

SUGGESTED MEMORY WORK

REFERENCE

Romans 1:15-17

Romans 1:18-20

Romans 1:21-23

Romans 2:4, 6, 7

Romans 3:21-23

Romans 3:24, 28; 5:1

Romans 5:8, 10; 6:1

Romans 6:3-4, 23

Romans 8:1-2, 31

Romans 9:33; 10:9-10

Romans 10:13-15

Romans 10:17; 12:1-2

Romans 12:9-11

Romans 12:12-14

Romans 14:6; 15:4, 9

**COMPREHENSIVE QUESTIONS
ON
ROMANS**

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CHAPTER ONE

1. Who wrote the book?
2. Give approximate time of the writing.
3. The book was written where?
4. What does Paul call himself?
5. What does Paul say he was called to be?
6. What does the author mean by "separated to the gospel of God?"
7. Give two references where "the gospel of God (was) promised before through His prophets in the holy scriptures."
8. According to Paul, the gospel is concerning whom?
9. Paul affirmed God's Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, was born of whose seed according to the flesh?
10. How was Jesus declared to be the Son of God with power?

11. How does the resurrection declare Jesus is God's Son with power?
12. For what purpose did Paul say he had received grace and apostleship?
13. Give two references where the term "obedience to the faith" is used in Romans.
14. To what does the term "the faith" refer?
15. Paul said of the Roman Christians "you also are the called of Jesus Christ;" how were they called?
16. Paul said the Roman Christians were "beloved of God" and were called what?
17. Define the word saint.
18. What two blessings did Paul call upon the saints of Rome and from which two individuals?
19. For whom did Paul say, "first, I thank my God"?
20. To what did Paul affirm God was witness?
21. What was a primary request in Paul's prayer for the Romans?
22. Why did Paul long to see the Romans?
23. How did Paul expect that he and the Romans could be encouraged together?
24. Why had Paul often planned to visit the Roman Christians?
25. Why had Paul not visited Rome at the time his letter was written?

26. To whom did Paul affirm he was a debtor?
27. Show from the scriptures why Paul felt such a debt?
28. What did Paul say he was ready to do in Rome?
29. How did Paul personally feel about the gospel?
30. Why did Paul say he was not ashamed of the gospel?
31. Discuss the expression "for the Jew first and also for the Greek."
32. What does Paul mean - in "it" the righteousness of God is revealed?
33. Discuss the expression "from faith to faith."
34. Discuss the term "the just shall live by faith."
35. The wrath of God is revealed from heaven against what?
36. What does the term "who suppress the truth in unrighteousness" mean?
37. Explain or paraphrase Romans 1:19.
38. How can it be said God has shown things of His invisible nature to man?
39. Name two things of God's invisible nature which are manifest in creation?
40. Due to God's revelation of Himself just in creation, what is said of man's rejection of God?

41. Although the Gentiles through creation knew God, what two things did they refuse to do?
42. Name three results from the refusal to glorify the Creator as God and to be thankful to Him.
43. In the darkness of man's foolish heart, to what did he change the glory of God?
44. When men in their minds corrupted the eternal glory of God into the things of corruptible flesh, what did God do?
45. Men of corrupt minds exchanged the truth of God for what?
46. Having accepted this lie, what did these men of corrupt minds do?
47. Because men accepted the lie about God's nature and because they worshipped the creature rather than the Creator, to what did God give them up?
48. Name two examples of the vile passions.
49. Discuss "receiving in themselves the penalty of their error which was due."
50. God gave men over to what, because they did not like to retain Him in their knowledge?
51. Define or paraphrase:
 - a. Unrighteousness
 - b. Fornication
 - c. Wickedness
 - d. Covetousness
 - e. Maliciousness

- f. Full of envy
- g. Murder
- h. Strife
- i. Deceit
- j. Evil-mindedness
- k. Whisperers
- l. Backbiters
- m. Haters of God
- n. Violent
- o. Proud
- p. Boasters
- q. Inventors of evil things
- r. Disobedient to parents (Rebels against parental authority)
- s. Undiscerning
- t. Untrustworthy
- u. Unloving
- v. Unforgiving
- w. Unmerciful (Romans 1:29-31)

- 52. How many words or phrases are used to describe sin in Romans 1:29-31?
- 53. Those who practice sin and ungodliness are worthy of what according to Romans 1:32?
- 54. To what does "death" refer in Romans 1:32?

