**1 Corinthians**

1. What was Paul called to be (1 Cor 1:1)?

 A. A bishop

 B. An elder

 C. A missionary

 D. An apostle

D:B:1C:1

2. By what was Paul called to be an apostle (1 Cor 1:1)?

 A. By the will of God

 B. By the Holy Spirit

 C. By the church at Antioch

 D. By the vision he had of Jesus Christ

A:B:1C:1

3. What person is addressed in the opening verse of 1 Corinthians (1 Cor 1:1)?

 A. Erastus

 B. Sosthenes

 C. Gallio

 D. Aquila

B:I:1C:1

4. How does Paul describe the church of God in Corinth (1 Cor 1:2)?

 A. Forgiven by the blood of Jesus and called to be righteous

 B. Love by the Holy Spirit and not forsaken

 C. Sanctified in Christ and called to be holy

 D. Righteous before God and wise in this world

C:I:1C:1

5. Paul addresses the church in Corinth and what characteristic does he cite extending that letter for those everywhere (1 Cor 1:2)?

 A. Who are chosen of God to be righteous in his sight

 B. Who follow in the footsteps of Jesus

 C. Who believe that Jesus is the son of God with power

 D. Who call on the name of our Lord Jesus Christ

D:I:1C:1

6. With what greeting does Paul give the Corinthians from God their Father and the Lord Jesus (1 Cor 1:3)?

 A. Grace and truth

 B. Righteousness and holiness

 C. Grace and peace

 D. Love and justice

C:B:1C:1

7. Why does Paul thank God for the Corinthians (1 Cor 1:4)?

 A. Because they have received the gospel with a whole heart

 B. Because of the grace given to them in Christ Jesus

 C. Because they showed him great hospitality

 D. Because of their faithfulness to him and others

B:B:1C:1

8. In what had the Corinthians been enriched in every way (1 Cor 1:4)?

 A. In all their speaking and in all their knowledge

 B. In all their hospitality and in all their service to Christ

 C. In all their holiness and in all their compassion

 D. In their sharing of with Paul and others from their material goods

A:I:1C:1

9. What does Paul say was confirmed in the Corinthians (1 Cor 1:6)?

 A. Our witness of the power of the Spirit in them

 B. Our testimony about Christ

 C. Our proclamation of the gospel

 D. Our serving the brothers and sisters there

B:I:1C:1

10. What do the Corinthians not lack (1 Cor 1:7)?

 A. Any compassion in Christ

 B. Any hospitality

 C. Any spiritual gift

 D. Any righteousness

C:B:1C:1

11. For what were the Corinthians eagerly awaiting (1 Cor 1:7)?

 A. Paul to arrive

 B. For Jesus to be revealed

 C. To give Paul a gift of what they had

 D. The Spirit to come on them with power

B:B:1C:1

12. Into what had God called them (1 Cor 1:9)?

 A. Into the fellowship with his Son Jesus

 B. Into the family of God

 C. Into the work of the Holy Spirit on their behalf

 D. Into all grace and truth in the Holy Spirit

A:B:1C:1

13. How was God, who called the Corinthians into fellowship with his Son Jesus, identified (1 Cor 1:9)?

 A. Righteous

 B. Faithful

 C. Holy

 D. Almighty

B:B:1C:1

14. What appeal does Paul make to the Corinthians (1 Cor 1:10)?

 A. That they should prepare their offerings before Paul gets there

 B. That they should not seek their own things

 C. That they agree with one another to avoid divisions

 D. That they should humble themselves in honor of Christ

C:B:1C:1

15. What does Paul want them to be in mind and thought (1 Cor 1:10)?

 A. Pursuers of the truth

 B. Submissive to the will of Christ

 C. Gracious

 D. Perfectly united

D:B:1C:1

16. Who had informed Paul of quarrels among the Corinthians (1 Cor 1:11)

 A. Priscilla and Aquila

 B. Erastus and the mother of Gaius

 C. Some of Chloe’s household

 D. The wife of Gallio

C:B:1C:1

17. Of what did Chloe’s house tell Paul (1 Cor 1:11)?

 A. That the governor had persecuted some of them

 B. That quarrels among the Corinthians

 C. That some had left the faith

 D. That Christ was reigning in their hearts

B:B:1C:1

18. Paul said the Corinthians were quarreling over their allegiances to all of the following EXCEPT (1 Cor 1:12)

 A. Barnabas

 B. Cephas

 C. Paul

 D. Apollos

A:I:1C:1

19. When challenging the Corinthians about divisions Paul rhetorically asks all of the following EXCEPT (1 Cor 1:13)

 A. Is Christ divided

 B. Was Paul raised from the dead

 C. Was Paul crucified for you

 D. Were you baptized into the name of Paul

B:I:1C:1

20. Who does Paul claim are the only two he baptized at Corinth (1 Cor 1:14)?

 A. Andronicus and Junias

 B. Apelles and Urbanus

 C. Crispus and Gaius

 D. Erastus and Tertius

C:A:1C:1

21. Why was Paul glad he only baptized Gaius and Crispus (1 Cor 1:15)?

 A. So that all could see that he was and apostle of Jesus Christ

 B. So that people could not say he was trying to gain followers for himself

 C. So that Apollos could not claim that he alone baptized believers

 D. So that no one could claim that they were baptized in Paul’s name

D:B:1C:1

22. Beyond Gaius and Crispus who did Paul also baptize (1 Cor 1:16)?

 A. The parents of Priscilla and Aquila

 B. The family of Gallio

 C. The household of Stephanas

 D. The servants of Epiphanus

C:I:1C:1

23. What did Christ not send Paul to do (1 Cor 1:17)?

 A. Celebrate the Lord’s supper

 B. Baptize

 C. To preach his own gospel

 D. To cause division

B:B:1C:1

24. What did Christ send Paul to do (1 Cor 1:17)?

 A. Preach the gospel

 B. Baptize believers in the name of Jesus

 C. Maintain the truth of God’s word

 D. Rebuke and pull up the roots of those seeking to destroy the church

A:B:1C:1

25. How was Paul not called to preach (1 Cor 1:17)?

 A. With his own gospel

 B. With human wisdom

 C. With the power of persuasion

 D. With deceptive words

B:B:1C:1

26. Why was Paul not called to preach with words of human wisdom (1 Cor 1:17)?

 A. Lest the gospel be trampled under the feet of unbelievers

 B. Lest people follow Paul rather than Christ

 C. Lest the cross of Christ be emptied of its power

 D. Lest the resurrection from the dead be denied

C:B:1C:1

27. To whom is the message of the cross foolishness (1 Cor 1:18)?

 A. Those who are accusing Paul

 B. Those who are in the world

 C. Those who deny the resurrection

 D. Those who are perishing

D:B:1C:1

28. How do those who are perishing look at the cross (1 Cor 1:18)?

 A. Stupid

 B. Humorous

 C. Foolishness

 D. Wickedness

C:B:1C:1

29. How do those who are saved look at the cross (1 Cor 1:18)?

 A. The word of God

 B. The power of God

 C. The wisdom of God

 D. The righteousness of God

B:B:1C:1

30. What will be destroyed as it is written (1 Cor 1:19)?

 A. The wisdom of the wise

 B. The evil of the devil

 C. Those pursuing their own lusts

 D. The rulers of this world

A:B:1C:1

31. What will God do to the intelligence of the intelligent (1 Cor 1:19)?

 A. He will destroy it

 B. He will frustrate it

 C. He will bring it to nothing

 D. He will turn it into folly

B:I:1C:1

32. What has God made foolish (1 Cor 1:20)?

 A. The foolishness of the wise

 B. The boasting of the wise

 C. The wisdom of this world

 D. Those who reject the gospel

C:B:1C:1

33. Through what was God pleased to save those who believe (1 Cor 1:21)?

 A. Through the blood of Jesus

 B. Through the resurrection from the dead

 C. Through the wisdom of God in this world

 D. Through the foolishness of what was preached

D:B:1C:1

34. Whom was God pleased through the foolishness of preaching to save (1 Cor 1:21)?

 A. All who call out to him

 B. Those who listen

 C. Those who believe

 D. Those whom he elected

C:B:1C:1

35. What does Paul preach that is foolishness to some (1 Cor 1:23)?

 A. The resurrected Christ

 B. Christ crucified

 C. The forgiveness of sins

 D. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ

B:B:1C:1

36. What do the Jews demand (1 Cor 1:22)?

 A. A miraculous sign

 B. Revelation from heaven

 C. Conformity to the law

 D. Tradition

A:B:1C:1

37. What do the Greeks look for (1 Cor 1:22)?

 A. Righteousness

 B. Wisdom

 C. Knowledge

 D. Fame

B:B:1C:1

38. What is preaching Christ crucified to the Jews (1 Cor 1:23)?

 A. A withered tree

 B. A rotten fig

 C. A stumbling block

 D. A snare

C:B:1C:1

39. To whom is preaching Christ crucified the power of God (1 Cor 1:24)?

 A. To those whom God has forgiven

 B. To those who turn to God

 C. To those who confess their sins

 D. To those whom God has called

D:B:1C:1

40. What is the preaching of Christ to Jews and Greeks whom God has called (1 Cor 1:24)?

 A. The righteousness of God

 B. A miracle of God

 C. The power of God

 D. The movement of the Holy Spirit

C:B:1C:1

41. What is the preaching of Christ to Jews and Greeks whom God has called (1 Cor 1:24)?

 A. The righteousness of God

 B. The wisdom of God

 C. A miracle of God

 D. The movement of the Holy Spirit

B:I:1C:1

42. What is wiser than human wisdom (1 Cor 1:25)?

 A. The foolishness of God

 B. The wisdom of Scripture

 C. The preaching of the gospel

 D. The truth of God

A:B:1C:1

43. What is stronger than human strength (1 Cor 1:25)?

 A. The miracles of God

 B. The weakness of God

 C. The wisdom of God

 D. The election and calling of God

B:B:1C:1

44. What does Paul say not many of the Corinthians were when they were called (1 Cor 1:26)?

 A. Mighty by military standards

 B. Rich by economic standards

 C. Wise by human standards

 D. Righteous by God’s standards

C:B:1C:1

45. What does Paul say not many of the Corinthians were when they were called (1 Cor 1:26)?

 A. Strong

 B. Rich in this world

 C. Followers of God

 D. Of noble birth

D:I:1C:1

46. Why did God choose the foolish things of this world (1 Cor 1:27)?

 A. To confound the wise

 B. To show it was by grace

 C. To shame the wise

 D. To show his mighty power

C:B:1C:1

47. What did God choose to shame the strong (1 Cor 1:27)?

 A. Those who did not know the law

 B. The weak

 C. The foolish

 D. The outcasts

B:B:1C:1

48. Paul says God chose all of the following to nullify the things that are EXCEPT (1 Cor 1:28)?

 A. The rejected things

 B. The lowly things

 C. The despised things

 D. The things that are not

A:I:1C:1

49. Why did God chose the despised and lowly things of this world (1 Cor 1:29)?

 A. So that all may come unto him

 B. So that no one my boast before him

 C. So that all will bow their knee in worship

 D. So that grace may reign supreme

B:B:1C:1

50. What has Christ Jesus become for us (1 Cor 1:30)?

 A. Our blessedness

 B. Our salvation

 C. Our wisdom

 D. Our strength

C:I:1C:1

51. Paul says that Christ Jesus has become all of the following for us EXCEPT (1 Cor 1:30)

 A. Our righteousness

 B. Our holiness

 C. Our redemption

 D. Our salvation

 E. Our wisdom

D:I:1C:1

52. After saying that God chose the foolish of this world, what Scripture does Paul quote (1 Cor 1:31)?

 A. He was despised and rejected by people

 B. For his steadfast love endures forever

 C. Let him who boasts boast in the Lord

 D. In everything give thanks

C:I:1C:1

 1 Corinthians 2

1. What did Paul initially come proclaiming to them (1 Cor 2:1)?

 A. The power of the resurrection

 B. The gospel of Jesus Christ

 C. The testimony about God

 D. The repentance and forgiveness of sins

C:I:1C:2

2. With what did Paul not come as he proclaimed the testimony about God to them (1 Cor 2:1)?

 A. Eloquence

 B. Empty promises

 C. Power

 D. His own words

A:B:1C:2

3. What alone did Paul resolve to know (1 Cor 2:2)?

 A. The power of Christ’s resurrection

 B. Jesus Christ and him crucified

 C. The grace of God through our Lord Jesus Christ

 D. The redemption of Christ Jesus

B:B:1C:2

4. How did Paul come to the Corinthians (1 Cor 2:4)?

 A. With the power of the word of God

 B. In the fellowship of the Spirit

 C. In weakness and fear

 D. In the righteousness of Jesus Christ

C:B:1C:2

5. What did Paul not use to preach his message (1 Cor 2:4)?

 A. Subtle words

 B. Tears and pleadings

 C. His authority as an apostle

 D. Persuasive words

D:B:1C:2

6. What did Paul use to preach his message (1 Cor 2:4)?

 A. The inspiration of the Holy Spirit

 B. Tears and pleadings

 C. A demonstration of the Spirit’s power

 D. His righteous and holy life

C:B:1C:2

7. What did Paul want their faith to rest on (1 Cor 2:5)?

 A. God’s righteousness

 B. God’s power

 C. God’s grace

 D. God’s faithfulness

B:I:1C:2

8. On what did Paul not want their faith to rest (1 Cor 2:5)?

 A. Human wisdom

 B. Power of this world

 C. Human folly

 D. The authority of humans

A:B:1C:2

9. Among whom does Paul speak a message of wisdom (1 Cor 2:6)?

 A. Among the foolish

 B. Among the mature

 C. Among those who believe

 D. Among the righteous

B:I:1C:2

10. Who are coming to nothing (1 Cor 2:6)?

 A. Those who reject Christ

 B. The priests of this world

 C. The rulers of this age

 D. The one who oppose Christ

C:I:1C:2

11. What kind of wisdom does Paul speak (1 Cor 2:7)?

 A. The wisdom of Christ’s death and resurrection

 B. The wisdom of the heavens

 C. Grace filled wisdom

 D. God’s secret wisdom

D:B:1C:2

12. For what did God’s secret wisdom destine us (1 Cor 2:7)?

 A. Righteousness

 B. Holiness

 C. Glory

 D. Eternal life

C:B:1C:2

13. When did God’s secret wisdom destine us to glory (1 Cor 2:7)?

 A. Forever and ever

 B. Before time began

 C. In the ages to come

 D. Both now and forever

B:I:1C:2

14. What would the rulers of this age not have done if they had understood God’s secret wisdom (1 Cor 2:8)?

 A. Crucified the Lord of glory

 B. Rejected the Son of God

 C. Buried Christ Jesus our Lord

 D. Turned Christ over to wicked people

A:B:1C:2

15. What did Isaiah say no eye has seen or ear has heard (1 Cor 2:9)?

 A. The joy that shall be revealed

 B. What God has prepared for those who love him

 C. What God did for those who believe in him

 D. The work of God in and through Christ Jesus our Lord

B:B:1C:2

16. How did God reveal what he has prepared for those who love him (1 Cor 2:10)?

 A. Through the Scriptures

 B. By the power of the resurrection

 C. By his Spirit

 D. By the words of his mouth

C:B:1C:2

17. What does the Spirit search (1 Cor 2:10)?

 A. The human heart

 B. The darkness of this world

 C. The rulers of this world

 D. The deep things of God

D:B:1C:2

18. What does the Spirit of God alone know (1 Cor 2:11)?

 A. When Christ will return

 B. The human heart

 C. The thoughts of God

 D. The ways of the Lord

C:B:1C:2

19. Why have we received the Spirit from God (1 Cor 2:12)?

 A. That we may become one with God in Christ Jesus

 B. That we may understand what God has freely given us

 C. That we may know with assurance the things we believe

 D. That we may walk in the footsteps of Jesus

B:I:1C:2

20. According to what did Paul not speak (1 Cor 2:13)?

 A. Human wisdom

 B. His own ideas

 C.. The rulers of this world

 D. The prince of darkness

A:B:1C:2

21. What did we not receive (1 Cor 2:12)?

 A. A spirit of fear

 B. The spirit of the world

 C. Judgment for our sins

 D. The foolishness of this world

B:I:1C:2

22. According to what is Paul speaking (1 Cor 2:13)?

 A. The words of the Holy Scriptures

 B. The words of the prophets

 C. Words taught by the Spirit

 D. Words spoken by Christ long ago

C:I:1C:2

23. Who does not accept the things that come from the Spirit of God (1 Cor 2:14)?

 A. The person who refuses to listen

 B. The foolish of this world

 C. The rulers of this world

 D. The person without the Spirit

D:I:1C:2

24. What does the person without the Spirit think about the things that come from the Spirit of God (1 Cor 2:14)?

 A. They are unrighteous

 B. They are naïve

 C. They are foolishness

 D. They are not true

C:B:1C:2

25. Why cannot the person without the Spirit understand the things that come from the Spirit (1 Cor 2:14)?

 A. Because their hearts are evil

 B. Because they are spiritually discerned

 C. Because they have eyes that cannot see

 D. Because God has not revealed it to them

B:B:1C:2

26. What does the spiritual person do (1 Cor 2:15)?

 A. Makes judgments about all things

 B. Knows the mind of God

 C. Discerns the work of God in this world

 D. Forgives all who have offended them

A:B:1C:2

27. Isaiah asks that a person must have what in order to instruct the Lord (1 Cor 2:16)?

 A. Know the law of the Lord

 B. Know the mind of the Lord

 C. Know the way of the Lord

 D. Know the righteousness of God

B:I:1C:2

28. What does Paul say we have (1 Cor 2:16)?

 A. The rewards of the covenant

 B. The righteousness of Christ

 C. The mind of Christ

 D. The hope of eternal life

C:B:1C:2

 1 Corinthians 3

1. How did Paul address the Corinthians (1 Cor 3:1)?

 A. As sinners

 B. As worldly

 C. As spiritual

 D. As righteous

B:B:1C:3

2. How could Paul not address the Corinthians (1 Cor 3:1)?

 A. As sinners

 B. As worldly

 C. As spiritual

 D. As righteous

C:B:1C:3

3. What does Paul call the Corinthians in Christ (1 Cor 3:1)?

 A. Mature

 B. Spiritual

 C. Brothers and sisters

 D. Infants

D:B:1C:3

4. What did Paul give the Corinthians instead of solid food (1 Cor 3:2)?

 A. Sweets

 B. Grapes and figs

 C. Milk

 D. Fat

C:B:1C:3

5. Why did Paul not give them solid food (1 Cor 3:2)?

 A. Because they counted it but trash

 B. Because they were not ready for it

 C. Because they had no taste for it

 D. Because they refused it

B:B:1C:3

6. How did Paul classify the Corinthians who were still not ready for solid food (1 Cor 3:3)?

 A. They are worldly

 B. They are rebels

 C. They are sick

 D. They are unbelievers

A:B:1C:3

7. What two marks did Paul cite to demonstrate to the Corinthians they were worldly (1 Cor 3:3)?

 A. Hatred and strife

 B. Jealousy and quarreling

 C. Envy and violence

 D. Lusts and disobedience

B:B:1C:3

8. Besides Paul, who did the Corinthians claim to be followers of (1 Cor 3:4)?

 A. Aquila

 B. Tertius

 C. Apollos

 D. Clement

C:B:1C:3

9. What does Paul claim both he and Apollos are (1 Cor 3:5)?

 A. Apostles

 B. Messengers

 C. Teachers

 D. Servants

D:I:1C:3

10. What happened to the Corinthians through Paul and Apollos (1 Cor 3:5)?

 A. They became righteous before God

 B. They obeyed God

 C. They came to believe

 D. They repented and followed Christ

C:B:1C:3

11. Who does Paul say planted the seed (1 Cor 3:6)?

 A. Apollos

 B. Paul

 C. The Spirit

 D. Jesus

B:B:1C:3

12. Who does Paul say watered the seed (1 Cor 3:6)?

 A. Apollos

 B. Paul

 C. The Spirit

 D. Jesus

A:B:1C:3

13. Who does Paul say made the seed grow (1 Cor 3:6)?

 A. Apollos

 B. Aquila

 C. God

 D. Jesus

C:B:1C:3

14. In growing plants, who does Paul say is not anything (1 Cor 3:7)?

 A. Those who trample the seed

 B. Those who plow and plant the ground

 C. Those who plant and water

 D. Those who weed and feed

C:I:1C:3

15. What will happen to the one who plants and the one who waters (1 Cor 3:8)?

 A. They will come to the harvest rejoicing

 B. They will each seek their own basket of fruit

 C. They will both commit their ways to the Lord

 D. They will be reward according their own labor

D:I:1C:3

16. Paul says he and Apollos are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 3:9)?

 A. Messengers

 B. Apostles

 C. Fellow workers

 D. Servants

C:B:1C:3

17. Paul says that the Corinthians are God’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and God’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 3:9)?

