



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

NEW TO THE BIBLE

What Bible Translation Should I Use?

Beginner Guide

The short answer

For a new Bible reader, the New Living Translation (NLT) is an excellent place to begin because it is clear, natural, and easy to understand. No English translation reproduces every feature of the original languages, so a second reliable translation can help when a passage is difficult. The best everyday Bible is one you can understand, trust, and will actually read.

“Your word is a lamp to my feet, and a light for my path.”

Psalm 119:105 WEB

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Welcome

This guide was not written to replace your Bible. It was written to help you choose a Bible you can read with confidence and to explain why trustworthy translations sometimes use different words.

God gave Scripture through Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek. Most English readers meet those inspired writings through translation. A translation is not a different Bible; it is a careful effort to communicate the same biblical text in another language.

Every page is intended to send you back into God's Word with greater confidence, deeper understanding, and a clearer picture of Jesus Christ. If this guide helps you spend more time reading your Bible than reading these pages, it has accomplished its purpose.

Foundational truth

The Bible is God's self-revelation, given so that people may know Him through Jesus Christ. A translation is a tool that helps readers hear that revelation in a language they understand.

You do not need the perfect translation before you begin. Choose a trustworthy one, open it, ask God for wisdom, and keep reading.



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Begin here

If you are new to the Bible and want one clear recommendation, begin with the NLT.

Why the NLT works well for beginners

- It communicates in clear, contemporary English.
- It explains many ancient expressions in natural wording.
- Its sentences are generally easy to follow aloud or silently.
- It is a committee translation produced by a large team of scholars.
- It works well for sustained reading, first-time study, and family use.

A helpful second Bible

As you grow, compare the NLT with the NIV or CSB for another clear committee translation, or with the ESV or NASB for wording that often follows the structure of the original languages more closely.

Beginner memory anchor

Start with a trustworthy translation you understand. Read it consistently. Compare another reliable translation when wording is unclear.



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What is a Bible translation?

The Old Testament was written mainly in Hebrew, with some Aramaic. The New Testament was written in Greek. Translation communicates those writings in another language.

Translation involves careful choices

Languages do not match word for word. A Hebrew or Greek word may carry several possible meanings. An ancient idiom may sound confusing if translated woodenly. Word order, grammar, humor, figures of speech, and cultural references may work differently in English.

A simple example

An expression that literally mentions a body part may function as an idiom for emotion, intention, or character. A translator must decide whether to preserve the ancient image, explain its meaning, or combine both approaches.

Why trustworthy versions can differ

Translation teams may make different responsible choices about clarity, literary form, word order, and how much explanation belongs in the translated sentence.

Important distinction

Different wording does not automatically mean contradiction. Often it reveals two responsible ways of communicating the same underlying meaning.



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A spectrum, not two opposing camps

Translations are sometimes placed along a spectrum. The labels below describe tendencies, not rigid boxes.

More form-based

These versions often preserve original word order, repeated words, and grammatical structure where English allows. They can be valuable for close study but may sound less natural.

More meaning-based

These versions often express the meaning of a phrase or sentence in natural English. They can be easier to understand but may show fewer features of the original wording.

Balanced approaches

Many translations intentionally combine close attention to original form with clear contemporary English.

Neither method is automatically more faithful

A literal-looking sentence can confuse readers if an idiom no longer means the same thing. A clear meaning-based sentence can communicate the original point accurately. Faithfulness requires attention to both what the text says and how language communicates meaning.

Practical takeaway

Use the spectrum to understand a translation's approach, not to rank every version from spiritual to unspiritual.



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What you will learn

01	Begin confidently Choose a trustworthy translation you can understand and will read.
02	Understand the spectrum See why form-based, meaning-based, and balanced versions sound different.
03	Meet reliable options Learn the strengths and cautions of widely used English translations.
04	Compare wisely Use a second translation without becoming confused or dependent on constant comparison.
05	Read the footnotes Recognize honest notes about manuscripts, wording, and alternate translations.
06	Keep Scripture central Use translations, study notes, and apps as servants of the biblical text.



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New Living Translation (NLT)

The NLT is a meaning-based committee translation designed to communicate the biblical text in clear, natural English.

Especially helpful for

- New Bible readers.
- Reading whole books without getting lost in difficult sentence structure.
- Listening aloud, family reading, or readers for whom English is not their first language.
- Understanding the flow of an argument or story.