55. Not only those who practice sin and ungodliness are worthy of death but who else?

CHAPTER 2

56. Why did Paul affirm that certain men were inexcusable?

57. God's judgement against the gross immorality of the Gentiles was according to what?

58. What rhetorical question did Paul ask in Romans 2:3?

59. Rhetorically Paul indicated Jews were rejecting what three things of God?

60. God's goodness is designed to do what?. (2:4)

61. Jews in accordance with what two things were storing (treasuring) up wrath for themselves?

62. When was that wrath to appear?

63. How will God render to each one in judgement?

64. List the two kinds of judgement, that is the two kinds of sentences to come from God's judgement, in the day of wrath?

65. To whom will God reward eternal life according to Romans 2:7?

66. List three terms Paul uses to describe those who will receive indignation and wrath?

67. How does Paul speak of God's impartiality in condemnation of evil?

68. How does Paul speak of God's impartiality in reward for righteousness?

69. Quote Romans 2:11.
70. Judgement or condemnation is classified as being for what two categories of men in Romans 2:12?
71. Whom does Paul affirm were, and were not, justified before the law?
72. How could Gentiles without the written law of Moses be a law unto themselves?
73. What did Paul affirm the Gentiles could have written in their hearts?
74. Describe how law is written in one's heart. (cf. Jeremiah 10:23, 31:33; Romans 10:17; John 6:44-45; Mark 16:15)
75. What else, besides the work of the law, written in the heart of the Gentiles, could also bear witness to them?
76. How does Paul describe eternal judgement in Romans 2:16?
77. What does Paul mean by, judgement will be according to "my gospel"?
78. Name five ways Paul describes the position of the Jews.
79. Name four ways the Jews were confident in their own self-satisfaction.
80. What two things did Paul indicate the Jews had in the law?
81. List the five rhetorical questions Paul puts to the Jews to uncover their hypocrisy.
82. Because of hypocrisy among the Jews, what did Paul affirm had been written? (cf. Isaiah 52:5; Ezekiel 36:22)

83. How could circumcision become uncircumcision to the Jews?
84. How could the Gentile's uncircumcision be counted as circumcision?
85. How could those who were physically uncircumcised judge the Jew who was circumcised, and had the written law?
86. List two ways Paul affirms one is not a Jew before God.
87. List two ways one is a true "Jew" in the sight of God.
88. What is meant by "in the Spirit and not in the letter?"

CHAPTER 3

89. What question does Paul ask at the very beginning of Romans 3?
90. What was the chief advantage of the Jewish people?
91. List two other advantages of Jews.
92. How does Paul answer the following question: "Will their (the Jews) unbelief make the faithfulness of God without effect?" (3:3)
93. How can it be said (particularly of the Jews under the law) "our unrighteousness demonstrates the righteousness of God?"
94. How does Paul answer the question: "Is God unjust who inflicts wrath?"
95. If the truth of God has increased to God's glory through man's lie, why is man judged a sinner?
96. What were some people slanderously reporting about Paul's teaching?

97. What did Paul say of those who slandered his message in such a manner?
98. To whom does Paul refer in Romans 3:9 when he says, "Are we better than they?"
99. What did Paul say he had previously charged?
100. Sum up God's conclusion about man in Romans 3:10-12.
101. Give four descriptions of the filth and blasphemy out of men's mouths found in Romans 3:13-14.
102. What is the conclusion as to the reason for the corruptness of man found in Romans 3:18?
103. To whom did the law speak?
104. What is Paul's affirmation in Romans 3:20 concerning the deeds of the law?
105. By what came the knowledge of sin?
106. Explain Paul's expression "but now the righteousness of God apart from the law is revealed."
107. Tell what is meant by, "being witnessed by the Law and the Prophets."
108. How is the righteousness of God described in Romans 3:22?
109. What is meant by "there is no difference?"
110. Quote Romans 3:23.

111. Having accepted the gospel we have been justified freely through what?
112. God has set forth Jesus to be a propitiation by his blood through what?
113. What does propitiation mean?
114. What did God demonstrate by setting forth Jesus and His blood to be a propitiation for us through faith?
115. To demonstrate His righteousness what did God do in His forbearance?
116. In demonstrating His righteousness in Christ God determined to do what toward justice?
117. What kind of faith justifies both the circumcised and the uncircumcised? (Galatians 5:6)
118. Why is boasting before God of salvation by Jews or Gentiles excluded?
119. What does “the law of faith” mean?
120. Man is justified by faith apart from what?
121. How does Paul answer this question: "Is He not also the God of the Gentiles?"
122. How can it be said that justification through obedient faith in Jesus Christ establishes the law?

