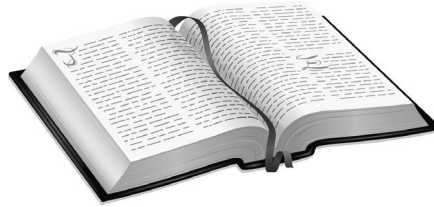


Bible Correspondence Fellowship

Answer Sheet for New Living Translation (NLT)



1 Corinthians - Lesson 3 of 5

Please memorize the following verse and be prepared to write it out at the end of this lesson.

For if I preach the gospel, I have nothing to boast about, for I am under compulsion; for woe to me if I do not preach the gospel. (1 Corinthians 9:16 NASB)

Chapter 9

THE RIGHTS OF AN APOSTLE

Read 1 Corinthians 9:1-27 _____ Check

As minister of the gospel Paul knew that he had certain rights due him, such as financial support. More often than not Paul chose not to exercise those rights, however, he wanted to instruct the Corinthian believers that they had the responsibility to take care of the people that God chose to minister the Word to them.

1. (v. 9:1) What are some of the qualifications Paul mentions to defend his right to minister to the Corinthians?

Paul was an apostle, and had seen Jesus with his own eyes. It was because of his work that they (Corinthians) belonged to the Lord.

2. (v. 9:5) Do ministers of the Word have a right to be married if they choose? yes
3. (v. 9:7) What three illustrations does Paul use to prove that ministers have the right to be supported for their work?
A soldier: does not have to pay his own expenses
A farmer eats his own fruit
A shepherd drinks milk from his own flock
4. (v. 9:9) Which Old Testament commandment does Paul quote to prove his point?
You must not muzzle an ox to keep it from eating as it treads out the grain.
5. (v. 9:12) Did Paul feel that he had a right to be supported by those he ministered to? yes
6. (v. 9:12) Did Paul take advantage of this right to receive financial support from the Corinthians? no
7. (v. 9:13) What example from the temple does Paul use to prove his point?
those who work in the temple get their meals from the offerings brought to the temple
those who serve at the altar get a share of the sacrificial offerings.
8. (v. 9:14) What is the Lord's command regarding the support of those involved in ministry?
those who preach the Good News should be supported by those who benefit from it.
9. (v. 9:16) What was Paul's great desire? To preach the Good News (gospel)
10. (vs. 9:19-23) Describe in your own words what Paul means when he says he became all things to all people?
He would observe the law when he was with Jews and if he were with non Jews he would not be bound by the law. Answers will vary.
11. (v. 9:22) Why was Paul willing to become "all things to all men?"
To save some and spread the Good News

12. (vs. 9:24-25) What activity does Paul use to illustrate the believer's effort to live the Christian life?
a runner in a race
-
13. (v. 9:25) How does Paul describe the crown a believer will receive for living a worthwhile life? an eternal prize.
-
14. (v. 9:27) Why did Paul discipline himself and bring his body into subjection?
So that he himself would not be disqualified for the prize.
-

Note: This passage speaks to modern day preachers and ministers. There have been many well known evangelists with high profile ministries that have preached to millions of people but they have not brought themselves under strict discipline and have ended up being disqualified for the prize through yielding to temptation.

Chapter 10

WARNINGS FROM ISRAEL'S HISTORY

Read 1 Corinthians 10:1-13 _____ **Check**

1. (vs. 10:1-2) To which important event in Israel's history does this verse refer?
The crossing of the Red Sea
-
2. (v. 10:2) What term does Paul use to describe the Israelites' Exodus experience?
all of them were baptized as followers of Moses.
-

Note: In this verse Paul uses the word "baptized" in a figurative sense referring to how Israel was identified with Moses and the program of the Law which God instituted through him. The scripture speaks of at least 11 different kinds of baptisms, most of which are not literal immersion in water. We therefore must recognize that not all references to baptism speak of the water ceremony practiced by most Christian churches.

3. (v. 10:4) This verse is a reference to the events of Numbers 20:1-13 in which God provided water for the Israelites wandering in the wilderness by having it come out of a rock. Whom did that rock represent? Christ

4. (vs. 10:6 & 11) What value do the events recorded in Israel's history have for us? These things happened as a warning to us, so that we would not crave evil things as they did or worship idols (Serve as examples to us)

Take some time to read the following stories associated with the various sins mentioned in this passage **(1 Corinthians 10:6-10)**.

