

第 7 课
Lesson 7

大纲
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第 7 课 Lesson 7

父母教导什么？ What Do Parents Teach?

回顾第 6 课 “母是老师”
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- I. 父母的优先次序 **The Parent’s Priorities**
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 - B. 父母是老师 **The Parent as a Teacher**
 - 1. 父母如何教导？ **How Do Parents Teach?**
 - 2. 父母教导什么？ **What Do Parents Teach?**
 - a. 敬畏神 **Fear of God**
 - (i.) 认识神 **Knowing God**
 - (ii.) 敬拜神 **Worshipping God**
 - (iii.) 取悦神 **Pleasing God**
 - b. 降服与顺服权柄
Submission and Obedience to Authority

除了敬畏神和降服与顺服权柄，父母还有其他许多重要的主题要教导孩子，包括：
In addition to the fear of God and submission and obedience to authority, parents also have many other important topics to teach, including:

c. 如何对付罪

How to Deal with Sin

敬畏耶和华，在乎恨恶邪恶……（箴 8:13 上）

The fear of the LORD is to hate evil...Prov. 8:13a

(i) 对付 个人 的罪 **Dealing with personal sin**

不要自以为有智慧，要敬畏耶和华，远离恶事。（箴 3:7）

Do not be wise in your own eyes; fear the LORD and turn away from evil. Prov. 3:7

我们应该要省察自己，并且乐意接受他人的责备（诗 139:23、24；箴 6:23, 15:5、31、32, 27:5、6 上）。

We should be willing to examine ourselves and receive reproof from others (Ps. 139:23, 24; Prov. 6:23; 15:5, 31, 32; 27:5, 6a;).

- 愚妄人藐视父亲的管教，领受责备的得着见识。（箴言 15:5）
A fool rejects his father's discipline, but he who regards reproof is sensible. (Prov. 15:5)
- 这包括对我们的罪负责，不推卸责任、给自己找借口、合理化或淡化过错。
This includes taking responsibility for our sin without blame shifting, making excuses, rationalizing, or minimizing the offense.

当我们犯罪的时候，神要求我们悔改……心思意念的转变会导致行为的转变。

When we sin, God requires REPENTANCE... a change of mind that leads to a change in behavior.

教导你的孩子悔改，包括：

Teach your children about repentance, including:

- 圣灵能使人认罪（诗 51；约 16:8-11）以及为罪感到忧愁（哥林多后书 7:10）。
The Holy Spirit's role in bringing conviction of sin (Ps. 51; John 16:8-11) and sorrow over sin (2 Cor.7:10).
- 如何通过承认和知罪，得到神的饶恕（箴 28:13；太 7:3-5；约壹 1:8、9）。
How to receive God's forgiveness through confession and acknowledgement of sin (Prov.28:13; Matt. 7:3-5; I Jn. 1:8,9).
- 在任何必要的时候寻求与他人和好的重要性（太 5:23-24）。
The importance of seeking reconciliation with others whenever necessary (Matt. 5:23-24).
- 在必要和合适的情况下有关补偿的要求（路 19:8）
About the requirement for making restitution when necessary and appropriate (Luke19:8)

- 他们如何从失败中学习。鼓励他们为下一次做好准备。问他们下一次会做得有什么不同。
How they can learn from failure. Encourage them to be ready for next time. Ask them what they could do differently next time.

将这些真理教导孩子，并且给孩子树立榜样，祷告神使他们的心理真正的悔改。同样，父母不要只对孩子说“不要做”什么，而不告诉他们“要做”什么（不是告诉孩子该“脱去”什么，而是告诉他们要“穿上”哪些正确的想法和行为）。

Teach and model these truths to your child and pray that God will bring true repentance in their heart. Also, be careful of being only a “don’t” parent without instructing the child about the right thing to “do” (i.e., putting on right thinking and behavior in place of what has been put off).

看附录七：确定、改变和培养习惯的简单原则

SEE Appendix VII: Simple Principles for Identifying, Changing, and Developing Habits

(ii) 对付 他人 的罪 **Dealing with others' sin**

圣经概括出对他人罪的各种反应：

The Bible outlines various responses to the sin of others:

- 解释“躲避”的时机，使他们不致陷入他人的罪中（箴 4:14、15；创 39:12；林前 15:33）。
Explain times to flee so they don't get caught up in the sin of others (Prov. 4:14,15; Gen. 39:12; 1 Cor. 15:33).
- 教导以善报恶的重要性（罗 12:17-21）。
Teach the importance of returning good for evil (Rom. 12:17-21).
- 强调成为使人和睦之人的重要性（罗 12:18）。
Stress the importance of being a peacemaker (Rom.12:18).

