

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 1

1 Cor. 1:1

What was Paul called to be?

An apostle

1 Cor. 1:1

Who was “our brother”?

Sosthenes

1 Cor. 1:2

What were the Corinthian brethren called to be?

Saints

1 Cor. 1:3

_____ to you and _____ from _____
our _____ and the _____ _____ _____.

Grace, peace,
God, Father,
Lord, Jesus, Christ

1 Cor. 1:4

What did Jesus give to the Corinthian brethren?

The grace of God

1 Cor. 1:6

What was confirmed in the Corinthian brethren?

The Testimony of Christ

1 Cor. 1:7

What are the Corinthian brethren eagerly awaiting?

The revelation of our Lord
Jesus Christ

1 Cor. 1:9

What did God call the Corinthian brethren into?

The fellowship of His Son

1 Cor. 1:10

What did Paul plead with the Corinthian brethren to do?
(2 points)

1. Speak the same thing
2. Be perfectly joined
together in the same mind &
in the same judgment

1 Cor. 1:11

Who told Paul about contentions in the Corinthian church?

Chloe’s household

1 Cor. 1:12

What were the divisions in the Corinthian church saying? (4 points)

1. I am of Paul,
2. I am of Apollos,
3. I am of Peter
4. I am of Christ

1 Cor. 1:14-16

Who did Paul baptize? (3 points)

1. Crispus
2. Gaius
3. The household of Stephanas

1 Cor. 1:17

What did Christ send Paul to do?

Preach the gospel

1 Cor. 1:17

How does Christ not want the gospel preached?

With wisdom of words

1 Cor. 1:17

What does preaching with wisdom of words do?

Makes the cross of Christ of no effect

1 Cor. 1:18

What do the perishing think is foolishness?

The message of the cross

1 Cor. 1:18

To those being saved, the message of the cross is what?

The power of God

1 Cor. 1:19

It is written, "I will destroy" what?

The wisdom of the wise

1 Cor. 1:19

It is written, "I will bring to nothing" what?"

The understanding of the prudent

1 Cor. 1:21

Who does God save?

Those who believe

1 Cor. 1:22

What do Jews request?

A sign

1 Cor. 1:22

What do Greeks seek after?

Wisdom

1 Cor. 1:23

To the Jews the preaching of Christ crucified is what?

A stumbling block

1 Cor. 1 :23

To the Greeks the preaching of Christ crucified is what?

Foolishness

1 Cor. 1:24

What is the preaching of Christ crucified to those who are called?

Christ the power of God
and the wisdom of God

1 Cor. 1:24

Who is Christ? (2 points)

1. The power of God
2. The wisdom of God

1 Cor. 1:25

What is wiser than men?

The foolishness of God

1 Cor. 1:25

What is stronger than men?

The weakness of God

1 Cor. 1:26

Not many of what types of people are called? (3 points)

1. Wise according to the
flesh

2. Mighty

3. Noble

1 Cor. 1:27

What has God chosen to shame the wise?
world

The foolish things of the

1 Cor. 1:27

What has God chosen to shame the things which are mighty?

The weak things of the world

1 Cor. 1:28

What things has God chosen to bring to nothing "the things
that are"? (3 points)

1. The base things of the
world

2. The things which are despised

3. The things which are not

1 Cor. 1:29

Why has God chosen foolish, weak, base & despised things,
and things which are not?

So that no flesh should glory
In His presence

1 Cor. 1:30

What did Christ Jesus become for us? (4 points)

1. Wisdom

2. Righteousness

3. Sanctification

4. Redemption

1 Cor. 1:31

As it is written, "He who _____, let him _____ in the _____."

Glories, glory, Lord

TRICKY QUESTIONS—1 CORINTHIANS 1-3

1 Cor. 1:18

Who thinks the message of the cross is foolishness?

The perishing

1 Cor. 1:23

Who thinks the preaching of Christ crucified is foolishness?

The Greeks

1 Cor. 2:14

Who thinks the things of the Spirit of God are foolishness?

The natural man

1 Cor. 3:19

Who thinks the wisdom of this world is foolishness?

God

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 2

1 Cor. 2:1

When Paul came to the Corinthian brethren, he did not come with what? (2 points)

1. excellence of speech
2. excellence of wisdom

1 Cor. 2:2

Paul determined not to know anything among the Corinthian brethren except what?

Jesus Christ and Him crucified

1 Cor. 2:3

In what ways was Paul with the Corinthian brethren? (3 points)

1. In weakness
2. In fear
3. In much trembling

1 Cor. 2:4

What was not with persuasive words of human wisdom? (2 points)

1. Paul's speech
2. Paul's preaching

1 Cor. 2:4

Paul's speech and preaching were in demonstration of what? (2 points)

1. the Spirit
2. of power

1 Cor. 2:5

Paul wanted the Corinthian brethren's faith to be in what?

The power of God

1 Cor. 2:5

Paul did not want the Corinthian brethren's faith to be in what?

The wisdom of men

1 Cor. 2:6

Who does Paul speak wisdom among?

Those who are mature

1 Cor. 2:6

Who are coming to nothing?

The rulers of this age

1 Cor. 2:7

How does Paul speak the wisdom of God?

In a mystery

1 Cor. 2:7

What did God ordain before the ages for our glory?

The hidden wisdom

1 Cor. 2:8

If the rulers of this age knew the hidden wisdom what would they not have done?

Crucified the Lord of glory

1 Cor. 2:9

What has eye not seen, nor ear heard?

The things which God has prepared for those who love Him

1 Cor. 2:10

How has God revealed the things which God has prepared for those who love Him?

Through His Spirit

1 Cor. 2:10

What does the Spirit search? (2 points)

1. All things
2. The deep things of God

1 Cor. 2:11

No one knows the things of God except who?

The Spirit of God

1 Cor. 2:12

Why have we received the Spirit who is from God?

That we might know the things that have been freely given to us by God

1 Cor. 2:13

Paul speaks in words that who teaches?

The Holy Spirit

1 Cor. 2:14

The natural man does not receive the things of the Spirit of God because they are what to him?

Foolishness

1 Cor. 2:14

How are the things of the Spirit of God discerned?

Spiritually

1 Cor. 2:15

What does he who is spiritual do?

Judges all things

1 Cor. 2:15

Who is not rightly judged by no one?

He who is spiritual

1 Cor. 2:16

For "who has _____ the _____ of the _____ that he may _____ Him?" But _____ have the _____ of _____.

known, mind, Lord, instruct we, mind, Christ

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 3

1 Cor. 3:1

How did Paul speak to the Corinthian brethren? (3 points)

1. not as to spiritual people
2. as to carnal people
3. as to babes in Christ

1 Cor. 3:2

How has Paul fed the Corinthian brethren? (2 points)

1. with milk
2. not with solid food

1 Cor. 3:3

Paul says the Corinthian brethren are still what?

carnal

1 Cor. 3:3

People are carnal and behaving like mere men where there is what? (3 points)

1. envy
2. strife
3. divisions

1 Cor. 3:5

Who are Paul and Apollos?

Ministers through whom you believed

1 Cor. 3:6

I _____, Apollos _____, but _____ gave the _____.

planted, watered, God, increase

1 Cor. 3:8

Who are one?

He who plants and he who waters

1 Cor. 3:8

He who plants and he who waters will receive what?

His own reward

1 Cor. 3:9

Paul says "we are God's fellow workers; you are" what? (2 pts.)

1. God's field
2. God's building

1 Cor. 3:10

As a wise master builder, what did Paul do?

Laid the foundation

1 Cor. 3:11

For no other _____ can anyone _____ than that which is _____, which is _____.

foundation, lay, laid, Jesus, Christ

1 Cor. 3:11

Who is the foundation?

Jesus Christ

1 Cor. 3:12

What do people build on the foundation with?
(6 points)

1. gold
2. silver
3. precious stones
4. wood
5. hay
6. straw

1 Cor. 3:13

What will test each one's work?

Fire

1 Cor. 3:14

If anyone's work endures the test of fire, what will he receive?

A reward

1 Cor. 3:16

Do you not _____ that _____ are the _____ of _____ and that the _____ of _____ _____ in _____?

know, you, temple, God,
Spirit, God, dwells, you

1 Cor. 3:17

Who will God destroy?

Anyone who defiles the
temple of God

1 Cor. 3:17

Why will God destroy anyone who defiles the temple of God?

Because the temple of God
is holy

1 Cor. 3:17

If anyone _____ the _____ of God, God will _____ him.
For the _____ of God is _____, which _____ _____ are.

defiles, temple, destroy,
temple, holy, temple, you

1 Cor. 3:18

Let no one _____ _____.

deceive, himself

1 Cor. 3:18

If anyone among you seems to be wise in this age, let him
become what that he may become wise?

A fool

1 Cor. 3:19

What is the wisdom of this world to God?

Foolishness

1 Cor. 3:20

God knows that what is futile?

The thoughts of the wise

1 Cor. 3:21

Paul says, "Let no one boast in" what?

Men

1 Cor. 3:21-22

What are yours? (9 points)

1. Paul
2. Apollos
3. Cephas
4. the world
5. life
6. death
7. things present
8. things to come
9. ALL

1 Cor. 3:23

And _____ are _____, and _____ is _____.

you, Christ's, Christ, God's

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 4

1 Cor. 4:1

Paul said, "Let a man so consider us" what? (2 points)

1. servants of Christ
2. stewards of the mysteries of God

1 Cor. 4:2

It is required that who be found faithful?

Stewards

1 Cor. 4:3

Paul considered it a small thing to be judged by who? (2 points)

1. you
2. a human court

1 Cor. 4:3

Paul says, "I do not even judge" who?

myself

1 Cor. 4:4

Paul says that "I know of nothing against myself, yet I am not" what?

justified by this

1 Cor. 4:5

Therefore _____ nothing before the _____, until the _____ _____, who will bring to _____ the _____ things of _____ and _____ the _____ of the _____. Then each one's _____ will _____ from _____.

judge, time, Lord, comes, light, hidden, darkness, reveal, counsels, hearts, praise, come, God

1 Cor. 4:5

What will the Lord do when he comes? (2 points)

1. bring to light the hidden things of darkness

2. reveal the counsels of the hearts

1 Cor. 4:8

Paul says the Corinthian brethren are already what? (2 points)
2. rich

1. full

1 Cor. 4:9

Paul says the apostles have been made what?
both to angels and to men

A spectacle to the world,

1 Cor. 4:10-13

List what happens to apostles. (12 points)

2. Weak
- Vs 10—3 items
Vs. 11—4 items
Vs. 12—5 items
6. Beaten
 7. Homeless
 8. Labor with our own hands
 9. Being reviled, we bless
 10. Being persecuted, we endure
 11. Being defamed, we entreat
 12. Been made as the filth of the world, the offscouring of all things

1. Fools for Christ's sake

3. Dishonored
4. Hunger & thirst
5. Poorly clothed

1 Cor. 4:12

When an apostle is reviled, what does he do?

Blesses

1 Cor. 4:12

When an apostle is persecuted, what does he do?

Endures

1 Cor. 4:13

When an apostle is defamed, what does he do?

Entreats

1 Cor. 4:14

What does Paul refer to the Corinthian brethren as?

Beloved children

1 Cor. 4:15

How many instructors might the Corinthian brethren have had?

10,000

1 Cor. 4:15

Paul says he has "begotten" the Corinthian brethren through what?

The gospel

1 Cor. 4:16

What did Paul urge the Corinthian brethren to do?

Imitate me

1 Cor. 4:17

Who did Paul send to the Corinthian brethren?

Timothy

1 Cor. 4:17

How did Paul refer to Timothy?
in the Lord

My beloved and faithful son

1 Cor. 4:17

Timothy was to remind the Corinthian brethren of what?

My (Paul's) ways in Christ

1 Cor. 4:18

Paul says, in the church in Corinth, some were puffed up, as though what?

I were not coming to you

1 Cor. 4:19

When will Paul come to the church in Corinth?

Shortly

1 Cor. 4:20

For the _____ of God is not in _____ but in _____.

kingdom, word, power

1 Cor. 4:21

Paul asks if the Corinthian brethren want him to come with a rod or how?

In love and a spirit of gentleness

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 5

1 Cor. 5:1

It was reported to Paul that there was what among the Corinthian brethren?

Sexual immorality

1 Cor. 5:1

What was the sexual immorality in the Corinthian church?

A man has his father's wife

1 Cor. 5:2

How did the Corinthian church react to the immorality? did not mourn

They were puffed up and

1 Cor. 5:3

Even though Paul was not at Corinth (absent in body), what had he done?

Already judged the man who was sexually immoral

1 Cor. 5:3

Paul was not at Corinth (absent in body), but he says he was present there. How?

In the spirit

1 Cor. 5:5

Paul tells the Corinthian brethren to deliver the immoral man to who?

To Satan

1 Cor. 5:5

Paul tells the Corinthian brethren to deliver the immoral man to Satan for what?

For the destruction of the flesh

1 Cor. 5:6

Your _____ is not _____. Do you not _____ that a _____ _____ the whole _____?

glorying, good, know
little, leaven, leavens, lump

1 Cor. 5:6

What does a little leaven do?

Leavens the whole lump

1 Cor. 5:7

Paul tells the Corinthian brethren to purge out what?

The old leaven

1 Cor. 5:7

Who was sacrificed for us?

Christ, our Passover

1 Cor. 5:8

Paul says to keep the feast with the unleavened bread of what? (2 points)

1. sincerity
2. truth

1 Cor. 5:9

What did Paul write in an earlier epistle to the Corinthian church?

Not to keep company with sexually immoral people

1 Cor. 5:10

When Paul wrote not to keep company with sexually immoral people, he did not mean who? (4 points)

3. extortioners
4. idolaters

1. sexually immoral people of this world
2. the covetous

1 Cor. 5:10

Where would you have to go if you did not want to keep company with the sexually immoral people of this world, the covetous, extortioners, or idolaters?

Out of this world

1 Cor. 5:11

Paul says not to keep company or even eat with who? (6 points)

Anyone named a brother who is:

1. sexually immoral
2. covetous
3. idolater
4. reviler
5. drunkard
6. extortioner

1 Cor. 5:13

Who judges those who are outside the church?

God

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 6

1 Cor. 6:1

When someone has a matter against another church member, Paul asks if anyone dare do what?
(Don't confuse with vs. 6.)

Go to law before the unrighteous
(Note: vs. 6 says unbelievers)

1 Cor. 6:2

Who will the saints judge?
(Do not confuse with 1 Cor. 6:3.)

The world

1 Cor. 6:2

As saints we will judge the world, therefore we are not unworthy to judge what?

The smallest matters

1 Cor. 6:3

Paul says we will judge who?
(Do not confuse with 1 Cor. 6:2.)

Angels

1 Cor. 6:3

If we will judge angels, how much more can we judge what?

Things pertaining to this life

1 Cor. 6:4

As pertaining to this life, who should we not appoint to judge?

Those who are least esteemed by the Church to judge

1 Cor. 6:5

What question does Paul ask the Corinthian church, regarding judging matters between church members?

Is there not a wise man among you, not even one, who will be able to judge between his brethren?

1 Cor. 6:6

In the Corinthian church, brother was going to law against brother before who? (Don't confuse with vs. 1.)

Unbelievers
(Note: vs 1 says unrighteous)

1 Cor. 6:7

Rather than going to law against one another, Paul asks the Corinthian brethren to rather do what? (2 points)

1. Accept wrong
2. Let yourselves be cheated

1 Cor. 6:9-10

Who will not inherit the kingdom of God?

(11 points)

(Don't confuse with 1 Cor. 15:50.)

