

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	By what is Paul called to be an apostle?	By the will of God	(1 Corinthians 1:1)
G	Of whom is Paul called to be an apostle?	Christ Jesus	(1 Corinthians 1:1)
G	What is Paul called to be?	An apostle of Christ Jesus	(1 Corinthians 1:1)
G	What was Paul called to be by the will of God?	An apostle of Christ Jesus	(1 Corinthians 1:1)
G	Who is Sosthenes?	Our brother	(1 Corinthians 1:1)
G	What are those sanctified in Christ Jesus called to be?	Holy	(1 Corinthians 1:2)
G	From whom be grace and peace to you?	God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:3)
G	When does Paul thank God for you?	Always	(1 Corinthians 1:4)
G	Who always thanks God for you?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 1:4)
G	How have you been enriched?	In every way--in all your speaking and in all your knowledge	(1 Corinthians 1:5)
G	In whom have you been enriched?	Christ Jesus	(1 Corinthians 1:5)
G	Who have been enriched in every way?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 1:5)
G	Why have you been enriched in him in every way?	Because our testimony about Christ was confirmed in you	(1 Corinthians 1:5,6)
G	In whom was our testimony about Christ confirmed?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 1:6)
G	What was confirmed in you?	Our testimony about Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:6)
G	Why do you not lack any spiritual gift?	Because our testimony about Christ was confirmed in you	(1 Corinthians 1:7,6)
G	For what do you eagerly wait?	Our Lord Jesus Christ to be revealed	(1 Corinthians 1:7)
G	For whom do you eagerly wait to be revealed?	Our Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:7)
G	What do you not lack as you eagerly wait for our Lord Jesus Christ to be revealed?	Any spiritual gift	(1 Corinthians 1:7)
G	How will Christ keep you to the end?	Strong	(1 Corinthians 1:8)
G	How will our Lord Jesus Christ keep you?	Strong (to the end)	(1 Corinthians 1:8)
G	On what day will you be blameless?	The day of our Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:8)
G	What will you be on the day of our Lord Jesus Christ?	Blameless	(1 Corinthians 1:8)
G	When will our Lord Jesus Christ keep you strong?	To the end	(1 Corinthians 1:8)
G	When will you be blameless?	On the day of our Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:8)
G	Who will keep you strong to the end?	Our Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:8)
G	Who has called you into fellowship with His Son?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:9)
G	Whose son is Jesus Christ our Lord?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:9)
G	How may you be united in mind and thought?	Perfectly	(1 Corinthians 1:10)
G	In what may you be perfectly united?	Mind and thought	(1 Corinthians 1:10)
G	What does Paul do in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ?	Appeals to the Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 1:10)
G	What should all of you do so that there may be no divisions among you?	Agree with one another	(1 Corinthians 1:10)
G	Who appeals to you that all of you agree with one another?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 1:10)
G	Why does Paul appeal to you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ?	That all of them agree with one another so that there may be no divisions among them and that they may be perfectly united in mind and thought	(1 Corinthians 1:10)
G	Why should all of you agree with one another?	So that there may be no divisions among you and that you may be perfectly united in mind and thought	(1 Corinthians 1:10)
G	With whom should all of you agree?	One another	(1 Corinthians 1:10)
G	What have some from Chloe's household done?	Informed Paul that there are quarrels among the Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 1:11)
G	What have some from Chloe's household informed Paul?	That there are quarrels among you	(1 Corinthians 1:11)
G	Who have informed Paul that there are quarrels among you?	Some from Chloe's household	(1 Corinthians 1:11)
G	Who says, "I follow Apollos"?	Another	(1 Corinthians 1:12)
G	Who says, "I follow Cephas"?	Another	(1 Corinthians 1:12)
G	Who says, "I follow Christ"?	Still another	(1 Corinthians 1:12)
G	Who says, "I follow Paul"?	One of you	(1 Corinthians 1:12)
G	Into whose name were none of you baptized?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 1:13)
G	Who is thankful that he did not baptize any of you except Crispus and Gaius?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 1:14)
G	Whom is Paul thankful that he did not baptize?	Any of you (the Corinthians) except Crispus and Gaius	(1 Corinthians 1:14)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Why is Paul thankful that he did not baptize any of you except Crispus and Gaius?	So no one can say that you (the Corinthians) were baptized into Paul's name	(1 Corinthians 1:14,15)
G	Who did not baptize any of you except Crispus, Gaius, and the household of Stephanas?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 1:14-16)
G	Into whose name can no one say that you were baptized?	Paul's	(1 Corinthians 1:15)
G	Who can say that you were baptized into Paul's name?	No one	(1 Corinthians 1:15)
G	Who also baptized the household of Stephanas?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 1:16)
G	Who doesn't remember if he baptized anyone else?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 1:16)
G	Whose household did Paul also baptize?	Stephanas'	(1 Corinthians 1:16)
G	How did Christ not send Paul to preach the gospel?	With words of human wisdom	(1 Corinthians 1:17)
G	How did Christ send Paul to preach the gospel?	Not with words of human wisdom, lest the cross of Christ be emptied of its power	(1 Corinthians 1:17)
G	What did Christ send Paul to preach?	The gospel	(1 Corinthians 1:17)
G	Who did not send Paul to baptize?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:17)
G	Who sent Paul to preach the gospel?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:17)
G	Whom did Christ not send to baptize?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 1:17)
G	Why did Christ not send Paul to preach the gospel with words of human wisdom?	Lest the cross of Christ be emptied of its power	(1 Corinthians 1:17)
G	With what words did Paul not preach?	Words of human wisdom	(1 Corinthians 1:17)
G	To whom is the message of the cross foolishness?	Those who are perishing	(1 Corinthians 1:18)
G	To whom is the message of the cross the power of God?	Us who are being saved	(1 Corinthians 1:18)
G	What is foolishness to those who are perishing?	The message of the cross	(1 Corinthians 1:18)
G	What is the message of the cross to those who are perishing?	Foolishness	(1 Corinthians 1:18)
G	What is the message of the cross to us who are being saved?	The power of God	(1 Corinthians 1:18)
G	What is the power of God to us who are being saved?	The message of the cross	(1 Corinthians 1:18)
G	What will God frustrate?	The intelligence of the intelligent	(1 Corinthians 1:19)
G	Whose intelligence will I frustrate?	The intelligence of the intelligent	(1 Corinthians 1:19)
G	Whose wisdom will I destroy?	The wisdom of the wise	(1 Corinthians 1:19)
G	What has God made foolish?	The wisdom of the world	(1 Corinthians 1:20)
G	Whose wisdom has God made foolish?	The wisdom of the world	(1 Corinthians 1:20)
G	How was God pleased to save those who believe?	Through the foolishness of what was preached	(1 Corinthians 1:21)
G	Through what was God pleased to save those who believe?	The foolishness of what was preached	(1 Corinthians 1:21)
G	What through its wisdom did not know God?	The world	(1 Corinthians 1:21)
G	What was God pleased to do through the foolishness of what was preached?	Save those who believe	(1 Corinthians 1:21)
G	Who was pleased to save those who believe?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:21)
G	Whom did the world through its wisdom not know?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:21)
G	For what do Greeks look?	Wisdom	(1 Corinthians 1:22)
G	What do Greeks look for?	Wisdom	(1 Corinthians 1:22)
G	What do Jews demand?	Miraculous signs	(1 Corinthians 1:22)
G	What signs do Jews demand?	Miraculous signs	(1 Corinthians 1:22)
G	To whom is Christ crucified a stumbling block?	Jews	(1 Corinthians 1:23)
G	To whom is Christ crucified foolishness?	Gentiles	(1 Corinthians 1:23)
G	What is Christ crucified to Jews?	A stumbling block	(1 Corinthians 1:23)
G	Whom do we preach crucified?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:23)
G	Of whom is Christ the wisdom?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:24)
G	To whom is Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God?	Those whom God has called, both Jews and Greeks	(1 Corinthians 1:24)
G	Who has called both Jews and Greeks?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:24)
G	Who is the power of God and the wisdom of God?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 1:24)
G	Than what is the weakness of God stronger?	Man's strength	(1 Corinthians 1:25)
G	What is stronger than man's strength?	The weakness of God	(1 Corinthians 1:25)
G	What is the foolishness of God?	Wiser than man's wisdom	(1 Corinthians 1:25)
G	What is wiser than man's wisdom?	The foolishness of God	(1 Corinthians 1:25)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Whose foolishness is wiser than man's wisdom?	God's	(1 Corinthians 1:25)
G	Whose weakness is stronger than man's strength?	God's	(1 Corinthians 1:25)
G	By what standards were not many of you wise?	Human	(1 Corinthians 1:26)
G	What were not many of you when you were called?	Wise by human standards, influential or of noble birth	(1 Corinthians 1:26)
G	When were not many influential?	When you were called	(1 Corinthians 1:26)
G	When were not many of you wise by human standards?	When you were called	(1 Corinthians 1:26)
G	Who were influential?	Not many of you	(1 Corinthians 1:26)
G	Who were of noble birth?	Not many of you	(1 Corinthians 1:26)
G	What did God choose to shame the strong?	The weak things of the world	(1 Corinthians 1:27)
G	What did God choose to shame the wise?	The foolish things of the world	(1 Corinthians 1:27)
G	Who chose the foolish things of the world to shame the wise?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:27)
G	Why did God choose the foolish things of the world?	To shame the wise	(1 Corinthians 1:27)
G	Why did God choose the weak things of the world?	To shame the strong	(1 Corinthians 1:27)
G	Who chose the despised things?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:28)
G	Who chose the things that are not to nullify the things that are?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:28)
G	Why did God choose the lowly things of this world and the despised things - and the things that are not?	To nullify the things that are	(1 Corinthians 1:28)
G	Before whom may no one boast?	God	(1 Corinthians 1:29)
G	What may no one do before God?	Boast	(1 Corinthians 1:29)
G	For whom has Christ Jesus become wisdom from God- our righteousness, holiness and redemption?	For us	(1 Corinthians 1:30)
G	In whom are you because of God?	Christ Jesus	(1 Corinthians 1:30)
G	Who has become for us wisdom from God?	Christ Jesus	(1 Corinthians 1:30)
G	In whom let him who boasts boast?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 1:31)
G	What should him who boasts do?	Boast in the Lord	(1 Corinthians 1:31)
G	How did Paul not come as he proclaimed to you the testimony about God?	With eloquence or superior wisdom	(1 Corinthians 2:1)
G	What testimony did Paul proclaim to you?	The testimony about God	(1 Corinthians 2:1)
G	Who did not come to you with eloquence or superior wisdom?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 2:1)
G	With what did Paul not come as he proclaimed to you the testimony about God?	Eloquence or superior wisdom	(1 Corinthians 2:1)
G	What did Paul resolve to know while he was with you?	Nothing except Jesus Christ and him crucified	(1 Corinthians 2:2)
G	Who resolved to know nothing except Jesus Christ and Him crucified?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 2:2)
G	To whom did Paul come in weakness and fear and with much trembling?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 2:3)
G	Who came to you in weakness and fear, and with much trembling?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 2:3)
G	What was not with wise and persuasive words?	Paul's message and preaching	(1 Corinthians 2:4)
G	What were not with wise and persuasive words?	Paul's message and his preaching	(1 Corinthians 2:4)
G	Whose message and preaching were not with wise and persuasive words?	Paul's	(1 Corinthians 2:4)
G	Whose message and preaching were with a demonstration of the Spirit's power?	Paul's	(1 Corinthians 2:4)
G	Why were Paul's message and his preaching with a demonstration of the Spirit's power?	So that your faith might not rest on men's wisdom, but on God's power	(1 Corinthians 2:4,5)
G	On whose power might your faith rest?	God's	(1 Corinthians 2:5)
G	On whose wisdom might your faith not rest?	Men's	(1 Corinthians 2:5)
G	What might not rest on men's wisdom?	Your faith	(1 Corinthians 2:5)
G	Among whom do we speak a message of wisdom?	The mature	(1 Corinthians 2:6)
G	To what are the rulers of this age coming?	Nothing	(1 Corinthians 2:6)
G	What do we not speak among the mature?	The wisdom of this age or of the rulers of this age	(1 Corinthians 2:6)
G	What message do we speak among the mature?	A message of wisdom (but not the wisdom of this age or of the rulers of this age)	(1 Corinthians 2:6)
G	What wisdom do we not speak among the mature?	The wisdom of this age or of the rulers of this age	(1 Corinthians 2:6)
G	Of whose secret wisdom do we speak?	God's	(1 Corinthians 2:7)
G	What wisdom has been hidden?	God's secret wisdom	(1 Corinthians 2:7)
G	When did God destine his secret wisdom for our glory?	Before time began	(1 Corinthians 2:7)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Who destined his secret wisdom for our glory before time began?	God	(1 Corinthians 2:7)
G	Whose wisdom is secret?	God's	(1 Corinthians 2:7)
G	What did none of the rulers of this age understand?	God's secret wisdom	(1 Corinthians 2:8)
G	When would the rulers of this age not have crucified the Lord of glory?	If they had understood God's secret wisdom	(1 Corinthians 2:8)
G	Who crucified the Lord of glory?	The rulers of this age	(1 Corinthians 2:8)
G	Who understood God's secret wisdom?	None of the rulers of this age	(1 Corinthians 2:8)
G	Whose secret wisdom did none of the rulers of this age understand?	God's	(1 Corinthians 2:8)
G	For whom has God prepared what no ear has heard?	Those who love him	(1 Corinthians 2:9)
G	What has heard what God has prepared for those who love him?	No ear	(1 Corinthians 2:9)
G	What has no ear heard?	What God has prepared for those who love him	(1 Corinthians 2:9)
G	What has no mind conceived?	What God has prepared for those who love him	(1 Corinthians 2:9)
G	What has seen what God has prepared for those who love him?	No eye	(1 Corinthians 2:9)
G	Who has prepared what no eye has seen, no ear has heard, no mind has conceived?	God	(1 Corinthians 2:9)
G	By whom has God revealed to us what he has prepared for those who love him?	His Spirit	(1 Corinthians 2:10)
G	What does the Spirit search?	All things, even the deep things of God	(1 Corinthians 2:10)
G	What things does the Spirit search?	All things, even the deep things of God	(1 Corinthians 2:10)
G	Who has revealed to us by his Spirit what he has prepared for those who love him?	God	(1 Corinthians 2:10)
G	Who searches all things?	The Spirit	(1 Corinthians 2:10)
G	What does the man's spirit within him know?	The thoughts of a man	(1 Corinthians 2:11)
G	Who among men knows the thoughts of a man?	The man's spirit within him	(1 Corinthians 2:11)
G	Who knows the thoughts of God?	(No one except) the Spirit of God	(1 Corinthians 2:11)
G	Whose thoughts does the Spirit of God know?	The thoughts of God	(1 Corinthians 2:11)
G	What spirit have we not received?	The spirit of the world	(1 Corinthians 2:12)
G	Whom have we received that we may understand what God has freely given us?	The Spirit who is from God	(1 Corinthians 2:12)
G	How do we express spiritual truths?	In spiritual words	(1 Corinthians 2:13)
G	How do we speak what God has freely given us?	In words taught by the Spirit, expressing spiritual truths in spiritual words	(1 Corinthians 2:13)
G	In what do we express spiritual truths?	Spiritual words	(1 Corinthians 2:13)
G	What are we expressing in spiritual words?	Spiritual truths	(1 Corinthians 2:13)
G	Who expresses spiritual truths in spiritual words?	We	(1 Corinthians 2:13)
G	To whom are the things that come from the Spirit of God foolishness?	The man without the Spirit	(1 Corinthians 2:14)
G	What are foolishness to the man without the Spirit?	The things that come from the Spirit of God	(1 Corinthians 2:14)
G	What are spiritually discerned?	The things that come from the Spirit of God	(1 Corinthians 2:14)
G	What things are foolishness to the man without the Spirit?	The things that come from the Spirit of God	(1 Corinthians 2:14)
G	Who cannot understand the things that come from the Spirit?	The man without the Spirit	(1 Corinthians 2:14)
G	Who does not accept the things that come from the Spirit of God?	The man without the Spirit	(1 Corinthians 2:14)
G	To whose judgment is the spiritual man not subject?	Any man's	(1 Corinthians 2:15)
G	What does the spiritual man make about all things?	Judgments	(1 Corinthians 2:15)
G	Who is not subject to any man's judgment?	The spiritual man	(1 Corinthians 2:15)
G	Who have the mind of Christ?	We have the mind of Christ	(1 Corinthians 2:16)
G	As what could Paul address you?	Worldly--mere infants in Christ	(1 Corinthians 3:1)
G	As what could Paul not address you?	Spiritual	(1 Corinthians 3:1)
G	In whom are you mere infants?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 3:1)
G	Who addressed you as worldly - mere infants in Christ?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 3:1)
G	Who are mere infants in Christ?	The brothers (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:1)
G	Who could not address you as spiritual?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 3:1)
G	Who could Paul address as worldly- mere infants in Christ?	You (the Corinthian brothers)	(1 Corinthians 3:1)
G	Who could Paul not address as spiritual?	You (the Corinthian brothers)	(1 Corinthians 3:1)
G	Who were mere infants in Christ?	You (the Corinthian brothers)	(1 Corinthians 3:1)
G	Who are still not ready for solid food?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:2)

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G	Who gave you milk?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 3:2)
G	Who were not ready for solid food?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:2)
G	Whom did Paul give milk?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:2)
G	Whom did Paul not give solid food?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:2)
G	Why did Paul give you milk?	You were not yet ready for solid food	(1 Corinthians 3:2)
G	Why did Paul not give you solid food?	For you were not yet ready for it	(1 Corinthians 3:2)
G	Where is there jealousy and quarreling?	Among you	(1 Corinthians 3:3)
G	Who are acting like mere men?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:3)
G	Who are still worldly?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:3)
G	Why are you still worldly?	Since there is jealousy and quarreling among you	(1 Corinthians 3:3)
G	To whom has the Lord assigned his task?	Each	(1 Corinthians 3:5)
G	What are Apollos and Paul?	Only servants (through whom the Corinthians came to believe--as the Lord has assigned to each his task)	(1 Corinthians 3:5)
G	Who came to believe through Apollos and Paul?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:5)
G	Who has assigned to each his task?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 3:5)
G	What did Apollos water?	The seed	(1 Corinthians 3:6)
G	What did God make grow?	The seed	(1 Corinthians 3:6)
G	What did Paul plant?	The seed	(1 Corinthians 3:6)
G	Who made the seed grow?	God	(1 Corinthians 3:6)
G	Who planted the seed?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 3:6)
G	Who watered the seed?	Apollos	(1 Corinthians 3:6)
G	What does God make grow?	Things	(1 Corinthians 3:7)
G	What is he who plants?	Nothing (or not anything)	(1 Corinthians 3:7)
G	What is neither he who plants nor he who waters?	Anything	(1 Corinthians 3:7)
G	Who makes things grow?	God	(1 Corinthians 3:7)
G	According to what will each be rewarded?	His own labor	(1 Corinthians 3:8)
G	According to what will the man who plants and the man who waters be rewarded?	His own labor	(1 Corinthians 3:8)
G	How will each be rewarded?	According to his own labor	(1 Corinthians 3:8)
G	How will the man who plants and the man who waters be rewarded?	According to his own labor	(1 Corinthians 3:8)
G	What do the man who plants and the man who waters have?	One purpose	(1 Corinthians 3:8)
G	What will the man who plants and the man who waters be according to his own labor?	Rewarded	(1 Corinthians 3:8)
G	Who are God's building?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:9)
G	Who are God's field?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:9)
G	Whose building are you?	God's	(1 Corinthians 3:9)
G	Whose field are you?	God's	(1 Corinthians 3:9)
G	As what did Paul lay a foundation by the grace God has given him?	An expert builder	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	By what did Paul lay a foundation as an expert builder?	By the grace God has given him	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	By what did Paul lay a foundation as an expert builder?	The grace God has given him	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	By what has Paul laid a foundation as an expert builder?	By the grace God has given him	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	How did Paul lay a foundation by the grace God has given him?	As an expert builder	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	On what foundation is someone else building?	The foundation Paul laid	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	What did Paul lay as an expert builder?	A foundation	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	What did Paul lay by the grace God has given him?	A foundation	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	What foundation is someone else building on?	The foundation Paul laid as an expert builder	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	Who has given Paul grace?	God	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	Who is an expert builder?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	Who is building on the foundation Paul laid?	Someone else	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	Who laid a foundation as an expert builder?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	Who should be careful how he builds?	Each one	(1 Corinthians 3:10)
G	Other than what can no one lay any foundation?	The one already laid, which is Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 3:11)

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G	What can no one lay?	Any foundation other than the one already laid, which is Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 3:11)
G	What foundation can no one lay?	Any foundation other than the one already laid, which is Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 3:11)
G	What foundation is already laid?	Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 3:11)
G	What foundation is Jesus Christ?	The foundation already laid	(1 Corinthians 3:11)
G	What is already laid?	One foundation (which is Jesus Christ)	(1 Corinthians 3:11)
G	Who can lay a foundation other than the one already laid, which is Jesus Christ?	No one	(1 Corinthians 3:11)
G	Who can lay any foundation other than the one already laid?	No one	(1 Corinthians 3:11)
G	Who is the foundation already laid?	Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 3:11)
G	Using what might any man build on this foundation?	Gold, silver, costly stones, wood, hay or straw	(1 Corinthians 3:12)
G	What if any man builds on this foundation using gold, silver, costly stones, wood, hay or straw?	His work will be shown for what it is (because the Day will bring it to light)	(1 Corinthians 3:12,13)
G	What will be shown for what it is?	His work (if any man builds on this foundation using gold, silver, costly stones, wood, hay or straw)	(1 Corinthians 3:12,13)
G	When will any man's work be shown for what it is?	If he builds on this foundation using gold, silver, costly stones, wood, hay or straw	(1 Corinthians 3:12,13)
G	For what will any man's work be shown?	For what it is	(1 Corinthians 3:13)
G	What will bring his work to light?	The Day	(1 Corinthians 3:13)
G	What will test the quality of each man's work?	The fire	(1 Corinthians 3:13)
G	What will the fire test?	The quality of each man's work	(1 Corinthians 3:13)
G	What will each man receive if what he has built survives?	His reward	(1 Corinthians 3:14)
G	What will he receive if what he has built survives?	His reward	(1 Corinthians 3:14)
G	Who will receive his reward if what he has built survives?	Each man	(1 Corinthians 3:14)
G	How will he be saved if what he has built is burned up?	Only as one escaping through the flames	(1 Corinthians 3:15)
G	What will each man be if what he has built is burned up?	Saved (but only as one escaping through the flames)	(1 Corinthians 3:15)
G	When will any man suffer loss?	If what he has built is burned up	(1 Corinthians 3:15)
G	Where does God's Spirit live?	In you	(1 Corinthians 3:16)
G	Whose Spirit lives in you?	God's	(1 Corinthians 3:16)
G	Whose temple are you?	God's temple	(1 Corinthians 3:16)
G	What if anyone destroys God's temple?	God will destroy him	(1 Corinthians 3:17)
G	What is sacred?	God's temple	(1 Corinthians 3:17)
G	When will God destroy anyone?	If anyone destroys God's temple	(1 Corinthians 3:17)
G	Who will destroy anyone who destroys God's temple?	God	(1 Corinthians 3:17)
G	Whose temple is sacred?	God's	(1 Corinthians 3:17)
G	What if any one of you thinks he is wise by the standards of this age?	He should become a "fool" so that he may become wise	(1 Corinthians 3:18)
G	What should any one of you who thinks he is wise by the standards of this age become?	A "fool"	(1 Corinthians 3:18)
G	When should any one of you become a "fool"?	If any one of you thinks he is wise by the standards of this age	(1 Corinthians 3:18)
G	Who should become a "fool" so that he may become wise?	Any one of you who thinks he is wise by the standards of this age	(1 Corinthians 3:18)
G	Who should not deceive themselves?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:18)
G	Whom should you not deceive?	Yourselves (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 3:18)
G	In what does God catch the wise?	Their craftiness	(1 Corinthians 3:19)
G	In whose sight is the wisdom of this world foolishness?	God's	(1 Corinthians 3:19)
G	What is the wisdom of this world in God's sight?	Foolishness	(1 Corinthians 3:19)
G	Where is the wisdom of this world foolishness?	In God's sight	(1 Corinthians 3:19)
G	Who catches the wise in their craftiness?	God	(1 Corinthians 3:19)
G	Whom does God catch in their craftiness?	The wise	(1 Corinthians 3:19)
G	What are the thoughts of the wise?	Futile	(1 Corinthians 3:20)
G	Who knows that the thoughts of the wise are futile?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 3:20)
G	Whose thoughts are futile?	The thoughts of the wise	(1 Corinthians 3:20)
G	About whom should there be no more boasting?	Men	(1 Corinthians 3:21)
G	As what ought men to regard us?	Servants of Christ and those entrusted with the secret things of God	(1 Corinthians 4:1)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	How ought men to regard us?	As servants of Christ and as those entrusted with the secret things of God	(1 Corinthians 4:1)
G	Who ought to regard us as servants of Christ and as those entrusted with the secret things of God?	Men	(1 Corinthians 4:1)
G	With what are we entrusted?	The secret things of God	(1 Corinthians 4:1)
G	What is now required?	That those who have been given a trust must prove faithful	(1 Corinthians 4:2)
G	What must those who have been given a trust prove?	Faithful	(1 Corinthians 4:2)
G	By what does Paul care very little if he is judged?	Any human court	(1 Corinthians 4:3)
G	When does Paul care very little?"	If he is judged by you or by any human court	(1 Corinthians 4:3)
G	Who does not even judge himself?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 4:3)
G	What does not make Paul innocent?	That his conscience is clear	(1 Corinthians 4:4)
G	What is Paul's conscience?	Clear	(1 Corinthians 4:4)
G	Whose conscience is clear?	Paul's	(1 Corinthians 4:4)
G	Before when should you judge nothing?	Before the appointed time	(1 Corinthians 4:5)
G	From whom will each receive his praise?	God	(1 Corinthians 4:5)
G	To what will the Lord bring what is hidden in darkness?	Light	(1 Corinthians 4:5)
G	What will each receive at that time?	His praise from God	(1 Corinthians 4:5)
G	What will the Lord expose?	The motives of men's hearts	(1 Corinthians 4:5)
G	When should you judge nothing?	Before the appointed time	(1 Corinthians 4:5)
G	Who will bring to light what is hidden in darkness?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 4:5)
G	Who will expose the motives of men's hearts?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 4:5)
G	For what has Paul applied these things to himself and Apollos?	Your benefit (so that you may learn from them the meaning of the saying, "Do not go beyond what is written")	(1 Corinthians 4:6)
G	In whom will you not take pride?	In one man over against another	(1 Corinthians 4:6)
G	What has Paul applied to himself and Apollos?	These things	(1 Corinthians 4:6)
G	What has Paul done for your benefit?	Applied these things to himself and Apollos	(1 Corinthians 4:6)
G	What may you learn from Paul and Apollos?	The meaning of the saying, do not go beyond what is written	(1 Corinthians 4:6)
G	What will you not take in one man over against another?	Pride	(1 Corinthians 4:6)
G	Who has applied these things to himself and Apollos for your benefit?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 4:6)
G	Who will not take pride in one man over against another?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 4:6)
G	What does Paul wish that you really had become?	Kings	(1 Corinthians 4:8)
G	Who already have become rich?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 4:8)
G	Who wishes that you really had become kings?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 4:8)
G	Why does Paul wish that you really had become kings?	So that we might be kings with you	(1 Corinthians 4:8)
G	How has God put us apostles on display at the end of the procession?	Like men condemned to die in the arena	(1 Corinthians 4:9)