Worth knowing

Because it often communicates the meaning of a phrase rather than mirroring each original word, compare a more form-based version when close wording matters.

3Nails beginner recommendation

If you are choosing your first everyday Bible, begin with the NLT and focus on reading Scripture consistently.



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NIV and CSB

New International Version (NIV)

The NIV aims for a balance between accuracy to the original text and clear, natural English. It is widely used in churches, study resources, and devotional reading. It is a strong all-purpose choice for readers who want clarity with somewhat more visible connection to original wording than a highly meaning-based version.

Christian Standard Bible (CSB)

The CSB describes its approach as balancing linguistic precision with readability. Its wording is usually clear while often preserving important biblical terms. It works well for daily reading, study, and teaching.

Who might choose one of these?

- A reader who wants one Bible for both reading and study.
- Someone whose church regularly uses the NIV or CSB.
- A beginner ready for slightly denser wording than the NLT.

Simple recommendation

Both are dependable, readable committee translations. Choose the one whose wording you understand more readily.



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ESV and NASB

English Standard Version (ESV)

The ESV follows a more form-based approach and often preserves repeated words and original sentence structure. It is popular for study, teaching, and memorization. Some sentences can feel formal or dense to a new reader.

New American Standard Bible (NASB)

The NASB is known for close attention to original wording and grammatical structure. It is useful for detailed comparison and word-level observation, but its English can sound less natural.

Who might choose one of these?

- A growing reader who enjoys close study.
- Someone comparing repeated terms or tracing an argument.
- A reader willing to slow down when sentences are complex.

Use them as tools

Close wording can aid observation, but it does not replace context, sound interpretation, or attention to how language works.



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NKJV and KJV

New King James Version (NKJV)

The NKJV updates much of the King James Version's English while retaining its literary style and following the same basic New Testament textual tradition. It can serve readers who value familiar KJV wording but want more contemporary language.

King James Version (KJV)

The KJV has profoundly shaped English-speaking Christianity and remains beautiful and beloved. It was published in 1611, and many English words and sentence patterns have changed since then.

What beginners should know

The KJV is not wrong because it is old, and modern translations are not unfaithful because they use newer manuscript evidence or present-day English. The most helpful choice is a version whose words you correctly understand.

If you love the KJV

Keep reading it. Use a modern translation beside it when an older word or expression is unclear.



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NRSVue and other useful options

New Revised Standard Version Updated Edition (NRSVue)

The NRSVue is a scholarly committee translation used widely in academic, mainline Protestant, Catholic, and ecumenical settings. It often reflects current textual scholarship and inclusive English where the original meaning includes people generally.

Revised Standard and related traditions

The RSV, NRSV, NRSVue, and ESV share historical translation ancestry while making different wording and editorial choices. A translation's family history can help explain familiar similarities.

Catholic and Orthodox editions

Some Bibles include books not found in the standard Protestant Old Testament arrangement. This is a canon difference, not merely a translation difference. Check the table of contents so you know which collection of books the edition contains.

Choose knowingly

A translation's wording, notes, and included books are related but distinct questions.



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The Message, Amplified, and Living Bible

The Message

The Message is a contemporary paraphrase by Eugene Peterson. Its vivid phrasing can help readers hear a familiar passage freshly, but it should not be the only text used for close study or doctrine.

Amplified Bible

The Amplified Bible places explanatory words and possible nuances within the text. It can prompt useful questions, but readers should not assume every added shade of meaning applies simultaneously in every context.

The Living Bible

The Living Bible is a paraphrase produced from an English base rather than a fresh committee translation from the original languages. It may be helpful devotionally but is best used alongside a translation.

Translation and paraphrase are different tools

A translation works directly from Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek. A paraphrase restates meaning more freely. Both may be useful, but they should not carry the same weight in careful study.

Safe practice

Enjoy a paraphrase as a companion, then verify important conclusions in a reliable translation and its context.



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How to choose your everyday Bible

Ask five practical questions

- Can I understand the sentences without constantly stopping?
- Will I actually read this translation consistently?
- Is it translated by a trustworthy scholarly team from the biblical languages?
- Does it include helpful footnotes for alternate wording and manuscript questions?
- Can I use it comfortably with my church, study group, or family?

Do not choose by fear

Online debates sometimes claim that one English version is the only faithful Bible or that modern versions deliberately remove truth. Such claims usually oversimplify translation and manuscript history.