《罗马书》12章10节说：这需要放弃自己的权利或者个人的偏好，为别人舍命牺牲（约 15:13；腓 2:3-8）。

Rom. 12:10 says this may require giving up their own right or personal preference, laying down their own life in sacrifice for others (John 15:13; Phil. 2:3-8).

教导孩子如何以一种既有爱心又很坚定的方式面对罪（太 18:15 及以下；太 5:23 及以下；加 6:1；彼前 3:8、9）。

Teach your child how to confront sin in a loving but firm manner (Matt. 18:15ff; Matt. 5:23ff; Gal. 6:1; 1 Pet. 3:8, 9).

推荐阅读：谢恩德 所著的《我们和好吧！和平使者解决冲突之道》。

Recommended reading: *The Peacemaker*, by Ken Sande.

- 教导饶恕他人的重要性（弗 4:32）。
Teach the importance of forgiving others (Eph. 4:32).

饶恕他人，表示你不会以过犯待他们。

To forgive another means you don't use the offense against them.

比如你：

For example, you:

- 不会旧事重提伤害他们。
Don't bring it up again to harm them.
- 不会往来传舌。
Don't gossip about it.
- 不会毫无必要地纠结于曾经发生的事情（腓 4:8）。
Don't needlessly dwell on what has happened (Phil.4:8).

饶恕包括选择不再记念（即不会按照他们所做的对待他们），正如神待我们一样（赛 43:25；耶 31:34）。饶恕的次数是无限的（太 18:21-35；路 17:3、4），这对于维护家里家外各种健康的关系至关重要。

Forgiveness involves choosing not to remember (i.e. not to act toward another person based on what they have done), like God does for us (Is. 43:25; Jer. 31:34). It is required in unlimited amounts (Matt. 18:21-35; Luke 17:3,4) and is essential for maintaining healthy relationships both within and outside the family.

推荐：约翰·麦克阿瑟所讲的《圓滿的家庭--神為家庭所繪的藍圖》。

Recommended reading: "The Fulfilled Family" by John MacArthur, Jr.

d. 合乎圣经的沟通

Biblical Communication

污秽的言语，一句不可出口，只要随事说造就人的好话，叫听见的人得益处。（弗 4:29）

Let no unwholesome word proceed from your mouth, but only such a word as is good for edification according to the need of the moment, that it may give grace to those who hear (Eph. 4:29).

智慧人的舌善发知识；愚昧人的口吐出愚昧。（箴 15:2）

The tongue of the wise makes knowledge acceptable, but the mouth of fools spouts folly (Prov. 15:2).

帮助你的孩子认识到良好的沟通具备下列要素：

Help your child identify the following elements of good communication:

(i) **倾听** (箴 18:13、15、17)

Listening (Prov. 18:13, 15, 17)

倾听的能力并非与生俱来的。孩子们需要明白倾听的重要性，以及如何倾听、何时倾听。我们如果想听得快，说得慢，就要在听完整个事情之前不作回答，允许别人把话说完。

Listening skills are not inherent. Children need to understand the importance of listening as well how and when to listen. We are to be quicker to hear than speak, not answering before we have heard the matter, allowing others to finish.

注意：打断别人的谈话（如果没有正当理由），表明对人的不尊重和缺乏自制（箴 17:27-28）。因此，父母需要教导孩子尊重他人和耐心的重要性，并给孩子做出榜样。

NOTE: Interrupting a conversation (when there is no valid reason) shows disrespect and a lack of self-control (Prov. 17:27-28). Parents therefore need to teach and model to their children the importance of respect and patience.

教导孩子在**必要情况下**，以合适的方式去打断别人说话。

It might be helpful to teach an appropriate way for your child to interrupt when it is NECESSARY.

(ii) **说话** **Speaking**

教导孩子如何通过有益的讨论去接触其他人。有效的交谈包括：

Teach your children how to reach out to others through edifying discussion. Effective conversation involves:

- 在合适的时候，乐于参与谈话。
A willingness to engage in and contribute to conversations when appropriate
- 所说的话在内容、动机、语气和音量上都是合宜的（箴 15:1, 16:21）。
Speech that is edifying in content, motive, tone, and volume (Prov. 15:1; 16:21)
- 谈话的多少恰如其分（不会太沉默，也不会话太多）
The right amount of talking (not too little, or not too much)
- 给予交谈的对象合适的回应
Responses appropriate to the people being addressed

比如，在操场上与另一个孩子随意聊天，相对于在课堂上回答老师问题或者回应一个家长的要求。

e.g. speaking to a child casually on the playground vs. answering a teacher in class or responding to a parent's request.

- 沟通也包括如何按照圣经的要求与家人讨论问题（比如时事）。家庭聚会比如一起吃饭，是进行这种谈话的好机会。

Communication also includes how to discuss issues (like current events) biblically with the family. Family gatherings such as meals are a great opportunity for this.

