

### Week #1 – Introduction: What is the Bible?

#### The **Inspired** word of God

*“All Scripture is God-breathed and is useful for teaching, rebuking, correcting and training in righteousness, (17) so that the man of God may be thoroughly equipped for every good work.”*

- 2 Timothy 3:16-17

*“But know this first of all, that no prophecy of Scripture is a matter of one’s own interpretation, (21) for no prophecy was ever made by an act of human will, but men moved by the Holy Spirit spoke from God.”*

- 2 Peter 1:20-21

Psalm 119 also describes the Scriptures.

This is not just any other book – In fact, it is the *only* document in history that communicates with full accuracy the **heart and mind** of God! Thus the Bible is without **error** (inerrant).

#### Overview:

**2** Testaments (Old and New)

**66** Books

Over **40** Authors, writing over 1,500 years with one consistent message: God loves His **creation** and desires to **redeem** it completely.

#### Several Genres/Types:

**Narrative** (i.e. Genesis, Exodus, Joshua, 1 & 2 Samuel, Gospels, Acts)

**Poetry** (Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, etc.)

**Prophecy** (Isaiah, Jeremiah, Hosea, Jonah, Zechariah, Malachi, etc.)

**Epistolary**: Pauline & Other (Romans, 1 & 2 Corinthians, Galatians, Hebrews, James, etc.)

**Apocalyptic** (Daniel, Revelation)

Q: *Why might understanding the differences between these genres help?*

### 3 Reasons Why We Misunderstand the Bible:

1. Our Bible Study is **fragmented**.

Context is King! "A text without a context is pretext."

2. We are too dependent upon other **aids**.

The most important tool that you have in studying the Bible is found right between your own eyes.

3. Our basic **point of view** is wrong.

What we do to the Bible is not the issue. Rather the issue is what the Bible does to us. How are we internalizing the truth in order to live it out!

### Observation, Interpretation, Application (An Overview)

"The Inductive Bible Study" Approach

#### Step #1 – Observation – What do I See?

We often **look**, but we do not often **observe**. Observation is more than physical sight; it involves perception, awareness, and getting "saturated" with the passage.

Things we must look for/observe:

1. **Terms** – Words and the meaning behind them.
2. **Structure** – How terms relate to other terms within a passage; Look at why terms are arranged in a particular order/structure.

*Two types of Structure:*

- a. **Grammatical Structure**
  - b. **Literary Structures** (Cause & Effect, Contrast, Comparison, etc.)
3. **Literary Forms** – Genres of biblical literature (see above)
  4. **Atmosphere** – Put yourself in the character's shoes. What do they feel? What is the setting like?

## Step #2 – Interpretation – What Does it Mean?

Three issues to keep in mind:

**Questions** – Asking critical questions about the culture, history, theology of a passage.

**Answers** – What does the passage answer and what does it not answer?

**Integration** – Bringing these together to have a sound biblical interpretation.

Every text has an **original** (or exegetical) meaning. That is the author wrote to the original **audience** with an original **purpose** within history.

## Step #3 – Application – How Does it Work?

Remember, the Bible is always **relevant**, no matter what people say.

We must first figure out how what we read applies to **us**, then think about how it applies to **others**. Don't get this backwards.

Q: *Why might this order of steps be important to keep?*

## Home Work Assignments – Week 1:

**#1 – Dots and Squares Exercise** (See attached page)

**#2 – Observations of Acts 1:8**

Read Acts 1:8 very carefully and write down as many observations as you can about the verse. What seem to be the most important terms? After reading closely, you will have some new discoveries about this little verse! Be prepared to share some of your observations next week. Believe it or not, some students who do this exercise are able to find over 100 observations!

**#3 – Repeated Reading of 3 John**

Read the short book of 3 *John* four different times in four separate sittings. Record observations that you have for each time you read. Are terms repeated? Do you recognize any new connections between the terms? Repeated and intentional reading always helps your observation skills.