CHAPTER 4

123. With what question does the fourth chapter of Romans open?
124. What could Abraham not do before God?
125. What was accounted to Abraham for righteousness?

126. What natural law about earning is stated in Romans?
127. Whose faith is accounted for righteousness?
128. David described the blessedness of what man?
129. The quotation from David on the blessedness of the man to whom God imputes righteousness is found where?
130. List the three kinds of works of righteousness named in the scriptures.
131. In what three ways does Psalm 32:1-2 and Romans 4:7-8 describe the blessedness of those who continually walk by faith?
132. What is Paul's rhetorical question of Romans 4:9?
133. What is affirmed in Romans 4:10 about Abraham's physical state when he was justified?
134. What was circumcision to Abraham?
135. Of whom did Abraham become the father?
136. The promise (Genesis 17:4-6) to Abraham or his seed that he would be heir of the world was not through what?
137. If justification had come by Moses' law what would be true?
138. How could it be said, "the law brings about wrath?"

139. Who are "all the seed" to whom the promise was made sure?
140. How can it be said Abraham "is the father of us all?"
141. How is the prophecy "I have made you a father of many nations" used in Romans 4:17?
142. What two great powers are attributed to God in Romans 4:17?
143. What did Abraham believe in spite of it being contrary to hope?
144. Tell four things from Romans 4:18-21 about Abraham's reaction to God's promise that he was to have a son.
145. What is meant "it" was accounted to him for righteousness?
146. The things written concerning Abraham's faith being accounted for righteousness was for whose sake?
147. What does Paul affirm concerning the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ at the close of Romans 4?

CHAPTER 5

148. Since we have been justified by faith, what do we have?
149. By what means do we, through Christ, have access to the grace of God in which we stand?
150. Standing in God's grace through obedient faith, in what do we rejoice?
151. Why should it be said, "we (Christians) also glory in tribulation?"

152. What does tribulation produce in the life of a Christian?
153. What does perseverance produce?
154. What is built up in the Christian through character?
155. What has been poured out in the Christian's heart?
156. Tell by whom and how the love of God has been poured out in the heart of Christians.
157. How was the Holy Spirit given to us?
158. What is meant by "when we were still without strength?"
159. What is meant by "in due time Christ died for the ungodly?"
160. Give Paul's two observations on sacrificial service in Romans 5:7.
161. How did God demonstrate His love toward us?
162. Being justified by Christ's blood, our expectations for what, are much more, that is, much greater?
163. How can it be said of Christians "when we were enemies of God?"
164. Since we, as breakers of God's laws, are enemies of God, how is it possible for us to be reconciled to God?
165. Since we have been reconciled to God through the death of His Son, what can we expect?

166. What is meant by "we rejoice in God through our Lord Jesus Christ?"
167. Through whom have we received reconciliation to God?
168. List the four points made in Romans 5:12.
169. How could it be said "all sinned" in reference to Adam's sin?
170. How do we know from Romans 5:13 that law was in the world from Adam until the law of Moses?
171. Why did death reign over men from Adam until Moses even though they had not personally sinned in the manner Adam did?
172. How could it be said that Adam was a type of Him who was to come?
173. How is the free gift of God not like the offense or trespass of Adam?
174. What reigned over the whole human race because of Adam's sin?
175. Those, who receive the abundance of grace and the gift of righteousness through Jesus Christ, do what?
176. Compare the reign of the Christian in life to that rule of Jeremiah in his time (Jeremiah 1:10).
177. Contrast the results of Adam's transgression and Christ's gift to the whole human race based on Romans 5:18-19.
178. What benefit does the general resurrection supply to the whole human race?
179. Why was Moses' law brought in?

180. When the law was added in order to cause the horror of sin to abound, what abounded much more?
181. What had reigned over the human race in death?
182. What now reigns in the life of the one who has received the gift of God's love?

CHAPTER 6

183. With what two questions does Romans 6 begin?
184. How are the two questions of Romans 6:1 answered?
185. Into what were we baptized (two answers)?
A.
B.
186. Why is being baptized into Christ important?
187. Give two reasons why being baptized into Christ's death is important?
188. How is baptism described in Romans 6:4?
189. When does the walking in newness of life begin for the sinner?
190. When are we united with Christ in the likeness of His death?
191. Having been united with Christ in the likeness of His death what are we assured of?
192. What happened to our old man (old person or way of life) when we were baptized into the death of Christ?

