Tabu Spirit Hem i kam long bel blong Meri (we i no slip wetem man), mo Meri i bonem Hem,(2) be Hem i no gat sin.(3)
(1) Jon 1:14; Hibrus 2:14; Matiu 26:38 (2) Luk 1:31, 34-35 (3) Hibrus 4:15; 7:26	

WOK BLONG KRAES LONG SALVESEN BLONG MAN

Q.23 ?What offices does Christ carry out as our Redeemer?	K.23 ?Wanem nao ol wok blong Kraes we Hem i wokem blong mekem yumi fri long paoa blong sin?
A. Christ, as our Redeemer, carries out the offices of a prophet,(1) of a priest,(2) and of a king,(3) both in his state of <i>humiliation</i> and his state of <i>exaltation</i> .	A. Kraes, olsem Man we i mekem yumi fri, Hem i wokem trifala wok, wok blong profet,(1) mo wok blong pris(2) mo wok blong king.(3) Hem i wokem trifala long taem we Hem i <i>stapdaon</i> blong kam man mo long taem we Hem i <i>go antap</i> bakegen.
(1) Ol Wok 3:22 (2) Hibrus 4:14; 5:6 (3) Ol Sam 2:6; Luk 1:32; Ol Wok 2:29-36	

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Q.27. In what did Christ's humiliation consist?	K.27 ?Fasin blong stapdaon blong Kraes, i inkludem wanem?
<p>A. Christ's humiliation consisted in his being born, and that in poor circumstances,(1) living under the law,(2) undergoing the miseries of this life,(3) undergoing the wrath of God,(4) and the curse of death of the cross;(5) in being buried, and continuing under the power of death for a time.(6)</p>	<p>A. Fasin blong stapdaon blong Kraes i inkludem we Hem i bon, mo we Hem i bon olsem puaman,(1) mo we Hem i stap ananit loa,(2) mo we Hem i kasem ol trabol blong laef ya,(3) mo we Hem i harem nogud long bodi blong Hem taem Hem i kasem kros blong God,(4) mo we Hem i kasem bigfala trabol blong ded long kros;(5) mo we man i berem Hem , mo Hem i stap ananit paoa blong ded sam taem.(6)</p>
<p>(1) Filipae 2:5-7; Luk 2:7 (3) Aesea 53:3 (5) Galesia 3:13; Filipae 2:8</p>	<p>(2) Galesia 4:4-5 (4) Matiu 27:46 (6) 1 Korin 15:3:4a; Matiu 12:40</p>

Q.28. In what did Christ's exaltation consist?	K.28 ?Kraes i go antap, i inkludem wanem?
<p>A. Christ's exaltation consists in his rising again from the dead on the third day,(1) in ascending up into heaven,(2) in sitting at the right hand of God the Father,(3) and in coming to judge the world at the last day.(4)</p>	<p>A. Fasin blong Kraes blong go antap, i inkludem we Hem i laef bakegen long nambatri dei,(1) mo we Hem i go antap long heven,(2) mo we Hem i stap sidaon long raet saed blong God Papa,(3) mo we bambae Hem i kambak bakegen blong jajem wol long Lasdei.(4)</p>
<p>(1) 1 Korin 15:4 (3) Efesas 1:19-20</p>	<p>(2) Luk 24:51; Mak 16:19 (4) Ol Wok 1:11; 17:31</p>

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WOK BLONG TABU SPIRIT LONG SALVESEN BLONG MAN

Q.29. How are we made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ?	K.29 ?Hao nao yumi save serem fridom we Kraes i bin pem?
A. We are made partakers of the redemption purchased by Christ, by the effectual application of it to us(1) by his Holy Spirit.(2)	A. Yumi save serem fridom we Kraes i bin pem, tru long paoaful aplikesen blong fridom ya long yumi(1) tru long wok blong Tabu Spirit blong Hem.(2)
(1) Jon 1:12-13; 3:6-7	(2) Rom 8:9; Taetas 3:4-7

Q.30 How does the Spirit apply to us the redemption purchased by Christ?	K.30 ?Hao nao Tabu Spirit i aplaem fridom we Kraes i pem blong yumi?
A. The Spirit applies to us the redemption purchased by Christ, by creating faith in us,(1) and thereby uniting us to Christ in our effectual calling.(2)	A. Tabu Spirit i aplaem fridom we Kraes i pem blong yumi. Hem nomo i mekem mo putum bilif long hat blong yumi,(1) mo long fasin ya Hem i yunaetem yumi long Kraes from paoaful fasin we Hem i singaotem yumi.(2)
(1) 1 Korin 12:3b; Efesas 2:8-10	(2) Efesas 3:17; Hibrus 12:2a; 1 Korin 1:9

Q.31 What is effectual calling?	K.31 ?Paoaful fasin we God i singaotem man, i wanem?
A. Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit,(1) by which, convincing us of our sin and misery(2) enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ,(3) and renewing our wills,(4)	A. Paoaful fasin we God i singaotem man i wok blong Spirit blong God.(1) Tru long wok ya blong Hem, Hem i soemaot kliagud we yumi man blong sin, mo we hat mo tingting blong yumi i fulap wetem sin mo trabol.(2) Mo Hem i laetem laet blong save blong Kraes long tingting blong yumi.(3) Mo Hem i mekem niu wil blong yumi.(4)

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he persuades and enables us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel.(5)	Mo Hem i pulum yumi mo givim paoa long yumi blong folem Kraes. mo Hem i wan presen we yumi save winim long gud nius.(5)
(1) 2 Timoti 1:9; 2 Tesalonaeka 2:13-14	(3) Ol Wok 26:17b-18
(2) Ol Wok 2:37	(5) Aesea 55:1; Jon 6:37, 44, 45
(4) Esikel 36:26-27	

OL GUDFALA SAMTING BLONG SALVESEN

Q.32 What benefits do those who are effectually called partake of in this life?	K.32 ?Wanem nao ol gudfala samting we oli kam long laef ya long ol man we God i singaotem long paoaful fasin blong Hem?
A. Those who are effectually called do in this life partake of justification,(1) adoption,(2) and sanctification, and the various benefits which either accompany or flow from them in this life.(3)	A. Long laef ya, ol man we God i singaotem long paoaful fasin blong Hem oli kasem stret fasin blong God,(1) mo adopsen,(2) mo fasin blong kam tabu, mo ol narafala gudfala samting we oli joenem olgeta no kamoat long olgeta long laef ya.(3)*
(1) Rom 8:30	(2) Efesas 1:5
	(3) 1 Korin 1:30

**Yumi mas lukaotgud we yumi no seperetem Kraes mo ol wok blong Hem. Yumi mas luksavegud we yumi no risivimgud wanem Kraes i mekem (long yumi) sipos yumi no risivim Kraes Hemwan fastaem. "Hemia nao invaetesen blong gud nius. I no olsem 'Yufala i kasem olgeta presen ya, stret fasin blong God, mo fasin blong kam tabu, mo adopsen, mo kam fren weten God bakegen, nogat. No, i olsem, 'Yufala i mas kasem Kraes (tok ya i kamoat buk, "Man of Sorrows, King of Glory" by Jonty Rhodes)*

We must be equally careful that we do not inadvertently separate him from his works so we receive what Christ did without understanding we must receive Christ himself. "This is the invitation of the gospel. Not so much 'Receive these gifts: justification, sanctification, adoption, reconciliation,' but rather 'Receive Christ.'" (from book review by Tim Challies of "Man of Sorrows, King of Glory" by Jonty Rhodes)

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Q.33 What is justification?	K.33 ?Stret fasin blong God, i wanem?
<p>A. Justification is an act of God’s free grace, by which he pardons all our sins,(1) and accepts us as righteous in his sight,(2) only because the righteousness of Christ imputed to us,(3) and received by faith alone.(4)</p>	<p>A. Stret fasin blong God i wan wok blong God, we Hem i mekem tru-long fri gladhat blong Hem. Long fasin ya Hem i karemaot olgeta sin blong yumi,(1) mo Hem i akseptem yumi olsem man we i stret gud long fes blong Hem,(2) i olsem nomo from we Hem i putum stret fasin blong Kraes long akaon blong yumi,(3) mo from we yumi risivim hem tru long bilif nomo.(4)</p>
(1) Efesas 1:7 (3) Rom 5:17, 17,19; 4:23-24	(2) 2 Korin 5:19, 21 (4) Rom 5:1; Galesia 2:16