注意：你孩子说话的内容以及他如何说话，表明他内心所想的（太 12:34 下）。根据孩子的年龄大小，智慧的父母不能总停留在对孩子说“不要这样说话！”相反，要问一些这样的问题：“为什么你会那样想？”或者“你那样说的目的是什么？”除了学习如何说合宜的话，孩子们也需要智慧的父母引导，学习如何省察他们的动机。

NOTE: What your child says and how he says it is an indication of what is in his heart (Matt. 12:34b). Depending on the age of the child the wise parent must go beyond, “Don't say that!” Instead, ask such questions as, “Why are you thinking that?”, or, “What are you wanting when you say something like that?” In addition to learning how to speak appropriately, children also need wise parental guidance in learning how to examine their motives.

圣经明确提到愚蠢的言语，比如：

Scripture clearly addresses foolish speech tendencies such as:

- 说谎（箴 12:22；西 3:9）。极力对付所有的不诚实。
Lying (Prov.12:22; Col. 3:9). Deal strongly with all dishonesty.
- 浮躁和尖锐的话（箴 12:18, 29:20）
Rash, sharp words (Prov. 12:18; 16:24; 29:20)
- 夸口（诗 75:4；雅 4:16）
Boasting (Ps. 75:4; James 4:16)
- 说闲话（箴言 11:13； 17:9）
Tattling (Prov. 11:13; 17:9)
- 管闲事（箴 26:17；帖后 3:11）
Meddling (Prov. 26:17; 2 Thess. 3:11)
- 说是非（罗 1:29；林后 12:20；提前 5:13）
Gossip (Rom. 1:29; 2 Cor. 12:20; 1 Tim. 5:13)

- 抱怨和发牢骚（腓 2:14）
Grumbling and whining (Phil. 2:14)
- 争论（箴 20:3；腓 2:14）
Arguing (Prov. 20:3; Phil. 2:14)
- 不合宜的幽默（箴 26:18,19；弗 5:4）
Inappropriate humor (Prov. 26:18,19; Eph 5:4)

父母必须要认真考虑他们自身在言语方面的示范作用，以及对孩子产生的影响。

Parents must carefully consider the influence of their own example in the area of speech and its powerful effect on their children.

记住：舌头是有力的工具，可以用来造就（弗 4:29）或者摧毁他人（箴 18:21）。自制力可以解决生活中很多问题，其中包括用词不当。要常常告诫你的孩子，让他们把错误的言语当作罪向主承认。

REMEMBER: the tongue is a powerful instrument and can be used either to edify (Eph. 4:29) or devastate others (Prov.18:21). Self-control solves a multitude of problems in life, including those associated with an unwise choice of words. Always admonish your child, though, to confess their wrong speech to the Lord as sin.

当你看到孩子有罪的沟通时，要在爱中严厉地管教他。你的管教要让孩子明白，神关心我们如何互相说话（诗 19:14）

When you oppose your child's sinful communication, be willing to discipline him lovingly, but firmly. Your discipline drives home the point that God cares about how we speak to one another (Ps. 19:14).

看附录十：沟通的四个原则

SEE Appendix X: Four Helpful Principles of Communication

e. 去爱和服侍他人

To Love and Serve Others

圣经所说的爱是“圣爱”（agape），意味着牺牲自己给予别人，不求任何回报……爱不可爱的、不值得爱的人。

Biblical love is agape love, which means sacrificial giving without a motive for any reciprocation...love of the unlovable, love of the unworthy.

以基督的方式爱其他人，不是因为他们配得，而是因为基督为我们作了榜样——当我们还作罪人的时候，他就爱了我们（罗 5:8）。一个罪人向其他罪人表现出爱和关怀，是向世人所做的有力见证。

Loving others Christ's way isn't based on their merit, but on His example of loving us while we were yet sinners (Rom. 5:8). And sinners showing love and deference to other sinners is a powerful testimony to the world.

凡事不可结党，不可贪图虚浮的荣耀，只要存心谦卑，各人看别人比自己强。
(腓 2:3)

Do nothing from selfishness or empty conceit, but with humility of mind let each of you regard one another as more important than himself. (Phil. 2:3)

我们对他人的爱要效法神的样式。(约 13:34, 15:12; 弗 15:12; 腓 2:3-9)

Our love for others should follow God's example (John 13:34, 15:12; Eph. 5:2; Phil. 2:3-9).

留意基督在地上事奉的这些特点：

Note these characteristics of Christ's earthly ministry:

- 他不自私；他很慷慨。
He was not selfish; he was generous.
- 他向我们表明想要得到，就要放弃个人的“权利”。
He showed us that the way to gain was to give up one's "rights."
- 他自己付上代价，去满足他人真实的需要。
He met the genuine needs of others at His own expense.
- 他选择视他人利益重于自己的利益。
He chose to view others' interests as more important than His own.
- 他在牺牲的爱里，从不偏待人。
He was impartial in His sacrificial love.