## Next Week: Observation – What Do I See?

Methods for Reading the Bible

Four Failures of Observation

### Week #2 – Observation – What do I See?

#### What Observation Requires

1. Observation requires that we learn to read.
2. Observation also requires that we read the Bible as if for the first time.
3. Consequently, observation requires that we read the Bible:
  - a. Thoughtfully – This means to study it; God’s word doesn’t yield fruit to the lazy.
  - b. Repeatedly – Over and over, combined with meditation.
  - c. Patiently – Don’t quit, the outcome is worth it!
  - d. Selectively – Ask these important questions:
    - Who?* ... are the people, what do they say? What is said about them?
    - What?* ... is happening? What is the point of the passage?
    - Where?* ... is this taking place? Consult atlases and maps in necessary.
    - When?* ... is this happening? What time of the day/week/year is it?
    - Why?* ... is this passage here? (*Interpretation*)
    - Wherefore?* ... i.e. what difference does this make in my life? (*Application*)
  - e. Prayerfully – Pray before, during, and after you read.
  - f. Imaginatively – Identify with the passage. Get into it. Don’t be bored!
  - g. Reflectively/Meditatively – Meditate on the word day and night (Psalm 1:2; Joshua 1:8; Psalm 119)
  - h. Purposefully – Scripture has a purpose, often it’s clearly written for us to know.
  - i. Acquisitively – In order to receive and retain the word.
  - j. Telescopically – Putting the parts together to understand the meaning of the whole.

## Four Failures of Observation

1. Failure to observe **detail** – Look at every detail. After all, God is in the details ☺
2. Observing things that aren't **there** – We have wild imaginations, just don't let them run too wild! Don't project our culture into that of the Bible.
3. Failure to observe **correctly/accurately** – Don't attempt to tell someone what I don't know myself.
4. Drawing wrong **conclusions**. This results from the previous failures. Again, know what the Bible says and what it *doesn't* say.

## What Else Do I Look For?

1. Things that are...
  - ... **Emphasized** – What is the author stressing?
  - ... **Repeated** – Same terms used over and over.
  - ... **Related** – Similar terms or ideas used over and over.
  - ... **Alike** – Comparison, similes and metaphors.
  - ... **Unlike** – Contrast of terms or ideas.
  - ... **True to Life** – Matches up with reality.
2. The Laws of Structure (see attached Handout)
3. Finally, Carry out the “Three R’s”
  - a. **Read** – Remember, don't browse or “surf” the Bible, read it intently.
  - b. **Record** – Keep a record of your insights and questions. Summarize what you've found.
  - c. **Reflect** – Think about what you've read. Think about what's going on in the passage and how God wants you to apply it

## Home Work Assignments – Week 2:

### #1 – Comparison and Contrast of Mark 5:21-43 (See attached Handout)

Read the account of Mark 5:21-43 closely (this story deals with Jairus' daughter and the bleeding woman). Using the *Comparison and Contrast Charts*, carefully note similarities between Jairus' daughter and the bleeding woman. This will require some time. Answers for this exercise will be available next week!

### #2 – Studying the “Four Soils” of Matthew 13:1-23

Read Matthew 13:1-23 (the Parable of the Soils) and write down observations about the soils. How does Jesus describe each type of soil? What kind of growth took place? What hindered the growth? The following table will help get you started. Much like the exercise for Mark 5, this assignment will test your skills in observing an entire passage of Scripture.

Soils	Description	Growth	Hindrances	Results

## Next Week: Interpretation – What Does it Mean?, Part 1

What Interpretation Looks at

What Interpretation Requires

### Week #3 – Interpretation – What Does it Mean?, Part 1

In the New Testament, the Greek word for “interpretation” (*lit.* to “explain” or “translate” occurs in Mark 15:34; Luke 24:27; Acts 4:36; 1 Corinthians 12:10)

#### Why Interpretation is Important:

God has a specific, original **meaning** intended for each text. “Meaning” is not a **subjective** idea, thought, etc. Rather “meaning” refers to God’s **objective** truth, which is present in the text for us to find.

Q: What do we mean by “subjective” v. “objective?”

Consequently, Interpretation is often like a **re-creation** process. We must ask “What did this mean to the **author**?” before we ask “What it means to **us**?”

#### What Interpretation Looks at (i.e. the Gaps that Interpretation Bridges):

When reading the Bible, we experience the collision and separation of two “worlds:” The Ancient/Biblical World and the Present World.

1. **History/Chronology** – 2,000 years exist between the time of Jesus and our present day. 4,000 years exist between the time of Abraham and our present day!

Thus, we must examine the:

- a. Author
- b. Date
- c. Readers/Recipients
- d. Circumstances
- e. Purpose

2. **Culture** – What were the customs of the people? Studying ancient cultures can be one of the most important tools of interpretation. What did people *think, say, do, and make*?

