

I Corinthians

Chapter One

1. What was the approximate date of this first letter to the Corinthians?
2. From where was I Corinthians written? (See I Corinthians 16:8)
3. Identify the writer of I Corinthians.
4. What does apostle mean and why was Paul qualified to be such for Jesus?
5. Identify the brother included with Paul in sending the letter.
6. By what name does Paul designate the church at Corinth?
7. Tell what saint means and then state the manner in which Paul applied the term to all in the church at Corinth.
8. Discuss the two words of blessing Paul called on the Corinthians from the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.
9. What two reasons does Paul say he always thanked God concerning the Corinthians?
10. Of what was Paul speaking when he said, “the testimony of Christ was confirmed in you”?
11. How does the statement, “so that you come short in no gift” relate to the question about the testimony of Christ being “confirmed” in you? (cf. Mark 16:19-20; Hebrews 2:3-4)
12. Discuss the attitude expected of the Corinthians and us concerning the revelation of Christ. (cf. 2 Timothy 4:8; 2 Peter 3:12a)
13. Discuss how Christ could confirm them or us blameless in the day of Christ. (cf. 2 Peter 1:5-11)

14. We were called into the fellowship of Christ by God; how did this take place? (cf. 2 Thessalonians 2:14; Mark 16:15; I Peter 1:23, 25)
15. What is the basis for fellowship in Christ? (cf. I John 1:4-7)
16. How many times does Paul use the name of Jesus or Christ in I Corinthians 1:1-10)
17. Discuss the authority by which Paul made his first plea to the Corinthians? (cf. Colossians 3:17; Acts 2:38; 10:48; 19:5)
18. What were the three points of Paul's plea to the Corinthians? (See 1:10)
19. What had those of Chloe's house informed Paul about the situation in Corinth?
20. What four statements did Paul use to illustrate the factions at Corinth?
21. What three rhetorical questions did Paul ask the Corinthians and how do these relate to denominationalism?
22. Who did Paul say he had baptized in Corinth?
23. Why was Paul thankful he had personally baptized so few?
24. What does Paul mean when he says, "Christ did not send me to baptize"?
25. When Paul spoke of being sent to preach the gospel why would he add the phrase "not with wisdom of words"?
26. Explain why the world would view the message of the cross as foolishness.
27. Relate Paul's statement about the message of the cross "being" the power of God to the Romans? (See 1:16)
28. How could God affirm that the message of the cross would "destroy the wisdom of the wise"?

29. Explain Paul's question: "Has not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?"
30. Reconcile the two statements about knowing God (Romans 19-21) and not knowing Him (I Corinthians 1:21).
31. When God in His wisdom determined that man by his own wisdom would not know God sufficiently to understand and obey Him, what did God do?
32. Discuss the importance of the expression "the foolishness of the message preached."
33. How did Paul in simple terms describe the infidelity of Greeks and Jews?
34. What did Paul mean "we preach Christ crucified"?
35. Why was the cross such a stumbling block to the Jews? (cf. Deuteronomy 21:23; Galatians 3:13)
36. Why would the Greeks regard a crucified Savior as foolishness?
37. Why would Paul say that to those who are called, "Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God"?
38. Discuss the major points of I Corinthians 1:25 then relate it to the context.
39. Why is it usually the case that the worldly wise, the mighty ones of the world and the noble (well-born) do not respond to the gospel?
40. Name some things in the life of Christ or in the demands of the gospel that are "weak" and "base" (lowly) in the world's eyes.
41. What four reasons does Paul give for the fact that God chose "the foolish things of the world," "the weak things," "the base things" and "things that are not" in which to clothe the gospel?
42. Name the four wonderful things Christ is to us and give a brief explanation or definition of each.

43. Explain “he who glories, let him glory in the Lord.”

Chapter Two

44. What is Paul’s point, “And I...did not come with excellence of speech or wisdom”?
45. What does Paul mean, “for I determined not to know anything among you except Jesus Christ and Him crucified”?
46. What are some reasons Paul might have had for fear on his arrival in Corinth? (cf. Acts 16:16-23; 17:5-16, 32; 18:1-3)
47. Why was Paul pleased to say his preaching in Corinth had not been in persuasive words of human wisdom?
48. What did Paul say of the wisdom of this age and the world’s rulers?
49. Use Colossians 1:26-27 and Ephesians 3:4-5 and explain what Paul means when he says, “We speak the wisdom of God in a mystery.”
50. Use I Peter 1:20 to explain one very important part of the mystery of the gospel “which God ordained before the ages for our glory.”
51. Write out the statement in I Corinthians 2:9 which was prophecy by Isaiah (64:4) about the glorious salvation which was to be brought to light when the gospel was revealed.
52. Read I Corinthians 2:10 and Ephesians 3:4-5 and tell to whom the mystery of the gospel was actually revealed.
53. How did Paul say he made known the mystery of the gospel so that other Christians could understand it? (See Ephesians 3:4)
54. Why is it true that one human cannot know what another knows unless the first explains his thinking either by word, writing or sign?
55. Paul used the example of the human spirit knowing its own self to illustrate what?

56. After Paul affirmed that only the Spirit of God knew the things of God he said, “we (the apostles and prophets of Christ) had received” what?
57. Examine closely and explain the kind of inspiration Paul affirms for the scriptures in I Corinthians 2:13.
58. What general truth does Paul apply to himself and the other apostles in I Corinthians 2:14?
59. A careful study of 2:15-16 shows that the term “He who is spiritual” must refer to God; what question in verse 16 confirms this?
60. In the context of 2:11-16 what point is Paul making when he says, “We, (the apostles and prophets of Jesus) have the mind of Christ”?