 A. Stones and harvest

 B. Field and building

 C. Lambs and goats

 D. Rocks and trees

B:I:1C:3

18. What did Paul do by the grace of God (1 Cor 3:10)?

 A. Laid a foundation

 B. Laid a cornerstone

 C. Planted a tree

 D. Opened a door

A:B:1C:3

19. Of what should each person be careful (1 Cor 3:10)?

 A. What they plant

 B. How they build

 C. How they walk

 D. How they work

B:I:1C:3

20. What is the only foundation one can lay (1 Cor 3:11)?

 A. One made of stone

 B. One laid at the cross of Christ

 C. One already laid by Jesus Christ

 D. One laid by the Spirit of God

C:B:1C:3

21. All of the following are listed as materials a person can build with EXCEPT (1 Cor 3:12)

 A. Gold

 B. Hay

 C. Wood

 D. Bronze

 E. Costly stones

D:I:1C:3

22. What will bring to light each person’s work and how they built (1 Cor 3:13)?

 A. The sun

 B. The attack

 C. The Day

 D. The judgment seat of Christ

C:B:1C:3

23. What will test the quality of each person’s work (1 Cor 3:13)?

 A. Water

 B. Fire

 C. The sun

 D. A scale

B:B:1C:3

24. If what a person has built survives, what will they receive (1 Cor 3:14)?

 A. A reward

 B. A gift

 C. A sure foundation

 D. A corner stone

A:I:1C:3

25. If a person’s work is burned up what will happen (1 Cor 3:15)?

 A. They will never be able to build again

 B. They will suffer loss but he will be saved

 C. They will lose everything

 D. They will suffer eternal punishment

B:B:1C:3

26. How will one whose work has been burned up be saved (1 Cor 3:15)?

 A. As one who is burned like a tree in a forest

 B. As one who has no water

 C. As one escaping through the flames

 D. As one who cannot breathe because of the smoke

C:B:1C:3

27. What did Paul ask if they didn’t know about themselves (1 Cor 3:16)?

 A. That they are redeemed by Christ’s blood

 B. That they are living trees

 C. That they are rocks in the heavenly city

 D. That they are God’s temple

D:B:1C:3

28. What did Paul say lives in them (1 Cor 3:16)?

 A. Their soul

 B. Hope

 C. God’s Spirit

 D. Good and evil

C:B:1C:3

29. Who will God destroy (1 Cor 3:17)?

 A. Anyone who blasphemes the Holy Spirit

 B. Anyone who destroys God’s temple

 C. Anyone who sins knowingly

 D. Anyone who disobeys God

B:B:1C:3

30. Why will God destroy those who destroy God’s temple (1 Cor 3:17)?

 A. Because God’s temple is sacred

 B. Because God loves his temple

 C. Because gave his Son for his temple

 D. Because the temple is his house

A:I:1C:3

31. What does Paul say a person should do if they wanted to become wise (1 Cor 3:18)?

 A. They should abandon the wisdom of this world

 B. They should become a “fool”

 C. They should ask for wisdom

 D. They should fear God

B:I:1C:3

32. What is foolishness in God’s sight (1 Cor 3:19)?

 A. Pursuing human wisdom

 B. Rebelling against God

 C. The wisdom of this world

 D. Denying Jesus was raised

C:B:1C:3

33. With what does God catch the wise (1 Cor 3:19)?

 A. Their own treachery

 B. Their own snares

 C. Their own arrogance

 D. Their own craftiness

D:B:1C:3

34. What does God know the thoughts of the wise to be (1 Cor 3:20)?

 A. Foolishness

 B. Babbling

 C. Futile

 D. Worthless

C:I:1C:3

35. All of the following are examples of boasting about men EXCEPT (1 Cor 3:22)

 A. Paul

 B. John

 C. Apollos

 D. Cephas

B:I:1C:3

36. What does Paul tell the Corinthians is all theirs (1 Cor 3:22)?

 A. The present and the future

 B. The beginning and the end

 C. The riches of this world

 D. All glory, power and might

A:I:1C:3

37. What comparison does Paul draw to us being “of Christ” (1 Cor 3:23)?

 A. The Scripture is of Christ

 B. Christ is of God

 C. The Spirit is of God

 D. The temple is of God

B:I:1C:3

 1 Corinthians 4

1. As what does Paul say they should be regarded (1 Cor 4:1)?

 A. Apostles of Christ

 B. Elders of the church

 C. Servants of Christ

 D. Messengers of Christ

C:B:1C:4

2. With what had Paul been entrusted (1 Cor 4:1)?

 A. The oracles of God

 B. The revelation of Jesus Christ

 C. The witness of the Holy Spirit

 D. The secret things of God

D:I:1C:4

3. What is required of those who have been given a trust (1 Cor 4:2)?

 A. That they a just and true

 B. That they divide things fairly

 C. That they be proven faithful

 D. That they fulfill their masters wishes

C:B:1C:4

4. Paul does not care if he is judged by any of the following EXCEPT (1 Cor 4:3)

 A. A human court

 B. The other apostles

 C. The Corinthians themselves

 D. Himself

B:I:1C:4

5. Who judges Paul (1 Cor 4:4)?

 A. The Lord

 B. The Holy Spirit

 C. The rulers of this world

 D. His conscience

A:B:1C:4

6. What does Paul say is clear (1 Cor 4:4)?

 A. His vision

 B. His conscience

 C. His coming to them

 D. God’s will

B:I:1C:4

7. What should believers judge (1 Cor 4:5)?

 A. All things

 B. Only by the Spirit that is in them

 C. Nothing before the appointed time

 D. Nothing as we are all servants

C:B:1C:4

8. Until what should they wait for judgment (1 Cor 4:5)?

 A. Until the resurrection in glory

 B. Until we all stand before the judgment seat

 C. Until the antichrist comes

 D. Until the Lord comes

D:B:1C:4

9. What will the Lord expose when he arrives (1 Cor 4:5)?

 A. The evil deeds of wicked people

 B. The works of all the world

 C. The motives of people’s hearts

 D. The glory of the saints of Christ

C:B:1C:4

10. When the Lord comes what will each receive from God (1 Cor 4:5)?

 A. Condemnation

 B. Praise

 C. A crown of glory

 D. A white robe

B:I:1C:4

11. What did Paul say the Corinthians should learn from both Paul and Apollos (1 Cor 4:6)?

 A. Not to go beyond what is written

 B. To serve God with all their hearts

 C. To wait for the coming of the Lord

 D. To flee youthful lusts

A:I:1C:4

12. What does Paul hope they will not do (1 Cor 4:6)?

 A. Be critical of those who are apostles

 B. Take pride in one person over another

 C. Hold themselves as better than others

 D. Reject the message of Scripture

B:B:1C:4

13. Because they have received everything what should they not do (1 Cor 4:7)?

 A. Look down on others

 B. Judge

 C. Boast

 D. Be ungrateful

C:B:1C:4

14. What does Paul say the Corinthians already have (1 Cor 4:8)?

 A. Redemption in Christ Jesus

 B. The New Covenant

 C. Glory

 D. All they want

D:B:1C:4

15. What does Paul say the Corinthians already have begun without “us” (1 Cor 4:8)?

 A. Received honor

 B. To boast

 C. To reign

 D. To be acceptance by all

C:I:1C:4

16. What does Paul say the Corinthians have already become (1 Cor 4:8)?

 A. Glorious

 B. Rich

 C. Forgiven

 D. Redeemed

B:I:1C:4

17. Who have put on display at the end of the procession like those condemned to die in the arena (1 Cor 4:9)?

 A. The apostles

 B. The disciples

 C. The servants of Christ

 D. The ministers of the gospel

A:B:1C:4

18. Where does Paul say the apostles are put on display (1 Cor 4:9)?

 A. On the mountain top so that all may see

 B. At the end of the procession in the arena

 C. In the gymnasium at Corinth

 D. In jails in each city he had traveled to

B:I:1C:4

19. What have the apostles been made before angels and human beings (1 Cor 4:9)?

 A. A sign

 B. A witness

 C. A spectacle

D. A harbinger

C:B:1C:4

20. Like what does Paul say the apostles have been put at the end of the procession (1 Cor 4:9)?

 A. Like those who are made slaves

 B. Like those who serve the kings of this age

 C. Like those who are being prepared for crucifixion

 D. Like those condemned to die in the arena

D:B:1C:4

21. Paul sarcastically contrasts his and the apostles to the situation of the Corinthians in all of the following areas EXCEPT (1 Cor 4:10)

 A. Fools / wise

 B. Weak / strong

 C. Unfaithful / faithful

 D. Dishonor / honor

C:I:1C:4

22. Paul describes his current situation as including all of the following EXCEPT (1 Cor 4:11)?

 A. Hungry

 B. In prison

 C. In rags

 D. Homeless

 E. Brutally treated

B:I:1C:4

23. How does Paul describe his work (1 Cor 4:12)?

 A. Hard with his own hands

 B. Day and night without sleep

 C. Always ready to give an answer

 D. Preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ

A:I:1C:4

24. What does Paul say their response is when cursed (1 Cor 4:12)?

 A. They pray

 B. They bless

 C. They are silent

 D. They ignore it

B:B:1C:4

25. What does Paul say their response is when persecuted (1 Cor 4:12)?

 A. They bless

 B. They forgive

 C. They endure it

 D. They flee

C:B:1C:4

26. Paul says that because of the opposition the apostles have become like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 4:13)?

 A. Pearls before swine

 B. A foundation stone

 C. A lamb to the slaughter

 D. Garbage of the world

D:I:1C:4

27. Paul describes that because of the opposition the apostles have become like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 4:13)?

 A. Pearls before swine

 B. A foundation stone

 C. Scum of the earth

 D. A lamb to the slaughter

C:B:1C:4

28. Why is Paul writing to the Corinthians as his dear children (1 Cor 4:14)?

 A. To shame them

 B. To warn them

 C. To discipline them

 D. To instruct them

B:B:1C:4

29. Why is Paul not writing to the Corinthians as his dear children (1 Cor 4:14)?

 A. To shame them

 B. To warn them

 C. To discipline them

 D. To instruct them

A:B:1C:4

30. What does Paul say the Corinthians may have ten thousand in Christ (1 Cor 4:15)?

 A. Rulers

 B. Guardians

 C. Teachers

 D. Fathers

B:I:1C:4

31. How did Paul become their ‘father’ (1 Cor 4:15)?

 A. Through the grace of God

 B. Through the Holy Spirit

 C. Through the gospel

 D. Through this time with them

C:B:1C:4

32. Since Paul is their father, what does he urge the Corinthians to do (1 Cor 4:16)?

 A. To follow him

 B. To listen to him

 C. To receive his discipline

 D. To imitate him

D:B:1C:4

33. Who did Paul say he was sending to the Corinthians as his son (1 Cor 4:17)?

 A. Titus

 B. Barnabas

 C. Timothy

 D. Silas

C:B:1C:4

34. Paul identifies Timothy with all the following EXCEPT (1 Cor 4:17)?

 A. Paul’s son

 B. Who is full of the grace of Christ

 C. Who is faithful in the Lord

 D. One whom Paul loves

B:I:1C:4

35. Of what will Timothy remind the Corinthians (1 Cor 4:17)?

 A. Paul’s teaching

 B. Paul’s way of life in Christ Jesus

 C. The way of grace and truth Paul taught

 D. The work of the Holy Spirit

B:B:1C:4

36. Why had some become arrogant (1 Cor 4:18)?

 A. As if Paul was not coming to them

 B. As if there were no tomorrow

 C. As if they were their own fathers

 D. As if they were full of the Spirit

A:B:1C:4

37. When Paul comes what will he find out about the arrogant people (1 Cor 4:19)?

 A. What they are teaching in Jesus’ name

 B. How much faith they have

 C. What power they have

 D. How well they follow Jesus

C:I:1C:4

38. Paul says that Lord willing he is coming to the Corinthians \_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 4:19)?

 A. After a while

 B. Next year

 C. Soon

 D. Immediately

C:I:1C:4

39. Paul asks them if he should come to them with a whip or in what (1 Cor 4:21)?

 A. The Holy Spirit and with power

 B. In rebuke and condemnation

 C. In discipline as a father

 D. In love with a gentle spirit

D:B:1C:4

40. What does Paul say is not a matter of talk but of power (1 Cor 4:20)?

 A. The work of the Holy Spirit

 B. The teaching of the way of Christ

 C. The kingdom of God

 D. The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ

C:B:1C:4

 1 Corinthians 5

1. What does Paul say is reported among them (1 Cor 5:1)?

 A. Slander and lying

 B. Sexual immorality

 C. Defiling the Lord’s supper

 D. Pride and arrogance

B:B:1C:5

2. What problem does Paul say is reported among the Corinthians that the pagans don’t even do (1 Cor 5:1)?

 A. A man has several wives

 B. A wife has several husbands

 C. A man has his father’s wife

 D. A man has his sister

C:B:1C:5

3. How had the Corinthians responded concerning the man having his father’s wife (1 Cor 5:2)?

 A. They were filled with grief

 B. They were indifferent

 C. They were unrepentant

 D. They were proud

D:B:1C:5

4. What did Paul say should have been the church’s reaction about the man who was having his father’s wife (1 Cor 5:2)?

 A. He should be rebuked by the congregation

 B. He should be forced to confess his sin

 C. He should have been put out of their fellowship

 D. He should have been taken before the public magistrate

C:B:1C:5

5. How was Paul present with the Corinthian church (1 Cor 5:3)?

 A. Not physically but in spirit

 B. Not physically but present in this letter

 C. Present in the person of Timothy and Silas

 D. Present as he had spent over a year with them and knew the situation well

A:I:1C:5

6. While Paul was not present physically, what had he already done in reference to the problem within the Corinthian church (1 Cor 5:3)?

 A. Given all authority to Timothy

 B. Passed judgment on the one who did this

 C. Forgiven the person who had done this in the Spirit

 D. Was seeking the Lord as to what should be done

B:B:1C:5

7. How did the Corinthians assemble (1 Cor 5:4)?

 A. For the glory of God and the fellowship of believers

 B. In grace and truth

 C. In the name of our Lord Jesus

 D. In remembrance of the Lord Jesus

C:I:1C:5

8. How did the Corinthians assemble (1 Cor 5:4)?

 A. In the glory of God the Father

 B. With the power of the Holy Spirit

 C. With all humility in the grace of Christ

 D. With the power of our Lord present

D:I:1C:5

9. To whom does Paul say the man who was having his father’s wife should be handed over to (1 Cor 5:5)?

 A. The Lord Jesus Christ

 B. Sosthenes

 C. Satan

 D. Timothy

C:B:1C:5

10. Why did Paul say to turn the immoral man over to Satan (1 Cor 5:5)?

 A. For the protection of the rest of the church

 B. For the destruction of the sinful nature

 C. For the cleansing of the community

 D. In order that the Spirit be not grieved

B:B:1C:5

11. Why did Paul say to turn the immoral man over to Satan (1 Cor 5:5)?

 A. So that his spirit may be saved

 B. For the protection of the rest of the church

 C. For the cleansing of the community

 D. In order that the Spirit be not grieved

A:B:1C:5

12. When would the man who was turned over to Satan be saved (1 Cor 5:5)?

 A. At the final judgment

 B. On the day of the Lord

 C. When he repented of his sin

 D. On the day Christ returns

B:I:1C:5

13. What were the Corinthians doing that Paul said was not good (1 Cor 5:6)?

 A. Cheating

 B. Lying

 C. Boasting

 D. Slandering

C:B:1C:5

14. To what does Paul compare their boasting (1 Cor 5:6)?

 A. A sinking ship

 B. A foundation stone to a building

 C. New wine in old wine skins

 D. Yeast in dough

D:I:1C:5

15. What does Paul identify Jesus Christ as (1 Cor 5:7)?

 A. The Old Testament scapegoat

 B. The rock that gave water

 C. The Passover lamb

 D. The manna from heaven

C:B:1C:5

16. What aspect of the Passover lamb does Paul identify with Christ (1 Cor 5:7)?

 A. Its blood placed over the doorway

 B. Its having been sacrificed

 C. Its having been eaten by the participants

 D. Its not having a bone broken

B:B:1C:5

17. How does Paul want them to keep the Festival of Passover (1 Cor 5:8)?

 A. With bread without yeast

 B. With the blood of Christ shed in our hearts

 C. With fellowship of all believers

 D. By taking the bread and cup of the Lord’s supper

A:I:1C:5

18. With what does Paul identify the old yeast (1 Cor 5:8)?

 A. Jealousy and envy

 B. Malice and wickedness

 C. Immorality and sin

 D. Boasting and arrogance

B:I:1C:5

19. What did Paul write in his letter (1 Cor 5:9)?

 A. To call all to repentance and faith

 B. No to associate with sexually immoral people

 C. Not to judge anything before its time

 D. Not to divorce their partners because of Christ

C:B:1C:5

20. Who did Paul tell the Corinthians not to associate with (1 Cor 5:9)?

 A. Arrogant people

 B. People filled with malice and hatred

 C. Wicked people

 D. Sexually immoral people

D:B:1C:5

21. Paul says they should not disassociate with people of the world who are all of the following EXCEPT (1 Cor 5:10)?

 A. Immoral

 B. Greedy

 C. Jealous

 D. Idolaters

 E. Swindlers

C:I:1C:5

22. What type of sexually immoral person is Paul saying they must separate from (1 Cor 5:11)?

 A. One who leads others astray

 B. One who calls themselves a brother or sister

 C. One who refuses to repent and turn from their wicked way

 D. One who blasphemes Christ

B:B:1C:5

23. What does Paul say a believer should not do with a believer who is an idolater or greedy (1 Cor 8:10)?

 A. Not eat with them

 B. Not go to church with them

 C. Not invite them into their home

 D. Not be seen in public with them

A:B:1C:5

24. What does Paul say he has no business doing (1 Cor 5:12)?

 A. Preaching another gospel

 B. Judging those outside the church

 C. Being critical against the person who committed sexual immorality

 D. Telling them what to do In their own church

B:B:1C:5

25. Why does Paul refuse to judge those outside the church (1 Cor 5:12)?

 A. Because their conscience condemns them

 B. Because they do not know right from wrong

 C. Because God will judge them

 D. Because who knows whether they will turn to Christ

C:B:1C:5

26. What does Paul tell them to do to the wicked man in their church (1 Cor 5:13)?

 A. Refuse to let him take communion

 B. Refuse to be seen with him

 C. Call him to repentance

 D. Expel the person

D:B:1C:5

 1 Corinthians 6

1. What does Paul object to when there is a dispute among members of the church (1 Cor 6:1)?

 A. That both sides do no reconcile mediating their differences by the power of the Spirit

 B. That the dispute is taken before the ungodly rather than the saints for resolution

 C. That some, because of the disagreement, leave the church altogether

 D. That the dispute leads to a splitting of the church along the lines of the issues that is being disputed

B:B:1C:6

2. Who will judge the world (1 Cor 6:2)?

 A. Christ

 B. The angels

 C. The saints

 D. God the Father Almighty

C:B:1C:6

3. What does Paul point out that the saints will ultimately judge (1 Cor 6:3)?

 A. Demons

 B. The unbelievers

 C. The unrighteous

 D. The angels

D:I:1C:6

4. Where does Paul say they should get judges from to settle disputed matters among the Corinthians to whom the book is written (1 Cor 6:4)?

