

第 6 课
Lesson 6

大纲
Outline

B. 父母是老师

1. 父母如何教导？

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- b. 生活环境
- c. 提问 和回答
- d. 正式的教导时间

2. 父母教导什么？

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 - (i.) 认识神
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B. The Parent as a Teacher

1. How Do Parents Teach?

- a. Through example
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2. What Do Parents Teach?

- a. Fear of God
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第 6 课 Lesson 6

父母是老师 The Parent as a Teacher

复习家庭作业。
Review homework.

回顾第 5 课 “父母是管教者” *Review Pt. 5 “The Parent as Disciplinarian”*

- I. 父母的优先次序 **The Parent's Priorities**
- II. 父母的目标 **The Parent's Goal**
- III. 父母的挑战 **The Parent's Challenges**
- IV. 父母的角色 **The Parent's Roles**
 - A. 父母是管教者 **The Parent as a Disciplinarian**
 - 1. 不合乎圣经的管教 **Unbiblical discipline**
 - 2. 合乎圣经的管教 **Biblical discipline**
 - a. 是有爱心的 **It is loving**
 - b. 有智慧的 **It is wise**

智慧的规则是: **Wise rules are:**

 - (i.) 合理的 **Reasonable**
 - (ii.) 可确定的 **Definable**
 - (iii.) 有用的 **Useful**

运用 **Utilizing**

 - (a) 奖赏 **Rewards**
 - (b) 后果 **Consequences**

父母的第二个角色是.....

The second role to examine is...

B. 父母是老师 The Parent as a Teacher

弗 6:4 劝诫（“放在心里”）指导建立内心的信念

Eph. 6:4 Admonition (“putting into the mind”) Instruction to build inner convictions

神给父母的命令是教养子女，使他们走当行的道，而教导是完成神命令的主要方式之一。虽然教导的结果在神手里，但是父母们必须明白一些重要的条件或前提，才能使他们的教导产生最大的果效。

Teaching is one of the primary means of fulfilling God’s directions to parents in training their children in the way they should go. Though the result of the teaching is up to God, there are a few important conditions or prerequisites parents must understand to maximize the effects of their teaching.

家庭课堂的前提

PREREQUISITES FOR THE FAMILY CLASSROOM

- 认识到孩子不明事理（*understanding* 在《箴言》中被译为“聪明”），需要被教导。所罗门说到他写《箴言》的目的时，十分明确地提到这一点。

Recognize that a child lacks understanding and needs to be taught. Solomon makes this clear as he states his purpose in writing Proverbs.

要使人晓得智慧和训诲，分辨通达的言语，使人处事领受智慧、仁义、公平、正直的训诲，使愚人灵明，使少年人有知识和谋略。（箴 1:2-4）

To know wisdom and instruction, to discern the sayings of understanding, to receive instruction in wise behavior, righteousness, justice and equity; to give prudence to the naïve, to the youth knowledge and discretion (Prov. 1:2-4).

由于孩子常常不够成熟和愚蒙，他们需要在知识和智慧上面长进（运用知识）。

Since our children are often immature and foolish, they need to grow in knowledge and wisdom (knowledge applied).

- 认识到孩子学习的过程是循序渐进的。
Realize that children learn incrementally.

我们的教导从他们出生开始，直到我们离开这个世界才结束。这样的学习持续一生。在人生的道路上，我们随处都可以找到机会教导孩子。

Our teaching begins at their birth and ends at our death. This learning lasts a lifetime. The opportunities to teach are everywhere along the path of our lives.

例如，你想要你的孩子以纯洁之身步入婚姻吗？那么你要从何时开始这方面的教导呢？仅仅因为你不想告诉一个 2 岁的孩子有关“生命的真相”，并不表示你不可以教导守贞的概念以及合宜的身体接触。

e.g. Do you want your children to enter marriage with physical purity? When does that teaching begin? Just because you don't give the "facts of life" to a 2-yr-old doesn't mean you aren't teaching the concepts of purity and appropriate physical intimacy.

- 孩子从很小的时候就开始在家里观察你与配偶之间爱意的表达和每个人端庄的态度（或者不端庄的态度）。

Your children watch your gestures of affection with your spouse and everyone's modesty (or lack there of) in the home from the time they are very young.

- 他们会听到你如何评论别人在公开场合不适宜的示爱举动。

They listen to your comments about inappropriate affection by others in a public setting.

- 他们会听到你看的电视节目以及你对世界关于情感和浪漫观点的评论。

They listen as you watch TV. and comment about the world's view of affection and romance.