193. Since our old man (sinful way of life) was crucified with Christ when we were immersed into His death we should no longer be what?
194. What illustration is used in Romans 6:7 to show Christians have been freed from their sinful way of life?
195. Since we died to sin when we were immersed, we believe what?
196. What is Christ's relationship to sin and death?
197. How does the Christian stand in relation to sin?
198. What is meant by "do not let sin reign in your mortal body?"
199. How can we allow sin to reign in our bodies?
200. How can we present the members or parts of our body as instruments of sin?
201. Why should we present, or use, the members, or parts, of our bodies as instruments of righteousness?
202. Why does Paul say sin shall not have dominion over the Christian?
203. List Paul's question and answer from Romans 6:15.
204. To whom is one a slave?
205. What had the Christians done to become slaves of righteousness?
206. How do sinners obey the form (pattern) of the doctrine of Christ?
207. When are sinners set free from sin?

208. Why did Paul simplify his language to human terms?
209. What great contrast is present in the life of the convert in Romans 6:19
210. What was true when we were slaves of sin?
211. What is the fruit of the life of evil before one is converted to Christ?
212. Name three blessings the child of God has since he has been set free from sin?
1)
2)
3)
213. List the two points made in Romans 6:23
1)
2)

CHAPTER 7

214. How did Paul address the Roman Christians in Romans 7:1?
215. To whom did Paul say he was speaking?
216. What did Paul say they knew about the law?
217. What two basic rules of marriage are stated in Romans 7:2?
1)
2)
218. To what particular law does the apostle speak?
219. What is true if a woman marries another man while her husband lives?
220. When is a woman free from the law of the husband so that she is no adulteress if she remarries?

221. What did the apostle intend to illustrate by the use of the law of the husband to the wife?
222. How does Romans 7 show we are not under the ten-commandment law? (See verses 4 and 7)
223. To whom are Christians married?
224. Why are we married to Christ?
225. What is meant by "when we were in the flesh?"
226. When we were living the fleshly life, what was at work in the members of our body bearing fruit unto death?
227. What aroused the passions of sin in the body?
228. Since we have been delivered from the law how should we serve?
229. Discuss the contrast of serving in the newness of spirit and not in the oldness of the letter.
230. Was the law of Moses sin, that is, was it the thing that caused sin?
231. Which of the ten commandments does Paul use to illustrate the usefulness of the law?
232. What is meant by "I would not have known sin except through the law?"
233. What advantage did sin take in relation to the commandment of God?
234. What is meant by "apart from law sin was dead?"
235. How could Paul say, "I was alive once without the law?"

236. What does, "sin revived and I died" mean?
237. How could it be said, the commandment in the law of Moses, which was for life, brought death?"
238. How could it be said, "sin by occasion of the commandment killed me?"
239. Paul affirms what three things about the law as given by Moses?
It was:
1)
2)
3)
240. Romans 7:13 expresses the purpose of Moses' law by saying sin through the commandment became what?
241. What does Paul mean by "I am carnal, sold under sin?"
242. What is Paul describing in Romans 7:15-24?
243. What is meant by "What I hate, that I do?"
244. What is meant by "it is no longer I who do it but sin that dwells in me?"
245. What is meant by "in my flesh nothing good dwells?"
246. Name four laws spoken of in Romans 7:22-23.
247. Describe A) "the law in my members" and B) the law of sin which is in my members.
A.
B.

248. What is meant "the law of my mind?"
249. What does the apostle mean by the expression "Oh wretched man that I am?"
250. How does Paul answer the question "who will deliver me from this body of death?"
251. What is meant by the last sentence of Romans seven?

CHAPTER 8

252. What blessed statement is given at the very beginning of Romans 8?
253. List the two laws spoken of in Romans 8:2.
1)
2)
254. What is meant by the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus?
255. What is meant by the law of sin and death?
256. List five laws referred to in Romans.
257. Explain the statement "what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh."
258. What did God do in response to the weakness of the law?
259. How are the righteous requirements of the law fulfilled?
260. What is meant by "those who live according to the flesh?"

261. What is meant by "those who live according to the Spirit?"
262. What is meant by "carnally minded?"
263. What is meant by being spiritually minded?
264. How is the carnal mind enmity against God?
265. What is meant by the carnal mind "is not subject to the law of God nor indeed can be?"
266. List five places (reference and name) where the gospel (New Testament) is referred to as law.
267. What is meant by "those in the flesh cannot please God?"
268. How can we be sure we are not in the flesh?
269. How does the Spirit dwell in Christians?
270. How does Christ dwell in Christians?
271. What is true if one does not have the Spirit of Christ?
272. Contrast the body and spirit of the Christian as found in Romans 8:10.
273. Who is meant by "the Spirit of Him who raised Jesus from the dead?"
274. How can God give life to our mortal bodies?