基督的榜样与孩子自私的本性正好相反。

Christ's example is the opposite of the selfish tendency of children.

例如，谨防你的孩子们互相“厚此薄彼”，或者当他们的小伙伴来的时候，会自私地不管他们的弟弟（雅 2:1-9）。

e.g. Beware of your children "playing favorites" with one another, or selfishly ignoring their little brother while their buddy comes over (Jms. 2:1-9).

孩子在以下情况会做何反应？

How does your child respond when someone:

- 从他的手中拿走玩具？
Takes a toy out of his hand?
- 未经同意就骑上他的新自行车？
Jumps on his new bike without asking?
- 有人说“能让我先做吗？”
"Says, "Can I be first instead of you?"

- 有人说“你的那块比较大，能给我吗？”等。
Says, “Your piece is bigger, can I have it?” etc.

- Agape 的爱包括的基本要素，如体贴别人和表现仁慈。
Agape love involves basics like being considerate and showing kindness.

例如，餐桌礼仪，即使不是自己的“份内之事”也会帮忙倒垃圾，在无人要求的情况下清理其他人“洒了的牛奶”，把最后一块饼干留给弟兄或姐妹，等等。

e.g. Table manners, emptying the trash even though it's not your “job”, cleaning up someone else's “spilt milk” without being asked, letting a brother or sister have the last cookie, etc.

- Agape 的爱包括忍耐（弗 4:1、2）和包容。
Agape love includes forbearance (Eph. 4:1,2); being tolerant.

谨防你的孩子以其他人的利益为代价，过分强调个人偏好。

Beware of your children being overly picky about their own personal preferences at the expense of other's interests.

例如，当一个孩子必须按照“他的”方式玩游戏。

e.g. when a child has to play the game “his” way

在《腓立比书》2章3节，保罗谈到“结党”。“这个希腊词有时被翻译为‘纷争’，指党派之争、竞争对抗，派别偏见……指骄傲促使人们努力按照自己的方式行事”（麦克阿瑟研读版圣经，有关腓 2:3 的注释）。

In *Philippians* 2:3, Paul speaks about “selfish ambition.” “The Greek word which is sometimes rendered ‘strife’ because it refers to factionalism, rivalry, and partisanship... speaks of the pride that prompts people to push for their own way” (The MacArthur Study Bible, note on Phil. 2:3).

- Agape 的爱不包括苛刻的态度。
Agape love excludes having an overly critical spirit.

教导孩子《哥林多前书》13章中神的标准——爱要“凡事包容，凡事相信，凡事忍耐”。在家中爱并服侍其他人，是为了训练孩子建立友谊，乃至以后的婚姻。

Teach your children God's standard of a 1 Corinthians 13, “bears all things, hopes all things, endures all things” kind of love. Loving and serving others in the home is the training ground for friendships, and later, marriage.

看附录一：关于彼此的命令

SEE Appendix I: The “One Another’s”

f. 如何解决欲望、期望和失望

How to Deal with Desires, Expectations, and Disappointments

少有财宝，敬畏耶和华，强如多有财宝，烦乱不安。（箴 15:16）

Better is a little with the fear of the LORD than great treasure and turmoil with it (Prov. 15:16).

神允许我们拥有许多欲望。但是父母必须教导孩子，当欲望变成期望时会发生什么事（比如，我们**必须**拥有才能得满足）。当圣经使用具有否定意义的“私欲”一词时（雅 1:14-16），表示欲望已经成为支配的动机（任何对我们来说，比神的旨意更加重要的欲望）。

God allows us to have many desires. But parents must teach their children what happens when desires become expectations (i.e. something we **MUST** have to be content). When the Bible uses the term “lust” in a negative sense (James 1:14-16), it’s referring to desires which have become ruling motives (any desire more important to us than God’s will).

当遇下列情形，欲望被认为是期望（私欲）：

A desire can be recognized as an expectation (lust) when:

- 为了得到，例如对人和环境等的操控（参创 27 章的雅各），我们情愿去犯罪。

We are willing to sin in order to get it, including manipulation of people, circumstances, etc. (cf. Jacob Gen. 27).

- 当我们得不到的时候，我们会生气，并且情愿在态度和行为上犯罪，例如自怜、撅嘴、抱怨、沉默、生闷气、报复、打斗、争吵。（林前 10:6-14；雅 4:1-3）

We are upset and willing to sin both in attitude and action when we don’t get it, examples are self pity, pouting, grumbling, silence, seething, retaliation, fighting, quarreling (1 Cor. 10:6-14; Jms. 4:1-3).