这种教导是循序渐进、逐渐积累起来的。智慧的父母学习如何看待神的所有标准，并将其分解为不同的课程，使孩子可以一步一步地、日复一日、年复一年地消化和吸收。

This kind of teaching is progressive and cumulative. The wise parent learns how to look at all of God's standard and break it down into lessons which can be absorbed bit by bit, day by day, year by year.

- 要求孩子在你教导的同时操练自制力。

Require that children exercise self-control when you are teaching.

孩子们必须在以下方面操练自制力：

Children must exercise self-control in regard to their:

- 行动（比如静坐）

Movements (e.g. sitting still)

- 口舌 [比如（雅 3:2）保持安静并且运用合宜的话回应他人]

Mouths [e.g. (Jms. 3:2) being quiet and using appropriate language in their responses to others]

- 思想 [比如（箴 18:15）留心听教训、任务和他人所说的话]

Minds [e.g. (Prov. 18:15) paying careful attention to instructions, tasks, and others]

当孩子逐渐学会仔细观察他的环境，并且约束自己的行为使之与特定的环境相称，就会产生这种自制力。

This kind of self-control comes as a child progressively learns to carefully observe his setting and limit his activity to what is appropriate for that particular setting.

一个缺乏或完全没有自制力的孩子很难从父母或其他教导的人那里学习。因此父母必须不断要求孩子操练自制力和集中注意力。开始的时候，这也许对于年幼的孩子来说很困难，但是在你不断的要求下，他的技巧会不断提高。

A child with little or no self-control may have difficulty learning from parents and others who would teach him. So parents must consistently require their children to exercise self-control and pay attention. This may be difficult for the young child at first, but he will develop increasing skill as you consistently require it.

明白了这些大的前提之后，我们需要具体回答两个问题：第一，父母如何教导；第二，父母教导什么？

With these broad prerequisites understood, two questions need to be answered more specifically: HOW do parents teach? And, WHAT do parent teach?

1. 父母如何教导？ How do parents teach?

至少有四种方式：

There are at least four ways:

a. 树立 榜样 Through example

你生命的见证（林前 11:1；腓 3:17）

The testimony of your life (1 Cor. 11:1; Phil. 3:17)

这包括神如何拯救你、赐福你，以及不断在你生命中动工，使你在祂里面成长。

This includes how God saved you, has blessed you, and how His ongoing activities in your life are causing you to grow in Him.

父母们必须明白他们是孩子效法的榜样。（腓 4:9）这在教导技巧和品格方面是有效、实用的方法。

Parents must understand that they are models for their children to follow (Phil. 4:9). This is a powerful, practical method of teaching skills and character qualities.

这种效法榜样通常包括 4 个步骤：

This kind of modeling usually involves 4 steps:

○ 父母做，孩子 看。Parents act and the child watches.

○ 父母做，孩子 帮忙。Parents act and the child helps.

○ 孩子做，父母 帮忙。The child acts and parents help.

○ 孩子做，父母看；或者父母当时不在场，之后看孩子 做得如何。

The children act and parents watch or are not present, and then follow up.

父母既能以这种方式教导一种技能，比如怎样铺床，也能以此解决品格方面的问题，比如吃饭和探访患病的邻居（有同情心）。

Parents can teach in this manner, whether it is a skill such as how to make a bed, or a character issue, like taking a meal and visiting with a sick neighbor (being compassionate).

例如，学习铺床。第一，孩子看妈妈如何做；第二，孩子帮忙拉床单，帮忙整理；第三，孩子开始自己做，妈妈只是帮忙；最后，孩子能够出色完成任务。一旦把任务交给他们，我们就不要在细节上过多干涉。

e.g. In learning to make a bed, first the child watches Mom. Second, the child begins to help pull up the sheet, then straighten it up. Third, the child begins and Mom just helps. Finally, the child is able to complete the task with excellence. Once the job is theirs, resist micro-managing.

b. 生活 环境 In life situations

当摩西向以色列人重申神的律法时，他说：

When Moses reminded Israel of the Law, he told them . . .

也要殷勤教训你的儿女，无论你坐在家里，行在路上，躺下，起来，都要谈论。（申 6:7）

and you shall teach them diligently to your sons and shall talk of them when you sit in your house and when you walk by the way and when you lie down and when you rise up (Dt. 6:6-7).

