

BIBLE STUDY TECHNIQUES- LEARN HOW TO STUDY THE WORD

APPENDIX HELPS

WORKSHEET

Worksheet: free to download and save on your personal computer

| SCRIPTURE PASSAGE | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| DETAILS SUMMARIZED: Key Wds/Phrases (Facts = Knowledge/Recall) | NOTES/QUESTIONS; CROSS REFERENCES (Comprehension/Discernment) | TEN WORD SENTENCE DIVISIONS/SECTIONS (Comprehension of passage Analysis) | AIM: Author's original idea; Present day intent 'know then know now' (Analysis/Synthesis) | APPLICATION QUES. (Application—moving from what you know, what you should be doing to what you will actually do) |
| | | PRINCIPLES: | What did author want his original audience to learn? What do you want yourself and/or present day students to learn? | |

[Figure 1-Sample worksheet \(right click, choose copy hyperlink, put into browser, then when it opens save in Word or Open Office program\)](#)

Column Two: NOTES/ QUESTIONS XREF

[This is where you list any questions you have that are not answered in the text itself; also any xref (cross references that might lead you to an answer) as well as any notes you make for yourself

Here are some ideas to consider as questions:

- What don't I understand?
- What is being taught that the Holy Spirit wants to use to transform me?
- Are there any commands or promises?
- Is there an example to follow or flee?
- What do I learn about God?
- Ask: the "Big 6 Q's" (what, when; where; why; how, who).
- Is there a comparison or a contrast?
- Is there a cause and an effect?
- Is there a problem with a solution?
- Is this taught elsewhere?
- Look for adjectives/verbs.
- Watch for time: sequence of ideas.
- Are there repeated words?

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- Is there a particular figure of speech?
- Is there a doctrine to be learned and followed; a reproof/rebuke to be heard and heeded; a correction that is implied; a training leading to righteousness?

Key Words to Look For to Guided Interpretation—Just as a key unlocks your house, so Bible Key Words unlock the meaning to the passage...remember God is not the author of confusion...He wants you to know and to understand.

A. Look for words that denote **terms of conclusion** which are usually found at the beginning of the verse:

Ex. Therefore; For; So; So that; So then; For this reason'; For this cause

So: you need to ask "so what"

For: sometimes you can substitute the word "because" in its place to determine the reason

B. Look for words that **denote contrasts** that are indicative of the author's change in thought or direction:

Ex. But; But rather; However; In spite of; Nevertheless; On the other hand; Yet

C. Look for **words indicating time**; which gives us an ability to note sequence of events:

Ex. After; Afterward(s); As soon as; At that time; Later; Not; So; Soon; Then; Until; When

D. Look **for terms of comparison**. This helps us to see what the author is comparing.

Ex. Jesus is compared to bread when He says He is the Bread of Life. He is not a literal "slice of bread" but He is compared to it because He is life and He is sustenance.

E. Look for **figures of speech** or **similes (comparing two unlike things)**. These are easily found for they use the words "as/like" to show the comparison. The Psalms and Proverbs use this as an effective tool more often than other passages.

Ex. Ps 42:1 As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. (the deer and your heart/soul are compared...showing that we are to thirst after the Word of God and for God Himself)

F. Look for **metaphors (one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them)**: these compare two ideas but do not use the key triggers of "as/like".

Ex. salt of the earth; Ex. light of the world; Here's how Webster defines the differences: "that man is a fox," is a metaphor; but "that man is like a fox," is a (or simile).

G. The Fish Observation Story:

<http://people.bethel.edu/~dhoward/resources/Agassizfish/Agassizfish.htm>

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