 A. The apostles

 B. The pastors of the church

 C. The people in the church

 D. The elders of the church

C:B:1C:6

5. What does Paul say someone should be in order to resolve a dispute between believers (1 Cor 6:5)?

 A. Righteous

 B. Wise

 C. Holy

 D. Just

B:I:1C:6

6. Where were believers seeking to have their disputes resolved (1 Cor 6:6)?

 A. Before unbelievers

 B. Before Gallio the Roman governor

 C. Before those who have no hope

 D. Before those who are wicked

A:B:1C:6

7. What shows that they are already defeated (1 Cor 6:7)?

 A. The ungodly deplore the bickering among them

 B. The fact that even have lawsuits among themselves

 C. The fact that they refuse to be reconciled among themselves

 D. The fact that one person seeks vengeance on another

B:B:1C:6

8. How does Paul say they should think about their lawsuits against other believers be resolved (1 Cor 6:7)?

 A. They should not broadcast it so that unbelievers despise the church of Christ

 B. They should not let the offender get away with evil in their midst

 C. They should allow themselves to be wronged

 D. They should make sure everything done is fair

C:B:1C:6

9. What two things does Paul point out that the Corinthians are doing to their brothers and sisters (1 Cor 6:8)?

 A. Injustice and slander

 B. Unrighteousness and wickedness

 C. Folly and jealousy

 D. Cheating and wronging

D:I:1C:6

10. What does Paul say the wicked will not inherit (1 Cor 6:9)?

 A. The power of the Spirit

 B. The crown of Christ

 C. The kingdom of God

 D. Peace

C:B:1C:6

11. All of the following are listed by Paul as typical of those who will not inherit the kingdom of God EXCEPT (1 Cor 6:9ff)?

 A. Sexually immoral

 B. Murderers

 C. Idolaters

 D. Adulterers

 E. Male prostitutes

B:I:1C:6

12. All of the following are listed by Paul as typical of those who will not inherit the kingdom of God EXCEPT (1 Cor 6:9ff)?

 A. Homosexual offenders

 B. Thieves

 C. Abusers

 D. Drunkards

 E. Slanderers

C:B:1C:6

13. Paul says that some of the Corinthians were drunkards etc. but all of the following have happened to them EXCEPT (1 Cor 6:11)?

 A. They were washed

 B. They were redeemed

 C. They were sanctified

 D. They were justified

B:I:1C:6

14. How were the Corinthians who had been slanderers, thieves, etc. justified (1 Cor 6:11)?

 A. In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and by the Spirit of our God

 B. By the blood of Jesus Christ, God’s son, shed on their behalf

 C. By the grace of God give to all those who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ

 D. In the receiving of the baptism of the Holy Spirit

A:B:1C:6

15. Paul says everything is permissible for him but not everything is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 6:12)?

 A. Godly

 B. Beneficial

 C. Justified

 D. Lasting

B:B:1C:6

16. Paul said everything is permissible but what would he not allow (1 Cor 6:12)?

 A. To choose unrighteousness

 B. To break with his heritage in Christ

 C. To be mastered by anything

 D. To hurt others by what he did

C:B:1C:6

17. Paul says what is food for (1 Cor 6:13)?

 A. The building up of the body

 B. The unity of the church

 C. Life

 D. The stomach

D:I:1C:7

18. What does Paul say God will destroy both (1 Cor 6:13)?

 A. Clean and unclean

 B. Circumcision and uncircumcision

 C. Stomach and food

 D. The flesh and the devil

C:B:1C:6

19. What does Paul say the body is not meant for (1 Cor 6:13)?

 A. Uncleanness

 B. Sexual immorality

 C. Lust

 D. All types of greed

B:B:1C:6

20. What does Paul say the body is meant for (1 Cor 6:13)?

 A. The Lord

 B. Cleanness

 C. Righteousness

 D. Spiritual food

A:I:1C:6

21. What raised the Lord from the dead (1 Cor 6:14)?

 A. The Lord himself

 B. The power of God

 C. The word of the God

 D. The energizing of the Holy Spirit

B:I:1C:6

22. What does Paul say our bodies are (1 Cor 6:15)?

 A. A tribute to their maker

 B. Instruments of righteousness

 C. Members of Christ himself

 D. Made in the image of God

C:B:1C:6

23. What does Paul say should never be done with our bodies (1 Cor 6:15)?

 A. Give them over to Satan

 B. Fulfill the lust of the flesh

 C. Pursue what fills our stomachs

 D. Be united with a prostitute

D:B:1C:6

24. Paul argues against our bodies being united to a prostitute citing which Scripture (1 Cor 6:16)?

 A. He who has lust in his heart has committed adultery already

 B. Christ is the bride of his church

 C. The two will become one flesh

 D. What God has joined together let not people put asunder

C:B:1C:6

25. What does Paul exhort rather than being united with a prostitute (1 Cor 6:17)?

 A. They be united as a family in Christ

 B. They be united with the Lord

 C. They be united with the church

 D. They be united in thought and mind

B:B:1C:6

26. What happens to the one who is united with the Lord (1 Cor 6:17)?

 A. They are one with him in the spirit

 B. They become the body of Christ

 C. They become a community

 D. They become the family of God

A:I:1C:6

27. What does Paul tell the Corinthians they should flee from (1 Cor 6:18)?

 A. The appearance of evil

 B. Sexual immorality

 C. All uncleanness

 D. Wickedness

B:B:1C:6

28. What is unique about sexual sin (1 Cor 6:18)?

 A. It damages two people

 B. It is shameful above all else

 C. It is a sin against one’s own body

 D. It destroys the family of God

C:B:1C:6

29. How does Paul describe their bodies (1 Cor 6:19)?

 A. The tree of life

 B. The gift of God

 C. Instruments of righteousness unto righteousness

 D. As the temple of the Holy Spirit

D:B:1C:6

30. Where does Paul place the Holy Spirit (1 Cor 6:19)?

 A. Filling them

 B. Surrounding them

 C. In them

 D. Beside them

C:B:1C:6

31. Why does Paul tell the Corinthians they are not their own (1 Cor 6:20)?

 A. They were family to one another

 B. They were bought at a price

 C. They were servants of God

 D. They were members of the body of Christ

B:B:1C:6

32. What does Paul say the Corinthians should do because they were bought at a price (1 Cor 6:20)?

 A. Honor God with their bodies

 B. Serve the Lord with gladness

 C. Put away all envy and malice

 D. Turn to the light of the Lord

A:B:1C:6

 1 Corinthians 7

1. How does Paul respond to the matters the Corinthians had written to Paul about (1 Cor 7:1)?

 A. Apollos is a man knowledgeable in the Scriptures

 B. It is good for you to be hospitable to all

 C. It is good for a man not to marry

 D. It is good for a man to have only one wife

C:B:1C:7

2. What is good for a man not to do (1 Cor 7:1)?

 A. Be circumcised

 B. Eat with unwashed hands

 C. Eat wheat offered to idols

 D. Not to marry

D:B:1C:7

3. Why does Paul say each man should have his own wife (1 Cor 7:2)?

 A. To avoid being condemned by others

 B. Because there is so much immorality

 C. Because God made them male and female in the beginning

 D. Because taking a neighbor’s wife is adultery

B:B:1C:7

4. What should the husband do for his wife (1 Cor 7:3)?

 A. Fulfill his marital duty

 B. The laundry and dishes

 C. Love her with a whole heart

 D. Protect and provide for her

A:I:1C:7

5. To whom does the husband’s body belong (1 Cor 7:4)?

 A. His parents

 B. His wife

 C. His children

 D. The Lord

B:B:1C:7

6. What parameters does Paul put on a husband and wife depriving each other (1 Cor 7:5)?

 A. Only when the wife is with child

 B. Only when dedicating themselves to the Lord

 C. Only by mutual consent and for a time

 D. Only because of absence or travel

C:B:1C:7

7. What should a husband and wife do when depriving each other for a time (1 Cor 7:5)?

 A. Read the Scripture together

 B. Return to their parent’s home

 C. Travel to Jerusalem in pilgrimage

 D. Devote themselves to prayer

D:I:1C:7

8. After abstaining for a while, why should a husband and wife come back together (1 Cor 7:5)?

 A. To give glory to God

 B. So that the children may not be harmed

 C. So that Satan will not tempt them

 D. So that they may be an example to others

C:B:1C:7

9. Why did Paul suggest Satan would tempt abstaining spouses (1 Cor 7:5)?

 A. Because they are now one flesh which should not be separated

 B. Because of their lack of self-control

 C. Because of attractions from elsewhere

 D. Because of their wickedness

B:I:1C:7

10. How does Paul speaks on marriage and abstinence (1 Cor 7:6)?

 A. As a concession not a command

 B. From the Lord not from himself

 C. In the power of the Spirit

 D. According to the Scriptures

A:B:1C:7

11. What did Paul say he wished for all men (1 Cor 7:7)?

 A. That they would pray without ceasing

 B. That they were unmarried like he was

 C. That they were apostles of Christ as he was

 D. That they could control their lusts

B:B:1C:7

12. What did Paul conclude concerning being married and unmarried (1 Cor 7:7)?

 A. God had respect to all both married and unmarried

 B. Christ himself was unmarried

 C. Each person has their own gift

 D. It was better to follow their own heart

C:B:1C:7

13. Who did Paul say it was good for them to stay as they were (1 Cor 7:8)?

 A. Married and unmarried

 B. Jews and Gentiles

 C. Divorced and unmarried

 D. Unmarried and widows

D:B:1C:7

14. When should widows and unmarried get married (1 Cor 7:9)?

 A. When kids are involved

 B. If they have an opportunity

 C. If they cannot control themselves

 D. If they are seeking to serve the Lord in their marriage

C:B:1C:7

15. What does Paul say being married is better than (1 Cor 7:9)?

 A. To destroy the church of Christ

 B. To burn with passion

 C. To be led astray into sin

 D. To become jealous

B:B:1C:7

16. Who does Paul say gives the command to the married (1 Cor 7:10)?

 A. Not Paul but the Lord

 B. Not Barnabas but Paul himself

 C. Priscilla and Aquila

 D. The Holy Spirit not Paul

A:B:1C:7

17. What must a wife not do (1 Cor 7:10)?

 A. Exploit her husband

 B. Separate from her husband

 C. Seek another husband

 D. Pursue her own passions

B:I:1C:7

18. If a wife separates from her husband, what does Paul direct she should do (1 Cor 7:11)?

 A. Find a believer to be remarried to

 B. Confess her sins before the church and then be put out of the church

 C. Remain unmarried or be reconciled to her husband

 D. Seek counsel from the elders of the church

C:B:1C:7

19. What does Paul say a husband should not do (1 Cor 7:11)?

 A. Allow his passions to rule over him

 B. Abuse his wife

 C. Make an example of his wife

 D. Divorce his wife

D:B:1C:7

20. How does Paul introduce the sayings on a brother married to an unbeliever (1 Cor 7:12)?

 A. The Lord says this not the church

 B. The church says this not the Lord

 C. Paul says this not the Lord

 D. The Lord says this not Paul

C:B:1C:7

21. When is a believing wife not to divorce her husband (1 Cor 7:13)?

 A. If he is not a hindrance before Christ

 B. If he is willing to live with her

 C. If he becomes a follower of Christ

 D. If he separates from her

B:I:1C:7

22. What does Paul say will happen to the unbelieving husband through his believing wife (1 Cor 7:14)?

 A. He will be sanctified through her

 B. He will allow the children to follow Christ

 C. He will become a Christian through her

 D. He will honor the Lord through her example

A:B:1C:7

23. What does Paul say about the children of a family of a believer and unbeliever (1 Cor 7:14)?

 A. They are born into the kingdom

 B. They are holy

 C. They are redeemed

 D. They are forgiven

B:B:1C:7

24. What does Paul say to do if an unbelieving spouse leaves (1 Cor 7:15)?

 A. One is bound until they reconcile

 B. Pursue them in Christ

 C. Let them leave

 D. Seek reconciliation

C:B:1C:7

25. In what marriage circumstance is a person not bound (1 Cor 7:15)?

 A. If a believer desires to marry them

 B. If the situation has been abusive

 C. If the unbeliever takes a second spouse

 D. If an unbelieving spouse leaves

D:B:1C:7

26. To what has God called us to live (1 Cor 7:15)?

 A. To humility

 B. To holiness

 C. To peace

 D. To righteousness

C:I:1C:7

27. Paul says that what should a believing partner do for unbelieving partner (1 Cor 7:16)?

 A. Satisfy their desire

 B. Save their partner

 C. Bring their partner to reconcile with Christ

 D. Serve as Christ would

B:I:1C:7

28. What did Paul teach in all the churches a person who is circumcised should not do (1 Cor 7:18)?

 A. Become uncircumcised

 B. Become proud

 C. Put his hope in his circumcision

 D. Only accept those who are circumcised

A:I:1C:7

29. What does Paul say is nothing (1 Cor 7:19)?

 A. Works of the flesh

 B. Circumcision

 C. Marriage

 D. Acceptance by the world

B:B:1C:7

30. After describing circumcision as nothing, what does Paul say is what counts (1 Cor 7:19)?

 A. Obedience

 B. Righteousness

 C. Obeying God’s commands

 D. Faith in Christ alone

C:B:1C:7

31. In regard to circumcision, in what situation does Paul say a person should remain (1 Cor 7:20)?

 A. Not boast in their circumcision

 B. In the faith as God desires obedience more than circumcision

 C. Dependent on faith not on works

 D. Remain in the situation he was in when God called him

D:I:1C:7

32. What advice did Paul give to slaves (1 Cor 7:21)?

 A. Do whatever their master commands them

 B. Be the best slave ever

 C. Don’t let it trouble them

 D. Seek to win their master to the Lord

C:I:1C:7

33. What did Paul advise slaves to do if he can (1 Cor 7:21)?

 A. Please their masters in all things

 B. Gain their freedom

 C. Flee

 D. Find solace in the church

B:B:1C:7

34. When is a slave the Lord’s free man (1 Cor 7:22)?

 A. When he was called by the Lord

 B. When his sins were forgiven

 C. When his spiritual shackles fell off

 D. When he was released from his bondage to sin

A:I:1C:7

35. What does Paul call a free man who has been called by the Lord (1 Cor 7:22)?

 A. Christ’s free man

 B. Christ’s slave

 C. Christ’s brother

 D. Christ’s disciple

B:B:1C:7

36. Because they were bought with a price, what does Paul exhort the Corinthian believer not to become (1 Cor 7:23)?

 A. Rulers of this world

 B. Indebted to anyone

 C. Slaves of people

 D. Servants of pagan priests

C:B:1C:7

37. In what responsibility should each person remain (1 Cor 7:24)?

 A. In their slavery to Jesus Christ

 B. In faithfulness to their church

 C. In their rulers who are over them

 D. In the situation God called them to

D:B:1C:7

38. About whom does Paul not have any commandments from the Lord (1 Cor 7:25)?

 A. Uncircumcised

 B. Married

 C. Virgins

 D. Children

C:B:1C:7

39. As what does Paul offer his judgment concerning virgins (1 Cor 7:25)?

 A. As one who is forgiven

 B. As one who is trustworthy

 C. As one who is holy

 D. As one who is righteous

B:I:1C:7

40. On the basis of what is Paul trustworthy to offer his judgment (1 Cor 7:25)?

 A. By the Lord’s mercy

 B. By the grace of Christ Jesus

 C. By the power of the Spirit

 D. By the wisdom of God

A:I:1C:7

41. Why does Paul think it good for people to remain as they are (1 Cor 7:26)?

 A. Because it will avoid temptation

 B. Because of the present crisis

 C. Because of causing others to stumble

 D. Because Christ is all in all

B:B:1C:7

42. What does Paul tell the unmarried not to do because of the present crisis (1 Cor 7:27)?

 A. Become circumcised

 B. Be overcome with lust

 C. Look for a spouse

 D. Avoid getting married

C:B:1C:7

43. Who does Paul say has not sinned (1 Cor 7:28)?

 A. If a believer marries and unbeliever

 B. If a person confesses their sin

 C. If a person is expelled from the community

 D. If an unmarried person gets married

D:B:1C:7

44. What do those who are married face (1 Cor 7:28)?

 A. Many temptations

 B. Many blessings from the Lord

 C. Many troubles in this life

 D. Double the joy from day to day

C:B:1C:7

45. Why does Paul tell them to live as if they had no wives (1 Cor 7:29)?

 A. Because he did not want them to fall into sin

 B. Because the time is short

 C. To avoid the temptations of this world

 D. To not be a stumbling block for others

B:I:1C:7

46. Because the world is passing away, Paul said all of the following should be done EXCEPT (1 Cor 7:30f)

 A. Those who are circumcised should live as if they were not

 B. Those who buy something as if it were not theirs to keep

 C. Those who are happy should live as if they were not

 D. Those who use the things of the world as if they were not engrossed in them

A:I:1C:7

47. Why should believers not be engrossed in the things of this world (1 Cor 7:31)?

 A. Because they are meaningless

 B. Because the world is passing away

 C. Because they become idols of this world

 D. Because they lead people astray

B:B:1C:7

48. What does Paul say is passing away (1 Cor 7:31)?

 A. The lust of the flesh

 B. This present crisis

 C. This world

 D. The desires of this life

C:B:1C:7

49. What does Paul tell the Corinthians he would like them to be free from (1 Cor 7:32)?

 A. Sin

 B. Slander

 C. Misplaced loyalties

 D. Concern

D:I:1C:7

50. What is an unmarried person concerned about (1 Cor 7:32)?

 A. Themselves

 B. How to please everyone

 C. The Lord’s affairs

 D. The concerns of others

C:B:1C:7

51. What is a married person concerned about (1 Cor 7:33)?

 A. How to please their children

 B. The affairs of this world

 C. The lust of the flesh

 D. The concerns of others

B:B:1C:7

52. How does Paul describe the interests of a married person (1 Cor 7:34)?

 A. Divided

 B. Others

 C. The Lord

 D. The community

A:I:1C:7

53. Who is concerned about the Lord’s affairs (1 Cor 7:34)?

 A. The circumcised

 B. The unmarried

 C. The who keep his commandments

 D. Those who listen to him

B:B:1C:7

54. How does Paul describe one concerned about the affairs of this world (1 Cor 7:34)?

 A. How they can acquire more

 B. How they can become successful

 C. How they may please their spouse

 D. How they can serve their masters

C:B:1C:7

55. Why is Paul addressing issues of being married and unmarried (1 Cor 7:35)?

 A. So that they do not fall into temptation

 B That they may all know their calling in Christ Jesus

 C. That they may determine what is right in their own mind

 D. That they may live in undivided devotion to the Lord

D:I:1C:7

56. What factor did Paul cite encouraging a person to get married to his fiancée and not sinning in doing so (1 Cor 7:36)?