275. From the negative side saved people are debtors to do what?
276. If Christians live according to the flesh what will happen?
277. According to Romans 8:13 what must the Christian do in order to live?
278. How do Christians by the Spirit put to death the deeds of the body?
279. Who are sons of God?
280. How is one led by the Spirit?
281. What is meant by "you did not receive the spirit of bondage again to fear?"
282. What spirit have we received?
283. What is meant, "we cry out Ababa, Father?"
284. How does the Holy Spirit bear witness with our spirit?
285. To what does the Holy Spirit bear witness? (8:16)
286. As children of God we are also what? (8:17)
287. To be joint heirs with Christ we must do what?
288. Discuss the term, "that we may also be glorified together."
289. To what, does Paul say our present sufferings are not worthy to be compared?

290. What is the earnest expectation of the creation?
291. Why was all creation subjected to futility?
292. Creation will be delivered from the bondage of corruption into what?
293. For what does the whole creation labor with birth pangs?
294. What is meant by "who have the first fruits of the Spirit?"
295. Christians groan in this body for what?
296. What is meant by "we were saved in this hope?"
297. What the Christian hopes for he cannot see, but he waits with what?
298. How and where does the Holy Spirit make intercession for us?
299. What does the Spirit take of ours and intercede to the Father?
300. The Holy Spirit makes intercessions for the saints according to whose will?
301. What is the great and wonderful promise of Romans 8:24?
302. How did God foreknow the saved?
303. Unto what did God predestine the ones to be saved?
304. God predestined that the saved would be conformed to the image of Christ so that Christ might be what?

305. God, having predestined that those in His Son would be saved, did what?
306. How did God call those who were to be saved and conformed to the image of His Son?
307. What is meant by "whom He justified, these He also glorified?"
308. "If God is for us who can be against us?"
309. What is the greatest demonstration that God is for us?
310. Shall not God, with Christ, freely give us all things?
311. "Who shall bring a charge against God's elect" ones?
312. What is meant by, "It is God who justifies?"
313. "Who is he who condemns?"
314. What four affirmations are made about Christ Jesus our Lord in Romans 8:34?
315. Who shall separate us from the love of Christ?
316. List seven things the apostle shows will not separate the man of faith from the love of Christ.
317. What prophesy does Paul quote to show how far the faithful will go in order to cling to Christ?
318. What is meant by "in all these things we are more than conquerors?"
319. Name ten other things Paul said he was persuaded could not separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord?

CHAPTER 9

320. What three affirmations does Paul make at the beginning of Romans nine?
321. What did Paul say he had continually in his heart?
322. What did he say he could wish?
323. Name nine ways Paul identifies his kinsmen according to the flesh.
324. How does Paul identify Christ after affirming He came from Israel according to the flesh?
325. What is meant by "they are not all Israel who are of Israel?"
326. How are the children of Abraham and Isaac contrasted?
327. What is plainly affirmed about the children of the flesh of Abraham?
328. What is affirmed about the children of promise?
329. What does God's statement to Rebecca about her sons: "the older shall serve the younger" teach about God's purpose?
330. What does "Jacob have I loved, but Esau I have hated" mean?
331. Is there unrighteousness with God?
332. Sum up God's statement to Moses on compassion.
333. What is meant by "it is not of him who wills, nor of him who runs, but of God who shows mercy?"

334. Why did God say He had raised up Pharaoh?
335. Explain: "He has mercy on whom He wills and whom He wills He hardens."
336. Name two questions that may be put to God about His choice of mercy?
337. What rhetorical question does Paul ask about potters in relation to God's will?
338. What two things did God seek to demonstrate through His sovereign will according to Romans 9:22-23?
339. Who are the vessels of mercy upon whom God showed mercy?
340. The quotation from God by Hosea (Hosea 2:23; Romans 9:25): "I will call them my people who were not my people" refers to whom?
341. How did God through Hosea (Hosea 1:10; Romans 9:26) show His desire to adopt people caught up in paganism?
342. Tell by whom and where it was prophesied, "though the number of the children of Israel be as the sand of the sea, the remnant will be saved."
343. Isaiah (Isaiah 1:9; Romans 9:29) affirmed about Israel, "unless the Lord of Sabaoth had left us a seed: we would have been like what?"
344. The Gentiles, who did not pursue righteousness, have obtained what?
345. How was it possible that Israel who pursued the law of righteousness did not attain to the law of righteousness?

