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# 1 Corinthians

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**Sundays**  
**Year 2 Book 2**

Jr. High School Class  
by Charles Willis

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1. Define:
  - A. Sanctified (1:2), Sanctification (1:30)
  
  - B. Saint (1:2)
  
  - C. Fellowship (1:9)
  
  - D. Redemption (1:30)
  
2. Explain verse 4. How is God's grace given to us in Christ Jesus?
  
3. Explain the phrase, "God is faithful" (1:9).
  
4. In what way were the Corinthians divided (1:10–12)?
  
5. How is the "word of the cross" considered (1:18):
  - A. By the world
  
  
  - B. By the saved
  
6. What is the "foolishness of the message preached" (1:21)? Explain.
  
7. Why was the preaching thought of as foolish (1:22–24)?
  
8. Do men still think of the preaching of the word in this way? (Try to give an example.)
  
9. God chose what the world thinks of as foolish things. Identify what is meant by this phrase as explained in 1:26–29.
  
10. "By His doing you are in Christ Jesus" (1:30). Explain, looking at Gal. 3:27 and John 6:3–4.

1. Define
  - A. Tithe (Deuteronomy 12:6)
  - B. Maranatha (16:22)
2. What command is given (16:1–2)?
3. Why do we take a collection on Sundays?
4. Does God require Christians to tithe (16:2; Deuteronomy 12:6)?
5. What was Paul going to carry to Jerusalem (16:1–4)?
6. What did Paul desire (12:65–7)? Why was he staying in Ephesus (16:8–9)?
7. What is Paul's concern about Timothy (16:10–11)?
8. Why does Paul mention Apollos (16:12; Acts 18:24–19:1)?
9. What final words of encouragement does Paul give this troubled congregation (16:13–14)? What do we learn from this about how we should behave as a Christian?
10. How was Paul's spirit "refreshed" (16:15–18)?
11. Explain the meaning of "greet one another with a holy kiss" (16:20).

1. Define:
  - A. Predestined (2:7)
  - B. Appraised (2:15)
2. From 2:1–5, create these two lists about Paul being among the Corinthians:
  - A. Things he did NOT do
  - B. Things he DID do
3. Who could understand the "wisdom" Paul spoke (2:6–8)? Where did this "wisdom" come from?
4. Use any references in your Bible to identify what Old Testament passage is quoted in 2:9. Your Bible may not include these references. Ask your parents if you need help.
5. How did the apostles come to know this "wisdom" (2:10–12)?
  - A. How is this stated in 2 Peter 1:20–21?
  - B. How is this explained in Galatians 1:11–12?
  - C. How specific was the message given to the apostles (1 Cor. 2:13)?
6. Why does a man of the world (a natural man) not accept the things of the Spirit of God (2:14)?
7. How is the spiritual man different (2:15)?
8. In this context (chapter 2), what is being referred to as "the mind of Christ" (2:16)?

1. Identify the meaning:
  - A. "Milk to drink" (3:2)
  - B. "Solid food" (3:2)
  - C. Compare with 1 Peter 2:2 and Hebrews 5:12–14.
2. Why does Paul still speak to the Corinthians as "men of flesh, as to infants in Christ" (3:2–4)?
3. What did Paul plant, and what did Apollos water (3:6)? (See 1 Corinthians 18:1–11 and 1 Corinthians 18:24–19:1)
4. What humility does Paul demonstrate (3:5–7)?
5. Identify the imagery that would lead Paul to say "you are God's field," (3:9). What does this mean?
6. The imagery changes, but the same principles are taught in 3:9–17. Identify the imagery and give the meaning.
  - A. The imagery begins with "you are...God's building" (3:9).
  - B. 3:10–12
  - C. 3:13–15
  - D. 3:16–17
7. Explain 3:18. How do we become foolish? (Hint: 3:19–20)
8. Paul's conclusion is: "let no one boast in men" (3:21). What were the Corinthians doing? What does he mean? (see 3:4; 3:22; 1:12)

1. Define
  - A. Vain (15:2)
  - B. Perishable / Imperishable (15:50)
2. What is meant by having "received" the gospel (15:1)? What additional requirement is given (15:2)?
3. What truths are presented to cause us to believe Jesus resurrected from the dead (15:5–8)?
4. Why did Paul consider himself the least of the apostles (15:9–11)?
5. What error were some promoting in Corinth (15:12)?
6. What is the result of believing this error (15:13–19)?
7. Explain the comparison between Adam and Jesus (15:20–22).
8. What will Jesus do at "the end" (15:24–26)?
9. Understanding the dead will be resurrected, what should be the attitude of Christians (15:33–34)?
10. What kind of resurrected body will we have? Will it be like our physical body (15:35–44)?
11. Who is "the Last Adam" (15:45)?
12. When will the dead be resurrected and what will the process be like (15:50–53)?
13. Will the resurrection only be for the righteous or will all people put on immortality (15:54–57)?
14. Knowing these truths, how should Christians behave in their faith (15:58)?

