

## 1 Corinthians 14

- 1) What is this chapter about?
- 2) What notion did some Corinthians have about the importance of tongue-speaking as compared to other spiritual gifts?
- 3) Who did Paul say was “greater,” the one who prophesied, or the one who spoke in tongues?
- 4) *{as a reminder}* What was tongue-speaking?
- 5) Verses 1-5 obviously address a teaching situation where all used the same language: Per verses 2 & 4, in such situations:
  - a) To whom did the tongue-speaker speak?
  - b) Who was edified?
- 6) If no attendees spoke other languages, what qualification was to be met for one to speak in another language? (see 5, 13 and 28 for help)
- 7) Some claim that tongue-speaking was (and is) an entirely different language than any known to man. How do verses 9-11 answer this claim?
  - a) How does verse 6 help to answer this claim?
- 8) What illustration does Paul use to emphasize the importance of distinguishing and recognizing sounds?

9) How do we know that the prayer and singing of verse 15 are in another language? (for help, see 16):

10) Tongues are “a sign” for whom?

11) Prophecy is “a sign” for whom?

12) What underlying rule is given in verse 26?

13) What speaking rules are given in verses 27-32?

14) According to verse 33, what does God neither cause nor condone?

15) What rule is made regarding women in public assemblies?

a) How does 1 Timothy 2:11-12 relate to 1 Cor. 14:34?

16) What does 1 Cor. 14:37 teach about the nature of Paul’s writings?

17) Verse 39 connects back to verse 1. What point is made about what should be “desired” by the Corinthians?

18) What rule is given to the church in verse 40?