最好的教导是在生活中，包括你的家庭环境……你家庭独有的经历。

Teaching is best done in the MILIEU of life...in your family's setting and home environment...unique to your family

- 在危机之中，比如试炼、忧伤、失败、疾病、学校问题
In times of crisis such as trials, times of sorrow, failures, illness, school problems
- 当考虑做选择、决定的时候
When considering options, decisions
- 与朋友有矛盾
Difficulty with friends
- 父母的工作情况、失业
Parents' work situations, unemployment
- 当前的事件
Current events

不是只有管教的时候，我们才在教导和训练孩子做出智慧的选择。这种教导应当贯穿在一整天当中，包括早餐、晚餐时间，孩子们放学后的时间。要常常和孩子讨论我们顺服会得神的喜悦以及罪所带来的负面结果。(The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 8.)

The time for teaching, for instructing in making wise choices, is not just when it is time to discipline, but throughout the day. At breakfast, at dinner, as they return home from school. Always be discussing God's pleasure at our obedience and the negative consequences of sin. (*The Things You'll See: Notes to My Children on How They Were Raised* by Lawrence R. Lucas, page 8.)

生活的境况使你有机会证明神话语的大能和实用性。弄清楚孩子的想法和计划，利用这些机会去辅导他（箴 20:5）。

Life's situations are your opportunity to demonstrate the power and relevance of God's Word. Draw out your child's thoughts and plans and use these opportunities to counsel him. (Prov. 20:5).

c. 提问 和回答 **By questions and answers**

神指示以色列人使用一些象征性的记号（比如逾越节），引发子孙后代内心的疑问。（书 4:5-7，出 12:26-27）

God instructed the Israelites to use symbols like Passover to create questions in the minds of the children (Josh. 4:5-7, Ex. 12:26-27).

学会问孩子一些发人深思的问题，并仔细评估他们的反应。另外，父母应该准备好回答孩子们提出的一些比较深刻的问题。

Learn to ask thought-provoking questions of your children and carefully evaluate their responses. In addition, parents should be ready for thought-provoking questions from their children.

利用孩子天生的好奇心来进行实例教学。耶稣经常对门徒如此行。（太 13 章；约 9:1-3）

Use the child's own natural curiosity for object lessons. Jesus often did this with the disciples (Matt. 13; John 9:1-3).

鼓励提问。寻找机会聆听孩子们关于这一天的想法，并回答问题。例如，睡觉前是父母帮助孩子以思想神来结束一天的好机会。

Encourage questions. Look for opportunities to be available to listen to their thoughts about the day and answer questions. For example, bedtime can be a wonderful opportunity for a parent to help a child finish a day by reflecting on God.

例如：“为什么奶奶不爱耶稣？”“为什么亚当一定要犯罪？”“什么是进化论？”等。

e.g. “Why doesn't Grandma love Jesus?”, “Why did Adam have to sin?”, “What is evolution?”, etc.

给自己留出空闲时间。仔细聆听。针对孩子提出的问题给出答案，要比给出某个他们从未想过的问题的答案，更有助于教导。

Be available. Listen carefully. It is helpful to teach by answering a person's own question rather than only giving them answers to questions that are not being asked.

d. 正式的教导时间 Formal teaching time

家庭灵修，家庭敬拜，一起看一本书等。

Family devotions; family worship; reading a book together, etc.

选择一个好时间、好方法和好的主题（寻求多样性）。箴言是一卷很棒的书，可以一节一节或者一章一章地阅读。它是所罗门给他儿子们的教训。

Select a good time, method, and subject (seek variety). Proverbs is a wonderful book, verse by verse or chapter by chapter. It was Solomon's instruction to his sons.

在整个教导过程中，你要力求真实、简明和直接。尽可能地运用例子和对比。让孩子明白，你不仅喜欢指导他，而且期待他能学以致用。教导时，要有乐趣，只要合宜，随时随地展现你的幽默。

In all your teaching seek to be genuine, concise, and straightforward. Use illustrations and contrasts whenever possible. Let your child know in the way you teach that you not only enjoy instructing him but also expect him to apply what he learns. Have fun. Use humor whenever and wherever appropriate.

推荐阅读：泰德·特里普，玛吉·特里普《陶塑子女心：将真理铭刻在孩子的心上》
Recommended Reading: *Instructing a Child's Heart* by Tedd Tripp & Margy Tripp

2. 父母教导什么？What do parents teach?

只有神能改变人心。但是父母有责任忠心地、正确地活出并教导神的话语（申 6:1-7；西 3:16）。

Only God can change the heart. But parents are responsible for faithfully and accurately living and teaching the Word (Deut. 6:1, 7; Col. 3:16).

我们在第 1 课父母的优先次序中构建了一个大的框架，以此作为开始。这个框架的内容包括：委身于基督、婚姻、家庭以及其他方面。真心希望我们的孩子在同样的领域也能有委身。

The Parents Priorities in Lesson 1 form a broad framework with which to begin. They were: a commitment to Christ, to marriage, to family, and to others. Prayerfully, our children will develop commitments in these same areas.