Q.34 What is adoption?	K.34 ?Adopsen, i wanem?
<p>A. Adoption is an act of God’s free grace,(1) by which we are received into the number of the sons of God, and have a right to all the privileges of them.(2)</p>	<p>A. Adopsen i wan wok blong God, we Hem i mekem tru-long fri gladhat blong Hem.(1) tru long hem God i risivim yumi long kampani blong pikinini blong God, mo nao yumi gat raet blong kasem olgeta gudfala samting we i blong olgeta.(2)</p>
(1) 1 Jon 3:1 (2) Jon 1:12; Rom 8:17	

Q.35 What is sanctification?	K.35 ?Fasin blong kam tabu, i wanem?
<p>A. Sanctification is the work of God’s free grace,(1) by which we are renewed in our whole person in the image of God,(2)</p>	<p>A. Fasin blong kam tabu i wok blong fri gladhat blong God,(1) we i stap mekem yumi niu fulwan long fasin blong God,(2)</p>

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and by which we are enabled more and more to die to sin, and live to righteousness.(3)	mo we i givim paoa long yumi blong kilim ded fasin blong sin, mo stap strong long laef long saed blong stret fasin we i moa gud.(3)
(1) 2 Tesalonaeka 2:13 (3) Rom 6:6, 14; 8:1, 4	(2) Efesas 4:22-24

Q.36 What are the benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification?	K.36 ?Wanem nao ol gudfala samting we, long laef ya, oli stap joenem o kamaot long fasin blong kam stret long fes blong God, mo adopsen, mo fasin blong kam tabu?
A. The benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption, and sanctification, are, assurance of God’s love, peace of conscience, joy in the Holy Spirit,(1) increase of grace,(2) and perseverance in it to the end.(3)	A. Ol gudfala samting we i stap joenem o kamoat long laef ya long fasin blong kam stret long fes blong God, mo long adopsen, mo long fasin blong kam tabu, i olsem. save we lav blong God i stap, mo we man i save kasem pis long tingting we i stap, mo we man i kasem glad long Tabu Spirit,(1) mo we gladhat blong God i stap gru long laef blong man,(2) mo we man i save holem wok long ol samting ya gogo olgeta samting i finis.(3)
(1) Rom 5:1, 2, 5; 14:17 (3) Efesas 3:16-18; Jon 10:27_29; 1 Pita 1:3-5; 1 Jon 5:13	(2) Ol Proveb 4:18; Kolosi 1:10; 2 Pita 3:18

Q.37 What benefits do believers receive from Christ at death?	K.37 ?Wanem nao ol gudfala samting we ol man we i bilif oli risivim long Kraes, taem oli ded finis?
A. The souls of believers at their death are made perfect in holiness,(1)	A. Taem ol man we oli bilif oli ded ol spirit/soul blong olgeta oli kam tabu fulwan,(1)

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<p>and immediately pass into glory;(2) and their bodies, being still united to Christ,(3) do rest in their graves(4) till the resurrection.(5)</p>	<p>mo wantaem nomo oli pas long heven long fes blong God;(2) mo ol bodi blong olgeta, we oli stap yunaet long Kraes yet,(3) oli spel long ol gref blong olgeta(4) gogo kasem taem we ol man oli laef bakegen.(5)</p>
<p>(1) Hibrus 12:23 (3) 1 Tesalonaeka 4:14 (4) Aesea 57:2; Daniel 12:13 (<i>Long Daniel Inglis lanwis i moa klia</i>) (5) Job 19:26</p>	<p>(2) Filipae 1:23; Luk 23:43</p>

<p>Q.38 What benefits do believers receive from Christ at the resurrection?</p>	<p>K. 38 ?Wanem nao ol gudfala samting we ol man we i bilif oli risivim long Kraes long taem we ol man oli laef bakegen?</p>
<p>A. At the resurrection, believers being raised up in glory,(1) shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of judgment,(2) and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoying of God,(3) to all eternity.(4)</p>	<p>A. Long taem we ol man oli laef bakegen, ol man we i bilif oli laef bakegen long glori (<i>ol gudgudfala samting we i blong God</i>),(1) mo bambae Kraes i luksave long fes blong ol man we oli blong Hem mo we oli no gat gilt long God long dei we Kraes i jajem ol man,(2) mo bambae Hem i mekem we oli stap gud tumas blong enjoiem God fulwan,(3) gogo kasem taem we i no save finis.(4)</p>
<p>(1) 1 Korin 15:43, 51-52; Jon 5:28; Filipae 3:21; (2) Matiu 10:32; 25:33-34 (4) 1 Tesalonaeka 4:17b; Revelesen 22:3-5</p>	<p>(3) 1 Jon 3:2; 1 Korin 3:11-15; luk 19:16-19</p>

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LOA WE I STAMBA BLONG OL LOA BLONG GOD

Q.39 What is the duty which God requires of man?	K. ?Wanem nao i wok we God i wantem we man i mekem?
A. The duty which God requires of man, is obedience to his revealed will.	A. Wok we God i wantem we man i mekem i olsem. Man i mas stap obeigud wil blong God we Hem i soemaot long hem.
Maeka 6:8; Duteronome 29:29; 4:2 (luk Revelesen 22:18-19); Prija 12:13; Matiu 28:20a	

Q.40 What did God at first reveal to man for the rule of his obedience?	K.40 ?Wanem nao God i soemaot long man fastaem olsem rul blong stap folem?
A. The rule which God at first revealed to man for his obedience, was the moral law.	A. Rul we God i soemaot long man fastaem blong folem, i <u>Loa we i Stamba blong ol loa blong God</u> .
Rom 2:14-15	

Q.41 Where is the moral law given in summary form?	K.41 ?<u>Loa we i Stamba blong ol loa blong God</u>, samari blong hem i stap wea?
A. The moral law is summarised in the Ten Commandments.	A. Samari blong <u>Loa we i Stamba blong ol loa blong God</u> i stap long Ten Komanmen.
Duteronome 10:4; Matiu 19:17b; Rom 7:12; 8:4	

Q.42 What is the sum of the ten commandments?	K.42 ?Wanem i fokes/stamba blong Ten Komanmen?
A. The sum of the ten commandments is, To love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our strength, and with all our mind; and our neighbour as	A. Fokes/stamba blong Ten Komanmen i olsem. Yumi mas lavem Hae God ya we i God blong yumi long olgeta hat blong yumi, mo long olgeta laef blong yumi, mo long olgeta paoa blong yumi, mo long olgeta tingting blong yumi; mo yumi mas lavem ol man we oli stap

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ourselves.	raonabaot long yumi, yumi mas mekem i gud long olgeta, olsem we yumi stap mekem i gud long yumi .
Matiu 22:37-40	

Q.43 What is the preface to the Ten Commandments?	K.43 ?Wanem i introdaksen long Ten Komanmen?
A. The preface to the ten commandments is these words, “I am the Lord your God, who have brought you out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of slavery.”	A. Introdaksen blong Ten Komanmen i olsem. “Mi mi Hae God, mi God blong yufala. Fastaem yufala i slef nomo blong ol man Ijip, be mi mi tekemaot yufala finis, mi sevem yufala.”
Eksodas 20:2	

Q.44 What does the preface to the ten commandments teach us?	K.44 ?Wanem nao introdaksen blong Ten Komanmen i tijing yumi?
A. The preface to the ten commandments teaches us, that because God is the Lord, and our God, and Redeemer, therefore we are bound to keep all his commandments.	A. Introdaksen blong Ten Komanmen i tijing yumi, se from we God i Masta, mo we Hem i God blong yumi, we i Pemaot yumi, taswe yumi mas stap folem ol komanmen blong Hem.
Duteronome 11:1; Luk 1:74-75	
<i>Rules for interpreting the commandments.</i> The commandments bind us to perfect obedience in thought as well as in deed; when a particular sin is specified all of the same class are forbidden and the contrary are required (cf. Mathew 5:17-30)	<i>Hao nao yumi mas traem blong luksavegud ol komanmen.</i> Yumi mas stap folem ol komanmen stret gud, long tingting blong yumi mo long aksen/wok blong yumi; taem loa i fokes long wan sin, loa i agensem ol sin we i sem mak mo yumi mas folem narasaed blong hem, we i minim we <u>yumi promotem wanem we loa ya i protektem.</u> (luk Matiu 5:17-30)