Chapter Three

61. Based on the general truth found in 2:14 what does Paul say about his teaching among the Corinthians?
62. Tell what spiritual diet the Corinthians had been on and give some examples of what it might consist of? (See Hebrews 6:1-2)
63. Tell the three things Paul used to illustrate the carnality of the Corinthians and define or give a synonym of each.
64. Read Acts 18:27-19:1 and tell why Paul speaks of Apollos in conjunction with Corinth.
65. Paul shows the absurdity of calling themselves after men by saying that he and Apollos were only what?
66. What is the well-known statement of I Corinthians 3:6 which shows God is the ultimate fruit bearer for Christ? (cf. Colossians 1:16b)
67. In what sense does Paul say, “So then neither he who plants is anything nor he who waters”?

68. Why would the apostle say, “he who plants and he who waters are one”?
69. Discuss: each “will receive his own reward according to his own labor.”
70. After saying that he and Apollos were God’s fellow workers what two things did Paul say the Corinthians were?
71. What role had Paul played in the development and growth of the church at Corinth?
72. Explain Paul’s warning to those who would build on the foundation which he had laid?
73. Why does I Corinthians 3:11 stop all ambiguity about the foundation of the church? (cf. Matthew 16:18)
74. Why would we refer to the seven things named in I Corinthians 3:12 as figures of speech or metaphors?
75. Explain what day Paul means when he says “for the day will declare it.”
76. What is the fire that tests the work of a preacher or evangelist before the day of judgment? (cf. I Peter 1:7; Matthew 13:18-23; James 1:2, 3, 12)
77. Discuss what an evangelist is to receive in relation to work for the Lord that endures.
78. With question 76 in mind discuss what the expression “If anyone’s work is burned” means.
79. Explain “But he himself will be saved, yet so as by fire.”
80. In 3:9 Paul had called the church at Corinth “God’s building.” Then in 3:16 he asked , as the church of Christ, what did they not know about themselves.
81. Observe that Paul speaks of the church as God’s temple, then show Christ’s connection to this temple. (Zechariah 6:12-13; Ephesians 2:21)
82. Discuss at this point the defilement of the temple (the church) as a whole and the consequences of such.

83. What is the grave obligation placed on all saints by the phrase “the temple of God is holy, which temple you are”?
84. Why should Paul warn the Christians by saying, “let no one deceive himself”?
85. Explain Paul’s reason for saying, “let him become a fool.”
86. How does Paul characterize “the wisdom of this world”?
87. Explain “the wisdom of this world is foolishness.”
88. Discuss or explain, “The Lord knows the thoughts of the wise that they are futile.”
89. Give some examples of the futility of the “glory of men.”
90. Why would Paul say “all things are yours” immediately after putting down the “glory of men”? (James 1:10-11; I Timothy 6:8-10; Matthew 6:33)
91. How did we come to the exalted position of being Christ’s own? (cf. I Corinthians 6:20; Romans 5:10; 6:3-4; Galatians 3:26-27)

Chapter Four

92. When Paul spoke of himself and others as “stewards of the mysteries of God” what did he mean?
93. What is absolutely required of stewards and what was Paul’s point about himself in this connection?
94. Paul said the question of his faithfulness as a steward of the mysteries of God was not up to whom? (Two answers)
95. Who does Paul say was the ultimate judge of his faithfulness as a steward of the gospel message?

96. In the context of chapter 4 verse 5 Paul tells the Corinthians to make no final judgment on his work, but wait for the Lord who will do what?
97. Why would Paul “figuratively” transfer the problem of factional leaders at Corinth (See 1:10-13) to himself and Apollos?
98. What is so remarkable about an apostle saying “that you may learn in us not to think beyond what is written”?
99. Relate: “who makes you differ from one another” to Jesus’ words in Matthew 20:25-28 and 23:8.
100. What are the implications of the statement “what do you have that you did not receive?”
101. What three statements does Paul make in I Corinthians 4:8 which show the Corinthians were very much like the church in Laodicea? (Revelation 3:17)
102. Paul judged that God had made a spectacle of the apostles to what two groups?
103. What does Paul mean “we (the apostles) are fools for Christ’s sake”?
104. List three contrasts Paul makes between the Corinthians and the apostles.
105. List the tragedies endured by the apostles from 4:11.
106. Note at least four points from 4:11-12 that show the apostles were poorly supported.
107. How does the latter part of 4:12 show how much the apostles imitated their Master? (cf. I Peter 2:23)
108. Explain Paul’s statement “we (the apostles) have been made as the filth of the world.”
109. Relate Paul’s warning to the Corinthians in conjunction with the apostles suffering to II Timothy 3:12.
110. Why is Paul’s affirmation to the Corinthians that he stood as a father to them not sufficient reason to say a person should have a title as father? (Matthew 23:9)

111. Discuss Paul's statement, "I have begotton you through the gospel" to I Peter 1:22-25.
112. Why was Paul so concerned that the saints at Corinth imitate him? (cf. 11:1)
113. Why had Timothy been sent to Corinth?
114. What is so powerful in the statement, As I teach everywhere in every church as it relates to denominations?
115. What was the attitude of some at Corinth in relation to Paul?
116. How does Paul show that the kingdom of God is not just talk?
117. Discuss apostolic authority to which Paul alludes in 4:21. (Acts 5:1-9; 13:8-12; II Corinthians 13:10)

Chapter Three

118. What was the extreme case of fornication in Corinth?
119. Instead of being puffed up about the man who lived in fornication with his step-mother what should the Corinthians have been doing?
120. What order in the name of Christ did Paul give that showed the church was to put the fornicator out of fellowship?
121. What does the expression "for the destruction of the flesh, that his spirit may be saved" mean?
122. What are the implications of the expression "a little leaven leavens the whole lump"?
123. Using his illustration about leaven how does Paul again order that the fornicator be put out of fellowship?
124. Why is Christ said to be our Passover?