Culture can be broken down into two general categories:

Culture can be broken down into two general categories: **Material** and **Social**.

The following are specific cultural categories that must also be “bridged:”

**Political** (*Ruth 4:1*)

**Family** (*Luke 9:57-62*)

**Geographical** (“Engedi”)

**Dietary** (*Genesis 43:31-32*)

**Economic** (*John 2:12-16*)

**Architectural** (*Joshua 2:15*)

**Legal** (*Genesis 16:2*)

**Clothing** (*Job 38:3; 1 Peter 1:13*)

**Agricultural** (*Habakkuk 2-3*)

**Social** (*Luke 17:2*)

**Military** (*Habakkuk 1:10*)

**Religious** (*Matthew 16:13*)

3. **Theology** – What did the author know about God? How has God’s revelation “progressed” since the author wrote? Remember, the Bible was written over a period of 1,500 years. God revealed His truth to humanity over time instead of all at once from the start.

4. **Literature** – What kind of writing is it? Poetry? Prose? This relates to the genres of the Bible that we discussed during our first week.

Remember our assertion from Week 1: *Context is king! A text without a context is pretext.*

5. **Grammar/Linguistics** – The precise language of the ancient civilization in which the Bible was written. This deals with the meanings of the words as well as how the words “work” together to communicate a message.

## What Interpretation Requires:

1. **Salvation** – In order to accurately understand what God intended by His word, we must have His Spirit, which illuminates His word (*Ephesians 1:13-14; 1 Corinthians 2:10-14*).
2. **Humility** – God reveals His truth to those who are humble enough to seek Him (*Matthew 11:25*).
3. **Obedience** – This means knowing good from evil and acting accordingly. The Bible is our “gymnasium,” which trains us for the real game of life. When we’re “dull” of hearing, that shows that we are lacking maturity (*2 Timothy 3:16-17; Hebrews 5:11-14*).
4. **Dependency** – Be dependent upon God’s Spirit for wisdom in discerning God’s truth (*1 John 2:27*).
5. **Hard Work** – We do have a responsibility to be diligent in our study of the Bible (*2 Timothy 2:15*).

## Suggested Resources to Consult (See Handout as well):

**Bible Atlas** – So helpful for giving us a geographic understanding of the text.

**Bible Dictionary** – Defines terms and themes throughout with scriptural references (*New Bible Dictionary*).

**Bible Handbooks** – An “encyclopedia” for each biblical book.

**Commentaries** – Records research done by scholars on the history, culture, language, geography, etc. (*Bible Knowledge Commentary; [www.soniclight.com](http://www.soniclight.com)*).

**Interlinear Texts** – For those who want to see English alongside the Hebrew and Greek.

\***Concordance** – Shows where words occur in both the Old and New Testaments.

\***Cross References** – Located in the margins of most Study Bibles.

## Home Work Assignments – Week 3:

### #1 – Understanding Daniel 1 & 2

Using some of the tools that we've given you, we hope that you'll take a look at a perplexing passage (*Daniel 1 & 2*) in order to gain a deeper understanding of the culture and characters involved. Here are the steps you should follow:

1. Read through *Daniel 1 & 2* this week. Ask the "selective" questions of **Who? What? Where? When? Why?** and **Wherefore?**
2. Next, look at the historical context by reading *2 Kings 24-25* and *2 Chronicles 36*. Then using a concordance, look up other references in the Bible to the following terms:
  - "Daniel"
  - "Nebuchadnezzar"
  - "Babylon"
  - "dreams"
3. After that, use a Bible Dictionary to look up these terms as well.
4. Consult a Bible Atlas that shows Babylon during the time of Nebuchadnezzar. Where is it in relation to Israel?
5. Finally, consult a Bible Commentary on the book of Daniel and read the insights for chapters 1 and 2. What do you find?

You may have more questions than you do answers, but that's okay! You are on the start of an exciting journey! Our hope is that you see how instructive these chapters are in your life as you live an example of integrity for Jesus Christ.

### #2 – Brainstorm: Confusing Passages

Come up with a list of passages about which you have questions. Our hope is to tackle some typically misinterpreted texts in Scripture. We want, however, your ideas for passages that are hard to understand. We won't get to everyone's, but we at least want you to think about some!