G	Like what has God put us apostles on display at the end of the procession?	Like men condemned to die in the arena	(1 Corinthians 4:9)
G	To what have we been made a spectacle?	The whole universe, to angels as well as to men	(1 Corinthians 4:9)
G	Where are men condemned to die?	In the arena	(1 Corinthians 4:9)
G	Who are like men condemned to die in the arena?	The apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:9)
G	Whom has God put on display?	The apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:9)
G	For whom are we fools?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 4:10)
G	In whom are you so wise?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 4:10)
G	Who are fools for Christ?	We apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:10)
G	Who are so wise in Christ?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 4:10)
G	How do we go to this very hour?	Hungry and thirsty	(1 Corinthians 4:11)
G	When are we brutally treated?	To this very hour	(1 Corinthians 4:11)
G	When are we homeless?	To this very hour	(1 Corinthians 4:11)
G	When do we go hungry and thirsty?	To this very hour	(1 Corinthians 4:11)
G	Who are brutally treated to this very hour?	We apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:11)
G	Who are homeless?	We apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:11)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Who are in rags?	We apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:11)
G	Who are treated brutally?	We apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:11)
G	Who go thirsty?	We apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:11)
G	How do we work hard?	With our own hands	(1 Corinthians 4:12)
G	What do we do when we are cursed?	We apostles bless	(1 Corinthians 4:12)
G	What do we do with our own hands?	Work hard	(1 Corinthians 4:12)
G	What if we are persecuted?	We endure it	(1 Corinthians 4:12)
G	Who bless when they are cursed?	The apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:12)
G	Who work hard with their own hands?	We apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:12)
G	With what do we work hard?	Our own hands	(1 Corinthians 4:12)
G	How do we answer when we are slandered?	Kindly	(1 Corinthians 4:13)
G	Of what have we become the refuse up to this moment?	The world	(1 Corinthians 4:13)
G	What do we do when we are slandered?	Answer kindly	(1 Corinthians 4:13)
G	Who answer kindly when they are slandered?	We apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:13)
G	Who have become the refuse of the world?	We apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:13)
G	Who have become the scum of the earth?	The apostles	(1 Corinthians 4:13)
G	As what is Paul writing this to warn you?	His dear children	(1 Corinthians 4:14)
G	How is Paul writing this to warn you?	As his dear children	(1 Corinthians 4:14)
G	To whom is Paul writing this to warn them?	You (the Corinthians or his dear children)	(1 Corinthians 4:14)
G	Who is not writing this to shame you?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 4:14)
G	Who is writing this to warn you?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 4:14)
G	Why am I not writing this?	To shame you (but to warn you)	(1 Corinthians 4:14)
G	How did Paul become your father in Christ Jesus?	Through the gospel	(1 Corinthians 4:15)
G	How many guardians do you have in Christ?	Ten thousand	(1 Corinthians 4:15)
G	In whom did Paul become your father through the gospel?	Christ Jesus	(1 Corinthians 4:15)
G	Through what did Paul become your father in Christ Jesus?	The gospel	(1 Corinthians 4:15)
G	What did Paul become in Christ Jesus through the gospel?	Your father	(1 Corinthians 4:15)
G	Who do not have many fathers?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 4:15)
G	Who have ten thousand guardians in Christ?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 4:15)
G	Why does Paul urge you to imitate him?	For in Christ Jesus he became your father through the gospel	(1 Corinthians 4:15,16)
G	Who urges you to imitate him?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 4:16)
G	Whom does Paul urge to imitate him?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 4:16)
G	Whom does Paul urge you to imitate?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 4:16)
G	In whom is Timothy faithful?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	Of what will Timothy remind you?	Paul's way of life in Christ Jesus	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	Who is faithful in the Lord?	Timothy	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	Who is Paul's son?	Timothy	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	Who is sending to you Timothy?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	Who will remind you of Paul's way of life in Christ Jesus?	Timothy	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	Whom will Timothy remind of Paul's way of life in Christ Jesus?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	Whose son is Timothy?	Paul's	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	Why is Paul sending you Timothy?	For this reason (therefore I urge you to imitate me)	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	With what does Paul's way of life in Christ Jesus agree?	With what he teaches everywhere in every church	(1 Corinthians 4:17)
G	As if what have some of you become arrogant?	As if Paul were not coming to them	(1 Corinthians 4:18)
G	How have some of you become arrogant?	As if Paul were not coming to you	(1 Corinthians 4:18)
G	Who have become arrogant?	Some of you	(1 Corinthians 4:18)
G	What if the Lord is willing?	Paul will come to you (the Corinthians) very soon	(1 Corinthians 4:19)
G	When will Paul find out not only how these arrogant people are talking, but what power they have?	When he comes to you	(1 Corinthians 4:19)
G	Who will come to you very soon, if the Lord is willing?	I, Paul	(1 Corinthians 4:19)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Of what is the kingdom of God not a matter?	Talk	(1 Corinthians 4:20)
G	What is a matter of power?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 4:20)
G	What is not a matter of talk?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 4:20)
G	What does not occur even among pagans?	This kind of sexual immorality: A man has his father's wife	(1 Corinthians 5:1)
G	What is actually reported?	That there is sexual immorality among you (the Corinthians), and of a kind that does not occur even among pagans: A man has his father's wife	(1 Corinthians 5:1)
G	What is it actually reported that there is among you?	Sexual immorality	(1 Corinthians 5:1)
G	What is there among you?	Sexual immorality	(1 Corinthians 5:1)
G	What kind of sexual immorality is there among you?	A kind that does not occur even among pagans	(1 Corinthians 5:1)
G	Out of what should you have put the man who had his father's wife?	Your fellowship	(1 Corinthians 5:2)
G	Where should you have put the man who had his father's wife?	Out of your fellowship	(1 Corinthians 5:2)
G	Who are proud?	You (The Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 5:2)
G	Who should have put the man out of their fellowship?	You (The Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 5:2)
G	With what should you rather have been filled?	Grief	(1 Corinthians 5:2)
G	How has Paul already passed judgment on the one who did this?	Just as if he were present	(1 Corinthians 5:3)
G	How is Paul not present with you?	Physically	(1 Corinthians 5:3)
G	On whom has Paul already passed judgment?	The one who did this (had his father's wife)	(1 Corinthians 5:3)
G	Where is Paul not physically?	Present	(1 Corinthians 5:3)
G	Who has already passed judgment on the one who did this?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 5:3)
G	Who is not physically present?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 5:3)
G	Who is with you in spirit?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 5:3)
G	In whose name are the Corinthians assembled?	The name of our Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 5:4)
G	In whose name are you assembled?	In the name of our Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 5:4)
G	Whose power is present when you are assembled in His name?	The Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 5:4)
G	When should you hand this man over to Satan?	When you are assembled in the name of our Lord Jesus and Paul is with you in spirit, and the power of our Lord Jesus is present	(1 Corinthians 5:4,5)
G	On what day may this man's spirit be saved?	The day of the Lord	(1 Corinthians 5:5)
G	To whom should you hand this man over?	Satan	(1 Corinthians 5:5)
G	What may be saved on the day of the Lord?	This man's spirit (who had his father's wife)	(1 Corinthians 5:5)
G	Whom should you hand over to Satan?	This man (the one who committed sexual immorality by having his father's wife)	(1 Corinthians 5:5)
G	Why should you hand this man over to Satan?	So that the sinful nature may be destroyed and his spirit saved on the day of the Lord	(1 Corinthians 5:5)
G	Through what does a little yeast work?	The whole batch of dough	(1 Corinthians 5:6)
G	What does a little yeast do?	Works through the whole batch of dough	(1 Corinthians 5:6)
G	What is not good?	Your (the Corinthians') boasting	(1 Corinthians 5:6)
G	What is your boasting?	Not good	(1 Corinthians 5:6)
G	What works through the whole batch of dough?	A little yeast	(1 Corinthians 5:6)
G	Whose boasting is not good?	Yours (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 5:6)
G	Of what should you get rid?	The old yeast	(1 Corinthians 5:7)
G	What should you get rid of?	The old yeast	(1 Corinthians 5:7)
G	Who has been sacrificed?	Christ (our Passover lamb)	(1 Corinthians 5:7)
G	Who is our Passover lamb?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 5:7)
G	Who should get rid of the old yeast?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 5:7)
G	Without what may you be a new batch?	Yeast	(1 Corinthians 5:7)
G	What is the bread of sincerity and truth?	Bread without yeast	(1 Corinthians 5:8)
G	What is the yeast of malice and wickedness?	The old yeast	(1 Corinthians 5:8)
G	What should we not keep with the old yeast?	The Festival	(1 Corinthians 5:8)
G	With what should we keep the Festival?	Bread without yeast, the bread of sincerity and truth	(1 Corinthians 5:8)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	With what should we not keep the Festival?	The old yeast, the yeast of malice and wickedness	(1 Corinthians 5:8)
G	Where has Paul written you not to associate with sexually immoral people?	In his letter	(1 Corinthians 5:9)
G	Who has written you in his letter not to associate with sexually immoral people?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 5:9)
G	When would you have to leave this world?	If Paul had meant not to associate with the people of this world who are immoral, or the greedy and swindlers, or idolaters	(1 Corinthians 5:10)
G	What are you not to do with anyone who calls himself a brother but is sexually immoral or greedy, an idolater or a slanderer, a drunkard or a swindler?	Associate with or even eat	(1 Corinthians 5:11)
G	Who is now writing you that you must not associate with anyone who calls himself a brother but is sexually immoral or greedy, an idolater or a slanderer, a drunkard or a swindler?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 5:11)
G	With whom should you not even eat?	With anyone who calls himself a brother but is sexually immoral or greedy, an idolater or a slanderer, a drunkard or a swindler	(1 Corinthians 5:11)
G	From among whom should you expel the wicked man?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 5:13)
G	Who will judge those outside?	God	(1 Corinthians 5:13)
G	Whom should you expel from among you?	The wicked man	(1 Corinthians 5:13)
G	Before whom should any of you who has a dispute with another take it?	The saints	(1 Corinthians 6:1)
G	Before whom should you not dare take a dispute?	The ungodly	(1 Corinthians 6:1)
G	What if any of you has a dispute with another?	Dare he take it before the ungodly for judgment instead of before the saints?	(1 Corinthians 6:1)
G	What should you not dare take before the ungodly for judgment instead of before the saints?	A dispute with another	(1 Corinthians 6:1)
G	What if the saints are to judge the world?	Are they not competent to judge trivial cases?	(1 Corinthians 6:2)
G	What will the saints judge?	The world	(1 Corinthians 6:2)
G	Who will judge the world?	The saints	(1 Corinthians 6:2)
G	As what should you appoint even men of little account in the church?	Judges	(1 Corinthians 6:4)
G	What if you have disputes about such matters?	Appoint as judges even men of little account in the church	(1 Corinthians 6:4)
G	When should you appoint as judges even men of little account in the church?	If you have disputes about such matters	(1 Corinthians 6:4)
G	Who should appoint as judges even men of little account in the church?	You the Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 6:4)
G	Whom should you appoint as judges?	Even men of little account in the church	(1 Corinthians 6:4)
G	What is it possible that there is nobody among you wise enough to judge?	A dispute between believers	(1 Corinthians 6:5)
G	Who says this to shame you?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 6:5)
G	Against whom does one brother go to law?	Another (brother)	(1 Corinthians 6:6)
G	In front of whom does one brother go to law against another?	Unbelievers	(1 Corinthians 6:6)
G	What does one brother do in front of unbelievers?	Goes to law against another	(1 Corinthians 6:6)
G	Who goes to law against another?	One brother	(1 Corinthians 6:6)
G	Among whom do you have lawsuits?	You the Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 6:7)
G	How have you been defeated already?	Completely	(1 Corinthians 6:7)
G	What means you have been completely defeated already?	The very fact that you have lawsuits among you	(1 Corinthians 6:7)
G	When have you been completely defeated?	Already	(1 Corinthians 6:7)
G	Where do you have lawsuits?	Among you (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:7)
G	Who have lawsuits among them?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:7)
G	What do you yourselves do to your brothers?	Cheat and do wrong	(1 Corinthians 6:8)
G	Who cheat and do wrong to your brothers?	You (Corinthians) yourselves	(1 Corinthians 6:8)
G	Who cheat and do wrong?	You (Corinthians) yourselves	(1 Corinthians 6:8)
G	Whom do you cheat?	Your (Corinthian) brothers	(1 Corinthians 6:8)
G	What will the wicked not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:9)
G	What will adulterers not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:9,10)
G	What will homosexual offenders not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:9,10)
G	What will idolaters not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:9,10)
G	What will male prostitutes not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:9,10)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What will the sexually immoral not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:9,10)
G	Who were adulterers?	Some of you (Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:9-11)
G	Who were idolaters?	Some of you (Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:9-11)
G	What will drunkards not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:10)
G	What will neither thieves nor the greedy inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:10)
G	What will slanderers not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:10)
G	What will the greedy not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:10)
G	What will thieves not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 6:10)
G	Who were drunkards?	Some of you (Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:10,11)
G	Who were greedy?	Some of you (Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:10,11)
G	Who were slanderers?	Some of you (Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:10,11)
G	Who were swindlers	Some of you (Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:10,11)
G	Who were thieves?	Some of you (Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:10,11)
G	By whom were you sanctified?	By the Spirit of our God	(1 Corinthians 6:11)
G	In what were you justified?	The name of the Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 6:11)
G	In what were you sanctified?	In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 6:11)
G	In what were you washed?	In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 6:11)
G	In whose name were you justified?	The name of the Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 6:11)
G	What were you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ and by the Spirit of our God?	Justified	(1 Corinthians 6:11)
G	Who were sanctified?	Some of you (Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:11)
G	Who were washed?	Some of you (Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 6:11)
G	By what will Paul not be mastered?	Anything	(1 Corinthians 6:12)
G	Who will not be mastered by anything?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 6:12)
G	For what is food?	The stomach	(1 Corinthians 6:13)
G	For what is the stomach?	Food	(1 Corinthians 6:13)
G	What is for food?	The stomach	(1 Corinthians 6:13)
G	What is meant for the Lord?	The body	(1 Corinthians 6:13)
G	What is not meant for sexual immorality?	The body	(1 Corinthians 6:13)
G	Who is meant for the body?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 6:13)
G	Who will destroy both food and the stomach?	God	(1 Corinthians 6:13)
G	By what did God raise the Lord from the dead?	His power	(1 Corinthians 6:14)
G	From what did God raise the Lord?	The dead	(1 Corinthians 6:14)
G	How did God raise the Lord from the dead?	By his power	(1 Corinthians 6:14)
G	With whom shall I never unite the members of Christ?	A prostitute	(1 Corinthians 6:15)
G	How is he who unites himself with a prostitute one with her?	In body	(1 Corinthians 6:16)
G	In what is he who unites himself with a prostitute one with her?	Body	(1 Corinthians 6:16)
G	What will the two become?	One flesh	(1 Corinthians 6:16)
G	Who is one with a prostitute in body?	He who unites himself with a prostitute	(1 Corinthians 6:16)
G	Who will become one flesh?	The two	(1 Corinthians 6:16)
G	In what is he who unites himself with the Lord?	One with him in spirit	(1 Corinthians 6:17)
G	Who is one with the Lord in spirit?	He who unites himself with the Lord	(1 Corinthians 6:17)
G	With whom is he who unites himself with the Lord one in spirit?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 6:17)
G	Against what does he who sins sexually sin?	His own body	(1 Corinthians 6:18)
G	What sins are outside a man's body?	All others except sexual immorality	(1 Corinthians 6:18)
G	Where are all other sins a man commits?	Outside a man's body	(1 Corinthians 6:18)
G	Who sins against his own body?	He who sins sexually	(1 Corinthians 6:18)
G	From whom have you received the Holy Spirit?	God	(1 Corinthians 6:19)
G	Of whom is your body a temple?	The Holy Spirit	(1 Corinthians 6:19)
G	What is a temple of the Holy Spirit?	Your body	(1 Corinthians 6:19)
G	Who are not their own?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 6:19)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	How should you honor God?	With your body	(1 Corinthians 6:20)
G	Who were bought at a price?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 6:20)
G	Whom should you honor with your body?	God	(1 Corinthians 6:20)
G	Why should you honor God with your body?	You were bought at a price	(1 Corinthians 6:20)
G	With what should you honor God?	Your body	(1 Corinthians 6:20)
G	What is good for a man not to do?	Marry	(1 Corinthians 7:1)
G	Who should have her own husband?	Each woman	(1 Corinthians 7:2)
G	Who should have his own wife?	Each man	(1 Corinthians 7:2)
G	Whom should each woman have?	Her own husband	(1 Corinthians 7:2)
G	Why should each man have his own wife?	Since there is so much immorality	(1 Corinthians 7:2)
G	Why should each woman have her own husband?	Since there is so much immorality	(1 Corinthians 7:2)
G	To whom should the husband fulfill his marital duty?	His wife	(1 Corinthians 7:3)
G	To whom should the wife fulfill her marital duty?	Her husband	(1 Corinthians 7:3)
G	To whom should the wife likewise fulfill her marital duty?	Her husband	(1 Corinthians 7:3)
G	What should the husband fulfill?	His marital duty to his wife	(1 Corinthians 7:3)
G	Who should fulfill her marital duty to her husband?	The wife	(1 Corinthians 7:3)
G	Who should fulfill his marital duty to his wife?	The husband	(1 Corinthians 7:3)
G	To whom does the husband's body belong?	Not to him alone, but also to his wife	(1 Corinthians 7:4)
G	To whom does the wife's body belong?	Not to her alone, but also to her husband	(1 Corinthians 7:4)
G	What belongs also to her husband?	The wife's body	(1 Corinthians 7:4)
G	What belongs also to his wife?	The husband's body	(1 Corinthians 7:4)
G	What does not belong to him alone but also to his wife?	The husband's body	(1 Corinthians 7:4)
G	Whose body does not belong to her alone but also to her husband?	The wife's	(1 Corinthians 7:4)
G	Whose body does not belong to him alone but also to his wife?	The husband's	(1 Corinthians 7:4)
G	Except by what should you not deprive each other?	Mutual consent	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	To what may you devote yourselves?	Prayer	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	What should you not do except by mutual consent and for a time?	Deprive each other	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	When should you deprive each other by mutual consent?	For a time	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	Who should come together again so that Satan will not tempt them because of their lack of self-control?	A husband and wife	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	Who should not deprive each other except by mutual consent and for a time?	A husband and wife	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	Whom should you not deprive except by mutual consent and for a time?	Each other	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	Why should the husband and wife come together again?	So that Satan will not tempt you because of your lack of self-control	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	Why should you come together again?	So that Satan will not tempt you because of your lack of self control	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	Why should you deprive each other by mutual consent and for a time?	So that you may devote yourselves to prayer	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	Why will Satan tempt you?	Because of your lack of self control	(1 Corinthians 7:5)
G	Who does not say this as a command?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:6)
G	Who says this as a concession?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:6)
G	From whom does each man have his own gift?	God	(1 Corinthians 7:7)
G	What does each man have from God?	His own gift	(1 Corinthians 7:7)
G	Who has his own gift from God?	Each man	(1 Corinthians 7:7)
G	Who wishes that all men were as he is?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:7)
G	Whom does Paul wish were as he is?	All men	(1 Corinthians 7:7)
G	To whom does Paul say: It is good for them to stay unmarried, as I am?	The unmarried and the widows	(1 Corinthians 7:8)
G	What does Paul say to the unmarried and the widows?	It is good for them to stay unmarried, as I am	(1 Corinthians 7:8)
G	What is good for the unmarried and the widows?	To stay unmarried, as Paul is	(1 Corinthians 7:8)
G	What is better than to burn with passion?	To marry	(1 Corinthians 7:9)
G	What should the unmarried and the widows do if they cannot control themselves?	Marry	(1 Corinthians 7:9)
G	When should the unmarried and the widows marry?	If they cannot control themselves	(1 Corinthians 7:9)
G	Who should marry if they cannot control themselves?	The unmarried and the widows	(1 Corinthians 7:9)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Why should the unmarried and the widows marry if they cannot control themselves?	For it is better to marry than to burn with passion	(1 Corinthians 7:9)
G	From whom must a wife not separate?	Her husband	(1 Corinthians 7:10)
G	To whom does the Lord give this command: A wife must not separate from her husband?	The married	(1 Corinthians 7:10)
G	What command does the Lord give to the married?	This command: A wife must not separate from her husband	(1 Corinthians 7:10)
G	Who gives this command to the married: A wife must not separate from her husband?	The Lord (Not Paul)	(1 Corinthians 7:10)
G	Who must not separate from her husband?	A wife	(1 Corinthians 7:10)
G	Who must remain unmarried?	A wife, if she separates from her husband	(1 Corinthians 7:10,11)
G	When must a wife remain unmarried or else be reconciled to her husband?	If she separates from her husband	(1 Corinthians 7:11)
G	Who must remain unmarried or else be reconciled to her husband?	A wife who separates from her husband	(1 Corinthians 7:11)
G	Whom must a husband not divorce?	His wife	(1 Corinthians 7:11)
G	To whom does Paul say this: If any brother has a wife who is not a believer and she is willing to live with him, he must not divorce her?	The rest	(1 Corinthians 7:12)
G	What if any brother has a wife who is not a believer and she is willing to live with him?	He must not divorce her	(1 Corinthians 7:12)
G	When must any brother not divorce a wife who is not a believer?	If she is willing to live with him	(1 Corinthians 7:12)
G	Who must not divorce a wife who is not a believer but is willing to live with him?	Any brother	(1 Corinthians 7:12)
G	What if a husband who is not a believer is willing to live with his wife?	She must not divorce him	(1 Corinthians 7:13)
G	What if a woman has a husband who is not a believer and he is willing to live with her?	She must not divorce him	(1 Corinthians 7:13)
G	When must a woman not divorce a husband who is not a believer?	If he is willing to live with her	(1 Corinthians 7:13)
G	How has the unbelieving husband been sanctified?	Through his wife	(1 Corinthians 7:14)
G	How has the unbelieving wife been sanctified?	Through her believing husband	(1 Corinthians 7:14)
G	Through whom has the unbelieving husband been sanctified?	His wife	(1 Corinthians 7:14)
G	Through whom has the unbelieving wife been sanctified?	Her believing husband	(1 Corinthians 7:14)
G	What has the unbelieving husband been through his wife?	Sanctified	(1 Corinthians 7:14)
G	What would your children be otherwise?	Unclean	(1 Corinthians 7:14)
G	Who has been sanctified through her believing husband?	The unbelieving wife	(1 Corinthians 7:14)
G	Who has been sanctified through his wife?	The unbelieving husband	(1 Corinthians 7:14)
G	Who would be unclean otherwise?	Your (the Corinthians') children	(1 Corinthians 7:14)
G	In what has God called us to live?	Peace	(1 Corinthians 7:15)
G	What if the unbeliever leaves?	Let him do so	(1 Corinthians 7:15)
G	When is a believing man or woman not bound?	If the unbeliever leaves	(1 Corinthians 7:15)
G	Who has called us to live in peace?	God	(1 Corinthians 7:15)
G	Who is not bound in such circumstances?	A believing man or woman	(1 Corinthians 7:15)
G	Who does not know whether he will save his wife?	The husband	(1 Corinthians 7:16)
G	What is the rule Paul lays down in all the churches?	Each one should retain the place in life that the Lord assigned to him and to which God has called him	(1 Corinthians 7:17)
G	What place should each one retain?	The place in life that the Lord assigned to him and to which God has called him	(1 Corinthians 7:17)
G	What rule does Paul lay down in all the churches?	Each one should retain the place in life that the Lord assigned to him and to which God has called him	(1 Corinthians 7:17)
G	What should each one retain?	The place in life that the Lord assigned to him and to which God has called him	(1 Corinthians 7:17)
G	Where does Paul lay down this rule?	In all the churches	(1 Corinthians 7:17)
G	Who assigned to each one the place in life he should retain?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 7:17)
G	Who laid down this rule in all the churches?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:17)
G	What if a man was already circumcised when he was called?	He should not become uncircumcised	(1 Corinthians 7:18)
G	What should a man who was already circumcised when he was called not become?	Uncircumcised	(1 Corinthians 7:18)
G	Who should not be circumcised?	A man who was uncircumcised when he was called	(1 Corinthians 7:18)
G	What counts?	Keeping God's commands	(1 Corinthians 7:19)
G	What is circumcision?	Nothing	(1 Corinthians 7:19)
G	What is keeping God's commands?	What counts	(1 Corinthians 7:19)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What is uncircumcision?	Nothing	(1 Corinthians 7:19)
G	In what situation should each one remain?	The situation which he was in when God called him	(1 Corinthians 7:20)
G	Who should remain in the situation which he was in when God called him?	Each one	(1 Corinthians 7:20)
G	What if you can gain your freedom?	Do so	(1 Corinthians 7:21)
G	What should a slave gain if he can?	His freedom	(1 Corinthians 7:21)
G	What should you not let trouble you?	If you were a slave when you were called	(1 Corinthians 7:21)
G	Who should gain his freedom if he can do so?	A slave	(1 Corinthians 7:21)
G	What is he who was a free man when he was called?	Christ's slave	(1 Corinthians 7:22)
G	What is he who was a slave when he was called by the Lord?	The Lord's freedman	(1 Corinthians 7:22)
G	When is he who was a free man Christ's slave?	When he was called (by the Lord)	(1 Corinthians 7:22)
G	When is he who was a slave the Lord's freedman?	When he was called by the Lord	(1 Corinthians 7:22)
G	Who is Christ's slave?	He who was a freeman when he was called	(1 Corinthians 7:22)
G	Who is the Lord's freedman?	He who was a slave when he was called by the Lord	(1 Corinthians 7:22)
G	Whose slave is he who was a free man when he was called?	Christ's	(1 Corinthians 7:22)
G	Of whom should you not become slaves?	Men	(1 Corinthians 7:23)
G	What should you not become, as you were bought at a price?	Slaves of men	(1 Corinthians 7:23)
G	Who were not to become slaves of men?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 7:23)
G	Whose slaves are you not to become?	Slaves of men	(1 Corinthians 7:23)
G	How should each man remain in the situation God called him to?	As responsible to God	(1 Corinthians 7:24)
G	In what situation should each man remain?	The situation God called him to	(1 Corinthians 7:24)
