

1. **A little sin tolerated will _____ the whole church.** (vv. 6-7a)

If you allow a corrupting influence to _____ in contact with something uncorrupted, eventually the whole thing will be corrupted and ruined.

The leaven in this case is the sin of that the Corinthians had _____ into the church from the pagan culture all around them.

Rather than being transformed by the Word of God (Rom. 12:2), they were _____ to the world.

2. **Jesus died to _____ us from sin.** (vv. 7b-8)
_____ has “unleavened” them, and us also.

This is an example of a frequent theme of Paul’s letters: _____ what you _____.

The Feast of _____ was commanded by God so that the Jews would always remember what God had done for them, in freeing them from Egypt in such a miraculous way.

But in conjunction with the Feast of Passover, was the Feast of Unleavened _____. For a whole week, starting with Passover, the Jews were to eat only unleavened bread. (Ex. 12:15, 18-20)

They were to leave all traces of the sinful, _____ culture of Egypt behind and begin a whole new life serving God and living by His Word.

But we must not be _____ with sin in our lives or make allowances for it.

3. **We have nothing to do with _____ unbelievers.** (vv. 9-13)

So, ironically, they were trying to avoid associating with immoral pagans _____ the church while feeling proud about associating with immoral Christians _____ the church!

But the church must hold professing Christians accountable for biblical _____.

If anyone who calls himself a brother or sister in Christ is not _____ to live this way, not perfectly but as a pattern of life, then we should put them out of the church.

It means that we shouldn’t go on _____ with them in a business-as-usual kind of way.

Additionally, and Paul is explicit here, we shouldn’t be taking _____ with them.

Calvary Connection Group

Discussion Questions for the week of March 1, 2026

Getting to Know Me

- What is one of your proudest moments? What is one of your most embarrassing moments?

- What kind of lessons (music, art, typing, riding, etc.) did your parents insist that you take? How did you feel about it then? Now?

Into the Bible

- What one thing stood out to you in this week's sermon as something important to understand and apply?

- The background to this passage, 1 Cor. 5:1-5, refers to an immoral person who had not been put out of the church and, in vv. 9-11, Paul tells us not to associate with immoral persons in the church. The Greek words for immorality (*porneia*) and an immoral person (*pornos*), are both related to our English word pornography. In general, these words refer to sinful sexual activity. What is the Bible's teaching with regard to immorality? (See 1 Cor. 6:13, 18; 7:2; Eph. 5:3; Col. 3:5; 1 Thess. 4:3) What does it say about the Corinthian church that these sins and sinners were resident in the church?

- From the yeast imagery in vv. 6-8, what is Paul's concern for the Corinthian church if this situation is allowed to continue without discipline? Instead, what does Paul want them to become and do?

- Why does Paul say there is a difference between the way we relate to those outside the church and those inside the church (vv. 9-13)? Who will judge unbelievers?

- There is a pride that is godly (2 Cor. 7:4), but most human pride is ungodly and sinful. Why does God hate human pride so much? See Prov. 8:12; 16:18-19; Ps. 10:4; Is. 14:12-15; 1 Cor. 4:7.

Application

- Church discipline is rare these days. Why do you think that is? Is it a good thing or a bad thing? Why?

- Paul is encouraging us to take sin in the church seriously, to name names, and put people out of the church if they remain unrepentant. How would that make you feel if that happened at Calvary?