## Next Week: Interpretation – What Does it Mean?, Part 2

Figures of speech

Commonly Misinterpreted Texts

### Week #4 – Interpretation – What Does it Mean?, Part 2

#### Figures of Speech

A figure of speech refers to any words (or sentences) that are used with a **meaning** other than their **literal use**.

Q: What are some popular figures of speech in the English language? (What are some of the strangest?)

#### Why Do We Use Figures of Speech?

1. Because human language contains **non-literal talk**.
2. Because they can **emphasize** a point (Matthew 23:27 – “Whitewashed tombs”)
3. Because they can move us to **action**.
4. Because they can help us **remember** (Ex: Jesus’ “I AM” statements in *John*)
5. Because they can **illustrate** a point.

#### Guidelines for Interpreting Figures of Speech:

1. Determine if a **figure** is used.
2. Determine the **image** and what it stands for.
3. State the **purpose** of the figure.
4. Don’t assume that figures mean the **same thing** in all contexts.
5. Don’t get **carried away!** (This is where many interpretation errors happen!)

**Summary:** Interpret by using the literal meaning of the words. Use the figurate meaning, however if the literal meaning is **impossible**, if it proposes something **immoral**, or if it **contradicts** the context, other Scripture, or doctrine.

## Commonly Used Figures of Speech (From *Living by the Book*, pp. 266-7)

**Anthropomorphism** – The attribution of human features or actions to God

“The Lord’s hand is not so short that it cannot save; neither is His ear so dull that it cannot hear” (*Isaiah 59:1*).

**Apostrophe** – Addressing a thing as if it were a person, or an absent or imaginary person as if he were present

“O death, where is your victory? O death, where is your sting?” (*1 Corinthians 15:55*).

**Euphemism** – The use of a less offensive expression to indicate a more offensive one.

“Would that those who are troubling you would even mutilate themselves” (*Galatians 5:2*).

**Hyperbole** – Exaggeration to say more than is literally meant.

“I robbed other churches, taking wages from them to serve you” (*2 Corinthians 11:8*).

**Hypocatastasis** – A comparison in which likeness is implied rather than stated directly.

“Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy” (*Luke 12:1*).

**Idiom** – An expression peculiar to a particular people.

“And [Samson] said, ‘I will go in to my wife in her room’” (*Judges 15:1*).

**Merism** – A substitution of two contrasting or opposite parts for the whole.

“Thou dost know when I sit down and when I rise up” (*Psalms 39:2*).

**Metaphor** – A comparison in which one thing represents another.

“You are the light of the world” (*Matthew 5:14*).

**Paradox** – A statement that seems absurd, self-contradictory, or contrary to logical thought.

“Whoever wishes to save his life shall lose it; but whoever loses his life for My sake shall find it” (*Matthew 16:25*).

**Personification** – Ascribing human characteristics or actions to inanimate objects or animals.

“The moon will be abashed and the sun ashamed” (*Isaiah 24:23*).

**Rhetorical Question** – A question that requires no response, yet forces one to answer mentally and consider its ramifications.

“In God I have put my trust, I shall not be afraid. What can man do to me?” (*Psalms 56:11*).

**Simile** – A comparison using “like” or “as.”

“He will be like a tree firmly planted by streams of water” (*Psalms 1:3*).

### Commonly Misinterpreted Texts

1) *2 Chronicles 7:14* – Will our land be healed?

2) *Mark 10:25* – Where is the “eye of the needle?”

3) *John 3:16* – God loving the world “so much?” “Whoever believes?”

4) *Philippians 4:13* – Success or Contentment?

5) *Revelation 3:15-16* – Is “cold” water good or bad? Is it worse than “lukewarm” water?

6) *Revelation 3:20* – Salvation, or something else?

## Difficult Passages of the Bible

1) *Exodus 7:13* – Who hardened Pharaoh’s heart?

2) *Exodus 24:9-11* – Who can see God and live? (cf. *Exodus 33:20*)?

3) *Deuteronomy 20:16-17* – Is God’s commandment cruel here?

4) *Matthew 10:34* – Jesus brings the sword? Isn’t He the “Prince of Peace?”

5) *James 2:24* – Are we justified by our works? How?

## Home Work Assignments – Week 4:

### #1 – Psalm 139

Study Psalm 139 (using the techniques of Observation first, of course), which is filled with figurative language. Using the principles discussed in our lesson on Figures of Speech, try to figure out what David is talking about as he writes. Make a note of the figures of speech that are used as well as what they mean.