G	About whom does Paul have no command from the Lord?	Virgins	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	As what does Paul give a judgment?	As one who by the Lord's mercy is trustworthy	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	By what is Paul trustworthy?	The Lord's mercy	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	By whose mercy is Paul trustworthy?	The Lord's	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	How is Paul trustworthy?	By the Lord's mercy	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	What does Paul give as one who by the Lord's mercy is trustworthy?	A judgment	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	What does Paul have from the Lord about virgins?	No command	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	What is Paul by the Lord's mercy?	Trustworthy	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	Who gives a judgment as one who by the Lord's mercy is trustworthy?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	Who has no command from the Lord about virgins?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	Who is trustworthy?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:25)
G	Because of what does Paul think that it is good for the Corinthians to remain as they are?	Because of the present crisis	(1 Corinthians 7:26)
G	For whom does Paul think that it is good to remain as they are because of the present crisis?	Virgins	(1 Corinthians 7:26)
G	What does Paul think because of the present crisis?	That it is good for the Corinthians to remain as they are	(1 Corinthians 7:26)
G	What does Paul think is good because of the present crisis?	For virgins to remain as they are	(1 Corinthians 7:26)
G	Who thinks that it is good for virgins to remain as they are?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:26)
G	Why does Paul think that it is good for virgins to remain as they are?	Because of the present crisis	(1 Corinthians 7:26)
G	Why is it good for virgins to remain as they are?	Because of the present crisis	(1 Corinthians 7:26)
G	For what should you who are unmarried not look?	A wife	(1 Corinthians 7:27)
G	What should you who are married not seek?	A divorce	(1 Corinthians 7:27)
G	When should you not look for a wife?	If you are unmarried	(1 Corinthians 7:27)
G	When should you not seek a divorce?	If you are married	(1 Corinthians 7:27)
G	Who is not to look for a wife?	You who are unmarried	(1 Corinthians 7:27)
G	Who is not to seek a divorce?	You who are married	(1 Corinthians 7:27)
G	Who should not look for a wife?	You who are unmarried	(1 Corinthians 7:27)
G	Who should not seek a divorce?	You who are married	(1 Corinthians 7:27)
G	What if a virgin marries?	She has not sinned	(1 Corinthians 7:28)
G	What will those who marry face in this life?	Many troubles	(1 Corinthians 7:28)
G	When has a virgin not sinned?	If she marries	(1 Corinthians 7:28)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	When will those who marry face many troubles?	In this life	(1 Corinthians 7:28)
G	Who wants to spare you many troubles in this life?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:28)
G	Who will face many troubles in this life?	Those who marry	(1 Corinthians 7:28)
G	How should those who have wives live?	As if they had none	(1 Corinthians 7:29)
G	What is short?	The time	(1 Corinthians 7:29)
G	When should those who have wives live as if they had none?	From now on	(1 Corinthians 7:29)
G	Who should live as if they had no wives?	Those who have wives	(1 Corinthians 7:29)
G	Who should live from now on as if they had no wives?	Those who have wives	(1 Corinthians 7:29)
G	How should those who are happy live from now on?	As if they were not happy	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	How should those who are happy live?	As if they were not	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	How should those who buy something live from now on?	As if it were not theirs to keep	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	What should those who are happy do?	Live as if they were not	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	What should those who buy something do from now on?	Live as if it were not theirs to keep	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	What should those who mourn do?	Live as if they did not	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	When should those who are happy live as if they were not?	From now on	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	When should those who buy something live as if it were not theirs to keep?	From now on	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	When should those who mourn live as if they did not?	From now on	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	Who should live as if it were not theirs to keep?	Those who buy something	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	Who should live as if they did not mourn?	Those who mourn	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	Who should live as if they were not happy?	Those who are happy	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	Who should live as if what they buy is not theirs to keep?	Those who buy something	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	Who should live from now on as if they did not?	Those who mourn	(1 Corinthians 7:30)
G	How is this world passing away?	In its present form	(1 Corinthians 7:31)
G	How should those who use the things of the world live?	As if not engrossed in them	(1 Corinthians 7:31)
G	What is passing away in its present form?	This world	(1 Corinthians 7:31)
G	What is passing away?	This world in its present form	(1 Corinthians 7:31)
G	When should those who use the things of the world live as if not engrossed in them?	From now on	(1 Corinthians 7:31)
G	Who should live as if not engrossed in the things of the world?	Those who use the things of the world	(1 Corinthians 7:31)
G	About whose affairs is an unmarried man concerned?	The Lord's	(1 Corinthians 7:32)
G	From what would Paul like you to be free?	Concern	(1 Corinthians 7:32)
G	Who is concerned about how he can please the Lord?	An unmarried man	(1 Corinthians 7:32)
G	Who is concerned how he can please the Lord?	An unmarried man	(1 Corinthians 7:32)
G	Who would like you to be free from concern?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:32)
G	About what is a married man concerned?	The affairs of this world - how he can please his wife	(1 Corinthians 7:33)
G	Who is concerned about the affairs of this world - how he can please his wife?	A married man	(1 Corinthians 7:33)
G	What are divided?	The interests of a married man	(1 Corinthians 7:33,34)
G	About what is a married woman concerned?	The affairs of this world - how she can please her husband	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	About what is an unmarried woman or virgin concerned?	The Lord's affairs	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	About whose affairs is an unmarried woman or virgin concerned?	The Lord's	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	In what is an unmarried woman's or virgin's aim to be devoted to the Lord?	Both body and spirit	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	What are a married man's interests?	Divided	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	What is an unmarried woman's or virgin's aim?	To be devoted to the Lord in both body and spirit	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	Who is concerned about how she can please her husband?	A married woman	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	Who is concerned about the affairs of this world - how she can please her husband?	A married woman	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	Whose aim is to be devoted to the Lord in both body and spirit?	An unmarried woman or virgin	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	Whose interests are divided?	A married man's	(1 Corinthians 7:34)
G	In what may you live in a right way?	Undivided devotion to the Lord	(1 Corinthians 7:35)
G	Who is not saying this to restrict you?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:35)
G	Who is saying this for your own good?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:35)
G	Who may live in a right way in undivided devotion to the Lord?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 7:35)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	In what is the virgin he is engaged to getting along?	Years	(1 Corinthians 7:36)
G	What if anyone thinks he is acting improperly toward the virgin he is engaged to, and if she is getting along in years and he feels he ought to marry?	He should do as he wants. He is not sinning. They should get married	(1 Corinthians 7:36)
G	Who is getting along in years?	The virgin he is engaged to	(1 Corinthians 7:36)
G	Who should get married?	Anyone who thinks he is acting improperly toward the virgin he is engaged to, and if she is getting along in years and he feels he ought to marry	(1 Corinthians 7:36)
G	What does the man who has made up his mind not to marry the virgin also do?	The right thing	(1 Corinthians 7:37)
G	Whom has he made up his mind not to marry?	The virgin	(1 Corinthians 7:37)
G	What does he who does not marry the virgin do?	Even better	(1 Corinthians 7:38)
G	What does he who marries the virgin do?	Right	(1 Corinthians 7:38)
G	How long is a woman bound to her husband?	As long as he lives	(1 Corinthians 7:39)
G	To whom must anyone a woman wishes to marry belong?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 7:39)
G	What if a woman's husband dies?	She is free to marry anyone she wishes (but he must belong to the Lord)	(1 Corinthians 7:39)
G	What is a woman free to do if her husband dies?	Marry anyone she wishes	(1 Corinthians 7:39)
G	When is a woman bound to her husband?	As long as he lives	(1 Corinthians 7:39)
G	When is a woman free to marry anyone she wishes?	If her husband dies	(1 Corinthians 7:39)
G	Who is bound to her husband as long as he lives?	A woman	(1 Corinthians 7:39)
G	Who is free to marry anyone she wishes?	A woman whose husband dies	(1 Corinthians 7:39)
G	Whom is a woman free to marry if her husband dies?	Anyone she wishes, but he must belong to the Lord	(1 Corinthians 7:39)
G	In whose judgment is a woman happier if she stays as she is?	Paul's	(1 Corinthians 7:40)
G	What does Paul think that he too has?	The Spirit of God	(1 Corinthians 7:40)
G	When is a woman happier, in Paul's judgment?	If she stays as she is	(1 Corinthians 7:40)
G	Who is happier if she stays as she is?	A woman whose husband dies	(1 Corinthians 7:40)
G	Who too has the Spirit of God?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 7:40)
G	What is sacrificed to idols?	Food	(1 Corinthians 8:1)
G	What puffs up?	Knowledge	(1 Corinthians 8:1)
G	Who possess knowledge?	We all	(1 Corinthians 8:1)
G	How does the man who thinks he knows something not yet know?	As he ought to know	(1 Corinthians 8:2)
G	By whom is the man who loves God known?	God	(1 Corinthians 8:3)
G	In what is an idol nothing at all?	The world	(1 Corinthians 8:4)
G	What is nothing at all in the world?	An idol	(1 Corinthians 8:4)
G	Where is an idol nothing at all?	In the world	(1 Corinthians 8:4)
G	What if there are so-called gods?	For us there is but one God, the Father (from whom all things came and for whom we live) and there is but one Lord, Jesus Christ (through whom all things came and through whom we live)	(1 Corinthians 8:5)
G	Where are there so-called gods?	In heaven or on earth	(1 Corinthians 8:5)
G	For whom is there but one Lord, Jesus Christ, through whom all things came and through whom we live?	Us	(1 Corinthians 8:6)
G	What came from one God, the Father?	All things	(1 Corinthians 8:6)
G	What came through Jesus Christ?	All things	(1 Corinthians 8:6)
G	What came through one Lord, Jesus Christ?	All things	(1 Corinthians 8:6)
G	As what do some people who are still so accustomed to idols think of such food when they eat it?	As having been sacrificed to an idol	(1 Corinthians 8:7)
G	How do some people who are still so accustomed to idols think of such food when they eat it?	As having been sacrificed to an idol	(1 Corinthians 8:7)
G	What do some people think of as having been sacrificed to an idol?	Such food	(1 Corinthians 8:7)
G	What do some people think when they eat such food?	They think of it as having been sacrificed to an idol	(1 Corinthians 8:7)
G	What is defiled?	Their (some people) conscience	(1 Corinthians 8:7)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What is some people's conscience?	Weak	(1 Corinthians 8:7)
G	When do some people think of such food as having been sacrificed to an idol?	When they eat such food	(1 Corinthians 8:7)
G	Who think of such food as having been sacrificed to an idol?	Some people who are still so accustomed to idols	(1 Corinthians 8:7)
G	Whose conscience is weak?	Some people who are still so accustomed to idols that when they eat such food they think of it as having been sacrificed to an idol	(1 Corinthians 8:7)
G	Why is their conscience defiled?	Since it is weak	(1 Corinthians 8:7)
G	To whom does food not bring us near?	God	(1 Corinthians 8:8)
G	What does not bring us near to God?	Food	(1 Corinthians 8:8)
G	What if we do not eat?	We are no worse	(1 Corinthians 8:8)
G	When are we no better?	If we eat	(1 Corinthians 8:8)
G	When are we no worse?	If we do not eat	(1 Corinthians 8:8)
G	Where does food not bring us?	Near to God	(1 Corinthians 8:8)
G	Why does food not bring us near to God?	We are no worse if we do not eat, and no better if we do	(1 Corinthians 8:8)
G	To whom should you be careful that the exercise of your freedom does not become a stumbling block?	The weak	(1 Corinthians 8:9)
G	What should not become a stumbling block to the weak?	The exercise of your freedom	(1 Corinthians 8:9)
G	What should the exercise of your freedom not become?	A stumbling block to the weak	(1 Corinthians 8:9)
G	What should you be careful does not become a stumbling block to the weak?	The exercise of your freedom	(1 Corinthians 8:9)
G	What will anyone with a weak conscience be emboldened to do?	Eat what has been sacrificed to idols (if he sees you who have this knowledge eating in an idol's temple)	(1 Corinthians 8:10)
G	What will anyone with a weak conscience who sees you who have this knowledge eating in an idol's temple be emboldened to eat?	What has been sacrificed to idols	(1 Corinthians 8:10)
G	When will anyone with a weak conscience be emboldened to eat what has been sacrificed to idols?	If he sees you who have this knowledge eating in an idol's temple	(1 Corinthians 8:10)
G	By what is this weak brother destroyed?	Your knowledge	(1 Corinthians 8:11)
G	How is this weak brother destroyed?	By your knowledge	(1 Corinthians 8:11)
G	Who died for this weak brother?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 8:11)
G	Against whom do you sin when you sin against your brothers in this way and wound their weak conscience?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 8:12)
G	When do you wound your brothers' weak conscience?	When you sin against your brothers in this way	(1 Corinthians 8:12)
G	What will Paul never eat again if what he eats causes his brother to fall into sin?	Meat	(1 Corinthians 8:13)
G	What will Paul not cause his brother to do?	Fall	(1 Corinthians 8:13)
G	Who will never eat meat again?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 8:13)
G	Why will Paul never eat meat again?	So that he will not cause his brother to fall	(1 Corinthians 8:13)
G	Who are the result of Paul's work in the Lord?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 9:1)
G	Of what are you the seal?	Paul's apostleship in the Lord	(1 Corinthians 9:2)
G	To whom is Paul surely an apostle?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 9:2)
G	To whom may Paul not be an apostle?	Others	(1 Corinthians 9:2)
G	What seal are you?	The seal of Paul's apostleship in the Lord	(1 Corinthians 9:2)
G	Who may not be an apostle to others?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:2)
G	Who surely is an apostle to you?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:2)
G	Whose apostleship is in the Lord?	Paul's	(1 Corinthians 9:2)
G	Why is Paul surely an apostle to you?	For you are the seal of Paul's apostleship in the Lord	(1 Corinthians 9:2)
G	To whom is Paul's defense?	Those who sit in judgment on him	(1 Corinthians 9:3)
G	What is this to those who sit in judgment on Paul?	His defense	(1 Corinthians 9:3)
G	Who have the right to take a believing wife along with them?	Paul and Barnabas (as do the other apostles and the Lord's brothers and Cephas)	(1 Corinthians 9:5)
G	Who take a believing wife along with them?	The other apostles and the Lord's brothers and Cephas	(1 Corinthians 9:5)
G	Whom do the Lord's brothers take along with them?	A believing wife	(1 Corinthians 9:5)
G	Whom does Cephas take along with him?	A believing wife	(1 Corinthians 9:5)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	For what must Paul and Barnabas work?	A living	(1 Corinthians 9:6)
G	What must Paul and Barnabas do for a living?	Work	(1 Corinthians 9:6)
G	Who must work for a living?	Paul and Barnabas	(1 Corinthians 9:6)
G	At what does a soldier not serve?	His own expense	(1 Corinthians 9:7)
G	What does one who plants a vineyard do?	Eat of its grapes	(1 Corinthians 9:7)
G	What does one who tends a flock drink?	The milk of the flock	(1 Corinthians 9:7)
G	Who does not serve at his own expense?	A soldier	(1 Corinthians 9:7)
G	Who eats of the grapes of a vineyard?	He who plants a vineyard	(1 Corinthians 9:7)
G	From what does Paul not merely say this?	A human point of view	(1 Corinthians 9:8)
G	What says the same thing?	The Law	(1 Corinthians 9:8)
G	In what is it written: "Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain"?	The Law of Moses	(1 Corinthians 9:9)
G	What is written in the Law of Moses?	Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain	(1 Corinthians 9:9)
G	What should you not muzzle while it is treading out the grain?	An ox	(1 Corinthians 9:9)
G	When should you not muzzle an ox?	While it is treading out the grain	(1 Corinthians 9:9)
G	Where is it written: "Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain"?	In the Law of Moses	(1 Corinthians 9:9)
G	For whom does God say, "Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain"?	Paul and Barnabas	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	How ought the plowman to plow and the thresher to thresh?	In the hope of sharing in the harvest	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	What does God say for us?	Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	What does the plowman do?	Plows	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	What does the thresher do?	Threshes	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	What ought the plowman and thresher do?	Plow and thresh (in the hope of sharing in the harvest)	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	When ought they to do so in the hope of sharing in the harvest?	When the plowman plows and the thresher threshes	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	Who plows?	The plowman	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	Who threshes?	The thresher	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	Why was "Do not muzzle an ox while it is treading out the grain" written for us?	Because when the plowman plows and the thresher threshes, they ought to do so in the hope of sharing in the harvest	(1 Corinthians 9:10)
G	Among whom have Paul and Barnabas sown spiritual seed?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 9:11)
G	What do Paul and Barnabas reap from you?	A material harvest	(1 Corinthians 9:11)
G	What have Paul and Barnabas sown among you?	Spiritual seed	(1 Corinthians 9:11)
G	What if Paul and Barnabas have sown spiritual seed among you?	Is it too much if they reap a material harvest from you?	(1 Corinthians 9:11)
G	Where have Paul and Barnabas sown spiritual seed?	Among you (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 9:11)
G	Who have sown spiritual seed among you?	Paul and Barnabas	(1 Corinthians 9:11)
G	What did Paul and Barnabas do rather than hinder the gospel of Christ?	Put up with anything	(1 Corinthians 9:12)
G	What did Paul and Barnabas not use?	This right (of support from the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 9:12)
G	What right did Paul and Barnabas not use?	The right of support from you (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 9:12)
G	When should Paul and Barnabas have this right of support from you all the more?	If others have it	(1 Corinthians 9:12)
G	Who did not use this right?	Paul and Barnabas	(1 Corinthians 9:12)
G	Who put up with anything rather than hinder the gospel of Christ?	We do (Paul and Barnabas)	(1 Corinthians 9:12)
G	Why did Paul and Barnabas put up with anything?	Rather than hinder the gospel of Christ	(1 Corinthians 9:12)
G	With what did Paul and Barnabas put up rather than hinder the gospel of Christ?	Anything	(1 Corinthians 9:12)
G	From what do those who work in the temple get their food?	The temple	(1 Corinthians 9:13)
G	In what do those who serve at the altar share?	In what is offered on the altar	(1 Corinthians 9:13)
G	What do those who work in the temple get from the temple?	Their food	(1 Corinthians 9:13)
G	Where do those who work in the temple get their food?	From the temple	(1 Corinthians 9:13)
G	From what should those who preach the gospel receive their living?	The gospel	(1 Corinthians 9:14)
G	How should those who preach the gospel receive their living from the gospel?	In the same way (those who work in the temple get their food from the temple, and those who serve at the altar share in what is offered on the altar)	(1 Corinthians 9:14)
G	What should those who preach the gospel receive from the gospel?	Their living	(1 Corinthians 9:14)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Who has commanded that those who preach the gospel should receive their living from the gospel?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 9:14)
G	Who should receive their living from the gospel?	Those who preach the gospel	(1 Corinthians 9:14)
G	In what hope is Paul not writing this?	The hope that you (the Corinthians) will do such things for him	(1 Corinthians 9:15)
G	What would Paul rather do than have anyone deprive him of this boast?	Die	(1 Corinthians 9:15)
G	Who is not writing this in the hope that you will do such things for him?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:15)
G	Who would rather die than have anyone deprive him of this boast?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:15)
G	To whom is woe if he does not preach the gospel?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:16)
G	What can Paul not do when he preaches the gospel?	Boast	(1 Corinthians 9:16)
G	What if Paul does not preach the gospel?	Woe to him	(1 Corinthians 9:16)
G	What is Paul compelled to do?	Preach	(1 Corinthians 9:16)
G	Who cannot boast when he preaches the gospel?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:16)
G	Who is compelled to preach?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:16)
G	Why can Paul not boast when he preaches the gospel?	For he is compelled to preach	(1 Corinthians 9:16)
G	What does Paul have if he preaches voluntarily?	A reward	(1 Corinthians 9:17)
G	What if Paul preaches not voluntarily?	He is simply discharging the trust committed to him	(1 Corinthians 9:17)
G	What if Paul preaches voluntarily?	He has a reward	(1 Corinthians 9:17)
G	What is Paul simply discharging if he does not preach voluntarily?	The trust committed to him	(1 Corinthians 9:17)
G	When is Paul simply discharging the trust committed to him?	If he does not preach voluntarily	(1 Corinthians 9:17)
G	Who has a reward if he preaches voluntarily?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:17)
G	Who is simply discharging the trust committed to him if he does not preach voluntarily?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:17)
G	How may Paul offer the gospel and so not make use of his rights in preaching it?	Free of charge	(1 Corinthians 9:18)
G	How may Paul offer the gospel?	Free of charge	(1 Corinthians 9:18)
G	In what may Paul offer the gospel free of charge?	Preaching the gospel	(1 Corinthians 9:18)
G	What may Paul offer free of charge?	The gospel	(1 Corinthians 9:18)
G	Who may not make use of his rights in preaching the gospel?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:18)
G	Who may offer the gospel free of charge?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:18)
G	To whom does Paul make himself a slave?	Everyone	(1 Corinthians 9:19)
G	What does Paul do though he is free and belongs to no man?	He makes himself a slave to everyone	(1 Corinthians 9:19)
G	What does Paul make himself to win as many as possible?	A slave to everyone	(1 Corinthians 9:19)
G	Who belongs to no man?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:19)
G	Who is free and belongs to no man?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:19)
G	Who makes himself a slave to everyone?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:19)
G	Whom does Paul make a slave to everyone?	Himself	(1 Corinthians 9:19)
G	Why does Paul make himself a slave to everyone?	To win as many as possible	(1 Corinthians 9:19)
G	Like whom did Paul become to the Jews?	A Jew	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	Like whom did Paul become to those under the law?	One under the law	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	Though what did Paul become like one under the law to those under the law?	Though he himself is not under the law	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	To whom did Paul become like a Jew?	The Jews	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	What did Paul become to those under the law?	Like one under the law	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	What did Paul become to win the Jews?	Like a Jew	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	What did Paul become to win those under the law?	Like one under the law (though he himself is not under the law)	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	Who became like a Jew, to win the Jews?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	Who became like one under the law to those under the law?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	Who is not under the law?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	Why did Paul become like a Jew to the Jews?	To win the Jews	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	Why did Paul become like one under the law to those under the law?	So as to win those under the law	(1 Corinthians 9:20)
G	From whose law is Paul not free?	God's	(1 Corinthians 9:21)
G	Like whom did Paul become to those not having the law?	One not having the law	(1 Corinthians 9:21)
G	Under what law is Paul?	Christ's law	(1 Corinthians 9:21)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Under whose law is Paul?	Christ's	(1 Corinthians 9:21)
G	What did Paul become to those not having the law?	Like one not having the law	(1 Corinthians 9:21)
G	What did Paul become to win those not having the law?	Like one not having the law	(1 Corinthians 9:21)
G	Who became like one not having the law to those not under the law?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:21)
G	Who is not free from God's law?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:21)
G	Who is under Christ's law?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:21)
G	Why did Paul become like one not having the law to those not having the law?	So as to win those not having the law	(1 Corinthians 9:21)
G	By what might Paul save some?	All possible means	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	To whom has Paul become all things?	All men	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	What did Paul become to win the weak?	Weak	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	What has Paul become to all men?	All things	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	Who became weak to the weak?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	Who has become all things to all men so that by all possible means he might save some?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	Who has become all things to all men?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	Who might save some by all possible means?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	Why did Paul become weak to the weak?	To win the weak	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	Why has Paul become all things to all men?	So that by all possible means he might save some	(1 Corinthians 9:22)
G	In what blessings may Paul share?	The gospel's	(1 Corinthians 9:23)
G	What does Paul do for the sake of the gospel?	All this (become all things to all men so that by all possible means he might save some)	(1 Corinthians 9:23)
G	Who does all this for the sake of the gospel?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:23)
G	Why does Paul do all this for the sake of the gospel?	That he may share in its blessings	(1 Corinthians 9:23)
G	How should you run?	In such a way as to get the prize	(1 Corinthians 9:24)
G	In what do all the runners run?	A race	(1 Corinthians 9:24)
G	In what way should you run?	In such a way as to get the prize	(1 Corinthians 9:24)
G	What does only one runner get?	The prize	(1 Corinthians 9:24)
G	Who run in a race?	All the runners	(1 Corinthians 9:24)
G	Into what does everyone who competes in the games go?	Strict training	(1 Corinthians 9:25)
G	What do we do to get a crown that will last forever?	Go into strict training	(1 Corinthians 9:25)
G	What does everyone who competes in the games do?	Goes into strict training (to get a crown that will not last)	(1 Corinthians 9:25)
G	Who go into strict training to get a crown that will last forever?	We	(1 Corinthians 9:25)
G	Who goes into strict training?	Everyone who competes in the games (and we)	(1 Corinthians 9:25)
G	Why do we go into strict training?	To get a crown that will last forever	(1 Corinthians 9:25)
G	Why does everyone who competes in the games go into strict training?	To get a crown that will not last	(1 Corinthians 9:25)
G	How does Paul not run?	Like a man running aimlessly	(1 Corinthians 9:26)
G	Like whom does Paul not fight?	A man beating the air	(1 Corinthians 9:26)
G	What does Paul not do aimlessly?	Run	(1 Corinthians 9:26)
G	Who does not fight like a man beating the air?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:26)
G	Who does not run like a man running aimlessly?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:26)
G	After what will Paul not be disqualified for the prize?	After he has preached to others	(1 Corinthians 9:27)
G	For what will Paul not be disqualified after he has preached to others?	The prize	(1 Corinthians 9:27)
G	For what will Paul not be disqualified?	The prize	(1 Corinthians 9:27)
G	What does Paul beat and make his slave?	His body	(1 Corinthians 9:27)
G	When will Paul not be disqualified for the prize?	After he has preached to others	(1 Corinthians 9:27)
G	Who makes his body his slave?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:27)
G	Who will not be disqualified for the prize?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 9:27)