 A. If they are both committed to Christ

 B. If other believers encourage them to marry

 C. If they are getting along in years

 D. If they are in love

C:I:1C:7

57. Who does Paul say does the right thing in terms of a woman he is engaged to (1 Cor 7:37)?

 A. If he chooses another woman

 B. If he has settled it in his mind not to marry

 C. If he separates for a time

 D. If he decides to break off the engagement

B:I:1C:7

58. In regard to marriage, who does Paul say does even better (1 Cor 7:38)?

 A. The one who does not marry

 B. The one who marries

 C. The one who has children

 D. The one who stays the way they are

A:B:1C:7

59. How long is a woman bound to her husband (1 Cor 7:39)?

 A. Forever

 B. As long as he lives

 C. As long as he is please Christ

 D. As long as he does not abandon her

B:B:1C:7

60. What is the only constraint Paul puts on a woman whose husband dies (1 Cor 7:39)?

 A. She must get her marriage approved by the church

 B. She must marry the dead husband’s brother

 C. She is free to marry one who belongs to the Lord

 D. She is free to marry anyone she pleases

C:B:1C:7

61. What is Paul’s judgment concerning a widow (1 Cor 7:40)?

 A. She should remarry as soon as possible

 B. She should not remarry because of the children

 C. She should give herself to prayer

 D. She is happier if she stays as she is

D:B:1C:7

62. What caveat does Paul make when he advises widow’s not to remarry (1 Cor 7:40)?

 A. This is the teaching of the church

 B. Paul himself knows this because he never remarried

 C. He thinks that he has the Spirit of God on this matter

 D. Christ himself was never married

C:B:1C:7

 1 Corinthians 8

1. What does Paul say we all possess (1 Cor 8:1)?

 A. Wisdom

 B. Knowledge

 C. Discernment

 D. Insight

B:I:1C:8

2. What does Paul say knowledge does (1 Cor 8:2)?

 A. Instructs

 B. Informs

 C. Puffs up

 D. Builds up

C:B:1C:8

3. What does Paul say love does in contrast to knowledge (1 Cor 8:2)?

 A. Supports

 B. Bonds together

 C. Promotes grace

 D. Builds up

D:B:1C:8

4. Who do not know as they ought to know (1 Cor 8:2)?

 A. Those who are still drinking the milk of the word

 B. Those who are arguing with one another

 C. Those who think they know something

 D. Those who are concerned about circumcision

C:B:1C:c

5. Who is the one known by God (1 Cor 8:3)?

 A. Whoever forgives their brothers and sisters

 B. Whoever loves God

 C. Whoever obeys God word

 D. Whoever follows the way of Christ

B:B:1C:8

6. What does Paul consider nothing in this world (1 Cor 8:4)?

 A. An idol

 B. Circumcision

 C. Eating with unbelievers

 D. Knowledge

A:B:1C:8

7. In his opposition to idols what Old Testament passage does Paul cite (1 Cor 8:4)?

 A. You shall not have any gods before me

 B. There is no God but one

 C. I am that I am

 D. You shall not make any graven images

B:I:1C:8

8. From whom does Paul say all things came (1 Cor 8:6)?

 A. Jesus Christ our Lord

 B. The Holy Spirit

 C. God, the Father

 D. The heavenly council

C:B:1C:8

9. Because all things came from God the Father, what is a person’s response to be (1 Cor 8:6)?

 A. Not eating idol meat

 B. Living for him

 C. Worshiping him alone

 D. Destroying idols

B:B:1C:8

10. What description does Paul make for Jesus Christ through whom all things came (1 Cor 8:6)?

 A. He calls him, Messiah

 B. He calls him, God’s son

 C. He calls him, Lord

 D. He calls him, God almighty maker of heave and earth

C:I:1C:8

11. Through whom does Paul say all things came (1 Cor 8:6)?

 A. Jesus Christ

 B. The Holy Spirit

 C. God, the Father

 D. The heavenly council

A:B:1C:8

12. What are some people accustom to (1 Cor 8:7)?

 A. Circumcision

 B. Idols

 C. Immorality

 D. Breaking the law

B:I:1C:8

13. What does Paul say about the conscience of one who eats meat and thinks about the idols to which it was dedicated (1 Cor 8:7)?