125. Paul refers to our fellowship in Christ as “the feast” and then says we are to keep that feast in what manner?
126. What had Paul written to the church in Corinth in a previous letter about fornicators?
127. Why did Paul remind the brethren that he was not speaking of dealings with people of the world?
128. How does Paul make it clear that disfellowship is to be applied to those who are members of the church (See 5:11).
129. List six examples of sins given by Paul which warrant that the impenitent believer should be dismissed from fellowship.
130. What specific thing does Paul order us not to do with those church members who are immoral, ungodly or walk disorderly (cf. II Thessalonians 3:6)?
131. “Do you not judge those who are inside?” This question should remind us of what statement by Christ? (John 7:24; cf. Matthew 7:20)
132. How does Paul again order that the fornicator be put out of association with fellow saints?

Chapter Six

133. What is Paul’s first question in chapter six?
134. Make a comparison with the apostles judging the church (spiritual Israel; Luke 22:30; Galatians 6:15-16) through their doctrine (Acts 2:47) with the saints judging the world (John 12:48; Mark 16:15-16).
135. Make a comparison between the obedient Gentiles fulfillment of the law judging the disobedient Jew (Romans 2:27) to our judging the world and angels. (cf. II Peter 2:4)
136. After reminding the Christians that they made everyday judgments “pertaining to this life” what question of rebuke did the apostle ask them?

137. After his question of rebuke (6:4) to shame them, what question did Paul put to the church in order to show that they were to appoint wise brothers to judge in quarrels or disputes among saints?
138. What does Paul by the Spirit condemn?
139. What degree of failure does the apostle lay upon Christians who go to law with one another?
140. What two questions does Paul put to the Corinthians that show a Christian should yield material possessions rather than go to law before worldly judges against a brother?
141. After saying that brethren in Corinth did wrong and even defrauded one another what question did Paul ask them?
142. What did Paul say some in Corinth were doing to their own brethren?
143. Those in the kingdom (John 3:3-5; Colossians 1:13) who serve faithfully (Revelation 2:10) are due an inheritance in the kingdom; how did Christ describe that eternal home? (Matthew 25:43; John 14:1-3; cf. Hebrews 9:22; II Timothy 3:18)
144. Paul lists ten examples of those who will receive no inheritance in the kingdom: Name them and give their definition or synonym.

Name	Definition/Synonym
1) _____	_____
2) _____	_____
3) _____	_____
4) _____	_____
5) _____	_____
6) _____	_____
7) _____	_____
8) _____	_____
9) _____	_____
10) _____	_____

145. What can we understand from the expression “such were some of you”?
146. What three things did Paul affirm had been done for the Corinthians in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of God?
147. Define sanctified and tell how a person is sanctified for God’s service.
148. Define justified and tell how God justifies the sinner.(See Romans 3:24-25)
149. When Paul says “all things are lawful” he means all lawful things under Christ (See 9:2) may be practiced, but what does he mean by “all things are not helpful”? (cf. 10:23)
150. What does the apostle mean “all things are lawful but I will not be brought under the power of any”?
151. What is significant about Paul’s mention of food just after stating “I will not be brought under the power of any”?
152. What is the ultimate end of food and our bodies? (See II Corinthians 5:11; II Peter 3:10-12)
153. Paul affirms that the Christian’s body is for the Lord and not for what?
154. After saying the physical body will be destroyed (6:13) what does Paul assure the saints concerning their resurrection? (compare 15:37-38; II Corinthians 5:1-5)
155. Explain why Paul would ask, “Do you not know that your bodies are members of Christ?” (See Colossians 1:18, 24; Ephesians 1:22-23; 5:30)
156. Why would Paul use such a bold reply (God Forbid! and Certainly Not!) after the two questions in I Corinthians 6:15?
157. The physical union (Hebrews 13:4) in marriage symbolizes the oneness created by God of two in marriage (Malachi 2:15; Matthew 19:5-6); how does Paul use that symbol to condemn fornication with a prostitute?
158. Discuss “he who is joined to the Lord is one spirit with Him.”

159. Give at least three reasons why the Holy Spirit would tell Christians “flee fornication.”
160. Why is fornication a sin against one’s own body?
161. The knowledge of what fact should impress on the Christian that he has no right to abuse his body?
162. In I Corinthians 3:16 the apostle refers to the whole church as the temple of God and here (6:19) he speaks of the Christian’s body as that temple; relate both these references to Ephesians 2:19-22 and I Peter 2:5.
163. The Father (Ephesians 4:6; II Corinthians 6:16), the Son (Colossians 1:27; Romans 8:9-10) and the Holy Spirit (I Corinthians 6:19; I John 3:24) as the one God dwells (Ephesians 3:19) in His temple. Discuss how this takes place (John 17:17; Romans 10:17; Galatians 3:14; Ephesians 3:17; 5:18; Colossians 3:16).
164. Why are Christians not their own?
165. Discuss the purchase price of Christians. (I Peter 1:18-19; Acts 20:28; Romans 5:8, 10)
166. Discuss how a Christian is to glorify God in body and spirit.

Chapter Seven

167. In 5:9 we learned that Paul had written a previous letter to the Corinthians; what do we learn from 7:1 about their communication to him?
168. What does Paul mean when he says, “It is good for a man not to touch a woman”?
169. There are four major purposes of marriage: a) Companionship (Genesis 2:18); b) Procreation (Genesis 1:28); c) Train children to be godly (Malachi 2:15; Ephesians 6:4); d) To prevent sexual immorality (Hebrews 13:4). Which of the four is named in 7:2?
170. The Holy Spirit has told us, “marriage is honorable among all (people) and the bed undefiled.” What is true of sexual relations outside of marriage? (Hebrews 13:4)

