



St. Mary and Archangel Michael Coptic Orthodox Church

Bible Contest

St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians



Name:

Please submit your answers to the church bookstore
by Sunday, November 9th, 2008.

Bible Study Questions for St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians

Part I: Circle the best answer

1. The author of the First Epistle to the Corinthians is St. Paul. This is his Roman name while his Hebrew name is Saul. This was mentioned in:
a) Acts 23:10 b) Acts 9:22 c) Acts 13:9 d) Acts 9:11
2. St. Paul saw his apostolic ministry not as a matter of choice, but he believed that he was appointed directly from God. This can be understood from which of the following verses?
a) Acts 9:15 b) Romans 1:5 c) Ephesians 3:7-8 d) Galatians 1:1
3. Who was with St. Paul when he wrote this epistle?
a) Timothy b) Sosthenes c) Luke the physician d) Crispus
4. St Paul was:
a) satisfied with all of the Corinthians' circumstances
b) not satisfied with the Corinthians' circumstances
c) not satisfied with some of the Corinthians circumstances
d) happy with the Corinthians' circumstances
5. What were the Corinthians waiting for?
a) St. Paul to come out of prison b) The ministry of Christ
c) The arrival of the ships d) The revelation of our Lord Jesus Christ
6. St. Paul wrote his epistle:
a) to answer some of the problems that the Corinthians faced and wrote to him about
b) because of the contentions he heard about
c) because of the divisions that appeared among them
d) all of the above
7. According to Acts 18:1-12, Corinth is:
a) an independent state
b) the capital of the region of Achaia and the place of rule of the proconsul
c) St. Paul's hometown
d) a region in Antioch
8. Corinth is a city.
a) Palestinian b) Greek c) Jewish d) Italian
9. St. Paul visited Corinth for the first time during his second missionary trip (Acts 18:11) and stayed there teaching the Word of God for:
a) 30 days b) 11 months c) 50 days d) 18 months
10. According to Second Corinthians 12:14 and 13:1, St. Paul visited Corinth:
a) one time b) two times c) three times d) four times

11. St. Paul knew of the issues in Corinth and what had happened there from:
 - a) the household of Chloe
 - b) the Romans
 - c) the Corinthians
 - d) the Thessalonians
12. Despite what the Corinthians had done, St. Paul still called them:
 - a) baptized
 - b) saints
 - c) sinful
 - d) submissive
13. There were among the Corinthians:
 - a) atheists
 - b) scientists
 - c) traders
 - d) contentions
14. St. Paul asked them to:
 - a) have the same mind and the same judgment
 - b) to each have their own opinions without creating contentions
 - c) to all have one heart
 - d) to each have their own opinions but to abandon them in order to avoid contentions
15. He also warned them to stay away from:
 - a) the Jews
 - b) the idol worshipers
 - c) divisions
 - d) the church
16. St. Paul was sent to warn them in order to:
 - a) impart wisdom to the people
 - b) rebuke the people for their sins
 - c) preach
 - d) baptize
17. Apollos:
 - a) preached Christ to the Jews
 - b) preached against Christ
 - c) helped St. Paul with his ministry
 - d) worked against St. Paul's ministry
18. During St. Paul's ministry in Corinth, he baptized:
 - a) Crispus and Gaius only
 - b) Crispus, Gaius, and the household of Stephanas only
 - c) many of the Corinthians
 - d) only some of the Corinthians
19. The ministry of the cross:
 - a) was accepted by the Greeks
 - b) despised by the Jews
 - c) despised by those who had accepted the wisdom of God
 - d) was accepted by those who submitted to the wisdom of the world
20. The message of the cross:
 - a) is foolishness to unbelievers
 - b) is foolishness to those who are saved
 - c) is wisdom to the Jews
 - d) is accepted by the Jews
21. The Jews request a sign, the Greeks seek after wisdom; but we preach Christ:
 - a) crucified
 - b) the power of God
 - c) the wisdom of God
 - d) all of the above
22. God has chosen the foolish things of the world to put to shame:
 - a) the ignorant and weak
 - b) the rich
 - c) the wise
 - d) the mighty