因为圣经与这些委身息息相关，所以我们教导孩子圣经，盼望我们的孩子信靠基督，遵循圣经，并且智慧地生活。要想智慧地生活，孩子们必须学会将圣经真理应用于生活的每个方面。

We therefore teach the Bible as it relates to these commitments with a hope towards our children trusting Christ, observing Scripture, and living wisely. To live wisely, children must learn to apply biblical truth to every issue of life.

下面的分类只是代表了父母应该教导孩子的几项具体和基本的主题：

The following categories represent only a few specific and essential topics which parents should teach their children:

a. 敬畏神 **Fear of God**

敬畏耶和华是智慧的开端，认识至圣者便是聪明。（箴 9:10）

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and the knowledge of the Holy One is understanding (Prov. 9:10).

“这种恭敬、渴慕、顺服的敬畏之心是所有属灵知识和智慧的基础。虽然不信的人有一套对生命和真理的看法，但是，他只有与神建立起敬畏的救赎关系，才能有真正的或最终的认识。注意这个过程：1) 教导神；2) 学习神；3) 敬畏神；4) 认识神；5) 效法神的智慧。”

“This reverential awe and admiring, submissive fear is foundational for all spiritual knowledge and wisdom. While the unbeliever may make statements about life and truth, he does not have true or ultimate knowledge until he is in a redemptive relationship of reverential awe with God. Note the progression here: 1) teaching about God; 2) learning about God; 3) fearing God; 4) knowing God; and 5) imitating God’s wisdom.

“敬畏神是一种内心的状态。在这种状态下，一个人原本的态度、意志、情感、行为和目标都被换成了神的（参诗篇 42:1）。”麦克阿瑟研读版圣经，关于箴 1:7 的注释。

“The fear of the Lord is a state of mind in which one’s own attitudes, will, feelings, deeds, and goals are exchanged for God’s (cf. Ps. 42:1).” The MacArthur Study Bible, note on Prov. 1:7.

至于我们的孩子，这意味着要帮助他们形成“神的意识”，这样他们才能够明白活在神的同在中是什么意思（箴 15:3；诗 139:1-4）。培养孩子对神的敬畏，至少包括三件事情：

In regard to our children, this means helping them develop a “God-consciousness” so that they understand what it means to live life in His presence (Prov. 15:3; Ps. 139:1-4). Developing a fear of God in our children involves at least three things:

- (i) 认识神（耶 9:23-24；约 17:3；腓 3:8-11）
Knowing God (Jer. 9:23-24; Jn. 17:3; Phil. 3:8-11)

我们需要教导孩子神的属性和大能的作为。我们通过使用简单的词语，可以给非常小的孩子教导神的属性。

We need to teach our children God's attributes and mighty deeds. His attributes can be taught to very young children, even though we may need to use simple terminology.

- 例如，有一首儿歌唱到：“我的神又大，又强又全能，样样事情都可以为我们做。”我们通过这首歌可以教导神的全能、全在、全知和对个人关顾的属性。

e.g. Using a song like, "My God is so big, so strong and so mighty; there's nothing my God cannot do for you and me." God's attributes of omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience, and personal care can all be taught.

- 例如，在沙滩上，你可以提醒孩子，正如波浪来来往往一样，神应许过我们的所有事，他一定会信实地成就。

e.g. At the beach, you remind the child that just as the waves continue to go in and out, God is faithful to do all He says He will for us.

- 诗篇 139 是强调这些真理的伟大诗篇。

Psalms 139 is a great text to reinforce these truths.

(ii.) 敬拜神 (出 34:14; 诗 29:2; 诗 150; 约 4:23-24)

Worshipping God (Ex. 34:14; Psa. 29:2; Psa. 150; Jn. 4:23-24)

人生的全部就是敬拜神以及回应关于神的真理。我们如何生活表明我们在敬拜谁或什么 (来 13:15,16)。

All of life is an opportunity for worship, to respond to truth about God. How we live demonstrates who or what we worship (Heb. 13:15,16).

不存在“神圣又世俗”思想，我们所有人要么敬拜神，要么敬拜我们自己的欢愉、欲望、道路，如同拜偶像一般 (林前 10:31)。

There can be no "sacred vs. secular" thinking. All of us are either worshipping God or our own pleasures, desires, and ways as idols (1 Cor. 10:31).