1. The unrighteous
2. Fornicators
3. Idolaters
4. Adulterers
5. Homosexuals
6. Sodomites
7. Thieves
8. Covetous
9. Drunkards
10. Revilers
11. Extortioners

1 Cor. 6:11

How were the Corinthian brethren washed, sanctified, and justified?

1. In the name of the Lord Jesus
2. By the Spirit of our God

1 Cor. 6:12

All things are _____ for me, but all things are not _____. All things are _____ for me, but I will not be _____ the _____ of _____.

(Do not confuse with 1 Cor. 10:23.)

lawful, helpful, lawful, brought, under, power, any

1 Cor. 6:12

Paul says that what is lawful for him?

All things

1 Cor. 6:13

What is for the stomach?

Foods

1 Cor. 6:13

As foods for the stomach and the stomach for food, so what is for the Lord and the Lord for what?

The body

1 Cor. 6:13

The body is not for what?

Sexual immorality

1 Cor. 6:14

How will the Lord raise us up?

By His power

1 Cor. 6:15

What 2 questions does Paul ask about our bodies?
(2 points)

1. Do you not know that your bodies are members of Christ?
2. Shall I then take the members of Christ and make them members of a harlot?

1 Cor. 6:15

Your bodies are what?
(Do not confuse with 1 Cor. 3:16 or 6:19.)

Members of Christ

1 Cor. 6:16

He who is joined to a harlot is what?

One body with her

1 Cor. 6:17

He who is joined to the Lord is what?

One spirit with Him

1 Cor. 6:18

What does Paul say to flee?
(Do not confuse with 1 Cor. 10:14.)

Sexual immorality

1 Cor. 6:18

He who commits sexual immorality sins against what?

His own body

1 Cor. 6:19

What is your body?
(Do not confuse with 1 Cor. 6:15.)

The temple of the Holy Spirit

1 Cor. 6:20

What are God's? (2 points)

1. Your body
2. Your spirit

1 Cor. 6:19, 20

Or do you not _____ that your _____ is the _____ of the _____ who is _____ you, whom you have from _____, and _____ are not your _____? For you were _____ at a _____; therefore _____ God in your _____ and in your _____, which are _____.

know, body, temple, Holy, Spirit, in, God, you, own, bought, price, glorify, body, spirit, God's

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 7

1 Cor. 7:1

Starting in this verse, Paul is addressing what?

The things the
Corinthian church wrote
to him about

1 Cor. 7:2

Let each man have his own what?

Wife

1 Cor. 7:2

Let each woman have her own what?

Husband

1 Cor. 7:3

What are husband and wife to render to each other?

The affection due

1 Cor. 7:4

The wife does not have authority over what?

Her own body

1 Cor. 7:4

Who has authority over the wife's body?

The husband

1 Cor. 7:4

The husband does not have authority over what?

His own body

1 Cor. 7:4

Who has authority over the husband's body?

The wife

1 Cor. 7:5

Paul says for married couples not to deprive one another
except with consent for a time to do what? (2 points)

1. Fasting
2. Prayer

1 Cor. 7:7

Paul wished that all men were what?

Even as I myself

1 Cor. 7:7

Each one has what from God?

His own gift

1 Cor. 7:8

Paul says to the unmarried and the widows that it is good
for them to what?

Remain even as I am

1 Cor. 7:9

Paul says to let the unmarried or widows marry if they cannot exercise what?

Self-control

1 Cor. 7:9

It is better to marry than to what?

Burn with passion

1 Cor. 7:10

The Lord commands that a wife is not to do what?

Depart from her husband

1 Cor. 7:11

The Lord commands that if a wife does depart from her husband what should she do? (2 points)

1. Remain unmarried
2. Be reconciled to her husband

1 Cor. 7:11

The Lord commands that a husband is not to do what?

Divorce his wife

1 Cor. 7:12

Paul says, not the Lord, that if a brother is married to an unbelieving wife, he is not to divorce her if she is what?

Willing to live with him

1 Cor. 7:13

If a woman is married to an unbelieving husband who is willing to live with her, the woman is not to do what?

Divorce her husband

1 Cor. 7:14

The unbelieving husband or unbelieving wife is what by the spouse?

Sanctified

1 Cor. 7:14

When a spouse is an unbeliever married to a believer, the children from the marriage are what?

Holy

1 Cor. 7:14

When a spouse divorces his/her unbelieving spouse, the children from the marriage are what?

Unclean

1 Cor. 7:15

If an unbeliever departs from their believing spouse, Paul says to do what?

Let him depart

1 Cor. 7:15 God has called us to what?	Peace
1 Cor. 7:16 The believing spouse should be concerned about what?	Whether they will save their unbelieving spouse
1 Cor. 7:17 How is each one to walk? (2 points)	1. As the Lord has distributed 2. As the Lord has called each one
1 Cor. 7:18 If someone was called while uncircumcised, Paul says to what?	Let him not be circumcised
1 Cor. 7:18 If someone was called while circumcised, Paul says to what?	Let him not be uncircumcised
1 Cor. 7:19 Both circumcision and uncircumcision are what?	Nothing
1 Cor. 7:19 What matters?	Keeping the commandments of God
1 Cor. 7:20 Let each one remain where? (Do not confuse with vs. 24.)	In the same calling in which he was called
1 Cor. 7:21 If a person was called while they were a slave, what does Paul advise?	1. Do not be concerned about being a slave 2. If you can be made free, "rather use it" (SDABC does not know whether this means the slave should remain a slave or be freed)
1 Cor. 7:22 He who is called in the Lord while a slave is what?	The Lord's freedman
1 Cor. 7:22 He who is called in the Lord while free is what?	The Lord's slave
1 Cor. 7:23 You were bought how?	At a price

1 Cor. 7:23 Paul says "do not become" what?	Slaves of men
1 Cor. 7:24 Let each one remain where? (Do not confuse with vs. 20.)	With God in that state in which he was called
1 Cor. 7:25 Paul had no commandment from the Lord concerning what?	Virgins
1 Cor. 7:25 Concerning virgins, Paul gave judgment as one whom the Lord in His mercy has made what?	Trustworthy
1 Cor. 7:26 Because of the present distress, Paul supposed that what is good for virgins?	To remain as he/she is
1 Cor. 7:27 Because of the present distress, if a virgin is bound to a wife, what should he do?	Do not seek to be loosed
1 Cor. 7:27 Because of the present distress, if a virgin is not bound to a wife, what should he do?	Do not seek a wife
1 Cor. 7:28 If a virgin does marry, he/she has not what?	Sinned
1 Cor. 7:28 Because of the present distress, Paul wished to spare virgins because if they married they would have what?	Trouble in the flesh
1 Cor. 7:29-31 Since time is short, how does Paul say people should act? (5 points)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those who have wives should be as they had none 2. Those who weep, as those who do not weep 3. Those who rejoice, as though they did not rejoice 4. Those who buy, as though they did not possess 5. Those who use this world,

1 Cor. 7:31

What is passing away?

as not misusing it

The form of this world

1 Cor. 7:32

Paul wants the Corinthian brethren to be without what?

Care

1 Cor. 7:32

Who cares for the things of the Lord—how he may please the Lord?

He who is unmarried

1 Cor. 7:33

What does the married man care about?

How he may please his wife

1 Cor. 7:34

What is the difference between a wife and a virgin (unmarried woman)? (2 points)

1. The unmarried woman cares about the things of the Lord, that she may be holy in body and spirit
2. The married woman cares about the things of the world --how she may please her husband

1 Cor. 7:35

Paul's council was intended to help them serve the Lord without what?

Distraction

1 Cor. 7:35

Paul did not give his council to do what?

Put a leash on them

1 Cor. 7:36

If a man thinks he is behaving improperly toward his virgin (his fiancé) and she is past the flower of youth, Paul says to let them what?

Marry

1 Cor. 7:37

Who does well? (3 points)
(Don't confuse with vs. 38.)

1. He who stands steadfast in his heart, having no necessity
2. He who has power over his own will
3. He who has so determined in his heart that he will keep

1 Cor. 7:38
Who does well?
(Don't confuse with vs. 37)

his virgin

He who gives her in marriage

1 Cor. 7:38
Who does better?

He who does not give her
in marriage

1 Cor. 7:39
How long is a wife bound by law?

As long as her husband lives

1 Cor. 7:39
If a woman's husband dies, what can she do?

She is at liberty to be
married to whom she wishes,
only in the Lord

1 Cor. 7:40
According to Paul's judgment, a widow would be happier
if she what?

Remains as she is

1 Cor. 7:40
What did Paul think he had?

The Spirit of God

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 8

1 Cor. 8:1

What did they all have knowledge concerning?

Things offered to idols

1 Cor. 8:1

_____ puffs up, but _____ edifies.

Knowledge, love

1 Cor. 8:1

What does knowledge do?

Puffs up

1 Cor. 8:1

What does love do?

Edifies

1 Cor. 8:2

If anyone thinks he knows anything, he knows what?

Nothing as he ought to know

1 Cor. 8:2

And if _____ thinks that he _____ anything, he _____
as he _____ to know.

anyone, knows, knows,
nothing, ought

1 Cor. 8:3

If anyone loves God, then what?

This one is known by Him
(God knows him)

1 Cor. 8:4

Concerning eating things offered to idols, what do we know?
(2 points)

1. That an idol is nothing in
the world
2. That there is no other God
but one

1 Cor. 8:5

There are many what? (2 points)

1. gods
2. lords

1 Cor. 8:6

Although there are many gods and lords, for us there is what?

1. One God, the Father, of
whom are all things and we
for Him
2. One Lord Jesus Christ,
through whom are all things
and through whom we live

1 Cor. 8:7

What happens to a person's conscience if they do not have the correct knowledge about God and they eat food offered to idols which they believe is wrong?

Their conscience is weak and becomes defiled

1 Cor. 8:8

What does not commend us to God?

Food

1 Cor. 8:9

Paul says to beware lest what is liberty to you becomes what?

A stumbling block to those who are weak

1 Cor. 8:10

If someone who thinks it is wrong to eat food offered to idols, sees you eating it, what will he do?

He will be emboldened to eat the food offered to idols even though he thinks it is wrong

1 Cor. 8:11

Paul suggests that the weak brother might what?

Perish

1 Cor. 8:12

When you wound someone's weak conscience, what do you do?

Sin against Christ

1 Cor. 8:13

Paul says "if food makes my brother stumble, I will never" what?

Again eat meat

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 9

1 Cor. 9:1

In his questions, Paul indicates things about himself.
What are they? (4 points)

1. He is an apostle
2. He is free
3. He has seen Jesus Christ
4. The Corinthian brethren are his work in the Lord

1 Cor. 9:1

According to Paul, who are the Corinthian brethren?
(Don't confuse with vs. 2.)

His work in the Lord

1 Cor. 9:2

According to Paul, who are the Corinthian brethren?
(Don't confuse with vs. 1.)

The seal of my apostleship
in the Lord

1 Cor. 9:3

What does Paul begin in this verse?

His defense to those who
examine him

1 Cor. 9:4

Paul asks if "we have no right" to do what?
(Don't confuse with vs. 5.)

Eat or drink

1 Cor. 9:5

Paul asks if "we have no right" to do what?

Take along a believing wife

1 Cor. 9:5

Who took along a believing wife in their travels?
(3 points)

1. other apostles
2. the brothers of the Lord
3. Cephas

1 Cor. 9:6

Paul asks if who has no right to refrain from working?
(2 points)

Barnabas and I

1 Cor. 9:7

What 3 questions does Paul ask?

1. Who ever goes to war at his own expense?
2. Who plants a vineyard and does not eat of its fruit?
3. Who tends a flock and does not drink of the milk of the flock?

1 Cor. 9:8

What 2 questions does Paul ask?

1. Do I say these things as a mere man?
2. Or does not the law say the same also?

1 Cor. 9:9

What does Paul quote?

The law of Moses

1 Cor. 9:9

What does Paul quote from the law of Moses?

You shall not muzzle an ox while it treads out the grain

1 Cor. 9:9

What question does Paul ask about the law to not muzzle an ox when it treads out the grain?

Is it oxen God is concerned about?

1 Cor. 9:10

There is no doubt that God intended the law about oxen to be for who?

For our sakes

1 Cor. 9:10

He who plows should plow how?

In hope

1 Cor. 9:10

He who threshes in hope should be what?

Partaker of his hope

1 Cor. 9:11

What has Paul sown in the Corinthian brethren?
(This is 9/11!)

Spiritual things
(Too bad the terrorists did not sow spiritual things!)

1 Cor. 9:11

What question does Paul ask?

If we have sown spiritual things for you, is it a great thing if we reap your material things?
(Terrorists reaped destruction of all the material things in the WTC)

1 Cor. 9:12

Why did Paul and the apostles endure all things?

Lest we hinder the gospel of Christ

1 Cor. 9:13

Who eat of the things of the temple?

Those who minister the holy things

1 Cor. 9:13

Who partake of the offerings of the altar?

Those who serve at the altar

1 Cor. 9:14

What has the Lord commanded?

Those who preach the gospel should live from the gospel

1 Cor. 9:15

Paul says it is better for him to die than what?

That anyone should make my boasting void

1 Cor. 9:16

What is laid upon Paul?

Necessity to preach the gospel

1 Cor. 9:16

Paul says, "Woe is me, if I do not" what?

Preach the gospel

1 Cor. 9:17

If Paul preaches the gospel willingly, what will he have?

A reward

1 Cor. 9:17

If Paul does not preach willingly, what will he have?

A stewardship

1 Cor. 9:18

When Paul presents the gospel, he presents it without what?

Charge

1 Cor. 9:18

Why does Paul present the gospel without charge?

That he may not abuse his authority in the gospel

1 Cor. 9:19

Who has Paul made himself a servant to?

To all

1 Cor. 9:19

Why has Paul made himself a servant to all?

To win the more

1 Cor. 9:19-22

List all the things Paul has made himself become in order to win as many to the gospel as possible.

(6 points)

1. A servant to all
2. A Jew
3. As under the law
4. As without law
5. As weak
6. All things to all men

1 Cor. 9:22

I have become _____ to _____, that I might by _____ some.

all, things, all, men,
all, means, save

1 Cor. 9:23

Why has Paul made himself as so many things?

(Do not confuse with vs. 19.)

For the gospel's sake,
that I may be partaker of it
with you

1 Cor. 9:24

What council does Paul give the Corinthian brethren concerning running in a race?

Run in such a way that you
obtain the prize

1 Cor. 9:25

Those who compete for the prize are what?

Temperate in all things

1 Cor. 9:25

What kind of crown are we trying to obtain?

An imperishable crown

1 Cor. 9:26

How does Paul say he runs?

Without uncertainty

1 Cor. 9:26

How does Paul say he fights?

Not as one who beats the air

1 Cor. 9:27

What does Paul do to keep from becoming disqualified? (2 points)

1. I discipline my body and
2. bring it into subjection

1 Cor. 9:27

Paul disciplines his body and brings it into subjection, lest what should happen?

Lest when I preached to others, I myself should become disqualified

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 10

1 Cor. 10:1-4

What does Paul want the brethren to not be unaware of?
(5 points)

1. All our fathers were under the cloud
2. All passed through the sea
3. All were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea
4. All ate the same spiritual food
5. All drank the same spiritual drink

1 Cor. 10:1

What were all our fathers under?

The cloud

1 Cor. 10:1

What did our fathers all pass through?

The sea

1 Cor. 10:2

What were our fathers all baptized into?

Moses

1 Cor. 10:3

What did our fathers all eat?