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NAMBAWAN KOMANMEN

Q.45 Which is the first commandment?	K.45 ?Nambawan komanmen i wanem?
A. The first commandment is, “You shall have no other gods before me.”	A. Nambawan komanmen i olsem. <i><u>Bambae yufala i no mas mekem wosip long ol narafala god, yufala i mas mekem wosip long mi nomo.</u></i>
Eksodas 20:3	

Q.46 What is required in the first commandment?	K.46 ?Nambawan komanmen i tijim wanem long yumi?
A. The first commandment requires us to know(1) and acknowledge God as the only true God, and our God,(2) and to worship and glorify him accordingly.(3)	A. Nambawan komanmen i wantem we yumi save(1) mo akseptem/luksave God, we Hem nomo i tru God, mo we Hem i God blong yumi,(2) mo we yumi wosipim Hem mo leftemap Hem long fasin we Hem i wantem.(3)
(1) 1 Kronikel 28:9 (3) Matiu 4:10	(2) Duteronome 26:17

Q.47 What is forbidden in the first commandment?	K.47 ?Nambawan komanmen i agensem wanem?
A. The first commandment forbids the denying,(1) or not worshipping and glorifying the true God as God,(2) and our God;(3) it also forbids giving of that worship and glory, which is due to him alone, to anyone or anything else.(4)	A. Nambawan komanmen i agensem we yumi giaman blong talem we yumi save we God i tru God,(1) o we yumi no wosipim mo yumi no leftemap God olsem tru God,(2) mo we Hem i God blong yumi;(3) I agensem tu we yumi wosipim mo leftemap eni man no eni samting, long fasin we i blong God nomo.(4)
(1) Ol Sam 14:1 (3) Ol Sam 81:11	(2) Rom 1:20b-21a (4) Rom 1:25

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Q.48 What are specially taught by these words “ <i>before me</i> ” in the first commandment?	K.48 ?Toktok ya “ <i>long mi</i> ” long nambawan komanmen i minim wanem?
A. These words “ <i>before me</i> ” in the first commandment teach us, that God, who sees all things, takes notice of, and is very displeased with the sin of having any other god.	A. Toktok ya ‘ <i>long mi</i> ’ long nambawan komanmen i tijim yumi se God, we i luk olgeta samting, Hem i lukluk mo harem nogud tumas wetem sin blong mekem wosip long eni narafala god.
Ol Sam 44:20-21	

NAMBATU KOMANMEN

Q.49 Which is the second commandment?	K.49 ?Nambatu komanmen i talem wanem?
A. The second commandment is, <i>You shall not make for yourself a carved image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth. You shall not bow down to them or serve them, for I the LORD your God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children to the third and the fourth generation of those who hate me, but showing steadfast love to thousands of those who love me and keep my commandments.</i> ”	A. Nambatu komanmen i olsem. <i>Bambae yufala i no mas mekem pija blong ol samting long heven, no long wol, no long solwota we wol ya i stanap long hem, blong yufala i mekem wosip long hem. Bambae yufala i no mas bodaon long aedol olsem blong mekem wosip long hem, from we mi mi Hae God, mi God blong yufala, mo mi jalus tumas Fasin blong mi i olsem. Ol man we oli no laekem mi, oli stap agens long mi, mi mi stap panisim olgeta, wetem ol pikinini blong olgeta, mo ol smol bubu blong olgeta, go kasem ol seken smol bubu blong olgeta, mo ol namba tri smol bubu blong olgeta. Be plante taosen man we oli lavem mi mo oli stap obei long ol loa blong mi, mi mi stap lavem olgeta.</i>
Eksodas 20:4-7	

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Q.50 What is required in the second commandment?	K.50 ?Nambatu komanmen i tijing wanem long yumi?
A. The second commandment requires receiving, observing,(1) and keeping pure and whole, all the religious worship and ordinances that God has appointed in his Word.(2)	A. Nambatu komanmen i tijim we yumi stap risivim, mo folem,(1) mo holem long klin mo ful fasin, olgeta wosip mo rul we God i apoentem long Toktok blong Hem.(2)
(1) Duteronome 32:46; Matiu 28:20	(2) Duteronome 12:32

Q.51 What is forbidden in the second commandment?	K.51 ?Nambatu komanmen i agensem wanem?
A. The second commandment forbids the worshipping of God by images,(1) or any other way not appointed in his word.(2)	A. Nambatu komanmen i agensem we man i yusum pija no aedol blong mekem wosip long God.(1) I tabu tu blong folem eni narafala fasin blong mekem wosip long God we Hem i no talem long Baebol.(2)
(1) Duteronome 4:15-17; Ol Wok 17:29	(2) Duteronome 12:30, 32; Matiu 15:9; Kolosi 2:18

Q.52 What are the reasons added to the second commandment?	K.52 ?Ol rison we i blong nambatu komanmen, i wanem?
A. The reasons annexed to the second commandment are, God's sovereignty over us,(1) his ownership in us,(2) and the zeal he has for his own worship.(3)	A. Ol rison we i blong nambatu komanmen i olsem. we God i tru king blong yumi,(1) we yumi blong Hem,(2) mo tingting blong Hem i strong we man i mas wosipim Hem.(3)
(1) Ol Sam 95:2, 3	(2) Ol Sam 45:11; 1 Pita 1:17-18
(3) Eksodas 34:14; Esikel 14:6-8; 1 Korin 10:21-22	

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NAMBATRI KOMANMEN

Q.53 Which is the third commandment?	K.53 ?Nambatri komanmen i talem wanem?
A. The third commandment is, <i>You shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain:</i> <i>for the Lord will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain.</i>	A. Nambatri komanmen i olsem. <i>Bambae yufala i no mas yusum nem blong mi long fasin we yufala i no ona long mi, from we mi mi Hae God, mi God blong yufala, mo bambae mi givim panis long man we i yusum nem blong mi long fasin olsem.</i>
Eksodas 20:7	

Q.54 What is required in the third commandment?	K.54 ?Nambatri komanmen i tijim wanem?
A. The third commandment requires the holy and reverent use of God's names,(1) titles, attributes,(2) ordinances,(3) Word,(4) and works.(5)	A. Nambatri komanmen i tijim we man i mas yusum mo tokbaot, ol nem blong God,(1) mo ol taetol mo fasin blong God,(2) mo ol koman blong God,(3) mo toktok blong God,(4), mo ol wok blong God.(5) long tabu fasin mo fasin we i soemaot rispek.
(1) Ol Sam 29:2; Matiu 6:9 (3) Prija 5:1; Malakae 1:4 (5) Job 36:24; Ol Sam 107:21-22	(2) Ol Sam 68:4; Revelesen 15:3-4 (4) Ol Sam 138:2

Q.55 What is forbidden in the third commandment?	K.55 ?Nambatri komanmen i agensem wanem?
A. The third commandment forbids all profaning or abusing of anything by which God makes himself known.	A. Nambatri komanmen i mekem i agensem ol rabis toktok mo toktok we i spolem eni samting we God i yusum blong soemaot Hemwan.
Malakae 2:2; Aesea 5:12	

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Q.56 What is the reason added to the third commandment?	K.56 ?Rison we i blong nambatri komanmen, i wanem?
A. The reason added to the third commandment is, that although breakers of this commandment may escape punishment from men, yet the Lord our God will not allow them to escape his righteous judgment.	A. Rison we i blong nambatri komanmen i olsem. Iven sipos ol man we oli no obei komanmen ya, oli no kasem panis long man from, be bambae Hae God blong yumi Hem i no lego olgeta blong oli no save kasem stret panis blong God.
Duteronome 28:58-59	

