

Answers to Self-Tests

Lesson 1

- 1 **b)** studying in a disciplined way
- 2 **a)** for living, faith and service.
- 3 **a)** God's making known what was formerly unknowable.
- 4 **c)** Natural
- 5 **a** 3) ordinary
b 4) believer
c 5) accommodated
d 2) progressive revelation
e 1) commentary
f 6) harmony
- 6 Question and Answer Technique, Basic Principles of Interpretation, Bible Study Methods.

Lesson 2

- 1 **b)** Spiritual understanding
- 2 **a)** Spiritual and mental
- 3 **c)** Perfect freedom from sin
- 4 **a** 2) Spiritual
b 1) Mental
c 2) Spiritual
d 1) Mental
e 2) Spiritual
- 5 Pencil, paper, and Bible. (In any order.)
- 6 **b)** leads to an understanding of Scripture.
- 7 **c)** Observe, interpret, summarize, and evaluate.
- 8 **a)** "What does this say?"
- 9 **c)** "What does this mean?"

- 10 a** 2) Thought questions
b 1) Fact questions

Lesson 3

- 1 a)** Doctrine and theology include all the teachings of the Christian faith.
b) Theology deals with the study of God and His relation to man and the world.
- 2 b)** The natural, normal, ordinary use of language
- 3 a)** Belief must be tested by New Testament revelation.
c) Belief must be tested by the meaning of the context surrounding the Scripture passage.
e) Belief must be based only on the Bible.
- 4** F
- 5** T
- 6** F
- 7** T
- 8** F
- 9** To live and to serve
- 10** Because the Bible deals with eternal matters of life and death. (Answers will vary.)

Lesson 4

- 1 a** 3) Earthly
b 1) One
c 2) Spiritual
- 2 b)** truth concerning future events and present needs.
- 3 b** A type is always the same as a symbol.
- 4 b** Hebrew Poetry has no set length to its lines.
c Hebrew poetry is structured around a thought pattern.
d Hebrew poets spoke especially to the feelings and emotions.

Lesson 5

- 1 a) bird's-eye view
- 2 c) read the whole book through.
- 3 d) communicate.
- 4 b) Comparison
- 5 b) Preparation
- 6 c) Radiation
- 7 a) Particularization
- 8 c) Contrast
- 9 c) Interchange

Lesson 6

- 1 And, the, to
- 2 b) After
- 3 d) Because
- 4 a) But
- 5 b) structure.
- 6 c) Mood
- 7 a) Discourse
- 8 c) Apocalypse
- 9 a) Simile
- 10 b) Change
- 11 a) Biographical

Lesson 7

- 1 c) reading and writing.
- 2 d) found in all of the chapters.
- 3 b) content.

- 4 a)** less attention than other terms.
- 5 b)** drama to poetry.
- 6 a)** more positive at the end than at the beginning.
- 7 c)** ideological.
- 8 d)** all of the paragraphs.
- 9 c)** application.

Lesson 8

- 1 c)** They are still alive today.
- 2 a)** Collection of data.
- 3 b)** teach historical lessons.
- 4 b)** collect your data.
- 5 d)** collection, interpretation, organization.
- 6 a)** application of biographical study.
- 7 c)** textual outline.

Lesson 9

- 1 b)** they illustrate His divine nature.
- 2 b)** The length of the book where the topic is mentioned.
- 3 a)** not used in the Bible as illustrations or symbols.
- 4 c)** step 3.
- 5 b)** comparison of summary statements of categories.
- 6 c)** both increased and rearranged.

Lesson 10

- 1 c)** purpose.
- 2 b)** to get personal strength from God's word.
- 3 a)** verses, paragraphs, or chapters.
- 4 a)** part of every Christian's daily activity.

- 5 **b)** methodical study is better than haphazard study.
- 6 **c)** decide on a verse that contains directions to follow or warnings to heed.
- 7 **b)** What does this mean?
- 8 **a)** Interpretation
- 9 **a)** become tools to help you handle truth accurately.
- 10 **c)** help you grasp the main idea in each verse.
- 11 **b)** unify all your observations and interpretations.
- 12 **b)** change very little the steps for the study.
- 13 **b)** each verse is important for what it contributes to the whole passage.
- 14 **b)** choose a passage in which all verses are related to one another in some way.