The same spiritual food

1 Cor. 10:4

What did our fathers all drink? (2 points)

1. The same spiritual drink
2. That spiritual rock—Christ

1 Cor. 10:4

What followed our fathers?

That spiritual rock—Christ

1 Cor. 10:4

What did that spiritual rock do?

Followed them (our fathers)

1 Cor. 10:5

God was not well pleased with our fathers. What happened to them?

Their bodies were scattered in the wilderness

1 Cor. 10:6

All the things that happened to the Israelites in the wilderness have become what?

Our examples

1 Cor. 10:6-10

What should we learn from the stories given about what happened to our fathers?
(5 points)

1. To not lust after evil things
2. To not become idolaters
3. To not commit sexual immorality
4. To not tempt Christ
5. To not complain

1 Cor. 10:6

What did our fathers lust after?

Evil things

1 Cor. 10:7

In the wilderness, the people sat down to eat and drink, and then what?

They rose up to play

1 Cor. 10:8

How many Israelites fell because of sexual immorality?

23,000

1 Cor. 10:9

What happened to the Israelites as a result of tempting Christ?
(Don't confuse with vs. 10.)

They were destroyed by serpents

1 Cor. 10:10

What happened to the Israelites as a result of complaining?
(Don't confuse with vs. 9.)

They were destroyed by the destroyer

1 Cor. 10:11

Why were all these stories of our fathers written?

For our admonition upon whom the end of the

ages

has come

1 Cor. 10:11

What has come upon us?

The end of the ages

1 Cor. 10:11

Why did all these things happen to our fathers?

As examples

1 Cor. 10:12

Therefore let ____ who ____ he ____ take ____
lest he ____.

him, thinks, stands,
heed, fall

1 Cor. 10:13

No ____ has ____ you ____ such as is ____ to ____:
but ____ is ____, who will not ____ you to be ____
____ what you are ____, but with the ____ will also
____ the ____ of ____, that you may be ____ to ____ it.

temptation, overtaken,
common, man, God,
faithful, allow, tempted,
beyond, able, temptation,
make, way, escape, able
bear

1 Cor. 10:13

God is faithful to make what when you are tempted?

A way of escape

1 Cor. 10:14

Paul says to flee from what?
(Don't confuse with 1 Cor. 6:18.)

idolatry

1 Cor. 10:14

What does Paul call the Corinthian church members?

My beloved

1 Cor. 10:15

Paul says he is speaking as if to who?

Wise men

1 Cor. 10:16

What is the cup of blessing which we bless?

The communion of the
blood of Christ

1 Cor. 10:16

What is the bread which we break?

The communion of the
body of Christ

1 Cor. 10:17

Why are we, though many, one bread and one body?

Because we partake of
that one bread (body of
Christ)

1 Cor. 10:17

Though we are many, we are actually what? (2 points)

1. One bread
2. One body

1 Cor. 10:17

What do we all partake of?

That one bread

1 Cor. 10:18 The Israelites that eat of the sacrifices are partakers of what?	The altar
1 Cor. 10:20 Who do the Gentiles sacrifice to?	Demons
1 Cor. 10:20 Paul did not want the Corinthian brethren to have fellowship with who? (Don't confuse with 1 Cor. 5:9.)	Demons
1 Cor. 10:21 You cannot drink the cup of the Lord and what cup?	The cup of demons
1 Cor. 10:21 You cannot partake of the Lord's table and what table?	The table of demons
1 Cor. 10:22 What 2 questions does Paul ask in relation to not having fellowship with demons?	1. Do we provoke the Lord to jealousy? 2. Are we stronger than He? (the Lord)
1 Cor. 10:23 Complete this: "All things are lawful for me, but not all things are helpful; all things are lawful for me, but" . . . (Do not confuse with 1 Cor. 6:12.)	not all things edify
1 Cor. 10:24 What should each one seek?	The other's well-being
1 Cor. 10:25 What does Paul say to eat?	Whatever is sold in the meat market
1 Cor. 10:25 Paul says to eat whatever is sold in the meat market, and to ask no questions. Why?	For conscience' sake
1 Cor. 10:26 What is the Lord's? (2 points)	1. The earth 2. All the earth's fullness
1 Cor. 10:27 If an unbeliever invites you to dinner and you desire to go, what should you do? (2 points)	1. Eat what is set before you 2. Ask no question

1 Cor. 10:28

If you are at a meal of an unbeliever and someone says that the meat had been offered to idols, then what should you do?

Not eat it

1 Cor. 10:28

Why would you not eat meat offered to idols if someone points it out to you at a dinner? (2 points)

1. For the sake of the one who told you
2. For conscience' sake

1 Cor. 10:31

Therefore, whether you _____ or _____, or _____ you _____, _____ to the _____ of God.

eat, drink, whatever, do do, all, glory

1 Cor. 10:31

Whatever we do should be done to what?

The glory of God

1 Cor. 10:32

Who should the Corinthian brethren not give offense to? (3 points)

1. the Jews
2. the Greeks
3. the church of God

1 Cor. 10:33

What did Paul not seek?

His own profit

1 Cor. 10:33

Who does Paul please?

All men in all things

1 Cor. 10:33

What does Paul seek?

The profit of many that they may be saved

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 11

1 Cor. 11:1

Who did Paul say to imitate?
(compare with 1 Cor. 4:16)

Me—just as I imitate
Christ

1 Cor. 11:2

What did Paul praise the Corinthian brethren for?
(2 points)

1. they remembered him in
all things
2. they keep the traditions
just as he delivered them

1 Cor. 11:3

Who is the head of every man?

Christ

1 Cor. 11:3

Who is the head of woman?

Man

1 Cor. 11:3

Who is the head of Christ?

God

1 Cor. 11:4

A man dishonors his head if he does what?

Prays or prophesies with his
head covered

1 Cor. 11:5

A woman dishonors her head if she does what?

Prays or prophesies with her
head uncovered

1 Cor. 11:6

For a woman to pray or prophesy with her head
uncovered is the same as what?

As if her head were shaved

1 Cor. 11:7

A man should not cover his head because he is what?

The image and glory of God

1 Cor. 11:7

The woman is what?

The glory of man

1 Cor. 11:8

Why is woman the glory of man?

Because woman is from man

1 Cor. 11:9

Who was woman created for?

For man

1 Cor. 11:10 What should woman have on her head?	A symbol of authority
1 Cor. 11:10 Why should a woman have a symbol of authority on her head?	Because of the angels
1 Cor. 11:11 Man is not independent of who?	Woman
1 Cor. 11:11 Woman is not independent of who?	Man
1 Cor. 11:12 As woman came from man, man comes through who?	Woman
1 Cor. 11:12 What are from God?	All things
1 Cor. 11:14 What does nature teach you?	That if a man has long hair, it is a dishonor to him
1 Cor. 11:15 What is long hair given to a woman for?	A covering
1 Cor. 11:15 If a woman has long hair, it is a what to her?	A glory
1 Cor. 11:17 Paul said the Corinthian brethren come together for what?	The worse
1 Cor. 11:18 When the Corinthian brethren come together there is what among them?	Factions
1 Cor. 11:21 What was happening in the Corinthian church when they would come together for the Lord's Supper?	1. Each one takes his supper ahead of others 2. One is hungry 3. Another is drunk
1 Cor. 11:23-24 The same night Jesus broke bread, what happened?	He was betrayed

1 Cor. 11:24

When Jesus broke the bread, what did He say?

Take, eat, this is My body broken for you; do this in remembrance of Me

1 Cor. 11:25

When Jesus took the cup after supper, what did He say?

This cup is the new covenant in My blood. This do, as often as you drink it, in remembrance of Me

1 Cor. 11:25

What did Jesus say the cup is?

The new covenant in My blood

1 Cor. 11:25

When did Jesus take the cup?

After supper

1 Cor. 11:26

As often as you eat this bread and drink this cup, what do you do?

Proclaim the Lord's death till He comes

1 Cor. 11:27

Whoever eats this bread or drinks this cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner, is what?
(Don't confuse with vs. 29.)

Guilty of the body and blood of the Lord

1 Cor. 11:28

What should a man do before eating the bread and drinking the cup?

Examine himself

1 Cor. 11:29

Whoever eats and drinks in an unworthy manner, does what?
(Don't confuse with vs. 27.)

Eats and drinks judgment to himself

1 Cor. 11:30

Eating and drinking in an unworthy manner, not examining ourselves, is the reason for what? (3 points)

1. Why many are weak
2. Why many are sick
3. Why many sleep

1 Cor. 11:31

For if we would _____, we would not be _____

judge, ourselves, judged

1 Cor. 11:32

Why does God allow us to be judged?
(2 points)

1. to chasten us
2. that we may not be condemned with the world

1 Cor. 11:33

Paul says when you come together to eat, do what?

Wait for one another

1 Cor. 11:34

If anyone is hungry, what should he do?

Eat at home

1 Cor. 11:34

By not eating the Lord's Supper in a worthy manner, what do you come together for?

For judgment

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 12

1 Cor. 12:1

What does Paul not want the Corinthian brethren to be ignorant of?

Spiritual gifts

1 Cor. 12:2

When the Corinthian brethren were Gentiles, they were carried away to what?

These dumb idols

1 Cor. 12:3

No one speaking by the Spirit of God does what?

Calls Jesus accursed

1 Cor. 12:3

What can a person say only by the Holy Spirit?

Jesus is Lord

1 Cor. 12:4-6

There are _____ but the same _____

There are _____ but the same _____

There are _____ but the same _____

(6 points)

diversities of gifts, Spirit
diversities of ministries, Lord
diversities of activities, God

1 Cor. 12:7

What is given to each one for the profit of all?

The manifestation of the Spirit

1 Cor. 12:8-10

List the manifestations of the Spirit (spiritual gifts).

(9 points)

1. The word of wisdom
2. The word of knowledge
3. Faith
4. Gifts of healings
5. The working of miracles
6. Prophecy
7. Discerning of spirits
8. Different kinds of tongues
9. Interpretation of tongues

1 Cor. 12:11

How does the Spirit distribute gifts?

Individually as He wills

1 Cor. 12:12

How does Paul describe Christ?

As one body with many members

1 Cor. 12:13 We have all been made to drink into what?	One Spirit
1 Cor. 12:13 We were all baptized into what?	One body
1 Cor. 12:14 What is not one member but many?	The body
1 Cor. 12:15-16 Paul gives examples of body parts saying because they are not another part, they are <u>not of the body</u> . What are the body parts he uses in his examples? (4 points)	foot not a hand ear not an eye
1 Cor. 12:17 If the whole body were an eye, where would be what?	Hearing
1 Cor. 12:17 If the whole body were hearing, where would be what?	Smelling
1 Cor. 12:18 How has God set the members of the body?	Just as He pleased
1 Cor. 12:20 But now indeed there are many _____, yet one _____.	members, body
1 Cor. 12:21 Which body parts does Paul use as an illustration when they say "I have no need of you"?	Eye says to the hand Head says to the feet
1 Cor. 12:21 What does the eye say to the hand?	I have no need of you
1 Cor. 12:22 Which members of the body are necessary?	The ones which seem to to weaker
1 Cor. 12:23 On what members of the body do we bestow greater honor?	Those which we think are less honorable
1 Cor. 12:23 What body parts have greater modesty?	Unpresentable parts

1 Cor. 12:24

Our presentable parts have no what?

Need

1 Cor. 12:24

How has God composed the body?

Giving greater honor to that part that lacks it

1 Cor. 12:25

God composed the body as He did so that we would realize what? (2 points)

1. That there is no schism in the body
2. That the members should have the same care for one another

1 Cor. 12:26

And

if _____ member _____, _____ the members _____ with it; or

if _____ member is _____, _____ the members _____ with it.

one, suffers, all, suffer,
one, honored, all, rejoice

1 Cor. 12:27

Now you are the _____ of _____, and _____ _____.

body, Christ, members,
individually

1 Cor. 12:28

What has God appointed in the church? (8 points)

1. apostles
2. prophets
3. teachers
4. miracles
5. gifts of healings
6. gifts of helps
7. gifts of administrations
8. gifts of varieties of tongues

1 Cor. 12:28

What has God appointed second in the church?

Prophets

1 Cor. 12:28

What has God appointed first in the church?

Apostles

1 Cor. 12:28

What has God appointed third in the church?

Teachers

1 Cor. 12:29-30

What questions does Paul ask concerning spiritual gifts?
(7 points)

1. Are all apostles?
2. Are all prophets?
3. Are all teachers?
4. Are all workers of miracles?
5. Do all have the gifts of healings?
6. Do all speak with tongues?
7. Do all interpret?

1 Cor. 12:31

What should we earnestly desire?

The best gifts

1 Cor. 12:31

Love as presented in chapter 13 is what?

A more excellent way

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 13

1 Cor. 13:1

Though I speak with tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I have become what? (2 points)

1. sounding brass
2. a clanging cymbal

1 Cor. 13:2

I am nothing if I have what but not love? (5 points)

1. the gift of prophecy
2. understand all mysteries
3. understand all knowledge
4. have all faith to remove mountains

1 Cor. 13:3

It profits me nothing if I do what but have not love? (2 points)

1. bestow all my goods to feed the poor
2. give my body to be burned

1 Cor. 13:4-8

List the characteristics of love. (16 points)

1. Suffers long
2. Is kind
3. Does not envy
4. Does not parade itself
5. Is not puffed up
6. Does not behave rudely
7. Does not seek its own
8. Is not provoked
9. Thinks no evil
10. Does not rejoice in iniquity
11. Rejoices in the truth
12. Bears all things
13. Believes all things
14. Hopes all things
15. Endures all things
16. Never fails

1 Cor. 13:8

Love never fails. But whether there are _____, they will _____ whether there are _____, they will _____ whether there is _____, it will _____.

prophecies, fail
tongues, cease
knowledge, vanish away

1 Cor. 13:9

What do we do in part?
(2 points)

1. know
2. prophesy

1 Cor. 13:10

When will that which is done in part be done away?

When that which is perfect
has come

1 Cor. 13:11

When I was a child, I did what?
(3 points)

1. spoke as a child
2. understood as a child
3. thought as a child

1 Cor. 13:11

When I became a man, what did I do?

Put away childish things

1 Cor. 13:12

How do we see now?

In a mirror, dimly

1 Cor. 13:12

How will we see then?

Face to face

1 Cor. 13:12

Now I know in part, but then I shall know how?

Just as I also am known

1 Cor. 13:13

What 3 things abide now?
(3 points)

1. Faith
2. Hope
3. Love

1 Cor. 13:13

What is the greatest of the 3 things that abide?

Love

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 14

1 Cor. 14:1

What should we pursue?

Love

1 Cor. 14:1

What should we desire?

(Don't confuse with vs. 39.)

Spiritual gifts but especially prophesy

1 Cor. 14:2

A person who speaks in a tongue, speaks to who?

God, not to men

1 Cor. 14:2

If someone speaks in a tongue, in the spirit, he speaks what?

Mysteries

1 Cor. 14:3

He who prophesies speaks what? (3 points)

1. edification
2. exhortation
3. comfort to men

1 Cor. 14:4

Who does the person who speaks in a tongue edify?

Himself

1 Cor. 14:4

Who does the person who prophesies edify?

The church

1 Cor. 14:5

Paul wishes that all spoke with tongues, but even more that they what?

Prophesied

1 Cor. 14:5

He who prophesies is greater than who?

He who speaks with tongues

1 Cor. 14:5

He who prophesies is greater than he who speaks with tongues, unless what?