NAMBAFO KOMANMEN

Q.57 Which is the fourth commandment?	K.57 ?Nambafo komanmen i talem wanem?
A. The fourth commandment is, Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Six days you shall labor, and do all your work, but the seventh day is a Sabbath to the LORD your God. On it you shall not do any work, you, or your son, or your daughter, your male servant, or your female servant, or your livestock, or the sojourner who is within your gates. For in six days the LORD made heaven and earth, the	A. <i>Nambafo komanmen i talem se, Oltaem bambae yufala i mas tinghevi long Sabat dei, blong holem i tabu. Evri wik, yufala i gat sikis dei blong mekem ol wok blong yufala, be namba seven dei i Sabat dei, i tabu, i blong Hae God blong yufala, mo yufala i mas spel long hem. Long dei ya, bambae yufala i no mas wok. Yufala, wetem ol pikinini blong yufala, mo ol slef blong yufala, mo ol anamol blong yufala, mo ol strenja we oli stap long ples blong yufala, bambae yufala evriwan i mas spel long dei ya. Taem Hae God i mekem skae mo graon mo solwota, wetem olgeta samting we oli</i>

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<p>sea, and all that is in them, and rested on the seventh day.</p> <p>Therefore the LORD blessed the Sabbath day and made it holy.</p>	<p><i>stap long olgeta, Hem i wok sikis dei, be long namba seven dei blong hem, Hem i spel.</i></p> <p><i>Nao from samting ya, Hae God i blesem dei ya, mo Hem i mekem i tabu.</i></p>
Eksodas 20:8-11	

Komen: Long Bislama Baebol taem nambafo komanmen i tokbaot Hae God i putum 'mi'. Mi putum Hae God stret olsem i stap long Hibru lanwis.

<p>Q.58 What is required in the fourth commandment?</p>	<p>K.58 ?Nambafo komanmen i tijim wanem?</p>
<p>A. The fourth commandment requires keeping holy to God such set times as he has appointed in his Word, in particular one whole day in seven, to be a holy sabbath to himself.</p>	<p>A. Nambafo komamen i tijim yumi we yumi mas tabu long fes blong God, long ol spesel taem stret olsem Hem i soemaot olgeta long Toktok blong Hem, speseli wan dei long seven, we i wan tabu dei blong spel long Hemwan</p>
Levitikas 19:30; Duteronome 5:12; Aesea 56:6-7	

<p>Q.59 Which day of the seven hath God appointed to be the weekly sabbath?</p>	<p>K.59 ?Wanem dei blong seven dei blong wik God i apoentem blong dei blong spel?</p>
<p>A. From the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly sabbath;(1) and the first day of the week ever since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian sabbath.(2)</p>	<p>A. Long stat blong wol kasem taem we Kraes i laef bakegen, God i apoentem nambaseven dei blong wik olsem dei blong spel long wanwan wik;(1)</p> <p>mo nao kasem Lasdei blong finisim wol dei blong spel i nambawan dei long wik, we i Kristen dei blong spel.(2)</p>
<p>(1) Jenesis 2:3; Luk 23:56 (2) Ol Wok 20:7; 1 Korin 16:1-2; Jon 20:19-26; Revelsen 1:10</p>	

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Q.60 How is the sabbath to be sanctified?	K.60 ?Hao nao yumi save mekem dei blong spel wan dei we i tabu?
A. The sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy rest all that day, even from worldly employments and recreations that are lawful on other days;(1) spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship,(2) except what is to be taken up by the works of necessity and mercy.(3)	A. Yumi save mekem dei ya i tabu taem yumi spel long hem long fasin we yumi onarem God, blong yumi no mekem wok o pleiplei we i stret blong mekem long ol narafala dei.(1) I gud yumi spenem olgeta taem blong dei ya long pablik mo praevet wosip long God.(2) Be yumi no mas lego long ol wok we man i nidim blong stap laef mo ol wok we i soemaotgud sore blong God.(3)
(1) Levitikas 23:3 (Sam 92 ya i <i>Sing blong singsing long hem long Sabat dei</i>); (3) Matiu 12:11-12	(2) Ol Sam 92:1,2; Ol Wok 20:7

Q61 What is forbidden in the fourth commandment?	K.61 ?Nambafo komanmen i agensem wanem?
A. The fourth commandment forbids the omission or careless performance of the duties required,(1) and profaning the day by idleness, by doing that which is in itself sinful,(2) or by unnecessary thoughts, words, or works, about our worldly employments or recreations.(3)	A. Olgeta samting we nambafo komanmen i agensem i olsem. Blong lego ol wok blong dei blong spel o mekem ol wok ya long wan fasin we i nogud,(1) mo spolem dei ya wetem fasin blong les, mo mekem ol samting we i nogud long fes blong God.(2) I gud tu we yumi lego ol tingting, ol toktok, mo ol wok we yumi no nidim blong mekem, long saed blong fasin blong yumi we i blong laef blong evri dei, o ol rikriesen blong yumi we hem i fasin blong wol.(3)
(1) Esikel 22:26; Malakae 1:13 (2) Esikel 23:38	(3) Aesea 53:13-14

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Q.62 What are the reasons added to the fourth commandment?	K.62 ?Ol rison we oli blong nambafo komanmen, oli wanem?
A. The reasons added to the fourth commandment are, God allowing us six days of the week for our own activities,(1) his challenging a special propriety in the seventh,(2) his own example,(3) and his blessing the sabbath-day.(4)	A. Ol rison we oli blong nambafo komanmen i olsem. God i givim yumi sikis dei blong mekem wok blong yumi,(1) be Hem i mekem wan spesel toktok we namabseven dei i blong Hem,(2) mo Hem i givim wan eksampol we Hem i mekem,(3) mo we Hem i blestem Dei blong Spel.(4)
(1) Eksodas 31:15-16 (3) Eksodas 31:17	(2) Levitikas 23:3 (4) Jenesis 2:3

NAMBAFAEF KOMANMEN

Q.63 Which is the fifth commandment?	K.63 ?Nambafaef komanmen i talem wanem?
A. The fifth commandment is, “Honour your father and your mother; that your days may be long in the land which the Lord your God gives you.”	A. Nambafaef komanmen i talem se, <i>Oltaem bambae yufala i mas ona long papa mo mama blong yufala. Sipos yufala i folem fasin ya, bambae yufala i save stap longtaem long kantri ya we mi bambae mi givim long yufala.</i>
Eksodas 20:12	

Q.64 What is required in the fifth commandment?	K.64 ?Nambafaef komanmen i tijim wanem?
A. The fifth commandment requires that we preserve the honour, and perform the duties, appropriate to every one in their various places and relations,	A. Nambafaef komanmen i tijim yumi we yumi lukaotemgud mo protektem ona blong ol narafala man, mo mekem ol wok we i stret blong mekem long olgeta man long ol defren ples mo relesensip blong olgeta,

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whether in authority over us,(1) under our authority,(2) or equals.(3)	sipos hem i bos blong mi,(1) no sipos mi bos blong hem,(2) no we mifala sem mak nomo.(3)
(1) Efesas 5:21-22; 6:1, 5; Rom 13:1 (2) Efesas 6:9 (3) Rom 12:10	

Q.65 What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?	K.65 ?Nambafaef komanmen i agensem wanem?
A. The fifth commandment forbids the neglect of, or doing anything against, the honour and duty which belongs to everyone in their various places and relations to us.	A. Olgeta samting we nambafaef komanmen i agensem i olsem. I tabu blong lego respek, o blong yumi mekem eni samting we i no givim tru ona long olgeta man long ol defdefren ples, mo long saed blong ol defdefren relesensip we yumi gat wetem olgeta.
Rom 13:7-8; Matiu 15:4-6	

Q.66 What is the reason added to the fifth commandment?	K.66 ?Rison we i blong nambafaef komanmen, i wanem?
A. The reason annexed to the fifth commandment, is a promise of long life and prosperity (as far as it shall serve for God's glory and their own good) to all such as keep this commandment.	A. Rison we i blong nambafaef komanmen i olsem. Hem i wan promes blong longfala laef mo ol gudfala samting long ol man we oli folem komanmen ya (sipos bambae i leftemap glori blong God mo we i givhan gud long ol man ya).
Efesas 6:2-3	

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NAMBASIKIS KOMANMEN

Q.67 Which is the sixth commandment?	K.67 ?Nambasikis komanmen i talem wanem?
A. The sixth commandment is, “you shalt not murder.”	A. Nambasikis komanmen i talem, <i>“Bambae yufala i no mas kilim man i ded.”</i>
Eksodas 20:13	