23. Christ became for us:
 a) the great high priest
 b) the Savior
 c) the bearer of the world's sins
 d) wisdom from God and righteousness and sanctification and redemption
24. What should we glory in?
 a) our own power b) the Lord c) wisdom d) holiness and righteousness
25. St. Paul asked the Corinthians to have their faith built:
 a) on persuasive words b) on their humility in front of God
 c) on the studying of the holy books d) on fasting and prayer
26. St. Paul started his ministry in Corinth:
 a) in wisdom b) with philosophy
 c) by ministering to the people without speech d) by talking about the crucified Christ
27. St Paul preached:
 a) as an intelligent philosopher b) with earthly wisdom in the spirit of humility
 c) as an eloquent speaker d) as a minister to the testimony of God
28. The wisdom that St. Paul means here is:
 a) the wisdom of this age b) the wisdom of the Gentiles and Jews
 c) the wisdom of the Gospel (of God) d) his own wisdom
29. St. Paul speaks of a mystery that has been revealed. He means by this:
 a) the revelation of the law to everyone as opposed to the Jews only
 b) the Gentiles' entry into the faith
 c) the Incarnation of the Word
 d) the interpretation of some of the mysterious symbols in the books of the prophets
30. The things which God has prepared for those who love Him are:
 a) those things which an eye has seen
 b) those things which an ear has heard
 c) those things which an eye has seen and an ear has not heard
 d) those things which an eye has not seen and an ear has not heard
31. In order for man to understand the things of Christ, he has to be:
 a) natural b) a saint c) spiritual d) evil
32. This is achieved when man acquires:
 a) the Spirit of God b) the spirit of the world
 c) a heavenly spirit d) an angelic spirit

33. The natural man:
 a) can judge all things
 b) is not rightly judged by anyone
 c) refuses the things of the Sprit of God
 d) has known the mind of the Lord
34. The spiritual man:
 a) judges all things, yet he himself is rightly judged by no one
 b) accepts the things of the spirit of wisdom
 c) does not accept the things of the Spirit of God
 d) does not judge anyone
35. “Who has known the mind of the Lord that he might instruct Him?” But we have:
 a) the work of Christ
 b) the salvation of Christ
 c) the book of Christ
 d) the mind of Christ
36. In the beginning of St. Paul’s epistle to the Corinthians, he:
 a) declared all the spiritual realities
 b) he did not declare anything
 c) he gradually revealed the mystery of Christ
 d) he taught the people the teachings of the body only
37. St. Paul considered the Corinthians carnal because:
 a) they were busy with materialistic matters
 b) of their refusal to believe in Christ
 c) of their contentions and divisions
 d) they followed St. Paul’s teachings
38. St. Paul likened his ministry to one who:
 a) watered
 b) sowed
 c) planted
 d) gives the increase
39. St. Paul likened Apollos’ ministry to one who:
 a) watered
 b) sowed
 c) planted
 d) given the increase
40. The real increase happens through:
 a) God’s grace
 b) the Sprit of God
 c) the mind of God
 d) the wisdom of God
41. According to St. Paul, who laid the foundation of the building?
 a) the servant
 b) those we serve
 c) Apollos
 d) Paul
42. Every servant will receive a reward according to:
 a) the fruit of his work
 b) his labor in the service
 c) his portion of the service that contributed to its success
 d) his faithfulness in serving

43. One servant lays the foundation but the building is the responsibility of whom?
 a) God
 b) The rest of the servants
 c) Every believer is responsible for himself
 d) The entire church
44. What will reveal the sturdiness of the building?
 a) The spreading of the Word
 b) The growth of the fruit
 c) The works of the believers
 d) The Day of Judgment
45. Paul the apostle warned the people of Corinth not to defile the temple of God. By the temple of God he meant?
 a) The church
 b) The temple in Jerusalem
 c) The body of the believer
 d) The congregation
46. In order for the believer to become wise, he should:
 a) believe in his own wisdom
 b) boast in front the world
 c) submit himself in humility to God
 d) follow in St. Paul's service
47. St. Paul refuses which kind of wisdom?
 a) Every earthly science
 b) The wisdom of boasting about one's self and other people
 c) The wisdom that one acquires through studying
 d) The wisdom of believing in miracles
48. In St. Paul's vision, a priest is:
 a) he who can do everything
 b) he who is entrusted with the stewardship
 c) he who works for his own sake
 d) Christ's faithful servant and the steward of the mysteries of God
49. St. Paul asks the servant to:
 a) be wise and knowledgeable
 b) serve for the sake of Christ
 c) serve for his own glory
 d) follow St. Paul's footsteps in the service
50. St. Paul tells the people of Corinth that it is a very small thing for him to:
 a) be judged by them or any human
 b) be judged by the Romans
 c) be imprisoned for the sake of Christ
 d) be judged
51. "But He who judges me is".
 a) my fear of the people
 b) my strong will
 c) my works
 d) the Lord
52. St. Paul asked the people of Corinth to:
 a) judge themselves only
 b) be fair when judging one another
 c) not judge the pagans
 d) to leave all judgment to God

