

IV. Interpretation: What does it _____?

A. **Content.** This is not a secondary step; it's _____. We begin by examining the _____—the words, repetitions, cause-effect, _____, questions, and _____.

B. **Context.** It's what goes _____ and what _____ the passage.

C. **Comparison.** You'll need a concordance to find any _____ in the Bible and its _____ so you can _____ with other verses that will add and bring meaning to the _____ you're studying.

D. Culture. Cultures are different, and we need to take that into account when studying the _____. Life does not exist in a vacuum; it exists in a _____ that teaches us _____ they do and _____ and _____ they do it. A Bible _____ will help you understand the terms and customs that we read about in the Bible.

E. Consultation. Sources, like a Bible _____, contain maps so you can see where the different _____ are. Also, a Bible _____ and other Bible commentaries help. When you come to your interpretation of a passage, it's good to test it with other _____. If nobody else sees what I saw, probably I'm _____ in my interpretation.

F. Assignment. Romans 12:1-2. Do the observation and interpretation; use the elements studied in this lesson. Write or upload this in your folder in our NBBC Class Google Folder.