Q.68 What is required in the sixth commandment?	K.68 ?Nambasikis komanmen i tijim wanem?
A. The sixth commandment requires all lawful efforts to preserve our own life(1), and the life of others.(2)	A. Nambasikis komanmen i tijim we ol man oli mas traehad blong protektem laef blong olgeta wanwan,(1) mo laef blong ol narafala man.(2)
(1) Efesas 5:28-29 (2) Ol Sam 82:3-4; Job 29:13	

Q.69 What is forbidden in the sixth commandment?	K.69 ?Nambasikis komanmen i agensem wanem?
A. The sixth commandment forbids the taking away of our own life,(1) or the life of our neighbour unjustly,(2) as well as anything that tends to that.(3)	A. Nambasikis komanmen i agensem we yumi tekem laef blong yumi,(1) o laef blong nebor blong yumi long fasin we i no stret.(2) I agensem tu we yumi mekem eni samting we i mekem denja olsemia.(3)
(1) Ol Wok 16:28; Efesas 5:28 (2) Jenesis 9:6 (3) Ol Proveb 24:11-12; Matiu 5:22; 1 Jon 3:15; Eksodas 21:18-32	

NAMBASEVEN KOMANMEN

Q.70 Which is the seventh commandment?	K.70 ?Nabaseven komanmen i talem wanem?
A. The seventh commandment is, “Thou shalt not commit adultery.”	A. Nabaseven komanmen i talem se, <i>Yufala man we i mared, bambae yufala i no mas go slip wetem narafala woman, mo yufala woman we i mared, bambae</i>

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	<i>yufala i no mas go slip wetem narafala man.</i>
Eksodas 20:14	

Q.71 What is required in the seventh commandment?	K.71 ?Nambaseven komanmen i tijim wanem?
A. The seventh commandment requires us to preserve our own(1) and our neighbour's chastity(2), in heart(3), speech(4), and behaviour.(5)	A. Nambaseven komanmen i tijim yumi we yumi mas klingud(2) yumi wanwan(1) mo nebor blong yumi long ol tingting blong yumi(3), mo long ol toktok blong yumi(4) mo long olgeta fasin we i blong yumi.(5)
(1) 1 Tesalonaeka 4:4 (3) 2 Timoti 2:22	(2) Efesas 5:11-12 (4) Kolosi 4:6 (5) 1 Pita 3:2
Q.72 What is forbidden in the seventh commandment?	K.72 ?Nambaseven komanmen i agensem wanem?
A. The seventh commandment forbids all unchaste thoughts(1), words(2), and actions.(3)	A. Nambaseven komanmen i agensem olgeta tingting(1) mo toktok(2) mo aksen(3) we i doti.
(1) Matiu 5:28 (2) Efesas 5:4 (3) Efesas 5:3	

NAMBAEIT KOMANMEN

Q.73 Which is the eighth commandment?	K.73 ?Nambaeit komanmen i talem wanem?
A. The eighth commandment is, "Thou shalt not steal."	A. Nambaeit komanmen i talem se <i>Bambae yufala i no mas stil</i>
Eksodas 20:15	
Q.74 What is required in the eighth commandment.	K.74 ?Nambaeit komanmen i tijim wanem?
A. The eighth commandment requires the lawful procuring and furthering the wealth and	A. Nambaeit komanmen i tijim yumi we yumi mas kasem olgeta samting we i blong yumi(1) o long ol narafala man(2) long fasin blong loa.

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outward estate of ourselves(1) and others.(2)	I sem mak sipos yumi traem kam rijman o kasem graon blong yumi(1) o blong ol narafala man.(2)
(1) Rom 12:17; O Proveb 27:23 (2) Levitikas 25:35; Filipae 2:4	

Q.75 What is forbidden in the eighth commandment?	K.75 ?Nambaeit komanmen i agensem wanem?
A. The eighth commandment forbids whatsoever does or may unjustly hinder our own(1) or our neighbour's wealth or outward estate.(2)	A. Nambaeit komanmen i agensem eni samting we i save spolem ol gudfala samting blong yumi(1) o blong nebor blong yumi(2), long fasin we i no stret.
(1) 1 Timoti 5:8 (2) Ol Proveb 28:19; Job 20:19-20	

NAMBANAEN KOMANMEN

Q.76 Which is the ninth commandment?	K.?Nambanaen komanmen i talem wanem?
A. The ninth commandment is, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against your neighbour."	A. Nambanaen komanmen i talem se, <i>Yufala i no mas giaman blong mekem poen agens long narafala man</i>
Eksodas 20:16	

Q.77 What is required in the ninth commandment?	K.77 ?Nambanaen komanmen i tijim wanem?
A. The ninth commandment requires the maintaining and promoting of truth between man and man,(1) and of our own(2) and our neighbour's(3) good name,	A. Nambanaen komanmen i tijim yumi we yumi mas mentenem mo promotem fasin blong tru bitwin wan man mo wan narafala man,(1) mo mentenem mo promotem gudfala nem blong yumi(2) mo gudfala nem blong nebor blong yumi,(3)

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especially in witness-bearing.(4)	speseli taem yumi talemaot sam samting long kot.(4)
(1) Sekaraea 8:16 (3) 3 Jon 1:12a	(2) 1 Pita 3:16; Ol Wok 25:10 (4) Ol Proveb 14:5, 25

Q.78 What is forbidden in the ninth commandment?	K.78 ?Nambanaen komanmen i agensem wanem?
A. The ninth commandment forbids whatsoever is prejudicial to the truth,(1) or injurious to our own(2) or our neighbour's good name.(3)	A. Nambanaen komanmen i agensem eni samting we i no givhan long fasin blong tru,(1) o we i spolem gudfala nem blong yumi(2) o gudfala nem blong nebor blong yumi.(3)
(1) Rom 3:13 (2) Job 27:5	(3) Ol Sam 15:3

NAMBATEN KOMANMEN

Q.79 Which is the tenth commandment?	K.79 ?Nambaten komanmen i talem wanem?
A. The tenth commandment is, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is thy neighbour's."	A. Nambaten komanmen i talem se, <i>Yufala i no mas letem tingting blong yufala i stap long ol samting blong narafala man blong tekem i blong yufala. Yufala i no mas letem we woman blong hem, no slef blong hem, no buluk blong hem, no dongki blong hem, no ol narafala samting we hem i gat i pulum tingting blong yufala olsem.</i>
Eksodas 20:17	

Q.80. What is required in the tenth commandment?	K.80 ?Nambaten komanmen i tijim wanem?
A. The tenth commandment requires full contentment with	A. Nambaten komanmen i tijim yumi we yumi mas stap glad long kondisen blong

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<p>our own condition,(1) with a right and charitable frame of spirit toward our neighbour, and all that is his.(2)</p>	<p>laef blong yumi,(1) mo we yumi mekem fasin ya long nebor blong yumi, mo evri samting we i blong hem long fasin we i stret mo kaen.(2)</p>
(1) Hibrus 13:5	(2) Rom 12:15; 1 Korin 13:4-6

Q.81. What is forbidden in the tenth commandment?	K.81 ?Nambaten komanmen i agensem wanem?
<p>A. The tenth commandment forbids all discontentment with our own estate,(1) envying or grieving at the good of our neighbour,(2) and all excessive feelings and desires for anything that belongs to them.(3)</p>	<p>A. Nambaten komanmen i agensem olgeta fasin we i soemaot we man i no glad long evri samting we i blong hem,(1) i agensem we hem i jalus o harem nogud long ol gudfala samting blong nebor blong yumi,(2) mo i agensem olgeta strong filing long eni samting we i blong olgeta.(3)</p>
(1) 1 Korin 10:10	(2) Galesia 5:26 (3) Kolosi 3:5

Q.82 Is any man able perfectly to keep the commandments of God?	K.82 ?I gat eni man we i save obei olgeta komanmen blong God long fasin we i stret gud?
<p>A. No mere man since the fall is able in this life perfectly to keep the commandments of God,(1) but does daily break them in thought,(2) word,(3) and deed.(4)</p>	<p>A. Statem taem we man i foldaon long sin, I no gat wan man we i save obei olgeta komanmen blong God stret gud long laef ya,(1) be evri dei hem i brekem olgeta long tingting blong hem,(2) mo long toktok blong hem,(3) mo long aksen blong hem.(4)</p>
(1) Prija 7:20 (3) Jemes 3:8	(2) Jenesis 8:21b (4) Jemes 3:2a