 A. Their conscience is sensitive

 B. Their conscience is seared

 C. Their conscience is weak

 D. Their conscience is twisted

C:B:1C:8

14. What does Paul say food does not do (1 Cor 8:8)?

 A. Feed the soul

 B. Defile us

 C. Make us worse

 D. Bring us near to God

D:I:1C:8

15. What does Paul caution them that should not become a stumbling block for the weak (1 Cor 8:9)?

 A. Their spiritual gifts

 B. Their loyalty to particular leaders

 C. The exercise of their freedom

 D. Their pursuit of following the law

C:B:1C:8

16. What does Paul warn them about exercising their freedom (1 Cor 8:9)?

 A. That it not lead others astray

 B. That it not become a stumbling block for the weak

 C. That it not hurt those they were trying to help

 D. That whatever is done is done for the glory of God and his kingdom

B:B:1C:8

17. What will embolden to eat what has been sacrificed to idols (1 Cor 8:10)?

 A. Seeing them eating in an idol’s temple

 B. Seeing them disregarding the idol and its temple

 C. Seeing the meat offered to idols being thrown out

 D. Seeing people feeding the meat to their dogs

A:B:1C:8

18. How does Paul describe the weak brother who may be destroyed by their knowledge (1 Cor 8:11)?

 A. One who has been chosen by Christ

 B. One for whom Christ died

 C. A brother or sister in the Lord

 D. One who is covered by the blood of Christ

B:B:1C:8

19. By what may a weak brother be destroyed by (1 Cor 8:11)?

 A. By their self-righteousness

 B. By their slander

 C. By their knowledge

 D. By their pride

C:B:1C:8

20. How does Paul tell them that they sin against Christ (1 Cor 8:12)?

 A. By leading others astray by their example

 B. By not doing what is right in front of the young

 C. By slandering their neighbor

 D. By wounding a weaker person’s conscience

D:B:1C:8

21. Why does Paul say he may never eat meat again (1 Cor 8:13)?

 A. If it causes him to be proud of his fasting

 B. If it causes divisions in the church of Christ

 C. If it causes a brother or sister to fall into sin

 D. If it causes one of these little ones to stumble

C:B:1C:8

 1 Corinthians 9

1. Paul claims that he is an apostle and what has he seen (1 Cor 9:1)?

 A. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ

 B. Jesus our Lord

 C. The Holy Spirit descend on his people

 D. The apostles in Jerusalem

B:B:1C:9

2. What does Paul describe the Corinthians as in relation to his apostleship (1 Cor 9:2)?

 A. A guarantee of his apostleship

 B. A proof of his apostleship

 C. A seal of his apostleship

 D. A witness of his apostleship

C:B:1C:9

3. Against whom does Paul make a defense of himself (1 Cor 9:3)?

 A. Against those who accuse him

 B. Against those who speak ill about him

 C. Against those who seek to destroy the church

 D. Against those who sit in judgment on him

D:B:1C:9

4. What does Paul say the other apostles do that he does not (1 Cor 9:5)?

 A. Claim that they have seen Christ in the flesh

 B. Stay in one location seeking to build the church

 C. Take a believing wife along with him

 D. Eat with unwashed hands

C:B:1C:9

5. Paul says all of the following take a believing wife with them EXCEPT (1 Cor 9:5)?

 A. The apostles

 B. Barnabas

 C. Cephas

 D. The Lord’s brothers

B:I:1C:9

6. Who does Paul place himself asking if he and this person do not have the right to work (1 Cor 9:6)?

 A. Barnabas

 B. Silas

 C. Timothy

 D. Cephas

A:I:1C:9

7. What did Paul ask rhetorically that only he and Barnabas did not have a right to do (1 Cor 9:6)?

 A. Eat meat

 B. Work

 C. Be circumcised

 D. Travel throughout Asia

B:B:1C:9

8. Who does Paul say does not serve at their own expense (1 Cor 9:7)?

 A. Senators

 B. Judges

 C. Soldiers

 D. Rulers

C:I:1C:9

9. What benefit do those who tend flocks get (1 Cor 9:7)?

 A. They get the wool

 B. They use the skins

 C. They eat the meat

 D. They drink the milk

D:B:1C:9

10. What does the Law say should not be done (1 Cor 9:9)?

 A. The sheep should be sheared before its time

 B. The goats milked before they eat

 C. The ox treading the grain be muzzled

 D. The olive tree pruned before it is ready

C:B:1C:9

11. Where does it say the ox treading the grain should not be muzzled (1 Cor 9:9)?

 A. In the prophet Isaiah

 B. In the Law of Moses

 C. In the proverbs of Solomon

 D. In the songs of David

B:I:1C:9

12. Who should get to share in the harvest (1 Cor 9:10)?

 A. Whoever plows and threshes

 B. Whoever casts the seed and weeds the garden

 C. Whoever treads out the grain

 D. Whoever owns the land and plants the seed

A:B:1C:9

13. With what hope do those who plow and thresh have (1 Cor 9:10)?

 A. To bake the bread

 B. To share in the harvest

 C. To eat the grain

 D. To sell the fruit of their labors

B:I:1C:9

14. What kind of seed does Paul argue that he has sown among them (1 Cor 9:11)?

 A. Righteous seed

 B. Faithful seed

 C. Spiritual seed

 D. Fertile seed

C:I:1C:9

15. What does Paul say he has a right to harvest given he has sown spiritual seed among them (1 Cor 9:11)?

 A. A spiritual harvest

 B. A harvest of faithfulness

 C. A harvest of the fruit of the Spirit

 D. A material harvest

D:B:1C:9

16. What did Paul say others had the right of from the Corinthians (1 Cor 9:12)?

 A. Faithfulness

 B. Generosity

 C. Support

 D. Loyalty

C:I:1C:9

17. Why did Paul put up with anything (1 Cor 9:12)?

 A. Not to put a stumbling block in front the weak

 B. Not to hinder the gospel of Christ

 C. Not to give Satan a foothold in their ministry

 D. Not to cause the name of Christ to be blasphemed

B:I:1C:9

18. What did Paul do in order that he not hinder the gospel of Christ (1 Cor 9:12)?

 A. Use his right of support from them

 B. Eat idol meat

 C. Prophesy in tongues among them

 D. Use his rank an apostle of Jesus Christ

A:B:1C:9

19. What do people who work in the temple get (1 Cor 9:13)?

 A. Protection from the government

 B. Food from the temple

 C. Money from the temple taxes

 D. Respect and honor from those who worship there

B:B:1C:9

20. Who get to share in what is offered on the altar (1 Cor 9:13)?

 A. Those who bring their offerings

 B. The governors

 C. Those who serve at the altar

 D. The priests

C:B:1C:9

21. How do those who preach the gospel receive their living (1 Cor 9:14)?

 A. From working hard wherever they go

 B. From the churches in Jerusalem and Antioch

 C. From the synagogues throughout the world

 D. From the gospel

D:B:1C:9

22. What has Paul not used among the Corinthians (1 Cor 9:15)?

 A. His authority as an apostle

 B. His power to do signs and miracles among them

 C. His right to receive a living from preaching gospel

 D. His calling from Jesus Christ to bring the gospel to the Gentiles

C:B:1C:9

23. What does Paul say is woe unto him if he does not do it (1 Cor 9:16)?

 A. Make disciples

 B. Preach the gospel

 C. Offer his body as a sacrifice to Christ

 D. Travel from city to city

B:B:1C:9

24. When Paul preaches the gospel what can he not do (1 Cor 9:16)?

 A. Boast

 B. Repent

 C. Be silent

 D. Forget

A:I:1C:9

25. What does Paul receive when he preaches voluntarily (1 Cor 9:17)?

 A. Forgiveness

 B. A reward

 C. The glory of God

 D. Hope

B:I:1C:9

26. If Paul does not preach voluntarily what is he doing (1 Cor 9:18)?

 A. Repaying the debt that he owes

 B. Serving Jesus Christ who commanded him to go

 C. Discharging the trust committed to him

 D. Fulfilling his duty as a servant of Jesus Christ

C:B:1C:9

27. What is Paul’s reward of preaching (1 Cor 9:18)?

 A. That he can see the fruit of his labors

 B. That he can plant the seed

 C. That he can come to them with a blessing

 D. That he can offer it free of charge

D:B:1C:9

28. Why has Paul made himself a slave to everyone (1 Cor 9:19)?

 A. To show the grace of God to all

 B. So that both Jews and Gentiles will listen to the gospel

 C. To win as many as possible

 D. To follow the example of Jesus

C:B:1C:9

29. What has Paul done to win as many as possible (1 Cor 9:19)?

 A. Traveled from place to place

 B. Made himself a slave to everyone

 C. Loves everyone the same both Jews and Gentiles

 D. Declared to all that he is free in Christ

B:B:1C:9

30. What did Paul do to win the Jews (1 Cor 9:20)?

 A. Became like a Jew

 B. Was circumcised

 C. Did not eat with unwashed hands

 D. Preached Christ as the Messiah

A:B:1C:9

31. What did Paul do to win those under the law (1 Cor 9:20)?

 A. Because like those who do not have the law

 B. Because like one who is under the law

 C. Preached Christ from the law

 D. Used the law with respect

B:B:1C:9

32. Paul said he became all of the following to win them EXCEPT (1 Cor 9:20f)?

 A. Like a Jew

 B. Like one under the law

 C. Like one who is strong

 D. Like one who is weak

C:I:1C:9

33. How does Paul describe his relationship to the law (1 Cor 9:21)?

 A. Free from God’s law to be bound by Christ’s law

 B. Free from the law to live under grace

 C. Not free from Christ’s law or from doing what is right

 D. Not free from God’s law but under Christ’s law

D:I:1C:9

34. What did Paul become to save some (1 Cor 9:22)?

 A. To the child he became like a child

 B. To a woman he became like a woman

 C. All things to all people

 D. A Gentile to those who were Gentiles

C:B:1C:9

35. Why does Paul become all things to all people for the sake of the gospel (1 Cor 9:23)?

 A. That he may glorify God

 B. That he may share in its blessing

 C. That he may have a harvest among the Gentiles

 D. That he may sow the gospel seed

B:I:1C:9

36. In a race what happens (1 Cor 9:24)?

 A. Only one gets the prize

 B. All finish the course

 C. Many quit if the race is uphill

 D. One must be a natural runner

A:B:1C:9

37. What does everyone competing in the games do (1 Cor 9:25)?

 A. Rests before the race

 B. Goes into strict training

 C. Runs uphill to prepare for the race

 D. Eats only what is helpful

B:B:1C:9

38. What does a runner running the race get (1 Cor 9:25)?

 A. A palm branch

 B. A ring for completing the race

 C. A crown that will not last

 D. A gold medal

C:B:1C:9

39. Why does Paul say a Christian is to run the race (1 Cor 9:25)?

 A. To get an eternal ring

 B. To get a victory belt

 C. To get the approval of our heavenly Father

 D. To get a crown that will last forever

D:B:1C:9

40. How does Paul say we should not run (1 Cor 9:26)?

 A. Without finishing

 B. Without a goal

 C. Aimlessly

 D. Slow

C:B:1C:9

41. How does Paul not fight (1 Cor 9:26)?

 A. Like a dog in a cage

 B. Like a boxer beating the air

 C. Like a soldier fleeing the battle

 D. Like a gladiator asleep in the arena

B:B:1C:9

42. What does Paul say he strikes with a blow (1 Cor 9:27)?

 A. His body

 B. The champion

 C. The opponents

 D. The lions

A:B:1C:9

43. What does Paul make a slave of (1 Cor 9:27)?

 A. His mind

 B. His body

 C. His eyes

 D. His opponents

B:B:1C:9

44. Why does Paul make his body a slave (1 Cor 9:27)?

 A. So that he may win the prize

 B. So that he may be an example to the believers

 C. So that he will not be disqualified from the prize

 D. So that he will fight in the arena

C:B:1C:9

45. What does Paul do in order not to be disqualified for the prize (1 Cor 9:27)?

 A. He runs according to the rules

 B. He fasts before he runs

 C. He does not seek to get in the way of others

 D. He makes his body a slave

D:B:1C:9

 1 Corinthians 10

1. What does Paul not want the Corinthians to be (1 Cor 10:1)?

 A. Foolish

 B. Ignorant

 C. Wicked

 D. Arrogant

B:I:1C:10

2. What does Paul say their forefathers were all under (1 Cor 10:1)?

 A. The olive tree

 B. Grace

 C. The cloud

 D. Heaven

C:B:1C:10

3. What did their forefathers pass through (1 Cor 10:1)?

 A. The wilderness

 B. Jordan River

 C. Jericho

 D. The sea

D:B:1C:10

4. How does Paul describe Moses’ cloud and sea experiences for their forefathers (1 Cor 10:2)?

 A. Washing

 B. Eucharist

 C. Baptism

 D. Trials

C:B:1C:10

5. What did their forefathers all eat (1 Cor 10:3)?

 A. Unleavened bread

 B. Spiritual food

 C. Bread of heaven

 D. God’s provision

B:B:1C:10

6. From what did their forefathers all drink (1 Cor 10:4)?

 A. The spiritual rock

 B. The waters of Kadesh Barnea

 C. The Jordan River

 D. Streams in the desert

A:B:1C:10

7. How does Paul identify the rock from which their forefathers drank spiritual drink (1 Cor 10:4)?

 A. God’s provision

 B. Christ

 C. Moses fall

 D. Israel’s lust

B:B:1C:10

8. What accompanied their forefathers (1 Cor 10:4)?

 A. The presence of God

 B. The tabernacle

 C. The spiritual rock

 D. The cloud of fire

C:I:1C:10

9. What happened to their forefathers in the desert (1 Cor 10:5)?

 A. They rebelled against the Lord

 B. They worshipped other gods

 C. God regretted that he had brought them out of Egypt

 D. God was not pleased with most of them

D:I:1C:10

10. What happened to their forefathers in the desert (1 Cor 10:5)?

 A. They choose new leaders to return to Egypt

 B. They were feed with the bread of heaven

 C. Their bodies were scattered over the desert

 D. They were bitten by snakes

C:I:1C:10

11. Why were the stories of their forefathers preserved (1 Cor 10:6)?

 A. As a warning that there is an end of God grace and mercy

 B. As examples to keep them from setting their hearts on evil things

 C. As examples of the judgment of God on all who rebel against him

 D. As a warning against walking in ways that oppose God

B:B:1C:10

12. Paul warns them not to be what, like their forefathers (1 Cor 10:7)?

 A. Idolaters

 B. Adulterers

 C. Murderers

 D. Covetous

A:B:1C:10

13. What had their forefathers indulged in (1 Cor 10:7)?

 A. Violation of the law of God

 B. Pagan revelry

 C. The sacrificing of their children

 D. Rebellion against the Most High

B:I:1C:10

14. What does Paul warn the Corinthians that they should not do like their forefathers in the desert (1 Cor 10:8)?

 A. Become covetous

 B. Violate the Sabbath

 C. Commit sexual immorality

 D. Make graven images

C:B:1C:10

15. How many of their forefathers died in a single day due to their committing of sexual immorality (1 Cor 10:8)?

 A. 500

 B. 3,000

 C. 11,000

 D. 23,000

D:I:1C:10

16. What happened to those who tested the Lord in the desert (1 Cor 10:9)?

 A. They were condemned to die in the desert

 B. They not allowed to enter the Promised Land

 C. They were bitten by snakes

 D. They were smitten with a plague

C:B:1C:10

17. Who died by being bitten by snakes in the desert (1 Cor 10:9)?

 A. Those who attempted to return to Egypt

 B. Those who tested the Lord

 C. Those who rebelled against the Lord

 D. Those who committed sexual immorality

B:B:1C:10

18. What happened to those who grumbled in the desert wanderings (1 Cor 10:10)?

 A. They were killed by a destroying angel

 B. They were bitten by snakes

 C. They died having no water

 D. They were slain by a plague

A:B:1C:10

19. Why were the examples of the forefathers written down (1 Cor 10:11)?

 A. As an encouragement

 B. As a warning

 C. As hope

 D. As an exhortation

B:B:1C:10

20. How does Paul see the Corinthians in contrast to the forefathers (1 Cor 10:11)?

 A. As those who have participated in the new covenant

 B. As those on whom God had shown greater grace

 C. As those on whom the fulfillment of the ages has come

 D. As those on whom the promise of the Holy Spirit has come

C:B:1C:10

21. Who does Paul warn that they should be careful that they don’t fall (1 Cor 10:12)?

 A. Those who are double minded

 B. Those who are wavering back and forth

 C. Those who running the race set before them

 D. Those who think they are standing firm

D:B:1C:10

22. What does Paul say is common to all people (1 Cor 10:13)?

 A. Lust

 B. The deeds of the flesh

 C. Temptation

 D. Joy

C:I:1C:10

23. What will God not allow because he is faithful (1 Cor 10:13)?

 A. One of his words to fall to the ground unfulfilled

 B. One to be tempted beyond what they can bear

 C. One of his children to be cast away

 D. One to fall away

B:B:1C:10

24. What will God provide when a person is tempted (1 Cor 10:13)?

 A. A way out

 B. Forgiveness

 C. Grace

 D. Deliverance

A:B:1C:10

25. What does Paul tell his dear friends to flee (1 Cor 10:14)?

 A. Youthful lusts

 B. Idolatry

 C. Gossip

 D. Pride

B:I:1C:10

26. Paul addresses the Corinthians as dear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warning them to flee idolatry (1 Cor 10:14)

 A. Brothers and sisters

 B. Children

 C. Friends

 D. Sheep

C:I:1C:10

27. What is the cup of thanksgiving (1 Cor 10:16)?

 A. Their faith in the Lord

 B. Their love for one another

 C. A faithfulness to the new covenant

 D. A participation in the blood of Christ

D:B:1C:10

28. What is participation in the body of Christ (1 Cor 10:16)?

 A. Joining in the fellowship of the church

 B. Participation in one Spirit

 C. The bread they break

 D. Obedience

C:B:1C:10

29. What does Paul use to show their unity in the body of Christ (1 Cor 10:17)?

 A. They all believe in one Christ

 B. They all eat of one loaf

 C. They all drink of one cup

 D. They all have the same heart

B:B:1C:10

30. What did Paul say the sacrifices of pagans were (1 Cor 10:20)?

 A. A sacrifice to demons

 B. An abomination to the Lord

 C. The way of the world

 D. A denial of the sacrifice of Christ

A:B:1C:10

31. If they drink the cup of the Lord, what can they not drink (1 Cor 10:21)?

 A. The cup of drunkenness

 B. The cup of demons

 C. The cup of Rome

 D. The cup of defilement

B:B:1C:10

32. If they have part in the Lord’s table, what can they not have part in (1 Cor 10:21)?

 A. The table of Rome

 B. The table of the immoral among them

 C. The table of demons

 D. Meat offered to idols

C:I:1C:10

33. By trying to eat at both the Lord’s table and the table of demons, what does Paul warn them about attempting to arouse (1 Cor 10:22)?

 A. The Lord’s anger

 B. The wrath of God

 C. The judgment of the Lord

 D. The Lord’s jealousy

D:B:1C:10

34. Paul says what is not everything (1 Cor 10:23)?

 A. Permissible

 B. A blessing

 C. Beneficial

 D. Meaningless

C:B:1C:10

35. Paul says what is not everything (1 Cor 10:23)?

 A. Permissible

 B. Constructive

 C. A blessing

 D. Meaningless

B:I:1C:10

36. Paul says everything is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 10:23)?

 A. Permissible

 B. Constructive

 C. A blessing

 D. Meaningless

A:B:1C:10

37. What good does Paul say they should not seek (1 Cor 10:24)?

 A. Idolaters

 B. Their own

 C. Sexually immoral

 D. The arrogant

B:I:1C:10

38. What does Paul say they should do without raising questions of conscience (1 Cor 10:25)?

 A. Sit next to an idolater at the Lord’s supper

 B. Circumcise their children

 C. Eat anything from the meat market

 D. Break the bread

C:I:1C:10

39. What Scripture does Paul cite in support of eating anything sold in the meat market (1 Cor 10:26)?

 A. Meat is for the body and the body for meat

 B. Jesus declared all meat clean

 C. Noah brought seven clean animals on the boat for eating

 D. The earth is the Lord’s and everything in it

D:B:1C:10

40. When does Paul say one should eat whatever is put before them (1 Cor 10:27)?

 A. When going to a new province or city

 B. If the priest of the temple invites them to worship

 C. If an unbeliever invites them to dinner

 D. If they are sitting in the governor’s palace

C:B:1C:10

41. When should a Christian not eat meat in an unbeliever’s house (1 Cor 10:28)?

 A. If the blood was not properly drained

 B. If anyone says it was offered in sacrifice

 C. If it was not according to the laws of Moses

 D. If it was cooked over an open fire

B:B:1C:10

42. Why should a person not eat meat after being told it was sacrificed to an idol (1 Cor 10:28)?

 A. For the sake of the people who told him and for their conscience

 B. For the sake of the body of Christ and for Christ’s sake

 C. For the sake of the weak and for those who are undecided

 D. For the sake of those in the church who are undecided

A:B:1C:10

43. What did Paul not want to be judged by another (1 Cor 10:29)?

 A. God’s grace

 B. His freedom

 C. His righteousness

 D. What was permissible

B:B:1C:10

44. How should one partake of a meal in order not to be denounced (1 Cor 10:30)?

 A. In righteousness

 B. For others

 C. In thankfulness

 D. In humility

C:I:1C:10

45. How should eat or drink or do everything (1 Cor 10:31)?

 A. For the weaker believer

 B. For the unbeliever

 C. For Christ and his kingdom

 D. For the glory of God

D:B:1C:10

46. Paul lists all of the following as not being ones who should be caused to stumble EXCEPT (1 Cor 10:32)?

 A. The church

 B. Greeks

 C. Gentiles

 D. Jews

C:I:1C:10

47. What does Paul try to do in every way (1 Cor 10:33)?

 A. Seek Christ

 B. Please everybody

 C. Preach the gospel

 D. Give glory to God

B:B:1C:10

48. Why does Paul seek the good of many (1 Cor 10:33)?

 A. So that they may be saved

 B. So that God may be glorified

 C. So that all might receive the gospel

 D. so that God’s grace my rule over all

A:B:1C:10

 1 Corinthians 11

1. What does Paul tell the Corinthians to follow (1 Cor 11:1)?

 A. Grace

 B. The way of love

 C. His example

 D. The law

C:I:1C:11

2. What does Paul say he follows (1 Cor 11:1)?

 A. Grace

 B. The example of Christ

 C. The way of love

 D. The law

B:B:1C:11

3. For what does Paul praise the Corinthians (1 Cor 11:2)?

 A. Holding to the teaching

 B. Remembering Christ

 C. Forsaking their idols

 D. Avoiding immorality

A:B:1C:11

4. What had Paul done with the teaching (1 Cor 11:2)?

 A. Taught it in the Holy Spirit

 B. Passed it on to them

 C. Preached it in season and out

 D. Written it to them in this letter

B:I:1C:11

5. How does Paul relate Christ to every man (1 Cor 11:3)?

 A. As the rock

 B. As the foundation

 C. As the head

 D. As the body

C:B:1C:11

6. Of what is the man the head (1 Cor 11:3)?

 A. The world

 B. The family

 C. His children

 D. The woman

D:B:1C:11

7. Who dishonors his head (1 Cor 11:4)?

 A. Every man who refuses to submit to Christ

 B. Every man who seeks his own and not the things of Christ

 C. Every man who prays with his head covered

 D. Every man who eat meat offered to idols

C:B:1C:11

8. Who dishonors her head (1 Cor 11:5)?

 A. Every woman who refuses to submit to Christ

 B. Every woman who prays or prophesies with her head uncovered

 C. Every woman who seeks her own things and not the things of Christ

 D. Every woman who speaks in the assembly

B:B:1C:11

9. What did Paul say should happen if a woman prays with her head uncovered (1 Cor 11:6)?

 A. She should have her hair cut off

 B. She should be put out of the church

 C. She should submit to her husband

 D. She should not be allowed to speak in the church

A:B:1C:11

10. Why should a man not cover his head (1 Cor 11:7)?

 A. He is the head of the church of Christ

 B. He is the image and glory of God

 C. He is the authority in the place of Christ

 D. He is needing to work

B:B:1C:11

11. Who is the glory of man (1 Cor 7:7)?

 A. Christ

 B. Parents

 C. Woman

 D. Children

C:B:1C:11

12. Who does Paul say man did not come from (1 Cor 11:8)?

 A. The earth

 B. The sky

 C. The hand of idols

 D. Woman

D:B:1C:11

13. Why was woman created (1 Cor 11:9)?

 A. For children

 B. For the image of God

 C. For man

 D. For the glory of God

C:B:1C:11

14. Why ought the woman have a sign of authority on her head (1 Cor 11:10)?

 A. Because of her husband

 B. Because of angels

 C. Because of it is the law of God

 D. Because of her children

B:B:1C:11

15. In the Lord Paul says what of both men and women (1 Cor 11:11)?

 A. Neither is independent of the other

 B. Love must rule supreme

 C. They should serve one another

 D. They are made in God’s image

A:B:1C:11

16. How does Paul conclude the observation that woman came from man and man is born of woman (1 Cor 11:12)?

 A. So they should submit to one another

 B. Everything comes from God

 C. So they are both under Christ

 D. Both are needed

B:B:1C:11

17. On what basis does Paul say that a woman is to pray to God with her head covered (1 Cor 11:13)?

 A. The law has ordained it

 B. He cites Isaiah

 C. They were to judge for themselves

 D. They were to follow the tradition of the elders

C:B:1C:11

18. What does Paul say is a disgrace for a man (1 Cor 11:14)?

 A. To eat idol meat

 B. To remain silent in the assembly

 C. To eat with unwashed hands

 D. To have long hair

D:B:1C:11

19. What is the glory of a woman (1 Cor 11:15)?

 A. Being silent in the assembly

 B. Giving birth to children

 C. Having long hair

 D. Serving her husband

C:B:1C:11

20. In reference to a woman’s long hair Paul supports that by saying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 11:16)

 A. The law has confirmed such a practice

 B. We have no other practice nor do the churches of God

 C. Even the pagans practice this both in their worship and in their homes

 D. Even angels know that their hair is a blessing from God

B:B:1C:11

21. What did Paul say about their meetings (1 Cor 11:17)?

 A. They did more harm than good

 B. They showed the community of Christ

 C. They promote the eating of idol meat

 D. They result in jealousy and slander

A:I:1C:11

22. What did Paul hear there was when they come together (1 Cor 11:18)?

 A. Slander

 B. Divisions

 C. Jealousy

 D. Immorality

B:B:1C:11

23. Paul points out all of the following problems at their eating of the Lord’s supper EXCEPT (1 Cor 11:21)

 A. Each goes ahead and eats without waiting for anybody else

 B. Some get drunk

 C. Pagans participate

 D. Some remain hungry

C:B:1C:11

24. What did Paul ask them as they were getting drunk at the Lord’s supper (1 Cor 11:22)?

 A. Do they not have wine at their pagan feasts

 B. Do they seek to serve Christ drunk

 C. Does drunkenness honor Christ

 D. Do they despise the church of God

D:B:1C:11

25. Where did Paul receive what he passed on to them (1 Cor 11:23)?

 A. From the Spirit

 B. From the apostles

 C. From the Lord

 D. From the Scriptures

C:I:1C:11

26. When did Jesus take the bread (1 Cor 11:23)?

 A. On the night after he cleansed the temple

 B. On the night he was betrayed

 C. On the night after he prayed in Gethsemane

 D. On the night of the Passover

B:B:1C:11

27. When did Jesus bread the bread (1 Cor 11:24)?

 A. After he had given thanks

 B. After Judas, the betrayer, left

 C. After he had washed their feet

 D. After he had reclined at table

A:B:1C:11

28. What did Jesus say about the bread he was breaking (1 Cor 11:24)?

 A. It was his resurrection

 B. It was his body

 C. It was the church

 D. It was his death

B:B:1C:11

29. How were they to break bread (1 Cor 11:24)?

 A. In remembrance of Jesus death

 B. In remembrance of the manna from heaven

 C. In remembrance of the Lord Jesus

 D. Every time they ate together

C:B:1C:11

30. When did Jesus take the cup (1 Cor 11:25)?

 A. After Judas left

 B. While they were eating

 C. Before they read Scripture

 D. After supper

D:B:1C:11

31. What did Jesus say the cup represented (1 Cor 11:25)?

 A. The joy of the resurrection

 B. Their sins for which he was dying

 C. The new covenant in his blood

 D. The blood of the sacrifice

C:B:1C:11

32. What do they proclaim by eating this bread and drinking this cup until he comes (1 Cor 11:26)?

 A. Christ resurrection

 B. The Lord’s death

 C. Jesus sacrifice for our sins

 D. The angel of death passing over

B:B:1C:11

33. What is one who eats the bread and drinks the cup in an unworthy manner guilty of (1 Cor 11:27)?

 A. Sinning against the body and blood of the Lord

 B. Sinning against the death and resurrection of Christ

 C. Making a mockery of the death of Christ

 D. Blaspheming the Holy Spirit

A:B:1C:11

34. What does Paul say a person should do before eating the bread and drinking the cup (1 Cor 11:28)?

 A. Set aside every weight that would weigh them down

 B. Examine themselves

 C. Forgive those who have sinned against them

 D. Fast and pray

B:B:1C:11

35. How does Paul say a person brings judgment on themselves when eating and drinking the Lord’s supper (1 Cor 11:29)?

 A. Not forgiving those who have sinned against you

 B. Eating it along with meat offered to idols

 C. Not recognizing the body of the Lord

 D. Being and unbeliever

C:B:1C:11

36. All of the following were listed as results of not recognizing the body of Christ while eating the Lord’s supper EXCEPT (1 Cor 11:30)

