

## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 1

1. Who called Paul to his apostleship? (Acts 26:17; Gal. 1:1,15,16).
2. Who established the church in Corinth? (Acts 18:1-11)
3. In verse 2, which terms does Paul utilize to refer to the church of God in Corinth? Which phrase refers to obeying the Lord?
4. The Corinthians, because they were Christians, had been enriched in all \_\_\_\_\_ and all \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Corinthians had been called by God into the \_\_\_\_\_ of Jesus Christ the Lord.
6. Upon what basis did Paul beseech the Corinthians to speak the same thing?
7. Who had informed Paul about the division and contention among the Corinthians? Which verse proves that there were contentions among the church there?
8. What is the answer implied in the three questions of ver. 13?
9. Given the conditions among the Corinthians, what did Paul fear since he personally had baptized some in Corinth?
10. Name some that Paul had personally baptized.
11. Many cite the first part of ver. 17 to affirm that baptism is not essential to salvation. What is Paul's point upon saying those words? (Compare Jn. 4:1,2). (Only Paul was qualified to preach there by his commission to the Gentiles, but others could do the actual immersing).
12. What does the phrase "word of the cross" (ver. 18) signify?
13. God is not known by means of human \_\_\_\_\_, but rather by means of divine revelation.
14. By means of what does it please God to save believers? (If babies are lost and need to be baptized to be saved, then according to this verse they must \_\_\_\_\_).
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ asked for signs, the apostles preached \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ sought after \_\_\_\_\_.
16. For Christians Christ is the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of God.
17. In the Christian brotherhood there are not many \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, nor \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The plan of God for the salvation of man is such that it leaves him without the power to \_\_\_\_\_ before God.
19. Christ has been made by God \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. (Christ was made the MEANS of righteousness; through him man can receive righteousness, Rom. 5:17. Compare Eph. 1:7. Christ is the divine AGENT of all four of these things! Here Paul puts the cause for the effect). (Calvinists cite this verse to try to prove their doctrine of the imputation of the personal righteousness that Christ lived on this earth).
20. Before God, if man glories or boasts, he has to \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lord Jesus Christ.
21. Which verse states that God's foolishness is wiser than men?

## I CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 2

1. Paul had just written: "He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord". So, in what we call chapter 2, ver. 1, he begins to do so. According to ver. 1, why had Paul come to Corinth? What did he not employ in carrying out that purpose?
2. In ver. 2, the word "know" is used in the sense of reveal. He had not come to Corinth to reveal matters of human wisdom (how the Greeks gloried in this professed wisdom!). He came to reveal \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Personally speaking, Paul's stay in Corinth was one of \_\_\_\_\_. Unlike many modern preachers, and even advertisers, upon what did Paul's speech in preaching the gospel not depend?
4. Paul's preaching was backed by miracles that God empowered him to perform. Which verse indicates this?
5. As a result of such miraculous demonstrations, the Corinthian's faith was based on (the wisdom of men, the power of God). The Corinthians saw that the one behind the message that Paul preached was not a human philosopher, but \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The fact that Paul did not use human wisdom does not mean that he did not preach wisdom. The wisdom he preached was not of this \_\_\_\_\_.
7. According to ver. 7, how long had the gospel been in the mind of God? It is called a "mystery" because until it was revealed by apostolic preaching it was (hard to understand, hidden)?
8. The rulers of the world in Paul's time, described in ver. 6 as \_\_\_\_\_, did not \_\_\_\_\_ (ver. 8) about this wisdom. It was not known by human wisdom, but only by divine (inspiration).
9. The "things" referred to in ver. 9 are those about (heaven, the gospel).
10. To whom does the pronoun "us" in ver. 10 refer?
11. The gospel, once an unrevealed subject, and therefore a "mystery", was revealed to the apostles through the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Which phrase in ver. 12 refers to the gospel news?
13. According to ver. 13, the apostles received the gospel by divine revelation with the end in mind of \_\_\_\_\_!
14. In ver. 13 Paul refers to two classes of words. Which phrase refers to verbal inspiration?
15. God did not inspire the apostles with mere thoughts, but with actual \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Paul calls the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the one who follows only human wisdom, considering what God has revealed as just \_\_\_\_\_ (ver. 14).
17. Paul calls \_\_\_\_\_ the man who is guided by divine wisdom as revealed by the Holy Spirit to the apostles.
18. The Calvinist claims that ver. 14 shows that the depraved sinner cannot understand the gospel until the Holy Spirit moves on his heart directly. But Paul gives the reason why he does not understand. Spiritual things are judged or discerned \_\_\_\_\_ and the world rejects the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.
19. Give the answer to the rhetorical question of ver. 16.
20. To whom does the pronoun "we" refer in ver. 16.

### I CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 3

1. In ver. 1, which word indicates the lack of maturity on the part of the Corinthians?
2. In ver. 1, which phrase equals "carnal"?
3. Of what were some of the Corinthians not yet able?
4. To be carnal and to walk after the manner of men (carnal and unconverted) is indicated by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (v. 3).
5. Rather than being "leaders" of men, for the Corinthians Paul and Apollos were simply \_\_\_\_\_.
6. What does the phrase, "I planted", mean?
7. What does the phrase, "Apollos watered", mean?
8. It is not the planter, nor the waterer, that is important, but \_\_\_\_\_ who is able to give the increase.
9. One's reward does not depend upon the labors of another, but rather upon his \_\_\_\_\_ labor.
10. A local church of Christ is God's \_\_\_\_\_, his \_\_\_\_\_.
11. In ver. 10, the phrase, "\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_", refers to Paul's work in establishing the church of God in Corinth.
12. The foundation of each local church that indeed is of Christ is \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, represent a work well established on the foundation, while unstable and apostate converts are represented by \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
14. If one's converts are ultimately lost, does the laborer lose his salvation?
15. The church in Corinth is called a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, because the \_\_\_\_\_ of God was supposed to be dwelling in them.
16. Upon saying, "any man" (ver. 17), Paul is referring to \_\_\_\_\_.  
Upon saying, "temple of God". he is referring to \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Thinking what thing would cause one to deceive himself?
18. No one is really wise until he first has become a \_\_\_\_\_ as the world views it.
19. In verses 19 and 20 Paul cites two writings (Job. 5:13; Ps. 94:11) to prove that \_\_\_\_\_.
20. According to ver. 21, upon saying that they were of Paul, or of Apollos, etc., some were actually \_\_\_\_\_.
21. According to ver. 22, the phrase. "all things" in ver. 21 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The Christian is of \_\_\_\_\_.
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is of God.
24. In this chapter we see contrasted true and false (wisdom, doctrine, ideas, leaders) and we see that the apostles are mere (leaders, laborers, founders, waterers).