G	Why does Paul beat his body and make it his slave?	So that after he has preached to others, he himself will not be disqualified for the prize	(1 Corinthians 9:27)
G	Of what fact does Paul not want you to be ignorant?	The fact that our forefathers were all under the cloud and that they all passed through the sea	(1 Corinthians 10:1)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Through what did all our forefathers pass?	The sea	(1 Corinthians 10:1)
G	Under what were all our forefathers?	The cloud	(1 Corinthians 10:1)
G	Who all passed through the sea?	Our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:1)
G	In what were our forefathers all baptized into Moses?	In the cloud and in the sea	(1 Corinthians 10:2)
G	Into whom were our forefathers all baptized?	Moses	(1 Corinthians 10:2)
G	Where were our forefathers all baptized into Moses?	In the cloud and in the sea	(1 Corinthians 10:2)
G	Who were all baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea?	Our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:2)
G	What did our forefathers all eat?	The same spiritual food	(1 Corinthians 10:3)
G	Who all ate the same spiritual food?	Our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:3)
G	From what did our forefathers drink?	The spiritual rock that accompanied them	(1 Corinthians 10:4)
G	From what rock did our forefathers drink?	The spiritual rock that accompanied them	(1 Corinthians 10:4)
G	What accompanied our forefathers?	The spiritual rock that was Christ	(1 Corinthians 10:4)
G	What did all our forefathers drink?	The same spiritual drink	(1 Corinthians 10:4)
G	What rock accompanied our forefathers?	The spiritual rock that was Christ	(1 Corinthians 10:4)
G	Who drank from the spiritual rock that accompanied them?	Our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:4)
G	Who drank the same spiritual drink?	Our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:4)
G	Who was the spiritual rock that accompanied our forefathers?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 10:4)
G	Whom did the spiritual rock accompany?	Our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:4)
G	What were scattered over the desert?	Our forefathers' bodies	(1 Corinthians 10:5)
G	Where were the bodies of most of our forefathers scattered?	Over the desert	(1 Corinthians 10:5)
G	Where were their bodies scattered?	Over the desert	(1 Corinthians 10:5)
G	Who was not pleased with most of our forefathers?	God	(1 Corinthians 10:5)
G	Whose bodies were scattered over the desert?	Most of our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:5)
G	With whom was God not pleased?	Most of our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:5)
G	On what did most of our forefathers set their hearts?	Evil things	(1 Corinthians 10:6)
G	Who set their hearts on evil things?	Most of our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:6)
G	Why did these things occur?	As examples, to keep us from setting our hearts on evil things as they did (most of our forefathers)	(1 Corinthians 10:6)
G	Who sat down to eat and drink and got up to indulge in pagan revelry?	The people	(1 Corinthians 10:7)
G	How many of our forefathers died in one day?	Twenty-three thousand	(1 Corinthians 10:8)
G	What did some of them commit?	Sexual immorality	(1 Corinthians 10:8)
G	What did twenty-three thousand of our forefathers do in one day?	Die	(1 Corinthians 10:8)
G	What should we not commit as some of them did?	Sexual immorality	(1 Corinthians 10:8)
G	What should we not commit?	Sexual immorality	(1 Corinthians 10:8)
G	When did twenty-three thousand of our forefathers die?	In one day	(1 Corinthians 10:8)
G	When did twenty-three thousand of them die?	In one day	(1 Corinthians 10:8)
G	Who committed sexual immorality?	Some of our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:8)
G	Who should not commit sexual immorality?	We (The Corinthians and Paul)	(1 Corinthians 10:8)
G	By what were some of them who tested the Lord killed?	Snakes	(1 Corinthians 10:9)
G	Who tested the Lord?	Some of our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:9)
G	Who were killed by snakes?	Some of our forefathers who tested the Lord	(1 Corinthians 10:9)
G	Whom did some of our forefathers test?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 10:9)
G	Whom should we not test?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 10:9)
G	By whom were those who grumbled killed?	The Destroying Angel	(1 Corinthians 10:10)
G	Who grumbled?	Some of our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:10)
G	Who should not grumble?	You (The Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 10:10)
G	Who were killed by the destroying angel?	Some of our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:10)
G	Why were some killed by the destroying angel?	They grumbled	(1 Corinthians 10:10)
G	As what were these things written down?	As warnings for us	(1 Corinthians 10:11)
G	For whom were these things written down as warnings?	Us on whom the fulfillment of the ages has come	(1 Corinthians 10:11)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	To whom did these things happen as examples?	Our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:11)
G	What were written down as warnings for us?	These things that happened to our forefathers	(1 Corinthians 10:11)
G	Why did these things happen to our forefathers?	As examples	(1 Corinthians 10:11)
G	What if you think you are standing firm?	Be careful that you don't fall!	(1 Corinthians 10:12)
G	When should you be careful that you don't fall?	If you think you are standing firm	(1 Corinthians 10:12)
G	Who should be careful that they don't fall?	You (if you think you are standing firm)	(1 Corinthians 10:12)
G	Beyond what will God not let you be tempted?	What you can bear	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	How will God not let you be tempted?	Beyond what you can bear	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	What has seized you?	No temptation except what is common to man	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	What temptation has seized you?	No temptation except what is common to man	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	What will God provide?	A way out (so that you can stand up under it)	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	When will God provide a way out?	When you are tempted	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	Who will also provide a way out when you are tempted?	God	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	Who will also provide a way out?	God	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	Who will not let you be tempted beyond what you can bear?	God	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	Why will God also provide a way out when you are tempted?	So that you can stand up under it	(1 Corinthians 10:13)
G	From what should Paul's dear friends flee?	Idolatry	(1 Corinthians 10:14)
G	Who should flee from idolatry?	Paul's dear friends	(1 Corinthians 10:14)
G	Who should judge for themselves what Paul says?	Paul's dear friends (or the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 10:15)
G	Who speaks to sensible people?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 10:15)
G	In what is the bread that we break a participation?	The body of Christ	(1 Corinthians 10:16)
G	In what is the cup of thanksgiving a participation?	The blood of Christ	(1 Corinthians 10:16)
G	In whose body is the bread that we break a participation?	The body of Christ	(1 Corinthians 10:16)
G	What do we give for the cup of thanksgiving?	Thanks	(1 Corinthians 10:16)
G	What is a participation in the blood of Christ?	The cup of thanksgiving	(1 Corinthians 10:16)
G	What is a participation in the body of Christ?	The bread that we break	(1 Corinthians 10:16)
G	What is the cup of thanksgiving for which we give thanks?	A participation in the blood of Christ	(1 Corinthians 10:16)
G	What is the cup of thanksgiving?	A participation in the blood of Christ	(1 Corinthians 10:16)
G	Of what do we all partake?	The one loaf	(1 Corinthians 10:17)
G	Who partake of the one loaf?	We, who are many	(1 Corinthians 10:17)
G	Why are we who are many one body?	For we all partake of the one loaf [OR because there is one loaf]	(1 Corinthians 10:17)
G	In what do those who eat the sacrifices participate?	The altar	(1 Corinthians 10:18)
G	Does Paul mean then that a sacrifice offered to an idol is anything?	No	(1 Corinthians 10:19)
G	Does Paul mean then that an idol is anything?	No	(1 Corinthians 10:19)
G	To whom are the sacrifices of pagans not offered?	God	(1 Corinthians 10:20)
G	To whom are the sacrifices of pagans offered?	Demons	(1 Corinthians 10:20)
G	What are offered to demons?	The sacrifices of pagans	(1 Corinthians 10:20)
G	What are often offered to demons, not to God?	The sacrifices of pagans	(1 Corinthians 10:20)
G	Who does not want you to be participants with demons?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 10:20)
G	Whose sacrifices are not offered to God?	The sacrifices of pagans	(1 Corinthians 10:20)
G	Whose sacrifices are offered to demons?	The sacrifices of pagans	(1 Corinthians 10:20)
G	With whom does Paul not want you to be participants?	Demons	(1 Corinthians 10:20)
G	In what can you not have a part?	Both the Lord's table and the table of demons	(1 Corinthians 10:21)
G	What might we try to arouse?	The Lord's jealousy	(1 Corinthians 10:22)
G	What is constructive?	Not everything	(1 Corinthians 10:23)
G	Who should seek his own good?	Nobody	(1 Corinthians 10:24)
G	Whose good should nobody seek?	His own	(1 Corinthians 10:24)
G	What should you eat without raising questions of conscience?	Anything sold in the meat market	(1 Corinthians 10:25)
G	Why should you eat anything sold in the meat market without raising questions of conscience?	For the earth is the Lord's and everything in it	(1 Corinthians 10:25)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Without what should you eat anything sold in the meat market?	Raising questions of conscience	(1 Corinthians 10:25)
G	Whose is everything in the earth?	The Lord's	(1 Corinthians 10:26)
G	Whose is the earth?	The Lord's	(1 Corinthians 10:26)
G	How should you eat whatever is put before you if some unbeliever invites you to a meal and you want to go?	Without raising questions of conscience	(1 Corinthians 10:27)
G	What should you eat if some unbeliever invites you to a meal and you want to go?	Whatever is put before you	(1 Corinthians 10:27)
G	What if anyone says to you, "This has been offered in sacrifice"?	Then do not eat it, both for the sake of the man who told you and for conscience' sake?	(1 Corinthians 10:28)
G	What should you not eat if anyone says to you, "This has been offered in sacrifice"?	Whatever is put before you	(1 Corinthians 10:28)
G	When should you not eat whatever is put before you?	If anyone says to you, "This has been offered in sacrifice"	(1 Corinthians 10:28)
G	When should you not eat?	If anyone says to you, "This has been offered in sacrifice"	(1 Corinthians 10:28)
G	By whose conscience should Paul's freedom not be judged?	Another's	(1 Corinthians 10:29)
G	Whose freedom should not be judged by another's conscience?	Paul's	(1 Corinthians 10:29)
G	Why does Paul mean the other man's conscience, not yours?	For why should Paul's freedom be judged by another's conscience?	(1 Corinthians 10:29)
G	What if Paul takes part in a meal with thankfulness?	Why is he denounced because of something he thanks God for?	(1 Corinthians 10:30)
G	Who is denounced because of something he thanks God for?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 10:30)
G	Why is Paul denounced?	Because of something he thanks God for if he takes part in the meal with thankfulness	(1 Corinthians 10:30)
G	With what does Paul take part in the meal?	Thankfulness	(1 Corinthians 10:30)
G	For what should you eat or drink or do whatever you do?	The glory of God	(1 Corinthians 10:31)
G	For whose glory should you do it all?	The glory of God	(1 Corinthians 10:31)
G	What should you do for the glory of God?	Eat or drink or whatever you do	(1 Corinthians 10:31)
G	What should you not cause anyone to do, whether Jews or Greeks or the church of God?	Stumble	(1 Corinthians 10:32)
G	Whom should you not cause to stumble?	Anyone, whether Jews or Greeks or the church of God	(1 Corinthians 10:32)
G	Whom should you not cause to stumble?	Anyone, whether Jews, Greeks or the church of God	(1 Corinthians 10:32)
G	How does Paul try to please everybody?	In every way	(1 Corinthians 10:33)
G	In what does Paul try to please everybody?	Every way	(1 Corinthians 10:33)
G	Who is seeking the good of many?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 10:33)
G	Who tries to please everybody in every way?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 10:33)
G	Whose good is Paul not seeking?	His own	(1 Corinthians 10:33)
G	Whose good is Paul seeking?	The good of many	(1 Corinthians 10:33)
G	Why is Paul seeking the good of many?	So that they may be saved	(1 Corinthians 10:33)
G	How should you follow Paul's example?	As he follows the example of Christ	(1 Corinthians 11:1)
G	What example does Paul follow?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 11:1)
G	Who follows the example of Christ?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 11:1)
G	Whose example does Paul follow?	The example of Christ	(1 Corinthians 11:1)
G	Whose example should you follow?	Paul's	(1 Corinthians 11:1)
G	For what does Paul praise you?	For remembering him in everything and for holding to the teachings (just as he passed them on to you)	(1 Corinthians 11:2)
G	In what do you remember Paul?	Everything	(1 Corinthians 11:2)
G	To what are you holding?	To the teachings (just as Paul passed them on to the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 11:2)
G	Who passed the teachings on to you?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 11:2)
G	Of whom is God the head?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 11:3)
G	Who is the head of Christ?	God	(1 Corinthians 11:3)
G	Who is the head of every man?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 11:3)
G	Who is the head of the woman?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:3)
G	Who wants you to realize that the head of every man is Christ, and the head of the woman is man, and the head of Christ is God?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 11:3)
G	Who wants you to realize that the head of the woman is man?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 11:3)
G	What does every man who prays or prophesies with his head covered do?	Dishonors his head	(1 Corinthians 11:4)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	When does every man dishonor his head?	When he prays or prophesies with his head covered	(1 Corinthians 11:4)
G	Who dishonors his head?	Every man who prays or prophesies with his head covered	(1 Corinthians 11:4)
G	How does every woman dishonor her head?	By praying or prophesying with her head uncovered	(1 Corinthians 11:5)
G	What does every woman who prays or prophesies with her head uncovered do?	Dishonors her head	(1 Corinthians 11:5)
G	What is just as though her head were shaved?	Every woman who prays or prophesies with her head uncovered	(1 Corinthians 11:5)
G	Who dishonors her head?	Every woman who prays or prophesies with her head uncovered	(1 Corinthians 11:5)
G	What if a woman does not cover her head?	She should have her hair cut off	(1 Corinthians 11:6)
G	What if it is a disgrace for a woman to have her hair cut or shaved off?	She should cover her head	(1 Corinthians 11:6)
G	When should a woman have her hair cut off?	If she does not cover her head	(1 Corinthians 11:6)
G	Who should have her hair cut off?	A woman who does not cover her head	(1 Corinthians 11:6)
G	Of whom is the woman the glory?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:7)
G	What ought a man not do?	Cover his head	(1 Corinthians 11:7)
G	Who is the glory of God?	A man	(1 Corinthians 11:7)
G	Who is the glory of man?	The woman	(1 Corinthians 11:7)
G	Who is the image and glory of God?	A man	(1 Corinthians 11:7)
G	Why ought a man not to cover his head?	Since he is the image and glory of God	(1 Corinthians 11:7)
G	From whom did man not come?	Woman	(1 Corinthians 11:8)
G	Who did not come from woman?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:8)
G	From whom did woman come?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:8-12)
G	Who came from man?	Woman	(1 Corinthians 11:8-12)
G	For whom was man not created?	Woman	(1 Corinthians 11:9)
G	For whom was woman created?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:9)
G	Who was created for man?	Woman	(1 Corinthians 11:9)
G	Who was not created for woman?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:9)
G	Because of whom ought the woman to have a sign of authority on her head?	The angels	(1 Corinthians 11:10)
G	Where ought the woman to have a sign of authority?	On her head	(1 Corinthians 11:10)
G	Who ought to have a sign of authority on her head?	The woman	(1 Corinthians 11:10)
G	Why ought the woman to have a sign of authority on her head?	For this reason and because of the angels	(1 Corinthians 11:10)
G	In whom is woman not independent of man?	The Lord	(1 Corinthians 11:11)
G	Of whom is woman not independent?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:11)
G	Who is not independent of man?	Woman	(1 Corinthians 11:11)
G	Who is not independent of woman in the Lord?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:11)
G	Who is not independent of woman?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:11)
G	From whom does everything come?	God	(1 Corinthians 11:12)
G	How is man born of woman?	As woman came from man	(1 Corinthians 11:12)
G	Of whom is man born?	Woman	(1 Corinthians 11:12)
G	Who is born of woman?	Man	(1 Corinthians 11:12)
G	To whom is it a disgrace if he has long hair?	A man	(1 Corinthians 11:14)
G	What if a man has long hair?	It is a disgrace to him	(1 Corinthians 11:14)
G	What teaches you that if a man has long hair, it is a disgrace to him?	The very nature of things	(1 Corinthians 11:14)
G	For whom is long hair her glory?	A woman	(1 Corinthians 11:15)
G	To whom is long hair given as a covering?	A woman	(1 Corinthians 11:15)
G	What if a woman has long hair?	It is her glory	(1 Corinthians 11:15)
G	What is a woman's glory?	If she has long hair	(1 Corinthians 11:15)
G	What is given to a woman as a covering?	Long hair	(1 Corinthians 11:15)
G	Why is it a woman's glory if she has long hair?	For long hair is given to her as a covering	(1 Corinthians 11:15)
G	What if anyone wants to be contentious about this?	We have no other practice - nor do the churches of God	(1 Corinthians 11:16)
G	Who have no other practice?	Neither we nor the churches of God	(1 Corinthians 11:16)
G	What do more harm than good?	Your (The Corinthians') meetings	(1 Corinthians 11:17)
G	What do your meetings do?	More harm than good	(1 Corinthians 11:17)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What does Paul have in the following directives?	No praise for you	(1 Corinthians 11:17)
G	Who has no praise for you in the following directives?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 11:17)
G	What are there among you when you come together as a church?	Divisions	(1 Corinthians 11:18)
G	What does Paul believe to some extent?	That when you (the Corinthians) come together as a church there are divisions among you	(1 Corinthians 11:18)
G	When are there divisions among you?	When you come together as a church	(1 Corinthians 11:18)
G	Among whom do there no doubt have to be differences?	Among you Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 11:19)
G	What do there no doubt have to be among you?	Differences	(1 Corinthians 11:19)
G	Why do there have to be differences among you?	To show which of you have God's approval	(1 Corinthians 11:19)
G	What do you not eat when you come together?	The Lord's Supper	(1 Corinthians 11:20)
G	When is it not the Lord's Supper you eat?	When you come together	(1 Corinthians 11:20)
G	How does each of you go ahead as you eat?	Without waiting for anybody else	(1 Corinthians 11:21)
G	When does each of you go ahead without waiting for anybody else?	As you eat	(1 Corinthians 11:21)
G	Who gets drunk?	Another	(1 Corinthians 11:21)
G	Who remains hungry?	One	(1 Corinthians 11:21)
G	Shall I praise you for this?	Certainly not!	(1 Corinthians 11:22)
G	When did the Lord Jesus take bread?	On the night he was betrayed	(1 Corinthians 11:23)
G	Who took bread on the night he was betrayed?	The Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 11:23)
G	Who was betrayed?	The Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 11:23)
G	What did the Lord Jesus break when he had given thanks?	Bread	(1 Corinthians 11:24)
G	When did the Lord Jesus say, "This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me"?	When he had given thanks (on the night he was betrayed)	(1 Corinthians 11:24)
G	Who broke bread?	The Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 11:24)
G	Who said, "This is my body, which is for you; do this in remembrance of me"?	The Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 11:24)
G	What do you do in remembrance of the Lord Jesus?	Drink this cup	(1 Corinthians 11:25)
G	What do you do whenever you drink this cup?	Drink it in remembrance of Christ	(1 Corinthians 11:25)
G	What is the new covenant in the Lord Jesus' blood?	This cup	(1 Corinthians 11:25)
G	When did the Lord Jesus take the cup?	After supper	(1 Corinthians 11:25)
G	Who took the cup after supper?	The Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 11:25)
G	Who took the cup?	The Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 11:25)
G	What do you do whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup?	Proclaim the Lord's death (until he comes)	(1 Corinthians 11:26)
G	What do you proclaim until the Lord comes?	The Lord's death	(1 Corinthians 11:26)
G	What do you proclaim whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup?	The Lord's death (until he comes)	(1 Corinthians 11:26)
G	When do you proclaim the Lord's death until he comes?	Whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup	(1 Corinthians 11:26)
G	Whose death do you proclaim whenever you eat this bread and drink this cup?	The Lord's (until he comes)	(1 Corinthians 11:26)
G	What will whoever eats the bread or drinks the cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner be?	Guilty of sinning against the body and blood of the Lord	(1 Corinthians 11:27)
G	Who will be guilty of sinning against the body and blood of the Lord?	Whoever eats the bread or drinks the cup of the Lord in an unworthy manner	(1 Corinthians 11:27)
G	When ought a man to examine himself?	Before he eats of the bread and drinks of the cup	(1 Corinthians 11:28)
G	Whom ought a man to examine?	Himself	(1 Corinthians 11:28)
G	What if anyone eats and drinks without recognizing the body of the Lord?	He eats and drinks judgment on himself	(1 Corinthians 11:29)
G	Who eats and drinks judgment on himself?	Anyone who eats and drinks without recognizing the body of the Lord	(1 Corinthians 11:29)
G	Why have a number of you fallen asleep?	For anyone who eats and drinks without recognizing the body of the Lord eats and drinks judgment on himself	(1 Corinthians 11:29,30)
G	Who are weak and sick?	Many among you	(1 Corinthians 11:30)
G	Under what would we not come if we judged ourselves?	Judgment	(1 Corinthians 11:31)
G	When would we not come under judgement?	If we judged ourselves	(1 Corinthians 11:31)
G	When are we being disciplined?	When we are judged by the Lord	(1 Corinthians 11:32)
G	Why are we being disciplined when we are judged by the Lord?	So that we will not be condemned with the world	(1 Corinthians 11:32)
G	What should you do when you come together to eat?	Wait for each other	(1 Corinthians 11:33)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	When should you wait for each other?	When you come together to eat	(1 Corinthians 11:33)
G	What will Paul give when he comes?	Further directions	(1 Corinthians 11:34)
G	When will Paul give further directions?	When he comes	(1 Corinthians 11:34)
G	Where should anyone who is hungry eat?	At home	(1 Corinthians 11:34)
G	Who will give further directions when he comes?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 11:34)
G	Why should anyone who is hungry eat at home?	So that when you meet together it may not result in judgment	(1 Corinthians 11:34)
G	What does Paul not want you to be about spiritual gifts?	Ignorant	(1 Corinthians 12:1)
G	Who does not want you to be ignorant about spiritual gifts?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 12:1)
G	Who does Paul not want to be ignorant about spiritual gifts?	You (brothers, the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 12:1)
G	To what were you influenced and led astray?	Mute idols	(1 Corinthians 12:2)
G	To what were you led astray when you were pagans?	Mute idols	(1 Corinthians 12:2)
G	When were you influenced and led astray to mute idols?	When you were pagans	(1 Corinthians 12:2)
G	When were you led astray to mute idols?	When you were pagans	(1 Corinthians 12:2)
G	Who were influenced and led astray to mute idols?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 12:2)
G	Except by whom can no one say, "Jesus is Lord"?	The Holy Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:3)
G	Who says, "Jesus be cursed"?	No one who is speaking by the Spirit of God	(1 Corinthians 12:3)
G	In whom does the same God work all different kinds of working?	All men	(1 Corinthians 12:6)
G	What does the same God work in all men?	All different kinds of working	(1 Corinthians 12:6)
G	Who works all kinds of working in all men?	The same God	(1 Corinthians 12:6)
G	To whom is the manifestation of the Spirit given for the common good?	Each one	(1 Corinthians 12:7)
G	What is given for the common good?	The manifestation of the Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:7)
G	What is given to each one for the common good?	The manifestation of the Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:7)
G	Why is the manifestation of the Spirit given to each one?	For the common good	(1 Corinthians 12:7)
G	By what is another given the message of knowledge?	Means of the same Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:8)
G	How is the message of knowledge given?	By means of the same Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:8)
G	How is the message of wisdom given?	Through the Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:8)
G	What is given by means of the same Spirit?	The message of knowledge	(1 Corinthians 12:8)
G	By whom are gifts of healing given to another?	That one Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:9)
G	By whom is faith given to another?	The same Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:9)
G	To whom is given gifts of healing by the one Spirit?	To another	(1 Corinthians 12:9)
G	Between what is another distinguishing?	Spirits	(1 Corinthians 12:10)
G	To whom is given speaking in different kinds of tongues?	To another	(1 Corinthians 12:10)
G	What are the work of one and the same Spirit?	All these (the message of wisdom, the message of knowledge, faith, gifts of healing , miraculous powers, prophecy, distinguishing between spirits, the ability to speak in different kinds of tongues, and to still another the interpretation of tongues)	(1 Corinthians 12:11)
G	Who gives all these to each one, just as he determines?	The Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:11)
G	Though what is the body a unit?	Though it is made up of many parts	(1 Corinthians 12:12)
G	What do all the parts of the body form?	One body	(1 Corinthians 12:12)
G	What form one body?	All the body's parts	(1 Corinthians 12:12)
G	What is made up of many parts?	The body	(1 Corinthians 12:12)
G	Of what is the body made up?	Many parts	(1 Corinthians 12:12-14)
G	By whom were we all baptized into one body?	One Spirit	(1 Corinthians 12:13)
G	Into what were we all baptized by one Spirit?	One body	(1 Corinthians 12:13)
G	Who were all baptized into one body?	We all -- whether Jews, Greeks, slave and free	(1 Corinthians 12:13)
G	Of what is the body not made up?	One part	(1 Corinthians 12:14)
G	What is not made up of one part?	The body	(1 Corinthians 12:14)
G	What if the foot should say, "Because I am not a hand, I do not belong to the body"?	It would not for that reason cease to be part of the body	(1 Corinthians 12:15)
G	What is not a hand?	The foot	(1 Corinthians 12:15)
G	When would the foot not cease to be part of the body?	If it should say, "Because I am not a hand, I do not belong to the body"	(1 Corinthians 12:15)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	When would the foot not for that reason cease to be part of the body?	If it should say, "Because I am not a hand, I do not belong to the body"	(1 Corinthians 12:15)
G	What is not an eye?	The ear	(1 Corinthians 12:16)
G	When would the ear not cease to be part of the body?	If it should say, "Because I am not an eye, I do not belong to the body"	(1 Corinthians 12:16)
G	When would the ear not for that reason cease to be part of the body?	If it should say, "Because I am not an eye, I do not belong to the body"	(1 Corinthians 12:16)
G	What if the whole body were an ear?	Where would the sense of smell be?	(1 Corinthians 12:17)
G	When would there be no sense of hearing?	If the whole body were an eye	(1 Corinthians 12:17)
G	When would there be no sense of smell?	If the whole body were an ear	(1 Corinthians 12:17)
G	How has God arranged the parts in the body?	Just as he wanted them to be	(1 Corinthians 12:18)
G	Which parts of the body has God arranged, just as he wanted them to be?	Every one of them	(1 Corinthians 12:18)
G	Who has arranged the parts in the body?	God	(1 Corinthians 12:18)
G	What if the parts in the body were all one part?	Where would the body be?	(1 Corinthians 12:19)
G	To what can the eye not say, "I don't need you!"?	The hand	(1 Corinthians 12:21)
G	What can the eye not say to the hand?	I don't need you!	(1 Corinthians 12:21)
G	What can the head not say to the feet?	I don't need you!	(1 Corinthians 12:21)
G	What cannot say to the feet, "I don't need you!"?	The head	(1 Corinthians 12:21)
G	What cannot say to the hand, "I don't need you!"?	The eye	(1 Corinthians 12:21)
G	What are indispensable?	Those parts of the body that seem to be weaker	(1 Corinthians 12:22)
G	What are those parts of the body that seem to be weaker?	Indispensable	(1 Corinthians 12:22)
G	What seem to be weaker?	Those parts of the body that are indispensable	(1 Corinthians 12:22)
G	How are the parts that are unrepresentable treated?	With special modesty	(1 Corinthians 12:23)
G	What are treated with special modesty?	The parts of the body that are unrepresentable	(1 Corinthians 12:23)
G	What do we treat with special honor?	The parts that we think are less honorable	(1 Corinthians 12:23)
G	With what are the parts that are unrepresentable treated?	Special modesty	(1 Corinthians 12:23)
G	To what has God given greater honor?	To the parts that lacked it	(1 Corinthians 12:24)