Do not choose by appearance alone

A beautiful cover may invite you to read, but also consider font size, paper, line spacing, paragraph layout, cross-references, notes, binding, and whether the Bible is comfortable to hold.

Best first step

Read the same chapter in two or three reliable versions. Choose the one you understand most naturally.



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Translation or study Bible?

A translation is the biblical text in English. A study Bible combines a translation with introductions, maps, articles, cross-references, and explanatory notes.

Keep the distinction clear

- The biblical text is Scripture.
- Section headings, maps, notes, and articles are human helps.
- Study notes can be valuable, but they may reflect a particular theological tradition.
- Always read the passage itself before reading the note.

A helpful beginner rhythm

- Read the passage once without notes.
- Summarize what you observed.
- Read the surrounding context.
- Then consult notes for background or difficult questions.
- Return to Scripture and verify what the note claims.

Memory anchor

Use study notes to help you read the Bible, never to replace reading the Bible.



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Should I use my church's translation?

There are real benefits

Using the version your church or group teaches from makes it easier to follow public reading, take notes, memorize together, and compare wording during discussion.

But it is not an absolute rule

You may understand another reliable version more easily. You can read one translation at home and follow another during church. God's truth is not confined to one English edition.

Why committee translations are helpful

A translation produced and reviewed by many qualified scholars benefits from multiple areas of expertise and reduces dependence on one person's decisions. This does not make every committee choice perfect, but it provides meaningful accountability.

A gracious posture

Do not measure another believer's faithfulness by the trustworthy English translation they carry.



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Using more than one translation

Why comparison helps

- A clearer version may reveal the flow of a difficult sentence.
- A more form-based version may show repeated words.
- Different wording may alert you to an idiom or interpretive question.
- Agreement across versions can strengthen confidence in the central meaning.

Why constant comparison can hinder beginners

Opening six versions for every verse can interrupt reading and create the false impression that every small difference is a major problem. First learn the passage in one primary translation.

A simple two-Bible system

Use one clear version for daily reading and one somewhat more form-based version for comparison. For example: NLT plus CSB, ESV, or NASB.

Keep the order clear

Read first. Observe the context. Compare when helpful. Do not let tools replace sustained attention to the passage.



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A seven-day comparison

If you are choosing a translation, try this simple process before purchasing a Bible.

Day 1

Read Mark 1 in the NLT.

Day 2

Read Mark 1 in the NIV or CSB.

Day 3

Read Mark 1 in the ESV or NASB.

Day 4

Read Psalm 23 in the same versions.

Day 5

Read Romans 8:1–17 in the same versions.

Day 6

Read one chapter aloud and notice which wording is easiest to follow.

Day 7

Choose a primary translation and begin a consistent reading plan.

What to notice

Ask which version helps you follow the author's thought, remember the message, and return eagerly to Scripture.



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Common questions

Is there one perfect English translation?

No translation reproduces every feature of the original languages. Reliable versions have different strengths. This is a reason for humility and helpful comparison, not distrust.

Which translation is the most literal?

“Most literal” is not always the same as “most accurate.” Languages communicate through phrases and context, not isolated words alone. The NASB and ESV are relatively form-based; the NLT is more meaning-based.

Does easier language weaken Scripture?

Not necessarily. Clarity can communicate the original meaning faithfully. The question is whether the wording accurately conveys the text, not whether it sounds old or difficult.

Should children and adults use the same version?

They can, but comprehension matters. A clear translation may help a child, new believer, struggling reader, or person learning English engage Scripture more confidently.



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More common questions

Why are some verses bracketed or placed in footnotes?

Ancient manuscripts sometimes differ in small ways. Modern translations mark important questions openly so readers can see the evidence. Footnotes are signs of honesty, not proof that Scripture is unreliable.

Are verses being removed?

Usually no. Some wording present in later manuscripts is absent from earlier and more widely distributed witnesses. Translators may place it in brackets or a note rather than print it as unquestioned text.

Will translation differences change the gospel?

No central Christian doctrine depends on a single disputed word or passage. The identity of Jesus, His death and resurrection, salvation by grace through faith, and the Triune God are taught across many passages.

What if I already own a translation not listed here?

If it is a responsible translation from the biblical languages, read it. This guide highlights common options; it is not an exhaustive list.

Read the footnotes

A good translation lets you know when wording or manuscript evidence deserves attention.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

How translation works more closely

The beginner guide is complete. This section introduces additional concepts for readers who want to understand why versions differ.