171. Discuss what is meant by the statement “render...the affections due” to wife or husband.
172. Explain why the two statements of 7:4 are true. (cf. Ephesians 5:28-29)
173. Wife or husband should “not deprive one another” in the bed of marriage with what exception?
174. Give some reasons why a Christian might want to give themselves to prayer and fasting for a short period of time.
175. What is meant by “come together again so Satan does not tempt you because of your lack of self control”?
176. After saying in 7:2 “let each man have his own wife and let each woman have her own husband,” what does Paul say about that statement in 7:6?
177. Immediately after saying he wished all were unmarried as he was what did Paul say which makes it clear that marriage is a matter of personal judgment? (See 7:9)
178. Paul’s statement to the unmarried and widows must be understood in the light of what? (See 7:26; cf. Genesis 2:18)
179. What does Paul mean “it is better to marry than to burn”?
180. Why was Paul able to equate his commands with those of Christ? (Galatians 1:11-12; John 16:13; Matthew 10:19-20; II Corinthians 13:10)
181. What three points does Paul attribute to Christ’s personal teaching in 7:10-11?
182. Consult the following scriptures (Matthew 10:19-20; Luke 12:11-12; I Corinthians 14:37) and tell why he would say “I” not the Lord (Jesus).
183. Cite the two commands Paul gives by the Spirit in I Corinthians 7:12-13.
184. Discuss the term “sanctified” and “unclean” in I Corinthians 7:14 in light of Ezra 6:21; 9:1-2; Nehemiah 13:23-26 and others.

185. Write out the Greek verb translated “not under bondage,” translate it and explain.
186. Discuss the term “not under bondage in such cases” in light of Matthew 19:9 and I Corinthians 7:23.
187. Compare I Corinthians 7:16 to I Peter 3:1-3 and comment.
188. Show how the statement “as the Lord has called each one, so let him walk” does not mean a person may continue to walk in sin after obeying the gospel. (I Corinthians 7:20, 24; 6:9-11)
189. Show how I Corinthians 7:17b is a great blow against denominationalism.
190. What two conditions of life are used as examples of where a person may remain after conversion? (I Corinthians 7:18-22)
191. What does the apostle mean when he says, “circumcision is nothing” and “uncircumcision is nothing”? (cf. Matthew 3:9; John 6:63; Galatians 5:6; 6:15)
192. Since the flesh profits nothing (John 6:63) what really matters? (cf. Ecclesiastes 12:13)
193. Explain how a person might be a slave in the flesh yet be free in Christ?
194. A person who is free from slavery in the flesh is what when he voluntarily obeys the gospel? (cf. Psalm 110:3)
195. Show from scripture what is meant by “you were bought with a price.”
196. Why must Christians “not become slaves of men?”
197. Compare I Corinthians 7:25 with Matthew 10:19-20 and discuss.
198. Show from I Corinthians 7:40 that Paul spoke by the Spirit.
199. Why did Paul advise the saints in Corinth concerning marriage to remain in their present situation?

200. What did Paul advise (I Corinthians 7:27) about their marriage situation?
201. After saying that it would not be sin for a person to marry at that time, what warning did Paul give?
202. List three illustrations from I Corinthians 7:29-30 that Paul used to illustrate the trauma for the saints in Corinth.
203. Give scriptures and comments that illustrate “the form of this world is passing away.”
204. Consult Genesis 2:18 and I Corinthians 7:1-2, then show how I Corinthians 7:32-35 applies to single individuals who truly will to be celibate. (cf. Matthew 19:10-12)
205. What did Paul say was true if a father allowed his virgin daughter to marry even in the time of distress?
206. How did Paul sum up his advice on the marriage of virgin daughters in the time of distress (7:38)?
207. Hindu philosophy proclaims that a widow may not remarry. Contrast that view with the law of Christ (Romans 7:2; I Corinthians 7:39; I Timothy 5:14).
208. Compare Numbers 36:6 to I Corinthians 7:39 and comment.
209. How do the scriptures add emphasis to the term “in the Lord” in reference to a widow’s remarriage?
210. What does Paul say of a widow’s remarriage in light of the context concerning trauma on the church?
211. What does Paul make clear concerning his advice and judgment for the saints?

Chapter Eight

212. The context of I Corinthians chapter eight shows that the word “knowledge” (v.1) refers to understanding the fact that an idol is what? (See 8:47)

213. Paul reasons that the knowledge that some had that idols were nothing should not cause them to be what? (8:1)
214. Again, Paul reasons that instead of being lifted up with pride concerning the knowledge that idols are nothing the saints should recognize that love does what?
215. Give the two major points from I Corinthians 8:4.
216. List some things people even today worship as gods.
217. List two points from 8:6 that the apostle makes concerning God the Father.
218. List two points from 8:6 that the apostle makes about the Lord Jesus Christ.
219. What caused some to not accept the fact (that is, the knowledge) that an idol was nothing?
220. I Corinthians 8:7 shows that a person could defile their conscience if they did what?
221. How does Paul's statement in 8:8 show that not all of life is worship?
222. How could a person's liberty to eat food in a certain context cause a brother to stumble?
223. Although food served in an idol's temple is not contaminated what could one's presence there do?
224. I Corinthians 8:11 shows that one's knowledge that an idol is nothing could cause a weak Christian to do what?
225. Paul concludes (8:12) that eating in an idol's house or similar action could cause a disciple to stumble (cf. Luke 17:2) and result in what?
226. Paul said, (8:13) that if his doing a certain thing caused a brother to stumble his approach would be to do what?

Chapter Nine

227. How many rhetorical statements does Paul ask in verse one that require a yes answer?
228. Paul said that the Corinthians were a seal of what?
229. Name six questions from verses 4-7 that Paul asked in defense of his apostleship.
230. Give the Old Testament reference and tell what illustration Paul used to teach that those who labor in the gospel should be supported of the gospel.
231. The sowing of spiritual things to the disciples entitles the minister of the gospel to reap what?
232. Why did Paul say he and Barnabas did not seek support from the Corinthians? (cf. Acts 18:3)
233. What illustration does Paul use concerning the Jewish temple to prove that gospel preachers should be supported?
234. What does Paul plainly say in verse 14?
235. Paul said his orders that Christians were to support gospel preachers (cf. Galatians 6:6) were not for whose sake?
236. Give three reasons as to why Paul would say of himself “woe is me if I do not preach the gospel.”
237. Being under obligation to preach Paul said he would receive what for doing so willingly?
238. Even if preaching had been against his will Paul still said he had been entrusted with what? Explain.
239. Paul had apostolic authority from Christ (John 16:13; Galatians 1:11-12, 16; Acts 9:16; II Corinthians 13:10); what had he not done in Corinth to refrain from abusing that authority?
240. Paul said he was a free man but had done what for Christ’s sake?