## I CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 4

1. This chapter continues the discussion of 3:21-23, that of not glorying in men (as some of the Corinthians were doing). According to ver. 1, instead of glorying in Paul, the Corinthians were to consider him as simply a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It is not required of a servant of Christ that he be popular, well-received, persuasive, dynamic, etc. What is required of him?
3. The judgment of men did not matter to Paul because, being a servant of Christ, his Judge was \_\_\_\_\_. Paul knew that even he, Paul, could not judge his own \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The simple fact that one's conscience does not bother him does not mean that he is \_\_\_\_\_ before God.
5. When will each one receive his praise from God?
6. Which phrase in ver. 6 points to the authority of the Scriptures, as contrasted with the supposed authority of men?
7. Following parties and being called by the names of human teachers, instead of holding to the authority of the Scriptures, caused one to be \_\_\_\_\_ for the one against the other.
8. In ver. 7, Paul uses the singular pronoun (thee and thou) ("you", in English, is ambiguous, being both singular and plural!). So he is referring to the preacher in Corinth, or to some particular member of the church. This person thought himself to be something special, not having received his talents and knowledge from God but from (himself, Paul, school, culture).
9. To expose the false concepts of the puffed up Corinthians, in ver. 8 Paul uses irony. Actually they were not \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_, in separating themselves from the apostles ("us").
10. Verses 9-13 constitute a contrast between the puffed up \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ who suffered humbly for Christ.
11. Which word in ver. 9 would you suppose translates the Greek word, THEATRON, from which we get our word, "theater"? This verse shows that not only men but also \_\_\_\_\_ are aware of human events here on earth.
12. In these verses Paul uses sarcasm to make a contrast. In reality it was the Corinthians who were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, and who had \_\_\_\_\_ (ver. 10).
13. In verses 11,12 Paul mentions the labors and sufferings of the \_\_\_\_\_, which stands in stark contrast with the puffed up vanity of some of the \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Paul's irony and sarcasm were not used to \_\_\_\_\_ the Corinthians, but to \_\_\_\_\_ them.
15. Which word (a verb) in ver. 15 corresponds to the word "children" in ver. 14?
16. Paul does not use the word "fathers" (ver. 15) in the sense of a religious title, but simply in a figurative sense to emphasize the fact that he was the one who (learned of, established, recommended) the church in Corinth.
17. We should \_\_\_\_\_ the apostles; that is, follow apostolic example.
18. Ver. \_\_\_\_\_ shows that what Paul was teaching in Corinth was the same thing that he preached everywhere else.
19. What had Paul promised to do, that some puffed-up ones were using against him to show that he was fickle, or not true to his promises?
20. The Kingdom of God does not consist in claims of vain men but in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the gospel and of an exemplary life (such as Paul lived).
21. In ver. 21 the word "rod" represents (disciplinary action, horticulture, a measuring stick,

an engine part).

## I CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 5

1. The term "fornication" is general in its application to all manner of sexual impurity, while the term "adultery" is limited to sexual impurity among the married. The term (fornication, adultery) is not limited to single people, nor the term (fornication, adultery) to married people. The case in Corinth involved a married woman, the wife of a certain brother's father. Yet, the term used is "fornication". Note Acts 15:20,29. Fornication is mentioned, but not adultery. Were only the singles among the Gentiles guilty of sexual immorality, and not married ones? Yet, James does not specify "adultery". This shows that the term "fornication" is all-inclusive.

The Corinthians, instead of mourning over the case at hand, they were \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The incest as practiced in the church in Corinth was something not even named among the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. In ver. 2, which phrase refers to the necessary discipline in this case?

4. Paul showed the action that the church should have taken toward the sinning brother, upon \_\_\_\_\_.

saying that he had already \_\_\_\_\_.

5. That the discipline on the part of the church is collective action is manifested in ver. 4 by the \_\_\_\_\_.

phrase, "\_\_\_\_\_".

6. The sinning brother, removed from the fellowship of the church, was to be delivered to Satan (i.e., to the world) that he might suffer the consequences in the flesh that sin brings ("destruction of the flesh" (for him, shame and sorrow -- 2 Cor. 2:7). When a sinning brother sees his sad condition, there is hope that he will (get angry, sin yet more, repent, charge others), and thus his spirit will be saved in the last day.

7. Paul did not brag on the church, but rather (in ver. 6) told them that their glorying (ver. 2,

puffed up) was not good. They were ignoring the fact that a little \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ lump. They were to become a \_\_\_\_\_ lump.

8. Paul speaks figuratively upon talking about leaven and Passover. See Exod. 12, ver. 15 in particular. To what specifically is Paul referring upon saying, ver. 7, "Purge out the old leaven"?

9. As the Passover lamb was sacrificed and eaten with unleavened bread, so \_\_\_\_\_ is our Passover (Jn. 1:29). He was already sacrificed, yet the church in Corinth was still permitting sin (\_\_\_\_\_ bread) in the church. Herein was the problem.

10. Christians are to be "new creatures" (2 Cor. 5:\_\_\_), not sinners of the world.

11. Obviously Paul is using figurative speech upon saying, "let us keep the feast" (ver. 8).

Here the word "feast" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

12. The Jewish Passover lasted a week; this "feast" (ver. 8) lasts \_\_\_\_\_.

13. The Jewish Passover, and so-called Easter, is celebrated once a year, but this Passover is \_\_\_\_\_.

celebrated \_\_\_\_\_.

14. In ver. 8, malice and wickedness are likened unto \_\_\_\_\_, while sincerity and \_\_\_\_\_.

truth are likened unto \_\_\_\_\_.

15. The epistle referred to in verse 9 is not one of the 27 books of the New Testament, as is not \_\_\_\_\_.

the epistle to the \_\_\_\_\_ (Col. 4:16). They form no lack, for what they taught in essence is included in the 27 books. God's Providence has seen to that!