64. St. Paul warned them from:
- a) the spread of adultery
 - b) keeping company with sexually immoral people
 - c) the leaven of sincerity
 - d) the bread of evil
65. St. Paul asked the church in Corinth to:
- a) isolate themselves from the world
 - b) to separate themselves from the pagans
 - c) put away from themselves the evil person
 - d) to eat with revilers to teach them fitting behavior
66. St. Paul advised the Corinthians to resolve any disagreements among them
- a) before the court
 - b) before the rulers
 - c) inside the church
 - d) outside the church
67. To whom does St. Paul refer when he says “unrighteous”?
- a) the pagans
 - b) the saints
 - c) the Christians
 - d) the adulterers
68. To whom does St. Paul refer when he says “saints”?
- a) the pagans
 - b) the unrighteous
 - c) the Christians
 - d) the adulterers
69. The Christians will judge:
- a) the evil angels
 - b) the saintly angels
 - c) the evil and saintly angels
 - d) no one
70. “Do you appoint those who are least esteemed by the church to judge?” From this verse, we can infer that St. Paul advises us not to allow ourselves to be judged:
- a) by those outside of the church
 - b) by those inside of the church
 - c) by Jews
 - d) by Christians
71. St. Paul rebuked the Corinthians because:
- a) there was not one wise man among them to judge between them
 - b) there were many wise men among them to judge between them
 - c) there are no wise men who come to minister to them
 - d) they are wise in their own eyes
72. St. Paul advised the Corinthians to choose the to be judges among them.
- a) passionate
 - b) saints
 - c) saints
 - d) unrighteous who repented
73. St. Paul encourages us:
- a) to resist the law of the unrighteous
 - b) to go to law before the unrighteous
 - c) not to go to law before the unrighteous
 - d) to judge our brethren before strangers

74. St. Paul considered the act of judging against one another inside the church similar to which of the following situations?
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|--------------------------------------|--|
| a) The saints judging the world | b) The saints judging the angels |
| c) The brethren cheating one another | d) The brethren glorifying one another |
75. What does St. Paul mean by being washed?
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) The washing of the body with water | b) The descent of the Holy Spirit |
| c) The washing of baptism | d) Purity |
76. Regarding the things that are lawful for the believer to eat, St. Paul considered all things to:
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| a) be lawful | b) be unlawful |
| c) have power over the believer | d) not be suitable |
77. Despite St. Paul's judgment regarding food, he instructed the believer to refrain from adultery because:
- the members of the believer's body are his own
 - the body of the believer is not his own
 - the members of the believer's body will be destroyed
 - the bodies of the believers are the members of Christ
78. St. Paul confirmed the danger of adultery by indicating that it
- is directed against the body of the believer
 - is outside of the body
 - is a sin without remission
 - is the first sin
79. The believer must respect his body, because the body of the believer is:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) the temple of the Holy Spirit | b) was bought at a price |
| c) the dwelling of God | d) all of the above |
80. Regarding marriage, St. Paul sees that is better:
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) not to marry | b) that all be married |
| c) one marries a believer | d) that one marries a nonbeliever |
81. Marriage, in St. Paul's view, is:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) respect to one's virginity | b) a remedy against sexual immorality |
| c) degrading to purity | d) not holy |
82. The sin of adultery concerns:
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a) the man only | b) the woman only |
| c) the man and the woman | d) the unbelievers |
83. According to St. Paul, in a Christian marriage:
- | | |
|---|---|
| a) the man has authority over his body | b) the woman has authority over her body |
| c) both have authority over each other's body | d) no one has authority over the other's body |

