

Study Guide for PTH221 Final Exam

The exam will be a take home exam with a 110 minute time limit.

- 1. The Exam will cover all of the material from the entire term.**
- 2. The Exam may cover both in-class material and material from the textbooks.**
- 3. The Exam may contain True/False, Multiple Choice, Matching, Fill in the blank, and Short essay. The Exam will also ask you to practice interpretation skills (such as sentence flow, etc.), therefore, you should be prepared to do so.**
- 4. The Exam will concentrate mostly on the general ideas (big picture stuff) for each of the sections covered. However, there will be a few questions that delve into more detail (to separate the A's from the B's). Therefore, you should study from general to specific.**
- 5. The Exam may include, but not be limited to the following topics:**
 - A. The Nature of the Word
 1. Why do we need Bible Study Skills?
 2. Why do we need Spiritual Preparation?
 3. Nature of the Word- What are the 3 things used to describe the nature of the Word?
 4. What are the implications of each of these three things for Bible study?
 5. What are the "3 knowings" of Bible Study? How do we accomplish each?
 - B. The Interpretation Process
 1. What is the aim of good interpretation?
 2. What is the First Rule of exegesis?
 3. What is the corollary to the first rule?
 4. Define the words "Exegesis", "Hermeneutics" and "Application"
 5. What are the two types of questions to ask in exegesis?
 6. What are the two types of contexts that must be examined?
 7. Define "genre"
 8. Describe the types of items you would look for in reading a document to survey the historical context (step 1)
 - C. Exegetical Method
 1. What are the 10 steps of the exegetical method?
 2. What types of things in the text would help you confirm the limits of your passage (step 2)?
 3. What is a TOQ? How would you do one?
 - D. Word and Grammar Studies
 1. What types of words should you choose to study?
 2. Describe how words can have flexible meanings – e.g. "fast" – and how we know what words mean.
 3. What are the two main steps to finding word meanings?
 4. What is the difference between an "inflected form" and a "dictionary form"?
 5. What are the 3 ways to find the dictionary form?
 6. How would you find the range of meanings for a word?
 7. What is a lexicon?
 - E. Sentence Flow
 1. What is the aim of a sentence flow?
 2. What are the three main parts in the sentence skeleton?
 3. What is the first step to a sentence flow?
 4. What part of the sentence should be highlighted and isolated from the rest?

F. Relating Propositions

1. Be able to name and describe at least some examples (sub categories like “series”, “cause-effect” etc.) of a coordinate relationship and a subordinate relationship.
2. Be able to recognize and connect the names of the relationships with their definitions
3. Describe how you would determine the relationship between two propositions

G. Narratives

1. Describe the character of a narrative and how it communicates.
2. What two things must we notice in reading a narrative (hint – think about a red coat)?
3. Be familiar with some of the structural features of narratives that we should look for
4. What is highlighted as the key feature of narratives (hint- it gets its own place in storyboarding)
5. What is "Structural Symmetry"? How does it communicate meaning?
6. How do we determine the hero of Biblical narratives (hint – trick question)?

H. Poetry

1. What are the three main characteristics of Hebrew poetry?
2. What do we learn by examining parallelism?
3. Describe how symbolic language communicates meaning.
4. Be able to recognize or describe the steps to interpreting symbolic language.

I. Later steps

1. What types of historical/cultural items would you choose to study in a passage?
2. What kinds of things can historical/cultural study tell you that word study cannot?
3. What is the "analogy of faith"?

J. Reference tools

1. What are the characteristics of a good commentary?

6. Some possible Interpretation exercises may include:

- A. You should be prepared to do a sentence flow of a short, moderately simple passage
- B. You should be prepared to do an arc of a short, moderately simple passage
- C. You should be prepared to do a storyboard of a short, moderately simple passage
- D. Be prepared to determine which lines and which terms are parallel in a short, moderately simple passage

For the Exam:

Please bring your own pen or pencil. I will provide the exam paper.
No other material will be allowed during the exam.