你的孩子对食物、电脑游戏、电视、音乐和其他爱好的态度是什么？当有人需要他帮助时，他可以轻易将它们放在一边，还是心不甘情不愿？当他人又需要的时候，你的孩子是否有什么习惯或者追求不容易放下？即使“很好”的兴趣爱好也能产生恶欲和贪婪，与拜偶像一样 (西 3:5)。(利用他们为自己而活的自然本性引入福音主题。基督为他们的自私担当了刑罚，因此他们能得以赦免。)

What is your child's attitude toward food, computer games, T.V. time, music, and other pleasures? Does he easily or reluctantly put them aside when someone needs his help? Is there any habit or pursuit your child will not readily set aside for the needs of others? Even "good" hobbies can bring out fleshly lusts and

covetousness which amounts to idolatry (Col. 3:5). (Use their natural tendency to live for themselves as a bridge into the gospel. Christ paid the penalty for their selfishness and thus offers them forgiveness.)

正如我们了解自己在哪些方面容易犯罪是非常重要的，我们也需要留心孩子身上特有的软弱。每个孩子都是独一无二的。

Just as it is important to be aware of your own sinful tendencies, you also need to watch out for your child's particular weaknesses. Each child is unique.

- 教导孩子 个人 敬拜是什么意思（太 6:1-18）。

Teach your child what it means to worship God privately (Matt. 6:1-18) .

他能自己阅读圣经并有所发现吗？关于祷告和默想，你将给孩子教什么？他将记住哪些经文和章节，使自己不会得罪神（诗 119:11）？

Can he read and find things in the Bible himself? What will you teach about prayer and meditation? What verses and passages will he memorize so that he won't sin against God (Ps. 119:11)?

- 教导孩子 团体 敬拜的本质。

Teach your child the essentials of corporate worship.

你可以通过家庭敬拜得以实现，并且应该通过积极参与当地教会给孩子做榜样（来 10:24,25）。

This can be accomplished through times of family worship, and should be modeled through active involvement in a biblical local church (Heb. 10:24,25).

你想要孩子建立对神的爱。但是，他如果不认识神，就不能爱他；如果没有人给他教过圣经，他就不能认识神。

You want your child to develop a love for God. He can't love one whom he does not know. He can't know God without being taught the Word.

推荐阅读：J. I. 巴刻《认识神》；斯图尔特·斯科特《敬虔的丈夫》第 7 章
Recommended reading: *Knowing God* by J.I. Packer; *The Exemplary Husband* by Stuart Scott, chapter 7.

- (iii.) 取悦神（林前 10:31；林后 5:9,15；加拉太书 1:10；西 3:20, 23）
Pleasing God (1 Cor. 10:31; 2 Cor. 5:9, 15; Gal. 1:10; Col. 3:20, 23)

这包括帮助孩子学习做出合乎圣经的决定（箴 3:5,6）。你的孩子倚靠他自己的见识吗？或他在一切的事情上（包括做决定）都认定主，相信神不会让他走弯路？

This includes helping children learn to make decisions biblically. (Prov. 3:5,6) Does your child lean on his own understanding? Or in all his ways (including decisions) will he acknowledge the Lord, believing that God will make his paths straight?

- 例如，教导他如何选择朋友、兴趣爱好、为什么吸毒是错的、是否去参加这个或另一个活动，等等。
e.g. Teach about how to choose friends, hobbies, why drugs are wrong, whether to go to this activity or another, etc.
- 例如，关于未来：如何以及何时买车、如何选择大学、如何选择专业、寻找配偶的标准，等等。
e.g. Concerning the future: how and when to buy a car, how to choose a college, how to choose a profession, what to look for in a spouse, etc.
- 例如，人们做决定的时候，总是倾向于问“有什么不好的地方？”当我们的孩子面对一个选择的时候，我们也需要帮助他们想清楚“有什么好的地方？”
e.g. When making decisions the tendency is merely to ask “What’s wrong with it?” When our children are faced with a choice, we also need to help them think through “What is good about it?”

现在就让他们做决定并且面对后果，这样他们就能学会如何做出尊崇神的选择。

Let them make decisions now and deal with the consequences so that they can learn for themselves how to make God-honoring choices.

参见附录 9：帮助评判生活中的“灰色地带”
SEE Appendix IX: Help with the Gray Areas of Life

教导孩子正确地敬畏神，包括帮助他们明白认识神、敬拜神和取悦神的意义。

Teaching children a proper fear of God involves helping them understand what it means to know God, worship God, and please God.