G	What has God given to the parts that lacked it?	Greater honor	(1 Corinthians 12:24)
G	What need no special treatment?	Our representable parts	(1 Corinthians 12:24)
G	Who has given greater honor to the parts that lacked it?	God	(1 Corinthians 12:24)
G	In what should there be no division?	The body	(1 Corinthians 12:25)
G	What should have equal concern for each other?	The body's parts	(1 Corinthians 12:25)
G	What should the body's parts have for each other?	Equal concern	(1 Corinthians 12:25)
G	What if one part is honored?	Every part rejoices with it	(1 Corinthians 12:26)
G	What if one part suffers?	Every part suffers with it	(1 Corinthians 12:26)
G	What rejoices if one part is honored?	Every part	(1 Corinthians 12:26)
G	What suffers if one part suffers?	Every part	(1 Corinthians 12:26)
G	When does every part suffer with it?	If one part suffers	(1 Corinthians 12:26)
G	With what does every part rejoice if one part is honored?	The part that is honored	(1 Corinthians 12:26)
G	With what does every part rejoice?	The one part that is honored	(1 Corinthians 12:26)
G	With what does every part suffer if one part suffers?	The part that suffers	(1 Corinthians 12:26)
G	Of whose body is each one of you a part?	The body of Christ	(1 Corinthians 12:27)
G	Who is a part of the body of Christ?	Each one of you	(1 Corinthians 12:27)
G	When has God appointed apostles in the church?	First of all	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	Where has God appointed apostles?	In the church	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	Where has God appointed first of all apostles?	In the church	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	Where has God appointed teachers?	In the church	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	Where has God appointed those with gifts of administration?	In the church	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	Who has appointed first of all apostles in the church?	God	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	Who has appointed teachers in the church?	God	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	Who has appointed those able to help others in the church?	God	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	Who has appointed those having gifts of healing in the church?	God	(1 Corinthians 12:28)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Whom has God appointed also in the church?	Those having gifts of healing, those able to help others, those with gifts of administration, and those speaking in different kinds of tongues	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	Whom has God appointed first of all in the church?	Apostles	(1 Corinthians 12:28)
G	How should you desire the greater gifts?	Eagerly	(1 Corinthians 12:31)
G	What way will Paul now show you?	The most excellent way	(1 Corinthians 12:31)
G	Who will now show you the most excellent way?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 12:31)
G	Who will show you the most excellent way?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 12:31)
G	What if Paul speaks in the tongues of men and of angels, but has not love?	He is only a resounding gong or a clanging cymbal	(1 Corinthians 13:1)
G	What is Paul if he speaks in the tongues of men and of angels, but has not love?	Only a resounding gong or a clanging cymbal	(1 Corinthians 13:1)
G	When is Paul only a resounding gong or a clanging cymbal?	If he speaks in the tongues of men and of angels, but has not love	(1 Corinthians 13:1)
G	Who is only a resounding gong or a clanging cymbal if he speaks in the tongues of men and of angels but has not love?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 13:1)
G	What if Paul can fathom all mysteries and all knowledge, but does not have love?	He is nothing	(1 Corinthians 13:2)
G	What if Paul has a faith that can move mountains, but has not love?	He is nothing	(1 Corinthians 13:2)
G	What if Paul has the gift of prophecy and can fathom all mysteries and all knowledge, but has not love?	He is nothing	(1 Corinthians 13:2)
G	What is Paul if he has the gift of prophecy and can fathom all mysteries and all knowledge, but has not love?	Nothing	(1 Corinthians 13:2)
G	What might Paul fathom but be nothing without love?	All mysteries and all knowledge	(1 Corinthians 13:2)
G	Who is nothing if he has a faith that can move mountains, but has not love?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 13:2)
G	To whom might Paul give all he possesses?	The poor	(1 Corinthians 13:3)
G	What does Paul gain if he gives all he possesses to the poor and surrenders his body to the flames, but has not love?	Nothing	(1 Corinthians 13:3)
G	What does Paul gain if he surrenders his body to the flames, but has not love?	Nothing	(1 Corinthians 13:3)
G	What if Paul surrenders his body to the flames, but has not love?	He gains nothing	(1 Corinthians 13:3)
G	Who gains nothing if he gives all he possesses to the poor and surrenders his body to the flames, but has not love?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 13:3)
G	Who gains nothing if he surrenders his body to the flames, but has not love?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 13:3)
G	What does not boast?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:4)
G	What does not envy?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:4)
G	What is kind?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:4)
G	What is not proud?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:4)
G	What is patient?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:4)
G	How is love not angered?	Easily	(1 Corinthians 13:5)
G	Of what does love keep no record?	Wrongs	(1 Corinthians 13:5)
G	What does love not keep?	A record of wrongs	(1 Corinthians 13:5)
G	What is not easily angered?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:5)
G	What is not rude?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:5)
G	What is not self-seeking?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:5)
G	What keeps no record of wrongs?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:5)
G	What does love not do in evil?	Delight	(1 Corinthians 13:6)
G	What does not delight in evil but rejoices with the truth?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:6)
G	What does not delight in evil?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:6)
G	What rejoices with the truth?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:6)
G	With what does love rejoice?	The truth	(1 Corinthians 13:6)
G	What always hopes?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:7)
G	What always perseveres?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:7)
G	What always protects?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:7)
G	What always trusts?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:7)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	When does love hope?	Always	(1 Corinthians 13:7)
G	When does love persevere?	Always	(1 Corinthians 13:7)
G	When does love protect?	Always	(1 Corinthians 13:7)
G	What never fails?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:8)
G	What will happen where there are tongues?	They will be stilled	(1 Corinthians 13:8)
G	When does love fail?	Never	(1 Corinthians 13:8)
G	Where will knowledge pass away?	Where there is knowledge	(1 Corinthians 13:8)
G	Where will tongues be stilled?	Where there are tongues	(1 Corinthians 13:8)
G	How do we know and prophesy?	In part	(1 Corinthians 13:9)
G	In what do we know?	Part	(1 Corinthians 13:9)
G	What disappears when perfection comes?	The imperfect	(1 Corinthians 13:10)
G	What happens when perfection comes?	The imperfect disappears	(1 Corinthians 13:10)
G	When does the imperfect disappear?	When perfection comes	(1 Corinthians 13:10)
G	How did Paul reason when he was a child?	Like a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	How did Paul talk when he was a child?	Like a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	How did Paul think when he was a child?	Like a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	Like what did Paul reason when he was a child?	As a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	Like what did Paul think when he was a child?	As a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	What did Paul do when he became a man?	Put childish ways behind him	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	What did Paul do when he was a child?	Talked like a child, thought like a child, reasoned like a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	What did Paul put behind him when he became a man?	Childish ways	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	When did Paul put childish ways behind him?	When he became a man	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	When did Paul reason like a child?	When he was a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	When did Paul talk like a child?	When he was a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	When did Paul talk, think, and reason like a child?	When he was a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	When did Paul think like a child?	When he was a child	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	Who put childish ways behind him when he became a man?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	Who reasoned like a child when he was a child?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	Who talked like a child when he was a child?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	Who thought like a child when he was a child?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 13:11)
G	How do we now see but a poor reflection?	As in a mirror	(1 Corinthians 13:12)
G	How does Paul now know?	In part	(1 Corinthians 13:12)
G	How shall Paul know fully then?	Even as he is fully known	(1 Corinthians 13:12)
G	How shall we see then?	Face to face	(1 Corinthians 13:12)
G	When do we see but a poor reflection as in a mirror?	Now	(1 Corinthians 13:12)
G	When do we see but a poor reflection?	Now	(1 Corinthians 13:12)
G	When does Paul know in part?	Now	(1 Corinthians 13:12)
G	When shall we see face to face?	Then	(1 Corinthians 13:12)
G	Who shall know fully, even as he is fully known?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 13:12)
G	Of what is love the greatest?	Faith, hope and love	(1 Corinthians 13:13)
G	What is the greatest of these?	Love	(1 Corinthians 13:13)
G	What three remain?	Faith, hope and love	(1 Corinthians 13:13)
G	How should you desire spiritual gifts?	Eagerly	(1 Corinthians 14:1)
G	What gift should you especially desire?	The gift of prophecy	(1 Corinthians 14:1)
G	What way should you follow?	The way of love	(1 Corinthians 14:1)
G	Who should follow the way of love?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 14:1)
G	To whom does anyone who speaks in a tongue not speak?	Men	(1 Corinthians 14:2)
G	To whom does anyone who speaks in a tongue speak?	God	(1 Corinthians 14:2)
G	Who understands anyone who speaks in a tongue?	No one	(1 Corinthians 14:2)
G	Why should you eagerly desire spiritual gifts, especially the gift of prophecy?	For anyone who speaks in a tongue does not speak to men but to God	(1 Corinthians 14:2)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	To whom does everyone who prophesies speak?	Men	(1 Corinthians 14:3)
G	Who speaks to men for their strengthening, encouragement and comfort?	Everyone who prophesies	(1 Corinthians 14:3)
G	What does he who prophesies edify?	The church	(1 Corinthians 14:4)
G	Who edifies himself?	He who speaks in a tongue	(1 Corinthians 14:4)
G	Who edifies the church?	He who prophesies	(1 Corinthians 14:4)
G	Whom does he who speaks in a tongue edify?	Himself	(1 Corinthians 14:4)
G	How would Paul like every one of you to speak?	In tongues	(1 Corinthians 14:5)
G	Who is greater than one who speaks in tongues, unless he interprets?	He who prophesies	(1 Corinthians 14:5)
G	Who would rather have you prophesy?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 14:5)
G	Whom would Paul like to speak in tongues?	Every one of you	(1 Corinthians 14:5)
G	What if Paul comes to you and speaks in tongues?	What good will he be to you, unless he brings you some revelation or knowledge or prophecy or word of instruction	(1 Corinthians 14:6)
G	How will anyone know what tune is being played?	If there is a distinction in the notes	(1 Corinthians 14:7)
G	What do the flute or harp make?	Sounds	(1 Corinthians 14:7)
G	What will no one know unless there is a distinction in the notes?	What tune is being played	(1 Corinthians 14:7)
G	Who will just be speaking in the air?	You (the Corinthians), unless you speak intelligible words with your tongue	(1 Corinthians 14:9)
G	With what should you speak intelligible words?	Your (the Corinthians) tongue	(1 Corinthians 14:9)
G	What languages in the world are without meaning?	None	(1 Corinthians 14:10)
G	To whom is Paul a foreigner?	The speaker, if Paul does not grasp the meaning of what someone is saying	(1 Corinthians 14:11)
G	What does Paul not grasp?	The meaning of what a foreigner says	(1 Corinthians 14:11)
G	When is Paul a foreigner to the speaker?	If Paul does not grasp the meaning of what someone is saying	(1 Corinthians 14:11)
G	Who is a foreigner to Paul?	The speaker, if Paul does not grasp the meaning of what someone is saying	(1 Corinthians 14:11)
G	Why should you try to excel in gifts that build up the church?	Since you are eager to have spiritual gifts	(1 Corinthians 14:12)
G	What should anyone who speaks in a tongue pray?	That he may interpret what he says	(1 Corinthians 14:13)
G	Who should pray that he may interpret what he says?	Anyone who speaks in a tongue	(1 Corinthians 14:13)
G	What if Paul prays in a tongue?	His spirit prays, but his mind is unfruitful	(1 Corinthians 14:14)
G	When does Paul's spirit pray?	If he prays in a tongue	(1 Corinthians 14:14)
G	How will Paul pray and sing?	With his spirit and with his mind	(1 Corinthians 14:15)
G	Two part question: With what will Paul sing and with what will Paul also sing?	(1) his spirit (2) his mind	(1 Corinthians 14:15)
G	Who will also sing with his mind?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 14:15)
G	Who will pray with his spirit?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 14:15)
G	With what will Paul sing?	With his spirit and his mind	(1 Corinthians 14:15)
G	What does Paul thank God that he does more than all of you?	Speak in tongues	(1 Corinthians 14:18)
G	Who speaks in tongues more than all of you?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 14:18)
G	How should you be adults?	In your thinking	(1 Corinthians 14:20)
G	How should you stop thinking?	Like children	(1 Corinthians 14:20)
G	In regard to what should you be infants?	Evil	(1 Corinthians 14:20)
G	What should you be in regard to evil?	Infants	(1 Corinthians 14:20)
G	Who should stop thinking like children?	You (the Corinthians, Brothers)	(1 Corinthians 14:20)
G	Through whom will the Lord speak to this people?	Men of strange tongues	(1 Corinthians 14:21)
G	Through whose lips will the Lord speak to this people?	The lips of foreigners	(1 Corinthians 14:21)
G	Who have strange tongues?	Men	(1 Corinthians 14:21)
G	For whom are tongues a sign?	Unbelievers	(1 Corinthians 14:22)
G	For whom is prophecy?	Believers	(1 Corinthians 14:22)
G	What are a sign for unbelievers?	Tongues	(1 Corinthians 14:22)
G	What are not a sign for believers?	Tongues	(1 Corinthians 14:22)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What will be laid bare?	The secrets of his (an unbeliever or someone who does not understand who comes in while everybody is prophesying) heart	(1 Corinthians 14:24,25)
G	When will the secrets of his heart be laid bare?	If an unbeliever or someone who does not understand comes in while everybody is prophesying	(1 Corinthians 14:24,25)
G	Who will fall down and worship God, exclaiming, "God is really among you!"?	An unbeliever or someone who does not understand who comes in while everybody is prophesying	(1 Corinthians 14:24,25)
G	What will the secrets of his heart be?	Laid bare	(1 Corinthians 14:25)
G	Who will worship God?	An unbeliever or someone who does not understand who comes in while everybody is prophesying	(1 Corinthians 14:25)
G	Whom will he fall down and worship?	God	(1 Corinthians 14:25)
G	What does everyone have when you come together?	A hymn, or a word of instruction, a revelation, a tongue or an interpretation	(1 Corinthians 14:26)
G	When does everyone have a hymn, or a word of instruction, a revelation, a tongue or an interpretation?	When you come together	(1 Corinthians 14:26)
G	When does everyone have a revelation?	When you come together	(1 Corinthians 14:26)
G	When does everyone have a word of instruction?	When you come together	(1 Corinthians 14:26)
G	Who has a hymn when you come together?	Everyone	(1 Corinthians 14:26)
G	Who has a word of instruction when you come together?	Everyone	(1 Corinthians 14:26)
G	What must someone do if any one speaks in a tongue?	Interpret	(1 Corinthians 14:27)
G	When must someone interpret?	If anyone speaks in a tongue	(1 Corinthians 14:27)
G	When should the speaker keep quiet in the church?	If there is no interpreter	(1 Corinthians 14:28)
G	What should two or three prophets do?	Speak	(1 Corinthians 14:29)
G	Who may be instructed and encouraged?	Everyone	(1 Corinthians 14:31)
G	Of what is God a God?	Peace	(1 Corinthians 14:33)
G	Of what is God not a God?	Disorder	(1 Corinthians 14:33)
G	Who is a God of peace?	God	(1 Corinthians 14:33)
G	Who is not a God of disorder but of peace?	God	(1 Corinthians 14:33)
G	Where should women remain silent?	In the churches	(1 Corinthians 14:34)
G	Who should remain silent in the churches?	Women	(1 Corinthians 14:34)
G	For whom is it disgraceful to speak in the church?	A woman	(1 Corinthians 14:35)
G	What should women do if they want to inquire about something?	Ask their own husbands at home	(1 Corinthians 14:35)
G	Where is it disgraceful for a woman to speak?	In the church	(1 Corinthians 14:35)
G	What if anybody thinks he is a prophet or spiritually gifted?	Let him acknowledge that what Paul is writing to you is the Lord's command?	(1 Corinthians 14:37)
G	Who will be ignored?	Anybody who thinks he is a prophet or spiritually gifted that ignores that what Paul is writing to you is the Lord's command	(1 Corinthians 14:38)
G	What are my brothers to be eager to do?	Prophesy	(1 Corinthians 14:39)
G	Who are not to forbid speaking in tongues?	You (my brothers)	(1 Corinthians 14:39)
G	Of what does Paul want to remind you?	The gospel he preached to you	(1 Corinthians 15:1)
G	On what have you taken your stand?	The gospel (Paul preached to you)	(1 Corinthians 15:1)
G	Who have taken their stand on the gospel Paul preached to them?	Brothers (the Corinthian)	(1 Corinthians 15:1)
G	Who received the gospel Paul preached to them?	Brothers (the Corinthian)	(1 Corinthians 15:1)
G	Who wants to remind you of the gospel he preached to you?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:1)
G	What if you hold firmly to the word Paul preached to you?	You are saved by this gospel	(1 Corinthians 15:2)
G	When have you believed in vain?	If you do not hold firmly to the word Paul preached to you	(1 Corinthians 15:2)
G	According to what did Christ die for our sins?	The Scriptures	(1 Corinthians 15:3)
G	For what did Christ die according to the Scriptures?	Our sins	(1 Corinthians 15:3)
G	How did Christ die for our sins?	According to the Scriptures	(1 Corinthians 15:3)
G	How did Paul pass on what he had received?	As of first importance	(1 Corinthians 15:3)
G	Who died for our sins according to the Scriptures?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:3)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Who passed on to you what he received as of first importance?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:3)
G	On what day was Christ raised according to the Scriptures?	The third day	(1 Corinthians 15:4)
G	When was Christ raised according to the Scriptures?	On the third day	(1 Corinthians 15:4)
G	Who was buried?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:4)
G	Who was raised on the third day according to the Scriptures?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:4)
G	Who appeared to Peter, and then to the Twelve?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:5)
G	Who appeared to the Twelve?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:5)
G	To whom did Christ appear after appearing to Peter and the Twelve?	More than five hundred of the brothers	(1 Corinthians 15:6)
G	When did Christ appear to more than five hundred of the brothers at the same time?	At the same time (After he appeared to the Twelve)	(1 Corinthians 15:6)
G	Who appeared to all the apostles?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:7)
G	Who appeared to James?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:7)
G	How did Christ appear to Paul also?	As to one abnormally born	(1 Corinthians 15:8)
G	When did Christ appear to Paul also?	Last of all	(1 Corinthians 15:8)
G	What church did Paul persecute?	The church of God	(1 Corinthians 15:9)
G	What does Paul not even deserve to be called?	An apostle	(1 Corinthians 15:9)
G	Who does not even deserve to be called an apostle?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:9)
G	Who is the least of the apostles?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:9)
G	Who persecuted the church of God?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:9)
G	Whom did Paul persecute?	The church of God	(1 Corinthians 15:9)
G	Why does Paul not even deserve to be called an apostle?	Because he persecuted the church of God	(1 Corinthians 15:9)
G	Why is Paul the least of the apostles?	Because he persecuted the church of God	(1 Corinthians 15:9)
G	By what is Paul what he is?	The grace of God	(1 Corinthians 15:10)
G	Who is what he is by the grace of God?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:10)
G	Who worked harder than all of the apostles?	Paul (yet not Paul, but the grace of God that was with him)	(1 Corinthians 15:10)
G	Who worked harder than all of them?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:10)
G	Whose grace was with Paul?	God's	(1 Corinthians 15:10)
G	What if it is preached that Christ has been raised from the dead?	How can some of you say that there is no resurrection of the dead?	(1 Corinthians 15:12)
G	When has not even Christ been raised?	If there is no resurrection of the dead	(1 Corinthians 15:13)
G	What is useless if Christ has not been raised?	Our preaching and your faith	(1 Corinthians 15:14)
G	When is our preaching useless and so is your faith?	If Christ has not been raised	(1 Corinthians 15:14)
G	When is our preaching useless?	If Christ has not been raised	(1 Corinthians 15:14)
G	When is your faith useless?	If Christ has not been raised	(1 Corinthians 15:14)
G	When are we found to be false witnesses about God?	If Christ has not been raised	(1 Corinthians 15:14,15)
G	From what did God raise Christ?	The dead	(1 Corinthians 15:15)
G	Why are we found to be false witnesses about God if Christ has not been raised?	For we have testified about God that he raised Christ from the dead	(1 Corinthians 15:15)
G	Who has not been raised either if the dead are not raised?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:16)
G	What is futile if Christ has not been raised?	Your faith	(1 Corinthians 15:17)
G	When is your faith futile?	If Christ has not been raised	(1 Corinthians 15:17)
G	When are those who have fallen asleep in Christ lost?	If Christ has not been raised	(1 Corinthians 15:17,18)
G	Who are lost if Christ has not been raised?	Those who have fallen asleep in Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:17,18)
G	Who also are lost if Christ has not been raised?	Those who have fallen asleep in Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:18)
G	How are we to be pitied if only for this life we have hope in Christ?	More than all men	(1 Corinthians 15:19)
G	When are we to be pitied more than all men?	If only for this life we have hope in Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:19)
G	Who has indeed been raised from the dead?	Christ (the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep)	(1 Corinthians 15:20)
G	Who is the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:20)
G	How did death come?	Through a man	(1 Corinthians 15:21)
G	How does the resurrection of the dead also come?	Through a man	(1 Corinthians 15:21)
G	Why does the resurrection of the dead come also through a man?	Since death came through a man	(1 Corinthians 15:21)
G	In whom do all die?	Adam	(1 Corinthians 15:22)
G	In whom will all be made alive?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:22)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What do all do in Adam?	Die	(1 Corinthians 15:22)
G	Who die in Adam?	All	(1 Corinthians 15:22)
G	Who will be made alive in Christ?	All	(1 Corinthians 15:22)
G	When will each one be made alive in Christ?	In his own turn	(1 Corinthians 15:23)
G	When will those who belong to Christ be made alive?	When Christ comes	(1 Corinthians 15:23)
G	What will Christ do after he has destroyed all dominion, authority and power?	Hand over the kingdom to God the Father	(1 Corinthians 15:24)
G	When will Christ hand over the kingdom to God the Father?	When the end comes, after he has destroyed all dominion, authority and power	(1 Corinthians 15:24)
G	Until when must Christ reign?	Until he has put all his enemies under his feet	(1 Corinthians 15:25)
G	Who must reign until he has put all his enemies under his feet?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:25)
G	What is the last enemy to be destroyed?	Death	(1 Corinthians 15:26)
G	What did God himself put under Christ?	Everything	(1 Corinthians 15:27)
G	What has God Himself put under Christ?	Everything	(1 Corinthians 15:27)
G	What is clear when it says that "everything" has been put under him?	That this does not include God	(1 Corinthians 15:27)
G	Where did God put everything?	Under Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:27)
G	Where has Christ put everything?	Under His feet	(1 Corinthians 15:27)
G	Who has put everything under his feet?	Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:27)
G	Who put everything under Christ?	God himself	(1 Corinthians 15:27)
G	To whom will the Son himself be made subject?	Him who put everything under him	(1 Corinthians 15:28)
G	Who may be all in all?	God	(1 Corinthians 15:28)
G	Who will be made subject to him who put everything under him?	The Son himself	(1 Corinthians 15:28)
G	Why will the Son himself be made subject to him who put everything under him?	So that God may be all in all	(1 Corinthians 15:28)
G	What do we do every hour?	Endanger ourselves	(1 Corinthians 15:30)
G	When do we endanger ourselves?	Every hour	(1 Corinthians 15:30)
G	Whom do we endanger every hour?	Ourselves	(1 Corinthians 15:30)
G	How does Paul glory over the Corinthian brothers?	In Christ Jesus our Lord	(1 Corinthians 15:31)
G	In whom does Paul glory over you?	Christ Jesus our Lord	(1 Corinthians 15:31)
G	When does Paul die?	Every day	(1 Corinthians 15:31)
G	Who dies every day?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:31)
G	Where did Paul fight wild beasts?	In Ephesus	(1 Corinthians 15:32)
G	Who fought wild beasts in Ephesus?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:32)
G	Why should we eat and drink if the dead are not raised?	For tomorrow we die	(1 Corinthians 15:32)
G	What corrupts good character?	Bad company	(1 Corinthians 15:33)
G	What does bad company corrupt?	Good character	(1 Corinthians 15:33)
G	Of whom are some ignorant?	God	(1 Corinthians 15:34)
G	To what should you come back as you ought?	Your senses	(1 Corinthians 15:34)
G	What does Paul say to the Corinthians' shame?	There are some who are ignorant of God	(1 Corinthians 15:34)
G	Who ought to come back to their senses and stop sinning?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 15:34)
G	Who says this to your shame?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:34)
G	Who may ask, "How are the dead raised? With what kind of body will they come?"	Someone	(1 Corinthians 15:35)
G	What does not come to life unless it dies?	What you sow	(1 Corinthians 15:36)
G	What do you not plant when you sow?	The body that will be	(1 Corinthians 15:37)
G	What do you plant when you sow?	Just a seed, perhaps of wheat or of something else	(1 Corinthians 15:37)
G	When do you plant just a seed?	When you sow	(1 Corinthians 15:37)
G	How does God give a seed a body?	As he has determined	(1 Corinthians 15:38)
G	What does God give a body as he has determined?	A seed	(1 Corinthians 15:38)
G	What does God give to each kind of seed?	Its own body	(1 Corinthians 15:38)
G	Who gives to each kind of seed its own body?	God	(1 Corinthians 15:38)
G	Who have one kind of flesh?	Men	(1 Corinthians 15:39)
G	What is the splendor of the earthly bodies?	Another kind of splendor	(1 Corinthians 15:40)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What is the splendor of the heavenly bodies?	One kind of splendor	(1 Corinthians 15:40)
G	What splendor is another kind?	The splendor of the earthly bodies	(1 Corinthians 15:40)
G	How does star differ from star?	In splendor	(1 Corinthians 15:41)
G	In what does star differ from star?	Splendor	(1 Corinthians 15:41)
G	Of what do the stars have another kind?	Splendor	(1 Corinthians 15:41)
G	What differs from star in splendor?	Star	(1 Corinthians 15:41)
G	What do the stars have?	Another kind of splendor	(1 Corinthians 15:41)
G	What does the moon have?	Another kind of splendor	(1 Corinthians 15:41)
G	What does the sun have?	One kind of splendor	(1 Corinthians 15:41)
G	What is raised imperishable?	The body that is sown	(1 Corinthians 15:42)
G	What is raised in power?	The body that is sown	(1 Corinthians 15:43)
G	What is sown in dishonor?	The body that is sown	(1 Corinthians 15:43)
G	What if there is a natural body?	There is also a spiritual body	(1 Corinthians 15:44)
G	What is raised a spiritual body?	The body that is sown	(1 Corinthians 15:44)
G	When is there also a spiritual body?	If there is a natural body	(1 Corinthians 15:44)
G	What did the first man Adam become?	A living being	(1 Corinthians 15:45)
G	What did the last Adam become?	A life-giving spirit	(1 Corinthians 15:45)
G	Who became a life-giving spirit?	The last Adam	(1 Corinthians 15:45)
G	Who became a living being?	The first man Adam	(1 Corinthians 15:45)
G	What came after the natural?	The spiritual	(1 Corinthians 15:46)
G	When did the natural come?	First	(1 Corinthians 15:46)
G	From where was the second man?	Heaven	(1 Corinthians 15:47)
G	Which man was from heaven?	The second man	(1 Corinthians 15:47)
G	Which man was of the dust of the earth?	The first man	(1 Corinthians 15:47)
G	Who was of the dust of the earth?	The first man	(1 Corinthians 15:47)
G	As what are those who are of the earth?	As was the earthly man	(1 Corinthians 15:48)
G	As whom also are those who are of heaven?	The man from heaven	(1 Corinthians 15:48)