He he who speaks in tongues interprets so the church will receive edification

1 Cor. 14:6

Rather than speaking in tongues, profit can be given if a person speaks how? (4 points)

1. by revelation
2. by knowledge
3. by prophesying
4. by teaching

1 Cor. 14:7

What instruments does Paul use in his illustration about distinction in sounds?
(2 points)

1. Flute
2. Harp

1 Cor. 14:7

We cannot know what is piped or played if there is no what?

Distinction in the sounds

1 Cor. 14:8

What question does Paul ask about a trumpet?

If a trumpet makes an uncertain sound, who will prepare for battle?

1 Cor. 14:9

Unless a person utters words easy to understand, the person is speaking how?

Into the air

1 Cor. 14:9

A person is speaking into the air unless he speaks what?

Words easy to understand

1 Cor. 14:10

What are not without significance?

The many kinds of languages in the world

1 Cor. 14:11

If you do not know the language of another person, then you are what to each other?

Foreigners

1 Cor. 14:12

Concerning spiritual gifts, Paul says that a person should seek to excel for what?

The edification of the church

1 Cor. 14:13

A person who speaks in a tongue, should pray for what?

To interpret

1 Cor. 14:14

Paul says, when I speak in a tongue, what prays?

My spirit

1 Cor. 14:14

Paul says, when I speak in a tongue, what is unfruitful?

My understanding

1 Cor. 14:15

What is the conclusion?

I will pray with the spirit, and
I will pray with the understanding
I will sing with the spirit, and
I will also sing with the
understanding

1 Cor. 14:16

If you bless with the spirit, how will he who occupies
the place of the uninformed say “ _____ ” at your
giving of thanks, since he does not understand what
you say?

Amen

1 Cor. 14:17

For you indeed give thanks well, but the other is not _____.

Edified

1 Cor. 14:18

Paul thanked God that he spoke how?

With tongues more than
you all

1 Cor. 14:19

In church, Paul would rather speak how many words
with understanding, than 10,000 in a tongue?

5

1 Cor. 14:20

Paul says not to be what in understanding?

Children

1 Cor. 14:20

Paul says to be babes in what?

Malice

1 Cor. 14:20

Paul says to be what in understanding?

Mature

1 Cor. 14:21

In the law it is written, “With men of other _____
and other _____ I will speak to this people;
And yet, for all that, they will not _____ Me.”

tongues, lips, hear

1 Cor. 14:22

Tongues is a sign to who?

Unbelievers

1 Cor. 14:22

Tongues is not a sign to who?

Believers

1 Cor. 14:22

Prophesying is for who?

Those who believe

1 Cor. 14:22

Prophesying is not for who?

Unbelievers

1 Cor. 14:23

If an uninformed person or an unbeliever comes into the church and all are speaking with tongues, what will he think?

You are out of your mind

1 Cor. 14:24-25

If an uninformed person or an unbeliever comes into the church and all prophesy, what will happen?
(5 points)

1. He is convinced by all
2. He is convicted by all
3. The secrets of his heart are revealed
4. He falls on his face and worships God
5. He reports that God is truly among you

1 Cor. 14:26

When the Corinthian brethren come together, each of them has what?
(5 points)

1. a psalm
2. a teaching
3. a tongue
4. a revelation
5. an interpretation

1 Cor. 14:26

Let all things be done for what?

Edification

1 Cor. 14:27

If anyone speaks in a tongue, how should it be done?
(3 points)

1. there should be 2 or at the most 3
2. they should speak in turn
3. one should interpret

1 Cor. 14:28

If there is no interpreter, what should be done?
(2 points)

1. let him keep silent in church
2. let him speak to himself & God

1 Cor. 14:29-31

If prophets want to speak, how should it be done?
(4 points)

1. Let 2 or 3 prophets speak
2. Let the others judge
3. If anything is revealed to someone sitting, let the person speaking keep silent
4. They should speak one by one

1 Cor. 14:31

Everyone can prophesy one by one, so that all may what?
(2 points)

1. learn
2. be encouraged

1 Cor. 14:32

What are subject to the prophets?

The spirits of the prophets

1 Cor. 14:33

For _____ is not the _____ of _____ but of _____,
as in _____ the _____ of the _____.

God, author, confusion, peace
all, churches, saints

1 Cor. 14:33

God is not the author of what?

Confusion

1 Cor. 14:33

God is the author of what?

Peace

1 Cor. 14:34

Who are to keep silent in the churches?

Women

1 Cor. 14:34

Women are to be what, as the law says?

Submissive

1 Cor. 14:34

Women are not permitted to do what?

Speak

1 Cor. 14:35

If a woman wants to learn something, what should she do?

Ask her husband at home

1 Cor. 14:35

It is shameful for what?

Women to speak in church

1 Cor. 14:37

If anyone thinks himself to be a prophet or spiritual,
what should he do?

Acknowledge that the things
that I (Paul) write to you are the
commandments of the Lord

1 Cor. 14:38

If anyone is ignorant, let him what?

Be ignorant

1 Cor. 14:39

Paul says to desire earnestly what?
(Don't confuse with vs. 1.)

To prophesy

1 Cor. 14:39

What does Paul say not to forbid?

To speak with tongues

1 Cor. 14:40

Let _____ be done _____ and in _____.

all, things, decently, order

1 Cor. 14:40

How are things to be done?

Decently and in order

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 15

1 Cor. 15:1-2

What did Paul declare to the Corinthian brethren?
(4 points)

1. The gospel which I preached to you
2. The gospel you received
3. The gospel in which you stand
4. The gospel by which you are saved

1 Cor. 15:3-8

Paul first delivered that which he also received. What was it? (8 points)

1. That Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures
2. That He rose again the 3rd day according to the Scriptures
3. That He was seen by Cephas
4. Then he was seen by the 12
5. Then he was seen by over 500 brethren at once
6. Then he was seen by James
7. Then he was seen by all the apostles
8. Last of all, He was seen by me

1 Cor. 15:5-8

Who saw the risen Christ? (Give them in order.)
(6 points)

1. Cephas
2. The 12
3. Over 500 brethren at once
4. James
5. All the apostles
6. Paul

1 Cor. 15:6

What happened to the 500 who saw the risen Christ at one time?
(2 points)

1. the greater part remain to the present
2. Some have fallen asleep

1 Cor. 15:8

Paul refers to his seeing Christ as what?

One born out of due time

1 Cor. 15:9

How did Paul compare himself to the apostles?

1. He was least of the apostles
2. He was not worthy to be called an apostle

1 Cor. 15:9

Why did Paul say he was not worthy to be called an apostle?

Because he persecuted the church of God

1 Cor. 15:10

Paul says by the grace of God I am what?

I am what I am

1 Cor. 15:10

How did Paul labor?

More abundantly than all the apostles

1 Cor. 15:10

Rather than Paul, what actually labored?

The grace of God which was with him

1 Cor. 15:11

Therefore, whether it was _____, so we preach and so you believed.

I or they

1 Cor. 15:12

What were some of the Corinthian brethren saying?

There is no resurrection of the dead

1 Cor. 15:13

But if there is no _____ of the _____, then _____ is not _____.

(Compare to vs. 16.)

resurrection, dead, Christ, risen

1 Cor. 15:14

And if _____ is not _____, then our _____ is _____ and your _____ is also _____.

Christ, risen, preaching, empty faith, empty

1 Cor. 15:13

If there is no resurrection of the dead, then what?

Christ is not risen

1 Cor. 15:14-15

If Christ is not risen, then what? (3 points)
(Don't confuse with vss. 17-18.)

1. Our preaching is empty
2. Your faith is also empty
3. We are found to be false witnesses of God

1 Cor. 15:16

For if the _____ do not _____, then _____ is not _____.
(Compare to vs. 13.)

dead, rise, Christ, risen

1 Cor. 15:17-18

If Christ is not risen, then what? (3 points)
(Don't confuse with vss. 14-15.)

1. Your faith is futile
2. You are still in your sins
3. Those who are fallen asleep in Christ have perished

1 Cor. 15:19

If in this life only we have hope in Christ (i.e. we have no hope of an afterlife), then what?

We are of all men the most pitiable

1 Cor. 15:20

Christ has risen and become what?

The firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep

1 Cor. 15:21

What came by man?

death

1 Cor. 15:21

What came by Man?

the resurrection of the dead

1 Cor. 15:22

For as in _____ all _____, even so in _____ shall be made _____.

Adam, die, Christ, all, alive

1 Cor. 15:22

In Christ, all shall be made what?

Alive

1 Cor. 15:23-24

What is the order of things?
(3 points)

1. Christ the firstfruits
2. Afterward those who are Christ's at His coming
3. Then comes the end

1 Cor. 15:24

What happens at the end?

Christ delivers the kingdom to God the Father

1 Cor. 15:24

What will Christ put an end to?
(3 points)

1. All rule
2. All authority
3. All power

1 Cor. 15:25

He must reign till what?

He has put all enemies under His feet

1 Cor. 15:26 The last _____ that will be _____ is _____.	enemy, destroyed, death
1 Cor. 15:26 What is the last enemy destroyed?	Death
1 Cor. 15:27 Who is excepted from being put under Christ's feet?	He who put all things under Him (God the Father)
1 Cor. 15:28 After everything is made subject to God the Father, then God will be what?	All in all
1 Cor. 15:29 Paul asks the question, if the dead do not rise at all, then what will they do who are what?	Baptized for the dead
1 Cor. 15:30 How often does Paul and his fellow workers stand in jeopardy?	Every hour
1 Cor. 15:31 How often does Paul die?	Daily
1 Cor. 15:31 I affirm by the boasting in you which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord, _____ .	I die daily
1 Cor. 15:32 Who did Paul fight with at Ephesus?	Beasts
1 Cor. 15:32 If the _____ do not _____, "Let us _____ and _____, for _____ we _____!"	dead, rise, eat, drink, tomorrow, die
1 Cor. 15:32 If the dead do not rise, we might as well do what?	eat and drink
1 Cor. 15:33 What corrupts good habits?	evil company
1 Cor. 15:34 What does Paul say to awake to?	righteousness

1 Cor. 15:34

Paul say do not what?

sin

1 Cor. 15:34

Some do not have what?

The knowledge of God

1 Cor. 15:35

What questions are asked by those wondering about the resurrection? (2 points)

1. How are the dead raised up?
2. With what body do they come?

1 Cor. 15:36

What does Paul call the one who asks about the body the resurrected will have?

Foolish one

1 Cor. 15:36

What is sown is not made alive until when?

It dies

1 Cor. 15:37

What is not sown?

The body that shall be

1 Cor. 15:37

What is sown?

Mere grain, perhaps wheat or some other grain

1 Cor. 15:38

What does God do to each seed?

Gives it a body as He pleases
To each seed its own body

1 Cor. 15:39

All flesh is not the _____.

same flesh

1 Cor. 15:39

List the different kinds of flesh.
(4 points)

1. The flesh of men
2. The flesh of animals
3. The flesh of fish
4. The flesh of birds

1 Cor. 15:40

What types of bodies are there?

1. Celestial bodies (heavenly)
2. Terrestrial bodies (earthly)

1 Cor. 15:40

Celestial and terrestrial bodies have different what?

Glory

1 Cor. 15:41

Terrestrially, what things have different glory?
(4 points)

1. sun
2. moon
3. stars
4. one star differs from another

1 Cor. 15:42-44

How is the body sown? (4 points)

1. in corruption
2. in dishonor
3. in weakness
4. a natural body

1 Cor. 15:42-44

How is the body raised? (4 points)

1. in incorruption
2. in glory
3. in power
4. a spiritual body

1 Cor. 15:44

What kind of bodies are there for humans?

1. natural body
2. spiritual body

1 Cor. 15:45

The first Adam became a what?

A living being

1 Cor. 15:45

The last Adam became what?

A life-giving spirit

1 Cor. 15:46

The natural comes first, and then what?

The spiritual

1 Cor. 15:47

The first man was made of what?

Dust

1 Cor. 15:47

Who is the second Man?

The Lord from heaven

1 Cor. 15:48

Who are as the heavenly Man?

Those who are heavenly

1 Cor. 15:49

What have we borne?

The image of the man of dust

1 Cor. 15:49

What shall we bear?

The image of the heavenly Man

1 Cor. 15:50

What cannot inherit the kingdom of God?
(Don't confuse with 1 Cor. 6:9-10.)

Flesh and blood

1 Cor. 15:50

Corruption does not inherit what?

Incorruption

1 Cor. 15:51-55

Behold, I tell you a _____: We shall not all _____,
but we shall all be _____ in a _____, in the
_____ of an _____, at the _____ _____. For the
_____ will _____, and the _____ will be _____
_____, and we shall be _____. For this _____
must put on _____, and this _____ has put on
_____, then shall be brought to _____ the _____
that is written: "_____ is _____ up in _____."
"O _____, where is your _____? O _____, where is
your _____?"

mystery, sleep, changed, moment,
twinkling, eye, last, trumpet,
trumpet, sound, dead, raised,
incorruptible, changed. corruptible,
incorruption, mortal, immortality,
pass, saying, Death, swallowed,
victory, Death, sting, Hades, victory

1 Cor. 15:52

When shall we be changed?

At the last trumpet

1 Cor. 15:51-52

How fast will we be changed?

In a moment, in a twinkling of an
eye

1 Cor. 15:53

This corruptible must put on what?

Incorruption

1 Cor. 15:53

This mortal must put on what?

Immortality

1 Cor. 15:54

What saying will be brought to pass?

Death is swallowed up in victory

1 Cor. 15:56

What is the sting of death?

Sin

1 Cor. 15:56

What is the strength of sin?

The law

1 Cor. 15:57

Thanks be to _____, who gives us the _____
_____ our _____.

God, victory, through, Lord, Jesus, Christ

1 Cor. 15:57

What does God give us through our Lord Jesus
Christ?

Victory

1 Cor. 15:58

When we abound in the work of the Lord, we
should know what?

That our labor is not in vain

1 Cor. 15:58

What does Paul tell the Corinthian brethren to be?
(3 points)

1. steadfast
2. immovable
3. always abounding in the work of the Lord

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—1 Corinthians 16

1 Cor. 16:1

Concerning the collection for the saints, Paul wants the Corinthian church to do the same as what?

The churches of Galatia

1 Cor. 16:2

When does Paul want the churches to lay aside money for the collection for the saints?

On the first day of the week

1 Cor. 16:2

Concerning the collection for the saints, a person is to store up money as he what?

May prosper

1 Cor. 16:2

Paul did not want there to be a collection when?

When he comes

1 Cor. 16:3

Where was the gift to be taken?

Jerusalem

1 Cor. 16:3

Who would Paul send to bear the Corinthian church's gift to Jerusalem?

Whoever they approved by their letters

1 Cor. 16:4

Besides the person the Corinthian church approves, who else will go to Jerusalem?

Paul

1 Cor. 16:5

Paul planned to come to Corinth when he passed through what?

Macedonia

1 Cor. 16:6

Paul thought he might spend what at Corinth?

The winter

1 Cor. 16:8

Paul said he would tarry in Ephesus until when?

Pentecost

1 Cor. 16:8

Where would Paul tarry until Pentecost?

Ephesus

1 Cor. 16:9

What was the situation in Ephesus?
(2 points)

1. A great and effective door has opened to Paul
2. There are many adversaries

1 Cor. 16:10

If Timothy gets to Corinth, Paul wants them to see that Timothy is with them without what?

Fear

1 Cor. 16:10

What work does Timothy do?

The work of the Lord as Paul also does

1 Cor. 16:11

Regarding Timothy, Paul says not to let anyone what?