除了敬畏神，父母还必须教导孩子……

In addition to the fear of God, parents must teach their children...

b. 降服和顺服权柄（弗 6:1,2）Submission and Obedience to Authority (Eph. 6:1,2)

神的权柄是无限的，我们应该在一切事上顺服他。同样，他也将有限的权柄赐给某些人（institution 的一个意思是“熟悉的人”）。我们的孩子需要明白，神要求他们去尊敬和顺服这些有限的、会犯错的人。通过认可和顺服这些神所任命的掌权者，他们就是在顺服神（罗 13:1-7）。

God’s authority is limitless and we are to obey Him in all things. Also, He has given limited authority to the following human institutions. Our children need to understand God’s requirement for them to honor and obey these finite, fallible institutions. In recognizing and obeying these God ordained authorities, they are obeying God (Romans 13:1-7).

- 父母 弗 6:1-3
Parents Eph. 6:1-3
- 老师 彼前 2:13
Teachers 1 Pet. 2:13
- 政府 罗 13:1-7
Government Rom. 13:1-7
- 教会 来 13:17
Church Heb. 13:17
- 雇主 西 3:22
Employers Col. 3:22

降服是一方对处于另一方权柄之下的认可。

Submission is the recognition that one is under the authority of another.

顺服是以适当的行为和态度回应权柄的责任。神要求完全的顺服和一个正确的心（创 22；撒 15）。家显然是孩子学习降服和顺服权柄的训练场所，尤其是依据第五条诫命和以弗所书 6 章 1、2 节。

Obedience is the obligation to respond to that authority with the appropriate action and attitude. God requires that obedience be complete and with a right heart (Gen. 22; 1 Sam. 15). The home is the obvious training ground for a child to learn submission and obedience to authority, especially in light of the 5th commandment and Eph. 6:1,2.

你们作儿女的，要凡事听从父母，因为这是主所喜悦的。（西 3:20）

Children, be obedient to your parents in all things, for this is well-pleasing to the Lord (Col. 3:20).

顺服必须以教训和示范的方式来教导。

Obedience must be taught by precept and example.

你在生活中是降服和顺服的好榜样吗？你的孩子看到你甘心乐意地承认掌权者的地位吗（比如教会领袖和政府）？你遵守交通规则吗？妻子们，孩子看到你们心甘情愿地顺服丈夫吗？丈夫们，你们如何谈论雇主呢？

Is your life a good example of submission and obedience? Do your children see you cheerfully acknowledging roles of authority such as church leadership and government? Do you obey the traffic laws? Wives, do your children see you willingly submit to your husband? Husbands how do you speak about your employer?

不尊重权柄，会严重阻碍你或者另外的权威人物的所有教导（技巧、品格或者数学口诀）。父母们，在帮助孩子顺服你、以遵行神给他们直接的命令上，你们绝不能失败。

Without respect of authority, ALL other kinds of teaching (skills, character, or math tables) by you or any other authority figures could be severely hindered. Parents, you must not fail in helping your children fulfill God's direct command for them to be obedient to you.

因为顺服从根本上讲是内心的问题，而非仅指外在行为，所以智慧的父母寻找机会证明内在真实改变的需要。当一个孩子不能降服和顺服，父母可以教导他们关于人的堕落以及人需要一位救主。

Since obedience is ultimately a matter of the heart rather than simply external behavior, the wise parent looks for opportunities to demonstrate the need for true, inner change. When a child fails to submit and obey, parents can teach them about human depravity and their need for a Savior.

我儿，你若领受我的言语，存记我的命令，
侧耳听智慧，专心求聪明，
呼求明哲，扬声求聪明。
寻找它，如寻找银子，搜求它，如搜求隐藏的珍宝，
你就明白敬畏耶和华，得以认识神。
因为耶和华赐人智慧，知识和聪明都由他口而出。
他给正直人存留真智慧，给行为纯正的人作盾牌。（箴言 2:1-7）
My son, if you receive my sayings, and treasure my commandments within you,
Make your ear attentive to wisdom, incline your heart to understanding;
For if you cry for discernment, lift your voice for understanding;
If you seek her as silver, and search for her as for hidden treasures;
Then you will discern the fear of the Lord, and discover the knowledge of God.
For the Lord gives wisdom; from His mouth come knowledge and understanding.
He stores up sound wisdom for the upright; He is a shield to those who walk in integrity
(Prov. 2:1-7).

父母们，孩子对你们教训的态度是这样的吗？如果不是，你能做什么来挑战他们如此行呢？

Parents, is this your child's attitude toward your instruction? If not, what can you do to challenge them in this regard?

