

What Do You Know About 'Tongues'?

(The following questionnaire was designed to test a basic understanding of the subject of 'Tongues' and may be copied and distributed)

1. What does the Word '*Tongue*' ('*Glossa*') mean in the original Biblical Greek language?

- (A) The Physical organ of the tongue (B) Unknown languages
- (C) Ethnic or known human languages (D) Both A & C

2. In Acts 2:4-10 the '*tongues*' were

- (A) 'Heavenly languages' (B) Languages unknown to mankind
- (C) Known human earthly languages

3. In Acts 10:44-47 the '*tongues*' were

- (A) 'Heavenly languages' (B) Languages unknown to mankind
- (C) Known human earthly languages

4. Why was there no 'interpretation' of languages in Acts 2?

- (A) There was no interpreter present
- (B) The tongues were all known human earthly languages and understood by the hearers.

5. Are '*tongues...of angels*', (1Cor.13:1):

- (A) 'Heavenly languages' (B) Known human earthly languages
- (C) Private 'prayer languages' (D) Both A or c.

6. The word '*spirit*' mentioned in 1Corinthians chapter 14 refers to:

- (A) Always the Holy Spirit
- (B) Always the human spirit
- (C) Sometimes the Holy Spirit

7. The word '*prophesy*' (*propheteuo*) in 1Corinthians 14 means

- (A) To *foretell* the future
- (B) To *forthtell* the Word of God

8. Where did the experience of the modern unknown tongues movement originate?

- (A) 'Azusa St. Revival' 1906
- (B) Topeka 'Revival' 1901
- (C) The Shakers
- (D) The Methodists
- (E) Acts 2

9. The words '*understanding*' and '*edification*' are mentioned in 1Corinthians 14 (KJV)

(A) Not at all (B) Seldom mentioned (C) More than a few times each word is emphasised

10. The Corinthian church used

(A) Only one language (B) Spoke two languages (C) Spoke many different languages

(Answers next page)

If you do not score 10/10 we encourage you to read the book '*Tongues & The Baptism With the Spirit*' and study this topic further. Seminar audio tapes are also available with seminar handouts.

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Answers to Questionnaire

1. **D.** *Both A & C*

The Greek word ‘*glossa*’ always refers to *known human earthly languages*, (as in the three only Biblical *historic* cases of New Testament ‘tongues’ - Acts 2,10,19); or to ethnic languages, (Rev.7:9); and sometimes to the physical organ, (1Cor.14:9).

2. **C.** *Known human earthly languages.*

The word translated ‘*language*’ (vs.6) and ‘*tongue*’ (vs.8) is the Greek ‘*Dialektos*’ meaning known ethnic languages or dialects.

3. **C** *Known human earthly languages.*

Verse 45 says ‘*on the Gentiles also*’ and verse 47 says: ‘*as well as we*’. Here the Gentiles had received the *same* experience as the Jews had in Acts 2 - ‘*tongues*’ as known languages. How could they ‘*magnify God*’ (vs.46) if there was no understanding?

4. **B.** *The ‘tongues’ were all known earthly languages and understood by the hearers.*

5. **B.** *Known human earthly languages.*

In *every* instance in the Bible Angels *always* spoke in known human earthly languages, (eg. to Abraham, Lot, Jacob, Peter, etc.)

6. **B.** *Always the human spirit.*

The ‘*s*’ is not in capitals but in small print. The ‘*spirit*’ in 1Corinthians 14 is the *human spirit*. Verse 14 proves this conclusively: ‘*my spirit prayeth*’. The difference between the Holy Spirit and the human spirit is shown in Romans 8:16 where the two are contrasted: ‘*The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit that we are the children of God.*’

7. **B.** *To forth-tell the Word of God.*

The Greek word '*prophetes*' means '*pro*' - 'forth', and '*phemi*' - 'to speak' - '*to tell forth the message of God*'. This is the primary sense. The secondary sense - to foretell - is seen mostly in the Old Testament where the prophets foretold of a salvation to come.

8. **B.** *Topeka 'Revival' 1901*

In 1901 at Topeka, Charles Parham encouraged his students to repeat the experience the disciples had at Acts 2. A student, Agnus Ozeman, spoke in what was thought to be Chinese but was later shown to be an unknown ecstatic utterance. This counterfeit experience spread and later the Azusa St 'revival' became the beginnings for the Pentecostal movement as we know it today. Charles Parham denounced the unknown 'tongues' and other phenomena at Azusa St. as counterfeit. See the appendixes '*Pentecostal/Tongues roots - The Amazing Facts*' and '*The other Side of Azusa St.*' in the book '*Tongues & The Baptism With the Spirit*' available from *TA Ministries*.

9. **C.** *More than a few times each word is emphasised.*

The word '*understanding*' is written 9 times and '*edification*' 5 times. Paul uses these words to argue for *known* understood languages ('*glossais*' - '*tongues*' - plural) or to prophesy, as opposed to unknown or ecstatic tongues ('*glosse*' - '*an unknown tongue*' - singular). He argues for edification of the church in contrast to edification of self.

10. **C.** *Spoke many different languages.*

The common language was Greek. The Romans spoke Latin. The Jews spoke Hebrew and Aramaic. The Corinthian community also had other dialects. Paul spoke all of the languages above and likely other dialects as well.