

## 2) 第二步: 观察

### (Step 2: Observation)

- 观察和列出段落的所有事实。(Observe & list the facts)
- 总是以提问开始 (always start by asking...)

#### a) 谁? WHO?

1. 谁是此信的作者 (或作者们)?  
Who was the author (or authors) of this letter?
2. 谁是收信人 (或收信的人们)?  
Who was the recipient (or recipients) of this letter?
3. 信中还提到了谁的名字?  
Who else is named in the letter?

#### b) 什么 WHAT?

1. 这封书信的背景是什么?  
What is the background of this letter?
2. 这封书信的用意是什么?  
What is the purpose of this letter?

#### c) 哪里? WHERE?

1. 在地图上找出相关的地方 Find on a MAP
2. 信在哪里写成? Where was it written from?
3. 信要寄往哪里? Where was it written to?
4. 这点如何影响信的上下文? How does this influence?
5. 这点如何影响我们理解此信? Our Understanding?

#### d) 为何? WHY?

1. 为何神将这信收入《圣经》? Why included?
2. 为何神要我读这卷书? Why read it?
3. 为何要写这信? Why written?

#### e) 如何? HOW?

1. 收信人如何反应? How did the recipient respond?
2. 我们应该如何反应? How should we respond?

#### f) 何时? WHEN?

1. 历史概览 Historical overview
2. 书信何时写成? When was the letter written?
3. 历史背景是什么? What was the historical context?

## 3) 第三步: 解释

### (Step 3: Interpretation)

- a) 发现段落中作者的原始意图。  
(Discovering the author's original intent of the passage)
- b) 释经的基本原则 (Basic Rules of Interpretation)
  1. 字面解经 (Literal Interpretation)
  2. 上下文 (Context)
  3. 历史解释 (Historical Interpretation)
  4. 文学体裁 (Literary Form)
    - a. 故事 (Story)
    - b. 寓言 (Parable)
    - c. 箴言 (Proverb)
    - d. 诗歌 (Poetry)
    - e. 比喻 (Figures of Speech)
    - f. 预言 (Prophecy)
  5. 经文对照 (Scripture Comparison)
  6. 教义一致 (Doctrinal Consistency)

## 4) 第四步: 应用

### (Step 4: Application)

- a) 根据圣经的教导作出生命的改变。(Life change)
- b) 约书亚记1:8; 撒母耳记下15:22; 诗篇1:1-3;  
太28:19-20; 约13:15&17; 腓4:9; 雅1:22;
- c) 查找这些内容 (LOOK FOR THESE THINGS)
  1. 对基督徒的应许 (Promises Christians can claim)
  2. 应该改变的态度 (Attitudes I should change)
  3. 要基督徒遵守的命令 (Commands to obey)
  4. 可效法的榜样 (Examples to follow)
  5. 应改变的习惯 (Habits to change)
  6. 我应避免的罪 (Sins I should avoid)
  7. 可赞美的事/可感恩的事 (Things to praise/thank God for)
  8. 我需要降服于神的领域 (Areas I need to surrender to God)

“圣经不是写来满足你的好奇心，而是有助于使你与基督的形象相符；不是使你成为一个更聪明的罪人，而是使你更像救主；不是在你的头脑中灌输一大堆圣经事实，而是要改变你的生命。 — 达拉斯神学院教授霍华德·亨德里克斯”

“The Bible was not written to satisfy your curiosity, but to help you conform to Christ’s image. Not to make you a smarter sinner, but to make you like the Savior. Not to fill your head with a collection of Biblical facts, but to transform your life.” -Howard Hendricks

**真正学会是 生命有改变 真正学会是 生命有改变 真正学会是 生命有改变** *Learning does not occur unless life changes results.*

**要避免的危险: Dangers to avoid**

- 属灵化: Spiritualizing
- 忽视其他的段落: Ignoring other passages
- 仅聚焦于新约: Becoming NT focused
- 预想的观点: Preconceived opinions
- 断章取义: Taking verses out of context
- 律法主义: Legalism
- 骄傲: Pride

○ **针对深入学习... (FOR DEEP STUDY...)**

- 社会结构背景是什么? Social structure context of the letter?
- 政治背景是什么? Political context of the letter?
- 宗教背景是什么? Religious context of the letter?
- 经济背景情况是什么? Economic context of the letter?
- 法律背景情况是什么? Legal context of the letter?
- 建筑背景情况是什么? Architectural context of the letter?
- 旅行背景情况是什么? Travel context of the letter?
- 农业背景情况是什么? Agricultural context of the letter?
- 地理背景情况是什么? Geographical context of the letter?
- 饮食背景情况是什么? Dietary context of the letter?
- 军事背景情况是什么? Military context of the letter?
- 家庭背景情况是什么? Family context of the letter?

**四步查经法 (4 Step Bible Study)**

研经时不该做的事

(How NOT to study the Bible)

- b. 将经文段落抽出语境 (摸奖式) (Taking passages out of context)
- c. 寻找经文支持你的信仰 (Looking for verses to support)
- d. 未明白真理前就应用 (Applying before Understanding)
- e. 未研究经文前就解释 (Interpret before studying)
- f. 将每句话都属灵化 (Spiritualizing every text)

研经理由

(Reasons to Study the Bible)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**私意解经：演绎式**

**(Eisegesis: Deductive)**

- 我的观点 My opinion
- 找到支持 Find support
- 教导观点 Teach opinion

**原意解经：归纳式**

**(Exegesis: Inductive)**

- 观察 Observe
- 解释 Interpret
- 找到真理 Find truth



**四步查经法**

**(4 Step Bible Study)**

**1) 第一步：阅读**

**(Step 1: Reading)**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____