

Name _____

Date _____

Circle or fill in the best answer.

1. *True or False.* The Mechanical or Dictation Theory argues that the human authors of the Bible determined what words they would use as they wrote it; they wrote what they thought.

2. To say that the Bible is “inspired by God” means that:
 - a. No human beings were included in the final process of our Bible.
 - b. Private interpretation was key to the Bible’s understanding, as we see in Isaiah.
 - c. The authors who wrote the texts were carried along by the Holy Spirit.
 - d. None of the above.

3. The meaning of progressive revelation is _____
_____.

4. The theory that the Holy Spirit selected gifted people of deep spiritual wisdom to write the Bible is called the _____.

5. When we approach God’s Word as a seeker determined to discover its treasure, we are acting as:
 - a. A Detective
 - b. A Scientist
 - c. An Explorer
 - d. A Crusader

6. That form of modern biblical criticism concerned with the study of the language, words, and grammar of the text is called:
 - a. Textual criticism
 - b. Canonical criticism
 - c. Literary criticism
 - d. Linguistic criticism

7. *True or False.* “Hermeneutics:” the discipline and branch of knowledge which focuses on interpretation, especially the interpretation of texts.

8. The Verbal-Plenary Theory of the Scriptures suggests that _____
_____.

9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding the nature of the Bible’s origin as both a human and a divine book?
 - a. The Bible is a divine book through which God has spoken to us regarding his will and work.
 - b. The Bible is a human book written over 1,600 years by 40 different authors whose experience and understanding was radically different from our own.
 - c. We need no method to interpret Scripture if we are truly spiritually aware and open.
 - d. All of the above are true.

10. According to God’s Word, wisdom does not come from simply _____
but rather by _____.

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1. The three elements that make up the *Three-Step Model* of Bible interpretation are _____, _____, and _____.

2. *True or False.* The key attitude needed as you seek to understand the original situation is *humility*, a willingness to admit the distance between us and the original audiences.

3. According to the plain testimony of the NT on the Scriptures, one thing we know for sure is:
 - a. The Holy Spirit is the author of the Scriptures.
 - b. Because the Holy Spirit is the author of Scripture, human beings had nothing to do with it.
 - c. Both the Holy Spirit and private interpreters authored the Bible together.
 - d. None of the above.

4. The key attitude we need as we seek to apply the Bible's meaning to our lives is _____.

5. Which of the following Bible study tools would you use to understand the original situation?
 - a. Bible dictionaries
 - b. Several different translations
 - c. Bible handbooks and atlases
 - d. All of the above

6. *True or False.* One of the “acid tests” of actually forming a principle from our study of the Bible is this: if your proverb is true, you ought to be able to find real life cases where it has actually happened.

7. An easy way to think of a biblical principle is to see it as:
 - a. The “moral of the story” that is supported throughout the whole Bible
 - b. The truth that only applies to the audience to which it was written
 - c. The idea that the interpreter likes the most as they study
 - d. None of the above

8. Before you can accept a conclusion or statement of your study as a biblical principle you must be certain that you _____.

9. One of the reasons why is it so difficult to draw out general principles from Scripture is:
 - a. There are not many facts, stories, or materials to process when we study the Bible.
 - b. Most spiritual truths are laid out clearly and obviously on “top” of the text.
 - c. Most people read the Bible with an intent to relate it to all people and situations.
 - d. None of the above.

10. *True or False.* When we seek to apply the Scriptures to our lives, we must allow for differences in the way that interpreters will want to apply the text, for Jesus is alive and will lead each one as he sees fit.



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1. The term that means “unveiling,” which includes portions of Daniel and Revelation, and largely deals with end-time issues is called _____.

2. *True or False.* A narrative is a poem that focuses on historical or imaginative figures.

3. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about “genres” and their use in the Bible?
 - a. God communicated in different forms in the text, and all of them are inspired by him.
 - b. A biblical genre is a particular kind of literary form which has its own rules of interpretation.
 - c. The Bible is not literature but a divine revelation from God and him alone.
 - d. God used the language forms of the Bible to communicate his truth to his people.

4. The form of biblical genre which usually appears as a song, hymn, or sonnet is called _____.

5. The term that refers to the commandments and codes in Scripture detailing God’s commands and prohibitions to his people is called the:
 - a. Shema
 - b. Torah
 - c. Deutero-Torah
 - d. Shema-Torah

6. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about story theology?
 - a. Stories produce theology.
 - b. Stories are more important than facts.
 - c. Stories produce ritual and sacrament.
 - d. All of the above are false.

7. *True or False.* The genre which are written as letters by the Apostles to the churches to encourage them in their walk and witness is called *epistles*.

8. The term for the surroundings and environment of the story, whether physical, cultural, religious, or historical, is called its _____.

9. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the presence of prophecy in the Word of God?
 - a. The gift of prophecy is a gift of the Spirit, and messages were often delivered in poetic form.
 - b. Prophecy is about people, not texts; it is not proper to refer to Scripture as prophecy.
 - c. Prophecy focuses on telling the truth bluntly, not in symbols, images, and metaphors.
 - d. The prophet was to be the final judge of their message's truth.

10. *True or False.* The Bible was written to provide us with revelation and truth, not to display the artistry of the biblical authors at all; *what* is said is the only thing that matters, not *how*.