Despise him

1 Cor. 16:11

Who was waiting for Timothy? (2 points)

1. Paul
2. the brethren

1 Cor. 16:11

Where did Paul want the Corinthian church to send Timothy?

On his journey

1 Cor. 16:11

How did Paul want the Corinthian church to send Timothy?

In peace

1 Cor. 16:12

Who did Paul strongly urge to come to the Corinthian church?

Apollos

(Don't confuse with 2 Cor. 12:17.)

1 Cor. 16:12

When will Apollos go to Corinth?

When he has a convenient time

1 Cor. 16:13

What did Paul tell the Corinthian brethren to do?
(4 points)

1. watch
2. stand fast in the faith
3. be brave
4. be strong

1 Cor. 16:14

Let ____ that you ____ be ____ with ____.

all, do, done, love

1 Cor. 16:14

Paul wants the Corinthian brethren to do all with what?

Love

1 Cor. 16:15

What is the firstfruits of Achaia?

The household of Stephanas

1 Cor. 16:15

The household of Stephanas is what?

The firstfruits of Achaia

1 Cor. 16:15

What has the household of Stephanas dedicated itself to?

The ministry of the saints

1 Cor. 16:15-16

Who did Paul want the Corinthian brethren to submit to?

1. The household of Stephanas
2. Everyone who works and labors with us

1 Cor. 16:17

Who came to visit Paul?
(3 points)

1. Stephanas
2. Fortunatus
3. Achaicus

1 Cor. 16:17

What did Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus supply?

What was lacking on the part of the Corinthian brethren

1 Cor. 16:18

What did Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus refresh?
(2 points)

1. Paul's spirit
2. The Corinthian brethren's spirit

1 Cor. 16:18

What did Paul want the Corinthian brethren to do to such men as Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus?

Acknowledge them

1 Cor. 16:19-20

Who sends greetings to the church in Corinth?
(4 points)

1. The churches of Asia
2. Aquila and Priscilla
3. The church in Aquila & Priscilla's house
4. All the brethren

1 Cor. 16:19

Who sent greetings heartily in the Lord?

Aquila & Priscilla

1 Cor. 16:20

Greet one another with what?

A holy kiss

1 Cor. 16:21

How was the salutation written?

With Paul's own hand

1 Cor. 16:22

Paul says to let who be accursed?

Anyone who does not love the Lord Jesus Christ

1 Cor. 16:23

The _____ of our _____ _____ be _____ you.

grace, Lord, Jesus, Christ, with

1 Cor. 16:24

My _____ be with you all in _____ _____. Amen.

love, Christ, Jesus

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 1

2 Cor. 1:1

Whose names are in the salutation of 2 Corinthians?
(2 points)

1. Paul
2. Timothy

2 Cor. 1:1

How does Paul address himself?

an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God

2 Cor. 1:1

2 Corinthians was address to who? (2 points)

1. the church of God at Corinth
2. all the saints in all Achaia

2 Cor. 1:2

_____ to you and _____ from _____ our Father and the _____.

grace, peace, God, Lord, Jesus Christ

2 Cor. 1:3

Blessed be who? (2 points)

1. the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ
2. the Father of mercies and God of all comfort

2 Cor. 1:4

God comforts us in all our what?

tribulations

2 Cor. 1:4

God comforts us so we can comfort who?

Those who are in any trouble

2 Cor. 1:4

What comfort do we comfort other with?

The comfort with which we ourselves are comforted by God

2 Cor. 1:5

As the sufferings of Christ abound in us, what also abounds?

Our consolation

2 Cor. 1:6

Paul says that "if we are comforted, it is for" what?

Your consolation and salvation

2 Cor. 1:7

What is steadfast?

Our hope for you

2 Cor. 1:8

Paul did not want the Corinthian brethren to be ignorant of what?

Our trouble in Asia

2 Cor. 1:8-9

What happened in Asia?

1. We were burdened beyond measure
2. We were burdened beyond strength
3. We despaired even of life
4. We had the sentence of death in ourselves

2 Cor. 1:10

Paul said, God delivered us from what?

So great a death

2 Cor. 1:11

How did the Corinthian brethren help Paul and the others in Ephesus?

In prayer

2 Cor. 1:12

How does Paul and his fellow workers conduct themselves in the world? (4 points)

1. In simplicity
2. In godly sincerity
3. Not with fleshly wisdom
4. By the grace of God

2 Cor. 1:14

When are the Corinthian brethren Paul's boast?

In the day of the Lord Jesus

2 Cor. 1:15-16

How had Paul intended to come to Corinth?

To pass by Corinth on his way to Macedonia, and then again on his way to Judea (a second benefit)

2 Cor. 1:18

Paul says our word to you was not what?

Yes or No

2 Cor. 1:19

Who preached to the Corinthian brethren? (3 points)

1. Paul
2. Silvanus
3. Timothy

2 Cor. 1:20

For all the _____ of God in _____ are _____, and
in _____, to the _____ of _____ through us.

promises, Him, Yes, Him, Amen,
glory, God

2 Cor. 1:22

What has God given as a guarantee?

The Spirit in our hearts

2 Cor. 1:23

Paul called God as what?

A witness against my soul

2 Cor. 1:23

Why did Paul come no more to Corinth?

To spare them

2 Cor. 1:24

Paul says to the Corinthian brethren, that
“we...are” what?

Fellow workers for your joy

2 Cor. 1:24

Paul says “we do not have dominion over” what?

Your faith

2 Cor. 1:24

How do the Corinthian brethren stand?

By faith

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 2

2 Cor. 2:1

What did Paul determine within himself?

To not come again to you in sorrow

2 Cor. 2:3

Paul wrote lest when he came, he should have what?

Sorrow over those from whom I ought to have joy

2 Cor. 2:3

Paul had confidence in the Corinthian church that his joy is what?

The joy of you all

2 Cor. 2:4

How had Paul written to them earlier? (2 points)

1. Out of much affliction and anguish of heart
2. With many tears

2 Cor. 2:4

When Paul wrote with many tears, it was not to grieve them, but that they might know what?

The love which I have so abundantly for you

2 Cor. 2:5

Paul said that if anyone has caused grief, he has grieved who?

All of you to some extent

2 Cor. 2:6

Paul said that the punishment given to the man who caused grief was what?

Sufficient

2 Cor. 2:6

Who inflicted the punishment on the man who caused grief?

The majority

2 Cor. 2:7-8

What did Paul tell the Corinthian brethren to do to the punished man? (2 points)

1. forgive and comfort him
2. reaffirm your love to him

2 Cor. 2:7

What was Paul afraid might happen to the punished man if the Corinthian brethren did not forgive and comfort him?

He might be swallowed up with too much sorrow

2 Cor. 2:9 Why did Paul write?	To put you to the test
2 Cor. 2:9 What did Paul want to test?	Whether you are obedient in all things
2 Cor. 2:10 Paul said to the Corinthian brethren, "Whom you forgive anything, I" what?	Also forgive
2 Cor. 2:10-11 If forgiveness is not given, then what would happen?	Satan should take advantage of us
2 Cor. 2:11 Paul says we are not ignorant of what?	Satan's devices
2 Cor. 2:12 Where was a door opened to Paul to preach the gospel?	In Troas
2 Cor. 2:13 When Paul was in Troas he had no rest in his spirit. Why?	Because he did not find Titus
2 Cor. 2:13 Paul left Troas for where?	Macedonia
2 Cor. 2:14 How does God always lead us?	In triumph in Christ
2 Cor. 2:14 Through us what does God diffuse in every place?	The fragrance of His knowledge
2 Cor. 2:15 Among those being saved and among those perishing, what are we to God?	The fragrance of Christ
2 Cor. 2:15 We are the fragrance of Christ to God among who? (2 points)	1. Those being saved 2. Those perishing
2 Cor. 2:16 To those perishing, we are what?	The aroma of death leading to death

2 Cor. 2:16

To those being saved, we are what?

The aroma of life leading to life

2 Cor. 2:17

What are "we not" peddling?

The word of God

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 3

2 Cor. 3:1

Paul asked if he and his fellow workers need what? (2 points)

1. Epistles of commendation to you
2. Letters of commendation from you

2 Cor. 3:2

_____ are our _____ written in _____, _____ and _____ by _____.

You, epistle, our, hearts, known, read, all, men

2 Cor. 3:2

Paul says the Corinthian brethren are what? (Don't confuse with vs. 3.)

Our epistle written in our hearts

2 Cor. 3:2

Paul says the Corinthian brethren are "our epistle" written where? (Don't confuse with vs. 3.)

In our hearts

2 Cor. 3:3

Paul says the Corinthian brethren are what? (Don't confuse with vs. 2.)

An epistle of Christ

2 Cor. 3:3

Paul says the Corinthian brethren are "an epistle of Christ" written where? (Don't confuse with vs. 2.)

Not on tablets of stone but on tablets of flesh, that is, of the heart

2 Cor. 3:3

Paul says the Corinthian brethren are "an epistle of Christ" written how?

Not with ink but by the Spirit of the living God

2 Cor. 3:4

Paul says, "Our what is from God"?

Sufficiency

2 Cor. 3:6

God has made Paul and his fellow workers sufficient as ministers of what?

The new covenant

2 Cor. 3:6

What does the letter do?

Kills

2 Cor. 3:6 What does the Spirit do?	Gives life
2 Cor. 3:7 Paul refers to the Ten Commandments as what?	The ministry of death
2 Cor. 3:7 Whose face could the children of Israel not look at?	Moses
2 Cor. 3:7 Why could the children of Israel not look at Moses' face?	Because of the glory of his countenance
2 Cor. 3:8 What is more glorious than the ministry of death?	The ministry of the Spirit
2 Cor. 3:9 Paul equates the ministry of death with the ministry of what?	Condemnation
2 Cor. 3:9 Paul equates the ministry of the Spirit with the ministry of what?	Righteousness
2 Cor. 3:9 The ministry of righteousness is more glorious than what?	The ministry of condemnation
2 Cor. 3:11 If what is passing away was glorious, then what?	What remains is much more glorious
2 Cor. 3:12 Paul says since we have such hope, we use what?	boldness of speech
2 Cor. 3:13 What did Moses put over his face?	A veil
2 Cor. 3:13 Why did Moses put a veil over his face?	So that the children of Israel could not look steadily at the end of what was passing away
2 Cor. 3:14 What was blinded?	The minds of the Israelites

2 Cor. 3:14

Until this day the same veil remains unlifted in the reading of what?

The Old Testament

2 Cor. 3:14

In Christ, what happens to the veil?

It is taken away

2 Cor. 3:15

To this day when Moses is read, what happens to Israelites?

A veil lies on their heart

2 Cor. 3:15

A veil lies on the hearts of Israelites when what is read?

Moses

2 Cor. 3:16

When is the veil taken away?

When one turns to the Lord

2 Cor. 3:17

Now the ____ is the ____; and ____ the ____ of the ____ is, there is ____.

Lord, Spirit, where, Spirit, Lord, liberty

2 Cor. 3:17

Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is what?

Liberty

2 Cor. 3:18

But we ____, with ____, beholding as in a ____ the ____ of the Lord, are being ____ into the same ____ from ____ to ____, just as by the ____ of the Lord.

all, unveiled, faces, mirror, glory, transformed, image, glory, glory, Spirit

2 Cor. 3:18

What do we behold as in a mirror?

The glory of the Lord

2 Cor. 3:18

What are we being transformed into?

The same image from glory to glory

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 4

2 Cor. 4:1

Paul says that since we have this ministry, we do not what?

Lose heart

2 Cor. 4:2

What have “we renounced”?

The hidden things of shame

2 Cor. 4:2

Paul says we have not walked how?

In craftiness

2 Cor. 4:2

Paul says we have not handled the word of God how?

Deceitfully

2 Cor. 4:2

What commends Paul and his fellow workers to every man’s conscience?

Manifestation of the truth

2 Cor. 4:3

Who is “our gospel” veiled to?

Those who are perishing

2 Cor. 4:4

Who has blinded the minds of those perishing?

The god of this age

2 Cor. 4:4

Who is the image of God?

Christ

2 Cor. 4:4

Those perishing do not believe, lest what should happen?

Lest the light of the gospel of the glory of Christ shine on them

2 Cor. 4:4

What light would shine on people if they would believe?

The light of the gospel of the glory of Christ

2 Cor. 4:5

Paul says for Jesus’ sake he and the others who are preaching are what?

Your bondservants

2 Cor. 4:6

For it is the _____ who _____ to _____ out of _____, who has _____ in our _____ to _____ the _____ of the _____ of the _____ of God in the _____ of _____.

God, commanded, light, shine, darkness, shone, hearts, give, light, knowledge, glory, face, Jesus, Christ

2 Cor. 4:6

Who has shone in our hearts?

The God who commanded light to shine out of darkness

2 Cor. 4:6

What light has God given us?

The light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of

Jesus

Christ

2 Cor. 4:7

But we have this _____ in _____, that the _____ of the _____ may be of _____ and not of _____.

treasure, earthen, vessels, excellence, power, God, us

2 Cor. 4:7

Where do we have this treasure?

In earthen vessels

2 Cor. 4:7

Why do we have this treasure in earthen vessels?

So that the excellence of the power may be of God and not of us

2 Cor. 4:8-9

We are _____ yet not _____ .
We are _____, but not _____
_____ but not _____

hard pressed on every side, crushed persecuted, in despair struck down, destroyed

2 Cor. 4:10

Paul says he and his fellow workers are always carry about what in the body?

The dying of the Lord Jesus

2 Cor. 4:10

Paul says he and his fellow workers carry about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus so that what?
(Don't confuse with vs. 11.)

The life of Jesus also may be manifested in our body

2 Cor. 4:11

We who live are always what for Jesus' sake?

Delivered to death

2 Cor. 4:11

We who live are always delivered to death for Jesus' sake so that what?

(Don't confuse with vs. 10.)

The life of Jesus may be manifested in our mortal flesh

2 Cor. 4:12

So then _____ is _____ in us, but _____ in _____.

death, working, life, you

2 Cor. 4:13

Paul says we have the same what?

spirit of faith

2 Cor. 4:15

Grace spreading through the many, may cause what to abound to the glory of God?

thanksgiving

2 Cor. 4:16

Paul says we do not lose heart, even though what is perishing?

our outward man

2 Cor. 4:16

What is being renewed day by day?

the inward man

2 Cor. 4:17

For our _____, which is _____ but for a _____ is _____ for us a _____ more _____ and _____ of _____.

light, affliction, moment, working, far, exceeding, eternal, weight, glory

2 Cor. 4:17

What is working for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory?

Our light affliction

2 Cor. 4:18

while we do not _____ at the _____ which are _____, but at the _____ which are not _____. For the _____ which are _____ are _____, but the _____ which are not _____ are _____.

look, things, seen, things, seen, things, seen, temporary, things, seen, eternal

2 Cor. 4:18

What are eternal?

The things not seen

2 Cor. 4:18

What are temporary?

The things seen

2 Cor. 4:18

What do we look at?

The things which are not seen

2 Cor. 4:18

What do we not look at?

The things which are seen

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 5

2 Cor. 5:1

We know if our earthly house is destroyed, we have what?

A building from God

2 Cor. 5:1

Paul refers to our earthly house as what?

A tent

2 Cor. 5:1

Describe the building from God?

1. It is a house not made with hands
2. Eternal in the heavens

2 Cor. 5:2

What do we groan, earnestly desiring?

To be clothed with our habitation which is from heaven

2 Cor. 5:3

How shall we not be found?

Naked

2 Cor. 5:4

We groan wanting to be further clothed, that mortality would be swallowed up by what?

