

PRINCIPLES OF BIBLE STUDY #4 - COMPARISON

God's truth (G) vs. man's understanding (M):

___ eternal ___ finite ___ heavenly
___ earthly ___ carnal ___ spiritual

cf. Hosea 12:9, 10

God communicates His truth to man in terms we can understand. By starting with what we _____, and then relating it to the _____.

Two of the most important words in the Bible: _____ and _____

English grammar: **SIMILE** - a literary device that makes a _____ between two things using the words "like" or "as." Similes make it easier for readers to _____ the author's ideas.

cf. Psalm 1:1-3

- The blessed man is LIKE a _____
 - Like trees, we have a _____, _____, _____, and some bear _____.

cf. Psalm 52:2

- The tongue is LIKE a _____

cf. Isaiah 53:6, 7

- We are LIKE _____
- The Lord was brought AS a _____ to the slaughter

cf. Job 34:3

- The ear is to _____ as the mouth is to _____

cf. Proverbs 16:24

- Pleasant words are compared to an _____ as they provide _____ and _____.

cf. Ephesians 5:22-25

- The word “as” gives us a better understanding of _____, and of the Christian’s relationship with _____.

cf. 1 Peter 1:24

- Flesh is compared to _____ and the glory of man as the _____ of the grass.

Now, let’s use “LIKE” and “AS” on a slightly deeper level, _____ certain events in the Bible.

cf. Matthew 24:32-37

- The events preceding Christ’s Second Coming are compared to the days of _____.
 - Genesis 5:22-24 - Enoch is _____
 - During the judgment upon the world (the flood), Noah and his family are preserved - a picture of _____ in the Tribulation.