

Prophecy and Tongues

What are they? And is one better?

Sermon Questions

1. The gift of tongues in Acts 2:1–13 is:
 - a. The gift of hearing. That is, people miraculously heard the disciplines in their own language.
 - b. The gift of ecstatic utterance. That is, no one understood what they were saying apart from an interpreter.
 - c. The gift of languages. That is, the disciples miraculously spoke in a language they did not know.

2. Circle the reasons why the gift of tongues described in 1 Corinthians 14 are the same as that in Acts 2.
 - a. Paul and Luke were travelling companions and both labored in Corinth. They're understanding of tongues would have been the same.
 - b. Acts was written after the letter to the Corinthians and makes no mention of any other kind of tongues but rather makes it the point that tongues elsewhere in Acts are the same as those in Acts 2.
 - c. The pastor said so.
 - d. There is no support for a personal prayer language or meaningless utterances.
 - e. Two times in 1 Corinthians 14 Paul refers specifically to foreign human languages just like Acts 2 does.

3. Enoch, Abraham, and the other patriarchs were all called prophets. (Yes/No)

4. A prophet is someone who is given revelation by God about future events. (Yes/No)

5. Someone who is a spokesman for God is a prophet. (Yes/No)

6. The main point of 1 Corinthians 14:1–25 is that tongues are more desirable because they are more in keeping with pursuing love. (Yes/No)

7. Fill in the blanks about what this chapter teaches us about tongues:
 - a. A language not understood will not _____ the church.
 - b. A language not understood will not build up the _____.
 - c. A language not understood is a _____ sign.

8. Do you have any questions about tongues or prophecy?