Idolatry Exodus 32:1-35

Sexual Immorality Numbers 25:1-18

Testing the Lord (NIV)

Tempting Christ (KJV) Numbers 21:5-6

Complaining Numbers 16:11-50

5. (v. 10:12) What advice does Paul give to those that might become overconfident in their Christian life? be careful not to fall.

6. (v. 10:13) Are the temptations we experience unique to ourselves? no

7. Describe the promise of this verse and relate any time in your life where you believe you have seen it worked out.
(answers will vary) God is faithful. He will not allow the temptation to be more than than you can stand.

IDOLATROUS FEASTS

Read 1 Corinthians 10:14-22 _____ **Check**

8. (v. 10:14) What instructions does Paul give to the Corinthians in this verse?
flee from the worship of idols.

9. (v. 10:16) How does Paul describe the cup and the bread taken during the communion service.?

The cup is sharing in the blood of Christ

The bread is sharing in the body of Christ

10. (v. 10:17) What does the one loaf (bread – KJV) symbolize?
that we are one body, which is the body of Christ

11. (v. 10:19) Is there any real significance to an idol or a sacrifice to an idol? no

12. (v. 10:20) To what are the sacrifices of pagans really offered? demons

13. (v. 10:21) What does Paul say we cannot do?

You cannot drink from the cup of the Lord and from the cup of demons, too.

You cannot eat at the Lord's Table and at the table of demons, too.

THE BELIEVER'S FREEDOM

Read 1 Corinthians 10:23-11:1 _____ Check

14. (v. 10:23) Paul states that all things are "permissible". What condition does he put on our actions?
not everything is good for you. (not beneficial)

Note: When Paul says that all things are permissible he is probably quoting a slogan or proverb used commonly in Corinth. He is not making a statement that we can live or behave in any manner we want. What he is saying is that although we have freedom from certain regulations living under grace, it is not always in the best interest of the everyone in the church for us to take advantage of that freedom.

15. (v. 10:24) Look up the following verses and explain the point these verses are making.

Romans 15:1-2; Romans 14:9; Philippians 2:4,21; 1 Corinthians 13:5

We must not just please ourselves. Help other to do right and build them up. (Rom 15)

Christ died and rose again for this very purpose to be Lord both of the living and of the dead. (Rom 14)

Show interest in others. Care about what matters to Christ. (Phil.2)

Love does not demand its own way. It is not irritable, and it keeps no record of being wronged (1 Cor)

16. (vs. 10:25-26) What instruction does Paul give the believers in this passage and what is the reason for it?

you may eat any meat that is sold in the marketplace without raising questions of conscience.

For the earth is the Lord's, and everything in it.

17. (vs. 10:27-30) Describe in your own words the conditions when a believer might be free to eat anything that is served to him and when he should refrain from eating certain foods.

They may eat whatever they want at the home of unbeliever. if a believer or an unbeliever makes a comment (or shows offense), they should not eat whatever is offensive.

18. Describe a modern day circumstance in which the principles Paul outlines in verses 10:27-30 would apply.

answers will vary

19. (v. 10:31) How are we to think about everything we do?

do it all for the glory of God.

20. (vs. 10:32-33) Compare these verses with 1 Corinthians 9:19-23. Explain why Paul is not being hypocritical in these verses.

He is will willing to act in certain ways with different people so that he will

not offend them for the purpose of sharing the gospel

with them in hopes that some will be saved. _____ Answers will vary somewhat.

21. (vs. 11:1) What is Paul's final instruction in this section?
you should imitate me, just as I imitate Christ

Chapter 11

HOW WOMEN ARE TO BEHAVE IN THE CHURCH

Read 1 Corinthians 11:2-16 _____ Check

1. (v. 11:3) What is the chain of authority which Paul lists in this verse?

The head of every man is Christ, the head of woman is man, the head of Christ is God. [_____]

Note of explanation for verses 4-10: “In the culture of Paul’s day, men uncovered their heads in worship as a sign of their respect for and submission to deity. When a man prayed or prophesied with his head covered, he failed to show the proper attitude toward Christ.

“For a woman, taking off her head covering in public and exposing her hair was a sign of loose morals and sexual promiscuity. Paul says she might as well have her hair cut or shaved off. The shaved head indicated that the woman either had been publicly disgraced because of some shameful act or was openly flaunting her independence and her refusal to be in submission to her husband. Paul’s message to her was: Show your respect for and submission to your husband by covering your head during public worship.” (NIV Study Bible, 10th Anniversary Addition; Grand Rapids, Zondervan; © 1995; p.1750)

The commandment for women to keep their heads covered and not cut their hair is one that is probably cultural in nature, rather than being a universal truth that must be observed for all time. However, the principle of showing proper respect for God-given authority is still relevant for believers today.