G	Who are as the earthly man was?	Those who are of the earth	(1 Corinthians 15:48)
G	Who are as the man from heaven is?	Those who are of heaven	(1 Corinthians 15:48)
G	How shall we bear the likeness of the man from heaven?	Just as we have borne the likeness of the earthly man	(1 Corinthians 15:49)
G	Whose likeness have we borne?	The likeness of the earthly man	(1 Corinthians 15:49)
G	Whose likeness shall we bear?	The likeness of the man from heaven	(1 Corinthians 15:49)
G	What can flesh and blood not inherit?	The kingdom of God	(1 Corinthians 15:50)
G	What does not inherit the imperishable?	The perishable	(1 Corinthians 15:50)
G	What does the perishable not inherit?	The imperishable	(1 Corinthians 15:50)
G	Who tells the Corinthian brothers to listen because he tells them a mystery?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:51)
G	Who tells you a mystery?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 15:51)
G	What mystery does Paul tell you?	We will not all sleep, but we will all be changed - in a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet	(1 Corinthians 15:51,52)
G	When will we all be changed?	In a flash, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet	(1 Corinthians 15:51,52)
G	How will we all be changed?	In a flash, in the twinkling of an eye (at the last trumpet)	(1 Corinthians 15:52)
G	What will the trumpet do?	Sound	(1 Corinthians 15:52)
G	Who will be raised imperishable?	The dead	(1 Corinthians 15:52)
G	What must clothe itself with immortality?	The mortal	(1 Corinthians 15:53)
G	What must clothe itself with the imperishable?	The perishable	(1 Corinthians 15:53)
G	With what must the mortal clothe itself?	Immortality	(1 Corinthians 15:53)
G	With what must the perishable clothe itself?	The imperishable	(1 Corinthians 15:53)
G	What has been swallowed up in victory?	Death	(1 Corinthians 15:54)
G	What will come true when the perishable has been clothed with the imperishable, and the mortal with immortality?	The saying that is written: "Death has been swallowed up in victory"	(1 Corinthians 15:54)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What is the power of sin?	The law	(1 Corinthians 15:56)
G	What is the sting of death?	Sin	(1 Corinthians 15:56)
G	Through whom does God give us the victory?	Our Lord Jesus Christ	(1 Corinthians 15:57)
G	Who gives us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ?	God	(1 Corinthians 15:57)
G	How should you always give yourselves to the work of the Lord?	Fully	(1 Corinthians 15:58)
G	To what should you always give yourselves fully?	The work of the Lord	(1 Corinthians 15:58)
G	To whose work should you always give yourselves fully?	The Lord's	(1 Corinthians 15:58)
G	What should you let move you?	Nothing	(1 Corinthians 15:58)
G	Who should always give themselves fully to the work of the Lord?	My (Paul's) dear brothers OR The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 15:58)
G	Why should you always give yourselves fully to the work of the Lord?	Because you know that your labor in the Lord is not in vain	(1 Corinthians 15:58)
G	Why should you give yourselves fully to the work of the Lord?	Because you know that your labor in the Lord is not in vain	(1 Corinthians 15:58)
G	About what should you do what I told the Galatian churches to do?	About the collection for God's people	(1 Corinthians 16:1)
G	What should you do about the collection for God's people?	What Paul told the Galatian churches to do	(1 Corinthians 16:1)
G	In keeping with what should each one of you set aside a sum of money on the first day of every week?	His income	(1 Corinthians 16:2)
G	What should each one of you save up?	A sum of money (in keeping with his income)	(1 Corinthians 16:2)
G	What should each one of you set aside on the first day of every week?	A sum of money (in keeping with his income)	(1 Corinthians 16:2)
G	When should each one of you set aside a sum of money in keeping with his income?	On the first day of every week	(1 Corinthians 16:2)
G	Who should set aside a sum of money in keeping with his income?	Each one of you	(1 Corinthians 16:2)
G	To where will Paul send the men you approve with your gift?	Jerusalem	(1 Corinthians 16:3)
G	To whom will Paul give letters of introduction?	The men you approve	(1 Corinthians 16:3)
G	What will Paul give to the men you approve?	Letters of introduction	(1 Corinthians 16:3)
G	Where will Paul send the men you approve with your gift?	To Jerusalem	(1 Corinthians 16:3)
G	Who will send the men you approve with your gift to Jerusalem?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:3)
G	Whom will Paul send with your gift to Jerusalem?	The men you approve	(1 Corinthians 16:3)
G	When will the men you approve accompany Paul to Jerusalem?	If it seems advisable for Paul to go	(1 Corinthians 16:4)
G	What will Paul do after he goes through Macedonia?	Come to you (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 16:5)
G	Who will come to you after he goes through Macedonia?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:5)
G	How long will Paul stay with the Corinthians?	Awhile, or even spend the winter	(1 Corinthians 16:6)
G	Who will perhaps stay with you awhile, or even spend the winter?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:6)
G	Why will Paul perhaps stay with you awhile, or even spend the winter?	So that you can help him on his journey, wherever he goes	(1 Corinthians 16:6)
G	What does Paul hope to do, if the Lord permits?	Spend some time with the Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 16:7)
G	Who does not want to see the Corinthians now and make only a passing visit?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:7)
G	Who does not want to see you now and make only a passing visit?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:7)
G	With whom does Paul hope to spend some time, if the Lord permits?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 16:7)
G	How long will Paul stay on at Ephesus?	Until Pentecost	(1 Corinthians 16:8)
G	Until when will Paul stay on at Ephesus?	Pentecost	(1 Corinthians 16:8)
G	Where will Paul stay on until Pentecost?	At Ephesus	(1 Corinthians 16:8)
G	Who will stay on at Ephesus until Pentecost?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:8)
G	Where has a great door for effective work opened to Paul?	At Ephesus	(1 Corinthians 16:8,9)
G	Why will Paul stay on at Ephesus until Pentecost?	Because a great door for effective work has opened to him, and there are many who oppose him	(1 Corinthians 16:8,9)
G	What door has opened for Paul at Ephesus?	A great door for effective work	(1 Corinthians 16:9)
G	Where are there many that opposed Paul?	At Ephesus	(1 Corinthians 16:9)
G	Whom do many oppose?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:9)
G	When should you see to it that Timothy has nothing to fear?	While he is with you	(1 Corinthians 16:10)
G	Who is carrying on the work of the Lord, just as Paul is?	Timothy	(1 Corinthians 16:10)
G	Whose work is Timothy carrying on?	The work of the Lord	(1 Corinthians 16:10)
G	Why should you see to it that Timothy has nothing to fear while he is with you?	For he is carrying on the work of the Lord (just as Paul is)	(1 Corinthians 16:10)
G	How should you send Timothy on his way?	In peace	(1 Corinthians 16:11)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Whom is Paul expecting along with the brothers?	Timothy	(1 Corinthians 16:11)
G	Whom should no one refuse to accept?	Timothy	(1 Corinthians 16:11)
G	Why should you send Timothy on his way in peace?	So that he may return to Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:11)
G	What did Paul strongly urge Apollos?	To go to the Corinthians with the brothers	(1 Corinthians 16:12)
G	What was Apollos quite unwilling to do now?	Go (to the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 16:12)
G	Who strongly urged Apollos to go to you with the brothers?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:12)
G	Whom did Paul strongly urge to go to you with the brothers?	Apollos	(1 Corinthians 16:12)
G	How should you stand in the faith?	Firm	(1 Corinthians 16:13)
G	In what should you stand firm?	The faith	(1 Corinthians 16:13)
G	Who should be on their guard?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 16:13)
G	Who should be strong?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 16:13)
G	Who should stand firm in the faith?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 16:13)
G	In what should you do everything?	Love	(1 Corinthians 16:14)
G	What should you do in love?	Everything	(1 Corinthians 16:14)
G	To what service have the household of Stephanas devoted themselves?	The service of the saints	(1 Corinthians 16:15)
G	Where were the household of Stephanas the first converts?	In Achaia	(1 Corinthians 16:15)
G	Who have devoted themselves to the service of the saints?	The household of Stephanas	(1 Corinthians 16:15)
G	Who were the first converts in Achaia?	The household of Stephanas	(1 Corinthians 16:15)
G	To whom does Paul urge you to submit?	Such as these and to everyone who joins in the work, and labors at it	(1 Corinthians 16:16)
G	What have Stephanas, Fortunatus and Achaicus supplied?	What was lacking from the Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 16:17)
G	Who have supplied what was lacking from you?	Stephanas, Fortunatus and Achaicus	(1 Corinthians 16:17)
G	Why was Paul glad when Stephanas, Fortunatus and Achaicus arrived?	Because they have supplied what was lacking from you	(1 Corinthians 16:17)
G	Who refreshed Paul's spirit?	Stephanas, Fortunatus, and Achaicus	(1 Corinthians 16:17,18)
G	What did Stephanas, Fortunatus and Achaicus refresh?	Paul's spirit and yours also	(1 Corinthians 16:18)
G	What do Stephanas, Fortunatus and Achaicus deserve?	Recognition	(1 Corinthians 16:18)
G	Who deserve recognition?	Stephanas, Fortunatus and Achaicus	(1 Corinthians 16:18)
G	Who refreshed Paul's spirit and the Corinthians' also?	Stephanas, Fortunatus and Achaicus	(1 Corinthians 16:18)
G	Whose spirit did Stephanas, Fortunatus and Achaicus refresh?	Paul's spirit and yours also	(1 Corinthians 16:18)
G	At whose house does the church meet?	Aquila and Priscilla's	(1 Corinthians 16:19)
G	How do Aquila and Priscilla greet you in the Lord?	Warmly	(1 Corinthians 16:19)
G	What do the churches in the province of Asia send you?	Greetings	(1 Corinthians 16:19)
G	What greets you warmly in the Lord?	The church that meets at their house (the house of Aquila and Priscilla)	(1 Corinthians 16:19)
G	What meets at Aquila and Priscilla's house?	The church	(1 Corinthians 16:19)
G	Who greet you warmly in the Lord?	Aquila and Priscilla, and the church that meets at their house	(1 Corinthians 16:19)
G	Whom do Aquila and Priscilla greet warmly in the Lord?	You (the Corinthians)	(1 Corinthians 16:19)
G	How should you greet one another?	With a holy kiss	(1 Corinthians 16:20)
G	What do all the brothers here send you?	Greetings	(1 Corinthians 16:20)
G	How does Paul write this greeting?	In his own hand	(1 Corinthians 16:21)
G	What does Paul write in his own hand?	This greeting	(1 Corinthians 16:21)
G	Who writes this greeting in his own hand?	Paul	(1 Corinthians 16:21)
G	What if anyone does not love the Lord?	A curse be on him	(1 Corinthians 16:22)
G	Whose grace be with you?	The grace of the Lord Jesus	(1 Corinthians 16:23)
G	With whom be the grace of the Lord Jesus?	The Corinthians	(1 Corinthians 16:23)
G	In whom is Paul's love to all of you?	Christ Jesus	(1 Corinthians 16:24)
G	To whom is Paul's love in Christ Jesus?	All of you	(1 Corinthians 16:24)
G	By what is Paul an apostle of Christ Jesus?	The will of God	(2 Corinthians 1:1)
G	Of whom is Paul an apostle?	Christ Jesus	(2 Corinthians 1:1)
G	Who are throughout Achaia?	The saints	(2 Corinthians 1:1)
G	Who is an apostle of Christ Jesus by the will of God?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 1:1)
G	What are from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ?	Grace and peace	(2 Corinthians 1:2)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What be to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ?	Praise	(2 Corinthians 1:3)
G	Who is the Father of compassion and the God of all comfort?	The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:3)
G	Who is the Father of compassion?	The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:3)
G	Who is the God of all comfort?	The God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:3)
G	From whom have we received comfort?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:4)
G	In what does the God of all comfort comfort us?	In all our troubles	(2 Corinthians 1:4)
G	Who comforts us in all our troubles?	God (the God of all comfort)	(2 Corinthians 1:4)
G	Why does God comfort us in all our troubles?	So that we can comfort those in any trouble with the comfort we ourselves have received from God	(2 Corinthians 1:4)
G	Why does the God of all comfort comfort us in all our troubles?	So that we can comfort those in any trouble with the comfort we ourselves have received from God	(2 Corinthians 1:4)
G	With what can we comfort those in any trouble?	The comfort we ourselves have received from God	(2 Corinthians 1:4)
G	How does our comfort overflow through Christ?	Just as the sufferings of Christ flow over into our lives	(2 Corinthians 1:5)
G	Into what do the sufferings of Christ flow over?	Our lives	(2 Corinthians 1:5)
G	Through whom does our comfort overflow?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:5)
G	Whose sufferings flow over into our lives?	Christ's	(2 Corinthians 1:5)
G	What does your comfort produce in you?	Patient endurance of the same sufferings we suffer	(2 Corinthians 1:6)
G	What if we are distressed?	It is for your comfort and salvation	(2 Corinthians 1:6)
G	Why are we comforted?	For your comfort	(2 Corinthians 1:6)
G	Why are we distressed?	For your comfort and salvation	(2 Corinthians 1:6)
G	How do you also share in our comfort?	Just as you share in our sufferings	(2 Corinthians 1:7)
G	Why is our hope for you firm?	Because we know that just as you share in our sufferings, so also you share in our comfort	(2 Corinthians 1:7)
G	About what do we not want you to be uninformed?	The hardships we suffered in the province of Asia	(2 Corinthians 1:8)
G	Where did we suffer hardships?	In the province of Asia	(2 Corinthians 1:8)
G	Where were we under great pressure, far beyond our ability to endure?	In the province of Asia	(2 Corinthians 1:8)
G	Who despaired even of life?	We (Paul and Timothy)	(2 Corinthians 1:8)
G	On whom might we not rely?	Ourselves	(2 Corinthians 1:9)
G	On whom might we rely?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:9)
G	What did we feel in our hearts?	The sentence of death	(2 Corinthians 1:9)
G	Where did we feel the sentence of death?	In our hearts	(2 Corinthians 1:9)
G	Who raises the dead?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:9)
G	Why did we feel the sentence of death in our hearts?	So that we might not rely on ourselves but on God, who raises the dead	(2 Corinthians 1:9)
G	From what has God delivered us?	Such a deadly peril	(2 Corinthians 1:10)
G	On whom have we set our hope?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:10)
G	What have we set on God?	Our hope that he will continue to deliver us	(2 Corinthians 1:10)
G	Who has delivered us from such a deadly peril?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:10)
G	Who will deliver us?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:10)
G	Whom has God delivered from such a deadly peril?	Us (Paul and Timothy)	(2 Corinthians 1:10)
G	For what will many give thanks on our behalf?	The gracious favor granted us in answer to the prayers of many	(2 Corinthians 1:11)
G	What will many give on our behalf?	Thanks	(2 Corinthians 1:11)
G	Who help us by your prayers?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 1:11)
G	According to what have we not conducted ourselves in the world?	Worldly wisdom	(2 Corinthians 1:12)
G	From whom are holiness and sincerity?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:12)
G	How have we conducted ourselves in the world, and especially in our relations with you?	In the holiness and sincerity that are from God	(2 Corinthians 1:12)
G	What does our conscience testify?	That we have conducted ourselves in the world in the holiness and sincerity that are from God	(2 Corinthians 1:12)
G	Who do not write you anything you cannot read or understand?	We (Paul and Timothy)	(2 Corinthians 1:13)
G	In what day will we boast of you?	In the day of the Lord Jesus	(2 Corinthians 1:14)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Of what was Paul confident?	As you have understood us in part, you will come to understand fully that you can boast of us just as we will boast of you in the day of the Lord Jesus	(2 Corinthians 1:14)
G	Who might benefit twice?	The Corinthians	(2 Corinthians 1:15)
G	Who planned to visit you first?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 1:15)
G	Whom did Paul plan to visit first?	The Corinthians	(2 Corinthians 1:15)
G	When did Paul plan to visit the Corinthians so that they might benefit twice?	On his way to Macedonia and to come back to them from Macedonia	(2 Corinthians 1:15,16)
G	From where did Paul plan to come back to you?	Macedonia	(2 Corinthians 1:16)
G	What did Paul plan to do on his way to Macedonia?	Visit the Corinthians	(2 Corinthians 1:16)
G	Who planned to come back to you from Macedonia?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 1:16)
G	In what manner does Paul not make his plans?	A worldly manner	(2 Corinthians 1:17)
G	What does Paul not say in the same breath?	Yes, yes and "No, no"	(2 Corinthians 1:17)
G	Who did not plan this lightly?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 1:17)
G	As surely as what is our message to you not "Yes" and "No"?	As surely as God is faithful	(2 Corinthians 1:18)
G	How is our message to you not "Yes" and "No"?	As surely as God is faithful	(2 Corinthians 1:18)
G	What is not "Yes" and "No"?	Our message to you	(2 Corinthians 1:18)
G	When has it been "Yes" in the Son of God, Jesus Christ?	Always	(2 Corinthians 1:19)
G	Who is the Son of God?	Jesus Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:19)
G	Who was not "Yes" and "No"?	The Son of God, Jesus Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:19)
G	Who was preached among you by Paul and Silas and Timothy?	The Son of God, Jesus Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:19)
G	In whom are the promises God has made, "Yes"?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:20)
G	Through whom is the "Amen" spoken by us to the glory of God?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:20)
G	To whose glory is the "Amen" spoken by us through Christ?	God's through us	(2 Corinthians 1:20)
G	What are promises God has made?	Yes in Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:20)
G	What is spoken by us to the glory of God?	The "Amen"	(2 Corinthians 1:20)
G	In whom does God make both us and you stand firm?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 1:21)
G	Who anointed us?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:21)
G	Whom did God anoint?	Us (Paul and Silas and Timothy)	(2 Corinthians 1:21)
G	Who put his Spirit in our hearts as a deposit?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:21,22)
G	Who set his seal of ownership on us?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:21,22)
G	As what did God put his Spirit in our hearts?	A deposit	(2 Corinthians 1:22)
G	What did God put in our hearts as a deposit?	His spirit	(2 Corinthians 1:22)
G	What seal did God set on us?	His seal of ownership	(2 Corinthians 1:22)
G	Where did God put His Spirit as a deposit, guaranteeing what is to come?	In our hearts	(2 Corinthians 1:22)
G	Where did God set His seal of ownership?	On us	(2 Corinthians 1:22)
G	Who put his Spirit in our hearts as a deposit, guaranteeing what is to come?	God	(2 Corinthians 1:22)
G	As what does Paul call God?	His witness	(2 Corinthians 1:23)
G	Where did Paul not return in order to spare you?	To Corinth	(2 Corinthians 1:23)
G	Who calls God as his witness that it was in order to spare you that he did not return to Corinth?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 1:23)
G	Who did not return to Corinth?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 1:23)
G	Why did Paul not return to Corinth?	In order to spare you	(2 Corinthians 1:23)
G	How do you stand by faith?	Firm	(2 Corinthians 1:24)
G	Whose faith do we not lord it over?	Yours (the Corinthian's)	(2 Corinthians 1:24)
G	Why do we work with you for your joy?	Because it is by faith you stand firm	(2 Corinthians 1:24)
G	With whom do we work?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 1:24)
G	What did Paul make up his mind that he would not do?	Make another painful visit to the Corinthians	(2 Corinthians 2:1)
G	Who made up his mind that he would not make another painful visit to you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 2:1)
G	What if Paul grieves you?	Who is left to make Paul glad but you whom he has grieved?	(2 Corinthians 2:2)
G	Who is left to make Paul glad if he grieves you?	You whom Paul has grieved	(2 Corinthians 2:2)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Whom has Paul grieved?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 2:2)
G	By whom should Paul not be distressed?	Those who ought to make him rejoice	(2 Corinthians 2:3)
G	What confidence did Paul have in all of you?	That you would all share Paul's joy	(2 Corinthians 2:3)
G	Who would share Paul's joy?	The Corinthians	(2 Corinthians 2:3)
G	Who wrote the Corinthians out of great distress and anguish of heart and with many tears?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 2:4)
G	Who wrote you out of great distress and anguish of heart?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 2:4)
G	Who wrote you with many tears?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 2:4)
G	Why did I write you out of great distress and anguish of heart and with many tears?	Not to grieve you but to let you know the depth of my love for you	(2 Corinthians 2:4)
G	Why did Paul write the Corinthians out of great distress and anguish of heart and with many tears?	Not to grieve them but to let them know the depth of his love for them	(2 Corinthians 2:4)
G	With what did I write you?	Many tears	(2 Corinthians 2:4)
G	What if anyone has caused grief?	He has not so much grieved me as he has grieved all of you, to some extent (- not to put it to severely)	(2 Corinthians 2:5)
G	Who has not so much grieved me as he has grieved all of you?	Anyone who has caused grief	(2 Corinthians 2:5)
G	On whom has the majority inflicted punishment?	Anyone who has caused grief	(2 Corinthians 2:5,6)
G	What is the punishment inflicted by the majority?	Sufficient for him (who has caused grief)	(2 Corinthians 2:5,6)
G	By whom is punishment inflicted on him who has caused grief?	By the majority	(2 Corinthians 2:6)
G	What is sufficient for him who has caused grief?	The punishment inflicted on him by the majority	(2 Corinthians 2:6)
G	What was inflicted upon him by the majority?	The punishment (sufficient for him)	(2 Corinthians 2:6)
G	Who will not be overwhelmed by excessive sorrow?	Anyone who has caused grief	(2 Corinthians 2:7)
G	Whom ought you to forgive and comfort instead?	The one who has caused grief	(2 Corinthians 2:7)
G	Why ought you to forgive and comfort anyone who has caused grief?	So that he will not be overwhelmed by excessive sorrow	(2 Corinthians 2:7)
G	For whom do I urge you to reaffirm your love?	Anyone who has caused grief	(2 Corinthians 2:8)
G	What do I urge you to reaffirm for anyone who has caused grief?	Your love for him	(2 Corinthians 2:8)
G	What was the reason Paul wrote the Corinthians?	To see if they would stand the test and be obedient in everything	(2 Corinthians 2:9)
G	Who wrote you to see if you would stand the test and be obedient in everything?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 2:9)
G	What have I forgiven in the sight of Christ for your sake?	What I have forgiven - if there was anything to forgive	(2 Corinthians 2:10)
G	Whom does Paul also forgive?	Anyone you forgive	(2 Corinthians 2:10)
G	Why has Paul forgiven in the sight of Christ for your sake?	For your sake	(2 Corinthians 2:10)
G	Of what are we not unaware?	Satan's schemes	(2 Corinthians 2:11)
G	Of whose schemes are we not unaware?	Satan's	(2 Corinthians 2:11)
G	Who might not outwit us?	Satan	(2 Corinthians 2:11)
G	Where had the Lord opened a door for Paul?	Troas	(2 Corinthians 2:12)
G	Who went to Troas to preach the gospel of Christ?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 2:12)
G	To whom did Paul say good-bye?	Those at Troas	(2 Corinthians 2:13)
G	Where did Paul not find his brother Titus?	In Troas	(2 Corinthians 2:13)
G	Who did not find his brother Titus in Troas?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 2:13)
G	Who went on to Macedonia?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 2:13)
G	Why did Paul go on to Macedonia?	He still had no peace of mind because he did not find his brother Titus there	(2 Corinthians 2:13)
G	Why did Paul still have no peace of mind?	Because he did not find his brother Titus in Troas	(2 Corinthians 2:13)
G	In what does God always lead us?	Triumphal procession in Christ	(2 Corinthians 2:14)
G	In whom does God always lead us in triumphal procession?	In Christ	(2 Corinthians 2:14)
G	What does God spread everywhere through us?	The fragrance of the knowledge of him	(2 Corinthians 2:14)
G	When does God lead us in triumphal procession in Christ?	Always	(2 Corinthians 2:14)
G	Who always leads us in triumphal procession in Christ?	God	(2 Corinthians 2:14)
G	Who spreads everywhere the fragrance of the knowledge of Christ?	God	(2 Corinthians 2:14)
G	Among whom are we the aroma of Christ?	Among those who are being saved and those who are perishing	(2 Corinthians 2:15)
G	What are we among those who are being saved and those who are perishing?	The aroma of Christ	(2 Corinthians 2:15)
G	Of what are we the fragrance?	Life	(2 Corinthians 2:16)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	To whom are we the fragrance of life?	To the other	(2 Corinthians 2:16)
G	What are we to those who are being saved?	The fragrance of life	(2 Corinthians 2:16)
G	What are we to those who are perishing?	The smell of death	(2 Corinthians 2:16)
G	How do we not peddle the word of God?	For profit	(2 Corinthians 2:17)
G	How do we speak before God with sincerity in Christ?	Like men sent from God	(2 Corinthians 2:17)
G	In whom do we speak before God with sincerity?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 2:17)
G	Like whom do we speak before God with sincerity?	Like men sent from God	(2 Corinthians 2:17)
G	What do we not do for profit?	Peddle the word of God	(2 Corinthians 2:17)
G	What do we not peddle for profit?	The word of God	(2 Corinthians 2:17)
G	What letters do some people need?	Letters of recommendation	(2 Corinthians 3:1)
G	Who need letters of recommendation to you or from you?	Some people	(2 Corinthians 3:1)
G	By whom is our letter known and read?	Everybody	(2 Corinthians 3:2)
G	On what is our letter written?	Our hearts	(2 Corinthians 3:2)
G	What is known and read by everybody?	Our letter	(2 Corinthians 3:2)
G	Who are our letter, written on our hearts, known and read by everybody?	You yourselves (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 3:2)
G	From whom are you a letter?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 3:3)
G	Who are written on tablets of human hearts?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 3:3)
G	Who show that they are a letter from Christ?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 3:3)
G	With what are you not written?	Ink	(2 Corinthians 3:3)
G	With what are you written?	The Spirit of the living God	(2 Corinthians 3:3)
G	Before whom is such confidence as this ours through Christ?	God	(2 Corinthians 3:4)
G	What is ours through Christ before God?	Such confidence as this	(2 Corinthians 3:4)
G	From whom does our competence come?	God	(2 Corinthians 3:5)
G	What are we not competent in ourselves to claim?	Anything for ourselves	(2 Corinthians 3:5)
G	Of what has God made us competent as ministers?	A new covenant	(2 Corinthians 3:6)
G	What kills?	The letter	(2 Corinthians 3:6)
G	Who has made us competent as ministers of a new covenant?	God	(2 Corinthians 3:6)
G	At what could the Israelites not look steadily?	The face of Moses	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	Because of what could the Israelites not look steadily at the face of Moses?	Because of its glory (fading though it was)	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	In what was the ministry that brought death engraved on stone?	Letters	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	In what was the ministry that brought death engraved?	Letters on stone	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	On what was the ministry that brought death engraved in letters?	Stone	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	What ministry came with glory?	The ministry that brought death	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	What was engraved in letters on stone?	The ministry that brought death	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	Who could not look steadily at the face of Moses because of its glory, fading though it was?	The Israelites	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	Who could not look steadily at the face of Moses?	The Israelites	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	Why could the Israelites not look steadily at the face of Moses?	Because of its glory (fading though it was)	(2 Corinthians 3:7)
G	What if the ministry that brought death came with glory?	Will not the ministry of the Spirit be even more glorious?	(2 Corinthians 3:7,8)
G	Whose ministry will be even more glorious?	The Spirit's	(2 Corinthians 3:8)
G	What if the ministry that condemns men is glorious?	How much more glorious is the ministry that brings righteousness!	(2 Corinthians 3:9)
G	What is the ministry that brings righteousness?	More glorious	(2 Corinthians 3:9)
G	What is the ministry that condemns men?	Glorious	(2 Corinthians 3:9)
G	In comparison with what does what was glorious have no glory now?	The surpassing glory	(2 Corinthians 3:10)
G	What is much greater than the glory of what was fading away?	The glory of that which lasts	(2 Corinthians 3:11)
G	What are we since we have such a hope?	Very bold	(2 Corinthians 3:12)
G	Why are we very bold?	Since we have such a hope	(2 Corinthians 3:12)
G	What would Moses put over his face?	A veil	(2 Corinthians 3:13)
G	Who would put a veil over his face to keep the Israelites from gazing at it while the radiance was fading away?	Moses	(2 Corinthians 3:13)
G	Who would put a veil over his face?	Moses	(2 Corinthians 3:13)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Why would Moses put a veil over his face?	To keep the Israelites from gazing at it while the radiance was fading away	(2 Corinthians 3:13)
