

Sunday August 1<sup>st</sup> 2010  
Petros  
Part Seven  
Study Questions

1). What important fact should we note about the writing of original scripture and how will this influence the way we study?

2). 1Pe 2:1 ¶ *Therefore, laying aside all malice, all deceit, hypocrisy, envy, and all evil speaking, 2 as newborn babes, desire the pure milk of the word, that you may grow thereby, 3 if indeed you have tasted that the Lord is gracious.*

a). What does the word, ‘therefore’ mean and what does it refer us back to?

b). What according to our scripture are we to lay aside?

c). What does ‘laying aside’ mean?

d). What does this suggest to you about the action we should take in doing this?

e). What does the word translated, ‘malice’ mean? What scripture do we have to help with this?

f). What does the word translated ‘deceit’ mean? What scripture do we have to help with this?

g). What does the word transliterated, ‘hypocrisy’ mean? What scripture do we have to help with this?

h). What does the word translated, 'envy' mean? What scripture do we have to help with this?

i). What does the phrase translated, 'evil speaking' mean? What scripture do we have to help with this?

j). Why do you think the Holy Spirit sees fit to focus on these five things in particular?

k). What could we say about these in a general sense in the life of a Kingdom seeking believer?

l). Describe the process presented to us at the beginning of v1 and v2.

m). Jas 1:21 *Therefore lay aside all filthiness and overflow of wickedness, and receive with meekness the implanted word, which is able to save your souls.*

n). What process do you see in this scripture from James?

o). What does the similarity in our 2 scriptures teach us?

p). What does this mean for you personally?

3). 1Pe 2:2 *as newborn babes, desire the pure milk of the word, that you may grow thereby,*[up to your salvation]

a). Is this referring literally to those who have just become Christians? How would we know?

b). If this is not literal, then what is it, and how should we understand it?

- c). What does the word translated, 'pure' mean?
  - d). What do you think this means for us in our study of and our listening to the word?
  - e). What safeguards can we have in this?
  - f). Why is the 'milk' referenced in 1 Peter 2:2 not the same 'milk' referenced in Hebrews 5:13-14
  - g). What does it mean that we should 'desire' this pure milk?
  - h). If we don't have this desire what might be the cause?
  - i). Do you have this desire? And if not can you identify why not?
- 4). 1Pe 2:3 *if indeed you have tasted that the Lord is gracious.*
- a). How should we understand the word 'if' here?
  - b). What does it mean to 'have tasted that the Lord is gracious'?
  - c). Why do you think that the Holy Spirit chooses to use the word, 'tasted'?
- 5). So please summarize in your own words what we learn from these first three verses of Chapter 2.
- 6). How might the imagery used in the metaphor presented in these verses connect with one of the names of God found in the OT?

a). What would be the point of making this connection particularly with regards to the first mention of the name El Shaddai?

b). What does all of this say to you as you continue in the race of faith?

7). 1Pe 2:4 ¶ *Coming to Him as to a living stone, rejected indeed by men, but chosen by God and precious,*

a). What does our scripture teach about the nature and character of the One to whom we come?

b). What is the full significance of the word, ‘rejected’?

c). What comparison is made in this verse and what can we learn from it?

d). The word translated, ‘stone’ here is neither petros nor petra – what is the word and why do you think it is used? What scripture do we have to help with this?

8). 1Pe 2:5 *you also, as living stones, are being built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.*

a). What do we know about the words ‘living stones’ in this verse?

b). How is it possible for the same words used to describe Christ to be used to describe us?

c). Who or what is the ‘spiritual house’?

d). How should we understand the phrase, ‘a holy priesthood’?

- e). What are spiritual sacrifices?
  - f). What does the word translated, 'acceptable' mean?
  - g). Do the words 'being built up' remind you of anything?
  - h). Who then is responsible for the process of building?
  - i). What part do we have to play in this?
- 9). What have you learned from today's study?