

Questions on Proverbs Chapter 6

1. Verses 1-5 address the situation of being a “surety” or “guarantor” for someone seeking a loan (*also in Prov. 17:18 & 22:26*). What does it mean to be a *surety* for someone else?
 - a. What does Solomon say about becoming a surety for another?
 - b. What types of things does one have the potential to lose by being a surety for someone else? (*Prov. 20:16; 22:27; Nehemiah 5:5*)
 - c. What restriction did the law of Moses place upon taking a loan pledge from a borrower? (*Exodus 22:25-27*)

2. Verses 6-11 address what sin?
 - a. What insect is cited as an example of ambition and industry (*also in Prov. 30:25*)
 - b. What point is made about the ants’ leaders? (v. 7) Why is this significant?
 - c. What is the primary consequence of laziness? (v. 11)
 - d. What does Paul say about the purpose of work in 1 Thessalonians 4:11-12 and in Ephesians 4:28?

3. What are the seven abominations of verses 17-19?
 - a. What are some ways of sowing discord according to Luke 22:24; 1 Corinthians 1:11-13 and Romans 16:17-18?

4. As in Proverbs 1:8, what two teachers does Solomon tell his son to heed in verse 20?
5. The instructions were to be close to the student (as a necklace near the heart) for use in what three circumstances? (verse 22)
6. Verse 23 reminds us of David's words in Psalm 119:105. What did David there say about God's word?
7. Solomon again discusses the dangers of the *seductress* or in this case *adulteress*. Why is this particular immoral woman an *adulteress*? (see v. 29)
 - a. What attributes and methods does she use to entice? (vs. 24, 25 & 7:10)
 - b. What two examples does Solomon cite in verses 27 and 28 to emphasize the need to totally avoid such women?
8. Proverbs 6:30 is often misused. What *contextual* point of contrast is Solomon making by citing the example of a starving thief?
 - a. What must that thief still do when he is caught?
9. What are the consequences (and potential consequences) of adultery according to verses 26, 29, 32-35?