346. What is illustrated by God's promise in the prophets (Romans 9:33) that he would put a stumbling block in Zion?

CHAPTER 10

347. What is the very first thing Paul says at the beginning of Romans 10?

348. What did Paul bear witness to concerning Israel?

349. Being ignorant of God's righteousness and seeking to establish their own righteousness, what had Israel done?

350. How can it be said, "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness?"

351. Why did the law's statement "the man who does those things shall live by them" present such a problem to the human family?

352. What two extremes are used as illustrations of the things not necessary to obtain the righteousness of faith?

353. How far do God's people have to go to have the righteousness of faith?

354. What two things are used to represent the whole plan of salvation in Romans 10:9?

355. With what does a person believe unto righteousness?

356. What does one do with his mouth unto salvation?

357. What does Paul affirm in Romans 10:11 that was foretold in Isaiah 28:16?

358. How is Paul able to affirm "there is no distinction between Jew and Greek" with God?

359. Give the three references where "for whosoever calls upon the name of the Lord shall be saved" is found.
360. How did Ananias of Damascus tell Saul to call on the name of the Lord (Acts 22:16)?
361. Compare Matthew 7:21 and Romans 10:13.
362. List the four questions from Romans 10:14-15.
363. What does the Holy Spirit affirm is beautiful about a gospel preacher?
364. Compare the expression "they have not all obeyed the gospel" (10:16a) to 10:9, 13 and to 16b.
365. How does faith come?
366. How does the writer of Romans indicate the spread of the gospel?
367. How had Moses warned the Jews that God would appeal to the Gentiles to become believers?
368. To what does the term "I will anger you by a foolish nation" refer?
369. What is meant by Isaiah's statement from God: "I was found by those who did not seek me?"
370. What did God, through Isaiah, say about Israel's infidelity?

CHAPTER 11

371. Give the question and answer Paul used at the beginning of chapter 11 verse 1.
372. What did Paul say of his ancestry in Romans 11:1?

373. "God's people whom He foreknew" refers to whom?
374. What illustration does Paul use to show the true Israel of God whom He foreknew had been preserved?
375. Paul affirmed what existed in his day according to the election of grace?
376. What is Paul contrasting when he says, "if by grace, then it is no longer of works?"
377. What is meant by "Israel has not obtained what it seeks?"
378. What is meant by "the elect have obtained it?"
379. Who is referred to by "the rest were hardened?"
380. How could it be said, "God has given them a spirit of stupor, eyes that they should not see and ears that they should not hear to this very day?"
381. How did David foretell the unbelief of fleshly Israel?
382. What is meant by the question, "Have they stumbled that they should fall?"
383. Name four things, which had come out of the stumbling or fall of the Jews?
384. What did Paul mean by "I magnify my ministry?"
385. Paul sought by any (lawful) means to do what?
386. "If their (the fleshly Jews) being cast away is the reconciling of the world, what would their acceptance be?"

387. To what shall we compare the analogy of the first fruit, the lump and the root?
388. To whom does the term, "branches ... broken off," refer?
389. What illustration of grafting does Paul use for the bringing in of the Gentiles?
390. How does Paul warn the Gentiles about boasting against the fallen of Israel?
391. Why were the Jews broken off?
392. How is it the Gentiles stand accepted before God?
393. Since, God did not spare the natural branches because of their unbelief what is also possible?
394. Romans 11:22 requires that we consider what?
395. If the fallen Jews do not continue in unbelief what will occur?
396. Contrast the picture of the Gentiles being grafted into the stock of faith and the return of the Jews.
397. Of what did Paul not want the Gentiles to be ignorant?
398. Who is "all Israel" that will be saved?
399. To what does "this is my covenant with them" (Israel) refer?
400. Compare "they are enemies for your sake" with "they are beloved for the sake of the fathers.
401. What is meant by "the gifts and calling of God are irrevocable?"

402. How is it the Gentiles have obtained mercy through Israel's disobedience?
403. How can disobedient Israel now obtain mercy through the mercy shown to the Gentiles?
404. How is it God shut all up in disobedience?
405. Touch briefly on the depth of God's wisdom and knowledge and the unsearchable nature of His judgements in dealing with Jews and Gentiles.
406. How does Paul describe the unsearchable nature of God with a quotation from Isaiah?
407. How is the existence of all things attributed to God at the close of Romans 11?

