

哥林多前书十一17-34

国际释经应用系列《哥林多前书》：主餐

导师们阅读页面：259-269页

1.为何保罗指责哥多林多教会的信徒，在吃主的晚餐不但无益，反而有损；然后，再次教导他们有关吃主的晚餐态度和准则？

2.根据保罗在第33，34节教导“所以我弟兄们，你们聚会吃的时候，要彼此等待。若有人饥饿，可以在家里先吃。免得你们聚会自己取罪…”。显出保罗关心整个群体的需要。我们是否也同样像保罗般给予关切和注意？

3.如今，每逢信徒参与领受圣餐时，应当具备怎样的心态领受圣餐？领受圣餐的意义对于基督徒生活有何帮助与影响？

4.请简略讲述不同派系的圣餐观，例如：天主教的“变质说”、路德的“同质说”以及加尔文的“临在说”。它们彼此之间有什么差异？

Passage: 1 Corinthians 11:17-34

TNIVAC coverage: The Lord's Supper

Reading for teachers: pg. 227-236

1. Why did Paul accuse the Corinthian believers of doing more harm than good when they partook the Lord's Supper? What guidelines did he then share with them concerning the attitudes and manner in which they should partake the Lord's Supper?

2. According to verses 34 & 35, Paul taught 'so then, my brothers and sisters, when you gather to eat, you should all eat together. Anyone who is hungry should eat something at home, so that when you meet together it may not result in judgment...' This reflected the concern Paul had for the needs of the community as a whole. Do we, as did Paul, show the same concern and attention?

3. Today, when we participate in and partake the Holy Communion, what should our mindset be? How does partaking the Holy Communion help and affect our Christian lives?

4. Please briefly describe the different viewpoints in which the various denominations have with respect to the Holy Communion. For example, the Catholics' concept of transubstantiation, Luther's concept of consubstantiation and Calvin's concept of real presence in the Holy Spirit. What is the difference among them?