教导孩子认识控制内心渴望的重要性：

Teach your child to see the importance of controlling their cravings for:

- 物质方面的东西 Material things
- 其他人的反应 Responses from others
- 愉悦 Pleasure

任何事物，即使是好的，也能变成偶像。

Anything, even good things, can become IDOLS.

注意：这些欲望的根源在于自私，如果父母没有通过教训和智慧的限制来加以遏制的话，也许会变为“贪婪，与拜偶像一样”（西 3:5）。所有的事（物质方面的东西、其他人的反应、愉悦）都是合法的，但不是所有的事都有益处。一个孩子不应该被这世上的任何事情所奴役。（林前 6:12；约壹 2:15,16）

NOTE: These cravings are rooted in selfishness and if left unchecked by parental instruction and wise limits may grow into the “covetousness which is idolatry” (Col. 3:5). All things (material things, responses from others, and pleasure) are lawful, but not all things are profitable. A child should not become enslaved to anything in this world (1 Cor. 6:12; 1 Jn. 2:15,16).

当孩子的欲望没有得到满足时，他们会不高兴。他们处理失望的方式，反映出此事对他们的重要性。孩子的失望，给予父母机会去温和地将他们指向神和生命的终极问题之一：

Children will be displeased when their desires are not met. The manner in which they deal with their disappointment will reflect the importance of the issue to them. A child’s disappointment is an opportunity for the parent to gently point them to God and one of life’s ultimate issues:

我愿意将我的欲望交托给神和他对我一生的至高安排吗？

Am I willing to entrust my desires to God and His sovereign plan for my life?

我是知足的还是好争吵的？（腓 4: 11-13；提前 6:6-10）

Will I be content or contentious? (Phil. 4:11-13; 1 Tim. 6:6-10)

推荐阅读：：谢肯德《直指冲突的核心》（www.chinamuzhe.com）

Recommended reading: “Getting to the Heart of Conflict” by Ken Sande (www.chinamuzhe.com)

g. 按照圣经处理试炼（罗 8:28,29；雅 1: 2-8；林后 12:7-10；箴 3:3-5）

To Handle Trials Biblically (Rom. 8:28,29; Jms. 1:2-8; 2 Cor. 12:7-10; Prov. 3:3-5)

心中自是的，便是愚昧人；凭智慧行事的，必蒙拯救。（箴 28:26）

He who trusts in his own heart is a fool, but he who walks wisely will be delivered.
Prov. 28:26

正如圣经明确教导，试炼是每个人生活的一部分（对父母和孩子都是一样）。对于孩子来说，试炼也许包括：

As the Bible clearly teaches, trials are a part of life for everyone (parents and children alike). For children, trials might include:

- 失去朋友
Losing friends
- 转学
Changing schools

- 疾病或者长期病痛
Illness or chronic pain
- 争战于罪和坏习惯
Struggle with sin and bad habits
- 当父母不同意自己的决定时仍然顺服他们
Obeying parents when they don't agree with the decision

孩子必须得到父母的言传身教，以在面对试炼的时候信赖和倚靠神。孩子应对试炼的能力，与认识神的主权和目的直接相关。试炼不表示神没有掌权或者他不在乎。相反，他允许试炼临到是为了我们的益处。（哀 3:31-40；诗 115:3；诗 119: 71,75）

Children must be taught by precept and example to trust and depend on God during these times. The ability to handle trials is directly related to recognizing God's sovereignty and divine purposes. Trials do not indicate that God isn't in control or that He doesn't care. Instead, He allows them for our benefit (Lam 3:31-40; Ps. 115:3; Ps. 119: 71,75).

在经历试炼期间，教导孩子提出下列问题可能会有帮助：

It might be helpful to teach your children to ask questions like these during times of trial:

- 神能够阻止这事发生吗？ Could God have stopped it?
- 他做了吗？ Did He?
- 为什么不呢？ Why not?

父母可以帮助孩子按照圣经回答这些问题。当他们面对新的试炼时，需要想起在以往的试炼中神的看顾和信实。这是他们将要传承给他们孩子的产业。因此，要在生活的各样处境下培养对神的感恩之心。

Parents can assist their children in answering these questions biblically. They will need to remember God's care and faithfulness in past trials as they face new ones. This is part of the heritage your children will pass on to their children. So cultivate gratitude to God in every situation of life.

推荐阅读：毕哲思所著的《信靠神--即使生命创痛》；亚当斯博士所著的《基督徒的難處》。

Recommended reading: *Trusting God* by Jerry Bridges; *Christ and Your Problems* by Jay Adams.

h. 管家 Stewardship

神所求于管家的，是要他有忠心。（林前 4:1-3）

God requires faithfulness of a steward (1 Cor. 4:1-3).

