

哥林多前书十1-十一1

国际释经应用系列《哥林多前书》：放纵之危险的实例：以色列人拜偶像和在哥林多祭偶像的筵席(十1-22)；总结：自由与节制间的平衡(十23-十一1)

导师们阅读页面：217-225页、231-234页

- 1.何谓“都在云里海里受洗归了摩西”？现今，当我们愿意受洗归入基督又是代表或具有什么意义？
- 2.保罗强调“你们不能喝主的杯，又喝鬼的杯。不能吃主的筵席，又吃鬼的筵席。”所以，信徒领受圣餐应该具备怎样的心态？
- 3.若处于信仰、道德价值观彼此差异之下，信徒当如何决定和表述基督教信仰所持守的准则？例如：婚前或婚姻之外性行为、吃祭拜偶像之物、遵行异教丧礼祭拜等。

Passage: 1 Corinthians 10:1-11:1

TNIVAC coverage: Examples of the Danger of License: The Idolatry of Israel and Idol Feasts in Corinth(10:1-22),
Summary: Balancing Freedom and Restraint (10:23-11:1)

Reading for teachers: pg. 190-197, 202-205

1. What does the phrase ‘they were baptized into Moses in the cloud and in the sea’ mean? In this day and age, what does it mean for us to be baptized in Christ and what is its significance?
2. Paul emphasized that ‘you cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of demons too; you cannot have a part in both the Lord’s table and the table of demons.’ What should our frame of mind be when we partake the Holy Communion?
3. When we encounter differences/divergence in beliefs and moral values, how do we, as believers, decide and demonstrate/manifest the standards consistent with our Christian faith? For instance, engaging in pre-marital sex or sex outside of marriage, consuming food which had been offered to idols, participating in non-Christian/paganistic funeral rituals, etc.