## Next Week: Application – How Does it Work?, Part 1

Obstacles to applying the Bible

What happens when we fail to apply the Bible to our lives?

### Week #5 – Application – How Does it Work?, Part 1

#### Preface

If we stop at **Interpretation**, then we've missed the whole point. Only when we **apply** the Bible to our lives do we show that we truly understand it.

*"Anyone who listens to the word but does not do what it says is like a man who looks at his face in a mirror (24) and, after looking at himself, goes away and immediately forgets what he looks like."*

- James 1:23-24

The Bible was not written to satisfy our curiosity, but to change our lives!

#### Obstacles to Applying the Bible

1. Oftentimes, the problems of life do not have a clear cut **solution**.
2. We often lack **insight** as to how to apply the truths of Scripture.
3. We experience many **pressures** from the culture, even within the church.
4. **Presuppositions** and biblical truth come in conflict.

#### Continuously Ask is There a/an ...

... **Example** to follow?  
(Paul – 1 Corinthians 11:1 – imitators of Jesus Christ)

... **Sin** to avoid?

... **Promise** to claim?  
(Promise of eternal life; assurance, etc.)

... **Prayer** to recite?  
(*Matthew 6:9-13; Nehemiah 1:4-11; Psalms; Ephesians 3:14-21*)

... **Command** to obey?  
(*over 50 clear commands in the book of James*)

... **Condition** to meet?  
(*John 15:7*)

... **Verse** to memorize?  
(*Psalm 1; portions of Romans 8*)

... **Error** to mark?  
(*Theological views or convictions*)

... **Challenge** to face?

## Home Work Assignment – Week 5:

### #1 – *Luke 14:25-17:10*

Read *Luke 14:25-17:10* this week and ask the nine application questions listed above. Notice that throughout this section of parables and teaching that Jesus addresses four groups of people: the multitudes (*Luke 14:25*); the social outcasts (*Luke 15:1*); the disciples (*Luke 16:1; 17:1*); and the Pharisees (*Luke 16:14*). Start with Observation and Interpretation. Then answer these nine questions. What do you find?

OR

### #2 – Memorizing *Psalm 100*

Spend time this week memorizing *Psalm 100* (just 5 verses!). As you memorize this Psalm, meditate on the words and pray through the Psalm, using its words as a foundation for your own prayers. Start with Observation and Interpretation. After you repeatedly read *Psalm 100*, recite the words to someone. Now, how do these words apply to you?

## Next Week: Application – How Does it Work?, Part 2

Online Resources & Devotionals

Conclusion & Wrap Up of Bible Study Basics

### Week #6 – Application – How Does it Work?, Part 2

#### What Happens When we Fail to Apply the Bible?

1. We substitute knowledge (Interpretation) for experience (Application).
2. We substitute superficial obedience for genuine life-change.
3. We substitute rationalization for repentance.
4. We substitute an emotional experience for a volitional decision.

#### 4 Simple (but Essential) Steps of Application

1. Know the *interpretation*.

One interpretation can lead to several applications.

We must, however, get the interpretation correct. Otherwise, we can come up with incorrect applications!

2. Know your *situation*. Look at these four areas of relationship:

Relationship with God.

*Fellowship to enjoy?  
Commands to obey?  
Promises to claim?  
Prayers to express?.*

Relationship to **yourself**.

*Background and heritage?*  
*Present experience?*  
*Values, priorities, standards?*  
*Future expectations?*

Relationship with **others**.

*In the home?*  
*In the church?*  
*In society?*  
*In the world?*  
*Other cultural influences?*

Relationship to the **Enemy**.

*See him as a person to resist*  
*Devices to recognize?*  
*Sins to avoid?*  
*Preparation for the battle?*

3. State your **Application** either as a command or principle.

Make it succinct and clear (*Proverbs* is full of these principles!).

You must be a good student not only of the **word**, but also of the **world**.

Your application should be specific enough to indicate a course of **action**.

4. Consciously **practice** your Application.

You have not truly applied God's word until you are practicing it.

You will not be able to apply **everything**, but you should be applying **something** at all times.

Be **patient** (growth takes time), but at the same time be **diligent** (discipline is the key)!