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Q.83 Are all transgressions of the law equally heinous?	K.83 ?God i ting we olgeta samting nogud i sem mak long fes blong Hem?
A. Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others.(1)	A. Sam sin, from rabis fasin blong olgeta we i strong tumas, i moa nogud long fes blong God winim sam narafala sin.(1)
(1) Jon 19:11b	
Q.84. What does every sin deserve?	K84 ?Wanem nao i stret pei long evri sin?
A. Every sin deserves God’s wrath and curse, both in this life, and that which is to come.	A. Stret pei long evri sin i kros mo trabol blong God, long laef ya, mo long laef we i no save finis samtaem.
Galesia 3:10b; Matiu 25:41	

Sipos yufala i ting we i posibol we God i talem se, “O, hemia oraet, hem i wan smol sin nomo”, o bambae Hem i no panisim sam sin, i gud yufala i tingbaot ded blong Kraes. God i no givap Stret Pikinini blong Hem from hae praes blong yumi evriwan, be from we ded blong Kraes i wan we nomo blong sevem yumi. Mo praes blong sevem yumi i ded blong Kraes nomo. Kros blong God i folfoldaon long Kraes, blong hem i no folfoldaon long olgeta man we i blong Kraes. Be olgeta man we oli no ronron long Kraes blong haedem long sefples blong Hem, bambae olgeta oli faenemaot we bambae kros blong God i kamdoan long olgeta. “?Sipos God i no holemtaet Stret Pikinini blong Hem weswe bambae yumi save ronwe long panis sipos yumi no tekem gudfala rod ya we God i yusum blong sevem yumi?” (Rom 8:32; Hibrus 2:3)

Q.85 What does God require of us, that we may escape his wrath and curse due to us for sin?	K.85 ?Wanem nao God i wantem we yumi mekem, blong yumi save ronwe long kros mo trabol blong Hem we tufala i stret pei long yumi from sin blong yumi?
A. To escape the wrath and curse of God due to us for sin, God requires of us faith in Jesus Christ, repentance leading to life, (1)	A. Blong yumi save ronwe long kros mo trabol blong God we i stret pei long yumi from sin blong yumi, God i wantem we yumi mekem olsemia. Yumi mas bilif long Masta Jisas Kraes, yumi mas tanem olgeta tingting blong

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<p>with the diligent use of all the outward means by which Christ communicates to us the benefits of redemption.(2)</p>	<p>yumi blong stap long fasin we i stret long fes blong God.(1) Mo yumi mas wokhad blong yusum olgeta fasin we Kraes i yusum blong seremaot wetem yumi olgeta gudfala samting we oli blong salvesen.(2)</p>
<p>(1) Mak 1:5; Ol Wok 20:21 (2) Proverb 2:1-5; Matiu 28:19-20; Ol Wok 2:41-42</p>	

<p>Q.86 What is faith in Jesus Christ?</p>	<p>K.86. ?Bilif long Kraes, i wanem?</p>
<p>A. Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace,(1) by which we receive(2) and rest upon him alone for salvation,(3) as he is offered to us in the gospel.(4)</p>	<p>A. Bilif long Kraes i gladhat we i blong sevem man,(1) mo tru long hem yumi risivim(2) mo stap spel long Hem nomo blong Hem i sevem yumi,(3) stret olsem gud nius i rekomendem (<i>o presentem</i>) Hem long yumi.(4)</p>
<p>(1) Hibrus 10:39 (2) Jon 1:12 (3) Filipae 3:9 (4) Aesea 33:22</p>	

<p>Q.87 What is repentance leading to life?</p>	<p>K.87 ?Fasin blong tanem olgeta tingting blong stap long fasin we i stret long fes blong God?</p>
<p>A. Repentance leading to life is a saving grace,(1) by which a sinner, after he has truly realised his sin,(2) and grasped the mercy of God in Christ,(3) turns from his sin with grief and hatred and turns to God,(4)</p>	<p>A. Fasin blong tanem olgeta tingting blong stap long fasin we i stret long fes blong God, i gladhat we i blong sevem man.(1) Tru long hem wan man blong sin i save mekem tufala samting. a. Hem i mas luksave gud olgeta sin blong hem, (2) mo hem i mas kasemgud sore blong God long Kraes.(3) b. Mo nao hem i mas tanem strong baksaed blong hem long sin blong hem mo hem i mas sori tumas mo no laekem</p>

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<p>with full purpose and effort after new obedience.(5)</p>	<p>sin nating, mo hem i mas tanem tingting blong hem long God. (4) Mo naoia hem i mas folem niufala fasin blong obei wetem ful laef mo hadwok blong hem.(5)</p>
<p>(1) Ol Wok 11:18b (4) Jeremaea 31:18b-19</p>	<p>(2) Ol Wok 2:37 (5) Ol Sam 119:59</p>
<p>Q.88 What are the outward means by which Christ communicates to us the benefits of redemption?</p>	<p>K.88 ?Wanem nao i ol klia rod we Kraes i yusum blong seremaot long yumi ol gudfala samting we oli kamaot long selvesen?</p>
<p>A. The outward and ordinary means whereby Christ communicates to us the benefits of redemption, are his ordinances, especially the word, sacraments, and prayer;(1) all which are made effectual to the elect for salvation.</p>	<p>A. Ol klia mo nomol rod we Kraes i yusum blong seremaot long yumi ol gudfala samting we oli kamaot long selvesen, oli olsem. Oli ol rul blong Hem, speseli Toktok blong Hem, tufala sakramen, mo fasin blong prea.(1) God i givim ol samting ya paoa blong oli save givhan strong long ol man we God i jusumaot blong sevem olgeta.</p>
<p>(1) Ol Wok 2:41a, 42</p>	

<p>Q.89 How is the word made effectual to salvation?</p>	<p>K.89 ?Hao nao God i mekem we Toktok blong God i gat paoa blong sevem man?</p>
<p>A. The Spirit of God makes the reading, but especially the preaching of the word, an effectual means of convincing and converting sinners,(1) and of building them up in holiness and comfort,(2)</p>	<p>A. Spirit blong God i givim paoa long riding blong Toktok blong God, be speseli long prijing blong Toktok blong God, blong pulum man we Toktok ya i tru mo blong tanem tingting blong ol man blong sin.(1) Hem i givim paoa long Toktok ya blong i save bildimap olgeta blong kam tabu moa mo i enkarajem olgeta long hadtaem.(2)</p>

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through faith, unto salvation.(3)	Toktok ya i mekem olsem tru long fet mo i lidim olgeta blong savegud we Jisas i Sevya blong olgeta.(3)
(1) Ol Sam 19:7	(2) 1 Tesalonaeka 1:6
	(3) Rom 1:16
Q.90 How is the word to be read and heard, that it may become effectual to salvation?	K.90 ?Hao nao man i mas ridim mo harem Toktok blong God, blong paoa blong hem i save sevem man?
A. That the word may become effectual to salvation, we must attend to the Word with diligence,(1) preparation,(2) and prayer;(3) receive it with faith(4) and love,(5) lay it up in our hearts,(6) and practise it in our lives.(7)	A. Blong paoa blong Toktok blong God i save sevem yumi, yumi mas traehad oltaem blong stap strong long hem,(1) yumi mas mekemreregud blong mekem olsem,(2) mo yumi mas prea.(3) Yumi mas risivim hem long fet(4) mo lav(5), yumi mas hivimap long tingting blong yumi,(6) mo mekem long laef blong yumi.(7)
(1) Ol Proverb 8:34 (3) Ol Sam 119:18 (5) 2 Tesalonaerka 2:10b (7) Jemes 1:25	(2) 1 Pita 2:1-2 (4) Hibrus 4:2b (6) Ol Sam 119:11
Q.91 How do the sacraments become effectual means of salvation?	K.91 ?Hao nao tufala sakramen i kasem paoa blong lidim man long selvesen?
A. The sacraments become effectual means of salvation, not from any virtue in them, or in him that administers them;(1) but only by the blessing of Christ, and the working of his Spirit in them that by faith receive them.(2)	A. Tufala sakramen i no gat paoa blong lidim man long selvesen from we tufala i gat sam paoa we i stap long tufala, mo tufala i no gat paoa tru long man we i givimaot.(1) Paoa blong tufala i kam long blesing blong Kraes nomo, mo tru long wok we Tabu Spirit i mekem long ol man we oli risivim tufala tru long bilif.(2)
(1) 1 Korin 3:7	(2) 1 Pita 3:21