在这节关于父母担任老师角色的重要一课里，我们看到为了有效地践行以弗所书6章4节，父母必须谨记几个前提：孩子不明事理必须被教导，孩子学习的过程是循序渐进的，他们缺乏自制力。我们也学习父母要如何教导：为孩子树立榜样，在生活中随时教导，通过提问和回答教导，通过正式的方式教导。我们也看了父母教导什么，其中涉及到两个重要的主题：敬畏神，以及降服和顺服权柄。下一节课，我们将继续来看父母作为老师的角色。

In this important lesson concerning the role of the parent as a teacher, we saw several prerequisites parents must remember in order to effectively fulfill Eph. 6:4: children lack understanding and must be taught; children learn incrementally; and they lack self-control. We examined HOW parents teach: by their example, in life situations, by question and answer, and through formal instruction. We also began to look at WHAT parents teach and considered two crucial topics: fear of God, and submission and obedience to authority. Next lesson, we'll continue with our look at The Role of the Parent as a Teacher.

问题 QUESTIONS

默想原则

PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

复习课程，包括附录和圣经经文。

Review the lesson, including any appendices and Scripture passages.

1. 本课讲述了四种基本的指导方法：效法榜样、环境背景、提问回答和正式教导。在这些方法中，你的强项和弱项是什么？你在这四种方法中保持平衡吗？为了让你的教导更加信实、有效，你能够做哪些改变？

Four basic methods of instruction were described in the lesson: modeling, milieu, question and answer, and formal teaching. In which method are you strongest and weakest? Do you maintain a balance among these four methods? What changes can you make in order to be more faithful and effective in your teaching?

2. 你使用哪种正式教导的方法（比如家庭灵修等）？针对这种方式，你有什么样的建议或将要做出哪些改变？

What methods of formal teaching do you use (e.g. family devotions, etc.)? What proposals or changes in this manner of teaching your children would you like to make in the future?

3. 研读箴 1:7；箴 31:30；伯 1:1-8。在约伯的一生中，他敬畏耶和华的结果是什么（箴 14:2, 14:26, 16:6）？一个蒙福的家庭是敬畏神的家庭。你对主的敬畏之心在增长吗？如果你最近没有学习过这个重要的主题，你也许需要：

Study Prov. 1:7, Prov. 31:30, and Job 1:1-8. In Job's life, what does the fear of the Lord result in (Prov. 14:2, 14:26, 16:6)? A blessed family is a God-fearing family. Are you growing in the fear of the Lord? If you haven't recently studied this vital topic, you may want to:

- 对“敬畏主”进行主题研究

Do a topical search on the “fear of the Lord”

- 阅读 A. W.陶恕所著的《认识至圣者》
Read *Knowledge of the Holy* by A. W. Tozer
- 阅读：爱德华·韦尔契所著的《亲爱的,别把上帝缩小了》（特别是 6、7 和 13 章）
Read: *When People Are Big and God Is Small* by Ed Welch (particularly Chs. 6, 7 and 13)
- 学习神的属性
Study the attributes of God

这个认识会让你更好地敬拜神以及更深地认识神。你对神的敬畏会让你遵守他的诫命并恨恶罪吗？（传 12:13；箴 8:13）

This knowledge should lead you to greater worship and a greater God-consciousness. Does your fear of God cause you to keep his commandments and to hate evil? (Ecc. 12:13; Prov. 8:13)

4. 评价孩子对你教训的回应。

Evaluate your child's response to your instruction.

- 你孩子最初的反应是可亲的、展现出他灵里的降伏吗？如果不是，你容忍了孩子的哪些最初的回应，使得你在孩子心目中的权威受损（比如言语反应、表情等）？你想要看到孩子怎样回应？这周你可以采取什么步骤帮助孩子改变？

Is your child's initial response gracious, displaying a submissive spirit? If not, what type of initial responses are you tolerating that may compromise your authority in the mind of the child (i.e., verbal responses, facial expressions, etc.)? What responses would you like to see in their place? What steps can you take this week for helping your child change?

- 你的孩子给父亲、母亲不同的回应吗？为什么？
Does your child respond differently to one parent as compared to the other? Why?
- 评价孩子们可能有的几种回应：
Evaluate the following possible responses from children:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ○ “我非做不可吗？” | “Do I have to?” |
| ○ “为什么？” | “Why?” |
| ○ “我不想去做。” | “I don't want to.” |
| ○ “相反，我能……？” | “Instead, can I...?” |
| ○ “这不公平。” | “It's not fair.” |
| ○ “我的朋友不必做，为什么我非得去做？” | “My friends don't have to, so why do I?” |
| ○ “你不会懂的。” | “You don't understand.” |
| ○ “我不能去做。” | “I can't do it.” |

作为父母，帮助你的孩子学会按照圣经的原则去评价他们的回应，确定是否蒙神喜悦。

As a parent, help your child learn how to assess their responses in light of biblical principles to determine if they are pleasing to the Lord.

