THE REDEEMED CHRISTIAN BIBLE COLLEGE YOUTH CAMPUS NORTH

EXAMINATION: BIBLICAL HERMENEUTICS

1. **What is the primary definition of Hermeneutics?**

   A) The art of translating ancient languages

   B) The art and science of interpreting literary works

   C) The study of biblical archaeology D) The practice of sermon preparation

2. **Hermeneutics is *not* primarily concerned with:**

   A) Understanding the text B) Translating scripture between languages

   C) Appropriating knowledge gained D) Passing knowledge to others

3. **Why is Hermeneutics called an "art"?**

   A) It requires memorizing rules rigidly

   B) It paints a picture of the scene and uses rules flexibly

   C) It relies solely on scientific methods D) It focuses on linguistic analysis only

4. **Why is Hermeneutics called a "science"?**

   A) It is entirely subjective B) It uses specialized knowledge and orderly rules

   C) It ignores historical context D) It depends on artistic inspiration alone

5. **The term "Hermeneutics" is etymologically derived from the Greek word meaning:**

   A) "To preach" B) "To translate" or "interpret"

   C) "To write" D) "To pray"

6. **The origin of the name "Hermeneutics" is often traced to**:

   A) Aristotle B) Plato C) Hermes D) Socrates

7. **What does *General Hermeneutics* interpret?**

   A) Only biblical parables B) A specific segment of literature

   C) All kinds of writings or literature as a whole D) Only prophetic literature

8. **What does *Special (Specific) Hermeneutics* interpret?**

   A) The entire Bible B) A definite segment or portion of literature

   C) Only historical books D) Only poetry

9. **What is the objective of Biblical Hermeneutics?**

   A) To read one's own viewpoint into the text (eisegesis)

   B) To help read meaning within the text (exegesis)

   C) To promote mystical interpretations D) To prioritize moral lessons over historical meaning

10. **According to the notes, what is a major obstacle to understanding the Bible?**

    A) Its simplicity B) Separation by time, different culture, and foreign languages

    C) Lack of available translations D) Over-reliance on the Holy Spirit

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11. **Deuteronomy 29:29 states that revealed things belong to:**

A) Angels B) Prophets only C) Us and our children D) Academic scholars

12. **What is the ultimate goal of interpreting Scripture?**

A) Academic achievement B) Becoming mature in Christ

C) Winning theological debates D) Creating new denominations

13. **Biblical interpretation formally began during:**

A) The life of Jesus B) The writing of the Gospels

C) The period between the Testaments D) The Reformation

14. **What does 2 Timothy 2:15 admonish believers to do?**

A) Avoid studying B) Rightly divide the word of truth

C) Focus only on personal revelation D) Prioritize mystical experiences

15. **What does Hermeneutics reveal, according to Lecture 5?**

A) Scientific laws B) The mind and nature of God

C) Political strategies D) Economic principles

16. **Correct interpretation of the word frees believers from:**

A) Financial debt B) The power of sin C) Cultural obligations D) Educational requirements

17. **Hosea 4:6a states destruction comes from a lack of:**

A) Wealth B) Faith C) Knowledge D) Prayer

18. **What is the first qualification listed for a Bible interpreter?**

A) High intelligence B) Being Spirit-filled

C) Being Born Again D) Educational qualifications

19. **Why is a daily sanctified life vital for interpretation?**

A) To earn degrees B) To avoid susceptibility to inaccurate interpretations due to sin

C) To impress congregations D) To write commentaries

20. **A Bible interpreter must be humble to avoid being like:**

A) The Apostles B) The Pharisees and some modern theologians

C) Early church fathers D) Old Testament prophets

21. **What must a Bible interpreter "hunger and thirst" for?**

A) Popularity B) The Word of God

C) Academic recognition D) Financial success

22. **What role does prayer play for the interpreter?**

A) It shows dependency on God for inspiration

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B) It guarantees correct interpretation

C) It replaces the need for study D) It is optional

23. **The interpreter must have an obedient heart to:**

A) Church leaders B) Cultural norms C) Do what God instructs D) Personal desires

24. **Which educational knowledge is explicitly mentioned as helpful for an interpreter?**

A) Mathematics B) Geography, History, Science, Bible Knowledge

C) Modern literature D) Political science

25. **A Bible interpreter must not be a:**

A) Teacher B) Bigot C) Preacher D) Student

26. **The Holy Spirit is described as having:**

A) Only intellect B) Only will

C) Intellect, emotions, and will D) Only power

27. **Where does the Holy Spirit live, according to 1 Corinthians 3:16?**

A) Only in heaven B) In the Temple in Jerusalem

C) Inside believers D) In nature

28. **What is one vital role of the Holy Spirit in Hermeneutics?**

A) Replacing the need for study B) Inspiring the writing and interpreting Scripture

C) Providing financial resources D) Guaranteeing health

29. **John 16:13 says the Spirit of Truth will:**

A) Speak of Himself B) Guide into all truth

C) Reveal only future events D) Work independently of the Father

30. **Why is it dangerous for an unrepentant believer to interpret without the Holy Spirit?**