241. Why did Paul say he had become:
- a) As a Jew?
 - b) As those without law?
 - c) As those who are weak?
 - d) All things to all?
242. In saying that he had become a servant to all what did Paul show he was never without or failed to be under?
243. What does Paul admonish concerning the Christian race?
244. What does the apostle mean that those who compete in a race are temperate in all things?
245. Identify from other scriptures the imperishable crown for which saints strive.
246. Comment on Paul's statement, "Thus I fight: not as one that beats the air."
247. Why did Paul say he disciplined his body?

Chapter Ten

248. Where in the New Testament does the Holy Spirit use the travels of Israel out of Egypt and into the wilderness as an example of the Christian race?
249. Explain how Paul shows that the nation of Israel was baptized into or unto Moses' authority.
250. Paul uses "food" and "rock" as metaphors in I Corinthians 10:3-4; tell who was the food and invisible rock that followed Israel and explain. (Deuteronomy 32:4, 15, 18; John 6:35)

251. Show from Psalm 95:8-11 and Hebrews 4:2 (cf. Hebrews 3:15) why God was not pleased with the Hebrews in the wilderness.
252. Why does I Corinthians 10:6 say God's dealings with Israel in the wilderness became an example to us?
253. Discuss the idolatry and play of the Hebrews in the wilderness (Exodus 32:4-6, 18-19).
254. Reconcile Numbers 25:9 and I Corinthians 10:8.
255. What sin led to the death of the twenty-three thousand?
256. For what reason were the Israelites being bitten by the poisonous serpents? (cf. Numbers 21:6-9)
257. What sin does I Corinthians 10:10 say led to the destruction of some in the wilderness?
258. Why did the punishments and plagues come on the Israelites in the wilderness?
259. Why was a written record made concerning God's dealings with the Israelites? (cf. Romans 15:4)
260. Unto what does "the ends of the ages" apply? (cf. Acts 2:17; Hebrews 1:1-2; I Peter 1:20)
261. Just after telling of God's punishments on Israel in the wilderness what warning is given to us in I Corinthians 10:12?
262. What two promises are made to the saints concerning temptation?
263. Tell what I Corinthians 10:14 says and why?
264. How does the apostle describe the Lord's supper?
265. What is meant by being many we are one body.

266. Explain how the churches of Christ around the world as one partake of one bread.
267. Paul used an illustration saying that eating of the temple sacrifices meant that a person did what?
268. After again showing that an idol is nothing (cf. I Corinthians 8:4) Paul makes the point that sacrificing to idols is in truth sacrificing to what?
269. Why is it impossible to partake of the Lord's table and one that honors demons?
270. Why does the apostle say "you cannot partake of the Lord's table and the table of demons?"
271. How can one provoke the Lord to jealousy in dealing with idols? (cf. Exodus 20:4-5)
272. What does Paul mean when he says "all things are lawful"? (cf. I John 3:4; I Corinthians 6:9-11)
273. Even though all lawful things under Christ are lawful for the Christian he knows that not all things do what?
274. How is Philippians 2:4 illustrated by Paul in I Corinthians 10:24?
275. Why would Paul say "eat whatever is sold in the meat market or in another's home asking no questions"?
276. How are Christians to react if their host says the food he serves was offered to idols?
277. What two reasons does Paul give for rejecting food that the host says was offered to idols?
278. Paul's point in I Corinthians 10:30-32 is that one should not be condemned in eating if he gives thanks, but in food we should give _____ to God and "give no _____ to others." (Compare Romans 14:16)
279. How can we avoid giving offense to Jews, Greeks or the church?

280. Why does Paul again say he sought to please others and not himself? (See also I Corinthians 9:21-22)

Chapter Eleven

281. Why should a Christian be ready to affirm Paul's statement in I Corinthians 11:1 for his own life?

282. What did Paul say he praised the Corinthians for?

283. Identify the traditions of which Paul speaks (11:2; II Thessalonians 2:15).

284. Distinguish clearly between the traditions spoken of in II Thessalonians 2:15 and those named in Matthew 15:3, 6, 9, 15; Mark 7:9 and Colossians 2:8.

285. List the order of headship or submission as defined by God.

286. Compare I Corinthians 9:19-23 and 11:16 with 11:4-15; then comment on the urgency of conforming to stringent local customs which are *not* contrary to the gospel.

287. When Paul said "we have no such custom" who did he mean by "we"? (cf. I Corinthians 9:11-12; 15:15)

288. Paul said a man who prayed with his head covered did what?

289. In I Corinthians 11:3 Paul indicates that sisters prophesied. Consult these scriptures: Acts 2:17; 21:9; II Timothy 2:11-14 and comment.

290. Paul told the Corinthians that a woman who prayed or prophesied uncovered did what?

291. Paul indicated that a woman prophesying uncovered was like what?

292. Why should a man not cover his head in worship?

293. How does the statement "man is not from woman, but woman from man" contradict the foolishness of evolution?

294. Discuss: *the woman was created for the man* (cf. Genesis 2:18).
295. Since the woman was created for the man as a help meet what did Paul say she should have on her?
296. Name two points from I Corinthians 11:11-12 that show the interdependence of the man and woman in God's sight.
297. Paul asked the Corinthians to judge among themselves if it were proper for a woman to do what?
298. What did Paul say nature taught about a man having long hair?
299. Paul told the Corinthians that long hair served what two purposes for the woman?
300. What did Paul say about praise to the Corinthians in relation to his instructions about the Lord's supper?
301. What does Paul speak of in Chapter 11 that he had spoken of in Chapter 1?
302. Why does God not in His own power snuff out factions immediately, but allows them to arise among His people?
303. Why does Paul say to the Corinthians that their coming together was not to eat the Lord's supper?
304. Name four questions in I Corinthians 11:22 that Paul asked the brethren.
305. How did Paul say he knew of the Lord's supper? (Galatians 1:11-12)
306. Name the two elements in the Lord's supper.
307. What did Christ mean when He said "this is my body"?
308. What direct command did Jesus give about both the bread and fruit of the vine?