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Q.92 What is a sacrament?	K.92 ?Wan sakramen i wanem?
A. A sacrament is a holy ordinance instituted by Christ; by which, by visible signs, Christ, and the benefits of the new covenant, are represented,(1) sealed, and applied to believers.(2)	A. Wan sakramen i wan tabu rul we Kraes i mekem. Hem i wan saen (we yumi save luk), we i stap reipresentem Kraes mo ol gudgudfala samting blong niufala promes (kavnen).(1) Mo saen ya i makem mo aplaem Kraes mo ol gudgudfala samting blong niufala promes (kavnen) long ol man we oli biliv.(2)
(1) Jenesis 17:10 (2) Rom 4:11a	

Q.93 Which are the sacraments of the New Testament?	K.93 ?Ol sakramen blong Niu Testamen, oli wanem?
A. The sacraments of the New Testament are, Baptism, and the Lord's Supper.	A. Ol sakramen blong Niu Testamen oli, Fasin blong Baptaes(1) mo Lodsapa.(2)
(1) Matiu 28:19; Mak 16:16a (2) 1 Korin 11:23-26 <i>Komen: Tufala sakramen ya i riplesem tufala sakramen blong Ol Testamen, we oli Sakamsaes mo Pasova. Kolosi 2:11-12; 1 Korin 57b</i>	

Q.94 What is baptism?	K.94 ?Fasin blong baptaes i wanem?
A. Baptism is a sacrament, in which the washing with water in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit,(1) signifies and seals our being grafted into Christ, and having a share in the benefits of the covenant of grace,(2)	A. Fasin blong baptaes i wan sakramen. Joj i mekem long nem blong Papa God, mo blong Stret Pikinini blong God, mo blong Tabu Spirit.(1) Joj i baptaesem wetem wota blong wota i wasem hem, mo hemia wan saen mo strong promis blong God we man ya i bin joen long Kraes mo we hem i kasem wan haf long ol gudfala samting blong promes (kavnen) blong gladhat blong God.(2)

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and our pledge to be the Lord's.(3)	Mo tu, i wan strong promis blong yumi we yumi wantem we yumi blong Masta Jisas.(3)
(1) Matiu 28:19 (2) Rom 6:3; Galesia 3:27 (3) Rom 6:3-4 <i>Komen: Mo tu, fasin blong baptaes i kastom saen we i minim we naoia wan man i wan memba blong joj long wol. Ol Wok 2:41</i>	
Q.95 To whom is baptism to be administered?	K.95 ?Joj i save baptaesem hu ya?
A. Baptism is not to be administered to any that are out of the visible church, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to him;(1) but the infants of such as are members of the visible church are to be baptized.(2)	A. Joj i no save baptaesem ol man we oli stap afsaed long joj we i stap long wol, kasem taem we oli talemaot bilif long Kraes blong olgeta, mo mekem promis blong obeiem Hem.(1) Be joj i mas glad blong baptaesem ol pikinini blong ol man we oli memba blong joj we i stap long wol.(2)
(1) Ol Wok 2:41a; 2:38-39 (2) 1 Korin 7:14; Luk 18:15-16; Jenesis 17:7, 13 (i gud yufala i komparem ol vas ya wetem Kolosi 2:11-12 mo Galesia 3:29) <i>Komen, I stret we joj i glad blong baptaesem ol pikinini blong ol papa mo mama we tufala i memba blong joj long wol, from we tru long bilif blong tufala, pikinini blong tufala oli blong kavnen tu (1 Korin 7:14).</i>	

Q.96 What is the Lord's supper?	K.96 Lodsapa i wanem?
A. The Lord's supper is a sacrament, in which, by giving and receiving bread and wine, according to Christ's appointment, his death is proclaimed;(1) and those who receive rightly (not by the mouth and physical manner) but by faith, are made partakers of his body and blood, with all his benefits,	A. Lodsapa i wan sakramen. Long sakramen ya, joj i talemaot ded blong Kraes, taem man i givimaot mo risivim bred mo waen stret olsem Kraes i mekem promes from.(1) Mo olgeta ya we oli risivim tufala long prapa fasin (from we oli luksave we i no kakae mo dring long bodi nomo), be oli risivim tufala tru long fet, bambae God i mekem we olgeta ya kasem haf blong bodi mo blood blong

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<p>to their spiritual nourishment, and growth in grace.(2)</p>	<p>Hem, we i inkludem olgeta gudfala samting blong Hem. Nao bred mo waen i kam ‘spiritual’ kakae, mo i givhan blong man i save gro long gladhat blong God.(2)</p>
(1) Luk 22:19-20; 1 Korin 11:26	(2) 1 Korin 10:16; Efesas 3:16-17a

<p>Q.97 What is required to receive rightly the Lord’s supper?</p>	<p>K.97 ?Man i mas mekem wanem blong risivim Lodsapa long prapa fasin?</p>
<p>A. It is required of those who would receive rightly the Lord’s supper, that they examine themselves of their knowledge to discern the Lord’s body,(1)</p> <p>of their faith to feed upon him,(2)</p> <p>of their repentance,(3)</p> <p>love,(4)</p> <p>and new obedience;(5)</p> <p>for if they come in an unworthy manner, they eat and drink judgment to themselves.(6)</p>	<p>A. Blong risivim Lodsapa long prapa fasin ol man oli mas meksua we oli eksamenen tingting blong olgeta blong faenemaot sipos lis blong ol fasin ya i stret.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We oli gat save blong luksave ol had samting we i blong Bodi blong Masta Jisas.(1) • We oli gat fet blong kakae long bodi blong Hem.(2) • We i tru we oli tanem tingting blong olgeta.(3) • We lav blong olgeta i tru.(4) • We niufala fasin blong obei blong olgeta i tru.(5) <p>I tru nomo sipos oli kakae mo dring long fasin we i no stret, bambae Masta Jisas i stap panisim olgeta.(6)</p>
(1) 1 Korin 11:28-29	(2) 2 Korin 13:5a
(3) 1 Korin 11:31	(4) 1 Korin 11:18, 20; Gakesia 5:6
(5) Rom 6:4, 17-18; 1 Korin 5:8	(6). 1 Korin 11:27

<p>Q.98 What is prayer?</p>	<p>K.98 ?Prea i wanem?</p>
<p>A. Prayer is an offering up of our desires to God,(1)</p>	<p>A. Taem yumi prea yumi presentem long fes blong God ol samting we yumi glad blong kasem,(1)</p>

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<p>for things agreeable to his will,(2) in the name of Christ,(3) with confession of our sins,(4) and thankful acknowledgment of his mercies.(5)</p>	<p>we oli stap agri long wil blong Hem.(2) Yumi mas mekem prea olsem long nem blong Kraes,(3) mo i mas talemaot ol sin blong yumi,(4) mo talem tangkiu we Hem i soemaot sore blong Hem long yumi oltaem.(5)</p>
<p>(1) Ol Sam 62:8; 10:17 (2) Jon 5:14; Rom 8:27 (3) Jon 16:23 (4) Daniel 9:4 (5) Filipae 4:6</p>	

<p>Q.99 What rule has God given for our direction in prayer?</p>	<p>K.99 ?Wanem i rul we God i givim blong givhan long yumi long fasin blong prea?</p>
<p>A. The whole word of God is of use to direct us in prayer;(1) but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called “The Lord’s prayer.”(2)</p>	<p>A. Olgeta Toktok blong God i gud blong givhan long yumi long fasin blong prea,(1) be spesel rul blong givhan hem i fasin blong prea we Kraes i tijim long disaepol blong Hem, we nem blong hem i “Prea blong Masta blong yumi”.(2)</p>
<p>(1) 1 Jon 5:14</p>	<p>(2) Matiu 6:9</p>

