

Hermeneutics Test

Tell the type of figurative language used in the following passages (NKJV and ESV)..

1. _____ Psalm 1:3 “He is like a tree planted by streams of water that yields its fruit in its season, and its leaf does not wither. In all that he does, he prospers.”
2. _____ John 3:16 “For God so loved the world, that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life.”
3. _____ Job 12:2 “No doubt you are the people, and wisdom will die with you.”
4. _____ Judges 20:16 “Among all this people were seven hundred select men who were left-handed; every one could sling a stone at a hair’s breadth and not miss.”
5. _____ In describing Leviathan, Job writes, “Darts are regarded as straw; He laughs at the threat of javelins” (41:29).
6. _____ A sign which, when seen, reminds one of something else.
7. _____ Deliberate exaggeration for emphasis.
8. _____ When an inanimate object is described as if it were alive, or animals are given the feelings of men.
9. _____ Proverbs 10:6 “Blessings are on the head of the righteous, But violence covers the mouth of the wicked.”
10. _____ An address to an absent person as though he were present, or an address to inanimate things.
11. _____ Using questions to plainly declare for, or against, a certain point, in other words, no real answer is desired.
12. _____ An agreeable expression which is substituted for something delicate, offensive or unpleasant.
13. _____ Mark 15:31-32 “So also the chief priests with the scribes mocked him to one another, saying, ‘He saved others; he cannot save himself.

Let the Christ, the King of Israel, come down now from the cross that we may see and believe.’ Those who were crucified with him also reviled him.”

14. _____ A type in an Old Testament person, event or thing that foreshadows a New Testament person, event or thing.
15. _____ A story with facts that are true to life which is used to illustrate spiritual truths.
16. _____ Psalm 23:1 “The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.”
17. _____ Luke 22:20 “This cup is the new covenant in My blood, which is shed for you.”
18. _____ Psalm 80:8 “You brought a vine out of Egypt; you drove out the nations and planted it.”
19. _____ Acts 7:60 “And falling to his knees he cried out with a loud voice, ‘Lord, do not hold this sin against them.’ And when he had said this, he fell asleep.”
20. _____ 1 Corinthians 1:13 “Is Christ divided? Was Paul crucified for you? Or were you baptized in the name of Paul?”
21. _____ Matthew 13:45-46 “Again, the kingdom of heaven is like a merchant in search of fine pearls, who, on finding one pearl of great value, went and sold all that he had and bought it.”
22. _____ Numbers 13:33 “And there we saw the Nephilim (the sons of Anak, who come from the Nephilim), and we seemed to ourselves like grasshoppers, and so we seemed to them.”
23. _____ 2 Samuel 18:32-33 “The king said to the Cushite, ‘Is it well with the young man Absalom?’ And the Cushite answered, ‘May the enemies of my lord the king and all who rise up against you for evil be like that young man.’ And the king was deeply moved and went up to the chamber over the gate and wept. And as he went, he said, ‘O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! Would I had died instead of you, O Absalom, my son, my son!’”
24. _____ Numbers 16:31-32 “And as soon as he had finished speaking all these words, the ground under them split apart. And the earth opened its mouth and swallowed them up, with their households and all the people who belonged to Korah and all their goods.”
25. _____ Jeremiah 1:13-14 “The word of the LORD came to me a second time, saying, ‘What do you see?’ And I said, ‘I see a boiling pot, facing

away from the north.’ Then the LORD said to me, ‘Out of the north disaster shall be let loose upon all the inhabitants of the land.’”

26. _____ An explicitly stated comparison using the words “like” or “as.”
27. _____ The main subject is dropped out and one similar in qualities and circumstances is put in its place.
28. _____ It uses comparison by direct assertion in which one thing is described in terms of another.
29. _____ A figure of speech in which a part is used to stand for the whole, or the whole for the part.
30. _____ When the name of one thing is used for another because the two are frequently associated, or one calls the other to our mind.
31. _____ This is used to express a meaning other than the one stated, a form of ridicule whereby one shows another’s error by appearing to take his side.
32. _____ Matthew 5:13 “You are the salt of the earth; but if the salt loses its flavor, how shall it be seasoned? It is then good for nothing but to be thrown out and trampled underfoot by men.”
33. _____ Matthew 5:14 “You are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hidden.”
34. _____ Mark 4:31-32 “It [kingdom of God] is like a mustard seed which, when it is sown on the ground, is smaller than all the seeds on earth; but when it is sown, it grows up and becomes greater than all herbs, and shoots out large branches, so that the birds of the air may nest under its shade.”
35. _____ A figure of speech which is stronger than the previous. Dungan defined it as, “to tear flesh like dogs; to bite the lips in rage; to speak bitterly; to sneer.”

Fill in the blank.

36. It is always best to let the _____ interpret figurative language for you.
37. One may also look for the meaning as explained by other _____ men.

38. Let clear teaching on the same _____ guide our understanding of less clear passages.
39. Be careful not to make an _____ say too much.
40. Realize figures can be used to _____ different things.