309. Explain how “the cup” instituted by the Lord is the new covenant (cf. Matthew 26:28).
310. What must we proclaim in the Lord’s supper until He comes?
311. Explain what is meant by being “guilty of the body and blood of the Lord”?
312. If a person partakes of the supper in an unworthy way or manner what will he bring on himself?
313. What is meant by “not discerning the Lord’s body”?
314. Name the three problems among the Corinthians that had resulted in not partaking of the Lord’s supper in the right way and explain them.
315. Why is it important for us to examine (judge) ourselves?
316. The judging spoken of in 11:31-32 relates to things of this life for Paul said “when we are judged we are _____ by the Lord.”
317. How does I Corinthians 11:33 indicate that saints should assemble together at an appointed time on the Lord’s day?
318. Relate the command “let him eat at home” to:
319. Churches meeting in homes
320. The congregation going to a restaurant to eat together
321. To the question of a meeting house being “holy”

Chapter Twelve

322. According to verse number one, what is the subject of Chapter 12?
323. How does Paul describe the manner of the Corinthians’ lives in times past?

324. Paul said he wanted it made known to the Corinthians that no one speaking by the Spirit of God says Jesus is what?
325. Explain I Corinthians 12:36b.
326. Paul indicates the Holy Spirit is one and the same but there are diversities of what?
327. Paul shows there is one and the same Lord but different areas of what?
328. Paul speaks of the same God even though there are divers what?
329. Matthew 28:19-20; II Corinthians 13:14, I Corinthians 12:4-6 all speak of whom?
330. In discussing the giving or the manifestation of the spiritual gifts in an individual Paul said it was for whose profit?
331. List the nine spiritual gifts named in chapter 12:8-10.
332. How were the spiritual gifts given to various individuals? (cf. Acts 8:18; 19:6)
333. Discuss each gift briefly:
- a) The gift of wisdom:
 - b) The gift of knowledge:
 - c) The gift of healings:
 - d) The gift of miracles:
 - e) The gift of faith:
 - f) The gift of prophecy:
 - g) The discerning of spirits:

- h) The gift of tongues:
 - i) The gift of interpretation:
334. Paul said “all these things” (the nine different gifts) were worked by whom?
 335. Discuss the expression “as He wills.” (cf. Hebrews 2:4)
 336. To what does the term “the body is one and has many members” refer?
 337. In relation to the human body being many what does Paul mean when he says “so also is Christ”?
 338. How can it be said “for by one Spirit we were all baptized into one body”? (Acts 2:4, 38; John 6:44-45; Romans 10:17)
 339. Discuss Jews, Greeks, slaves and free all baptized into one body.
 340. How do we all drink into one Spirit? (cf. John 4:14; 7:37-39; Matthew 5:6; Revelation 22:17)
 341. Discuss “in fact the body is not one member but many.”
 342. List Paul’s two comparisons named in chapter 12:15 and 16 and explain his lesson for Christians.
 343. How can we know from chapter 12:17-18 the reason why the human body is so constructed?
 344. Quote I Corinthians 12:20 and show how it applies to two things.
 345. What is the Spirit saying to us in the statement of I Corinthians 12:21? (cf. James 2:1-4)
 346. How would one’s little finger illustrate I Corinthians 12:22?
 347. How do appropriate clothes illustrate Paul’s point in chapter 12:23? (cf. Genesis 3:21)

348. What statement is made about God's composition of the body?
349. What are two great lessons in chapter 12:25 that are written for the sake of the church?
350. What two ways does Paul show that members show empathy toward one another?
351. Explain the significance of I Corinthians 12:27.
352. List the areas of service in the early church.
353. How many rhetorical questions did Paul ask in 12:29-30?
354. What was Paul's point in asking the rhetorical questions?
355. Paul affirmed at the end of chapter 12 that the Corinthians were to desire what?
356. The way described in chapter 13 was more excellent than what?

Chapter Thirteen

357. What is the greatest gift put into our lives through the gospel? (John 13:34-35; I John 3:16; 5:3)
358. Tell how God put the gift of love into our lives (John 3:16; 13:34-35; I John 3:16; 5:3).
359. How does great oratory measure up without love?
360. List three great gift or talents that provide us nothing without love.
- 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
361. List two extreme sacrifices that are vain without love.
362. 1) _____ 2) _____

363. List five characteristics of love from I Corinthians 13:4.
 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
364. List four characteristics of love from 13:5.
 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____
365. List two characteristics of love from 13:6.
 1) _____ 2) _____
366. List five characteristics of love from 13:7-8.
 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____ 4) _____ 5) _____
367. What is the total number of attributes given for love in I Corinthians 13:4-8?
368. Which three of the nine spiritual gifts (I Corinthians 12:8-10) are used in contrast to love in order to show their temporal nature?
 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____
369. How does I Corinthians 13:9 show the lack of staying power of the miraculous spiritual gifts?
370. Show from the text (verse 10) that the word “perfect” does not apply to Jesus.
371. Show from the scriptures that the term “when that which is perfect has come” refers to the completion of the mystery of Christ revealed by the apostles. (John 16:13; II Peter 1:3; Ephesians 3:4-5; Colossians 1:26-27; Revelation 10:7)
372. How does Paul illustrate that the apostolic age when the spiritual gifts were being distributed was the childhood age of the church?
373. How does Paul contrast the seeing or knowing the gospel message in part through various individuals with the gospel completed or perfected?

374. What was/is the nature of faith, hope and love that caused them to abide while prophecies, miraculous tongues and knowledge were to fail?
375. Explain briefly why love is superior to even faith and hope?