CHAPTER 12

408. What did Paul by the mercies of God beseech the Romans to do?
409. To what does the term "which is your reasonable service" refer?
410. What is meant by, "do not be conformed to this world but be transformed?"
411. Discuss "be transformed by the renewing of your mind."
412. What can the child of God prove by the renewing of his mind?
413. What does Paul say concerning how we ought to think of ourselves?
414. What is meant by "we have many members in one body?"
415. How is the unity and closeness of the relationship of Christians described in Romans 12:5?

416. Describe the two classifications of gifts touched on in Romans 12:3-8.
417. List the seven things spoken of as gifts in 12:6-8.
418. Define or paraphrase the following:
- a.. Love without hypocrisy (12:9-13)
 - b. Abhor what is evil
 - c. Cleave to what is good
 - d. Be kindly affectionate to one another
 - e. With brotherly love
 - f. In honor give preference to one another
 - g. Not lagging in diligence
 - h. Fervent in spirit serving the Lord
 - i. Rejoicing in hope
 - j. Patient in tribulation
 - k. Continuing steadfastly in prayer
 - l. Distribute to needy saints
 - m. Given to hospitality
419. How are saints to react to those who persecute them?
420. How are we to react to those who rejoice and to those who weep?
421. Define or paraphrase:
- a. Be of the same mind one toward another
 - b. Do not set your mind on high things
 - c. Associate with the humble
 - d. Do not be wise in your own opinions
 - e. Repay no one evil for evil
 - f. Have regard for good things in the sight of all men(12:16-17)
422. If possible Christians are to do what?
423. Why are Christians commanded "do not avenge yourselves?"
424. What statement is quoted from Proverbs to show how we are to react to our enemies?

425. What is meant by "for in so doing you will heap coals of fire on his head?"

426. What is the last admonition of Romans 12?

CHAPTER 13

427. Every soul is required to do what?

428. Who is the source of governmental authority?

429. What about evil governments?

430. If one resists the authority of government whom does he resist?

431. God ordained rulers are not a terror to what?

432. What is meant in reference to the government agent "he is God's minister?"

433. When should the Christian have to fear the government authority?

434. Name a scripture that authorizes the government to use a sword to punishment evil doers.

435. Give three reasons why the Christian obeys the government.

436. When is it right to disobey government ordinances?
A.

437. Tell where and how do the scriptures require that we pay taxes.

438. List the four requirements of Romans 13:7 in relation to government.

439. Explain "owe no man anything."
440. What "debt" does Romans 13:8 show we always owe?
441. How does loving others as ourselves fulfill the law?
442. List the five requirements of the ten commandments that are said to be summed up in "you shall love your neighbor as yourself."
443. How can it be said, "therefore love is the fulfillment of the law?"
444. What did Paul say to the Roman Christians that it was high time to do?
445. What is meant by, the night is far spent and the day is at hand?
446. To what does the armor of light refer? See Ephesians 6:13-17
447. Define the six things listed as opposite of walking in the daylight of righteousness.
- a. Revelry
 - b. Drunkenness
 - c. Licentiousness
 - d. Lewdness
 - e. Strife
 - f. Envy
448. God's people are to put on Christ and make no provisions for what?

CHAPTER 14

449. We should receive a brother who is weak in faith, but not to what end?
450. How does Paul describe a Christian who is fearful of eating meats?
451. How does Paul say we are to react to each others habits in things neutral to the gospel such as eating or

not eating meat?

452. How does Paul show we are not to judge or condemn one another in things God allows?
453. What does Paul mean by "one person esteems one day above another, another esteems every day alike?"
454. How does Paul say a person should regard things, which God has left to man's own judgment?
455. Explain "none of us lives to himself and no one dies to himself."
456. What does Paul say was the end of Christ dying, rising from the dead and living again in Romans 14:9?
457. What two things (14:10, 12) does Paul affirm about judgment?
458. Name three things Paul says we are not to do in matters that are neutral to the gospel.
459. What kind of judgment is commanded of God's people (John 7:24; Matthew 7:1, 15-19; cf., I Corinthians 5:12)?
460. How can we say the command not to judge in Romans 14:13 relates to things that are neutral to the gospel? (See 14:17)
461. What does Paul mean, "nothing is unclean of itself, but to him who considers anything to be unclean, to him it is unclean?"
462. Explain "do not destroy with your food the one for whom Christ died."
463. Explain "do not let your good be evil spoken of."
464. Tell what the kingdom of God is not, and what it is in the context of Romans 14.

