

MTC: "EFFECTIVE BIBLE STUDY" STUDY GUIDE

Lesson 9: Figures and Feelings

1. Figures of speech take what is relatively unknown and cast it in the light of what is well known.
2. Normal interpretation, as opposed to literal interpretation, is a better description of the way we should approach observing Bible texts.
3. A simile makes a comparison by using the terms *like* or *as*.
4. A metaphor is a comparison marked by the use of helping verbs like *is*, *am*, and *are*.
5. A substitution is a figure of speech in which ideas are substituted for each other based on the close relationship between them.
6. Personification compares the characteristics of a person to something inanimate.
7. What is an anthropomorphism? Attributing human characteristics to God.
8. What is hyperbole? An intended exaggeration for the sake of effect.
9. Give an example of a merism. Through thick and thin, searched high and low, nor height, nor depth.
10. What is the "atmosphere" of a passage? The tone or spirit of a passage reflecting the writer's emotions about the topic and the emotions he wishes the reader to feel about the topic.
11. Name two subtle ways the atmosphere of a passage may be determined. By repeated words, or, when read aloud, you find yourself naturally using emphasis or emotions.
12. What is an advantage of observing changes in the atmosphere of a passage? Will help in understanding verses that seem out of place, will help in knowing and feeling the difference God makes in a person's life.