Chapter Fourteen

376. What is the first command of I Corinthians 14?
377. For those first century Christians Paul said they were to desire spiritual gifts, but especially what?
378. Since Paul was deeply concerned for the spiritual growth of the local church, why would he say, “desire especially that you may prophesy”? (cf. I Corinthians 14:22)
379. Give the Biblical definition of tongues from Acts 2:4-8. (cf. Isaiah 28:11-12)
380. Show from the context (14:2-5) that the expression “no one understands him” refers to no one understands the foreign tongue in the local assembly unless it is interpreted. (cf. 14:19)
381. Since the gift of prophesy would be in the local language or tongue Paul said, “he who prophesies speaks what three things to men”?
382. Who would be edified if a person spoke in a foreign tongue to the local assembly without interpretation?
383. What statement in 14:5 makes it clear that Paul’s use of tongues and prophecy (14:1-5) was based on their effectiveness in the local assembly? (See 14:19)
384. Paul’s rhetorical question (14:6) makes it clear that the use of unknown languages in the local assembly was useless unless accompanied by what things?
385. How does Paul illustrate (14:7) that unknown sounds as in a foreign tongue are useless unless they may be interpreted?

386. With I Corinthians 14:8 in mind why can false doctrine be called an “uncertain sound”?
387. Aside from the question of the use of an unknown language before the assembly Paul (14:9 and 19) makes it clear that we should speak words in what manner?
388. Unless a person speaks words that can be understood before the assembly what is true?
389. Paul states the known fact that there are many languages in the world and that all of them are not without what?
390. Paul indicates that two individuals are like barbarians (foreigners –NKJ) to each other if what is true?
391. Paul told the Corinthians that in seeking spiritual gifts they should seek to excel in what?
392. Based on the need for the local church to be edified Paul said that one who had use of a foreign tongue should pray what?
393. The context (14:1-13) shows that one could actually pray (14:4, 14) in a foreign language but for the listeners it would be what (14:16-17).
394. List the four affirmations of I Corinthians 14:15.
395. Paul’s statement in I Corinthians 14:16 shows the Spirit’s expectation that Christians would do what at the close of a prayer?
396. Define the word “Amen.”
397. How does Paul show again (14:17) that one who gave thanks in a foreign tongue could do so but the listeners could not understand?
398. I Corinthians 14:18 tells us what about Paul?
399. How does Paul show (17:19) the ineffectiveness of using an unknown language before the church?
400. In what are Christians to be like babes? (I Corinthians 14:20; cf. Matthew 18:3; 19:14)

401. Tell why Christians are not to be children in understanding.
402. Where in the prophets was the use of foreign languages to proclaim God's word foretold?
403. The spiritual gift of a foreign tongue to a disciple was for a sign for whom?
404. The gift of prophesy being in the local language was for whom?
405. How can we say that the commands of I Corinthians 14:23-40 pertain to the meeting of the saints when the whole congregation comes together?
406. Under what circumstances did Paul suggest that uninformed individuals would suggest the saints were out of their minds?
407. Why would the unbeliever or uninformed react differently if those who spoke prophesied in the assembly?
408. Why would prophesying in contrast to a tongue (a foreign language), without interpretation, produce edification? (See 14:3-4, 9, 11-15, 26)
409. List three rules given in I Corinthians 14:27 to govern the use of a tongue foreign to the local church.
410. What was the rule concerning preaching or prophesying before the congregation in a foreign tongue if no interpreter was present?
411. Compare I Corinthians 14:2, 4, 14, 28. Then show that the tongue speaker could understand and thereby be edified.
412. What limit (number) was set for those prophesying or preaching in a foreign tongue in the assembly?
413. How does I Corinthians 14:30-31 show that the preaching was to be done in an orderly manner even by inspiration?

414. What does Paul say that slaps down the foolishness “I cannot control what I say as it comes from God”?
415. What does I Corinthians 14:33 say to put down the foolishness of all speaking or praying aloud at the same time?
416. The question (or context) of public speaking (prophesying, preaching in a foreign tongue or the interpretation of such) was related to what assembly? (I Corinthians 14:22-40)
417. Who were required to be silent in the context of prophesying, speaking in a tongue or the interpretation of such in the assembly?
418. State what is said in the books of the law about a woman’s submissiveness. (See Genesis 3:16)
419. The implication of I Corinthians 14:35 is that a brother could raise a question in the general assembly (14:23) but a sister was to do what?
420. Why did the Holy Spirit say a woman was not to speak in the assembly (that is, prophesy, speak in a tongue or interpret such)?
421. Paul, who earlier rebuked the Corinthians for their carnal attitude (3:1) and for their boast as though their gifts were self-acquired (4:7), here (14:36) strongly reproves them with what two questions?
422. What did Paul say that those who regarded themselves as prophets or spiritual individuals had to acknowledge?
423. Why could Paul so boldly affirm that his writings were the commandments of the Lord (Galatians 1:11-12; 2:8; II Corinthians 13:10; II Peter 3:15-16)?
424. What is the apostle’s point in 14:38?
425. Paul told those first century saints to desire to prophesy and to not forbid the use of what?

How does Paul close his treatise on conduct when the whole church (14:22-23) came together?

Chapter Fifteen

426. List Paul's seven points made in 15:1-2.
427. Name the three major facts that constitute the very heart of the gospel.
428. What was significant of Paul saying to his readers that "the greater part" of the five hundred who saw the resurrected Jesus were still alive?
429. To which one of Joseph's and Mary's sons did Jesus make a personal appearance? (cf. Mark 6:3)
430. Who was the last to see the resurrected Savior?
431. Why did Paul consider himself the least of the apostles?
432. How could Paul affirm that God's grace toward him was not in vain?
433. What false doctrine was being preached among the Corinthians?
434. To claim that there was no resurrection was to affirm what?
435. If Christ had not been raised what was true of the apostles' preaching and the Corinthians' faith?
436. What did Paul say of the apostles' testimony if Christ had not been raised?
437. In chapter 15:13 and 16 Paul repeats a point with a slight difference. How does the latter read (15:16)?
438. What are three points made by Paul in I Corinthians 15:17-18 if Christ was not raised?
439. Why would Christians be pitiable if we only have hope in this life?
440. What are Paul's two affirmatives in 15:20 against the fallacy that Christ was not raised?