<p>Q.100 What does the preface of the Lord’s prayer teach us?</p>	<p>K.100 ?Introdaksen blong ‘Prea blong Masta blong yumi’, i tijim yumi wanem?</p>
<p>A. The preface of the Lord’s prayer (which is, “Our Father which art in heaven”) teaches us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence,(1) as children to a father,(2)</p>	<p>A. Introdaksen blong ‘Prea blong Masta blong yumi’ (we i talem se, Papa blong mifala, we i stap long heven) i tijim yumi blong kam klosap moa long God wetem olgeta ona mo tras,(1) olsem ol pikinini oli mekem long papa blong olgeta,(2)</p>

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<p>able and ready to help us;(3)</p> <p>and that we should pray with and for others.(4)</p>	<p>wan papa we i strong mo redi blong helpem yumi.(3)</p> <p>Mo i tijim yumi we yumi mas prea wetem mo from ol narafala man.(4)</p>
<p>(1) Aesea 64:9</p> <p>(2) Luk 11:13</p> <p>(3) Rom 8:15</p> <p>(4) Ol Wok 12:5; Efesas 6:18; 1 Timoti 2:1-2</p>	

Q.101 What do we pray for in the first petition?	K.101 ?Yumi prea from wanem long nambawan rikwes?
<p>A. In the first petition (which is, “Hallowed by thy name”)</p> <p>we pray,</p> <p>That God would enable us and others to glorify him in all that in which he makes himself known;(1)</p> <p>and that he would order all things to his own glory.(2)</p>	<p>A. Nambawan rikwes i olsem, “<i>Nem blong yu i tabu. Mifala i wantem we olgeta man oli ona long yu.</i>”</p> <p>Long rikwes yumi prea we bambae God i givim paoa long yumi mo long ol narafala man blong leftemap Hem long olgeta samting we Hem i yusum blong soemaot Hem long yumi.(1)</p> <p>Mo we bambae Hem i stanemap olgeta samting blong oli mekem we Nem blong Hem i hae we i hae.(2)</p>
<p>(1) Ol Sam 67:1-3; 2 Tesalonaeka 3:1; Ol Sam 145</p> <p>(2) Aesea 64:1-2; Rom 11:36</p>	

Q.102 What do we pray for in the second petition?	K.102 ?Yumi prea from wanem long nambatu rikwes?
<p>A. In the second petition (which is, “Thy kingdom come”)</p> <p>we pray,</p> <p>That Satan’s kingdom may be destroyed;(1)</p> <p>and that the kingdom of grace may be advanced,(2)</p>	<p>A. Nambatu rikwes i olsem, “<i>Mifala i wantem we yu yu kam King blong olgeta man.</i>”</p> <p>Long rikwes ya yumi prea We God i spolemgud olgeta man we Setan i king blong olgeta,(1)</p> <p>mo we olgeta man we God i sevem tru long gladhat blong Hem mo we Hem i king blong olgeta, bambae oli gohed strong.(2)</p>

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<p>ourselves and others brought into it, and kept in it;(3)</p> <p>and that the kingdom of glory may be hastened.(4)</p>	<p>Mo we yumi mo plante narafala man oli joenem olgeta blong God i king blong yumi tu, mo we Hem i holemtaet yumi olsem king,(3)</p> <p>Mo we bambae God i hareap blong mekem olsem blong yumi leftemapgud nem blong Hem oltaem.(4)</p>
<p>(1) Ol Sam 68:1 (3) 2 Tesalonaeka 3:1; Rom 10:1</p>	<p>(2) Ol Sam 51:18 (4) Revelesen 22:20; 2 Pita 3:11-13</p>

<p>Q.103 What do we pray for in the third petition?</p> <p>A. In the third petition (which is, “Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven”)</p> <p>we pray, That God, by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey,(1) and submit to his will in all things,(2) as the angels do in heaven.(3)</p>	<p>K.103 ?Yumi prea from wanem long nambatri rikwes?</p> <p>A. Nambatri rikwes i olsem, “<i>We olgeta man long wol oli mekem ol samting we yu yu wantem, olsem we olgeta long heven oli stap mekem.</i>”</p> <p>Long rikwes ya yumi prea olsem se, We tru long gladhat blong Hem, bambae God i mekem we yumi gat paoa mo we yumi glad blong save mo obei,(1) mo folemgud wil blong Hem long evri samting we yumi mekem,(2) stret olsem ol enjel oli mekem long heven.(3)</p>
<p>(1) Ol Sam 119:34-36a</p>	<p>(2) Ol Wok 21:14</p>
<p>(30 Ol Sam 103:20, 22</p>	

<p>Q.104 What do we pray for in the fourth petition?</p> <p>A. In the fourth petition (which is, “Give us this day our daily bread”)</p> <p>we pray, That of God’s free gift we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this life,(1)</p>	<p>K.104 ?Yumi prea from wanem long nambafo rikwes?</p> <p>A. Nambafo rikwes i olsem se, “<i>Plis yu givim kakae long mifala, i naf blong tede.</i>”</p> <p>Long rikwes ya yumi prea olsem, From presen blong God we i fri, yumi save kasem naf samting long ol gudfala samting blong laef ya,(1)</p>
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and enjoy his blessing with them.(2)	mo we bambae yumi enjoiem blesing blong God taem yumi kasem olgeta ya.(2)
(1) Ol Proveb 30:8	(2) Ol Sam 90:17

Q.105 What do we pray for in the fifth petition?	K.105 ?Yumi prea from wanem long nambafaef rikwes?
A. In the fifth petition (which is, “And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors”) we pray, That God, for Christ’s sake, would freely pardon all our sins;(1) which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.(2)	A. Nambafaef rikwes i olsem se, “ <i>Yu fogivim mifala from ol sin blong mifala, olsem we mifala i stap fogivim ol man we oli mekem i nogud long mifala.</i> ” Long rikwes ya yumi prea olsem se, We bambae God i tekemaot olgeta sin blong yumi, from Kraes.(1) Mo long fasin ya God i enkarajem yumi blong askem olsem, from we tru long gladhat blong Hem, Hemi givim paoa long yumi blong fogivim long tru fasin, ol narafala man we oli mekem sin long yumi.(2)
(1) Ol Sam 51:1	(2) Matiu 6:14

Q.106 What do we pray for in the sixth petition?	K.106 ?Yumi prea from wanem long nambasikis rikwes?
A. In the sixth petition (which is, “And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil”) we pray, That God would either keep us from being tempted to sin,(1) or support and deliver us when we are tempted.(2)	A. Nambasikis rikwes i olsem se, “ <i>Yu no letem ol samting oli kam traem mifala tumas, mo yu blokem Setan i no kam spolem mifala.</i> ” Long rikwes ya yumi prea olsem se, We bambae God i protektem yumi blong bambae sam samting i no pulum yumi blong mekem sin,(1) O we God i sapotem yumi mo tekemaot yumi long trabol taem sam samting i traem yumi.(2)
(1) Matiu 26:41	(2) Ol Sam 51:10,12

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<p>Q.107 What does the conclusion of the Lord’s prayer teach us?</p>	<p>K.107 ?Wanem nao lastok blong Prea blong Masta blong yumi i tijim yumi?</p>
<p>A. The conclusion of the Lord’s prayer (which is, “For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen”) teaches us to take our encouragement in prayer from God only,(1) and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, power, and glory to him.(2) And, in testimony of our desire, and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen.(3)</p>	<p>A. Lastok blong Prea blong Masta blong yumi i olsem se, “<i>Yu nomo yu King, Yu nomo yu gat olgeta paoa, Mo ol gudgudfala samting oli blong yu nomo gogo i no save finis. Amen.</i>” Lastok ya i tijim yumi blong trastemgud we i God nomo we bambae i harem mo ansarem prea.(1) Mo i tijim yumi blong presem Hem, mo talemaot we Hem i King blong ol man blong Hem, mo we Hem i gat paoa, mo we ol man oli mas leftemap Hem.(2) Mo, blong soeamot we yumi wantem olsem, mo we yumi sua we God i harem prea blong yumi, yumi talem se, Amen.(3)</p>
<p>(1) Daniel 9:18-19 (2) 1 Kronikel 29:11, 13 (3) Revelesen 22:20</p>	

