**Biblical Comprehension Skills Practise Number 2**

**Reflecting on Texts:**

* *Variety of textual formats and knowledge of devices used to make successful. Advantages and disadvantages of methods of communication*

The Proverbs are pithy sayings about how to live wisely and often use a device (or technique) called parallelism. The most common types are synonymous parallelism (where same idea is repeated) and antithetic parallelism (where opposite ideas are put next to each other). Read Proverbs 10:1 and 10:10. Write which verse is which type of parallelism. Now explain what the advantages or disadvantages of using parallelism to adds to our understanding of these passages might be.

* *Hypothesise on ideas in texts and use of devices. Understanding from outside of immediate text used. Dealing with info that undermines expectations.*

Why does Peter use the conjunctive adverb, “Likewise,” at the start of 1 Pet 3? Use evidence to show why you think this. (hint: you will need to go back a fair way into chapter 2 to find the 2 x a key word is used that links to ch 3:1).

With this in mind, why do you think Peter uses the word “likewise” again at the start of vs 7?

* *Tone and attitude – techniques used to demonstrate*

Jonah 4 is about Jonah’s vigil to watch and see if Nineveh would really be saved (v5). But Jonah is not at all happy about Nineveh being saved (ch 3:10 - 4:1). What textual or contextual clues can you find in chapter 4 that show us Jonah’s attitude? Explain how each piece of evidence is supporting your case.

* *Hypothesise on ideas in texts and apply to different contexts*

I John 1:4 states: “And these things write we unto you, that your joy may be full”. Use the context (vs 1 – 7) to determine the reason we can have full joy (hint: find a repeated word/idea in this section).

He is drawing on ideas of Jesus in John 15:1-12. Is Jesus’ message in this passage the same as John’s message in I John 1:1-7? Use evidence.