Formal and functional equivalence

Formal equivalence prioritizes correspondence to original form where possible. Functional equivalence prioritizes communicating the effect and meaning naturally in the receiving language. Most translations use both methods, even if one tendency is stronger.

Words have ranges of meaning

A Greek or Hebrew word rarely has only one English equivalent. Context determines which part of its meaning is active. A concordance list is not permission to insert every possible definition into one verse.

Idioms require interpretation

A word-for-word rendering of an ancient idiom may be misleading. Translators decide whether to preserve the image, express its function, or place an explanation in a note.

Some words must be supplied

English grammar may require words that are implied but not separately written in the source language. Many Bibles use italics or notes to show supplied wording.

Intermediate memory anchor

Translation is disciplined interpretation at the level of language. Context, grammar, and literary form guide responsible choices.



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Gender language and pronouns

When a word includes everyone

Biblical languages sometimes use a masculine form to address a mixed group. A translation may render this as “brothers,” “brothers and sisters,” or “believers,” depending on context. The goal should be to communicate who the original writer included, not to rewrite the message.

When maleness is part of the meaning

Translations should preserve male-specific wording when the text refers to a man, husband, father, son, male office, or another context where sex is relevant.

Pronouns for God

English Bibles differ on whether pronouns referring to God are capitalized. Capitalization is an editorial custom, not a feature of the original Hebrew and Greek manuscripts.

Be precise and charitable

Ask what the source text means in context before assuming that inclusive or traditional English proves a translation has distorted Scripture.



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Punctuation, paragraphs, and verse numbers

The earliest manuscripts did not present punctuation, quotation marks, paragraph headings, chapter numbers, and verse numbers exactly as modern English Bibles do.

Punctuation can reflect interpretation

Where a quotation begins, where a sentence ends, or whether a phrase is a question can affect how English readers understand a passage. Responsible translations may differ.

Paragraphs help show thought flow

Reading by paragraph often reveals an author's argument more clearly than treating each numbered verse as a separate statement.

Chapters and verses are navigation tools

They are valuable for locating passages but are not inspired divisions. Read across a chapter boundary when the author's thought continues.

Headings are human helps

Section titles can orient the reader, but they can also suggest an interpretation. Read the biblical text before accepting the heading's summary.



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Why manuscripts matter

We do not possess the original physical pages written by the biblical authors. We have a large body of handwritten copies, ancient translations, and quotations preserved across time and geography.

Textual criticism

Textual criticism is the disciplined comparison of manuscript evidence to identify the earliest recoverable wording. It does not mean criticizing the Bible's truth.

Most variations are minor

Many differences involve spelling, word order, repeated words, or easily recognized copying mistakes. A smaller number affect a phrase or passage and are disclosed in responsible translations.

More evidence creates more visible differences

Having many manuscripts means scholars can compare witnesses rather than depend on one copy. Variants are not new discoveries that destroyed a previously perfect record; they are evidence available for careful evaluation.

Confidence and humility belong together

The manuscript tradition provides abundant support for the biblical text while reminding us to distinguish God's inspired Word from any one printer's English edition.

Why this should not frighten us

No central doctrine of the Christian faith rests solely on a disputed textual variant.



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Two famous passage questions

Mark 16:9–20

Many modern Bibles bracket or footnote the longer ending of Mark because the earliest available Greek manuscripts and some other important witnesses end at Mark 16:8. The longer ending has a long history in the church, but readers should not build a doctrine on its distinctive details without support elsewhere.

John 7:53–8:11

The account of the woman caught in adultery is absent from the earliest Greek manuscripts and appears in different locations in later witnesses. Its themes are consistent with truths taught elsewhere about Jesus' mercy, justice, and call away from sin, but its textual history should be acknowledged honestly.

What should a reader do?

Read the translation's note. Do not panic. Do not hide the evidence. Hold conclusions with appropriate confidence and ground doctrine in the many clear passages whose wording is not disputed.

A faithful posture

Honest footnotes protect confidence by showing readers where evidence has been weighed.



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The Comma Johanneum

One of the best-known KJV-versus-modern-translation questions appears in 1 John 5:7–8.

What the difference is

The KJV and NKJV include an expanded statement about “three that bear record in heaven: the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost: and these three are one.” Most modern translations instead read about the Spirit, the water, and the blood, with the longer Trinitarian wording omitted or placed in a note.