Life

2 Cor. 5:5

What has God given the Spirit as?

a guarantee

2 Cor. 5:7

We _____ by _____ not by _____.

walk, faith, sight

2 Cor. 5:9

We make it our aim to be what?

Well pleasing to Him

2 Cor. 5:10

For we must _____ before the _____ of _____, that _____ may receive the things _____ in the _____, according to _____ he has _____, whether _____ or _____.

all, appear, judgment, seat, Christ, each, one, done, body, what, done, good, bad

2 Cor. 5:10

We must all appear before where?

The judgment seat of Christ

2 Cor. 5:10

We appear before the judgment seat of Christ to receive what?

The things done in the body

2 Cor. 5:10

Judgment is received according to what?

What he has done whether good or bad

2 Cor. 5:12

Paul says he gives the Corinthian brethren opportunity to boast "on our behalf" that they may have an answer for those who what?

Boast in appearance and not in heart

2 Cor. 5:13

For if we are _____, it is for _____;
or if we are _____, it is for _____.

beside ourselves, God of sound mind, you

2 Cor. 5:14

For the _____ of Christ _____ us, because we _____ thus:
that if _____ for _____, then _____.

love, compels, judge, One, died, all, all, died

2 Cor. 5:14

What compels us?

The love of Christ

2 Cor. 5:14

We judge that if One died for all, then what?

All died

2 Cor. 5:15

and He _____ for _____, that those who _____ should _____
no longer for _____, but for _____ who _____ for _____
and _____ again.

died, all, live, live, themselves, Him, died, rose

2 Cor. 5:15

Christ died for who?

all

2 Cor. 5:15

Christ died for all that we might live for who?

Him who died & rose again

2 Cor. 5:16

From now on, we regard no one according to what?

The flesh

2 Cor. 5:17

Therefore, if _____ is _____ Christ, he is a _____ _____; _____ _____ are passed away; behold, _____ _____ have become _____.

anyone, in, new, creation, old, things, all, things, new

2 Cor. 5:17

If anyone is in Christ, what is he?

A new creation

2 Cor. 5:17

In Christ, what is passed away?

Old things

2 Cor. 5:18

Through Jesus Christ, God has done what? (Don't confuse with vs. 19.)

Reconciled us to Himself

2 Cor. 5:18

God has given us the ministry of what?

Reconciliation

2 Cor. 5:19

that is, that _____ was in Christ _____ the _____ to _____, not _____ their _____ to them, and has _____ to _____ the _____ of _____.

God, reconciling, world, Himself, imputing, trespasses, committed, us, word, reconciliation

2 Cor. 5:19

In Christ, God was what?

Reconciling the world to Himself

2 Cor. 5:19

What has God committed to us?

The word of reconciliation (Don't confuse with ministry of reconciliation.)

2 Cor. 5:20

We are what?

Ambassadors for Christ

2 Cor. 5:20

As ambassadors for Christ, it is as though God is doing what?

Pleading through us

2 Cor. 5:20

Paul says, "we implore you on Christ's behalf" to be what?

Reconciled to God

2 Cor. 5:21

For He _____ Him who _____ _____ to be _____
for us, that we might _____ the _____ of _____ in _____.

made, knew, no, sin, sin, become,
righteousness, God, Him

2 Cor. 5:21

Jesus became sin for us, that we might become what?

The righteousness of God in Him

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 6

2 Cor. 6:1

Paul and his fellow workers, plead for what to not be received in vain?

The grace of God

2 Cor. 6:2

When have "I" heard you?

In an acceptable time

2 Cor. 6:2

When have "I" helped you?

In the day of salvation

2 Cor. 6:2

Behold, ____ is the ____ ____;
behold, ____ is the ____ of ____.

now, accepted, time,
now, day, salvation

2 Cor. 6:2

Now is what? (2 points)

1. the accepted time
2. the day of salvation

2 Cor. 6:3

Paul says, we give no offense in anything that what?

Our ministry may not be blamed

2 Cor. 6:4

How does Paul and his fellow workers commend themselves as ministers of God?
(28 points)

- In ALL THINGS--
1. in much patience
 2. in tribulations
 3. in needs
 4. in distresses
 5. in stripes
 6. in imprisonments
 7. in tumults
 8. in labors
 9. in sleeplessness
 10. in fastings
 11. by purity
 12. by knowledge
 13. by longsuffering
 14. by kindness
 15. by the Holy Spirit
 16. by sincere love
 17. by the word of truth
 18. by the power of God
 19. by the armor of righteousness

on the right hand & on the left
20. by honor and dishonor
21. by evil report and good report
22. as deceivers and yet true
23. as unknown and yet well known
24. as dying and behold we live
25. as chastened and yet not killed
26. as sorrowful yet always rejoicing
27. as poor yet making many rich
28. as having nothing and yet possessing all things

2 Cor. 6:11

How has Paul and his fellow workers spoken to the Corinthian brethren?

Openly

2 Cor. 6:11

Paul says "our" what is wide open?

Heart

2 Cor. 6:12

What are the Corinthian brethren restricted by?

Their own affections

2 Cor. 6:13

Paul spoke to the Corinthian brethren as to what?

Children

2 Cor. 6:14

Do not be _____ with _____. For what _____ has _____ with _____? and what _____ has _____ with _____?

unequally, yoked, together, unbelievers, fellowship, righteousness, lawlessness, communion, light, darkness,

2 Cor. 6:14

Paul says not to be unequally yoked together with who?

Unbelievers

2 Cor. 6:14

What fellowship has righteousness with what?

lawlessness

2 Cor. 6:14

What communion has light with what?

darkness

2 Cor. 6:15-16

What ____ has ____ with ____? and
what ____ has ____ with ____? And
what ____ has ____ with ____? Or
what ____ has a ____ with an ____? And
what ____ has the ____ ____ ____ with ____?

fellowship, righteousness, lawlessness
communion, light, darkness
accord, Christ, Belial
part, believer, unbeliever
agreement, temple of God, idols

2 Cor. 6:16

For you are what?

The temple of the living God

2 Cor. 6:16

God has said, "I will ____ in them
And ____ among them.
I will be their ____
And they shall be ____ ____"

dwell, walk, God, my, people

2 Cor. 6:17

Therefore

" ____ ____ from among them
And be ____, says the Lord.
Do not ____ what is ____,
And I will ____ you."

come out, separate, touch, unclean
receive

2 Cor. 6:18

"I will be a ____ to you.
And you shall be ____ ____ and ____,
Says the Lord ____."

Father, My, sons, daughters, Almighty

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 7

2 Cor. 7:1

What does Paul say we should cleanse ourselves from?

Filthiness of the flesh & spirit

2 Cor. 7:1

What does Paul say we should perfect?

Holiness in the fear of God

2 Cor. 7:2

What does Paul ask to be opened to him & his fellow workers?

“Your hearts”

2 Cor. 7:2

What does Paul say he and his fellow workers have done? (3 points)

1. Wronged no one
2. Corrupted no one
3. Cheated no one

2 Cor. 7:3

Paul says the Corinthian brethren are in their hearts to do what?

1. To die together
2. To live together

2 Cor. 7:4

What does Paul say he is filled with?

Comfort

2 Cor. 7:4

Paul says “Great is” what?

1. My boldness of speech toward you
2. My boasting on your behalf

2 Cor. 7:4

What is Paul exceeding joyful in?

All our tribulation

2 Cor. 7:5

When Paul and his fellow workers’ bodies had no rest when they came where?

Macedonia

2 Cor. 7:5

When Paul and his fellow workers came to Macedonia, what were “outside” and “inside”? 2 points

Outside--conflicts
Inside—Fears

2 Cor. 7:6

Who does God comfort?

The downcast

2 Cor. 7:6

How did God comfort Paul and others in Macedonia?

By the coming of Titus

2 Cor. 7:7

What did Titus tell Paul and others about?

The Corinthian church's

1. earnest desire
2. mourning
3. zeal for Paul

2 Cor. 7:8

What did Paul regret at one point but not now?

That he had made the Corinthian brethren sorry with his letter

2 Cor. 7:9

What did the Corinthian brethren's sorrow lead to?

Repentance

2 Cor. 7:9

In what manner were the Corinthian brethren made sorry?

In a godly manner

2 Cor. 7:10

What does godly sorrow produce?
(Do not confuse with vs. 11.)

Repentance leading to salvation

2 Cor. 7:10

What does the sorrow of the world produce?

Death

2 Cor. 7:11

What did sorrowing in a godly manner produce?
(7 points)

1. Diligence
2. Clearing of yourselves
3. Indignation
4. Fear
5. Vehement desire
6. Zeal
7. Vindication

2 Cor. 7:12

Paul says he wrote his letter not for the sake of the one who had done wrong or for the sake of the one wronged, but that what might appear?

That our care for you in the sight of God might appear to you

2 Cor. 7:13

What does Paul say he and his fellow workers have been comforted in?

Your comfort

2 Cor. 7:13

Whose spirit was refreshed by the Corinthian brethren?

Titus'

2 Cor. 7:13

Paul says he and his fellow workers rejoiced exceedingly more for what?

The joy of Titus

2 Cor. 7:15

Titus' affections were greater for the Corinthian brethren when he remembered what?

1. their obedience
2. how with fear and trembling they received him

2 Cor. 7:15

How did the Corinthian brethren receive Titus?

With fear and trembling

2 Cor. 7:16

Paul rejoiced that he had what in the Corinthian brethren in everything?

Confidence

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 8

2 Cor. 8:1

What did Paul and his fellow workers make known to the Corinthian brethren?

The grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia

2 Cor. 8:3

How had the Macedonian churches contributed to the offering for the poor?

According to their ability, and beyond their ability

2 Cor. 8:4

The Macedonians urgently implored Paul and his fellow workers to receive what? (2 points)

1. The gift
2. The fellowship of the ministering to the saints

2 Cor. 8:6

Who was urged to complete in the Corinthian brethren the grace of giving?

Titus

2 Cor. 8:7

Besides the grace of giving, what other things did Paul want the Corinthians to abound in? (5 points)

1. In faith
2. In speech
3. In knowledge
4. In diligence
5. In your love for us

2 Cor. 8:8

What does Paul say he is testing in the Corinthians?

The sincerity of your love

2 Cor. 8:9

For you know the ____ of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though He was ____, yet for your sakes He became ____, that ____ through His ____ might become ____.

grace, rich, poor, you, poverty, rich

2 Cor. 8:9

Through Christ's poverty, we become what?

Rich

2 Cor. 8:10

For how long had the Corinthian brethren desired to contribute to the gift to the poor?

A year

2 Cor. 8:12

When giving offerings or gifts, what is the first and important thing?

A willing mind

2 Cor. 8:14 What did Paul want there to be regarding finances in the churches?	An equality
2 Cor. 8:15 It is written that he who gathered much (for himself) had what?	Nothing left over
2 Cor. 8:15 It is written that he who gathered little (for himself) had what?	No lack
2 Cor. 8:16 What was in the heart of Titus?	The same earnest care for the Corinthians (that Paul had)
2 Cor. 8:17 How is Titus described?	Diligent
2 Cor. 8:17 Titus showed himself to be more diligent because he did what?	When to Corinth of his own accord
2 Cor. 8:18 Who was sent with Titus to Corinth?	The brother whose praise is in the gospel throughout all the churches
2 Cor. 8:19 The brother who traveled with Titus to Corinth was also chosen to do what?	To travel with Paul and the other to Jerusalem carrying the gift
2 Cor. 8:20 How does Paul describe the gift they were taking to Jerusalem?	Lavish
2 Cor. 8:22 Who else was being sent with those going to Corinth?	Our brother whom we have often proved in many things
2 Cor. 8:23 If someone inquires about Titus, how does Paul say the Corinthian brethren should answer?	He is my (Paul's) partner and fellow worker
2 Cor. 8:23 If someone inquires about "our brethren," how does Paul say the Corinthian brethren should answer?	They are messengers of the churches, the glory of Christ

2 Cor. 8:24

What did Paul want the Corinthian brethren to show to the ones he was sending?

1. The proof of your love
2. The proof of our boasting on your behalf

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 9

2 Cor. 9:1

What is it “superfluous” for Paul to write to the Corinthians about?

The ministering to the saints

2 Cor. 9:2

Paul boasted of the Corinthian church to who?

The Macedonians

2 Cor. 9:2

Paul boasted to the Macedonians that who was ready a year ago to contribute to the gift for the poor?

Achaia

2 Cor. 9:4

Why was Paul sending other ahead to Corinth?

Lest some Macedonians come with Paul and find that the

Corinthians

are unprepared to give and they are ashamed

2 Cor. 9:5

What did Paul want those who went ahead to Corinth to prepare beforehand?

The generous gift of the Corinthians

2 Cor. 9:5

Paul did not want the Corinthians’ gift to be a what?

Grudging obligation

2 Cor. 9:5

Paul wanted the Corinthians’ gift to be what?

A matter of generosity

2 Cor. 9:6

But this I say: ____ who ____ ____ will also ____ ____, and he who ____ ____ will also ____ ____.

He, sows, sparingly, reap, sparingly, sows, bountifully, reap, bountifully

2 Cor. 9:6

He who sows sparingly will reap how?

sparingly

2 Cor. 9:6

He who sows bountifully will reap how?

bountifully

2 Cor. 9:7

How does Paul want each person to give? (2 points)

1. As he purposes in his heart
2. Not grudgingly or of necessity

2 Cor. 9:7

What does God love?

A cheerful giver

2 Cor. 9:7

So let each one _____ as he _____ in his _____, not _____ or of _____; for _____ a _____ giver.

give, purposes, heart, grudgingly, necessity, God, loves, cheerful

2 Cor. 9:8

God is able to make all grace abound toward you so you may have what for every good work?

An abundance

2 Cor. 9:9

It is written, He has given to who?

The poor

2 Cor. 9:9

It is written, His righteousness does what?

Endures forever

2 Cor. 9:10

Paul says that God supplies what? (2 points)

1. Seed for the sower
2. Bread for food

2 Cor. 9:10

Paul says "May He who supplies seed to the sower and bread for food" do what?

1. supply & multiply the seed you have sown
2. Increase the fruits of your righteousness

2 Cor. 9:13

Those who receive the liberal gift of the Corinthians will do what?

Glorify God

2 Cor. 9:13

What will those who receive the liberal gift of the Corinthians glorify God for?

1. The obedience of your confession to the gospel of Christ
2. Your liberal sharing with them and all men

2 Cor. 9:15

Thanks be to God for what?

His indescribable gift

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 10

2 Cor. 10:1

What did Paul plead by?

The meekness & gentleness of Christ

2 Cor. 10:1

How does Paul act when he is among the Corinthians?

Lowly

2 Cor. 10:1

How does Paul act when he is absent from the Corinthians?

Bold

2 Cor. 10:2

There were some in Corinth who thought Paul and his fellow workers “walked” how?

According to the flesh

2 Cor. 10:3-5

For though we _____ in the _____, we do not _____ according to the _____. For the _____ of our _____ are not _____ but _____ in God for pulling down _____, casting down _____ and every _____ that _____ itself against the _____ of God, bringing every _____ into _____ to the _____ of Christ.

walk, flesh, war, flesh, weapons, warfare, carnal, mighty, strongholds, arguments, high, thing, exalts, knowledge, thought, captivity, obedience

2 Cor. 10:3

We do not war according to what?

The flesh

2 Cor. 10:4-6

Describe the weapons of our warfare.
(6 points)

1. not carnal
2. mighty in God for pulling down strongholds
3. cast down arguments
4. cast down every high thing that exalts itself against the knowledge of God
5. brings every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ
6. ready to punish all disobedience

2 Cor. 10:7

Anyone who is convinced in himself that he is Christ's, needs to consider what?