441. By what man did death come on the human family?
442. By what “man” did the resurrection come to the human family?
443. Explain “as in Adam all die.”
444. Explain “in Christ all shall be made alive.” (John 5:28-29)
445. Who was “the first fruits” from the dead?
446. Deal with the question as to time as it relates to the general resurrection of the good and the evil. (I Corinthians 15:52; John 5:28-29; 6:44)
447. To what does the term “then comes the end” apply?
448. Explain “then comes the end when He delivers the kingdom to God.”
449. Christ began His reign on Pentecost (Acts 2:33-35; Hebrews 10:12-13; Ephesians 1:19-23). That reign will continue until what takes place?
450. Tell what is the last enemy to be conquered and how that will be accomplished. (cf. John 5:28-29)
451. Explain the statement “you have put all things under His feet” (Psalm 8:6) in light of I Corinthians 15:27.
452. How does I Corinthians 15:28 confirm Paul’s explanation of Psalm 8:6?
453. Compare I Corinthians 15:1 where Paul speaks of the Christians at Corinth as “you” and the apostles (15:15) as “we” with the pronoun “they” in 15:29 and draw a conclusion as to who “they” were.
454. Tell why Paul would say, “Why do we stand in jeopardy every hour” (15:30) in relation to the resurrection? (Compare Acts 4:2)
455. How does Paul express the fact that he continually laid his life on the line because of the resurrected Lord?

456. What point was Paul making when he said, “Let us eat and drink for tomorrow we die”?
457. In the context (15:12-29) to whom is Paul referring when he said, “evil company corrupts good habits”?
458. What does Paul mean by telling the Corinthians “awake to righteousness and do not sin”?
459. Why would Paul’s admonitions of 15:34 cause shame among the saints at Corinth? (Compare Hebrews 5:12; I Corinthians 3:1)
460. How does I John 3:2 answer the two questions of I Corinthians 15:35?
461. Paul regards the questioner who says “how are the dead raised up” as foolish in light of what everyday and natural process?
462. How does Paul show (15:37-38) that our resurrected body will not be the fleshly body?
463. What basic biological question is stated in 15:39?
464. What two observable facts of nature are stated in 15:40?
465. Name four observable facts stated in 15:41.
466. After calling attention to the fact that things in the natural sphere (15:40-41) differ in glory, Paul says, “so also is what”?
467. Name four contrasts found in I Corinthians 15:42-44 concerning the body that begin with “it is sown.”
468. I Corinthians 15:44b states there are two bodies, what are they?
469. What contrast is made in 15:45 between the first and last Adam?
470. To whom does the term “last Adam” refer?

471. How does Paul in 15:47-49 agree with the statement in I John 3:2?
472. What two powerful points are made in 15:50 that those who love this world need to know?
473. The word “sleep” in 15:51 is used in reference to what?
474. Although everyone will not “sleep” that is, not die a natural death, all will what?
475. When Christ raises the dead and calls all others how rapid will the change of bodies be?
476. With what sounds (Compare I Thessalonians 4:16) will the resurrection take place?
477. What two affirmations are made in 15:53 about the body?
478. When the mortal body has been exchanged for the immortal what shall have been brought to pass?
479. Quote I Corinthians 15:55.
480. How is the phrase, the sting of death is sin” expressed in Romans 6:23?
481. Why is it true that “the strength of sin is the law”? (cf. Romans 3:20b; 4:15; I John 3:4)
482. Discuss the victory that saints have through our Lord Jesus Christ.
483. List the three commands given in I Corinthians 15:58.
484. Why should Christians always abound in the work of the Lord?

Chapter Sixteen

485. Paul said he had given what to the churches of Galatia concerning giving.

486. When did the Spirit by Paul say the church was to lay in store?
487. On what basis was the individual to give?
488. What expression in 16:2 makes it clear that there was a common treasury for the church?
489. Ephesians 4:12 tells us there are three parts to the church's work; what are they?
490. Explain the reason the contribution on the first day of the week may be used for edification and evangelism as well as for benevolence.
491. Since it is reasonable to conclude the contribution named in 16:2 may be used for all three parts of the church's work, discuss the question of the same funds being sent to Jerusalem for all three as per 16:3.
492. Paul said if it was fitting he would also do what?
493. When did Paul say he would visit the Corinthians?
494. What does Paul mean by "that you may send me on my journey"?
495. From 16:8 we may draw the conclusion that Paul wrote the letter from where?
496. How long did Paul expect at that time to remain in Ephesus?
497. Why did Paul urge the saints to see that Timothy should be with them without fear?
498. How does 16:11a remind us of I Timothy 4:12?
499. How does I Corinthians show us Paul's strong appreciation for brother Apollos?
500. List the four commands to every disciple in 16:13.
501. What is the beautiful statement of 16:14?

502. Paul said the household of Stephanas, the first fruits of Achaia, had done what?
503. Paul urged the Corinthians to submit to the ministry of the saints and to whom?
504. Name three brothers who had come to Paul and supplied his needs.
505. Why did Paul say “acknowledge such men”?
506. Paul, being in Ephesus, said the churches in which province greet you? (cf. Revelation 1:4, 11; 2:1)
507. What Christian couple sent their hearty greetings to the Corinthian saints?
508. What were Aquila and Priscilla using their house for that they had done in Rome? (cf. Romans 16:5)
509. Why would Paul emphasize that the common greeting should be holy?
510. What did Paul indicate for all that did not love the Lord Jesus? (cf. Mark 16:16; II Thessalonians 1:6-9)
511. What blessing is called on the Corinthians with which Paul closed all his letters?
512. What sweet and beautiful personal greeting from Paul closes the letter?