Why translations differ

The expanded words are absent from the overwhelming majority of Greek manuscripts, including the earliest ones. They appear in the later Latin tradition and in only a few very late Greek witnesses, sometimes as a marginal addition. The KJV follows the Textus Receptus, which included the clause. The NKJV retains the traditional wording but notes that it is absent from the principal modern critical and majority-text editions.

Does this weaken the Trinity?

No. The doctrine of the Trinity does not depend on this disputed clause. The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are revealed together across Scripture, including Matthew 3:16–17; 28:19; John 1:1–18; 14:16–17; Acts 5:3–4; 2 Corinthians 13:14; and Ephesians 4:4–6.

What this example teaches

A weak or disputed proof-text should not be used as though it carries a doctrine by itself. Removing a weak proof-text does not remove a truth taught clearly throughout Scripture.

Memory anchor

The Trinity rests on the whole witness of Scripture, not on one disputed sentence.



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Old and New Testament textual bases

The Hebrew Bible

Most modern Old Testament translations rely primarily on the Masoretic Text, preserved by Jewish scribes, while also consulting the Dead Sea Scrolls, the Septuagint, Samaritan Pentateuch, and other ancient witnesses.

The Greek New Testament

The KJV and NKJV follow the Textus Receptus tradition in the New Testament. Most modern translations use a critical text that compares a wider range of Greek manuscripts and ancient evidence. The Majority Text represents the wording found in the largest number of later Greek manuscripts.

Why “older” and “more numerous” both require judgment

An earlier manuscript may preserve older wording, but age alone does not settle every question. A reading found in many later copies also requires evaluation because manuscripts are related through copying families. Scholars weigh age, geography, relationships, scribal habits, and which reading best explains the others.

What a beginner needs to remember

You do not need to resolve every manuscript question before trusting and reading Scripture. Responsible translations disclose meaningful uncertainty and agree overwhelmingly on the biblical message.



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The Septuagint and New Testament quotations

The Septuagint is an ancient Greek translation of the Old Testament produced before and around the time of the New Testament era.

Why it matters

Many New Testament quotations resemble the Greek Septuagint more closely than the traditional Hebrew wording behind many English Old Testaments. A quotation may therefore sound different without being careless or false.

Translation within Scripture

New Testament writers could quote, summarize, combine, or adapt Old Testament wording while faithfully communicating its meaning under the Holy Spirit's inspiration.

What to do when wording differs

- Read both passages in context.
- Check the footnotes and cross-references.
- Compare two or three reliable translations.
- Ask whether the difference reflects the Septuagint, another manuscript reading, or a contextual summary.
- Avoid making accusations before understanding the evidence.

Intermediate guardrail

A wording difference deserves investigation, not automatic suspicion.



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Updates, traditions, and theology

Why translations are revised

Languages change, manuscript research continues, and translation committees correct or clarify earlier decisions. An update is not necessarily an admission that the previous Bible was untrustworthy.

Why editions differ

A translation name may cover more than one edition. Publication year matters when comparing wording, especially for the NIV, NASB, NLT, NRSV/NRSVue, and other regularly revised versions.

Theological tradition

Every translator brings interpretive judgments, but responsible committee work, public explanation, and cross-traditional review provide accountability. Read introductions to learn a translation's philosophy and team.

Translation cannot settle every debate

Some passages can be rendered responsibly in more than one way. Theological conclusions should rest on careful study of the whole counsel of Scripture, not on choosing the one English wording that favors our view.



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A disciplined comparison method

When two versions differ meaningfully, use this six-step process.

1. Read the whole paragraph

Do not compare isolated phrases without the author's argument.

2. Identify the kind of difference

Is it word choice, grammar, idiom, punctuation, manuscript evidence, or interpretation?

3. Consult translation notes

Look for alternate renderings and textual footnotes before searching commentary.

4. Compare a small range

Use a meaning-based, balanced, and form-based translation rather than ten nearly identical versions.

5. Consult responsible help

Use a study Bible, commentary, or original-language tool that explains evidence rather than only asserting a conclusion.

6. Match confidence to evidence

Hold clear conclusions firmly, reasonable interpretations humbly, and uncertain proposals openly.

Do not become dependent

Tools should build confidence to study Scripture, not make you afraid to read without them.



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PART TWO · WANT TO GO DEEPER? · INTERMEDIATE

Worked example: Ephesians 2:8–10

Read Ephesians 2:1–10 in the NLT, NIV or CSB, and ESV or NASB.