94. Regarding knowledge and love, St. Paul states that:
- knowledge without love does not edify
 - knowledge puffs up but love edifies
 - we should pride ourselves in love and knowledge
 - it is harmful when one does not seek out enough knowledge
95. Concerning things offered to idols:
- it is not permitted for a believer to eat from them
 - eating from them will harm the believer
 - eating from them will benefit the believer
 - eating from them does not differ from eating any other food
96. Eating from the things offered to idols:
- strengthens the believer's faith
 - causes those who are weak in faith to doubt
 - causes those who are strong in faith to doubt
 - demolishes the difference between believers and idol-worshippers
97. St Paul advises the Corinthians:
- to eat from that which is offered to idols
 - to refrain from attending the celebrations of the idol-worshippers
 - to not let others stumble because of their actions
 - explain the principles of faith to idol-worshippers
98. St. Paul says that he cannot:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) eat and drink | b) get married |
| c) refrain from having a trade | d) hinder the ministry of the gospel |
99. From chapter 9, one can infer that the Corinthians criticized St. Paul for:
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a) his spirituality | b) not being an apostle |
| c) collecting offerings | d) not being completely devoted to the service |
100. St. Paul refrained from making a living from the gospel because:
- the material possibilities in Corinth were limited
 - this would hinder the service
 - he had a source of income through his family
 - his partners in the ministry were rich
101. In order for St. Paul to win many people to the faith, St. Paul became:
- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| a) a Jew | b) a servant to all | c) under the law | d) all of the above |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
102. St. Paul had to struggle in order to ensure:
- that he would receive the prize
 - that he would run in the race
 - that he himself would not become disqualified
 - that he would be a model for those who follow his teachings

103. They “all ate the same spiritual food”. The food here means:
- a) the manna
 - b) the Lord’s body
 - c) the manna and quail
 - d) spiritual worship
104. When St. Paul discusses the Israelites’ path in the wilderness, he likened:
- a) the passing through the sea to the descent of the Holy Spirit
 - b) the cloud to the Eucharist
 - c) the manna to priesthood
 - d) the rock to Christ
105. The Lord punished the Israelites by allowing:
- a) 23,000 to fall because they tempted God
 - b) serpents to kill them because they committed adultery
 - c) 23,000 to fall because of adultery
 - d) the earth to swallow them because they tempted God
106. St. Paul advised the Corinthians to not eat from the food offered to idols because:
- a) eating from it is not permitted for the believer
 - b) it is not fitting to eat from those things that are offered to demons
 - c) we eat the Lord’s Body without faith
 - d) we cannot provoke the Lord to jealousy
107. Concerning the things which are lawful and unlawful, St. Paul explains that all things:
- a) are lawful, but not all things are suitable
 - b) are lawful, but not all things edify
 - c) are lawful, but not all things maintain one’s freedom
 - d) all of the above
108. St. Paul praised the Corinthians because:
- a) they kept St. Peter’s commandments
 - b) they kept his teachings
 - c) they made man the head of the woman
 - d) they made Christ the head of the Church
109. St Paul explains to the Corinthians that:
- a) Christ is the head of every man
 - b) the man is the head of the woman
 - c) God is the head of Christ
 - d) all of the above
110. When a man prays, he should:
- a) cover his head
 - b) expose his head
 - c) bow down to the floor
 - d) raise his hands
111. When a woman prays, she should:
- a) cover her head
 - b) expose her head
 - c) bow down to the floor
 - d) raise her hands

