

SOUND DOCTRINE: THE NOURISHMENT OF THE CHURCH

A. What is Sound Doctrine?

1. The phrase “*sound doctrine*” literally means _____, _____ - _____ teaching. (1 Tim. 1:10; 2 Tim. 4:3; Titus 1:9; 2:11)
2. The point of “*sound doctrine*” is that it refers to the accurate, _____ teaching which results in spiritual _____ and _____ in the believer. (John 21:15-17; 1 Peter 2:2; Matthew 4:4)

B. Why is Sound Doctrine so important?

1. Sound doctrine is essential for proper _____ and _____. (2 Tim. 3:15-17)

* What can we learn from Paul’s epistolary teaching approach?

2. Clearly sound doctrine is to be the _____ for the faithful pastor-teacher. (1 Tim. 4:6, 11, 13; 6:3-4; 2 Tim. 1:13; 2:2, 15; 3:10; Titus 1:3, 9; 2:1, 7, 15)

* What happens when people no longer desire sound doctrine? (2 Tim. 4:1-4)

3. Sound doctrine is the means to spiritual _____. (Eph. 4:11-16)

* What needs to be coupled with hearing the Word of God?

4. Sound doctrine is necessary for the maintaining of _____ among believers. (1 Cor. 1:10)

* Is true fellowship and unity centered in Jesus Christ and sound doctrine?

5. Sound doctrine has its benchmark, the _____ of _____, especially via the Apostle Paul's ministry. (1 Tim. 1:8-11)

* How is this demonstrated in some of the epistles? (Col. 1:28; 2:3-10; Gal. 1:6-9)

6. Sound doctrine forms the basis for _____. (John 4:23-24)

* What does "worship" require in order to please God?

C. What are four imbalances you need to avoid?

1. Being content with the knowledge of doctrine _____, which only puffs up, instead of mixing truth with _____, which builds up. (1 Cor. 8:1-2)

2. Being self-deceived through only _____ the Word of God, but not _____ it. (James 1:22)

3. Being satisfied with an understanding of God's _____, but not _____ the Lord regarding them. (Heb. 4:2)

4. Being doctrinally sound, but not _____ and _____ in the Lord with real worship from the heart. (Psalm 19:14)