16. Christians are prohibited to keep company socially with fornicators that are (brothers, worldly people).

17. Besides the fornicator, name the specific kinds of sinning brethren that Christians are not to fellowship.

18. To whom does the word "without" refer, and to whom the word "within"?

19. Which word in verse 12 refers to the act of congregational discipline?

20. In ver. 13 the "wicked man" has reference to the f\_\_\_\_\_ in the church at Corinth.

1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 6

1. Some of the Corinthian brethren, having matters against other Christians, were going to \_\_\_\_\_ before non-Christian judges instead of doing so before \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The proof that the Christian should be able to judge any case among brethren is that Christians are to judge the \_\_\_\_\_ and also \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In ver. 4, with which phrase does Paul refer to the pagans?
4. It was a shameful situation that in the local church there could not be found one \_\_\_\_\_ brother who would be able to \_\_\_\_\_ between his brethren.
5. In reference to the non-Christian, the \_\_\_\_\_ of ver. 1 are the \_\_\_\_\_ of ver. 6.
6. It is better to take \_\_\_\_\_ and to be \_\_\_\_\_ than to have lawsuits between brethren in Christ.
7. According to verses 8 and 9, to do wrong toward, and to defraud, brethren is to be \_\_\_\_\_.
8. According to ver. 9, the phrase "the kingdom of God" refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ kingdom (2 Pet. 1:11); that is, eternal life in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Which word or phrase in ver. 9 refers to homosexuals who play the feminine role (the catamite), and which word or phrase refers to homosexuals who play the masculine role (the sodomite)(see 1 Tim. 1:10)?
10. In verses 9 and 10, apart from the unrighteous, how many additional classes of sinners does Paul mention that will not inherit the kingdom of God?
11. Among the Corinthian Christians there had been such classes of sinners, but they were \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
12. What are we to understand by the phrase, "in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ"?
13. What are we to understand by the phrase, "in the Spirit of our God"?
14. The fact that something is \_\_\_\_\_ does not prove that it is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Paul says that he will not be brought under the power of anything, not even if it is \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Although there is a correlation between the belly and \_\_\_\_\_, there is not between the body and \_\_\_\_\_.
17. For what is the body and for what is it not?
18. Meats and the belly are for (physical, spiritual) life and so will end, but God will \_\_\_\_\_ the body in the last day.
19. The body being a member of \_\_\_\_\_ should not be made a member of a \_\_\_\_\_.
20. As for fornication, the world says: Safe sex; domestic partners, love triangles, affairs, sexually active, premarital sex, extramarital sex, cheating, live-in partners, etc. Paul says: \_\_\_\_\_ fornication!
21. Since the body belongs to the Lord, and is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Holy Spirit, fornication is a sin \_\_\_\_\_ the body.
22. To what does the word "price" in ver. 20 refer?
23. From what passage of Scripture does the citation in ver. 16 come?

## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 7

1. How can we know about what the Corinthians had asked Paul when they wrote him?
2. Which verse mentions a present distress that was upon the Corinthians? Some of the instructions given by Paul in this chapter have to be understood in the light of that distress.
3. In view of ver. 2, what can be said about the doctrine that sexuality is only for procreation?
4. The law of Christ teaches mutual consideration. In marriage each spouse is to \_\_\_\_\_ to the other what is due him. Neither one has \_\_\_\_\_ over his own body, and he is not to \_\_\_\_\_ the other.
5. Under what circumstances is it best that the single and the widows marry?
6. The married are not to separate. If a spouse does depart or leave, he must remain \_\_\_\_\_ or else be \_\_\_\_\_ one to the other.

There are countries where civil law distinguishes between "legal separation" and "divorce", but the Scriptures make no such distinction.

In ver. 10, the Greek verb for "depart" is CHORIZO, the one used in Matt. 19:6, "put asunder", or, "separate".

When a spouse departs from a mate, or leaves him, the resultant state is one of "unmarried", or "divorced" (in the primary sense of "separation", not in the popular sense of legal procedures). This is because being married is living together as husband and wife, but now in this case the separation has put asunder that living together in marriage.

7. The Christian is prohibited from divorcing his \_\_\_\_\_ spouse if the spouse is \_\_\_\_\_ to live with him.
8. Which word in verse 14 shows that God approves of a mixed marriage (i.e., one of a believer with an unbeliever)?
9. According to verse 15, if the \_\_\_\_\_ spouse departs from the marriage, the Christian mate is not under bondage that he should have to continue in his (commercial, civil, conjugal, legal) obligations.
10. In verses 17-24, to illustrate the principle that the gospel does not have as a purpose to change relations in social life, Paul uses c\_\_\_\_\_ and s\_\_\_\_\_.
11. The first phrase in ver. 23 is found also in 6:\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Ver. \_\_\_\_\_ is almost a repetition of ver. \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Given the problems caused by persecution, Paul said that under those circumstances it was expedient that the single person not \_\_\_\_\_, but should he do so, he has not \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Paul wanted that the Corinthians (suffer the consequences of their choices, be free from cares, do whatever they wanted to do). Give the verse for your answer.
15. Verses \_\_\_ to \_\_\_ emphasize that, although it was not wrong to have a double loyalty to God and to the spouse, the time of persecution made it more difficult.
16. In ver. 35, the phrase, \_\_\_\_\_, makes clear that Paul is not insinuating that celibacy is always preferable to matrimony.
17. An example of the practice alluded to in ver. \_\_\_\_\_ is found in Acts 21:9.
18. Which verse has the phrase which means the same as the common phrase, used in marriage ceremonies, that says, "till death do you part"?

## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 8

1. According to ver. 1, among other things, concerning what had the Corinthians written Paul in their letter to him (7:1)?
2. To what does knowledge alone tend to lead one?
3. On the other hand, love, as one's motivation, leads one to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When a Christian bases himself solely on \_\_\_\_\_ something, in reality it leaves without knowing \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Which word in ver. 3 is used in the sense of "approved"? (Compare Mat. 7:23).
6. The man who is approved of God not only knows but also \_\_\_\_\_.
7. For pagans there exist many gods and lords, but for the C\_\_\_\_\_ there is only one \_\_\_\_\_, and one \_\_\_\_\_, Jesus Christ.
8. Among the Corinthian Christians there were some who thought themselves to be unable to eat meat sacrificed to idols without eating it "as of a thing sacrificed to an idol". (They made no distinction between meat as meat, and meat over which a pagan priest had said words in dedicating it to an idol). Which word or phrase in ver. 7 informs us to what that mindset was due?
9. The brethren who could not conscientiously eat meat that they knew to be dedicated to idols were not the \_\_\_\_\_ for not eating it, nor were the brethren the \_\_\_\_\_ who could eat it.
10. \_\_\_\_\_, whether eaten or not, is not a matter that commends one to God.
11. Of what does the "liberty", that is mentioned in ver. 9, consist?
12. Who are the "weak" referred to in ver. 9?
13. The weak brother of ver. 10, emboldened by the actions of another brother, might give in and eat meat that had been dedicated to an idol. He would eat it as if in worship of the idol. According to 10:14, he then would be guilty of \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ (ver. 10) was not simply a place of worship (it was not what we would call a "church house") but was a place of banquets and the public in general frequented such a place. For this reason it was likely that a Christian of Corinth on occasion would find himself there.
15. The weak brother, given the circumstances of the context, would perish (ver. 11) because he, in eating that meat as if in worship to an idol, would be (eating the wrong food, violating his conscience, eating at the wrong place, keeping bad company).
16. Can a Christian, one for whom Christ died, so sin as to finally perish?
17. In ver. 11, to whom is Paul referring upon saying "thy"?
18. To sin against \_\_\_\_\_ amounts to \_\_\_\_\_ against Christ.
19. Did Paul say in ver. 13 that he did not eat meat sacrificed to idols and that he never would do so?
20. What word in ver. 13 indicates conditionality?
21. At any cost we are to avoid c\_\_\_\_\_ our brethren to s\_\_\_\_\_.
22. Some older versions say "offend" instead of "stumble", for "offend" used to mean "cause to sin". What does "offend" today mean, or suggest? (But such is not the meaning here).



## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 9

1. What is a “rhetorical question”? How many are found in ver. 1? What is the implied answer?
2. There were those who insinuated that Paul was not a true apostle. If it was so, then implied was that the Corinthian Christians were not in reality a church of Christ. But they were the \_\_\_\_\_ of Paul’s apostleship.
3. Beginning with ver. 4, and continuing through ver. 10, how many rhetorical questions are stated?
4. Apart from Paul, were the rest of the apostles married men? What was the marital status of the fleshly brothers of the Lord?
5. Of what class of “working” is Paul speaking in ver. 6?
6. What is the answer implied in the three questions in ver. 7?
7. Why in the Law of Moses was it prohibited to muzzle the ox as it treaded out the corn?
8. For whom did the prohibition, found in Deut. 25:4, have application?
9. In ver. 11, to what does the phrase “spiritual things” refer?
10. In ver. 12, to what “right” is Paul referring?
11. Is a Christian obligated to always use his rights or liberties?
12. In ver. 13,14, to what two authorities does Paul appeal to prove that the evangelist has the right to live of the gospel?
13. In ver. 15, what is the “glory” to which Paul refers?
14. Paul had no right as respects his \_\_\_\_\_ the gospel, or not, for a commission had been laid upon him to do so, but he did have a \_\_\_\_\_ upon preaching it \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Paul, being \_\_\_\_\_ of all men, willfully brought himself under \_\_\_\_\_ to all men, or made himself a \_\_\_\_\_ of all men.
16. Name the three categories of persons to whom Paul became a servant (although he became such to *all* men).
17. Why did he do it?
18. In the race in the stadium, what matters is not merely the running but the (manner, occasion, times, hope) of running. Give the word or phrase in the text that supports your answer.
19. In which verse does Paul explicitly state the need that the athlete has for self-control in all things in order to win the prize?
20. Which word or phrase in ver. 26 introduces the application of the illustrations of running and competing as athletes?
21. In ver. 26 Paul likens the living of the life of a Christian to two different sports. What are they?
22. In ver. 27, the Greek word for “buffet” or “discipline” is found in Lk. 18:5, and is translated \_\_\_\_\_.
23. In view of ver. 27, what can be said of the doctrine of “impossibility of apostasy”?

## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 10

1. The spiritual security of the Corinthians did not consist solely in being baptized into Christ, and in partaking of the Lord's Supper, as neither did the security of the Israelites in having been baptized unto \_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_ the manna and \_\_\_\_\_ from the rock, miracles supplied to them by Christ.
2. Verse \_\_\_\_ clearly teaches the preexistence of Jesus. (He existed before his incarnation. He is identified with Jehovah in the Old Testament.
3. (Calvinism, Gnosticism, Liberalism) teaches that it is impossible to so sin as to be eternally lost. This chapter gives the lie to such a doctrine.
4. In ver. 5, the word \_\_\_\_\_ introduces the contrast between the benefits that God gave to the \_\_\_\_\_ (vv. 1-4), and the consequences of their (obedience, journeys, sins) (vv. 6-10).
5. That which happened to the Israelites serves as an \_\_\_\_\_ to Christians today. Which verse says so?
6. Name the five sins attributed to these Israelites who were in the desert.
7. For what purpose were these historical events written in the Old Testament.?
8. Verse 11 shows that we are living in the Christian dispensation, called here the \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore it is the last one; there will not be another.
9. What should the person do who thinks that he stands firm, without the possibility of apostasy?
10. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ that a Christian cannot conquer. God watches after the individual, giving him the \_\_\_\_\_ in every case of temptation so that he might \_\_\_\_\_ it.
11. Satan tempted the Corinthians with idolatry. It was up to them to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
12. To drink the cup of the Lord's Supper is to have \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ, just as eating the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord's Supper is to have fellowship with the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
13. Which verb in ver. 17 well shows what fellowship means?
14. Under the Old Testament, who ate of the sacrifices, thus identifying themselves with the sacrifices?
15. To whom did the Gentiles sacrifice?
16. The Christian may not at the same time identify himself with the \_\_\_\_\_ and with \_\_\_\_\_.
17. As respects things that are permissible (liberties), all of them are \_\_\_\_\_, but that does not mean that under any and all circumstances they are \_\_\_\_\_.
18. A Christian does not seek, under any and all circumstances, his \_\_\_\_\_, but rather his \_\_\_\_\_.
19. One's liberty is not to be judged by another's \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Paul did not seek his \_\_\_\_\_, but that of the \_\_\_\_\_. In this attitude he showed that he was always seeking to please all men in all things (that were \_\_\_\_\_). We Christians today ought to (ignore, imitate, talk about, ridicule, mark) him.

## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 11

1. Verse 1 goes with 10:33. In particular, in what thing should we be imitators of Paul?
2. Are the traditions of ver. 2 inspired or uninspired? How do you know which it is?
3. Verses 2-16 have to do with the subject, not of how women are to dress, but of (imitation, subjection, importance).
4. What is the key word in verse 3?
5. Headship is of God and must be respected. Who is the head of woman? Of Christ? Of man? Of God?
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of ver. 5 was doing in Corinth exactly what the \_\_\_\_\_ of ver. 4 was doing, but he was not to do it with the head \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The man (prophet) would \_\_\_\_\_ his head, Christ, if he exercised his gift with a veil on his head, thus indicating his subjection to some human being. The woman (prophetess), exercising her gift without a veil on, would dishonor her head, \_\_\_\_\_, for she would appear equal in headship to him rather than subject to him.
8. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ for a prophetess to be shorn or shaven. So was it \_\_\_\_\_ for a prophetess to pray or prophesy unveiled.
9. Woman is the \_\_\_\_\_ of man, who is the \_\_\_\_\_ of God (because of God's having created him in his image).
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is from the \_\_\_\_\_, and not vice versa. Subjection and order must be respected!
11. Which was created for the other, the man or the woman?
12. So, the woman of ver. 5 was to have a sign, or symbol, of \_\_\_\_\_ on her head.
13. Nevertheless, man is not without the \_\_\_\_\_, for he is \_\_\_\_\_ the woman.
14. The woman of ver. 13 is the same one mentioned in ver. \_\_\_\_\_, who is the same one that prays or \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Long hair is a \_\_\_\_\_ to man, but for a woman it is \_\_\_\_\_ to her.
16. Paul said, "churches of God" (ver. 16). Should he have said, "churches of Christ"? Why?
17. Paul accused the Corinthians Christians of divisions (ver. 18). Did he do wrong in condemning them without first having talked to them about it? Why?
18. When factions exist among brethren, who are made manifest?
19. When assembling to eat the Lord's Supper, they were also eating their own \_\_\_\_\_.
20. They had \_\_\_\_\_ in which to eat a common, or social, meal. Their practice brought \_\_\_\_\_ to the brethren who were assembled but had nothing to eat.
21. One can read about the institution of the Lord's Supper in Matt. 26: \_\_\_\_\_; in Mark 14: \_\_\_\_\_; and in Luke 22: \_\_\_\_\_.
22. The Lord's Supper is to be eaten in \_\_\_\_\_ of Christ. It proclaims his \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Does ver. 27 speak of the proper way in which to eat the Lord's Supper, or of one's being worthy of do so?
24. To properly eat the Lord's Supper, the Christian must \_\_\_\_\_ himself (ver. 28); otherwise, he might eat and drink \_\_\_\_\_ (condemnation) to himself.
25. The Lord's Supper is not for satisfying \_\_\_\_\_; that is to be satisfied at home!
26. To assemble for social meals for physical satisfaction is to assemble unto or for \_\_\_\_\_.

## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 12

(Chapters 12, 13 and 14 form one context concerning gifts, their uses and misuses)

1. Concerning what did the apostle Paul not want the Corinthians to be ignorant?
2. What is to be understood by the phrase, "dumb idols"?
3. If any man said that Jesus was anathema, obviously he was not speaking in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Why could not man say, Jesus is Lord, except in the Holy Spirit?
5. The diversity of spiritual (miraculous) gifts was due, not to a plurality of sources, but to a diversity of operations to be carried out. Verses \_\_, \_\_, and \_\_ mention the three Persons in the Godhead, who are the \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Each spiritual gift was a \_\_\_\_\_ of the Spirit.
7. How many different spiritual gifts are mentioned in verses 8 to 10? Name them.
8. The church of Christ in Corinth is compared to one's physical \_\_\_\_\_, for although there are many \_\_\_\_\_, under the direction of just one \_\_\_\_\_, Christ, they are just one body.
9. By means of the teaching of just one \_\_\_\_\_, the Corinthians had been \_\_\_\_\_ into one body.
10. As the physical body is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ members, and each \_\_\_\_\_ has its particular function, so it is with the church.
11. In verses 15-17, which members of the physical body does Paul mention to illustrate his point?
12. There is but one \_\_\_\_\_, although there are \_\_\_\_\_ members.
13. To those parts of the body which we consider to be less \_\_\_\_\_, what do we bestow upon them? In like manner the Corinthian church was to give more attention to the members with gifts considered less important.
14. God put in the church first \_\_\_\_\_. After them he put \_\_\_\_\_ and inspired \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The gift that the Corinthians evidently considered the most important, that of \_\_\_\_\_, Paul put last in his list in ver. 28.
16. How many rhetorical questions are in verses 29, 30? What is the implied answer?
17. Was it wrong for the Corinthians to desire the greater gifts?
18. Chapter 13 contains the best \_\_\_\_\_ to edify the body; that is, love is better than miraculous gifts.

## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 13

Chapter 13 shows the most excellent way (12:31), which is love. The way of love is superior to that of spiritual (miraculous) gifts, because without love the gifts were worthless (vv. 1-3), and because love is more permanent than the gifts (vv. 8-13).

Chapter 13 is not merely an isolated sermon on love. It is part of the context of chapters 12-14. It couldn't go anywhere else in this epistle of Paul; it fits only between chapters 12 and 14. Paul's point is that the Corinthian Christians were long on gifts and short on love.

Define "love" --

In this chapter love is personified; that is, love is presented as if it were a \_\_\_\_\_. Paul is not defining love, but rather is narrating its characteristics as it operates within a person.

1. To speak miraculously in other languages (tongues), but at the same time to be lacking in \_\_\_\_\_, was equal to simple noise of percussion instruments.
2. Which two miraculous gifts (12:8-10) are mentioned in ver. 2?
3. To have miraculous gifts, but in the absence of love, one amounted to \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Great works of benevolence and of personal sacrifice are of no \_\_\_\_\_ if one does not operate in the realm of love.
5. Verses 4-7 show what a person moved by love does and does not, and all this refers to the (faults, virtues, habits) of the Corinthian brethren as respected their misuse of the spiritual gifts.
6. Verse 4 mentions how many negative things that one, motivated by love, is not or will not do, and how many positive things that he is or will do?
7. How many qualities are mentioned in ver. 5 to show that a person moved by love has complete (self-centeredness, self-control, self-obsession)?
8. If one is motivated by love, his joy is felt in reference to \_\_\_\_\_, and not to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In ver. 7, is Paul affirming that love is credulous; that is, believes any and everything? He is saying that one moved by love does not believe (rumors, facts, hard evidence, reality) in reference to another, and that before the time.
10. Of the four things mentioned in ver. 8, how many are of a temporal nature and how many of a permanent nature? The Corinthians had the \_\_\_\_\_ things (put a number in the blank), but were lacking in the \_\_\_\_\_ thing.
11. The "knowledge" referred to in verses 8 and 9 was one of the inspired, or miraculous, gifts (12:8). According to ver. 9 that knowledge was given \_\_\_\_\_. The same thing is said about \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The miraculous gifts were never intended to be a permanent reality in the Lord's church. They were all temporary and were to pass. According to ver. 10, when were they to be done away?
13. Paul said, "**that which** is perfect", but advocates of miraculous gifts today make it read, "**he who** is perfect", meaning "when Jesus returns". Had Paul meant Jesus, he would have said, "\_\_\_\_\_". The phrase, "that which" refers to the completed revelation of the gospel message to man, to which the miraculous gifts made such a great contribution. These gifts were (permanent, unnecessary, transitory). We now have the faith once for all delivered to the saints. Give the N.T. passage that so declares.
14. According to Paul's analogy in ver. 11, miracles were for the church in its (childhood, adulthood). If miraculous gifts are still in evidence, then the church remains a \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Paul's figure in ver. \_\_\_\_\_ shows that the church in its infancy had imperfect knowledge of the truth, but that once the gifts had completed their purpose, the church would have perfect knowledge of the truth (just as God knows us in complete manner).
16. The gifts were to pass; what things are to abide? Which one of them is the greatest?

## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 14

1. Was it alright for the Corinthian brethren to want and to exercise miraculous gifts? Which gift was the one to be most desired?
2. Why was it that speaking miraculously in a foreign tongue would not be speaking unto men?
3. According to ver. 4 in particular, what was the prime purpose of the proper use of the spiritual gifts?
4. Why was prophesying a greater gift than that of speaking in tongues? The exception to this would be that the tongue-speaking would be followed by the gift of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. According to ver. 6, the use of the miraculous gifts was to bring \_\_\_\_\_ to the church.
6. In order to be useful, even mechanical instruments must make a \_\_\_\_\_ in their sounds. (Note: In Greek there is but one word, PHONE, for sound and voice).
7. According to Paul, who would be like one speaking into the air?
8. The Greeks customarily referred to non-Greeks as barbarians. It was not a term of disrespect. Compare Acts 28:2. Under what condition would Paul have been a barbarian to another, and the other to him?
9. Zeal is good if it abounds unto what? Otherwise, it is self-centered and self-pleasing.
10. Praying or singing "with the Spirit" meant doing it by the Spirit and in a \_\_\_\_\_ unknown to the Corinthians. To pray or sing "with the understanding" meant to do it \_\_\_\_\_ language.
11. The "unlearned", or "uninformed", of vs. 16, 23, 24 was the person in Corinth who was uninstructed in that foreign \_\_\_\_\_ being spoken by a spiritual gift.
12. The phrase, " \_\_\_\_\_ " (ver. 17) shows that the spiritual gifts were not for personal use (the Pentecostals to the contrary).
13. In ver. 19, with which phrase does Paul refer to the Greek language?
14. The Corinthians were to be men in mind, but babes only in what?
15. Tongues (foreign, or unknown languages) were a sign to \_\_\_\_\_, while prophecy was a sign to \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The word "people" in ver. 21 refers to the (Jews, Gentiles). They were unbelievers toward the Word of God.
17. Of what language would the visitor be who would come into the assembly of the church in Corinth? As to other languages he would be \_\_\_\_\_, and as to the gospel he would be \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Which gift when exercised would cause the visitor to worship God?
19. What other gift had to accompany the use of the gift of tongues?
20. Which two verses in particular show that the one who had a gift could control himself in spite of his gift?
21. \_\_\_\_\_ does not characterize God, but rather \_\_\_\_\_ does.
22. Which verse in particular prohibits the uninspired woman to participate in public as the men would do? (Here the "speaking" is with authority, versus subjection).
23. These "women" in particular had husbands who were \_\_\_\_\_ (vs. 29-32).
24. Paul's written words to the Corinthians were not his opinions, but were \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord, verse \_\_\_\_.
25. Two words describe the manner in which the assemblies were to be conducted. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 15

1. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ the gospel to the Corinthians and they \_\_\_\_\_ it. Their standing in it meant that they were saved by it, but only if they \_\_\_\_\_ that gospel that was preached to them; otherwise, they would have believed \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What Paul preached to the Corinthians he had \_\_\_\_\_ from Christ.
3. From verses 3-5, give the four verbs, that follow the word "that," that show the content of what Paul first preached to the Corinthians upon arriving there. (Compare 2:2).
4. The multiple appearances of the resurrected Christ were made to different persons and groups. Where is it said that Christ did this for forty days?
5. Why did Paul consider himself unworthy of being one of Christ's apostles?
6. Can God's grace be bestowed upon a person in vain?
7. What were some of the Corinthian brethren affirming concerning the resurrection?
8. If they were right, then it follows that \_\_\_\_\_ was not raised, Paul's preaching was \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Corinthians was also vain.
9. If the dead are not raised, then Paul would have to be considered a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. In vs. 13-19 Paul mentions a list of (historic events, consequences, normal activities, prophecies) that follow the position that there is no resurrection from the dead.
11. In ver. 20, what does Paul confidently affirm?
12. Romans 5:12 talks about (physical, spiritual) death that entered the world by Adam, but 1 Cor. 15:21 refers to (physical, spiritual) death entered the world by Adam.
13. With the second coming of Christ also comes the \_\_\_\_\_, not the beginning of a thousand-year reign on earth.
14. Christ is reigning now (ver. \_\_\_\_\_) and will reign until \_\_\_\_\_ is abolished. At that time he will deliver up the kingdom (his rule as the Christ) to God.
15. If there is no resurrection from the dead, then it was folly for the Corinthians to be \_\_\_\_\_ for the dead (that is; in reference to the dead who are to be raised).
16. Paul reminds the Corinthians that, if there is no \_\_\_\_\_, his sufferings for Christ were for nothing.
17. Paul makes the philosophy of "eat, drink, tomorrow we die" a (deception, altruism, idiomatic expression, common saying).
18. The "evil companionships" or "evil company" of ver. 33, doesn't refer to "hanging out with worldly friends" but to those who in Corinth were denying the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Paul refers to the one who would raise the questions given in ver. 35 as a \_\_\_\_\_ one.
20. The body sown is not the body \_\_\_\_\_. This is illustrated by the sowing of wheat seed. The \_\_\_\_\_ is of one body, but the resultant plant is of another.
21. The "celestial bodies" of ver. 40 are the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ of ver. 41.
22. In vs. 42-44, Paul, in reference to the resurrection from the dead, contrasts corruption with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ with glory, weakness with \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ with spiritual body.
23. In ver. 49, the phrase "image of the earthy" refers to (Adam, Christ), and the phrase "image of the heavenly" refers to (Adam, Christ).
24. Paul affirms that what will not inherit the kingdom of God?
25. In the resurrection, the dead will be raised incorruptible and the living shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
26. When shall come to pass the saying, "Death is swallowed up in victory"?
27. In vs. 56,57, the \_\_\_\_\_ "through our Lord Jesus Christ" is contrasted with what sin and law are.
28. Which word in ver. 58 indicates that being steadfast, unmovable and abounding in the work of the Lord, is the conclusion to the subject of the resurrection?

## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Chapter 16

1. The occasion of the collection mentioned in ver. 1 is treated also in 2 Corinthians chapters \_\_\_ and \_\_\_, in Romans \_\_\_:25-27, and in Acts 24:\_\_\_.
2. As verse 1 shows, the scriptural objects of church or collective benevolence is always \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Who carried the offering to Jerusalem?
4. Did it turn out that Paul went with them? (Acts 24:17).
5. Before arriving at Corinth, through what province did Paul purpose to pass?
6. Where was Paul when he wrote this letter to the Corinthians?
7. Of what is the phrase "great door and effectual" (ver. 9) a figure?
8. God opens such doors but what does Satan present according to ver. 9?
9. Whom did Paul expect to arrive with the brethren?
10. What reason was given to the Corinthians for not despising this particular person?
11. Apollos is mentioned also in \_\_:12; in 3:\_\_\_-\_\_\_; and in 4:\_\_\_.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ wanted \_\_\_\_\_ to go to Corinth with the brethren, but it was not \_\_\_\_\_' will to do so at that particular time.
13. Verse 13 represents a strong (admonition, criticism, refrain, compliment). The problems in the church in Corinth demanded it.
14. That which should motivate every Christian in all that he does is \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Who were the first converts in Greece?
16. What words describe their ministering unto the saints.
17. All Christians should \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to such brethren who so serve.
18. It appears that \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ brought a letter to Paul with questions.
19. Paul sent greetings from the churches in \_\_\_\_\_ (see Acts 19:10), as well as from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, two well-known Christians.
20. The phrase "all the brethren" of ver. 20 were probably the Christians of which city?
21. The customary, sincere greeting of love among brethren in those times and countries was the \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Paul did not write this epistle with his own hand, but he did personally \_\_\_\_\_ it.
23. The destiny of the one who does not love the Lord is hell. Which word in ver. 22 indicates it?
24. What is the translation of Maranatha?
25. Is grace of God or of Jesus Christ, or of both?