1. Define
  - A. Edify (edification, edifies, edifying - 14:3–5)
  - B. Barbarian (14:11)
2. Which spiritual gift should be especially desired (14:1–4)? Why?
3. When does speaking in tongues edify others (14:5)?
4. What is important, speaking in tongues or being understood (14:6–12)?
5. Again, what was the purpose of a spiritual gift (14:12)?
6. What should be our attitude while singing to God (14:15) and praying to God (14:16–17)?
7. What was Paul's desire about this (14:19)?
8. How are we supposed to be infants (14:20)?
9. Who are the spiritual gifts a sign for (14:22–24)?
10. What was the purpose of spiritual gifts when the church came together (14:26)?
  - A. What commands are given about the speaking of tongues in the assembling of the church (14:27–28)? How does this compare with so-called "modern tongue speaking" in some denominations?
  - B. What commands are given to prophets in the church (14:29–33)
  - C. What commands are given about women when the church is assembled (14:34–35)?
11. What does Paul mean when he says "*he is not recognized*" (14:38)?
12. In the assembling of the church what "*must be done*" (14:40)? Give two examples of how we do this in our assemblies.

1. Define
  - A. Steward (4:1)
  - B. Acquitted (4:4)
  - C. Admonish (4:14)
2. What will the Lord do when He comes (4:5)?
3. Why was Paul writing to the Corinthians (4:6)?
4. What does Paul say about himself and the other apostles? How were they viewed by others? (4:9–13)
5. Who does Paul say to imitate, and why (4:14–17)?
6. How was Paul going to deal with some who were opposed to him (the apostle)? (4:18–21)
7. What was the sin of the man in 5:1?
8. What was the attitude of the church toward this man (5:2)? What should have been their attitude?
9. What is the congregation told to do?
  - A. 5:6–8
  - B. 5:11
  - C. 5:13
  - D. What attitudes must Christians have today toward a so-called brother who is living in sin?

1. Define
  - A. Sanctified (6:11)
  - B. Justified (6:11)
2. What additional problem does Paul identify in the Corinthian congregation (6:1–6, 9)?
3. What should have been the attitude of the Corinthian Christians (6:7)?
4. Who will not inherit the kingdom of God (6:9–10)?
5. *“Such were some of you”* (6:11). How did these people change?
6. *“I will not be mastered by anything”* (6:12). The Christian is to have self-control. Name three things that sometimes “master” a person.
7. What is the body for (6:13)?
8. How are the bodies of Christians members of Christ (6:15–20)?
9. *“Knowledge makes arrogant, but love edifies”* (8:1). Explain.
10. What is the issue Paul speaks about (8:4–6)?
11. What problem existed for some Christians (8:7)?
12. What is strongly said about food (8:8)? What food must be avoided or eaten?
13. *“Liberty”* (freedom) about food is given from God to the Christian (8:9). How might this liberty be abused (8:9–12)?
14. What should be the attitude toward the brother with the weak conscience (8:13)?

1. What was the benefit of a spiritual gift without love (13:1–3)? What problems can we determine must have existed in Corinth?
2. For each phrase about love, give an example (either showing it or not showing it). This is to help us understand what love is and how it behaves. (13:4–7)
  - A. Love is patient.
  - B. Love is kind and is not jealous.
  - C. Love does not brag and is not arrogant.
  - D. Love does not act unbecomingly.
  - E. Love does not seek its own.
  - F. Love is not provoked.
  - G. Love does not take into account a wrong suffered.
  - H. Love does not rejoice in unrighteousness, but rejoices with the truth.
  - I. Love bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things.
3. What was going to happen to miraculous spiritual gifts (13:8)?
4. When was this going to happen (13:10)?
5. If we know what the “partial” is, we can know what the “perfect” is.
  - A. What is the “partial” (13:9).
  - B. Therefore what is the “perfect”? (13:10) [You may want to define “perfect”]
6. What two examples are given about the partial being done away when the perfect comes?
  - A. 13:11
  - B. 13:12
7. Why is the greatest “love” (13:13)?