112. One can infer from St. Paul's teachings that:
- a) women are inferior to men
 - b) men are inferior to women
 - c) women and men are contradictory
 - d) men and woman are equal
113. St. Paul says that there has to be factions to:
- a) reveal human nature
 - b) reveal the saints among them
 - c) reveal the evil that resides in man
 - d) strengthen the bond between the believers
114. St. Paul rebukes the practice of:
- a) eating supper before coming to church
 - b) eating supper at church
 - c) partaking of the Lord's Body and Blood at church
 - d) partaking of the Lord's Body and Blood at home
115. Some people are stricken by sicknesses:
- a) as a chastisement from God
 - b) as a chastisement from the church
 - c) from communion
 - d) because they examined themselves
116. Concerning spiritual gifts, St. Paul explains that:
- a) there is one gift, but several spirits
 - b) there is one ministry, but many spirits
 - c) there are different ministries, but the same Lord
 - d) there is one spirit and one gift
117. God distributes gifts to each one according to the will of:
- a) God
 - b) the believer
 - c) the church
 - d) the bishop
118. St. Paul likens the work of the gifts of the Spirit to:
- a) a team that includes a variety of individuals
 - b) a single body that is made up of identical members
 - c) a single body that is made up of a variety of members
 - d) a variety of bodies that are led by one spirit
119. More honor is given to the members.
- a) upright
 - b) strong
 - c) important
 - d) weak
120. St. Paul encourages the believers to earnestly desire the best gifts, but the better way is:
- a) love
 - b) faith
 - c) hope
 - d) worship
121. Love:
- a) allows one to deliver his body to be burned
 - b) teaches all mysteries
 - c) suffers long and is kind
 - d) allows one to move mountains

122. Love:
- a) seeks its own
 - b) rejoices when the evil perish
 - c) does not believe rumors
 - d) does not envy
123. Love:
- a) bears all things
 - b) believes all things
 - c) endures all things
 - d) all of the above
124. “Now I know in part, but then I shall know just as I also am known.” What is meant by “then”?
- a) when one partakes of the Lord’s Body
 - b) in eternal life
 - c) at the fulfillment of love
 - d) when we are judges before kings and rulers
125. In the beginning of Chapter 14, St. Paul states that:
- a) he who speaks in tongues speaks to the believers
 - b) he who prophesizes speaks to God
 - c) he who speaks in tongues edifies the church
 - d) he who prophesizes teaches others
126. St. Paul explains that if he would speak to them in tongues:
- a) there would be greater benefit
 - b) they will believe that he is sent from God
 - c) he would be as one giving an uncertain sound
 - d) he would be as one playing the harp
127. He who speaks in tongues:
- a) prays in the spirit and his understanding is fruitful
 - b) is unfruitful in his understanding
 - c) prays in the spirit and understanding
 - d) glorifies in the spirit and understanding
128. When man speaks in an understandable language:
- a) five words are better than 10,000 words
 - b) the influence is less when one speaks in tongues
 - c) 10,000 words are better than five words
 - d) the influence is almost the same as when one speaks in tongues
129. The gift of speaking in tongues is a sign to:
- a) believers
 - b) unbelievers
 - c) the Jews
 - d) the Greeks
130. The gift of prophesying is a sign to:
- a) believers
 - b) unbelievers
 - c) the Jews
 - d) the Greeks
131. If all speak in tongues, it will appear to the people that:
- a) the Spirit has descended on them
 - b) they are saints
 - c) they are out of their minds
 - d) they are praying

143. St. Paul advises the church of Corinth to:
 a) imitate the church of Galatia in all things
 b) collect offerings to build churches
 c) collect offerings for the poor of Jerusalem
 d) save some offerings for the time of need
144. St. Paul informed the Corinthians that he will visit them in Corinth when he passes through:
 a) Ephesus b) Macedonia c) Galatia d) Jerusalem
145. He also informed them that he will stay until Pentecost in:
 a) Ephesus b) Macedonia c) Galatia d) Jerusalem
146. St. Paul asked the Corinthians to receive whom in peace and joy?
 a) Apollos b) Titus c) Timothy d) Barnabas
147. St. Paul invited Apollos to go to Corinth:
 a) and he responded right away b) but he could not go
 c) but he was unwilling to come d) but he was traveling to Ephesus
148. St. Paul was pleased when came to Corinth.
 a) the household of Stephanas b) the firstfruits of Achaia
 c) three servants d) Timothy
149. St. Paul was staying in when he wrote this letter.
 a) Ephesus b) Rome c) Macedonia d) Achaia
150. Aquila and Priscilla accompanied St. Paul on some of his trips. They were Jews from:
 a) Rome b) Palestine c) Greece d) Corinth

II. Match each of the following reference from the Epistle to the Corinthians with its corresponding reference from the rest of the Bible. Also, mention the verse.