465. In the context of Romans 14 who is said to be acceptable to God and approved by men.
466. In matters of judgement, like the eating of meats, we should always pursue what?
467. We are commanded to not destroy the work of God just for the sake of what?
468. What does the apostle mean, "all things indeed are pure?"
469. Explain "it is evil for the man who eats with offense."
470. What does the apostle say, is good, if what we do causes a brother to stumble?
471. How does the context of Romans 14 show "wine" means a non-intoxicating beverage spoken of in such places as Proverbs 3:10?
472. Explain "Happy is he who does not condemn himself in what he approves."
473. Why is this statement true "he who doubts is condemned if he eats?"
474. How is "faith" used in Romans 14:23?

CHAPTER 15

475. Strong Christians ought to do what toward the weak?
476. How should we strive to deal with our neighbor or brother who may be weak?
477. How did Christ leave us an example about seeking whom we should please?
478. Why were the things of the Old Testament written down?

479. Paul's prayer was that the God of patience and comfort would grant what to the saints at Rome?
480. What two terms for unity does Paul use in seeking God's glory through the saints?
481. How should we receive one another?
482. Why did Jesus Christ become a servant to the circumcision?
483. How did Jesus coming as a servant to the circumcision affect the Gentiles?
484. Give four Old Testament references and a summary of four prophecies about God's promises to the Gentiles from Romans 15:9-12).
485. Paul's prayer was that the God of hope would fill the Romans with what?
486. Paul wanted the saints to abound in hope by what?
487. What confidence did Paul have in the Roman brethren?
488. Why did Paul say he had written more boldly to the church at Rome?
489. How did Paul describe his work to the Roman saints?
490. Paul said he dared not what?
491. What did Paul affirm he had done by the power of the Holy Spirit?
492. Identify the two geographical points Paul used concerning his work of preaching the gospel of Christ.
493. What was Paul's aim in methods of spreading the gospel?

494. What scripture did Paul quote to back up his desire to preach to those who have not heard?
495. What was the reason Paul had been much hindered in coming to Rome?
496. The expectation of a journey to what place would afford Paul the opportunity to visit Rome?
497. What two things did Paul expect from his visit to Rome?
498. Why did Paul tell the Roman Christians he was going to Jerusalem?
499. The Christians of what two places are named for their gifts to the poor in Jerusalem?
500. Why were the Gentiles indebted to the saints of Judeah?
501. When did Paul expect to go to Spain?
502. How did Paul expect to come to the Roman saints in reference to the gospel?
503. What did Paul beg the Roman saints to do with him?
504. In what verse and how are the three persons of the Godhead spoken of in Romans?
505. About what four specific things did Paul ask the Roman Christians to pray?
506. What brief request of Paul closes Romans 15?

CHAPTER 16

507. Whom does Paul commend at the very beginning of Romans 16?
508. Discuss Phoebe as a servant of the church in Cenchrea.

509. Tell how and why Paul wanted the Christians at Rome to receive Phoebe.
510. What husband-wife team did Paul greet at Rome as fellow workers in Christ Jesus?
511. What had Priscilla and Aquila done in Rome that they did in other places (I Corinthians 16:19)?
512. Name two of Paul's relatives that had come into Christ before him.
513. What other relative does Paul greet?
514. Whose mother does Paul describe as his mother?
515. How many persons at Rome does Paul greet by name? (16:3-15)
516. What restriction is put on the common kiss of greeting when used among Christians?
517. How does Paul describe local churches?
518. How were the saints at Rome to deal with those who caused divisions and offenses contrary to the doctrine of Christ?
519. Those who caused divisions among the saints were doing what?
520. How did the false teachers, who caused divisions, in Rome speak?
521. Paul told the saints in Rome what had become known about them?
522. Contrast Paul's desire on behalf of the Roman Christians concerning wisdom and simplicity.
523. Paul assured the Roman Christians that God would do what for them?

524. What complimentary close is found twice near the end of Romans 16 that is found in all of Paul's letters?
525. Which of Paul's fellow workers sent greetings to the saints at Rome?
526. Name three of Paul's relatives that sent greetings to Rome.
527. Who served as Paul's secretary and wrote down his words for the Roman saints?
528. Who was serving as Paul's host when he wrote the letter to Rome?
529. Who was the city treasurer that sent greetings to Rome?
530. By what did Paul expect God would establish the saints in Rome?
531. Tell 5 things Paul affirms about the mystery of the gospel.
532. Quote the very last verse of Romans.