## 1 CORINTHIANS -- Answers

### Chapter 1

1. The Lord Jesus Christ; God.
2. Paul.
3. Sanctified. Saints. Call upon the name of.
4. Utterance. Knowledge.
5. Fellowship.
6. Upon the name (authority) of Jesus Christ.
7. The household of Chloe. V.12.
8. No.
9. That those would claim that they had been baptized into the name of Paul.
10. Crispus, Gaius, the household of Stephenas.
11. That Christ did not send him to administer baptism (the act itself); that it is not important who does the actual immersing in water.
12. The preaching about the death of Jesus; the gospel.
13. Wisdom.
14. The foolishness of the preaching. Believe.
15. Jews. Christ. Gentiles. Wisdom.
16. Power. Wisdom.
17. Wise. Mighty. Noble.
18. Glory, or boast.
17. Wisdom. Righteousness. Sanctification. Redemption.
20. Glory.
21. V. 25.

### Chapter 2

1. To proclaim the testimony of God. Excellency of speech or of wisdom.
2. Jesus Christ and him crucified.
3. Weakness. Persuasive words of wisdom.
4. Ver. 4.
5. The power of God. God.
6. World.
7. Before the worlds were made. Hidden.
8. Coming to nought. Know.
9. The gospel.
10. To the apostles.
11. Spirit of God.
12. The things that were freely given to us by God.
13. Speaking.
14. Which the Spirit teacheth.
15. Words.
16. Natural man. Foolishness.
17. Spiritual.
18. Spiritually.
19. No one.
20. To the apostles.

### Chapter 3

1. Carnal.
2. Babes in Christ.
3. To eat meat; i.e., receive teaching for mature brethren.
4. Jealousy. Strife.
5. Ministers; i.e., servants.
6. Paul established the church in Corinth (Acts 18)
7. Apollos arrived later to continue the work (18:27,28).
8. God.
9. Own.
10. Husbandry. Building.
11. I laid a foundation.
12. Jesus Christ.
13. Gold, silver, costly stones. Wood, hay, stubble.
14. No.
15. Temple. God. Spirit.
16. One causing division in the church. The local church in Corinth.
17. That he is wise in this world.
18. Fool.
19. The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God.
20. Glorifying in men.
21. The benefits of all those workers of God and of all the aspects of the life in Christ.
22. Christ.
23. Christ.
24. Wisdom. Laborers.

### Chapter 4

1. Minister. Steward.
2. That he be faithful to Christ.
3. Christ. Self.
4. Justified.
5. When the Lord comes in final judgment.
6. The things which are written.
7. Puffed up.
8. Himself.
9. Filled. Rich.
10. Corinthians. Apostles.
11. Spectacle. Angels.
12. Fools. Weak. Dishonor.
13. Apostles. Corinthians.
14. Shame. Admonish.
15. Begat.
16. Established.
17. Imitate.
18. 17.
19. Come to Corinth.
20. Power.
21. Disciplinary action.

### Chapter 5

- |   |                                |              |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Fornication. Fornication. Puffed up.                         |                                | 2. Gentiles. |
| 3. Might be taken away from among you.                          | 4. Judged him.                 |              |
| 5. Ye being gathered together.                                  | 6. Repent.                     |              |
| 7. Leaven leaveneth the whole. New.                             | 8. To the fornicating brother. |              |
| 9. Christ. Leavened.  | 10. 17.                        |              |
| 11. The life of holiness that the Christian lives.              | 12. A life-time.               |              |
| 13. Daily.  | 14. Leaven. Unleavened bread.  |              |
| 15. Laodiceans.   | 16. Brothers.                  |              |
| 17. covetous and extortionists, idolaters, revilers, drunkards. | 18. Unbelievers. Believers.    |              |
| 19. Judging.  | 20. Fornicator.                |              |

### Chapter 6

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Law. Saints.                                | 2. World. Angels.                               |
| 3. Them who are of no account                  | 4. Wise. Decide.                                |
| 5. Unrighteous. Unbelievers.                   | 6. Wrong. Defrauded.                            |
| 7. Unrighteous.                                | 8. Eternal. Heaven.                             |
| 9. Effeminate. Abusers of themselves with men. | 10. Ten.  |
| 11. Washed. Sanctified. Justified.             | 12. In relation to all that the Lord is and has |
| done for us.                                   | 13. In relation to the work of the Holy         |
| Spirit in revealing the truth of the gospel.   | 14. Lawful. Expedient.                          |
| 15. Lawful.                                    | 16. Meats. Fornication.                         |
| 17. Lord. Fornication.                         | 18. Physical. Raise.                            |
| 19. Christ. Harlot.                            | 20. Flee.                                       |
| 21. Temple. Against.                           | 22. The death of Christ on the cross.           |
| 23. Genesis 2:24.                              |   |

### Chapter 7

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. By inference, noting the instructions that Paul gave. | 2. 26.                      |
| 3. It is not true.                                       | 4. Render. Power. Defraud.  |
| 5. If they have not continence.                          | 6. Unmarried. Reconciled.   |
| 7. Unbelieving. Content.                                 | 8. Sanctified.              |
| 9. Unbelieving. Conjugal.                                | 10. Circumcision. Slavery.  |
| 11. 20.  | 12. 24. 20.                 |
| 13. Marry. Sinned.                                       | 14. Be free from cares. 32. |
| 15. 32. 34.  | 16. Cast a snare upon you.  |
| 17. 37.  | 18. 39.                     |

### Chapter 8

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Concerning things sacrificed to idols.   | 2. To be puffed up.                |
| 3. Edify.   | 4. Knowing. Anything.              |
| 5. Known.   | 6. Loves.                          |
| 7. Christian. God. Lord.  | 8. Used to. With consciousness of. |
| 9. Worse. Better.   | 10. Food.                          |
| 11. Of using one's own judgment in eating meat sacrificed to idols.                           |                                    |
| 12. The non-meat-eaters. They could not disassociate eating that meat from worshipping idols. |                                    |
| 13. Idolatry.   | 14. Idol's temple.                 |
| 15. Violating his conscience.   | 16. Yes.                           |
| 17. To the one who could eat meat sacrificed to idols without worshipping idols.              | 19. No.                            |
| 18. Brethren. Sinning.  | 21. Causing. Stumble.              |
| 20. If.   |                                    |
| 22. To hurt one's feelings.   |                                    |

## Chapter 9

1. A question asked merely for effect with no answer expected. Four. Yes.
2. Seal
3. Nine.
4. Yes. They also were married men.
5. Secular work.
6. No one, none.
7. Because working it was worthy of its food.
8. For man in general.
9. To their work of evangelism among the Corinthians.
10. To that of salary for preaching.
11. No. (8:9; a right is not a command).
12. Law of Moses (Dt.18:1), Law of Christ (Lk.10:7)
13. His preaching in Corinth without pay.
14. Preaching. Reward. Without charge.
15. Free. Bondage. Servant.
16. To the Jews, the Gentiles, the weak.
17. To make himself a participant of the gospel.
18. Manner. "So", "in such a way".
19. Ver. 25.
20. Therefore.
21. Running and boxing.
22. Wear out, or weary.
22. It is false.

