

¹³ Therefore let him who speaks in a tongue pray that he may interpret. ¹⁴ For if I pray in a tongue, my spirit prays, but my understanding is unfruitful. ¹⁵ What is the conclusion then? I will pray with the spirit, and I will also pray with the understanding. I will sing with the spirit, and I will also sing with the understanding.

¹⁶ Otherwise, if you bless with the spirit, how will he who occupies the place of the uninformed say “Amen” at your giving of thanks, since he does not understand what you say? ¹⁷ For you indeed give thanks well, but the other is not edified.

¹⁸ I thank my God I speak with tongues more than you all; ¹⁹ yet in the church I would rather speak five words with my understanding, that I may teach others also, than ten thousand words in a tongue.

²⁰ Brethren, do not be children in understanding; however, in malice be babes, but in understanding be mature.

²¹ In the law it is written:

“With men of other tongues and other lips I will speak to this people; And yet, for all that, they will not hear Me,” says the Lord.

²² Therefore tongues are for a sign, not to those who believe but to unbelievers; but prophesying is not for unbelievers but for those who believe.

²³ Therefore if the whole church comes together in one place, and all speak with tongues, and there come in those who are uninformed or unbelievers, will they not say that you are ^[1]out of your mind? ²⁴ But if all prophesy, and an unbeliever or an uninformed person comes in, he is convinced by all, he is convicted by all.

²⁵ ^[g] And thus the secrets of his heart are revealed; and so, falling down on his face, he will worship God and report that God is truly among you.

Questions for 1st Corinthians – Chapter 14

1. What spiritual gift did Paul urge readers to desire more than speaking in tongues?

2. For a message to edify a man, he must first be able to _____ it.

3. “He who speaks in a _____ edifies himself, but he who _____ edifies the _____.”

4. What had to happen for speaking in a tongue to edify the church? _____

5. Show from this chapter that “speaking in tongues” is speaking an actual language rather than an unintelligible utterance. _____

6. Why should the one who spoke in a tongue pray that he may interpret? _____

7. How was it possible for one brother to give thanks well, but another brother listening not to be edified? (see verse 17) _____

8. Why was Paul thankful that he spoke with tongues more than all of the Corinthian brethren? How would speaking in tongues have been useful to Paul in his work as an apostle? _____

9. “Yet in the _____ I would rather speak _____ with my understanding, that I may _____ others also, than _____ words in a _____.”

10. Paul instructs the brethren not to be children in _____,
but to be babes in _____. What is meant by that admonition? _____

11. Tongues are a sign not for those who _____ but the _____.
12. Why would an uninformed or unbelieving visitor to the assembly of the church
in Corinth say they were out of their mind if all spoke in tongues? _____

13. What would be different if that visitor came to the assembly and all prophesied?

14. Though we do not have spiritual gifts being used in our assemblies today, we are
still guided by the principle, “Let all things be done for _____.”
15. If there was no one in the assembly to interpret the speaking in tongues, what
were the tongue speakers instructed to do? _____
16. What does it mean that “the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets”?

17. Why were those exercising spiritual gifts told to speak one at a time? _____

18. “Let all things be done _____ and _____.”

Thought Question: In verse 34, Paul instructed that the “women keep silent in the churches, for they are not permitted to speak.” Is this instruction intended for all women of all times in the assemblies of the church, or for specific women in a specific situation? Prove your answer.