关键在于教导孩子重要的是成为：
It is crucial to teach children the importance of being:

(i) **时间的好管家 Good stewards of time**

浪费的时间，永远也追不回来。
Time wasted is irretrievably lost forever.

- 指教我们怎样数算自己的日子……诗 90:12
Teach us to number our days...Ps. 90:12
 - 要爱惜光阴……弗 5:16
Redeem the time...Eph. 5:16;
 - 不要浪费机会……太 25:14-30
Don't waste opportunities...Matt. 25:14-30
- 如果给孩子太多空余的时间，他们就会缺乏自制。
Children may struggle with self-control if allowed too much idle time.

例如，约翰没有什么事做，于是他就去招惹乔伊、偷吃零食，或者“玩”一些他不应该玩的东西。

e.g. Johnny doesn't have anything to do, so he bugs Joey, sneaks a snack, or "plays" with something that he shouldn't.

- 如果给孩子太多空余的时间，他们就会挑战父母的权柄。父母如果不建立足够的限制，帮助孩子学会合理使用时间，就会陷入与孩子不必要的争战之中。
Children may struggle with parental authority if allowed too much idle time. Parents who do not establish sufficient limits to help their children mature in their use of time may get into unnecessary struggles with their children.

例如，玛丽拥有太多的自由（权力）去选择她想做的事情，所以，当父母要求她做某事时，她会反抗他们的权柄。

e.g. Mary has so much freedom (authority) to choose what she wants to do, that when her parents ask her to do something, she resists their authority.

- 如果经常允许孩子浪费时间，他们将养成糟糕的工作习惯而且会变得懒惰。
Children will develop poor work habits and a tendency toward laziness if allowed to waste time regularly.

记住：当孩子不成熟且不明事理的时候，智慧的父母需要引导他如何正确地运用时间。随着孩子变得更加负责任，就可以获得自己做决定的特权了。
REMEMBER: A child's immaturity and tendency toward foolishness requires

wise parental guidance in how to appropriately use his time. As children become more responsible, they gain privileges in making decisions themselves.

在孩子成为时间的好管家的同时，我们必须教导孩子成为以下几方面管家的重要性。Along with being good stewards of time, we must teach children the importance of being...

(ii.) 他们 能力 和 身体 的好管家。（帖前 4:3-8；林前 9:24-27）
Good stewards of their abilities and bodies (1 Thess. 4:3-8; 1 Cor. 9:24-27).

(iii.) 物质 方面的好管家（他们自己的和其他人的）。
Good stewards of material blessings (their own possessions and those of others).

这包括教导你的孩子如何有智慧地管理金钱。如果你选择给孩子一些零用钱，或者支付他们做某些家务活的报酬，就要尽早开始教导他们如何将给神的奉献和积蓄预留出来。同样，当他们买玩具时，教导他们如何智慧地花钱。

This includes teaching your children how to handle money wisely. If you choose to provide your child with an allowance, or payment for certain jobs around the house, start early in teaching them how to set money aside as an offering to the Lord and for savings. Also, teach them how to spend their money wisely when it comes to purchasing toys, etc.

孩子需要学习不滥用或者无视神所赐予的**任何东西**。

Children need to learn not to misuse or neglect ANYTHING God has given.

i. 合乎圣经的 职业道德（西 3:23；传 9:10）
A Biblical Work Ethic (Col. 3:23, Ecc. 9:10)

工作是神对每个人计划的一部分，包括年幼的孩子们。正如前面所说的，孩子浪费时间的倾向，会导致糟糕的工作习惯和懒惰。帮助你的孩子学习回答下列问题：

Work is a part of God's plan for everyone, including young children. As already indicated, a child's tendency to waste time can lead to poor work habits and laziness. Help your child learn the answers to the following questions:

- 我们如何工作？ How do we work?

在《箴言》6:6-11，蚂蚁被认为是一个智慧的榜样，不需外在的提示，就能完成工作。

In Proverbs 6:6-11, the ant is considered a wise example of fulfilling responsibility without external prompting.

…都要从心里作，像是给主作的，不是给人作的。（西 3:23）凡你手所当作的事，要尽力去作。

...heartily, as unto the Lord, not unto men (Col. 3:23). Whatever is in your hand to do, do it with all thy might.

孩子需要殷勤、负责任地做事，并坚持到任务完成。不要容忍孩子马虎、心不在焉，或者表现出不好的态度（发牢骚或者抱怨）。

Children need to work diligently and responsibly, persevering until the task is completed. Do not tolerate a sloppy, half-hearted effort or an attitude that appears “sour”(whining or complaining).

- 我们为何工作？ Why do we work?

首先是取悦神（西 3:23）。

First of all, to please the Lord (Col. 3:23).