## Chapter 10

1. Moses. Eating. Drinking.
2. 4.
3. Calvinism.
4. Howbeit, but. Israelites. Sins.
5. Example. 11.
6. Lust, idolatry, fornication, make trail of the
- Lord (tempt Christ), murmuring.
7. For the purpose of admonishing Christians
8. Ends of the ages.
9. Take heed.
10. Temptation. Way of escape. Endure.
11. Flee.
12. Fellowship. Blood. Bread. Body. Christ.
13. Partake.
14. The Levitical priests.
15. To idols.
16. Lord. Demons.
17. Lawful. Expedient (helpful, convenient).
18. Own good. Neighbor's.
19. Conscience.
20. His own profit. Many. Lawful. Imitate.

## Chapter 11

1. In not seeking our own profit, but that of others.
2. Inspired. An apostle delivered them.
3. Subjection.
4. Head.
5. Man. God. Christ. No one!
6. Woman. Man. Covered.
7. Dishonor. Man.
8. Shame. Shameful.
9. Glory. Glory.
10. Woman. Man.
11. Woman.
12. Authority.
13. Woman. By.
14. 5. Prophecies.
15. Dishonor. Glory.
16. No. There is no difference.
- The Lord's church has no proper name!
17. No. He had reliable testimony.
18. Those who are approved of God.
19. Supper.
20. Houses. Shame.
21. 26-29. 22-25. 14-20.
22. Remembrance. Death.
23. Of the proper way.
24. Prove / examine. Judgment.
25. Hunger.
26. Judgment.

## Chapter 12

1. Of spiritual gifts.
2. Speechless, so, unreal (Gr. = w/o voice).
3. Spirit. God.
4. Because such was revealed by the Holy Spirit.
5. 4. 5. 6. Spirit. Lord. God.
6. Manifestation.
7. 9. Wisdom. Knowledge. Faith. Healings. Miracles. Prophecies. Discerning of Spirits.
- Tongues (languages). Interpretation of tongues (languages).
8. Body. Members. Head.
9. Spirit. Baptized.
10. Many. Member.
11. Foot, hand, ear, eye, (nose implied).
12. Body. Many.
13. Honorable. Abundant honor.
14. Apostles. Prophets. Teachers.
15. Tongues.
16. Seven. No.
17. No.
18. Way.

## Chapter 13

- |                                  |          |  |
|----------------------------------|----------|--|
| Person.                          | 1. Love. | 2. Prophecy and faith.                   |
| 3. Nothing.                      |          | 4. Profit.                               |
| 5. Faults.                       |          | 6. 3. 2.                                 |
| 7. 4. Self-control.              |          | 8. Truth. Unrighteousness.               |
| 9. No. rumors.                   |          | 10. Three. One. Three. One.              |
| 11. In part. Prophecy.           |          | 12. When that which is perfect was come. |
| 13. He who. Transitory. Jude 3.  |          | 14. Childhood. Child.                    |
| 15. 12. Faith, hope, love. Love. |          |  |

## Chapter 14

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Yes. That of prophecy.                   | 2. Because no one would understand it.        |
| 3. The edification of the local church.     | 4. Because it was understood. Interpretation. |
| 5. Profit.                                  | 6. Distinction.                               |
| 7. The tongue-speaker.                      | 8. If he were to speak to him in a tongue.    |
| 9. The edification of the church.           | 10. Tongue. In one's own language. Greek.     |
| 11. Language.                               | 12. The other is not edified.                 |
| 13. My understanding.                       | 14. Malice.                                   |
| 15. Unbelievers. Believers.                 | 16. Jews.                                     |
| 17. Greek. An unlearned man. An Unbeliever. | 18. Prophecy.                                 |
| 19. The gift of interpretation.             | 20. 30. 32.                                   |
| 21. Confusion. Peace.                       | 22. 34.                                       |
| 23. Prophets.                               | 24. Commandments. 37.                         |
| 25. Decency. Order.                         |   |

## Chapter 15

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|--|--|
| 1. Preached. Received. Held fast. In vain.     | 2. Received.                               |
| 3. Died. Buried. Raised. Appeared.             | 4. Acts 1:3.                               |
| 5. He had persecuted the church of God.        | 6. Yes, ver. 10.                           |
| 7. That there is no resurrection.              | 8. Christ. Vain. Faith.                    |
| 9. False witness.                              | 10. Consequences.                          |
| 11. That Christ has been raised from the dead. | 12. Spiritual. Physical.                   |
| 13. End.                                       | 14. 25. Death.                             |
| 15. Baptized.                                  | 16. Resurrection.                          |
| 17. Deception.                                 | 18. Resurrection.                          |
| 19. Foolish.                                   | 20. Raised. Grain.                         |
| 21. Sun. Moon. Stars.                          | 22. Incorruption. Dishonor. Power. Natural |
| body.  | 23. Adam. Christ.                          |
| 24. Flesh and blood.                           | 25. Changed.                               |
| 26. In the resurrection.                       | 27. Victory.                               |
| 28. Wherefore, therefore.                      |  |

## Chapter 16

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|--|--|
| 1. 8. 9. 15:. 17.                            | 2. Saints.                               |
| 3. Messengers that the church would approve. | 4. Yes.                                  |
| 5. Macedonia.                                | 6. In Ephesus (ver. 8).                  |
| 7. Of opportunity.                           | 8. Adversaries.                          |
| 9. Timothy.                                  | 10. He worked the work of the Lord.      |
| 11. 1. 4-6. 17.                              | 12. Paul. Apollos. Apollos.              |
| 13. Admonition.                              | 14. Love.                                |
| 15. The house (family) of Stephenas.         | 16. Set themselves / devoted themselves. |
| 17. Subject / submit.                        | 18. Stephenas, Fortunatus, Achaicus.     |
| 19. Asia. Aquila. Prisca.                    | 20. Ephesus.                             |
| 21. Holy kiss.                               | 22. Sign.                                |
| 23. Anathema.                                | 24. O Lord come.                         |
| 25. Both.                                    |  |