References from 1 Corinthians	References from the Holy Bible
1. 1:19	a) Jeremiah 9:24
2. 1:31	b) Deuteronomy 23:17-18
3. 10:9	c) Psalm 24:1
4. 10:10	d) Psalm 94:11
5. 10:1-2	e) Exodus 23:6
6. 10:7	f) Exodus 14:15-16 and 21-23
7. 10:26	g) Hosea 12:14
8. 15:45-55	h) Genesis 2:7
9. 12:12	j) Romans 12:4-5
10. 10:20	k) Numbers 16:41-49
11. 3:20	l) Numbers 21:5-6
12. 15:45	m) Job 5:13

III. Mention one verse from St Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians about each of the following:

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|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Judging one another | 9. Being contentious |
| 2. Being puffed up | 10. Fear |
| 3. Complaining | 11. Weakness |
| 4. Parading one's self | 12. Covetousness |
| 5. Ignorance | 13. Foolishness |
| 6. Envy | 14. Zeal |
| 7. Shame | 15. Behaving rudely |
| 8. Deceit | |

IV. Who/what is meant by the following statements according to St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians?

1. It should not be in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God.
2. It corrupts bad habits.
3. If anyone destroys it, God will destroy him because it is holy.
4. God has chosen them to put to shame the wise.
5. He made himself a servant to all that he might save many.
6. He will bring to light the hidden things of darkness and reveal the counsels of the heart.
7. It is the communion of the Body of Christ.
8. If it is burned, its owner will suffer loss.
9. Knowledge puffs up but it edifies.
10. None of the rulers of this age knew it.
11. God has chosen them to bring to nothing the current things.
12. He searches all things, even the deep things of God.
13. It will become empty if Christ is not risen.
14. It is the sting of death.
15. No one knows them except the Spirit of God.
16. It will test everyone's work.
17. The last enemy that will be destroyed.
18. It is futile if Christ is not risen.
19. It is the communion of the Blood of Christ.
20. He judges all things, yet is rightly judged by no one.

V. Match each of the following virtues with its corresponding reference.

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|---------------------|------------|
| 1. Entrusted | a) 4:21 |
| 2. Endurance | b) 1:4 |
| 3. Love | c) 13:7 |
| 4. Gentleness | d) 11:18 |
| 5. Hope | e) 4:12-13 |
| 6. Thanksgiving | f) 7:35 |
| 7. Rejoicing | g) 2:6-7 |
| 8. Bearing | h) 13:1 |
| 9. Saying the truth | j) 14:33 |
| 10. Perseverance | k) 12:26 |
| 11. Peace | l) 9:10 |
| 12. Wisdom | m) 9:17 |

VI: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate person's name.

1. I thank God that I baptized none of you except and
2. I am glad about the coming of,, andfor what was lacking on your part they supplied.
3. For it is written in the law of, “You shall not muzzle an ox while it treads out grain.” Is it oxen that God is concerned with?
4. I planted, watered, but God gave the increase.
5. Whether Paul or Apollos or, or the world or life or death, or things present or things to come—all are yours.
6. Is Christ divided? Was crucified for you? Or were you baptized in the name of Paul?
7. Paul, called to be an apostle of Jesus Christ through the will of God and our brother.
8. For this reason, I have sent to you, who is my beloved and faithful son in the Lord.
9. After that He was seen by, then by all the apostles.
10. For as in all die, even so in Christ all shall be made alive.
11. The churches of Asia greet you. and greet you heartily in the Lord, with the church that is in their house.