 A. Many were sick

 B. Many were weak

 C. A number had fallen asleep

 D. Many had been persecuted

D:B:1C:11

37. When did Paul say we would not come under judgment (1 Cor 11:31)?

 A. If we forgive others their sins

 B. If we confess our sins

 C. If we judged ourselves

 D. If we did not offend our weaker brother or sister

C:I:1C:11

38. How does Paul describe being judged by the Lord (1 Cor 11:32)?

 A. Being corrected

 B. Being disciplined

 C. Being admonished

 D. Being exhorted

B:B:1C:11

39. Why are we who are judged by the Lord being disciplined (1 Cor 11:32)?

 A. So that we will not be condemned with the world

 B. So that we will not be condemned by the world

 C. So that we will be pardoned by his grace

 D. So that we will be holy and righteous in his sight

A:I:1C:11

40. What does Paul say they should do when they come together to eat (1 Cor 11:33)?

 A. Include the children

 B. Wait for each other

 C. Share both the bread and the cup together

 D. Do not let idolaters partake

B:B:1C:11

41. What does Paul suggest they do in order not to result in judgment over the Lord’s supper (1 Cor 11:34)?

 A. Drink only a small cup

 B. Eat only unleavened bread

 C. Eat at home

 D. Eat only what is required

C:I:1C:11

42. What directions does Paul give to those who are hungry (1 Cor 11:34)?

 A. They should be fed by the church

 B. They should grow their own food

 C. They should share with others

 D. They should eat at home

D:B:1C:11

43. What did Paul promise to do when he comes to Corinth (1 Cor 11:34)?

 A. Give them the sign of his apostleship

 B. Give them the word of the Lord

 C. Give them further instructions

 D. Bring Titus and Timothy as well

C:I:1C:11

1 Corinthians 12

1. Of what does Paul not want the Corinthians to be ignorant (1 Cor 12:1)?

 A. Baptism from the dead

 B. The Lord’s supper

 C. Spiritual gifts

 D. The Scriptures

C:B:1C:12

2. What happened to the Corinthians when they were pagans (1 Cor 12:2)?

 A. They were consumed by drunkenness

 B. They were led astray by mute idols

 C. They were without hope and without God

 D. They were filled with jealousy and lust

B:I:1C:12

3. Who cannot say ‘Jesus be cursed’ (1 Cor 12:3)?

 A. One speaking by the Holy Spirit

 B. A disciple of Jesus Christ

 C. One who believes that Jesus is Lord

 D. Those who eat the Lord’s supper

A:B:1C:12

4. How can one say that ‘Jesus is Lord’ (1 Cor 12:3)?

 A. By submitting to his will

 B. By the Holy Spirit

 C. By believing he is the Son of god

 D. By receiving his teaching

B:B:1C:12

5. What does Paul contrast to the different kinds of gifts (1 Cor 12:4)?

 A. Only one God and Father

 B. The unity of the body of Christ

 C. The same Spirit

 D. One purpose

C:B:1C:12

6. What does Paul contrast to the same Lord (1 Cor 12:5)?

 A. Different kinds of gifts

 B. Different kinds of tongues

 C. Different kinds of laws

 D. Different kinds of service

D:I:1C:12

7. What does Paul contrast to the different kinds of working (1 Cor 12:6)?

 A. The same God

 B. The unity of the body of Christ

 C. The same Spirit

 D. One purpose

A:I:1C:12

8. For what is the manifestation of the Spirit given (1 Cor 12:7)?

 A. For giving gifts to all

 B. For the common good

 C. For those in authority

 D. For the unity of the body

B:B:1C:12

9. While one is given the message of wisdom, what is another given by the Spirit (1 Cor 12:8)?

 A. The message of hope

 B. The message of discernment

 C. The message of knowledge

 D. The message of salvation

C:A:1C:12

10. While one is given the message of knowledge, what is another given by the Spirit (1 Cor 12:8)?

 A. The message of hope

 B. The message of discernment

 C. The message of salvation

 D. The message of wisdom

D:B:1C:12

11. While one is given faith, what is another given by the Spirit (1 Cor 12:9)?

 A. Hope

 B. Gift of Discernment

 C. Gifts of healing

 D. Salvation

C:I:1C:12

12. While another is given gifts of healing, what is one given by the Spirit (1 Cor 12:9)?

 A. Hope

 B. Faith

 C. Love

 D. Salvation

B:I:1C:12

13. All of the following are listed as given by the Spirit EXCEPT (1 Cor 12:10)?

 A. Preaching

 B. Distinguishing between spirits

 C. Miraculous powers

 D. Prophecy

 E. Speaking in different kinds of tongues

A:B:1C:12

14. After citing gifts of prophecy, miracles, wisdom, tongues what does Paul conclude (1 Cor 12:11)?

 A. They are all for the building up of the church

 B. They are all given by one and the same Spirit

 C. They are all fruits of the salvation that is in Jesus Christ

 D. They are given for the needs of the body of Christ

B:B:1C:12

15. How are the various diverse gifts of the Spirit given (1 Cor 12:11)?

 A. By the will of Jesus Christ

 B. By grace as needed

 C. Just as he determines

 D. To each one based on their natural talents

C:B:1C:12

16. What is the body made up of (1 Cor 12:12)?

 A. Dust

 B. Lusts and passions

 C. Flesh and soul

 D. Many parts

D:B:1C:12

17. What does Paul use the metaphor of a united body with many parts to illustrate (1 Cor 12:12)?

 A. God the Father

 B. The apostles

 C. Christ

 D. The Spirit

C:B:1C:12

18. The baptism of the Spirit resulted in what (1 Cor 12:13)?

 A. Grace to all

 B. One body

 C. All being dead in Christ

 D. Each receiving their gift

B:B:1C:12

19. Paul mentions what groups that by the baptism of the Spirit are united into one body (1 Cor 12:13)?

 A. Jews and Greeks

 B. Brothers and sisters

 C. Apostles and prophets

 D. Male and female

A:B:1C:12

20. Paul mentions what groups that by the baptism of the Spirit are united into one body (1 Cor 12:13)?

 A. Brothers and sisters

 B. Slave and free

 C. Apostles and prophets

 D. Male and female

B:B:1C:12

21. What does Paul we are all given to drink (1 Cor 12:13)?

 A. The blood of one Lord

 B. The same water from the rock

 C. One Spirit

 D. One cup

C:B:1C:12

22. Paul says that the foot should not say because it is not a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is not part of the body (1 Cor 12:15)

 A. An eye

 B. An ear

 C. A head

 D. A hand

D:B:1C:12

23. Paul says that the ear should not say because it is not a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is not part of the body (1 Cor 12:15)

 A. An ear

 B. A head

 C. An eye

 D. A hand

C:I:1C:12

24. Paul says, if the whole body were an ear what sense would be missing (1 Cor 12:17)?

 A. Seeing

 B. Smelling

 C. Touching

 D. Tasting

B:I:1C:12

25. What has God done to the parts of the body (1 Cor 12:18)?

 A. Arranged every one of them

 B. Given each one a function

 C. Ordained each one

 D. Gifted each one

A:I:1C:12

26. Paul says there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but one body (1 Cor 12:20)?

 A. Many functions

 B. Many parts

 C. Many gifts

 D. Diverse elements

B:B:1C:12

27. What cannot say to the hand ‘I don’t need you’ (1 Cor 12:21)?

 A. The ear

 B. The head

 C. The hand

 D. The foot

C:B:1C:12

28. What cannot say to the foot ‘I don’t need you’ (1 Cor 12:21)?

 A. The ear

 B. The hand

 C. The foot

 D. The head

D:B:1C:12

29. What parts of the body does Paul say are indispensable (1 Cor 12:22)?

 A. Those that seem most honorable

 B. Those that seem to be stronger

 C. Those that seem to be weaker

 D. Those that seem to shameful

C:B:1C:12

30. What parts get treated with special honor (1 Cor 12:23)?

 A. Parts that others esteem

 B. Parts we think are less honorable

 C. Parts that are under the control of the head

 D. Parts that do the work

B:I:1C:12

31. How are parts that are unpresentable treated (1 Cor 12:23)?

 A. With special modesty

 B. With protection

 C. With kindness

 D. With less honor

A:I:1C:12

32. What is true of our presentable parts (1 Cor 12:24)?

 A. They not covered

 B. They need no special treatment

 C. They are allowed to be seen by all

 D. They are honored above all

B:I:1C:12

33. How has God combined our members of the body (1 Cor 12:24)?

 A. He has covered those parts that lack honor

 B. He has treated all parts equally

 C. He has given greater honor to the parts that lacked it

 D. He has hidden those parts which are not presentable

C:I:1C:12

34. Why did God give greater honor to those parts which lacked it (1 Cor 12:25)?

 A. So that all members would share in the honor

 B. So that each would make its own contribution to the body

 C. So that each member would be given its own dignity

 D. So that there would be no division in the body

D:B:1C:12

35. Why did God give greater honor to those parts which lacked it (1 Cor 12:25)?

 A. So that all members would share in the honor

 B. So that each would make its own contribution to the body

 C. So that each member might have equal concern for each other

 D. So that each member would be given its own dignity

C:B:1C:12

36. If one part is honored, how does every part react (1 Cor 12:26)?

 A. They all serve

 B. They all rejoice

 C. They all share in its honor

 D. They all contribute to its honor

B:I:1C:12

37. What is the result if one part of the body suffers (1 Cor 12:26)?

 A. Every part suffers with it

 B. The other members try to help

 C. Every part comforts it

 D. Every part seeks to protect it

A:B:1C:12

38. What does Paul tell the Corinthians each one of them is a part of (1 Cor 12:27)?

 A. The unity of the Spirit

 B. The body of Christ

 C. The house of God

 D. The God’s flock

B:B:1C:12

39. Who has God appointed first in the church (1 Cor 12:28)?

 A. Workers of miracles

 B. Prophets

 C. Apostles

 D. Teachers

C:B:1C:12

40. Paul lists all of the following as parts of the body of Christ appointed by God EXCEPT (1 Cor 12:28)?

 A. Teachers

 B. Gifts of administration

 C. Gifts of healing

 D. Gifts of prayer and fasting

 E. Those speaking in different tongues

D:I:1C:12

41. What kind of gifts does Paul say they should desire (1 Cor 12:31)?

 A. The more honorable gifts

 B. The gifts that benefit the church

 C. The greater gifts

 D. The gifts of service

C:B:1C:12

42. After discussing the gifts how does Paul describe his movement to his exposition of love (1 Cor 12:31)?

 A. The most honorable gift

 B. The most excellent way

 C. The example of Christ

 D. The most beneficial gift

B:B:1C:12

 1 Corinthians 13

1. What does Paul say would be a resounding gong, if he doesn’t have love (1 Cor 13:1)?

 A. Gifts of healing

 B. Tongues of men and angels

 C. Gifts of the Holy Spirit

 D. Gifts of discernment and wisdom

B:B:1C:13

2. Paul cites all of the following as benefitting one nothing without love EXCEPT (1 Cor 13:2f)?

 A. Gift of prophecy

 B. Having faith that can remove mountains

 C. Giving all ones possessions to the poor

 D. Having the wisdom of the sages

 E. Surrendering one’s body to the flames

D:I:1C:13

3. If one speaks with tongues but does not have love, what does Paul say they are like (1 Cor 13:1)?

 A. New wine in old wineskins

 B. Grass that withers

 C. A clanging cymbal

 D. Clouds without water

C:B:1C:13

4. Paul says this person will gain nothing, if they don’t have love (1 Cor 13:3)?

 A. Those who receive honor from men and angels

 B. One who gives all they possess to the poor

 C. One who casts out demons

 D. One who prays and fasts

B:B:1C:13

5. Paul lists all of the following as characteristic of love EXCEPT (1 Cor 13:4)?

 A. Love is gentle

 B. Love is patient

 C. Love is kind

 D. Love is not proud

 E. Love does not envy

A:B:1C:13

6. In what does love rejoice (1 Cor 13:6)?

 A. Generosity

 B. Kindness

 C. The truth

 D. Success

C:B:1C:13

7. Paul lists all of the following as things love does not do EXCEPT (1 Cor 13:5f)?

 A. Not easily angered

 B. Not given to hurtful words

 C. Does not rejoice in evil

 D. Keeps no records of wrong

 E. Not self-seeking

B:B:1C:13

8. Paul lists all of the following as things love always does EXCEPT (1 Cor 13:7)?

 A. Always protects

 B. Always trusts

 C. Always hopes

 D. Always forgiving

 E. Always perseveres

D:B:1C:13

9. What does love never do (1 Cor 13:8)?

 A. Hurts

 B. Damages

 C. Fails

 D. Gives up

C:B:1C:13

10. While love never fails, what will happen to prophecies (1 Cor 13:8)?

 A. They will be proven wrong

 B. They will cease

 C. They will fail

 D. They will not be understood

B:B:1C:13

11. While love never fails, what will happen to knowledge (1 Cor 13:8)?

 A. It will pass away

 B. It will be misunderstood

 C. It will fly away

 D. It will be wrong

A:B:1C:13

12. While love never fails, what will happen to tongues (1 Cor 13:8)?

 A. They will cease

 B. They will be stilled

 C. They will be cut off

 D. They will be misinterpreted

B:B:1C:13

13. What do we do in part (1 Cor 13:9)?

 A. Speak in tongues

 B. Interpret

 C. Prophesy

 D. Love

C:B:1C:13

14. What will happen when the perfect comes (1 Cor 13:10)?

 A. Prophecies will cease

 B. Miracles will vanish

 C. Wrongs will stop

 D. The imperfect will disappear

D:B:1C:13

15. What did Paul do when he became a man (1 Cor 13:11)?

 A. He began to love selflessly

 B. He gave himself to serve those he loved

 C. He put childish ways behind him

 D. He protected those he loved

C:B:1C:13

16. How does Paul say we now see (1 Cor 13:12)?

 A. As an image reflected in water

 B. A poor reflection as in a mirror

 C. With dimmed eyes

 D. As one walking in darkness

B:B:1C:13

17. How does Paul say we will see in the future (1 Cor 13:12)?

 A. Face to face

 B. As through a cloudless sky

 C. In a perfect mirror

 D. With the eyes of an eagle

A:B:1C:13

18. How does Paul say he will know in the future when the perfect comes (1 Cor 13:12)?

 A. With the wisdom of the Spirit of God

 B. Fully even as he is fully known

 C. Perfectly as love itself knows

 D. Face to face

B:B:1C:13

19. All of the following are three things does Paul say remain EXCEPT (1 Cor 13:13)?

 A. Faith

 B. Hope

 C. Joy

 D. Love

C:B:1C:13

20. What does Paul say is the greatest of the three things that remain (faith, hope and love) (1 Cor 13:13)?

 A. Faith

 B. Hope

 C. Joy

 D. Love

D:B:1C:13

 1 Corinthians 14

1. What does Paul say they should follow (1 Cor 14:1)?

 A. The way of wisdom

 B. The path of diversity

 C. The way of love

 D. The Spirit’s leading

C:B:1C:14

2. What does Paul say they should eagerly desire (1 Cor 14:1)?

 A. The truth

 B. Justice

 C. Righteousness

 D. Spiritual gifts

D:B:1C:14

3. What gift does Paul say should be eagerly sought especially (1 Cor 14:1)?

 A. Tongues

 B. Unity

 C. Prophecy

 D. Leadership

C:B:1C:14

4. To whom does one who speaks in a tongue speak (1 Cor 14:2)?

 A. To people

 B. To God

 C. To angels

 D. To themselves

B:B:1C:14

5. What does one who speaks in a tongue utter (1 Cor 14:2)?

 A. Mysteries with his spirit

 B. Heavenly truths in human words

 C. The word from God

 D. Prayers and pleas to God

A:B:1C:14

6. Who speaks to people (1 Cor 14:3)?

 A. Everyone who speaks in a tongue

 B. Everyone who prophesies

 C. Everyone who reads the Scriptures

 D. Everyone who participates in the Lord’s supper

B:B:1C:14

7. Paul says a person who prophesies speaks to people for all of the following reasons EXCEPT (1 Cor 14:3)?

 A. Their strengthening

 B. Their encouragement

 C. Their direction

 D. Their comfort

C:I:1C:14

8. Who does one who speaks in a tongue edify (1 Cor 14:4)?

 A. The church

 B. The brothers and sisters

 C. Others

 D. Himself

D:B:1C:14

9. Who does one who prophesies edify (1 Cor 14:4)?

 A. The brothers and sisters

 B. Others

 C. The church

 D. Himself

C:B:1C:14

10. When someone speaks in a tongue who understands him (1 Cor 14:2)?

 A. God alone

 B. No one

 C. Only the church leaders

 D. Only the Spirit

B:B:1C:14

11. What did Paul say he would like for every one of them to do (1 Cor 14:5)?

 A. Speak in tongues

 B. Share in his fellowship

 C. Do miracles in the name of Jesus

 D. Be filled with the Spirit

A:B:1C:14

12. Who is greater than one who speaks in tongues (1 Cor 14:5)?

 A. One who knows the mind of the Lord

 B. One who prophesies

 C. One who prays in the Spirit

 D. One who does signs and wonders

B:B:1C:14

13. If one speaks in a tongue, what should also be done (1 Cor 14:5)?

 A. One should rejoice with them in the Lord

 B. The leader should call on the person

 C. Someone should interpret

 D. Someone should translate it

C:B:1C:14

14. Why should one speaking in a tongue interpret (1 Cor 14:5)?

 A. So that all may understand

 B. So that the Spirit may be upon all

 C. So that the mysteries of God might extend to all

 D. So that the church may be edified

D:B:1C:14

15. Paul said he would come to them and do them good if he brought all of the following EXCEPT (1 Cor 14:6)

 A. Some revelation

 B. Some knowledge

 C. Some exhortation

 D. Some prophecy

 E. Some word of instruction

C:I:1C:14

16. What two instruments did Paul cite as having to make distinct notes in order to know the tune (1 Cor 14:7)?

 A. Trumpet and tambourine

 B. Flute and harp

 C. Drum and cymbal

 D. Pipe and lute

B:A:1C:14

17. What did Paul say using the trumpet making a clear call results in (1 Cor 14:8)?

 A. To get ready for battle

 B. To announce the arrival of the king

 C. To mark a festival

 D. To close the city gates

A:I:1C:14

18. What is needed for people to know what you are saying (1 Cor 14:9)?

 A. One needs to speak in a tongue

 B. One needs to speak in intelligible words

 C. One needs to have an interpreter

 D. One needs to speak clearly

B:I:1C:14

19. Paul says one who speaks in words that are not intelligible is just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 14:9)