A) It leads to poverty B) The word will be translated from a faulty perspective

C) It causes physical illness D) It guarantees church growth

31. **The first step in approaching a specific text should be to determine its:**

A) Length B) Author's favorite color

C) Literary genre D) Number of chapters

32. **Hyperbole in the Bible is used to:**

A) Deceive readers B) Make a point through exaggeration

C) State literal facts precisely D) Hide the true meaning

33. **The Greek verb tense and voice in Ephesians 5:18 ("be filled") suggest:**

A) A one-time event achieved by personal effort

B) An ongoing process performed by God due to submission

C) A future possibility D) A command only for leaders

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34. **What is the purpose of studying syntax?**

A) To ignore grammatical rules

B) To ensure interpretation aligns with the author's intended meaning

C) To make the text more complex D) To focus only on word meanings

35. **Psalm 19:1 and Romans 1:20 discuss:**

A) General revelation in nature B) The importance of prayer

C) Specific scriptural commands D) Angelic beings

36. **Figurative language in the Bible is:**

A) An enemy of literal interpretation B) To be ignored for the plain meaning

C) An ally and help to literal interpretation D) Only used in the Old Testament

37. **What is a simile?**

A) An implicit comparison B) An explicit comparison using "like" or "as"

C) Using a part for the whole D) Understating something

38. **Saying "he passed on to glory" for "he died" is an example of:**

A) Hyperbole B) Euphemism C) Personification D) Irony

39. **Which method seeks hidden supernatural powers using "non scriptural" processes?**

A) Mythical Method B) Moral Method C) Mystical Method D) Natural Method

40. **Who was associated with the Mythical School of Thought?**

A) Miles Coverdale B) David Friedrich Strauss

C) Aristotle D) Ezra

41. **The Moral Method emphasized God's:**

A) Holiness and judgment B) Love while neglecting holiness and judgment

C) Power over nature D) Mystical secrets

42. **The Natural Method explains miracles by:**

A) Divine intervention B) Applying science and nature, denying the supernatural

C) Allegorical meaning D) Typological foreshadowing

43. **Which method takes the Bible "at face value" like other literature?**

A) Allegorical Method B) Typological Method

C) Literal Method D) Grammatical/Historical Method

44. **A disadvantage of the Literal Method is that some passages:**

A) Are always clear B) Appear foolish or contradict if interpreted literally

C) Require no interpretation D) Are only in the New Testament

45. **The Allegorical Method searches for:**

A) The surface meaning only B) A hidden "beyond the literal" meaning

C) Historical context D) Grammatical structures

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46. **A danger of the Allegorical Method is:**

A) Being too literal B) Giving room to "self interpretation" without the Spirit

C) Ignoring types D) Overemphasizing history

47. **Moses lifting the bronze serpent (Num 21:9) is a "type" pointing to:**

A) The Exodus B) Jesus being crucified (John 3:14-15)

C) David's victory D) The Law

48. **The Grammatical/Historical Method aims to discover:**

A) The reader's personal meaning B) The original author's intended meaning

C) Only future applications D) Hidden mystical keys

49. **Miles Coverdale's Rules for this method include asking:**

A) "What color was the robe?" B) "Who?", "To whom?", "Where?", "When?"

C) "How many angels?" D) "What is the numerical value?"

50. **"The eye of the needle" in Matthew 19:24 refers to a:**

A) Sewing needle B) Narrow, low gate in the city wall

C) Literal small hole D) Symbol for heaven

51. **Which principle involves giving in-depth meanings to key words?**

A) Principle of Context B) Principle of Precedence

C) Principle of Definition D) Principle of Inference

52. **Defining "bishop" etymologically from Greek shows it means:**

A) A king B) One who sacrifices

C) "One looking upon or over" (overseer) D) A scribe

53. **Which Greek word means Divine Love (agape)?**

A) Eros B) Philia C) Agape D) Theos

54. **Studying the word "kingdom" across multiple passages (Mt. 6:33, Jn. 3:3, etc.) uses:**

A) Etymology B) Comparison C) Synonyms D) Cultural usage

55. **"The finger of God" (Lk 11:20) being synonymous with "the Spirit of God" (Mt 12:28) uses:**

A) Etymology B) Comparison C) Synonyms D) Cultural usage

56. **"Be lifted up" (Jn 3:14, 12:32) meaning "to crucify" is understood through:**

A) Etymology B) Comparison C) Synonyms D) Cultural usage

57. **The Principle of Context requires looking at:**

A) Only the single verse B) The whole Scripture, Testament, Book, and surrounding parts

C) Only personal experience D) Only commentaries

58. **The "Hermeneutical Spiral" illustrates the relationship between:**

A) Old and New Testaments B) Parts of Scripture and the whole Scripture

C) Literal and allegorical methods D) Faith and works

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59. **The Principle of Precedence (Rule of First Mention) suggests understanding a passage by:**

A) Its last occurrence
B) Its first mention in Scripture
C) Ignoring earlier references
D) Focusing only on its context

60. **The Principle of Inference involves:**

A) Ignoring stated facts
B) Deducing facts from stated facts
C) Relying solely on emotion
D) Inventing new meanings

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