VII. The church fathers have relied on the Scriptures in composing the prayers of the liturgy. Circle the reference from First Corinthians that corresponds to the following excerpts from the liturgy:

1. In the Litany of Peace, the deacon responds by saying: “Pray for the peace of the”
 - a) Church of God

i. 10:23	ii. 1:26	iii. 14:24
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 - b) holy

i. 2:12	ii. 16:3	iii. 6:11
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 - c) catholic and apostolic

i. 8:12	ii. 12:18	iii. 2:27
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2. The priest faces the East and prays the Litany of the Departed in the evening raising of incense saying:
 - a) “Raise up their bodies also in the Day which You have appointed according to Your true promises which are without lie.”

i. Chapter 15	ii. Chapter 14	iii. Chapter 13
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 - b) “Grant them the good things of Your promises, that which an eye has not seen nor ear heard, neither have come upon the heart of man the things which You, O God, have prepared for those who love Your holy name.”

i. 5:4	ii. 10:21	iii. 2:9
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3. In the Litany of the Catechumens, the priest prays: “...as you prepare them to be a temple of Your Holy Spirit...”

i. 6:19	ii. 3:16-17	iii. both
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4. In the Litany of Peace, following the reading of the Gospel, the priest prays: “Acquire us to Yourself, O God our Savior, for we know none other but You. Your holy name we utter”

i. 6:4-8	ii. 4:6-8	iii. 8:4-6
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5. In the secret prayers that the priest prays after setting up the vessels on the altar, he prays saying: “O God who gives grace, who sends forth salvation, who works all in all.”

i. 6:1	ii. 9:12	iii. 12:6
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6. The priest covers the lamb with a silk veil and holds it to the top of his forehead and encircles the altar, saying: “Peace and edification to the one, only, holy catholic and apostolic church of God. Amen.”

i. 14:3-4	ii. 4:1-3	iii. 1:14-15
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7. After the reading of the Pauline epistle, the priest prays this litany: “Make us to be like him [Paul] in deed and faith.”

i. 10:11	ii. 9:3	iii. 11:1
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8. During the reading of the Catholic epistle, the priest prays inaudibly: “Keep Your holy church which You have founded through them [the apostles].”

i. 9:11-12	ii. 3:9-11	iii. 13:9
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9. In the prayer of the Veil before the Reconciliation prayer, the priest prays: “O Lord God the Pantocrator who knows the thoughts of men and searches the hearts and inward parts.”
 i. 14:20 ii. 3:20 iii. 13:11
10. In the prayer of the Veil according to St. James, the priest stand in front of the altar and prays inaudibly: “We pray and entreat your goodness O Lover of Mankind that this mystery which You have appointed to us for salvation may not be unto condemnation to us or to any of Your people.”
 i. 11:27-29 ii. 12:13-14 iii. 15:15-16
11. In the Reconciliation Prayer, the priest prays:
 a) “And make us all worthy O our Master to greet one another with a holy kiss.”
 i. 2:16 ii. 6:12 iii. 16:20
 b) “...that without falling into condemnation we may partake of your immortal and heavenly gifts.”
 i. 11:23 ii. 3:11 iii. 2:13
12. In the Institution Narrative, the priest prays: “For being determined to give Himself up to death for the life of the world.”
 i. 11:23 ii. 3:11 iii. 2:13
13. The priest takes the bread into his left hand and raises his eyes to heaven, making the sign of the cross three times, saying: “He had given thanks ... He blessed it ... He sanctified it.”
 i. 4:16 ii. 6:4 iii. 14:16
14. Then he proceeds saying: “For this is My Blood of the New Covenant which is shed for You and for many, to be given for the remission of sins. This do in remembrance of Me.”
 i. 13:12-13 ii. 11:23-26 iii. 16:10-13
15. After that, he prays saying: “You proclaim My Death, confess My resurrection, and remember Me till I come.”
 i. 16:3 ii. 13:13 iii. 11:26
16. The priest makes the sign of the cross on the body with the blood and prays saying: “The holy Body The precious Blood ... Of His Christ the Pantocrator the Lord Our God.”
 i. 10:16-17 ii. 7:6-9 iii. 16:5-8
17. In the Prayer of the Fraction, the priest prays: “... so that with a pure heart, an enlightened soul, an unashamed face, a faith unfeigned, a perfect love, and a firm hope ...”
 i.12:12 ii. 14:14 iii. 13:13
18. In the Confession, the priest says: “He gave it up for us upon the holy wood of the Cross, of His own will, for us all.”
 i. 15:3 ii. 3:5 iii. 13:5

