

Inductive Study Notes

What to Mark?

Key Words, Phrases, and Sentences

- Key words are words that are vital to understanding the meaning of the text.
- When removed, leaves the passage devoid of meaning.
- Often repeated

Things to Look For

Repeated Words

- Look for words and phrases that repeat.

Contrasts

- A contrast is an evaluation of things that are different or opposite in the context being viewed.
- Many times, contrast is noted by the word “but.”

Comparison

- A comparison always refers to things that are similar or alike.
- Many times the words “like” and “as” signify a comparison.

Expressions of Time

- Words such as “then,” “after this,” “until,” “immediately”, and “when” show timing or sequence of events.
- They answer the question, When?

Lists

- When ever the text mentions more than two items, identify it as a list

Cause and Effect

- Look for cause and effect relationships
- One event is caused when another event happens

Figures of Speech

- Expressions that convey an image using words in a sense other than the normal literal sense.

Conjunctions

- Notice terms that join or connect things like “and”, “but”, “for”.

- Note what they are connecting.

Verbs

- Where All the Action Is
- Note active, passive, past, present, etc.

Pronouns

- In a distinctive way, mark every mention of each person or group of people, as well as the pronouns
- (such as I, me, my, we, us, our, who, whom, you, they, and their) that refer to them.

Terms of Conclusion and Result

- Words such as “therefore,” “for,” “so that,” and “for this reason” indicate that a conclusion or summary is being made or
- A result is being stated.