What remains clear in every reliable version

- We were spiritually dead in sin.
- God acted because of His mercy and love.
- Salvation is by grace through faith.
- Salvation is God's gift, not the result of our works.
- Believers are created in Christ Jesus for good works God prepared.

What comparison may reveal

Versions may use “workmanship,” “handiwork,” or “masterpiece” in verse 10. The words differ in tone, but each communicates that believers are God's work and that grace leads into a life shaped by His purposes.

What not to do

Do not turn one English synonym into a hidden doctrine. Let the paragraph's repeated contrast between human inability and God's grace control the interpretation.

One faithful summary

We are not saved by good works, but God saves us by grace and remakes us for a life of good works.



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REVIEW AND PRACTICE

Choose and use your translation

My primary reading Bible

Translation: _____

Why I chose it: _____

My comparison Bible

Translation: _____

What it helps me notice: _____

A passage I compared

Reference: _____

What stayed clear across translations? _____

What difference deserves more study? _____

One-sentence memory anchor

The best translation is a trustworthy one you can understand, will read consistently, and use to know God through His Word.



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REVIEW AND RESPONSE

Final encouragement

Choosing a Bible matters, but opening it matters more. Do not wait until you know every translation term, own the perfect edition, or feel completely confident.

Begin with a clear, trustworthy version. Read one whole book. Ask what the author says about God, people, sin, salvation, faith, and faithful response. When a question arises, note it and keep reading before reaching for another tool.

A simple next step

- Choose the NLT, NIV, or CSB if you need a clear first Bible.
- Begin with the Gospel of Mark or John.
- Read one chapter a day.
- Write one sentence about what you learned.
- Pray for help to understand and obey.
- Compare another translation only when it adds clarity.

Remember the purpose

Bible translation is not an obstacle between you and God. It is a gift that allows you to hear His Word in your language. Let gratitude lead you to read, study, trust, and obey.

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Every reliable translation should lead us beyond debates about versions and into the biblical message centered on Jesus Christ.



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THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACE TO BEGIN

Do you know Jesus?

The Bible's message is good news. God created us to know Him, but every one of us has sinned and fallen short of His glory (Romans 3:23). Sin separates us from God, and we cannot repair that relationship through good works, religion, or effort.

God did for us what we could not do for ourselves. Jesus Christ, the Son of God, lived without sin, died for our sins, and rose from the dead. Through Him, God offers forgiveness, reconciliation, and eternal life as a gift of grace (Romans 5:6–8; 6:23; 1 Corinthians 15:3–4; Ephesians 2:8–9).

How do we respond?

01

Turn toward God

Repentance means turning from sin and self-rule toward God. It is not becoming perfect before you come to Him (Acts 3:19).

02

Believe in Jesus

Trust that Jesus is Lord and that His death and resurrection are sufficient to save you (John 3:16; Romans 10:9–10).

03

Call on Him

Speak to God honestly. Confess your need, place your trust in Jesus, and ask Him to forgive you and lead your life (Romans 10:13).

A prayer can express your faith

Jesus, I know that I have sinned and cannot save myself. I believe You died for my sins and rose again. I turn to You, ask for Your forgiveness, and trust You as my Savior and Lord. Help me follow You and grow in Your Word. Amen.

A prayer is not a magic formula—the words themselves do not save us. Jesus saves everyone who truly comes to Him in faith. If you have trusted Christ, begin reading His Word, tell another faithful Christian, connect with a Bible-believing local church, and learn about baptism and discipleship (Matthew 28:18–20; Acts 2:38–42).



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RESOURCE NOTES

Use, share, and verify

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A note about human limitations

These resources were created with care but may contain mistakes. Please verify every teaching and citation through Scripture. Possible errors or needed clarifications may be reported to 3NailResources@gmail.com for careful review and correction.

Suggested starting translations

- NLT — clear beginner reading.
- NIV or CSB — balanced everyday reading and study.
- ESV or NASB — closer wording comparison.
- NKJV or KJV — traditional textual and literary heritage.

Key passages for further study

- Psalm 119:9–16, 97–105
- Nehemiah 8:1–8
- Luke 4:16–21
- Luke 24:25–32, 44–49
- 2 Timothy 3:14–17
- 2 Peter 1:19–21

Final reminder

Translations are servants of Scripture. Keep reading until the message of Scripture leads you to trust, worship, and follow Jesus.