 A. Moving their lips

 B. Frustrating others

 C. Speaking into the air

 D. Babbling

C:I:1C:14

20. What does Paul say every language in the world has (1 Cor 14:10)?

 A. Sound

 B. Spirit

 C. Symbolism

 D. Meaning

D:B:1C:14

21. What Paul say someone is like if they do not grasp the meaning of what is said (1 Cor 14:11)?

 A. Like an animal

 B. Like a rock

 C. Like a foreigner

 D. Like a barbarian

C:B:1C:14

22. Paul tells them to excel in what types of gifts (1 Cor 14:12)?

 A. Gifts that are meaningful

 B. Gifts that build up the church

 C. Gifts that unify the church

 D. Gifts that proclaim Christ

B:B:1C:14

23. For what should a person who speaks in a tongue pray (1 Cor 14:13)?

 A. That they may interpret what is said

 B. That they may prophesy

 C. That they may love

 D. That all of them might speak in tongues

A:B:1C:14

24. When Paul prays in a tongue, what is unfruitful (1 Cor 14:14)?

 A. His spirit

 B. His mind

 C. His prophesying

 D. His other gifts

B:B:1C:14

25. When Paul prays in a tongue, how does he pray (1 Cor 14:14)?

 A. With his mind

 B. With his soul

 C. With his spirit

 D. With his emotions

C:B:1C:14

26. How does Paul like to sing (1 Cor 14:15)?

 A. With harp and flute

 B. With his heart and soul

 C. With the whole church united

 D. With his mind and his spirit

D:I:1C:14

28. Why can one not say ‘Amen’ to your thanksgiving (1 Cor 14:16)?

 A. Because they are asleep in the service

 B. Because they do not understand what you are saying

 C. Because they are praying with their mind and not their spirit

 D. Because they do not share in your gift for which you are praising God

B:B:1C:14

29. While the person may be giving thanks, what problem does Paul point out (1 Cor 14:17)?

 A. The other person is not edified

 B. The other person cannot join in the prayer

 C. The church has divisions

 D. The person needs to be able to control themselves in prayer

A:B:1C:14

30. What does Paul say he does more than all of them (1 Cor 14:18)?

 A. Prophesy

 B. Speak in tongues

 C. Heal others

 D. Many signs

B:B:1C:14

31. What would Paul rather speak in church than ten thousand words in a tongue (1 Cor 14:19)?

 A. One good prophesy

 B. A blessing on all the people

 C. Five intelligible words

 D. A message from the Spirit

C:B:1C:14

32. What would Paul rather speak five intelligible words than (1 Cor 14:19)?

 A. Fifty words in a tongue

 B. A thousand words of a prophesy

 C. Feeding five thousand

 D. Ten thousand words in a tongue

D:B:1C:14

33. What does Paul tell his brothers and sisters to stop doing (1 Cor 14:20)?

 A. Talking like foolish ones

 B. Behaving like infants

 C. Thinking like children

 D. Causing many to stumble

C:B:1C:14

34. In regard to evil what does Paul tell the Corinthians to be like (1 Cor 14:20)?

 A. Adults

 B. Infants

 C. Shrewd as a serpent

 D. A wind quickly passing by

B:B:1C:14

35. Where does Paul say ‘through people of strange tongues ..I will speak to this people’ was written (1 Cor 14:21)?

 A. The Law

 B. Isaiah

 C. The Psalms

 D. In the Old Covenant

A:I:1C:14

36. How does God say he will speak to his people in the Old Testament (1 Cor 14:21)?

 A. Through the forefathers

 B. Through people of strange tongues

 C. Through prophets who speak the word of the Lord

 D. Through the wisdom of the sages

B:B:1C:14

37. When God speaks to those in the Old Testament, what was the result (1 Cor 14:21)?

 A. They repented at the preaching of Isaiah

 B. They followed the laws of Moses

 C. They did not listen

 D. They rebelled against him

C:B:1C:14

38. Who are tongues a sign for (1 Cor 14:22)?

 A. Believers

 B. Unbelievers

 C. Jews

 D. Rulers

B:B:1C:14

39. Who is prophesy for (1 Cor 14:22)?

 A. Believers

 B. Unbelievers

 C. Jews

 D. Rulers

A:B:1C:14

40. What will unbelievers who come into the church service think if everyone is speaking in tongues (1 Cor 14:23)?

 A. They will see it as chaos and leave

 B. They are speaking directly from God

 C. They are out of their minds

 D. That God is powerful and good

C:B:1C:14

41. What will happen when unbelievers come into the church while everyone is prophesying (1 Cor 14:24)?

 A. They will join in and feel welcome

 B. They will think they are out of their minds

 C. They will ask to learn more

 D. They will be convinced

D:B:1C:14

42. All of the following are listed as a result of some hearing people in the church prophesying EXCEPT (1 Cor 14:24f)?

 A. They will be convinced they are sinners

 B. They will be convinced that they will be judged

 C. The gospel will be understood in power and truth

 D. The secrets of their hearts will be laid bare

C:I:1C:14

43. What will be the result for unbelievers after hearing prophesy in the church (1 Cor 14:25)?

 A. They will rejoice in the Lord

 B. They will fall down and worship God

 C. They will repent of their sins

 D. They will believe the gospel

B:B:1C:14

44. What will unbelievers exclaim after hearing prophesy in the church (1 Cor 14:25)?

 A. God is really among them

 B. God is great and powerful

 C. God is the Father of the Lord Jesus Christ

 D. God is the master of all things

A:B:1C:14

45. Paul lists all of the following as possibly present when the church at Corinth comes together EXCEPT (1 Cor 14:26)?

 A. A hymn

 B. A healing

 C. A word of instruction

 D. A revelation

 E. A tongue

B:I:1C:14

46. What must a tongue, a revelation and a word of instruction be done for (1 Cor 14:26)?

 A. The instruction of those who are young

 B. The manifestation of God’s presence with them

 C. The strengthening of the church

 D. The unity of the body of Christ

C:B:1C:14

47. All of the following are regulations Paul lays down for speaking in tongues in the church EXCEPT (1 Cor 14:27)?

 A. Two or at most three should speak

 B. One at a time should speak

 C. Someone must interpret

 D. They should stand to speak

D:B:1C:14

48. When should one speaking in tongues keep quiet in the church (1 Cor 14:28)?

 A. If it results in no one understanding

 B. If the Spirit is not moving among them

 C. If there is no interpreter

 D. If the church is not in prayer

C:B:1C:14

49. When there is no interpreter, what should a person speaking in a tongue do (1 Cor 14:28)?

 A. Request permission to speak from the pastor

 B. Speak to himself and to God

 C. Ask someone to interpret what is said

 D. Lift his hands to heaven

B:B:1C:14

50. How many prophets does Paul say should speak (1 Cor 14:29)?

 A. One

 B. One or two

 C. Two or three

 D. Four or five at most

C:B:1C:14

51. While two or three prophets should speak, what should the other people in the church do (1 Cor 14:29)?

 A. Weigh carefully what is said

 B. Listen and consider what is said

 C. Interact and ask questions concerning what is said

 D. Add to what is said

A:B:1C:14

52. When should the first speaker stop (1 Cor 14:30)?

 A. If there is a sign or wonder performed by one in the church

 B. If a revelation comes to one who is sitting down

 C. If more than two are speaking in tongues

 D. If one begins reading Scripture

B:B:1C:14

53. Why does Paul say they can all prophesy in turn (1 Cor 14:31)?

 A. So that the gospel may be proclaimed

 B. So that all may honor Christ with their worship and praise

 C. So that everyone may be instructed and encouraged

 D. So that all may share their gifts in the church

C:I:1C:14

54. What is God not a God of (1 Cor 14:33)?

 A. Division

 B. Contention

 C. Ignorance

 D. Disorder

D:B:1C:14

55. God is a God of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not of disorder (1 Cor 14:33)?

 A. Rigtheousness

 B. Wisdom

 C. Peace

 D. Holiness

C:B:1C:14

56. Who does Paul say should remain silent in the church (1 Cor 14:34)?

 A. Those speaking in tongues

 B. Prophets

 C. Servants

 D. Women

D:B:1C:14

57. What does Paul cite to support his directive that women should be silent in the church (1 Cor 14:34)?

 A. Isaiah

 B. The apostles

 C. The law

 D. The Lord Jesus

C:B:1C:14

58. What should women do who want to inquire about something in the church (1Cor 14:35)?

 A. Read the Scripture

 B. Ask their husbands at home

 C. Ask the elders after church

 D. Listen to the words of the prophets

B:B:1C:14

59. What does Paul say is disgraceful to be done in church at Corinth (1 Cor 14:35)?

 A. For a woman to speak in church

 B. For more than three to speak in tongues

 C. For the poor to be required to stand

 D. For slaves to sit before their masters

A:B:1C:14

60. What does Paul say about who should acknowledge that what Paul is saying is the Lord’s command (1 Cor 14:37)?

 A. One who is a leader in the church

 B. One who is gifted by the Spirit

 C. One who casts out demons

 D. One who full of wisdom

B:I:1C:14

61. What does Paul say about who should acknowledge that what Paul is saying is the Lord’s command (1 Cor 14:37)?

 A. One who is a leader in the church

 B. One who casts out demons

 C. One who thinks they are a prophet

 D. One who full of wisdom

C:B:1C:14

62. What does Paul say one who is gifted by the Spirit should acknowledge (1 Cor 14:37)?

 A. That Jesus Christ has come in the flesh

 B. That the church is the body of Christ

 C. That the ones dividing the church should be rebuked

 D. That what Paul is writing is the Lord’s command

D:B:1C:14

63. What does Paul say should happen to anyone who ignores the fact that what he is writing is the Lord’s command (1 Cor 14:38)?

 A. They should be put out of the church

 B. They should be rebuked

 C. They should be ignored

 D. They should not be allowed to speak

C:B:1C:14

64. How does Paul address the people of the church of Corinth (1 Cor 14:39)?

 A. As friends and supporters

 B. As brothers and sisters

 C. As prophets and apostles

 D. As elders and deacons

B:B:1C:14

65. What does Paul tell them they should be eager to do (1 Cor 14:39)?

 A. Prophesy

 B. Speak in tongues

 C. Do signs and wonders

 D. Believe on the Lord Jesus

A:B:1C:14

66. What does Paul say should not be forbidden (1 Cor 14:39)?

 A. Prophesying

 B. Speaking in tongues

 C. Doing signs and wonders

 D. The reading of Scripture

B:B:1C:14

67. How does Paul say everything in church should be done (1 Cor 14:40)?

 A. In righteousness and holiness

 B. In grace and truth

 C. In a fitting and orderly way

 D. With love and no divisions

C:B:1C:14

 1 Corinthians 15

1. What did the Corinthians do with the gospel Paul preached to them (1 Cor 15:1)?

 A. They received it and took a stand on it

 B. They slandered it and rejected it

 C. They ignored it and it had no effect on them

 D. They received it with joy and heard it gladly

A:B:1C:15

2. On what did the Corinthians taken their stand (1 Cor 15:1)?

 A. On the Scriptures

 B. On the gospel preached to them

 C. On the love of all the believers

 D. On the rock, Jesus Christ

B:B:1C:15

3. By what did Paul say they were saved in relation to the gospel he preached (1 Cor 15:2)?

 A. If they followed its teaching

 B. If they accepted it

 C. If they held onto it firmly

 D. If they believed it with all their hearts

C:I:1C:15

4. If they didn’t hold onto what Paul had preached, what conclusion could Paul draw from that (1 Cor 15:2)?

 A. They had fallen away

 B. They had rejected the gospel

 C. They had turned back to their old ways

 D. They had believed in vain

D:B:1C:15

5. What did Paul say Jesus did according to the Scriptures (1 Cor 15:3)?

 A. Christ was the suffering servant

 B. Christ was born of a virgin

 C. Christ died for our sins

 D. Christ did signs and wonders

C:B:1C:15

6. All of the following were the things concerning Christ that Paul passed on to the Corinthians as of first importance EXCEPT (1 Cor 15:3f)?

 A. He was buried

 B. He did signs and miracles

 C. He died for our sins

 D. He was raised on the third day

B:B:1C:15

7. To whom did Paul say Jesus first appeared after the resurrection (1 Cor 15:5)?

 A. Peter

 B. John

 C. The women

 D. His mother

A:I:1C:15

8. To whom did the Lord appear after his resurrection after he appeared to Peter (1 Cor 15:5)?

 A. Mary Magdalene

 B. The twelve

 C. His brothers

 D. To Lazarus, Mary and Martha

B:B:1C:15

9. How many did Jesus appear to at the same time (1 Cor 15:6)?

 A. 50

 B. 100

 C. 500

 D. 1000

 E. 5000

C:B:1C:15

10. What did Paul note about the 500 who had seen Christ after the resurrection (1 Cor 15:6)?

 A. They all had been baptized in the Spirit

 B. Many of them were residents of Jerusalem

 C. Paul knew most of them

 D. Many of them were still living

D:B:1C:15

11. What did Paul note had happened to some of the 500 who had seen Christ after the resurrection (1 Cor 15:7)?

 A. Some had given prophesies

 B. Some had been martyred for their faith

 C. Some had fallen asleep

 D. Some had turned away

C:B:1C:15

12. Besides Peter who was the other person specifically listed by name as having seen Christ after his resurrection (1 Cor 15:7)?

 A. John

 B. James

 C. Andrew

 D. Philip

B:I:1C:15

13. How does Paul describe his own seeing of Christ after the resurrection (1 Cor 15:8)?

 A. As one abnormally born

 B. As one specially chosen

 C. As one who was unworthy

 D. As the chief of sinners

A:B:1C:15

14. Why did Paul say he did not deserve to be called an apostle (1 Cor 15:9)?

 A. Because he was the chief of sinners

 B. Because he persecuted the church

 C. Because he has blasphemed Christ

 D. Because he had approved of the death of Christ

B:B:1C:15

15. By what did Paul say ‘I am what I am’ (1 Cor 15:10)?

 A. By faith

 B. By the resurrection of Christ

 C. By the grace of God

 D. By the mercy of God

C:I:1C:15

16. What did Paul claim he had done as the effect of the grace of God in his life (1 Cor 15:10)?

 A. He now rejoiced in the Lord always

 B. He preached the gospel to all peoples

 C. He was persecuted himself

 D. He worked harder than all of the other apostles

D:B:1C:15

17. What did the Corinthians believe (1 Cor 15:11)?

 A. What the Spirit taught them

 B. The resurrection from the dead

 C. What Paul and the apostles preached

 D. What the apostles recorded

C:B:1C:15

18. Having preached to them, who does Paul question concerning what they are saying (1 Cor 15:12)?

 A. Some saying the dead go immediately to be with God

 B. Some saying there is no resurrection of the dead

 C. Some saying they have spiritual gifts of revelation

 D. Some saying the disciples stole the body of Christ

B:I:1C:15

19. If, as some of the Corinthians allege, there is no resurrection, what implication does Paul draw out of that (1 Cor 15:13)?

 A. Then Christ has not be raised

 B. Then they are still without hope in this world

 C. Then for the martyrs there is no hope

 D. Then the hope of humanity is gone

A:B:1C:15

20. 19. If, as some of the Corinthians allege, there is no resurrection, what implication does Paul draw out of that (1 Cor 15:14)?

 A. Then they are still without hope in this world

 B. Then for the martyrs there is no hope

 C. Their preaching is useless

 D. Then the hope of humanity is gone

C:I:1C:15

21. If, as some of the Corinthians allege, there is no resurrection, what implication does Paul draw out of that (1 Cor 15:15)?

 A. Then they are still without hope in this world

 B. Then the apostles are false witnesses

 C. Then for the martyrs there is no hope

 D. Then the hope of humanity is gone

B:I:1C:15

21. If, as some of the Corinthians allege, there is no resurrection, what is true about their faith (1 Cor 15:17)?

 A. It is not true

 B. It is misguided

 C. It is deceptive

 D. It is futile

D:I:1C:15

22. If, as some of the Corinthians allege, there is no resurrection, what implication does Paul draw out of that (1 Cor 15:17)?

 A. Then they are still without hope in this world

 B. Then for the martyrs there is no hope

 C. Then they are still in their sins

 D. Then the hope of humanity is gone

C:B:1C:15

23. If, as some of the Corinthians allege, there is no resurrection, what implication does Paul draw out of that (1 Cor 15:18)?

