

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What NT verse tells us we need to interpret the Bible correctly? (1)
2. Define and distinguish the terms *hermeneutics* and *exegesis*. Give at least one NT example of each term. (4)
3. Define *exegesis* and *eisegesis*. (2)
4. Define the grammatical-historical-theological method of exegesis. (3)
5. Distinguish letterism from grammatical-historical-theological exegesis. (2)
6. List three consequences of inspiration being in the original languages of Scripture. (3)
7. List at least three NT passages which are of doubtful textual authority. (3)
8. Describe the desired balance between scientific study and biblical exegesis. (4)
9. What is the “analogy of faith”? (2)
10. What is harmonization? Is it desirable? Why? (3)
11. Name four sorts of passages can and should be harmonized. (4)
12. Write four rules regarding clear and obscure passages. (4)
13. List at least four general rules of conduct that can be applied to particular situations. (4)
14. Describe what is meant by accommodation, anthropocentrism, and the language of appearance. (3)
15. Define the terms *anthropomorphism* and *anthropopathism*. (2)
16. What does the perspicuity of the Bible refer to? (1)
17. What is meant by “singleness of meaning”? (2)

18. True or false: (6)

- a. General statements take precedence over specific ones.
- b. The Bible employs language of appearance and accommodation.
- c. It requires only one clear authentic passage to establish a truth.
- d. The “accidents” of Scripture are not normative today.
- e. *Usus loquendi* means the use of the term in cognate languages.
- f. The Bible is inerrant but not complete, accurate but not precise.

19. Briefly define these figures of speech: (10)

- a. Simile
- b. Metaphor
- c. Parable
- d. Allegory
- e. Metonymy
- f. Synecdoche
- g. Euphemism
- h. Litotes
- i. Hyperbole
- j. Irony

20. List in their order of importance the four means of defining a word in a particular context. (6)

21. List five sources that can be used in conducting a word study of a Greek NT word. (5)

22. What was the suggested approach for understanding how the NT writers quoted and used the OT? (3)

23. List at least two examples of prophecy fulfilled literally within the Bible itself. (2)

24. What is meant by the “apotelesmatic nature of prophecy”? (2)

25. What is a type in Scripture? (1)

26. Which number is generally conceded to have symbolic value? (1)

27. What are the two main purposes of parables? Give a Scriptural example for each. (4)

28. Define simple and complex parables. (4)

29. What should be the exegete’s attitude toward biblical narratives of apparently supernatural events? (2)

30. What are the four classes of quotations in the Bible? Give one illustration of each. (8)
31. About how many times does the NT explicitly quote the OT? (1)
32. Define the terms “ecbatic” and “telic” as they refer to biblical prophecy. Which term best describes biblical prophecy? (3)
33. List four purposes for the NT quoting the OT. (4)
34. How can one identify a biblical type? Give a biblical illustration of each point. (6)
35. List four “types of types” and give at least one illustration of each. (8)
36. What four trends of error can one find in the history of exegesis? (4)
37. Define *allegory* and *allegorism*. List the primary Jewish writer and at least two Christian writers who practiced allegorical exegesis. (5)
38. What were the four types of meaning found in the text by Catholic exegetes? (4)
39. Why did the church take to itself the position of the official interpreter of Scripture? (2)
40. In what three rules did the Council of Trent establish Roman Catholic exegesis? (3)
41. Define and contrast rationalism’s and neo-orthodoxy’s views concerning biblical history. (6)
42. What is “consistent eschatology”? (2)
43. Name the three most famous promoters of neo-orthodoxy. (3)
44. Why did the Pietistic movement develop in biblical interpretation? Who were the two early prominent leaders of this movement? (4)
45. What have been two dangers of the devotional school? (2)
46. Discuss how subjective interpretation is found today in those with various social or political agendas. (4)
47. List at least three of the rules of interpretation proposed by Hillel. (3)
48. In general, how does the NT interpret the OT? (1)

49. Name two church fathers who favored literal exegesis. What major city were they associated with? (3)
50. Which 14th century writer was a “hermeneutical bridge” to the Reformation? (1)
51. What were three keys to Luther’s exegesis? (3)
52. What were three main principles of Calvin’s exegesis? (3)
53. What theological writer has closely analyzed the Westminster doctrine of inspiration? (1)
54. Show from the OT how the OT books were preserved during those days. (3)
55. Where were the earliest biblical manuscripts found? (1)
56. When was the Masoretic text first established? (1)
57. What is the difference between liberal and conservative use of critical methodologies? (1)
58. Define *diachronic* and *synchronic*. (2)
59. Briefly define and distinguish these types of biblical criticism: (6)
 - a. Textual criticism
 - b. Source criticism
 - c. Form criticism
 - d. Redaction criticism
 - e. Historical criticism
 - f. Rhetorical criticism

60. List the six different types of NT manuscript evidence that are available. (6)

61. List four prominent canons of NT textual criticism. (4)

Questions from the Appendices

1. List nine steps in exegetical study. (9)
2. List the six tenses of the indicative verb in Greek. (6)
3. Distinguish these meanings of tense: time, *Aktionsart*, and aspect. (3)
4. List the moods of the Greek verb, other than the indicative. (5)

5. List four ways participles are used in Greek. (4)
6. What is meant by a circumstantial participle? (1)
7. How do temporal participles work? (3)
8. Define an absolute construction. (2)
9. Explain how infinitives can act as adverbs expressing time. (4)
10. List the five cases of Greek nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. (5)
11. List two ways a prohibition may be expressed. (2)
12. List at least four ways Greek can express purpose. (4)
13. For each class of conditional sentence, tell the meaning. (4)
14. How does Greek ask a question expecting a negative answer? (2)