另外，工作是神满足我们的个人需求（帖后 3:10）和他人需求（弗 4:28）的基本方式。工作是帮助他人的机会（不是一份苦差事），并且是富有成效的。

In addition, work is God’s primary way of meeting our own needs (2 Thess. 3:10) and the needs of others (Eph. 4:28). It is an opportunity (not a drudgery) to help others and be productive.

孩子应该从很小的时候就学到辛勤工作是生命的一部份，必须在他们所做的一切事上操练勤奋。当他们很小的时候，可以学着清理，帮助做一些家务事。当他们长大一些，甚至可以承担一些家外的责任。神喜悦我们勤奋工作，而不是以不情愿的态度对待工作。孩子和父母一样，必须学习不要以闲暇、安逸为偶像。

Children should learn from the earliest years that hard work is a part of life, and they must practice being diligent in all they do. When they are very young, they can learn to clean up after themselves, and help with work around the house. As they get older they can even take on responsibility outside the home. God is pleased when we work diligently rather than begrudgingly. CHILDREN, LIKE PARENTS, MUST LEARN NOT TO MAKE AN IDOL OUT OF LEISURE.

看附录 XI：工作伦理的特征

SEE Appendix XI: The Character of the Work Ethic

- j. 关于 婚姻 的圣经原则（弗 5:22-33；彼前 3:1-7；箴 31:10-31）

- Biblical Principles Concerning Marriage (Eph. 5:22-33; 1 Pet 3:1-7; Prov. 31:10-31)**

从幼年时期，孩子们就可以学习神对丈夫和妻子的要求。家是孩子为了拥有尊崇神的关系，学习控制私心、以圣洁和尊贵守着自己的身体的理想训练场所（帖撒罗尼迦前书 4:4）。这些功课将在日后对他们大有帮助。

From the earliest years, children can learn God’s requirements for husbands and wives. The home is the ideal training ground for learning to control selfishness and to

possess one's body in sanctification and honor (I Thess. 4:4) in order to have God-honoring relationships. These lessons will help them in the future.

记住：你每一天都在示范这一主题。另外，当你教导孩子敬畏神、顺服权柄、对付罪、懂得如何沟通、对付欲望、期望和失望、按照圣经应对试炼、做个好管家、有职业道德以及什么事合乎圣经的父母，你就是在预备孩子成为神所期望的那种丈夫和妻子。

Remember: you are modeling this topic by example everyday. Additionally, you can prepare your child to be God's kind of husband or wife as you instruct your child to: fear God; submit to authority; deal with sin; communicate appropriately; deal with desires, expectations, and disappointments; handle trials biblically; be a good steward; have a work ethic; and what it means to be a biblical parent.

推荐阅读：斯图尔特·斯科特著《敬虔的丈夫》；玛莎·佩斯著《贤德的妻子》。
Recommended Reading: *The Exemplary Husband* by Stuart Scott, *The Excellent Wife* by Martha Peace

总结 Summary

父母要通过言传身教向孩子教导神的话语。你认为这主要是牧师的工作吗？或者这是主日学老师的工作？还是你的工作呢？你的孩子见到你读圣经吗？当有事情发生时，他们听到你是用神的话语还是你自己的想法回答呢？

Parents are to teach the Word of God by precept and example to their children. Do you think this is primarily the pastor's job? The Sunday school teacher's job? Or your job? Do your children see you read your Bible? When issues come up, do they hear you answer with God's Word or your own opinion?

正如你所见，我们需要研究许多话题，并且作好准备教导孩子。总的来说，我们要像带门徒那样教养子女，使他们明白神的标准，以及他们不能依靠自己的力量达到这些标准。在神的帮助下，你将他们带到基督面前，他能满足他们所有的需要。

As you can see, there are many topics which we need to study and be prepared to teach our children. In general, we are trying to disciple our children so that they understand God's standards and their inability to live by them on their own strength. With God's help, you can guide them to Christ, Who is sufficient for all that they need.

问题

QUESTIONS

默想原则

PONDERING THE PRINCIPLES

1. 回顾课程，包括附录和圣经经文。

Review the lesson, including any appendices and Scripture passages.

2. 你是否殷勤教导孩子，对个人的罪作出合乎圣经的回应？你是否忠心地挑战孩子，使他们认识到自己的悖逆、自私和骄傲等都是罪？你的孩子是否心甘情愿地认罪？

Are you diligently teaching your children the biblical response to personal sin? Do you faithfully challenge your children to identify their disobedience, selfishness, and pride, etc. as sin? How willing are your children to admit their sin?

当罪破坏了家庭成员之间的关系时，你是否要求大家以合乎圣经的方式和好？你在家中示范过什么是合神心意的悔改吗？

Do you require biblical reconciliation between family members when sin has broken fellowship? Are you modeling biblical repentance in your home?