G	Only in whom is the same veil taken away?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 3:14)
G	What were made dull?	The Israelites' minds	(2 Corinthians 3:14)
G	When does the same veil remain to this day?	When the old covenant is read	(2 Corinthians 3:14)
G	Whose minds were made dull?	Their's (the Israelites')	(2 Corinthians 3:14)
G	Why has the veil not been removed?	Because only in Christ is it taken away	(2 Corinthians 3:14)
G	What covers their hearts even to this day when Moses is read?	A veil	(2 Corinthians 3:15)
G	When does a veil cover their hearts even to this day?	When Moses is read	(2 Corinthians 3:15)
G	When is Moses read?	Even to this day	(2 Corinthians 3:15)
G	Who is read to this day?	Moses	(2 Corinthians 3:15)
G	What is taken away whenever anyone turns to the Lord?	The veil	(2 Corinthians 3:16)
G	When is the veil taken away?	Whenever anyone turns to the Lord	(2 Corinthians 3:16)
G	What is there where the Spirit of the Lord is?	Freedom	(2 Corinthians 3:17)
G	Where is there freedom?	Where the Spirit of the Lord is	(2 Corinthians 3:17)
G	Into what are we being transformed?	The Lord's likeness	(2 Corinthians 3:18)
G	What comes from the Lord, who is the Spirit?	Ever-increasing glory	(2 Corinthians 3:18)
G	With what do we all reflect the Lord's glory?	Unveiled faces	(2 Corinthians 3:18)
G	Through what do we have this ministry?	God's mercy	(2 Corinthians 4:1)
G	What do we have through God's mercy?	This ministry	(2 Corinthians 4:1)
G	Why does Paul not lose heart?	Because he has this ministry through God's mercy	(2 Corinthians 4:1)
G	How do we set forth the truth?	Plainly	(2 Corinthians 4:2)
G	What do we not distort?	The word of God	(2 Corinthians 4:2)
G	What have we renounced?	Secret and shameful ways	(2 Corinthians 4:2)
G	What ways have we renounced?	Secret and shameful ways	(2 Corinthians 4:2)
G	To whom is our gospel veiled?	Those who are perishing	(2 Corinthians 4:3)
G	What if our gospel is veiled?	It is veiled to those who are perishing	(2 Corinthians 4:3)
G	When is our gospel veiled to those who are perishing?	Even if our gospel is veiled	(2 Corinthians 4:3)
G	Of whom is Christ the image?	God	(2 Corinthians 4:4)
G	Who has blinded the minds of unbelievers?	The god of this age	(2 Corinthians 4:4)
G	Why has the god of this age blinded the minds of unbelievers?	So that they cannot see the light of the gospel of the glory of Christ	(2 Corinthians 4:4)
G	As what do we preach Jesus Christ?	Lord	(2 Corinthians 4:5)
G	Out of what did God say to let light shine?	Darkness	(2 Corinthians 4:6)
G	What did God make shine in our hearts?	His light	(2 Corinthians 4:6)
G	Who made his light shine in our hearts?	God	(2 Corinthians 4:6)
G	Who said, "Let light shine out of darkness"?	God	(2 Corinthians 4:6)
G	Why did God make his light shine in our hearts?	To give us the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Christ	(2 Corinthians 4:6)
G	In what do we have this treasure?	Jars of clay	(2 Corinthians 4:7)
G	What do we have in jars of clay?	This treasure	(2 Corinthians 4:7)
G	Where do we have this treasure?	In jars of clay	(2 Corinthians 4:7)
G	Why do we have this treasure in jars of clay?	To show that this all-surpassing power is from God and not from us	(2 Corinthians 4:7)
G	On what are we hard pressed?	Every side	(2 Corinthians 4:8)
G	When are we not crushed?	When we are hard pressed on every side	(2 Corinthians 4:8)
G	Where are we hard pressed?	On every side	(2 Corinthians 4:8)
G	When are we not abandoned?	When persecuted	(2 Corinthians 4:9)
G	When are we not destroyed?	When struck down	(2 Corinthians 4:9)
G	When do we carry around in our body the death of Jesus?	Always	(2 Corinthians 4:10)
G	Where do we always carry around the death of Jesus?	In our body	(2 Corinthians 4:10)
G	Why do we always carry around in our body the death of Jesus?	So that the life of Jesus may also be revealed in our body	(2 Corinthians 4:10)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	In what may Jesus' life be revealed?	Our mortal body	(2 Corinthians 4:11)
G	To what are we who are alive always being given over?	Death	(2 Corinthians 4:11)
G	Who are always being given over to death for Jesus' sake?	We who are alive	(2 Corinthians 4:11)
G	Whose life may be revealed in our mortal body?	Jesus'	(2 Corinthians 4:11)
G	Why are we who are alive always being given over to death for Jesus' sake?	So that his life may be revealed in our mortal body	(2 Corinthians 4:11)
G	In whom is death at work?	Us	(2 Corinthians 4:12)
G	Where is death at work?	In us	(2 Corinthians 4:12)
G	Where is life at work?	In you	(2 Corinthians 4:12)
G	What do we also do with that same spirit of faith?	Believe and therefore speak	(2 Corinthians 4:13)
G	With what do we also believe and therefore speak?	That same spirit of faith	(2 Corinthians 4:13)
G	With what spirit do we also believe and therefore speak?	That same spirit of faith	(2 Corinthians 4:13)
G	Why do we also believe and therefore speak with that same spirit of faith?	Because we know that the one who raised the Lord Jesus from the dead will also raise us with Jesus and present us with you in his presence	(2 Corinthians 4:13,14)
G	Who will also raise us with Jesus and present us with you in his presence?	The One who raised the Lord Jesus from the dead	(2 Corinthians 4:14)
G	Who will also raise us with Jesus?	The one who raised the Lord Jesus from the dead	(2 Corinthians 4:14)
G	For whose benefit is all this?	Yours (Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 4:15)
G	What is for your benefit?	All this	(2 Corinthians 4:15)
G	What is reaching more and more people?	Grace	(2 Corinthians 4:15)
G	What may cause thanksgiving to overflow to the glory of God?	The grace that is reaching more and more people	(2 Corinthians 4:15)
G	What may overflow to the glory of God?	Thanksgiving	(2 Corinthians 4:15)
G	How are we being renewed day by day?	Inwardly	(2 Corinthians 4:16)
G	What are we doing inwardly?	Being renewed day by day	(2 Corinthians 4:16)
G	What are we doing outwardly?	Wasting away	(2 Corinthians 4:16)
G	When are we being renewed inwardly?	Day by day	(2 Corinthians 4:16)
G	Where are we being renewed day by day?	Inwardly	(2 Corinthians 4:16)
G	What are achieving for us an eternal glory that far outweighs them all?	Our light and momentary troubles	(2 Corinthians 4:17)
G	What far outweighs them all?	An eternal glory (that our light and momentary troubles are achieving for us)	(2 Corinthians 4:17)
G	On what do we fix our eyes?	What is unseen	(2 Corinthians 4:18)
G	On what do we not fix our eyes?	What is seen	(2 Corinthians 4:18)
G	What is temporary?	What is seen	(2 Corinthians 4:18)
G	Why do we fix our eyes not on what is seen, but on what is unseen?	For what is seen is temporary, but what is unseen is eternal	(2 Corinthians 4:18)
G	Why do we fix our eyes not on what is seen?	For what is seen is temporary	(2 Corinthians 4:18)
G	Why do we fix our eyes on what is unseen?	For what is unseen is eternal	(2 Corinthians 4:18)
G	By what is an eternal house in heaven not built?	By human hands	(2 Corinthians 5:1)
G	What do we have from God?	A building, an eternal house in heaven, not built by human hands	(2 Corinthians 5:1)
G	What if the earthly tent we live in is destroyed?	We have a building from God, an eternal house in heaven, not built by human hands	(2 Corinthians 5:1)
G	What is not built by human hands?	A building from God, an eternal house in heaven	(2 Corinthians 5:1)
G	Where do we have an eternal house?	In heaven	(2 Corinthians 5:1)
G	Why do we groan, longing to be clothed with our heavenly dwelling?	Because when we are clothed, we will not be found naked	(2 Corinthians 5:2)
G	With what are we longing to be clothed?	Our heavenly dwelling	(2 Corinthians 5:2)
G	How will we not be found when we are clothed?	Naked	(2 Corinthians 5:3)
G	When will we not be found naked?	When we are clothed	(2 Corinthians 5:3)
G	How do we wish to be clothed?	With our heavenly dwelling	(2 Corinthians 5:4)
G	When are we burdened?	While we are in this tent	(2 Corinthians 5:4)
G	When do we groan and are burdened?	While we are in this tent	(2 Corinthians 5:4)
G	Why are we burdened?	Because we do not wish to be unclothed but to be clothed with our heavenly dwelling, so that what is mortal may be swallowed up by life	(2 Corinthians 5:4)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Why do we wish to be clothed with our heavenly dwelling?	So that what is mortal may be swallowed up by life	(2 Corinthians 5:4)
G	With what do we wish to be clothed?	Our heavenly dwelling	(2 Corinthians 5:4)
G	As what has God given us the Spirit?	A deposit (guaranteeing what is to come)	(2 Corinthians 5:5)
G	For what purpose has God made us?	For this very purpose (to be clothed with our heavenly dwelling, so that what is mortal may be swallowed up by life)	(2 Corinthians 5:5)
G	Whom has God given us as a deposit, guaranteeing what is to come?	The Spirit	(2 Corinthians 5:5)
G	When are we away from the Lord?	As long as we are at home in the body	(2 Corinthians 5:6)
G	When are we confident?	Always	(2 Corinthians 5:6)
G	By what do we live?	Faith	(2 Corinthians 5:7)
G	By what do we not live?	Sight	(2 Corinthians 5:7)
G	What do we do by faith?	Live	(2 Corinthians 5:7)
G	From what would we prefer to be away?	The body	(2 Corinthians 5:8)
G	Where would we prefer to be?	At home with the Lord	(2 Corinthians 5:8)
G	What do we do whether we are at home in the body or away from it?	We make it our goal to please the Lord	(2 Corinthians 5:9)
G	What do we make our goal?	To please the Lord	(2 Corinthians 5:9)
G	When do we make it our goal to please the Lord?	Whether we are at home in the body or away from it	(2 Corinthians 5:9)
G	Before what judgement seat must we all appear?	The judgment seat of Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:10)
G	Before what must we all appear?	The judgment seat of Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:10)
G	Where must we all appear?	Before the judgment seat of Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:10)
G	Who must appear before the judgment seat of Christ?	We all	(2 Corinthians 5:10)
G	Why must we all appear before the judgment seat of Christ?	That each one may receive what is due him for the things done while in the body, whether good or bad	(2 Corinthians 5:10)
G	What does Paul hope is also plain to your conscience?	What we are	(2 Corinthians 5:11)
G	What is plain to God?	What we are	(2 Corinthians 5:11)
G	In whom are we giving you an opportunity to take pride?	Us	(2 Corinthians 5:12)
G	Whom are we giving an opportunity to take pride in us?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 5:12)
G	Whom are we not trying to commend to you again?	Ourselves	(2 Corinthians 5:12)
G	What if we are in our right mind?	It is for you	(2 Corinthians 5:13)
G	What if we are out of our mind?	It is for the sake of God	(2 Corinthians 5:13)
G	For whom are we convinced that One died?	All	(2 Corinthians 5:14)
G	What compels us?	Christ's love	(2 Corinthians 5:14)
G	Whose love compels us?	Christ's	(2 Corinthians 5:14)
G	Why does Christ's love compel us?	Because we are convinced that one died for all, and therefore all died	(2 Corinthians 5:14)
G	Who died for all?	One, or he (Christ)	(2 Corinthians 5:14,15)
G	What did Christ do for all?	Died	(2 Corinthians 5:15)
G	Who died for those who live and was raised again?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:15)
G	Who should live for Him who died for them and was raised again?	Those who live	(2 Corinthians 5:15)
G	Who should no longer live for themselves?	Those who live	(2 Corinthians 5:15)
G	How do we regard no one from now on?	From a worldly point of view	(2 Corinthians 5:16)
G	In what way did we once regard Christ?	From a worldly point of view	(2 Corinthians 5:16)
G	When do we regard Christ from a worldly point of view?	No longer	(2 Corinthians 5:16)
G	Whom did we once regard from a worldly point of view?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:16)
G	What if anyone is in Christ?	He is a new creation; the old has gone, the new has come!	(2 Corinthians 5:17)
G	When is anyone a new creation?	If he is in Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:17)
G	Who is a new creation?	Anyone who is in Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:17)
G	How did God reconcile us to himself?	Through Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:18)
G	Through whom did God reconcile us to himself?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:18)
G	Who gave us the ministry of reconciliation?	God	(2 Corinthians 5:18)
G	Who reconciled us to himself through Christ?	God	(2 Corinthians 5:18)
G	In whom was God reconciling the world to himself?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 5:19)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	To whom was God reconciling the world in Christ?	Himself	(2 Corinthians 5:19)
G	What was God reconciling to himself in Christ?	The world	(2 Corinthians 5:19)
G	Who has committed to us the message of reconciliation?	God	(2 Corinthians 5:19)
G	Who was reconciling the world to himself in Christ?	God	(2 Corinthians 5:19)
G	What do we implore you on Christ's behalf?	Be reconciled to God	(2 Corinthians 5:20)
G	Who should be reconciled to God?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 5:20)
G	Whose ambassadors are we?	Christ's	(2 Corinthians 5:20)
G	In whom might we become the righteousness of God?	Him who had no sin	(2 Corinthians 5:21)
G	What did God make him who had no sin to be for us?	Sin	(2 Corinthians 5:21)
G	Who had no sin?	Him whom God made to be sin for us	(2 Corinthians 5:21)
G	Why did God make him who had no sin to be sin for us?	So that in him we might become the righteousness of God	(2 Corinthians 5:21)
G	As what do we urge you not to receive God's grace in vain?	God's fellow workers	(2 Corinthians 6:1)
G	What do we urge you not to receive in vain?	God's grace	(2 Corinthians 6:1)
G	When had God helped you?	In the day of salvation	(2 Corinthians 6:2)
G	When is the day of salvation?	Now	(2 Corinthians 6:2)
G	When is the time of God's favor?	Now	(2 Corinthians 6:2)
G	Who says, "In the time of my favor I heard you, and in the day of salvation I helped you"?	God	(2 Corinthians 6:2)
G	In whose path do we put no stumbling block?	Anyone's	(2 Corinthians 6:3)
G	What do we put in anyone's path?	No stumbling block	(2 Corinthians 6:3)
G	Why do we put no stumbling block in anyone's path?	So that our ministry will not be discredited	(2 Corinthians 6:3)
G	As what do we commend ourselves in every way?	Servants of God	(2 Corinthians 6:4)
G	In whose power do we commend ourselves?	God's	(2 Corinthians 6:4)
G	What do we do as servants of God?	Commend ourselves in every way	(2 Corinthians 6:4)
G	What do we do in hard work, sleepless nights and hunger?	Commend ourselves	(2 Corinthians 6:4)
G	What do we do in troubles, hardships and distresses?	Commend ourselves	(2 Corinthians 6:4)
G	In whom do we commend ourselves as servants of God?	The Holy Spirit	(2 Corinthians 6:6)
G	What do we do in patience and kindness	Commend ourselves	(2 Corinthians 6:6)
G	What do we do in the Holy Spirit and in sincere love?	Commend ourselves	(2 Corinthians 6:6)
G	In what do we have weapons of righteousness?	In the right hand and in the left	(2 Corinthians 6:7)
G	What are in the right hand and in the left?	Weapons of righteousness	(2 Corinthians 6:7)
G	With what weapons do we commend ourselves as servants of God?	Weapons of righteousness (in the right hand and in the left)	(2 Corinthians 6:7)
G	What do we do through bad report and good report?	Commend ourselves	(2 Corinthians 6:8)
G	Whom are we making rich?	Many	(2 Corinthians 6:10)
G	How have we opened our hearts to you?	Wide	(2 Corinthians 6:11)
G	What have we opened wide to you?	Our hearts	(2 Corinthians 6:11)
G	From whom are you withholding your affection?	Us (Paul and Timothy)	(2 Corinthians 6:12)
G	What are you withholding from us?	Your (the Corinthians) affection	(2 Corinthians 6:12)
G	Who are withholding their affection from us?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 6:12)
G	As to whom does Paul speak?	His children	(2 Corinthians 6:13)
G	As what should you open wide your hearts also?	A fair exchange	(2 Corinthians 6:13)
G	How should you open your hearts also?	Wide	(2 Corinthians 6:13)
G	Who speaks as to his children?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 6:13)
G	Who should not be yoked together with unbelievers?	The Corinthians	(2 Corinthians 6:14)
G	With whom should you not be yoked together?	Unbelievers	(2 Corinthians 6:14)
G	Of whom are we the temple?	The living God	(2 Corinthians 6:16)
G	Where will God walk?	Among them (His people)	(2 Corinthians 6:16)
G	Who has said, "I will live with them and walk among them, and I will be their God, and they will be my people"?	God	(2 Corinthians 6:16)
G	Who will be their God?	God	(2 Corinthians 6:16)
G	Whose people will they be?	God's	(2 Corinthians 6:16)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What should you touch?	No unclean thing	(2 Corinthians 6:17)
G	Who says, "Therefore come out from them and be separate"?	The Lord	(2 Corinthians 6:17)
G	Who says, "I will be a Father to you, and you will be my sons and daughters"?	The Lord Almighty	(2 Corinthians 6:18)
G	Who will be a Father to you?	The Lord Almighty	(2 Corinthians 6:18)
G	Whose sons and daughters will you be?	The Lord Almighty's	(2 Corinthians 6:18)
G	From what should we purify ourselves?	Everything that contaminates body and spirit	(2 Corinthians 7:1)
G	Out of what should we be perfecting holiness?	Reverence for God	(2 Corinthians 7:1)
G	Why should we perfect holiness?	Out of reverence for God	(2 Corinthians 7:1)
G	Why should we purify ourselves from everything that contaminates body and spirit?	Since we have these promises	(2 Corinthians 7:1)
G	What should you make for us in your hearts?	Room	(2 Corinthians 7:2)
G	Whom have we corrupted?	No one	(2 Corinthians 7:2)
G	Whom have we wronged?	No one	(2 Corinthians 7:2)
G	Who does not say this to condemn you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 7:3)
G	Who has said before that you have such a place in our hearts that we would live or die with you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 7:3)
G	What knows no bounds?	Paul's joy	(2 Corinthians 7:4)
G	Who has great confidence in you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 7:4)
G	Who takes great pride in you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 7:4)
G	Whose joy knows no bounds in all our troubles?	Paul's	(2 Corinthians 7:4)
G	At what were we harassed?	Every turn	(2 Corinthians 7:5)
G	What had no rest when we came into Macedonia?	This body of ours	(2 Corinthians 7:5)
G	Who comforted us by the coming of Titus?	God	(2 Corinthians 7:6)
G	Who comforts the downcast?	God	(2 Corinthians 7:6)
G	About what did Titus tell us?	Your longing for Paul, your deep sorrow, your ardent concern for Paul	(2 Corinthians 7:7)
G	Who told us about your deep sorrow?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 7:7)
G	Whose joy was greater than ever?	Paul's	(2 Corinthians 7:7)
G	What does Paul not regret?	If he caused you sorrow by his letter	(2 Corinthians 7:8)
G	What hurt you, but only for a little while?	Paul's letter	(2 Corinthians 7:8)
G	What if Paul caused you sorrow by his letter?	He does not regret it	(2 Corinthians 7:8)
G	Who sees that his letter hurt you, but only for a little while?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 7:8)
G	How were you not harmed by us?	In any way	(2 Corinthians 7:9)
G	When is Paul happy?	Now	(2 Corinthians 7:9)
G	Who is now happy?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 7:9)
G	Why were you not harmed in any way by us?	For you became sorrowful as God intended	(2 Corinthians 7:9)
G	To what does repentance lead?	Salvation	(2 Corinthians 7:10)
G	What does godly sorrow leave?	No regret	(2 Corinthians 7:10)
G	What leads to salvation and leaves no regret?	Repentance	(2 Corinthians 7:10)
G	What sorrow brings death?	Worldly sorrow	(2 Corinthians 7:10)
G	What has produced concern in you?	This godly sorrow	(2 Corinthians 7:11)
G	What has produced earnestness in you?	This godly sorrow	(2 Corinthians 7:11)
G	What has produced indignation in you?	This godly sorrow	(2 Corinthians 7:11)
G	When have you proved yourselves to be innocent in this matter?	At every point	(2 Corinthians 7:11)
G	Before whom could you see for yourselves how devoted to us you are?	God	(2 Corinthians 7:12)
G	What could you see for yourselves?	How devoted to Paul they (the Corinthians) were	(2 Corinthians 7:12)
G	By what are we encouraged?	All this	(2 Corinthians 7:13)
G	By whom has Titus' spirit been refreshed?	All of you	(2 Corinthians 7:13)
G	In addition to what were we especially delighted to see how happy Titus was?	Our own encouragement	(2 Corinthians 7:13)
G	What were we especially delighted to see?	How happy Titus was	(2 Corinthians 7:13)
G	How has our boasting about you to Titus proved to be true as well?	Just as everything we said to you was true	(2 Corinthians 7:14)
G	To whom had Paul boasted about you?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 7:14)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Who have not embarrassed Paul?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 7:14)
G	What does Titus remember?	That you were all obedient, receiving him with fear and trembling	(2 Corinthians 7:15)
G	When is Titus' affection for you all the greater?	When he remembers that you were all obedient, receiving him with fear and trembling	(2 Corinthians 7:15)
G	Who received Titus with fear and trembling?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 7:15)
G	Whom did you receive with fear and trembling?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 7:15)
G	With what did you receive Titus?	Fear and trembling	(2 Corinthians 7:15)
G	What is Paul glad he can have in you?	Complete confidence	(2 Corinthians 7:16)
G	Who can have complete confidence in you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 7:16)
G	Who is glad he can have complete confidence in you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 7:16)
G	What has God given the Macedonian churches?	Grace	(2 Corinthians 8:1)
G	Who has given the Macedonian churches grace?	God	(2 Corinthians 8:1)
G	Out of what did the Macedonian churches' overflowing joy and their extreme poverty well up in rich generosity?	The most severe trial	(2 Corinthians 8:2)
G	Out of what did their overflowing joy and their extreme poverty well up in rich generosity?	The most severe trial	(2 Corinthians 8:2)
G	What welled up in rich generosity?	The Macedonian churches' overflowing joy and their extreme poverty	(2 Corinthians 8:2)
G	Who gave as much as they were able, and even beyond their ability?	The Macedonian churches	(2 Corinthians 8:3)
G	Who gave even beyond their ability?	The Macedonian churches	(2 Corinthians 8:3)
G	What did the Macedonian churches do entirely on their own?	They urgently pleaded with Paul for the privilege of sharing in the service to the saints	(2 Corinthians 8:3,4)
G	For what did the Macedonian churches urgently plead with us?	The privilege of sharing in this service to the saints	(2 Corinthians 8:4)
G	For what privilege did the Macedonian churches urgently plead with us?	The privilege of sharing in this service to the saints	(2 Corinthians 8:4)
G	Who urgently pleaded with us for the privilege of sharing in this service to the saints?	The Macedonian churches	(2 Corinthians 8:4)
G	To whom did the Macedonian churches give themselves first?	The Lord	(2 Corinthians 8:5)
G	When did the Macedonian churches give themselves to the Lord?	First	(2 Corinthians 8:5)
G	Who gave themselves first to the Lord?	The Macedonian churches	(2 Corinthians 8:5)
G	What did Paul urge Titus to do?	To bring also to completion this act of grace on the Corinthians' part	(2 Corinthians 8:6)
G	When had Titus made a beginning?	Earlier	(2 Corinthians 8:6)
G	Who had earlier made a beginning?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:6)
G	Whom did we urge to bring also to completion this act of grace on your part?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:6)
G	In what do you excel?	Everything - in faith, speech, knowledge, complete earnestness and in your love for us	(2 Corinthians 8:7)
G	In what grace should you also excel?	In this grace of giving	(2 Corinthians 8:7)
G	In what should you see that you also excel?	This grace of giving	(2 Corinthians 8:7)
G	What does Paul want to compare with the earnestness of others?	The sincerity of your love	(2 Corinthians 8:8)
G	Who is not commanding you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 8:8)
G	Who wants to test the sincerity of your love by comparing it with the earnestness of others?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 8:8)
G	For what did our Lord Jesus Christ become poor?	Your sakes	(2 Corinthians 8:9)
G	For whose sakes did our Lord Jesus Christ become poor?	Your (Corinthians) sakes	(2 Corinthians 8:9)
G	Through what might you become rich?	Our Lord Jesus Christ's poverty	(2 Corinthians 8:9)
G	Who became poor for your sakes?	Our Lord Jesus Christ	(2 Corinthians 8:9)
G	Why did our Lord Jesus Christ become poor for your sakes?	So that you through his poverty might become rich	(2 Corinthians 8:9)
G	When were you the first not only to give but also to have the desire to do so?	Last year	(2 Corinthians 8:10)
G	According to what may the Corinthians eager willingness to do the work be matched by their completion of it?	Their means	(2 Corinthians 8:11)
G	What may be matched by your completion of the work?	Your eager willingness to do it according to your means	(2 Corinthians 8:11)
G	How is the gift acceptable, if the willingness is there?	According to what one has (not according to what he does not have)	(2 Corinthians 8:12)
G	What will in turn supply what you need?	Their plenty	(2 Corinthians 8:14)
G	What will supply what they need at the present time?	Your plenty	(2 Corinthians 8:14)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What will supply what you need in turn?	Their plenty	(2 Corinthians 8:14)
G	When will your plenty supply what they need?	At the present time	(2 Corinthians 8:14)
G	What did he who gathered much not have?	Too much	(2 Corinthians 8:15)
G	Who did not have too little?	He who gathered little	(2 Corinthians 8:15)
G	Who did not have too much?	He who gathered much	(2 Corinthians 8:15)
G	Into what did God put the same concern Paul has for you?	The heart of Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:16)
G	Where did God put the same concern Paul has for you?	Into the heart of Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:16)
G	Who put into the heart of Titus the same concern Paul has for you?	God	(2 Corinthians 8:16)
G	How is Titus coming to you?	With much enthusiasm and on his own initiative	(2 Corinthians 8:17)
G	On what is Titus coming to you?	His own initiative	(2 Corinthians 8:17)
G	Who is coming to you on his own initiative?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:17)
G	Who is coming to you with much enthusiasm?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:17)
G	Who welcomed our appeal?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:17)
G	Along with whom are we sending the brother who is praised by all the churches for his service to the gospel?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:18)
G	What do we administer in order to honor the Lord himself and to show our eagerness to help?	The offering	(2 Corinthians 8:19)
G	Why do we administer the offering?	In order to honor the Lord himself and to show our eagerness to help	(2 Corinthians 8:19)
G	Of what do we want to avoid any criticism?	The way we administer this liberal gift	(2 Corinthians 8:20)
G	What criticism do we want to avoid?	Any criticism of the way we administer this liberal gift	(2 Corinthians 8:20)
G	What do we want to avoid?	Any criticism of the way we administer this liberal gift	(2 Corinthians 8:20)
G	In whose eyes are we taking pains to do what is right?	Not only in the eyes of the Lord but also in the eyes of men	(2 Corinthians 8:21)
G	What are we taking pains to do?	What is right, not only in the eyes of the Lord but also in the eyes of men	(2 Corinthians 8:21)
G	Where are we taking pains to do what is right?	Not only in the eyes of the Lord but also in the eyes of men	(2 Corinthians 8:21)
G	Who is zealous?	Our brother	(2 Corinthians 8:22)
G	Who are an honor to Christ?	Our brothers	(2 Corinthians 8:23)
G	Who is Paul's fellow worker among you?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:23)
G	Who is Paul's partner?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 8:23)
G	Whose partner is Titus?	Paul's	(2 Corinthians 8:23)
G	Of what should you show these men the proof?	Your love	(2 Corinthians 8:24)
G	What proof should you show these men?	The proof of your love	(2 Corinthians 8:24)
G	Whom should you show the proof of your love and the reason for our pride in you?	These men	(2 Corinthians 8:24)
G	Whom should you show the proof of your love?	These men (who are accompanying Paul as he carries the offering)	(2 Corinthians 8:24)
G	About what is there no need for Paul to write to you?	This service to the saints	(2 Corinthians 9:1)
G	For whom is there no need to write to you about this service to the saints?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 9:1)
G	About what has Paul been boasting to the Macedonians?	Your eagerness to help	(2 Corinthians 9:2)
G	Since when were you in Achaia ready to give?	Last year	(2 Corinthians 9:2)
G	To what were the Macedonians stirred?	To action	(2 Corinthians 9:2)
G	Who knows your eagerness to help?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 9:2)
G	About whom should our boasting in this matter not prove hollow?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 9:3)
G	What should not prove hollow?	Our boasting about you in this matter	(2 Corinthians 9:3)
G	Who said you would be ready?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 9:3)
G	What if any Macedonians come with Paul and find you unprepared?	We - not to say anything about you - would be ashamed of having been so confident	(2 Corinthians 9:4)
G	As what will the generous gift be ready?	A generous gift (not as one grudgingly given)	(2 Corinthians 9:5)
G	As what will the generous gift you had promised be ready?	A generous gift	(2 Corinthians 9:5)
G	What did Paul think it necessary to do?	Urge the brothers to visit you in advance and finish the arrangements for the generous gift you had promised	(2 Corinthians 9:5)
G	What had you promised?	A generous gift	(2 Corinthians 9:5)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	What will not be ready as one grudgingly given?	The generous gift you had promised	(2 Corinthians 9:5)
G	Who thought it necessary to urge the brothers to visit you in advance and finish the arrangements for the generous gift you had promised?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 9:5)
G	How will whoever sows generously also reap?	Generously	(2 Corinthians 9:6)