“Just as he is Christ's, even so we are Christ's”

2 Cor. 10:8 Paul says the Lord gave him and his fellow workers authority for what?	Edification, not destruction
2 Cor. 10:10 Those critical of Paul said his letters are what?	1. weighty 2. powerful
2 Cor. 10:10 Those critical of Paul said Paul's bodily presence is what?	weak
2 Cor. 10:10 Those critical of Paul said Paul's speech is what?	contemptible
2 Cor. 10:11 Paul said that what he and his fellow workers are in word by letters when they are absent, they will be in <u>what</u> when they are present?	deed
2 Cor. 10:12 Those who compare themselves among themselves are not what?	wise
2 Cor. 10:13 Paul says he will not boast beyond measure but with what?	The limits of the sphere which God appointed us
2 Cor. 10:15 Paul and his fellow workers came to Corinth not boasting in what?	things beyond measure, that is, in other men's labors
2 Cor. 10:17 But "he who _____, let him _____ in the _____."	glories, glory, Lord
2 Cor. 10:17 He who glories, let him glory in what?	The Lord

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 11

2 Cor. 11:1

Paul wants the Corinthians to bear with him in what?

A little folly

2 Cor. 11:2

Paul says he has godly what for the Corinthians?

Jealousy

2 Cor. 11:2

Paul says he has betrothed the Corinthians to what?

One husband

2 Cor. 11:2

Paul betrothed the Corinthians to one husband so he could present them as what?

As a chaste virgin to Christ

2 Cor. 11:3

Paul feared that as the serpent deceived Eve by his craftiness, so what might happen?

The Corinthians' minds may be corrupted

2 Cor. 11:3

What would the serpent use to corrupt the Corinthians' minds?

The simplicity that is in Christ

2 Cor. 11:4

What was Paul afraid the Corinthian church would put up with? (3 points)
(Don't confuse with vs. 20.)

1. Someone who preaches a different Jesus than Paul preached
2. Receiving a different spirit
3. Receiving a different gospel

2 Cor. 11:5

Paul says he is not at all inferior to who?

The most eminent apostles

2 Cor. 11:6

Paul says he is untrained in what?

Speech

2 Cor. 11:6

Paul says he is trained in what?

Knowledge

2 Cor. 11:7

Paul preached the gospel free of what?

Charge

2 Cor. 11:8

Paul says he robbed other churches by doing what?

Taking wages from them to minister to the Corinthians

2 Cor. 11:9 When Paul worked in Corinth, who supplied what he lacked?	The brethren from Macedonia
2 Cor. 11:9 Paul says in every thing he kept himself from being <u>what</u> to the Corinthians?	Burdensome
2 Cor. 11:10 Paul says that no one will stop him from “this boasting” where?	In the regions of Achaia
2 Cor. 11:13 Who transform themselves into apostles of Christ? (2 points)	1. false apostles 2. deceitful workers
2 Cor. 11:14 What does Satan transform himself into?	An angel of light
2 Cor. 11:15 Satan’s ministers transform themselves into what?	Ministers of righteousness
2 Cor. 11:15 What will the end of Satan’s ministers be according to?	Their works
2 Cor. 11:16 Paul says, let no one think me a what?	A fool
2 Cor. 11:19 What did the Corinthians put up with gladly?	Fools
2 Cor. 11:20 What did the Corinthians put up with? (Don’t confuse with vs. 4.) (5 points)	1. If one brings you into bondage 2. If one devours you 3. If one takes from you 4. If one exalts himself 5. If one strikes you on the face
2 Cor. 11:22 Paul says “So am I” if others say they are what? (3 points)	1. Hebrews 2. Israelites 3. The seed of Abraham

2 Cor. 11:23 Paul says he speaks as a what?	A fool
2 Cor. 11:24 How many times did Paul receive 40 stripes minus one?	5
2 Cor. 11:25 How many times was Paul beaten with rods?	3
2 Cor. 11:25 How many times was Paul stoned?	1
2 Cor. 11:25 How many times was Paul shipwrecked?	3
2 Cor. 11:25 How long was Paul in "the deep"?	A night and a day
2 Cor. 11:26 How frequently does Paul journey?	Often
2 Cor. 11:26 <u>Where</u> has Paul been <u>in peril</u> ? (4 points)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the city 2. In the wilderness 3. In the sea 4. Among false brethren
2 Cor. 11:26 <u>What</u> has Paul been <u>in perils of</u> ? (4 points)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. waters 2. robbers 3. his own countrymen 4. Gentiles
2 Cor. 11:23-28 Describe Paul's life as a minister of Christ. (24 points)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In labors more abundant 2. In stripes above measure 3. In prisons more frequent 4. In deaths often 5. Given 40 stripes minus 1 (5X) 6. Beaten with rods (3X) 7. Stoned (1X) 8. Shipwrecked (3X) 9. In the deep (a night & a day) 10. In journeys often 11. In perils of waters

12. In perils of robbers
13. In perils of my own countrymen
14. In perils of the Gentiles
15. In perils in the city
16. In perils in the wilderness
17. In perils in the sea
18. In perils among false brethren
19. In weariness and toil
20. In sleeplessness often
21. In hunger and thirst
22. In fastings often
23. In cold and nakedness
24. Daily concerned for all the churches

2 Cor. 11:28

What came upon Paul daily?

His deep concern for all the churches

2 Cor. 11:30

Paul says if he must boast, he will boast in what?

The things which concern my infirmity

2 Cor. 11:31

The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ knows that Paul is not what?

Lying

2 Cor. 11:32

Who was guarding the city of the Damascenes?

The governor

2 Cor. 11:32

Who was the governor of Damascus under?

Aretas the king

2 Cor. 11:32

What did the governor of Damascus desire to do?

Arrest Paul

2 Cor. 11:33

How did Paul escape Damascus?

Let down in a basket through a window in the wall

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 12

2 Cor. 12:1

What is Paul about to speak of?

Visions and revelations of the Lord

2 Cor. 12:2

How long ago was the “man in Christ” caught up into the third heaven?

14 years ago

2 Cor. 12:2

Where was the “man in Christ” caught up to? (Don’t confuse with vs. 4)

The third heaven

2 Cor. 12:4

Where was the “man in Christ” caught up to? (Don’t confuse with vs. 2.)

Paradise

2 Cor. 12:4

What did the “man in Christ” hear when he was caught up into paradise?

Inexpressible words

2 Cor. 12:4

What is unlawful to utter?

The inexpressible words the “man in Christ” heard when he was caught up into paradise

2 Cor. 12:7

What was given to Paul to keep him from being exalted above measure?

A thorn in the flesh

2 Cor. 12:7

How else does Paul describe the thorn in the flesh given to him?

A messenger of Satan to buffet me

2 Cor. 12:8

How many times did Paul plead with the Lord that the “thorn” might depart from him?

3 times

2 Cor. 12:9

And He said to me, “My _____ is _____ for you, for My _____ is made _____ in _____.” Therefore most gladly I will rather _____ in my _____, that the _____ of Christ may _____ upon me.

grace, sufficient, strength, perfect, weakness, boast, infirmities, power, rest

2 Cor. 12:9

The Lord told Paul that what is made perfect in weakness?

My strength

2 Cor. 12:9

The Lord told Paul that what was sufficient for Paul?

My grace

2 Cor. 12:9

Paul says that he would rather boast in his infirmities, that what might rest upon him?

The power of Christ

2 Cor. 12:10

For _____ I am _____ then I am _____.

when, weak, strong

2 Cor. 12:10

When is Paul strong?

When he is weak

2 Cor. 12:10

What does Paul say he takes pleasure in for Christ' sake? (5 points)

1. Infirmities
2. Reproaches
3. Needs
4. Persecutions
5. Distresses

2 Cor. 12:11

Paul says I am what?

Nothing

2 Cor. 12:12

The signs of an apostle include what? (2 points)

1. Signs and wonders
2. Mighty deeds

2 Cor. 12:14

Paul says he is ready to come to Corinth for which time?

The third time

2 Cor. 12:14

Paul says that the parents ought to lay up for who?

The children

2 Cor. 12:15

Paul says he will very gladly do what?

Spend and be spent for your souls

2 Cor. 12:15

Paul says that the more abundantly I love you, what happens?

The less I am loved

2 Cor. 12:18

Who did Paul urge to go to Corinth?
(Don't confuse with 1 Cor. 16:12.)

Titus

2 Cor. 12:19

Paul says "we do all things, beloved, for" what?

Your edification

2 Cor. 12:20

Paul fears that when he comes to Corinth, he will find what in the church?
(8 points)

1. contentions
2. jealousies
3. outbursts of wrath
4. selfish ambitions
5. backbitings
6. whisperings
7. conceits
8. tumults

2 Cor. 12:21

Paul is afraid when he comes again to the church in Corinth that he will do what?

Mourn for many who have sinned and have not repented

2 Cor. 12:21

What does Paul think many in the church in Corinth have not repented of?
(3 points)

1. Uncleaness
2. Fornication
3. Lewdness

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—2 Corinthians 13

2 Cor. 13:1

How many times will Paul have come to Corinth when he visits?

Three

2 Cor. 13:1

Every word shall be established by what?

By the mouth of 2 or 3 witnesses

2 Cor. 13:3

What did the Corinthian church seek?

Proof of Christ speaking in me (Paul)

2 Cor. 13:4

Christ was crucified in what?

weakness

2 Cor. 13:5

Paul tells the Corinthian church to do what?

1. Examine themselves to whether you are in the faith.
2. Test yourself

2 Cor. 13:5

Paul says, "Do you not know that Jesus Christ is" where?

In you

2 Cor. 13:7

Paul says "I pray to God' that the Corinthians do what?"

No evil

2 Cor. 13:8

Paul says "we do nothing against" what?

The truth

2 Cor. 13:9

Paul says "we are glad when" what?

we are weak and you are strong

2 Cor. 13:10

Paul says if he wrote these things being present, he would use what?

sharpness

2 Cor. 13:10

What has the Lord given Paul authority for?

edification, not destruction

2 Cor. 13:11

What counsel does Paul give in his farewell?
(4 points)

1. Become complete
2. Be of good comfort
3. Be of one mind
4. Live in peace

2 Cor. 13:12

How does Paul say they should greet one another?

With a holy kiss

2 Cor. 13:13

Who sent their greeting?

All the saints

2 Cor. 13:14

What did Paul want to be with "you all"?
(3 points)

1. The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ
2. The love of God
3. The communion of the Holy Spirit

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—SDABC

1 Corinthians: Title

SDABC 655

What is the oldest extant manuscript of 1 Corinthians?

The Chester Beatty Biblical
Papyri

SDABC 655

What title is given to 1 Corinthians in the Chester Beatty Biblical
Papyri?

Pro Korinthious A

SDABC 655

When was the oldest extant manuscript of 1 Corinthians written?

3rd Century A.D.

SDABC 655

What does *Pro Korinthious A* mean in English?

To the Corinthians A

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS--SDABC

1 Corinthians: Authorship

SDABC 655

Who is generally accepted as being the author of the first epistle to the Corinthians?

Paul

SDABC 655

Which of Paul's letters are believed to be the best attested to for Paul being their author? (4 points)

1. 1 Corinthians
2. 2 Corinthians
3. Romans
4. Galatians

SDABC 655

In 1 Corinthians, where does the name of the author appear?

In the beginning & the end

SDABC 655

What is another word for secretary?

amanuensis

SDABC 655

The letter of 1 Corinthians was dictated to who?

An amanuensis (secretary)

SDABC 655

How was the salutation of 1 Corinthians written?

By Paul's own hand

SDABC 655

In what other letters does Paul indicate he used secretaries?

1. Romans
2. Colossians
3. 2 Thessalonians

SDABC 655

What is one suggestion given as to why Paul used secretaries?

He had poor eyesight

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS--SDABC

1 Corinthians: Historical Setting

SDABC 655

Where was 1 Corinthians written from?

Ephesus

SDABC 655

How long did Paul labor in Ephesus?

3 years

SDABC 655

Ephesus was the chief center of Paul's activities during which one of his missionary journeys?

3rd Missionary Journey

SDABC 655

When Paul wrote 1 Corinthians, he was about to depart to where? (2 points)

1. Greece and
2. Macedonia

SDABC 655

Paul had hoped to remain at Ephesus until when?

Pentecost

SDABC 655

Where can you read about the circumstances that hastened Paul's departure from Ephesus?

Acts 19 & 20

SDABC 655

What is the date for 1 Corinthians? (Be specific)

Spring of A.D. 57

SDABC 655

During which of Paul's missionary journeys was the church at Corinth established?

2nd Missionary Journey

SDABC 655

How long did Paul stay at Corinth during his 2nd Missionary Journey when the church was established there?

18 months

SDABC 655

Where was the ancient city of Corinth situated? (Don't confuse with SDABC 656.)

On an isthmus

SDABC 655

What did the isthmus that Corinth was situated on connect?

Peloponnesus with the
mainland of Greece

SDABC 655-656 Corinth was at which end of the isthmus?	The southern end
SDABC 656 Corinth was located on a low plateau at the foot of what mountain?	Acro-Corinthus
SDABC 656 Where was Corinth located in relationship to Acro-Corinthus?	On a low plateau on the northern foot of Acro-Corinthus
SDABC 656 What was on the summit of Acro-Corinthus? (2 points)	1. Temple 2. Citadel
SDABC 656 The overland traffic through Corinth would pass between where?	Peloponnesus & Attica
SDABC 656 What gulf was on the east of the isthmus?	Saronic Gulf
SDABC 656 What gulf was to the west of the isthmus?	Gulf of Corinth
SDABC 656 By being between 2 gulfs, Corinth was a market place for commerce that flowed from where to where, and vice versa?	Asia to Europe
SDABC 656 What people settled in the city of Corinth?	Phoenicians
SDABC 656 What was the trade of the Phoenicians who settled in Corinth?	Making purple dye
SDABC 656 What did the Phoenicians make purple dye from?	Murex trunculus
SDABC 656 Where was Corinth situated? (Don't confuse with SDABC 655.)	At the passage of the seas

SDABC 656 Corinth was an important _____ city.	Mercantile
SDABC 656 Corinth was cursed with what?	Licentiousness
SDABC 656 The very name of the city of Corinth was a byword for what?	Sensuality
SDABC 656 What did the expression “to Corinthianize” signify?	Luxurious profligacy
SDABC 656 What expression signified luxurious profligacy?	“to Corinthianize”
SDABC 656 What title did Barnes give to Corinth?	The Paris of antiquity
SDABC 656 Who gave Corinth the title “the Paris of antiquity”?	Barnes
SDABC 656 Corinth merits the title “the Paris of antiquity” because of what things? (4 points)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Its wealth 2. Its luxury 3. Its trade 4. Its mixed population
SDABC 656 Who was the principal deity of Corinth?	Aphrodite
SDABC 656 Aphrodite was the goddess of what?	Love
SDABC 656 A temple to what god was built on the north slope of the Acro-Corinthus?	Apollo
SDABC 656 According to legal requirement, how many women officiated as courtesans, or public prostitutes in the temple of Aphrodite?	1,000
SDABC 656	

Corinth had a steady income from what?

Foreigner's vice

SDABC 656

"If the _____ could _____ in Corinth, it can _____ under any _____."

Gospel, triumph, win, circumstances

SDABC 656

Who wrote "If the Gospel could triumph in Corinth, it can win under any circumstances"?