 A. Then they are still without hope in this world

 B. Then those who have fallen asleep are lost

 C. Then for the martyrs there is no hope

 D. Then the hope of humanity is gone

B:B:1C:15

24. Who does Paul say is to be pitied more than anyone (1 Cor 15:19)?

 A. If only for this life we have hope in Christ

 B. If we have believed a lie

 C. If we have preached in vain

 D. If we have no hope in this world

A:B:1C:15

25. Paul likens Christ being raised from the dead as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Cor 15:20)?

 A. Guarantee

 B. First fruits

 C. A rock

 D. As life giving water

B:B:1C:15

26. What came through a man (1 Cor 15:21)?

 A. Deliverance

 B. Futility

 C. Death

 D. Salvation

C:B:1C:15

27. In whom/what did all die (1 Cor 15:22)?

 A. In Moses

 B. In Abraham

 C. In the law

 D. In Adam

D:B:1C:15

28. In Christ what will happen to all (1 Cor 15:22)?

 A. All be redeemed

 B. All will be saved

 C. All will be made alive

 D. All will be forgiven

C:B:1C:15

29. When will those who belong to Christ be raised (1 Cor 15:23)?

 A. When they die

 B. When he comes

 C. When he blows the trumpet

 D. When he stands before his Father

B:I:1C:15

30. When will the end come (1 Cor 15:24)?

 A. When he hands over the kingdom to God the Father

 B. When he descends with the shout of the archangel

 C. When he calls all who believed in him home

 D. When the world will be burned up with fire

A:I:1C:15

31. When will the end come (1 Cor 15:24)?

 A. When he descends with the shout of the archangel

 B. When he has destroyed all dominion, authority and power

 C. When he splits the Mount of Olives and gathers all his people

 D. When every knee bows before him both the living and the dead

B:I:1C:15

32. The end will come after Jesus has destroyed all of the following EXCEPT (1 Cor 15:24)?

 A. Dominion

 B. Power

 C. Principalities

 D. Authority

C:I:1C:15

33. What will the reign of Christ result in (1 Cor 15:25)?

 A. Every knee will bow before him

 B. All the wicked will be judged and perish

 C. All who believe in Jesus will receive their rewards

 D. All his enemies will be put under his feet

D:B:1C:15

34. What will Jesus hand over to his Father (1 Cor 15:24)?

 A. His followers

 B. Those who opposed him

 C. The kingdom

 D. The heavenly throne

C:B:1C:15

35. Who put everything under Christ’s feet (1 Cor 15:27)?

 A. Christ

 B. God himself

 C. The Spirit

 D. The heavenly hosts

B:B:1C:15

36. After everything is put under Christ’s feet what will happen next (1 Cor 15:28)?

 A. Christ himself will put everything under God

 B. God will declare Christ the victor

 C. The Spirit will rule in the hearts and minds of all

 D. The world itself will be redeemed and transformed

A:B:1C:15

37. What is the purpose of everything being put under God (1 Cor 15:28)?

 A. So that he might rule with a rod of iron

 B. So that he might be all in all

 C. So that the kingdom of this world will become his kingdom

 D. So that all evil will perish forever

B:B:1C:15

38. Who will be left without purpose, if there is no resurrection from the dead (1 Cor 15:29)?

 A. Those who celebrate Easter

 B. Those who have died as martyrs

 C. Those who baptize for the dead

 D. Those who serve the Lord’s supper for the dead

C:B:1C:15

39. What did Paul use the resurrection as the basis for his own actions (1 Cor 15:30)?

 A. His rejoicing every day

B. His own baptism

C. Endangering himself

D. Traveling from city to city

C:I:1C:15

40. What does Paul say happened to him at Ephesus (1 Cor 15:32)?

 A. He was thrown into prison

 B. He was beaten

 C. He fled from the crowds

 D. He fought wild beasts

D:B:1C:15

41. What does Paul surely do (1 Cor 15:31)?

 A. He rejoices over them

 B. He worries about them in the Lord

 C. Glories over the Corinthians in Christ

 D. He prays for the Corinthians daily

C:I:1C:15

42. What philosophy does Paul say should be embraced if there is no resurrection from the dead (1 Cor 15:32)?

 A. Suffering brings knowledge

 B. Eat, drink for tomorrow we die

 C. Vanity of vanity all is vanity

 D. Walk in the way of the world for there is nothing to lose

B:B:1C:15

43. What does Paul say corrupts good character (1 Cor 15:33)?

 A. Bad company

 B. The ways of the world

 C. The lusts of the flesh

 D. Gossip

A:B:1C:15

44. What does bad company corrupt (1 Cor 15:33)?

 A. Holiness

 B. Good character

 C. The innocent

 D. The righteous

B:I:1C:15

45. What does Paul say to their shame (1 Cor 15:34)?

 A. Some of them ignore their brothers’ and sisters’ needs

 B. Some of them have forgotten faith

 C. Some of them are ignorant of God

 D. Some of them are pursuing folly

C:I:1C:15

46. Paul tells them what they should come back to (1 Cor 15:34)?

 A. The way of life

 B. The truth

 C. The community of faith

 D. Their senses

D:I:1C:15

47. What does Paul say someone may ask (1 Cor 15:35)?

 A. Why do you believe in the resurrection?

 B. When will the resurrection happen?

 C. How are the dead raised?

 D. Why must people die?

C:B:1C:15

48. What does Paul say someone may ask (1 Cor 15:35)?

 A. Why do you believe in the resurrection?

 B. With what kind of body will the dead come?

 C. When will the resurrection happen?

 D. Why must people die?

B:B:1C:15

49. What metaphor does Paul use to show something must die before it can come to life (1 Cor 15:36)?

 A. Sowing seed

 B. Clouds of the sky

 C. Trees giving fruit

 D. A baby being born

A:B:1C:15

50. What does God give to each kind like seeds (1 Cor 15:38)?

 A. A heavenly family

 B. A body

 C. A garment

 D. A reward

B:B:1C:15

51. What is not planted when people sow seed (1 Cor 15:37)?

 A. A sheep or goat

 B. The body that will be

 C. The fruit of the tree

 D. The roots of the plant

B:B:1C:15

52. How does God create a new body (1 Cor 15:38)?

 A. A body without spot or blemish

 B. A body like Moses and Elijah

 C. As he has determined

 D. According to their works

C:I:1C:15

53. All of the following are types of flesh Paul distinguishes as being different from each other EXCEPT (1 Cor 15:39)

 A. Fish

 B. Birds

 C. People

 D. Reptiles

 E. Animals

D:I:1C:15

54. What kind of bodies does Paul contrast with the splendor of the heavenly bodies (1 Cor 15:40)?

 A. Resurrected bodies

 B. Temporary bodies

 C. Earthly bodies

 D. Bodies under the earth

C:B:1C:15

55. When comparing the splendor of heavenly bodies Paul lists all of the following EXCEPT (1 Cor 15:41)?

 A. Sun

 B. Galaxies

 C. Moon

 D. Stars

B:I:1C:15

56. How was the body sown (1 Cor 15:42)?

 A. Corruptible

 B. In holiness

 C. Perishable

 D. In the shadow

C:B:1C:15

57. How is the body to be raised (1 Cor 15:42)?

 A. In righteousness

 B. In holiness

 C. Incorruptible

 D. Imperishable

D:B:1C:15

58. In what is the body sown (1 Cor 15:43)?

 A. Righteousness

 B. Sin

 C. Dishonor

 D. Death

C:B:1C:15

59. How is the body raised (1 Cor 15:43)?

 A. In holiness

 B. In glory

 C. In perfection

 D. In righteousness

B:B:1C:15

60. How is the body sown (1 Cor 15:43)?

 A. In weakness

 B. In justice

 C. In holiness

 D. In glory

A:B:1C:15

61. How is the body raised (1 Cor 15:43)?

 A. In holiness

 B. In power

 C. In justice

 D. In righteousness

B:B:1C:15

62. How is the natural body raised (1 Cor 15:44)?

 A. A perfect body

 B. A holy body

 C. A spiritual body

 D. A second body

C:B:1C:15

63. Who was called “the first man” (1 Cor 15:45)?

 A. Noah

 B. Moses

 C. Abraham

 D. Adam

D:B:1C:15

64. What is the last Adam (1 Cor 15:45)?

 A. The lamb of God

 B. The Son of Man

 C. A life-giving spirit

 D. The redeemer of all

C:I:1C:15

65. Which body came first (1 Cor 15:46)?

 A. The spiritual body

 B. The natural body

 C. The holy body

 D. The perfect body

B:B:1C:15

66. Of what was the first man (1 Cor 15:46)?

 A. The dust of the earth

 B. The breathe of the Almighty

 C. The rib of an angel

 D. The fruit of a tree

A:B:1C:15

67. If the first man was of the dust of the earth, where was the second man from (1 Cor 15:47)?

 A. The breath of God

 B. Heaven

 C. A virgin

 D. The son of the promise

B:B:1C:15

68. Whose likeness does Paul say we have borne already (1 Cor 15:49)?

 A. The breath of God

 B. The image of God

 C. Earthly man

 D. The dust of the ground

C:B:1C:15

69. Whose image shall we one day bear (1 Cor 15:49)?

 A. The image of God above

 B. The likeness of our Father in heaven

 C. The likeness of Adam

 D. The likeness of the man from heaven

D:B:1C:15

70. What cannot inherit the kingdom of God (1 Cor 15:50)?

 A. Sin and death

 B. The natural person

 C. Flesh and blood

 D. Lusts and passions

C:B:1C:15

71. What will we all not do (1 Cor 15:51)?

 A. Rise

 B. Sleep

 C. Listen

 D. Obey

B:B:1C:15

72. While we will not all sleep, what will happen to all (1 Cor 15:51)?

 A. We will be changed

 B. We will be forgiven

 C. We will die

 D. We will be judged

A:B:1C:15

73. What is the mystery Paul tells the Corinthians (1 Cor 15:51)?

 A. We will not all come into judgement but we will all be raised

 B. We will not all sleep but we will all be changed

 C. We will not all die but we will all be raised

 D. We will not all be righteous but we will all be forgiven

B:B:1C:15

74. What does Paul call the fact that we will not all sleep but we shall all be changed (1 Cor 15:51)?

 A. A miracle

 B. A belief

 C. A mystery

 D. A hope

C:B:1C:15

75. When will we all be changed (1 Cor 15:52)?

 A. At the call of God

 B. At the judgment seat of Christ

 C. When new Jerusalem descends

 D. At the last trumpet

D:B:1C:15

76. How fast will we be changed (1 Cor 15:52)?

 A. In a second

 B. As fast as a trumpet blast

 C. In the twinkling of an eye

 D. In an instant

C:B:1C:15

77. What will happen when the trumpet will sound (1 Cor 15:52)?

 A. Everyone will see God

 B. The dead will be raised imperishable

 C. The dead will stand before the Lord

 D. The nations will rise

B:B:1C:15

78. What must the perishable do (1 Cor 15:53)?

 A. Clothe itself with the imperishable

 B. Put off the perishable

 C. Seek immortality

 D. Worship God

A:B:1C:15

79. What will come true when the mortal is clothed with immortality (1 Cor 15:53)?

 A. Our bodies will shine like the sun

 B. Death has been swallowed up in victory

 C. Time will be no more

 D. Immortality will devour death forever

B:B:1C:15

80. What saying will be true when the perishable is clothed with the imperishable (1 Cor 15:54)?

 A. Immortality has overcome mortality

 B. Every tear will be wiped away

 C. Death has been swallowed up in victory

 D. The kingdom of this world has become the kingdom of Christ

C:B:1C:15

81. When will the saying, ‘death has been swallowed up in victory’ come true (1 Cor 15:54)?

 A. When Christ returns with the shout of an archangel

 B. When Satan is bound and thrown into the pit

 C. When death and sighing will flee away

 D. When the mortal has been clothed with immortality

D:B:1C:15

82. What will death eventually be swallowed up in (1 Cor 15:54)?

 A. God’s grace

 B. Heaven

 C. Victory

 D. The grave

C:B:1C:15

83. Paul describes death as having lost its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when seen in light of immortality (1Cor 15:55)?

 A. Grasp

 B. Sting

 C. Grief

 D. Finality

B:B:1C:15

84. What is the sting of death (1 Cor 15:56)?

 A. Sin

 B. Loss

 C. Grief

 D. Separation

A:B:1C:15

85. In relation to death, what has God given us through our Lord Jesus Christ (1 Cor 15:57)?

 A. The peace of God

 B. The victory

 C. Reconciliation

 D. Hope

B:B:1C:15

86. What does Paul exhort the Corinthians to do (1 Cor 15:58)?

 A. Seek truth

 B. Pursue righteousness

 C. Stand firm

 D. Forgive others

C:B:1C:15

87. What does Paul exhort them to do always (1 Cor 15:58)?

 A. Seek to please the Lord in all they do

 B. Rejoice in the Lord

 C. Pursue peace with all people

 D. Give themselves to the work of the Lord

D:I:1C:15

88. Why does Paul say to give themselves fully to the work of the Lord (1 Cor 15:58)?

 A. Because they know their labor in the Lord is not in vain

 B. Because that which is corruptible will be raised incorruptible

 C. Because the Lord knows the way of each person

 D. Because to live is Christ and to die is gain

A:B:1C:15

 1 Corinthians 16

1. Paul told the Corinthian church to do as what other churches had done (1 Cor 16:1)?

 A. The Macedonian churches

 B. The Galatian churches

 C. The Asian churches

 D. The Syrian churches

B:B:1C:16

2. Paul instructed the Corinthian church to be like the Galatian church regarding what matter (1 Cor 16:1)?

 A. The freeing of slaves

 B. The avoidance of those holding false doctrine

 C. The collection for God’s people

 D. The eating of idol meat

C:B:1C:16

3. What does Paul say they should do on the first day of the week (1 Cor 16:2)?

 A. Worship together

 B. Set aside a sum of money

 C. Celebrate the Lord’s supper

 D. Do good to those of the household of faith

B:B:1C:16

4. According to what standard did Paul say they should each set aside a sum of money (1 Cor 16:2)?

 A. In keeping with their income

 B. In keeping with the needs of the church

 C. In keeping with their status in the community

 D. In keeping with the needs Paul was sharing

A:B:1C:16

6. Why did Paul want them to save up money on the first of the week (1 Cor 16:2)?

 A. So that the house of God will not fall into disrepair

 B. So that when he comes no collections will have to be made

 C. So that all the needs of the church will be met

 D. So that they will pay their minister what is right in the Lord

B:B:1C:16

7. What did Paul say he would do for the people Corinth because they wanted to send with the money to Jerusalem (1 Cor 16:3)?

 A. Allow them to travel with Barnabas

 B. Make sure that they arrive in safety

 C. Give them letters of introduction

 D. Give ordain them as elders

C:B:1C:16

8. Where was Paul sending a gift from the money he raised in Corinth (1 Cor 16:3)?

 A. To Ephesus

 B. To the persecuted in Rome

 C. To Philippi

 D. To Jerusalem

D:B:1C:16

9. What seemed advisable to Paul concerning the collection for Jerusalem (1 Cor 16:4)?

 A. That they give it without requiring anything in return

 B. That he approved of their treasurer Apollinarius

 C. That he would go also accompanying it

 D. That he would count the offerings when he arrived

C:B:1C:16

10. When did Paul say he would come to them (1 Cor 16:5)?

 A. After he visited Rome

 B. After he went through Macedonia

 C. After he travelled to Athens

 D. After leaving Ephesus

B:I:1C:16

11. When did Paul think he would spend some time in Corinth (1 Cor 16:6)?

 A. Spring

 B. Summer

 C. Winter

 D. Fall

C:A:1C:16

12. What did Paul expect the Corinthians would be able to help him with when he stopped there perhaps in the winter (1 Cor 16:6)?

 A. To give him a place to stay

 B. To give him the parchments he left there

 C. To send a helper with him

 D. To help him on his journey

D:I:1C:16

13. What did Paul not want to do in regard to the Corinthians (1 Cor 16:7)?

 A. Have to rebuke them

 B. Preach the basics of the gospel to them again

 C. Have to make only a passing visit

 D. Have to worry about his safety

C:I:1C:16

14. Paul said he hoped to spend some time with the Corinthians but that it depended on what condition (1 Cor 16:7)?

 A. If he could complete his work at Thessalonica

 B. If the Lord permits

 C. If he can leave Philippi shortly

 D. If he could find a boat before winter

B:B:1C:16

15. Paul said he would stay at Ephesus until what time (1 Cor 16:8)?

 A. Pentecost

 B. Passover

 C. The Day of Atonement

 D. Winter

A:I:1C:16

16. Where did Paul say he would stay until Pentecost (1 Cor 16:8)?

 A. Philippi

 B. Ephesus

 C. Antioch

 D. Thessalonica

B:B:1C:16

17. What did Paul say was the situation in Ephesus (1 Cor 16:9)?

 A. A great revival had begun among the people of Ephesus

 B. Many were seeking the Lord and listening to his teaching

 C. A great door for effective work has been opened for him

 D. The opportunity of a lifetime has presented itself

C:B:1C:16

18. What did Paul add he experienced at Ephesus (1 Cor 16:9)?

 A. Mad dogs in the arena

 B. Many who opposed him

 C. Many who believed in Jesus

 D. The grace of God beyond measure

B:B:1C:16

19. Who did Paul say may come to them (1 Cor 16:10)?

 A. Timothy

 B. Silas

 C. Barnabas

 D. Luke

A:B:1C:16

20. What did Paul say should happen if Timothy arrives there in Corinth (1 Cor 16:10)?

 A. They should greet him with a holy kiss

 B. They should make sure he has nothing to fear

 C. They should honor him as they honor Paul

 D. They should give him the money for Jerusalem

B:I:1C:16

21. What does Paul say Timothy is doing just like Paul (1 Cor 16:10)?

 A. Preaching the gospel

 B. Bringing the kingdom near

 C. Carrying on the work of the Lord

 D. Looking out for their good

C:B:1C:16

22. What did Paul exhort them not to do in regard to Timothy’s coming (1 Cor 16:11)?

 A. Reject his preaching and teaching

 B. Despise him because of his youth

 C. Hold anything against him on Paul’s account

 D. Not to refuse to accept him

D:B:1C:16

23. What did Paul say should be done for Timothy (1 Cor 16:11)?

 A. He should receive their blessing

 B. They should give him the money for Jerusalem

 C. He should be sent on his way in peace

 D. He should be honored above all

C:B:1C:16

24. Why did Paul say they should send Timothy on his way in peace (1 Cor 16:11)?

 A. So that he could return to Philippi

 B. So that he could return to Paul

 C. So that he could have a ministry in other cities

 D. So that he could prepare the way for Paul in Jerusalem

B:B:1C:16

25. Who did Paul strongly urge to go to the Corinthians (1 Cor 16:12)?

 A. Apollos

 B. Aquilla

 C. Stephanas

 D. Fortunatus

A:B:1C:16

26. When will Apollos go to Corinth (1 Cor 16:12)?

 A. When he gets better from his sickness

 B. When he had the opportunity

 C. After he finishes his work in Philippi

 D. When he is released from prison

B:B:1C:16

27. In what does Paul exhort them to stand firm (1 Cor 16:13)?

 A. Righteousness

 B. Love

 C. Faith

 D. Hope

C:B:1C:16

29. What does Paul say everything should be done in (1 Cor 16:14)?

 A. Faith

 B. Hope

 C. Love

 D. Righteousness

C:B:1C:16

30. Who were the first converts in Achaia (1 Cor 16:15)?

 A. The household of Apollos

 B. The household of Stephanas

 C. Priscilla and Aquilla

 D. Ananias and Sapphira

B:I:1C:16

31. To what did the household of Stephanas devote themselves (1 Cor 16:15)?

 A. To the service of the saints

 B. Prayer

 C. Serving widows and orphans

 D. Giving to the poor in Jerusalem

A:I:1C:16

32. To whom does Paul exhort them to submit (1 Cor 16:16)?

 A. The elders and deacons at Corinth

 B. Everyone who joins in the work

 C. Those who preach the word

 D. Those who have left everything

B:I:1C:16

33. Paul said he was glad when all of the following arrived EXCEPT (1 Cor 16:17)

 A. Stephanas

 B. Fortunatus

 C. Timothy

 D. Achaicus

C:I:1C:16

34. What did Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus do (1 Cor 16:17)?

 A. They told Paul the state of the Corinthians

 B. They baptized many at Corinth

 C. They suffered for the gospel at Ephesus

 D. They supplied what was lacking from the Corinthians

D:B:1C:16

35. What did Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus do for Paul (1 Cor 16:18)?

 A. They prayed for him

 B. They protected him at Ephesus

 C. They refreshed his spirit

 D. They supported him

C:I:1C:16

36. What churches does Paul say sent greetings to the church at Corinth (1 Cor 16:19)?

 A. The churches of Macedonia

 B. The churches of Asia

 C. The churches of Pamphylia

 D. The churches of Achaia

B:I:1C:16

37. Who greeted the church at Corinth warmly in the Lord (1 Cor 16:19)?

 A. Aquila and Priscilla

 B. Apollos

 C. Timothy and Silas

 D. Ananias

A:B:1C:16

38. How does Paul tell them to greet one another (1 Cor 16:20)?

 A. With generosity and equity

 B. With a holy kiss

 C. With thanksgiving

 D. With rejoicing

B:I:1C:16

39. How did Paul write the greeting to the church at Corinth (1 Cor 16:21)?

 A. With many memories of their faithfulness

 B. In Greek and Hebrew

 C. In his own hand

 D. With his own seal

C:B:1C:16

40. What did Paul say should happen to anyone who does not love the Lord (1 Cor 16:22)?

 A. Forgiveness should be offered to them

 B. They should be told about the gospel

 C. They should be put out of the church

 D. A curse should be on them

D:I:1C:16

41. What does Paul say should be with them (1 Cor 16:23)?

 A. Peace

 B. Blessings

 C. Grace

 D. Joy

C:B:1C:16

42. What did Paul send to all of the Corinthians in Christ Jesus (1 Cor 16:24)?

 A. His blessing

 B. His love

 C. His grace

 D. His peace

B:B:1C:16

43. With what word does the book of Corinthians end (1 Cor 16:24)?

 A. Amen

 B. Peace

 C. Grace

 D. Love

A:B:1C:16