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## HOW DO I READ THE BIBLE WITHOUT GETTING LOST OR BORED?

### 我應如何閱讀聖經而不感迷失或無聊？

“A completely authoritative or truthful Bible is the first step and the prerequisite for a warm, personal relationship with God not the enemy of it.” (Keller)

“一本完全具權威性或真實性的聖經是與神建立溫暖的個人關係的第一步，也是先決條件，而不是建立敵對的關係。”（凱勒）

These words “speak of an uncontrollable desire for someone. In other words, the Emmaus disciples were saying that they had a life-changing encounter with the Lord... And when did they feel it? When they understand what the Scriptures really meant.” (Keller)

這些話“表達出對某人無法抑制的渴望。換句話說，以馬忤斯的門徒是在說，他們與主有一次改變生命的相遇.....他們是在什麼時候感受到這一點？是當他們明白聖經的真正意義之時。”（凱勒）

**BIG IDEA:** We can trust everything God chose to communicate in scripture even if there are parts we don't understand.

今日主旨：縱然我們對聖經中有些部分無法理解，我們仍能夠相信神所揀選在聖經中傳達的一切。

“Scripture is the story of the God who is not going away despite our questions and challenges.” (Williams)

“聖經是關於神的故事，這是一位不會因我們的質疑和挑戰而離開的神。”（威廉斯）

“Since God's thoughts are profound compared with human thoughts, it should not be surprising that some parts of the Bible will require time and patient study to understand.” (Fee and Stuart)

“既然神的思想比人的思想更為高深，那麼聖經的某些部分需要時間和耐心來研讀才能理解，也不是令人驚訝的事。”（費和斯圖爾特）

### Guidelines for Interpreting Scripture:

#### 詮釋聖經的指引：

- 1) Doctrine occurs more than once.  
教義不止一次出現。
- 2) Understand the context.  
了解經文的上下文。

3) Look at the grammar of the portion.

研究該部分的語法。

4) Interpret scripture with scripture.

用經文解釋聖經。

### **Some Parts of Scripture Where We Might Get Lost or Bored:**

容易讓人感到迷失或無聊的聖經部分：

1) The genealogies.

族譜

“They remind us that throughout history even though God does not keep His promises immediately, He keeps them certainly and surely.” (Gregory)

“它們提醒我們，縱觀歷史，儘管神的應許並沒有立即實現，但祂一定會信守它們。”  
(格雷戈里)

2) Some prophecies in Ezekiel, Daniel and Revelation.

以西結書、但以理書和啟示錄中的一些預言。

3) The imprecatory Psalms.

咒詛詩篇

The purpose of this imprecatory Psalm is “to free us from our anger and to channel our anger to and through God rather than to or at anyone else.” (Fee and Stuart)

這類詩篇的目的是“將我們從憤怒中釋放出來，並將我們的憤怒轉向並通過神，而不是指向或針對其他人。”（費和斯圖爾特）

4) The different portrayal of God in the Old and New Testaments.

舊約和新約對神的不同描述。

The key idea is that God wants relationship with us humans.

關鍵思想是神希望與我們人類建立關係。

It is important to keep in mind the main thing which is that the love of God is strongly portrayed in the Old Testament.

重要的是要記住這要點，那就是神的愛在舊約中也有強烈地描繪。

“God is not in the judgment business but in the forgiveness business. Yet He cannot forgive those who will not repent. So, he sends prophets to warn the people about the judgment that will inevitably come.” (Kaiser)

“神的專注不在於審判，而是在於寬恕。然而，祂無法饒恕那些不肯悔改的人。因此，祂差遣先知警告百姓審判必然會臨到。”（凱瑟）

“In the Old Testament, judgment normally happens within history... In the New Testament, judgment normally happens at the end of history.” (Kaiser)  
“在舊約中，審判通常發生在歷史中..... 在新約中，審判通常發生在歷史的終點。”  
(凱瑟)

All love, beauty, joy, relationships, all that is good comes from God.  
所有的愛、美、喜樂、人際關係，一切美好的事物都來自神。

“God doesn’t force Himself on anyone.  
If you want nearness to God, you get it. If you want God out of your life, you get it.” (Keller)  
“神不會強加於任何人。  
如果你渴望親近神，你會得著。如果你想神遠離你的生命，也會如你所願。(凱勒)

## The Central Message of the Bible:

### 聖經的中心信息：

The fallenness of all humanity, “all have sinned.” (Rom. 3:23)  
全人類的墮落，“因為世人都犯了罪。”（羅馬書 3：23）

- 1) The act of redemption or buying back from that fallenness is God’s gracious activity through Christ’s death and resurrection.  
從墮落中救贖或贖回，是神藉著基督的死與復活所進行的恩典之舉。
- 2) The end of that redemptive work is the return of Christ.  
救贖工作的終點是基督的再來。

The reason for Scripture is for us to read it and accept the challenge to let it speak to us in our history and so for us to become part of His story.  
聖經的目的是讓我們閱讀它，並接受挑戰，讓它在我們的歷史中對我們說話，從而使我們成為祂故事的一部分。

For more resources on this topic scan here:  
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