5. 评估下列例子。了解孩子的过错、性格和年龄将如何影响你纠正他们的方式？

Evaluate the following example. How does understanding the offense, the child's character, and his age influence correction?

例如，在颁布和实行一项特定的“家规”——午餐后收拾碗盘，看看这个家中谁会得到奖赏或者惩罚？为什么？

e.g. After giving and implementing a particular “house rule” for cleaning up after lunch, who may receive a reward or consequence in this family and why?

- a. 一个孩子把自己用过的餐具放在洗碗池里，却没有按照家长的吩咐把它们洗干净？
（不完全的顺服）

A child who sets his dish in the sink instead of rinsing it off and washing it as he was told?
(partial obedience)

- b. 一个孩子玩了好长时间电脑，才来收拾他的餐具？（拖延）

A child who plays on the computer for a long while and then comes to take care
of his dishes? (procrastination)

- c. 一个孩子直接离开了厨房？（忘记或者是完全的悖逆）

A child who just leaves the kitchen altogether? (forgetfulness or outright disobedience)

- d. 一个孩子立即顺服，不过阴沉着脸、撅着嘴和满脸的不高兴？（不尊敬的表情）

One who obeys right away but who has what appears to be a sulky, pouting, angry face?
(disrespectful expressions)

- e. 一个孩子将自己用过的餐具都洗干净？（尽了自己的责任）

A child who completely washes all his dishes? (did his duty)

- f. 在未经要求的情况下，一个孩子默默地但是甘心乐意地把所有人的餐具都洗干净。
（做事主动的人）

A child who quietly, but cheerfully, washes everyone's dishes without being asked.
(self-starter)

有些人在某种程度上感到内疚，但为什么内疚呢？有些人做了，但是做到什么程度呢？

Some are guilty to an extent, but guilty of what? Some worked, but to what level?

违背命令导致的内疚，是因为叛逆、懒散还是因为明显的不尊敬态度？根据孩子的年龄大小、一次无心之过或是已形成常态、是否对于一个或几个孩子来说是一个新的要求，违背命令和导致的后果是截然不同的。

Are the guilty in violation because of rebellion, sloppiness, or an apparent disrespectful attitude? The violation and consequence may differ based on age of the child, whether it is a one-time, careless mistake as opposed to a pattern, or whether for one or more of the children it is a new requirement.

一个孩子如果平时忠于完成自己的任务，他只需要一个温柔的“提醒”。一个孩子也许需要做一项额外的家务。一个孩子也许需要在下一次用餐后收拾所有人的餐具。一个或者几个孩子需要因为完全的悖逆和/或者不尊敬的表情被打屁股。

One child might only need a gentle “reminder” if he is usually faithful to complete his tasks. One might need to do an additional chore. One might need to do everyone’s dishes at the next meal. One or more might need spankings for outright disobedience and/or disrespectful expressions.

如何对待两个顺服的孩子呢？一个仅仅完成了他的任务。持续的忠心是一定值得称赞的，但是做事主动者配得更大的奖赏（也许是新规定的上床时间，或者其他特权等）。

What about the two children who were obedient? One only did his duty. Continued faithfulness is definitely praiseworthy, but the self-starter deserves the greatest reward (maybe a new bedtime, or other privilege, etc.).

要常常记得教导孩子合适的圣经经文，有意识地将你的管教深化于孩子的心中。孩子需要学会如何将他自己的心和行为与圣经的标准作比较。

Always remember to thoughtfully direct your discipline at the heart of your child by teaching appropriate Bible passages. The child needs to learn how to compare his own heart and behavior against the standard of Scripture.

正如你所见，有效地教导和纠正一个孩子，是需要耐心和智慧的。

As you can see, it takes patience and wisdom to effectively teach and correct a child.

6. 评价你对于以前课程的应用情况，你取得了哪些进步？你的行为需要在哪些地方作出调整，你的计划在哪些方面需要重新考虑（箴 16:9； 22:6）？记住成长是循序渐进的。不要厌倦做正确的事情！

As you review applications from previous lessons, what progress have you made? Where do you need to adjust your actions and reconsider your plans (Prov. 16:9; 22:6)? Remember that growth is incremental and progressive. Don't grow weary in doing well!

7. 为了行道，而不仅仅是听道，确定主希望你在生活中应用的其他方面（雅 1:22-25）
Identify any other applications the Lord would have you make in order to be a *doer* and not just a *hearer* of the Word (Jms. 1:22-25).