W. D. Chamberlain

SDABC 656

How long had Paul been absent from the time he founded the church in Corinth until he wrote 1 Corinthians?

some 3 years

SDABC 656

List the problems in the Corinthians church that demanded Paul's attention. (7 points)

1. Factions
2. Slipping back into old habits
3. Settling quarrels in secular courts
4. Feasting at the Lord's Supper
5. Questions re. marriage, food offered to idols, conduct of women
6. Proper function of spiritual gifts
7. Skepticism about the resurrection

SDABC 656

Because of his eloquence and learning, who was exalted above Paul by many in the church in Corinth?

Apollos

SDABC 656

Who did the factions in the church in Corinth say they followed? (4 points)

1. Paul
2. Apollos
3. Peter
4. Christ

SDABC 656

How were the Christians in Corinth settling their quarrels?

In secular courts

SDABC 656

In the church in Corinth, what had been made an occasion for feasting?

The Lord's Supper

SDABC 656

In the church in Corinth, what were some people skeptical regarding?

The fact & manner of the resurrection

SDABC 656-657

Paul had received information regarding the state of the Corinthian church from who? (3 points)

1. Apollos
2. The house of Chloe
3. Corinthian delegation—Stephanas, Fortunatus, & Archaeicus

SDABC 656

Who left Corinth when fractions arose in the church?

Apollos

SDABC 656

When Apollos left Corinth, where did he go?

Ephesus

SDABC 657

What things did Paul do to address the situation in the church in Corinth? (4 points)

1. Wrote a letter (earlier than 1 Cor.)
2. Possibly visited Corinth
3. Sent Timothy & Titus to Corinth
4. Wrote 1 Corinthians

SDAABC 657

Who had Paul sent to the church at Corinth? (2 points)

1. Timothy
2. Titus

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—SDABC

1 Corinthians: Theme

SDABC 657

What are the two main burdens of 1 Corinthians?
(2 points)

1. Reproof for backsliding
2. Clarification of points the Corinthians believers sought

SDABC 657

Paul did not condone or show indulgence to what?

Sin

SDABC 657

Paul was impartial in his what?

Condemnation

SDABC 657

Paul did not cloak what?

Transgression

SDABC 657

What did Paul firmly and severely denounce?

Departures from the path of rectitude

SDABC 657

Along with exposing disorders and debunking irregularities, what can be seen in Paul's writing of 1 Corinthians? (2 points)

1. Compassionate pity
2. Tender mercy

SDABC 657

Paul knew that what is the converting, heart-conquering power?

Love

SDABC 657

What does not have power to convert or conquer hearts?
(2 points)

1. Force
2. Harshness

SDABC 657

In 1 Corinthians 13, what is particularly seen?

Paul's soothing balm of gentle love

SDABC 657

From the standpoint of instruction, 1 Corinthians deals with what practical matters? (5 points)

1. marriage
2. use of food offered to idols
3. behavior in church services
4. the Lord's Supper
5. proper exercise of spiritual gifts

SDABC 657

Ellen White describes 1 Corinthians as "one of the _____, _____, most _____, most _____" of _____ Paul's letters.

richest, instructive, powerful, all

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—SDABC

2 Corinthians: Title

SDABC 821

What title appears in the oldest extant manuscript of 2 Corinthians?

Pros Korinthious B

SDABC 821

What does *Pros Korinthious B* mean?

To the Corinthians 2

SDABC 821

What is the date of the oldest extant manuscript of 2 Corinthians?

3rd Century A.D.

SDABC 821

What title for 2 Corinthians is found in much later manuscripts?

The Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Corinthians

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—SDABC

2 Corinthians: Authorship

SDABC 821

What conclusively attests to Pauline authorship for 2 Corinthians? (2 points)

1. External evidence
2. Internal evidence

SDABC 821

What provides abundant testimony to the genuineness and integrity of 2 Corinthians?

Quotations from and references to 2 Corinthians by many early church fathers and writers

SDABC 821

Name 5 early church fathers that testify to the genuineness and integrity of 2 Corinthians. (5 points)

1. Clement of Rome
2. Polycarp
3. Irenaeus
4. Clement of Alexandria
5. Tertullilian

SDABC 821

How long after Paul wrote 2 Corinthians did Clement of Rome write to the church in Corinth?

About 35 years

SDABC 821

Which early church father deals with the same conditions at Corinth as those considered by Paul?

Clement of Rome

SDABC 821

What was the Corinthian church like about 35 years after Paul wrote 2 Corinthians?

Apparently not changed much

SDABC 821

Who was Polycarp writing to when he quotes 2 Corinthians?

The Philippians

SDABC 821

Who was Polycarp?

Bishop of Smyrna

SDABC 821

Who was Irenaeus?

Bishop of Lyons

SDABC 821

In *Against Heresies*, what does Irenaeus quote and comment upon?

Paul's account of his rapture to the 3rd heaven mentioned in 2 Cor. 12

SDABC 821

How many times does Clement of Alexandria quote from 2 Corinthians?

Not less than 20 times

SDABC 821

Who quotes from 2 Corinthians not less than 20 times?

Clement of Alexandria

SDABC 821

Who was Tertullian of Carthage?

The so-called father of Latin theology

SDABC 821

How often does Tertullian of Carthage quote from 2 Corinthians?

Frequently

SDABC 821-822

What internal evidence in 2 Corinthians points unmistakably to Paul as its author?
(4 points)

1. Its style
2. Its references to Paul
3. Its references to Paul's experiences at Corinth
4. Its references to 1 Corinthians

SDABC 821-822

Many Biblical scholars consider that 2 Corinthians gives the clearest and most complete picture of what?
(3 points)

1. Paul's nature
2. Paul's personality
3. Paul's disposition

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS—SDABC

2 Corinthians: Historical Setting

SDABC 822

How many visits did Paul make to the church at Corinth? At least 3

SDABC 822

How many epistles to the church at Corinth did Paul write? 3, perhaps 4

SDABC 822

What is the date of Paul's first visit to the church at Corinth? about A.D. 51

SDABC 822

Paul first visited the church at Corinth during which of his missionary journeys? 2nd Missionary Journey

SDABC 822

How long did Paul's first visit to Corinth last? A year and a half

SDABC 822

How did Paul continue to keep in touch with the church at Corinth from time to time? Through representatives

SDABC 822

What text mentions Paul's first written contact with the church at Corinth? 1 Cor. 5:9

SDABC 822

What happened to the first written contact Paul had with the church at Corinth? It is presumed lost

SDABC 822

Where was Paul when he wrote 1 Corinthians? Ephesus

SDABC 822

When during his stay in Ephesus did Paul write 1 Corinthians? Toward the close of more than 2 years

SDABC 822

During which of Paul's missionary journeys did Paul write 1 Corinthians? 3rd Missionary Journey

SDABC 822 How long probably elapses between the writing of the two Corinthian epistles?	Several weeks
SDABC 822 Where did Paul write 2 Corinthians from?	Macedonia
SDABC 822 Where did Paul write 1 Corinthians from?	Ephesus
SDABC 822 Paul had intended to remain in Ephesus until when?	Pentecost
SDABC 822 Where did Paul intend to remain until Pentecost?	Ephesus
SDABC 822 Paul had intended to journey to Corinth by way of what?	Macedonia
SDABC 822 In 1 Cor. 15:32, Paul refers to the opponents of truth in Ephesus as being what?	Beasts
SDABC 822 According to 2 Cor. 1:8, in what condition did Paul leave Ephesus for Macedonia? (3 points)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pressed out of measure 2. Above strength 3. Despaired even of life
SDABC 822 When Paul left Ephesus where did he journey to?	Macedonia
SDABC 822 What was Troas?	The port of embarkation for Macedonia
SDABC 822 What was the port of embarkation for Macedonia?	Troas
SDABC 822 Where did Paul expect to meet Titus?	At Troas
SDABC 822 What did Paul expect Titus to give him at Troas?	A report of the response of the Corinthians to Paul's previous letter

SDABC 822 Who did not arrive within the time expected?	Titus
SDABC 822 Because of his anxiety, Paul was not able to take advantage of what at Troas?	An open door to preach the gospel
SDABC 822 Where did Paul meet Titus?	Philippi
SDABC 822 Who did Paul meet in Philippi?	Titus
SDABC 822 What did Titus bring from Corinth?	Good news
SDABC 822 Some people think that the “distressing and disappointing visit” of Paul to Corinth was which of his visits?	2 nd visit
SDABC 822 Following the “distressing and disappointing visit” and after receiving further bad news about Corinth, what did Paul do?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sent a letter of reprimand and counsel to Corinth (possibly 1 Cor.) 2. Sent Titus to prepare the way for Paul’s next visit
SDABC 822 What does the SDABC suggest was the “letter of reprimand and counsel”?	1 Corinthians
SDABC 822 The SDABC suggests that 1 Corinthians was the letter of what?	Reprimand & counsel
SDABC 922 Who did Paul send to Corinth to prepare the way for his next visit?	Titus
SDABC 654 Who did Paul meet in Macedonia after he left Troas? (2 points)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timothy 2. Titus
SDABC 654 Who taught Apollos?	Aquila & Priscilla

SDABC 654

What nationality was Apollos and where was he from?

Jew from Alexandria, Egypt

SDABC 822

In 2 Corinthians 2 & 7, how does Paul describe a former letter he had written to the church in Corinth?

1. Paul wrote it out of much affliction & anguish of heart
2. It had made the Corinthian brethren sorry

SDABC 822

Why do many scholars think that the letter Paul describes in 2 Cor. 2 & 7 could not be 1 Corinthians?

Because those texts do not properly describe the spirit and nature of 1 Corinthians

SDABC 822

If the letter Paul refers to in 2 Cor. 2 & 7 is not 1 Corinthians, then when would that letter have been written?

Between the writing of 1 Corinthians and 2 Corinthians

SDABC 822

If Paul wrote a letter between 1 & 2 Corinthians, what happened to it? (2 points)

1. It has been lost
2. It is preserved as chapters 10-13 of 2 Corinthians

SDABC 822

The SDABC assumes that the letter Paul refers to in 2 Cor. 2 & 7 is what?

1 Corinthians

SDABC 822

Paul wrote 2 Corinthians while he was where?

Macedonia

SDABC 822

What is the date for the writing of 2 Corinthians?

About A.D. 57

SDABC 823

Who hospitably received and entertained Paul in Corinth after he sent his letters to the church?

One of the chief members of the church (Gaius)

SDABC 823

Whose epistle (letter) to the Corinthians reveals that at least some of the old evils had reappeared in the church in Corinth?

Clement of Rome

SDABC 823

When did Clement of Rome write an epistle (letter) to the Corinthians?

About A.D. 95

SDABC 823

What does Clement of Rome compliment the church in Corinth for?

Its exemplary conduct in many ways

SDABC 823

What does Clement rebuke the church in Corinth for? (2 points)

1. Its strife
2. Its party spirit

SDABC 823

Who wrote the last information we have concerning the church at Corinth during the apostolic age?

Clement of Rome

MOST LIKELY QUESTIONS--SDABC

2 Corinthians: Theme

SDABC 823

Who brought an encouraging report from the church in Corinth?

Titus

SDABC 823

What does the first part of 2 Corinthians deal with? (2 points)

1. The reception the Corinthians had given Paul's former letter
2. Reviewing some of the problems dealt with in Paul's former letter

SDABC 823

In 1 Corinthians, Paul had instructed the Corinthian church to do what to the immoral offender?

Disfellowship him

SDABC 823

In 2 Corinthians, Paul advises the Corinthian church to do what to the immoral offender?

Win him back

SDABC 823

While in Corinth Paul wrote which epistles?

1. Galatians
2. Romans

SDABC 823

What things indicate there was a change in the church at Corinth? (3 points)

1. The hospitality extended to Paul
2. Paul's lack of anxiety when he wrote letters while at Corinth
3. the collection taken in Corinth

SDABC 823

In 2 Corinthians, what is given special emphasis?

The contributions for the poor

SDABC 823

Where were contributions for the poor gathered from? (2 points)

1. Macedonia
2. Greece

SDABC 823

What project was close to Paul's heart?

The contributions for the poor

SDABC 823

Whose hearts would be bound together through the contributions to the poor?

Jewish and Gentile

SDABC 823

Through the contributions for the poor, what would the Gentile believers be led to appreciate?

The Sacrifices of Jewish Christians in bringing them a knowledge of the gospel

SDABC 823

Through the contributions for the poor, what would the Jewish believers be led to appreciate?

The spirit of fellowship to which the gifts bore witness

SDABC 823

The Corinthian church was far behind what churches in collecting their contribution to the poor?

Macedonia

SDABC 823

Regarding the collection for the poor, Paul makes a final appeal in 2 Corinthians for what?

Promptness & Diligence

SDABC 823

Who did the Corinthian church receive with open arms?

Titus

SDABC 823

In the Corinthian church, what group was probably causing open and malignant opposition?

A Judaizing faction similar to the one in Galatia

SDABC 823

There was probably a Judaizing faction in the Corinthian church similar to the one where?

Galatia

SDABC 823

Opponents in the Corinthian church tried to undermine what? (3 points)

1. Paul's work
2. Paul's authority
3. Paul's apostleship

SDABC 823

How did opponents in the Corinthian church try to undermine Paul's work, authority, and apostleship?

1. They charged Paul with fickleness for not coming as originally promised
2. They argued Paul lacked apostolic authority
3. They branded Paul a coward for attempting to control the church at a distance, by letter

SDABC 823

What did opponents argue Paul lacked?

Apostolic authority

SDABC 823

Opponents branded Paul a coward because of what?

Trying to control the church at a distance, by letter

SDABC 823

Opponents said that Paul was afraid to do what?

Appear in person

SDABC 823

Opponents charged Paul with fickleness because he had not done what?

Come as originally promised

SDABC 823

What are the first 9 chapters of 2 Corinthians characterized by? (2 points)

1. Gratitude
2. Appreciation

SDABC 823

What are the last 4 chapters of 2 Corinthians characterized by? (2 points)

1. Severity
2. Self-defense

SDABC 823

It has been suggested that the first 9 chapters of 2 Corinthians were addressed to who?

The majority who had accepted Paul's counsel & reproof

SDABC 823

It has been suggests that the last 4 chapters of 2 Corinthians were addressed to who?

The minority who continued to oppose Paul's efforts to restore a spirit of harmony

SDABC 823-824

For proof of his apostleship, Paul appeals to what? (3 points)

1. His visions & revelations
2. His sufferings for Jesus
3. The seal of divine approval evident in the fruitfulness of his labors

SDABC 824

In 2 Corinthians, what is without parallel in Paul's letters to other churches?

The severity of Paul's words

SDABC 824

Paul used severity of words in 2 Corinthians when he addressed who? (2 points)

1. False apostles
2. the minority of the membership in Corinth who were still influence of the false

under the apostles

SDABC 824

2 Corinthians differs materially from 1 Corinthians in what ways? (3 points)

1. 1 Cor. is objective & practical
- 2 Cor. is subjective & personal
2. 1 Cor. is calm & measured in tone
- 2 Cor. is anxious for news & joyous when Titus arrives
3. 1 Cor. reflects conditions in the church while 2 Cor. reflects Paul's passion for the church

SDABC 824

What is the tone of 1 Corinthians?

Calm & measured

SDABC 824

1 Corinthians reflects conditions in the Corinthian church while 2 Corinthians reflects what?

Paul's passion for the church

SDABC 824

Paul's main concern for 2 Corinthians is not what?

Doctrinal

SDABC 824

Paul is more concerned with doctrine in which of his letters? (2 points)

1. Galatians
2. Romans