记住：虽然你不能改变一个孩子的心，但是你是神手中的器皿，为将他的真理放在孩子的良心里。然后将结果交托给神。

Remember: Though you cannot change a child's heart, you are an instrument in God's hands for bringing His truth to bear on your child's conscience. Then trust God for the results.

3. 关于交（或远避）什么样的朋友，以及成为什么样的朋友，你会如何教导你的孩子呢？（看箴 1:10, 17:17, 18:24, 22:24; 林前 15:33）

What will you teach your children regarding the kind of friends to have (or avoid), and the kind of a friend to be? (See Prov. 1:10; 17:17; 18:24; 22:24; 1 Cor. 15:33)

4. 清教徒理查德·巴克斯特如此论到孩子和闲暇时间：

Puritan Richard Baxter says of children and leisure:

“对于体育运动和娱乐项目，只要够他们健康和快乐所需的程度即可，不能多到让他们的心思意念转离更好的事情，使他们不去看书，不完成其他工作，更不能多到引诱他们走上赌博或贪婪之途。孩子必须要参加一些便利的运动，以保持他们身体健康和思想敏捷，最好的选择是那些让他们的身体得到充分锻炼的运动，而不是那种让他们动不起来的游戏……必须要限制他们的时间，玩耍不可以成为他们的工作。从他们一开始使用理性和言语的时候，就要教给他们更好的东西。不要让孩子到五六岁时，还什么都不做，只会在玩耍中浪费时间。其实孩子在很小的时候就就能学习，所学到的还能为将来的学习做好准备。”

“For sports and recreations, let them be such, and so much, as may be needful to their health and cheerfulness; but not so much as may carry away their minds from better things, and draw them from their books or other duties, nor such as may tempt them to gaming or covetousness. Children must have convenient sport for the health of the body and alacrity of the mind; such as well exerciseth their bodies is best, and not such as little stirreth them... Their time also must be limited them, that their play may not be their work; as soon as ever they have the use of any reason and speech, they should be taught some better things, and not left till they are five or six years of age, to do nothing, but get a custom of wasting all their time in play. Children are very early capable of learning something which may prepare them for more.”

你给孩子的工作有什么特点和和有用性？他倾向于懒惰还是勤奋？你的孩子通常会完成你交代的任务吗？你可以教给孩子什么技能，使他在家中能更好地帮助你？

Of what quality and usefulness is your child's work? Does he tend toward laziness or diligence? Does your child complete tasks that you assign? What skills could you teach your child so he is more helpful in your home?

5. 你的孩子需要在管家的哪个方面成长？

In what areas of stewardship does your child need to grow?

- 他如何处置他的零用钱？为了让孩子学习管理金钱的目的，通过给他们一些零用钱可以教导圣经有关储蓄、支出和给予的原则。与一些给孩子零用钱的家庭谈话。你认为在家中处理这件事最智慧的方式是什么？当你的孩子观察你的消费习惯和对物质的看法，他们针对管家学到了什么功课？

How does he handle his money? An allowance, for the purpose of learning money management, may be useful to teach biblical principles of saving, spending, and giving. Talk with a few families who give allowances to their children. What do you think is the wisest way to handle this issue in your family? What are your children learning about stewardship as they observe your own spending habits and view of material things?

- 你的孩子在运用他的时间和才能方面，学到了要追求卓越和忠心（不是完美）功课吗？他对待音乐练习、体育训练和家庭作业等的态度如何？他在哪些方面需要你的鼓励和教导，使他能正确地运用神所给他的恩赐？

Is your child learning to pursue excellence and faithfulness (not perfection) in the use of his time and talents? What is his attitude toward music practice, sports practice, his schoolwork, etc.? In what areas does he need your encouragement and teaching so that he properly uses the gifts God has given him?

6. 一般情况下，你孩子的言语是造就他人，还是拆毁他人？请再次注意本课所列举的愚蠢话语的常见模式。另外，这周查看《箴言》，寻找描述有益言辞的经文。有哪些合乎圣经的言辞的例子，你需要教导或与孩子讨论？当你的孩子观察你在家里的言语，他们可以学到什么？考虑让家人在每天晚上就餐时，分享那天有益的言语范例。

Does your child's speech generally build up or tear down others? Note again the common foolish speech patterns that were listed in the lesson. In addition, search the book of Proverbs this week, looking for verses describing edifying speech. What examples of biblical speech do you need to teach or discuss with your child? What are your children learning as they observe your speech in the home? Consider having family members share at dinner each night examples of speech that was edifying that day.

7. 为了成为行道者，而不仅仅是听道者，确定主想要你实际应用的其他任何方面（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)