G	How will whoever sows sparingly also reap?	Sparingly	(2 Corinthians 9:6)
G	Who will also reap generously?	Whoever sows generously	(2 Corinthians 9:6)
G	Who will also reap sparingly?	Whoever sows sparingly	(2 Corinthians 9:6)
G	What should each man give?	What he has decided in his heart to give	(2 Corinthians 9:7)
G	Who loves a cheerful giver?	God	(2 Corinthians 9:7)
G	Why should each man not give reluctantly or under compulsion?	For God loves a cheerful giver	(2 Corinthians 9:7)
G	In what will you abound?	Every good work	(2 Corinthians 9:8)
G	To whom is God able to make all grace abound?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 9:8)
G	What is God able to make abound to you?	All grace	(2 Corinthians 9:8)
G	Who is able to make all grace abound to you?	God	(2 Corinthians 9:8)
G	Why is God able to make all grace abound to you?	So that in all things at all times, having all that you need, you will abound in every good work	(2 Corinthians 9:8)
G	How long does his righteousness endure?	Forever	(2 Corinthians 9:9)
G	What endures forever?	His (God's) righteousness	(2 Corinthians 9:9)
G	When does his righteousness endure?	Forever	(2 Corinthians 9:9)
G	Where has he scattered his gifts to the poor?	Abroad	(2 Corinthians 9:9)
G	Who has scattered abroad His gifts to the poor?	God	(2 Corinthians 9:9)
G	Whose righteousness endures forever?	God's	(2 Corinthians 9:9)
G	To whom does God supply seed?	To the sower	(2 Corinthians 9:10)
G	What does God supply to the sower?	Seed	(2 Corinthians 9:10)
G	What will God enlarge?	The harvest of your righteousness	(2 Corinthians 9:10)
G	What will God increase?	Your store of seed	(2 Corinthians 9:10)
G	What will he who supplies seed to the sower and bread for food enlarge?	The harvest of your righteousness	(2 Corinthians 9:10)
G	Who supplies seed to the sower?	God	(2 Corinthians 9:10)
G	Who will also supply and increase your store of seed?	He who supplies seed to the sower and bread for food	(2 Corinthians 9:10)
G	Who will enlarge the harvest of your righteousness?	He who supplies seed to the sower and bread for food	(2 Corinthians 9:10)
G	In what will you be made rich?	Every way	(2 Corinthians 9:11)
G	What can the Corinthians be on every occasion?	Generous	(2 Corinthians 9:11)
G	When can you be generous?	On every occasion	(2 Corinthians 9:11)
G	Why will you be made rich in every way?	So that you can be generous on every occasion	(2 Corinthians 9:11)
G	In what is this service you perform also overflowing?	Many expressions of thanks to God	(2 Corinthians 9:12)
G	To whom is this service you perform also overflowing in many expressions of thanks?	God	(2 Corinthians 9:12)
G	What do you perform?	This service	(2 Corinthians 9:12)
G	What is not only supplying the needs of God's people but is also overflowing in many expressions of thanks to God?	This service that you perform	(2 Corinthians 9:12)
G	For what will men praise God?	For the obedience that accompanies the Corinthians' confession of the gospel of Christ, and for the Corinthians' generosity in sharing with them and with everyone else	(2 Corinthians 9:13)
G	What accompanies your confession of the gospel of Christ?	Obedience	(2 Corinthians 9:13)
G	What does obedience accompany?	Your confession of the gospel of Christ	(2 Corinthians 9:13)
G	In what will their hearts go out to you?	In their prayers for you	(2 Corinthians 9:14)
G	What will go out to you in their prayers for you?	Their hearts	(2 Corinthians 9:14)
G	Who has given you surpassing grace?	God	(2 Corinthians 9:14)
G	To whom be thanks for his indescribable gift?	God	(2 Corinthians 9:15)
G	What be to God for his indescribable gift?	Thanks	(2 Corinthians 9:15)
G	By what does Paul appeal to you?	The meekness and gentleness of Christ	(2 Corinthians 10:1)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	When is Paul "timid"?	When face to face with you	(2 Corinthians 10:1)
G	Who appeals to you by the meekness and gentleness of Christ?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 10:1)
G	Who is "timid" when face to face with you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 10:1)
G	By what standards do some people think that we live?	The standards of this world	(2 Corinthians 10:2)
G	What does Paul expect to be?	Bold toward some people who think that we live by the standards of the world	(2 Corinthians 10:2)
G	When may Paul not have to be as bold as he expects to be toward some people who think that we live by the standards of this world?	When he comes	(2 Corinthians 10:2)
G	Who think that we live by the standards of this world?	Some people	(2 Corinthians 10:2)
G	How does Paul not wage war?	As the world does	(2 Corinthians 10:3)
G	What do we not wage as the world does?	War	(2 Corinthians 10:3)
G	What are not the weapons of the world?	The weapons we fight with	(2 Corinthians 10:4)
G	What do the weapons we fight with have?	Divine power to demolish strongholds	(2 Corinthians 10:4)
G	What have divine power to demolish strongholds?	The weapons we fight with	(2 Corinthians 10:4)
G	To whom do we make every thought obedient?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 10:5)
G	What do we make obedient to Christ?	Every thought	(2 Corinthians 10:5)
G	What do we take captive?	Every thought	(2 Corinthians 10:5)
G	Why do we take captive every thought?	To make it obedient to Christ	(2 Corinthians 10:5)
G	What will we be ready to punish?	Every act of disobedience	(2 Corinthians 10:6)
G	When will we be ready to punish every act of disobedience?	Once your obedience is complete	(2 Corinthians 10:6)
G	On what are you only looking?	On the surface of things	(2 Corinthians 10:7)
G	To whom do we belong?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 10:7)
G	What if anyone is confident that he belongs to Christ?	He should consider again that we belong to Christ just as much as he	(2 Corinthians 10:7)
G	Who are looking only on the surface of things?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 10:7)
G	For what did the Lord give us authority?	Building you up (rather than pulling you down)	(2 Corinthians 10:8)
G	Of what will Paul not be ashamed?	If he boasted somewhat freely about the authority the Lord gave him for building them up rather than pulling them down	(2 Corinthians 10:8)
G	What did the Lord give us for building you up rather than pulling you down?	Authority	(2 Corinthians 10:8)
G	What if Paul boasts somewhat freely about the authority the Lord gave us for building you up rather than pulling you down?	Paul will not be ashamed of it	(2 Corinthians 10:8)
G	Who gave us the authority for building you up rather than pulling you down?	The Lord	(2 Corinthians 10:8)
G	Who does not want to seem to be trying to frighten you with his letters?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 10:9)
G	With what does Paul not want to seem to be trying to frighten you?	His letters	(2 Corinthians 10:9)
G	What do some say amounts to nothing?	Paul's speaking	(2 Corinthians 10:10)
G	What do some say are weighty and forceful?	Paul's letters	(2 Corinthians 10:10)
G	What do some say Paul's speaking amounts to?	Nothing	(2 Corinthians 10:10)
G	Who say, "His letters are weighty and forceful, but in person he is unimpressive and his speaking amounts to nothing"?	Some	(2 Corinthians 10:10)
G	Whom do some say is unimpressive in person?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 10:10)
G	What should such people realize?	That what we are in our letters when we are absent, we will be in our actions when we are present	(2 Corinthians 10:11)
G	What will we be in our actions when we are present?	What we are in our letters when we are absent	(2 Corinthians 10:11)
G	What are some who commend themselves when they compare themselves with themselves?	Not wise	(2 Corinthians 10:12)
G	What are some who commend themselves when they measure themselves by themselves?	Not wise	(2 Corinthians 10:12)
G	When are some who commend themselves not wise?	When they measure themselves by themselves and compare themselves with themselves	(2 Corinthians 10:12)
G	To what will we confine our boasting?	The field God has assigned to us, a field that reaches even to you	(2 Corinthians 10:13)
G	Who has assigned to us a field that reaches even to you?	God	(2 Corinthians 10:13)
G	As far as whom did we get with the gospel of Christ?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 10:14)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	In what are we not going too far?	Our boasting	(2 Corinthians 10:14)
G	Beyond what do we neither go by boasting of work done by others?	Our limits	(2 Corinthians 10:15)
G	By what do we neither go beyond our limits?	Boasting of work done by others	(2 Corinthians 10:15)
G	In what can we preach the gospel?	The regions beyond the Corinthians	(2 Corinthians 10:15,16)
G	What can we preach in the regions beyond you?	The gospel	(2 Corinthians 10:16)
G	Whom should you let boast in the Lord?	Him who boasts	(2 Corinthians 10:17)
G	What is the one whom the Lord commends?	Approved	(2 Corinthians 10:18)
G	Who is approved?	The one whom the Lord commends	(2 Corinthians 10:18)
G	Who is not approved?	The one who commends himself	(2 Corinthians 10:18)
G	Who are already putting up with a little of Paul's foolishness?	The Corinthians	(2 Corinthians 11:1)
G	Who hopes you will put up with a little of his foolishness?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:1)
G	With what does Paul hope you will put up?	A little of his foolishness	(2 Corinthians 11:1)
G	As what might Paul present you to one husband, to Christ?	As a pure virgin	(2 Corinthians 11:2)
G	For whom is Paul jealous with a godly jealousy?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 11:2)
G	To whom might Paul present you as a pure virgin?	One husband, to Christ	(2 Corinthians 11:2)
G	Who might present you as a pure virgin to one husband, to Christ?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:2)
G	Whom might Paul present as a pure virgin to Christ?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 11:2)
G	With what is Paul jealous for you?	A godly jealousy	(2 Corinthians 11:2)
G	By what was Eve deceived?	By the serpent's cunning	(2 Corinthians 11:3)
G	From what is Paul afraid that your minds may somehow be led astray?	Your sincere and pure devotion to Christ	(2 Corinthians 11:3)
G	How was Eve deceived?	By the serpent's cunning	(2 Corinthians 11:3)
G	Who was deceived by the serpent's cunning?	Eve	(2 Corinthians 11:3)
G	How do you put up with it if you receive a different gospel from the one you accepted?	Easily enough	(2 Corinthians 11:4)
G	What if you receive a different gospel from the one you accepted?	You put up with it easily enough	(2 Corinthians 11:4)
G	What if you receive a different spirit from the one you received?	You put up with it easily enough	(2 Corinthians 11:4)
G	With what do you put up easily enough?	If someone comes to you and preaches a Jesus other than the Jesus we preached, or if you receive a different spirit from the one you received, or if you receive a different gospel from the one you accepted	(2 Corinthians 11:4)
G	To whom does Paul not think he is in the least inferior?	Those "super-apostles"	(2 Corinthians 11:5)
G	Who does not think he is in the least inferior to those "super-apostles"?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:5)
G	To whom have we made this perfectly clear in every way?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 11:6)
G	Who does have knowledge?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:6)
G	Who may not be a trained speaker?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:6)
G	What did Paul preach to you free of charge?	The gospel of God	(2 Corinthians 11:7)
G	Who preached the gospel of God to you free of charge?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:7)
G	Why did Paul lower himself?	In order to elevate you by preaching the gospel of God to you free of charge	(2 Corinthians 11:7)
G	What did Paul receive from other churches so as to serve you?	Support	(2 Corinthians 11:8)
G	Who robbed other churches by receiving support from them so as to serve you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:8)
G	Whom did Paul rob by receiving support from them so as to serve you?	Other churches	(2 Corinthians 11:8)
G	Why did Paul rob other churches?	So as to serve you	(2 Corinthians 11:8)
G	When was Paul not a burden to anyone?	When he was with you and needed something	(2 Corinthians 11:9)
G	Who was not a burden to anyone?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:9)
G	Who will continue to keep himself from being a burden to you in any way?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:9)
G	What will nobody in the regions of Achaia stop?	This boasting of Paul's	(2 Corinthians 11:10)
G	Who will stop this boasting of Paul's?	Nobody in the regions of Achaia	(2 Corinthians 11:10)
G	Who knows Paul loves you?	God	(2 Corinthians 11:11)
G	In what do some want an opportunity to be considered equal with Paul?	The things they boast about	(2 Corinthians 11:12)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Why will Paul keep on doing what he is doing?	In order to cut the ground from under those who want an opportunity to be considered equal with us in the things they boast about	(2 Corinthians 11:12)
G	As what are such men masquerading?	Apostles of Christ	(2 Corinthians 11:13)
G	Who are deceitful workmen, masquerading as apostles of Christ?	Such men (Those who want an opportunity to be considered equal with us in the things they boast about)	(2 Corinthians 11:13)
G	Who are false apostles?	Such men (those who want an opportunity to be considered equal with us in the things they boast about)	(2 Corinthians 11:13)
G	Who are masquerading as apostles of Christ?	Such men (who want an opportunity to be consider equal with Paul in the things they boast about)	(2 Corinthians 11:13)
G	As what does Satan himself masquerade?	An angel of light	(2 Corinthians 11:14)
G	Who masquerades as an angel of light?	Satan himself	(2 Corinthians 11:14)
G	How do Satan's servants masquerade?	As servants of righteousness	(2 Corinthians 11:15)
G	What if Satan's servants masquerade as servants of righteousness?	It is not surprising	(2 Corinthians 11:15)
G	What is not surprising?	If Satan's servants masquerade as servants of righteousness	(2 Corinthians 11:15)
G	What will Satan's servants' end be?	What their actions deserve	(2 Corinthians 11:15)
G	Who masquerade as servants of righteousness?	Satan's servants	(2 Corinthians 11:15)
G	Whose end will be what their actions deserve?	Satan's servants	(2 Corinthians 11:15)
G	Whose servants masquerade as servants of righteousness?	Satan's	(2 Corinthians 11:15)
G	For what should no one take Paul?	A fool	(2 Corinthians 11:16)
G	What if you take Paul for a fool?	Then receive Paul just as you would a fool (so that he may do a little boasting)	(2 Corinthians 11:16)
G	Who may do a little boasting?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:16)
G	Whom should no one take for a fool?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:16)
G	As what is Paul talking in this self-confident boasting?	As a fool	(2 Corinthians 11:17)
G	In what is Paul not talking as the Lord would?	In this self-confident boasting	(2 Corinthians 11:17)
G	In what is Paul talking as a fool?	This self-confident boasting	(2 Corinthians 11:17)
G	In what are many boasting?	In the way the world does	(2 Corinthians 11:18)
G	How do you put up with fools?	Gladly	(2 Corinthians 11:19)
G	With whom do you gladly put up?	Fools	(2 Corinthians 11:19)
G	About what does Paul also dare to boast?	What anyone else dares to boast	(2 Corinthians 11:21)
G	What does Paul admit to his shame?	That we were too weak for that	(2 Corinthians 11:21)
G	Who admits that we were too weak for that?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:21)
G	Who is a Hebrew?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:22)
G	Who is Abraham's descendant?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:22)
G	Who is an Israelite?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:22)
G	Whose descendant is Paul?	Abraham's	(2 Corinthians 11:22)
G	How has Paul been flogged?	More severely	(2 Corinthians 11:23)
G	To what has Paul been exposed again and again?	Death	(2 Corinthians 11:23)
G	When has Paul been exposed to death?	Again and again	(2 Corinthians 11:23)
G	Who has been flogged more severely?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:23)
G	Who is out of his mind to talk like this?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:23)
G	From whom did Paul receive five times the forty lashes minus one?	The Jews	(2 Corinthians 11:24)
G	How many times did Paul receive from the Jews the forty lashes minus one?	Five	(2 Corinthians 11:24)
G	How many times was Paul beaten with rods?	Three times	(2 Corinthians 11:25)
G	How many times was Paul shipwrecked?	Three	(2 Corinthians 11:25)
G	How many times was Paul stoned?	Once	(2 Corinthians 11:25)
G	Who spent a night and a day in the open sea?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:25)
G	Who was shipwrecked three times?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:25)
G	Who was stoned once?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:25)
G	With what was Paul beaten three times?	Rods	(2 Corinthians 11:25)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	From whom has Paul been in danger?	Bandits, his own countrymen, Gentiles, and false brothers	(2 Corinthians 11:26)
G	Who has been constantly on the move?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:26)
G	Who has been in danger from his own country-men?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:26)
G	Who has been cold and naked?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:27)
G	Who has known hunger and thirst?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:27)
G	Who has labored and toiled?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:27)
G	Who has often gone without food?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:27)
G	Who has often gone without sleep?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:27)
G	What does Paul face daily?	The pressure of his concern for all the churches	(2 Corinthians 11:28)
G	When does Paul face the pressure of his concern for all the churches?	Daily	(2 Corinthians 11:28)
G	Who faces daily the pressure of his concern for all the churches?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:28)
G	Who will boast of the things that show his weakness if he must boast?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:30)
G	Who will boast of the things that show his weakness?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:30)
G	When is the God and Father of the Lord Jesus to be praised?	Forever	(2 Corinthians 11:31)
G	Who is not lying?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:31)
G	Who knows that Paul is not lying?	The God and Father of the Lord Jesus	(2 Corinthians 11:31)
G	Who had the city of the Damascenes guarded?	The governor under King Aretas	(2 Corinthians 11:32)
G	Why did the governor under King Aretas have the city of the Damascenes guarded?	In order to arrest Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:32)
G	From what was Paul lowered in a basket?	A window in the wall	(2 Corinthians 11:33)
G	In what was Paul lowered from a window in the wall?	A basket	(2 Corinthians 11:33)
G	Through what did Paul slip?	The governor's (under King Aretas) hands	(2 Corinthians 11:33)
G	Who slipped through the governor's hands?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:33)
G	Who was lowered in a basket from a window in the wall?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 11:33)
G	To what will Paul go on although there is nothing to be gained?	Visions and revelations from the Lord	(2 Corinthians 12:1)
G	Who must go on boasting?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:1)
G	When was a man in Christ caught up to the third heaven?	Fourteen years ago	(2 Corinthians 12:2)
G	Where was a man in Christ caught up fourteen years ago?	To the third heaven	(2 Corinthians 12:2)
G	Who knows whether it was in the body or out of the body?	God	(2 Corinthians 12:2)
G	Who was caught up to the third heaven fourteen years ago?	A man in Christ	(2 Corinthians 12:2)
G	To what was this man caught up?	Paradise	(2 Corinthians 12:4)
G	What are inexpressible things?	Things that man is not permitted to tell	(2 Corinthians 12:4)
G	What is man not permitted to tell?	Inexpressible things	(2 Corinthians 12:4)
G	Where was this man caught up?	To paradise	(2 Corinthians 12:4)
G	Who heard inexpressible things, things that man is not permitted to tell?	This man who was caught up to paradise	(2 Corinthians 12:4)
G	Who heard inexpressible things?	A man Paul knew who was caught up to the third heaven (or paradise)	(2 Corinthians 12:4)
G	About whom will Paul not boast?	Himself	(2 Corinthians 12:5)
G	Who will boast about his weaknesses?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:5)
G	Who refrains?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:6)
G	Who would be speaking the truth even if he should choose to boast?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:6)
G	Who would not be a fool even if he should choose to boast?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:6)
G	What was a messenger of Satan?	A thorn in Paul's flesh	(2 Corinthians 12:7)
G	What was a thorn in Paul's flesh?	A messenger of Satan	(2 Corinthians 12:7)
G	What was given Paul to torment him?	A thorn in his flesh, a messenger of Satan	(2 Corinthians 12:7)
G	Who was given a messenger of Satan?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:7)
G	Who was given a thorn in his flesh?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:7)
G	Why was Paul given a thorn in his flesh?	To torment him	(2 Corinthians 12:7)
G	Why was there given Paul a thorn in his flesh?	To torment him	(2 Corinthians 12:7)
G	How many times did Paul plead with the Lord to take a thorn in his flesh away from him?	Three	(2 Corinthians 12:8)
G	What did Paul plead with the Lord three times?	To take a thorn in his flesh away from him	(2 Corinthians 12:8)
G	With whom did Paul plead three times to take a thorn in his flesh away from him?	The Lord	(2 Corinthians 12:8)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	For whom is the Lord's grace sufficient?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:9)
G	To whom did the Lord say, "My grace is sufficient for you, for my power is made perfect in weakness"?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:9)
G	What is made perfect in weakness?	The Lord's (Jesus) power	(2 Corinthians 12:9)
G	What may rest on Paul?	Christ's power	(2 Corinthians 12:9)
G	Who said to Paul, "My grace is sufficient for you, for my power is made perfect in weakness"?	The Lord (Jesus)	(2 Corinthians 12:9)
G	Whose grace is sufficient for Paul?	The Lord's (Jesus)	(2 Corinthians 12:9)
G	Whose power is made perfect in weakness?	The Lord's (Jesus)	(2 Corinthians 12:9)
G	Whose power may rest on Paul?	Christ's	(2 Corinthians 12:9)
G	For whose sake does Paul delight in difficulties?	Christ's	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	For whose sake does Paul delight in hardships?	Christ's	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	For whose sake does Paul delight in persecutions?	Christ's	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	In what does Paul delight for Christ's sake?	Weaknesses, insults, hardships, persecutions, difficulties	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	What is Paul when he is weak?	Strong	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	When is Paul strong?	When he is weak	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	Who delights in insults?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	Who is strong when he is weak?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	Why does Paul delight in hardships?	For Christ's sake	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	Why does Paul delight in weaknesses?	For Christ's sake	(2 Corinthians 12:10)
G	To whom is Paul not in the least inferior?	The "super-apostles"	(2 Corinthians 12:11)
G	What did you drive Paul to make of himself?	A fool	(2 Corinthians 12:11)
G	Who drove Paul to make a fool of himself?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 12:11)
G	Who ought to have been commended by you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:11)
G	What are signs, wonders and miracles?	The things that mark an apostle	(2 Corinthians 12:12)
G	What things mark an apostle?	Signs, wonders and miracles	(2 Corinthians 12:12)
G	With what were signs, wonders and miracles done among you?	Great perseverance	(2 Corinthians 12:12)
G	To whom was Paul never a burden?	The Corinthians	(2 Corinthians 12:13)
G	What should you forgive Paul?	This wrong - of never being a burden to you	(2 Corinthians 12:13)
G	For whom should children not have to save up?	Their parents	(2 Corinthians 12:14)
G	For whom should parents save up?	For their children	(2 Corinthians 12:14)
G	What should children not have to do for their parents?	Save up	(2 Corinthians 12:14)
G	What should parents do for their children?	Save up	(2 Corinthians 12:14)
G	Who is now ready to visit you for the third time?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:14)
G	How will Paul expend himself as well?	Very gladly	(2 Corinthians 12:15)
G	What will Paul very gladly spend for you?	Everything he has	(2 Corinthians 12:15)
G	Who will expend himself as well?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:15)
G	Whom will Paul expend as well?	Himself	(2 Corinthians 12:15)
G	By what did Paul catch you?	Trickery	(2 Corinthians 12:16)
G	Who has not been a burden to you?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:16)
G	Who is a crafty fellow?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:16)
G	Who sent our brother with Titus?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:18)
G	Whom did Paul urge to go to you?	Titus	(2 Corinthians 12:18)
G	In whose sight have we been speaking as those in Christ?	God's	(2 Corinthians 12:19)
G	As what may Paul not find you when he comes?	As he wants you to be	(2 Corinthians 12:20)
G	What does Paul fear that there may be?	Quarreling, jealousy, outbursts of anger, factions, slander, gossip, arrogance and disorder	(2 Corinthians 12:20)
G	When may Paul not find you as he wants you to be?	When he comes	(2 Corinthians 12:20)
G	When may you not find Paul as you want him to be?	When he comes	(2 Corinthians 12:20)

Type	Question	Answer	Reference
G	Who fears that there may be quarreling, jealousy, outbursts, of anger, factions, slander, gossip, arrogance and disorder/	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:20)
G	Who is afraid that when he comes he may not find you as he wants you to be?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:20)
G	Who may not find you as he wants you to be?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 12:20)
G	What have many done earlier?	Sinned (and have not repented of the impurity, sexual sin and debauchery in which they have indulged)	(2 Corinthians 12:21)
G	When have many sinned?	Earlier	(2 Corinthians 12:21)
G	When is Paul afraid that his God will humble him before you?	When he comes again	(2 Corinthians 12:21)
G	Who have indulged in impurity, sexual sin and debauchery?	Many	(2 Corinthians 12:21)
G	Who have not repented of the impurity, sexual sin and debauchery in which they have indulged?	Many	(2 Corinthians 12:21)
G	Who have sinned earlier?	Many	(2 Corinthians 12:21)
G	Who is Paul afraid will humble him before you?	His God	(2 Corinthians 12:21)
G	By what must every matter be established?	The testimony of two or three witnesses	(2 Corinthians 13:1)
G	What must be established by the testimony of two or three witnesses?	Every matter	(2 Corinthians 13:1)
G	What does Paul now repeat while absent?	This warning: On his return he will not spare those who sinned earlier or any of the others	(2 Corinthians 13:2)
G	What will Paul do on his return?	Not spare those who sinned earlier or any of the others	(2 Corinthians 13:2)
G	When will Paul not spare those who sinned earlier or any of the others?	On his return	(2 Corinthians 13:2)
G	Who already gave you a warning when he was with you the second time?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 13:2)
G	Whom will Paul not spare on his return?	Those who sinned earlier or any of the others	(2 Corinthians 13:2)
G	Among whom is Christ powerful?	You (the Corinthians)	(2 Corinthians 13:3)
G	What are you demanding?	Proof that Christ is speaking through Paul	(2 Corinthians 13:3)
G	What proof are you demanding?	Proof that Christ is speaking through Paul	(2 Corinthians 13:3)
G	Who is powerful among you?	Christ	(2 Corinthians 13:3)
G	By what will we live with Christ to serve you?	God's power	(2 Corinthians 13:4)
G	In what was Christ crucified?	Weakness	(2 Corinthians 13:4)
G	What are we in Christ?	Weak	(2 Corinthians 13:4)
G	Why will we live with Christ by God's power?	To serve you	(2 Corinthians 13:4)
G	Whom should you examine to see whether you are in the faith?	Yourselves	(2 Corinthians 13:5)
G	Whom should you test?	Yourselves	(2 Corinthians 13:5)
G	What does Paul trust that you will discover?	That we have not failed the test	(2 Corinthians 13:6)
G	What have we not failed?	The test	(2 Corinthians 13:6)
G	What will you discover?	That we has not failed the test	(2 Corinthians 13:6)
G	To whom do we pray that you will not do anything wrong?	God	(2 Corinthians 13:7)
G	What have we stood?	The test	(2 Corinthians 13:7)
G	What may we have seemed to do?	Failed	(2 Corinthians 13:7)
G	Against what can we not do anything?	The truth	(2 Corinthians 13:8)
G	What can we not do against the truth?	Anything	(2 Corinthians 13:8)
G	What are we whenever we are weak but you are strong?	Glad	(2 Corinthians 13:9)
G	What is for your perfection?	Our prayer	(2 Corinthians 13:9)
G	For what did the Lord give Paul the authority?	Building you up	(2 Corinthians 13:10)
G	What authority did the Lord give Paul?	The authority for building you up (not for tearing you down)	(2 Corinthians 13:10)
G	When does Paul write these things?	When he is absent	(2 Corinthians 13:10)
G	Who gave Paul the authority for building you up?	The Lord	(2 Corinthians 13:10)
G	Who may not have to be harsh in his use of authority when he comes?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 13:10)
G	Whom did the Lord give the authority for building you up?	Paul	(2 Corinthians 13:10)
G	For what should you aim?	Perfection	(2 Corinthians 13:11)
G	Of what mind should the brothers be?	One	(2 Corinthians 13:11)
G	To whose appeal should you listen?	Paul's	(2 Corinthians 13:11)

<b>Type</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Reference</b>
G	Who should live in peace?	You (the Corinthian brothers)	(2 Corinthians 13:11)
G	What do all the saints send?	Their greetings	(2 Corinthians 13:13)
G	Whose grace be with you all?	The Lord Jesus Christ's	(2 Corinthians 13:14)