## Online Resources/Devotionals:

[www.bible.org](http://www.bible.org)  
[www.soniclight.com/constable/notes.htm](http://www.soniclight.com/constable/notes.htm)  
[www.biblegateway.com](http://www.biblegateway.com)  
[www.upperroom.org/devotional/email](http://www.upperroom.org/devotional/email)  
[www.purposedrivenlife.com/](http://www.purposedrivenlife.com/)  
[www.crosswalk.com/faith/devotionals](http://www.crosswalk.com/faith/devotionals)  
[www.jointhejourney.com](http://www.jointhejourney.com)  
[www.bibleinayear.org](http://www.bibleinayear.org)  
[www.bibleplan.org](http://www.bibleplan.org)  
[www.freebibleemail.com](http://www.freebibleemail.com)  
[www.christianitytoday.com](http://www.christianitytoday.com)  
[www.thinkchristianly.org](http://www.thinkchristianly.org)  
[www.commongroundsonline.typepad.com](http://www.commongroundsonline.typepad.com)  
[www.bible.com](http://www.bible.com)  
<http://bible.crosswalk.com/>  
[http://youversion.com/\\*\\*](http://youversion.com/**)

## Bibliography of Helpful Bible Study Resources

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Hendricks, Howard G. and William D. *Living by the Book*, Chicago: Moody Press, 1991.

Kaiser, Walter C., Jr., ed. *Hard Sayings of the Bible*, Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 1996.

Rasmussen, Carl G. *Zondervan NIV Atlas of the Bible*, Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1999.

Traina, Robert A. *Methodical Bible Study*, New York: Biblical Seminary of New York, 1952.

Walvoord, John F. and Roy B. Zuck. *The Bible Knowledge Commentary*, Wheaton: Victor, 1985.

Wegner, Paul D. *The Journey from Texts to Translation: The Origin and Development of the Bible*, Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 1999.

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**Homework: Take Home Test! (Open Book/Open Note; See Attached)**



### Take Home Test – Open Book/Open Note

#### Fill in the Blank

1. The Three Steps of Inductive Bible Study are:
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. The Bible has \_\_\_\_\_ testaments, comprised of \_\_\_\_\_ books.
  
3. Two of the several genres of Scripture are:
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Three resources/aids that can help you interpret/study the Bible are:
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Four areas of relationship that we must examine when we apply the Bible to our lives are:
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_
  - c) \_\_\_\_\_
  - d) \_\_\_\_\_

## True or False

1. Knowing the context of a passage is crucial to interpreting and applying that passage (T or F).
2. Each passage has one application with several interpretations (T or F).
3. Each passage has and original meaning, audience and purpose within history (T or F).
4. The original “meaning” of a text is our subjective feeling of what it means (T or F).
5. The type of genre has no bearing on the interpretation of a passage (T or F).
6. Interpretation requires humility, dependence on God, and hard work (T or F).
7. A figure of speech occurs when words are used with their literal meaning (T or F).
8. Figures of speech don’t always mean the same thing in all contexts (T or F).
9. If we stop at Interpretation, then we’ve missed the whole point. Only when we apply the Bible to our lives do we show that we truly understand it (T or F).

## Multiple Choice

1. When applying the Bible, our first concern must be how the text applies to:
  - a) Our friends
  - b) Our nation’s leaders
  - c) Ourselves
  - d) Our spouse or significant other.
2. Which of the following are important for us to look for when we observe a Bible passage?:
  - a) Things that are emphasized.
  - b) Things that are repeated.
  - c) Things that are alike.
  - d) Things that are unlike.
  - e) All of the above.

3. The following passage is an example of what Figure of Speech?

“The Lord’s hand is not so short that it cannot save; neither is His ear so dull that it cannot hear” (*Isaiah 59:1*):

- a) Metaphor
- b) Anthropomorphism
- c) Simile
- d) Hyperbole
- e) Personification

4. The following passage is an example of what Figure of Speech?

“If your eye causes you to stumble, pluck it out and throw it from you” (*Matthew 18:9*):

- a) Metaphor
- b) Anthropomorphism
- c) Simile
- d) Hyperbole
- e) Personification

5. The following passage is an example of what Figure of Speech?

“Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path” (*Psalms 119:105*):

- a) Metaphor
- b) Anthropomorphism
- c) Simile
- d) Hyperbole
- e) Personification

6. Which of the following are important when we are attempting to interpret a Bible passage?:

- a) The book’s author and date
- b) The book’s recipients
- c) The book’s purpose
- d) The step of Observation
- e) All of the above.

## Final Question

The most important thing that I learned during Bible Study Basics, which will help me to take my “next step” is ...