1. Define
  - A. Pagan (12:2)
  - B. Manifestation (12:7)
2. *"There are varieties of gifts"* (12:4). What miraculous gifts from the Holy Spirit are listed (12:4–8–10)? Be prepared to explain what each gift was.
3. What were the purposes of these gifts (12:7)?
4. 12:12–27 is a comparison of a physical body with the body of Christ (the church).
  - A. How does a person come to be in the body of Christ (12:13)?
  - B. What is the point being made in 12:14–20?
  - C. What should be the attitude toward other members of the body (12:20–26).
5. The *"many members"* (12:13) refers to individuals who were *"baptized into one body"* (12:14). What does this teach about the *"one body"* when compared to denominations? Are there many different churches?
6. In the first century, what roles did many have in the body (12:28–31)?
7. From the discussion in this chapter of spiritual gifts and the parts of the body having the same care for one another, what problems existed in Corinth that needed this teaching?

1. Define
  - A. Compulsion (9:16)
  - B. Disqualified (9:27)
2. What proof does Paul give as to why he is an apostle (9:1–2)?
3. Some must have been upset that Paul was not working to provide for himself. What arguments are given by Paul about how wrong their thinking was?
  - A. 9:3–6
  - B. 9:7
  - C. 9:8–11
4. Authority for use of the Lord's treasury is given in 9:14. Who can be paid/supported from the money given as a contribution?
5. What does Paul say about this *"right"* he had (9:12, 15–18)?
6. Try to explain how Paul...
  - A. *"became as a Jew"* (9:20)
  - B. became *"as those who are under the Law"* (9:20)
  - C. became as *"those who are without law"* (9:21)
  - D. *"became weak"* (9:22)
7. Why did Paul become all these things (9:22–23)?
8. Explain the following:
  - A. *"Run in such a way that you may win"* (9:24)
  - B. *"Run in such a way, as not without aim"* (9:25)
  - C. *"I discipline my body and make it my slave"* (9:27)
  - D. From these statements, what is Paul saying about living as a Christian?



1. Verses 1–10 all point to events in the Old Testament. Identify which events are being referred to.
  - A. All passed through the sea (v.1), baptized in the sea (v.2). (Exodus 14:21–22)
  - B. Do not act immorally when 23,000 fell in one day (v.8). (Numbers 25:1–9)
  - C. Do not try the Lord when some were destroyed by serpents (v.9). (Numbers 21:4–9)
  - D. Do not grumble when some were destroyed by the destroyer (v.10). (Numbers 16:41–50)
2. Why are these things written down (1 Cor. 6, 11)?
3. How do the sins of Israel relate to us (v. 12)?
4. What promise has God made to the Christian (v.13)? How is this a comfort?
5. What lessons are taught about the Lord's Supper (v.15–17)?
6. Why could Christians not eat the sacrifices at the idol temples (v.18–22)?
7. Was it unlawful to eat the meat sacrificed to an idol (v.23–26, also 8:7–8)?
8. Why be concerned about another person's conscience (v.27–30)?
9. What should be the attitude of the Christian (v.31–33)?

1. What are we supposed to hold to (v.1–2)?
2. What positions of authority has God established (v.3)?
3. Why the difference in teaching about what's on our head?
  - A. When does this difference matter (v.4–5)?
  - B. How does a man disgrace his head (v.4, 7)?
  - C. How does a woman disgrace her head (v.5–6, 7–10)?
  - D. What does nature teach us (v.14–16)?
4. The topic changes to the Lord's Supper beginning in verse 17. What does Paul say about their coming together (v.17–20)?
5. How were the Corinthians abusing the Lord's Supper (v.21–22)?
6. What correct instructions does Paul state for us about partaking of the Lord's Supper?
  - A. What do we eat and drink (v.23–25)?
  - B. What is the purpose of the observance (v.24–26)?
  - C. What do you think is the "unworthy manner" (v.27)?
  - D. What are we to think about by "examine himself" (v.28–29)?
7. What is meant by some being "weak," "sick," and asleep (v.30)? Why were they this way?
8. How can this be avoided (v.31–32)?
9. Is the Lord's Supper supposed to relieve hunger (v.34)? Do we assemble with the church to relieve our hunger?