2. (v. 11:11) Are man and woman independent of each other in the Lord? no

BEHAVIOR DURING THE OBSERVANCE OF COMMUNION

Read 1 Corinthians 11:17-34 _____ Check

3. (v. 11:17) Is Paul pleased with the Corinthian believers at the beginning of this section?
no _____
4. (v. 11:18) What has Paul heard about the attitude of the Corinthians when they come together?
there are divisions among you when you meet as a church, _____
5. (v. 11:19) What function would divisions (heresies – KJV) serve?
you who have God's approval will be recognized _____

6. (vs. 11:20-21) Describe how the Corinthians behaved while eating the Lord's Supper.
you are not really interested in the Lord's Supper. _____
some would rush to eat without sharing. Some would go hungry while others get drunk. _____
7. (v. 11:22) What was the result of this behavior?
(answers will vary) _____
Their actions would disgrace God's church and shame the poor _____

Note: The following verses (11:23-32) give specific instructions regarding the observance of the memorial ceremony which is commonly referred to as Communion or the Lord's Supper. It seems that when the early Christian believers gathered together they first ate a full meal which was called a "love feast" (feast of charity – KJV) after which they would celebrate the memorial to the death of the Lord Jesus Christ, the "bread and cup." Because of their behavior during the earlier meal they in turn disgraced the solemn ceremony of remembrance.

8. (v. 11:23) From whom did Paul receive what he was about to pass on to them?
from the Lord _____

Note: The actual information about the events at the Last Supper is probably not what Paul is referring to here. That can be learned from reading the gospels (Please read Matthew 26:26-28; Mark 14:22-24; Luke 22:17-20) What he received from the Lord was the fact that this memorial ceremony was to be practiced by the members of the Body of Christ.

9. (v. 11:23) When did the Lord do and say these things?

On the night when he was betrayed

10. (v. 11:24) What did the Lord do with the bread before he presented it to the disciples?

gave thanks to God for it. Then he broke it in pieces

11. (v. 11:24) What does the bread represent?

The Lord's body (which was broken for us)

12. (v. 11:24) Why were they to eat the bread in this manner?

in remembrance of Jesus

13. (v. 11:25) What does the cup (wine) represent?

Jesus's blood

14. (v. 11:26) What do we do each time we eat the bread and drink the cup?

announcing the Lord's death until he comes again

15. (v. 11:26) Until what time are we to observe this memorial ceremony?

until the Lord comes again

16. (v. 11:27) What is the consequence of someone that eats the bread and drinks of the cup in an unworthy manner?

is guilty of sinning against[g] the body and blood of the Lord.

17. (v. 11:28) What should a person do before he eats the bread and drinks the cup of communion?

examine himself

Note: This verse is telling believers to search their hearts and determine if they are walking in the Spirit or in the flesh. If a person is walking in the flesh they may be currently involved in sinful activity which they have not renounced, or they might have unspiritual attitudes controlling their thoughts such as hatred, envy, lust, etc. This is an opportunity to confess those sins and accept God's forgiveness for them based on the death of Jesus Christ.

18. (v. 11:29) What is the result of someone that partakes of the communion in an unworthy manner (NIV- not recognizing the body of the Lord)?
He eats and drinks judgment (damnation – KJV) on himself.
you are eating and drinking God's judgment upon yourself.
-

19. (v. 11:30) How were some people judged by God for partaking unworthily of Communion?
many of you are weak and sick and some have even died.
-

20. (v. 11:32) What is the Lord doing when he judges believers?
we are being disciplined
-

Note: The Lord's discipline of believers is different than judgment on unbelievers. When a believer in Christ is disciplined by God it is done as a loving father disciplines his child. The condemnation of the unbeliever is like that of a judge against a criminal.

21. (vs. 11:33-34) How are the believers to behave during the love feast and the Communion service?
Wait for each other. If you are really hungry, eat at home
-

Write 1 Corinthians 9:16 from memory on the lines below.

"16 Yet preaching the Good News is not something I can boast about.

I am compelled by God to do it.

How terrible for me if I didn't preach the Good News!"

What Bible Version/Translation did you use for this lesson? _____

This is the Version/Translation we will use to grade this Lesson.

Your questions or Comments:

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