

## Proverbs Theme: Anger/Wrath

箴言的主题:怒气/愤怒

“Lengthening the Fuse”

“拉长你的引信”

Introduction: There are differing kinds of anger:

引言: 有几种不同的怒气:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ anger-uncontrollable rage

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ 怒气 – 无法控制的狂怒

2. \_\_\_\_\_ anger-building up by nursing a grudge

\_\_\_\_\_ 怒气-怨恨累积所造成的

3. \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ anger-demands rights to  
retaliate

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ 怒气-要求报复的权利

I. World's Way-Anger 世界之道-生气

A. A quick-tempered man does \_\_\_\_\_ things (14:17)

容易生气的人做\_\_\_\_\_事情 (十四:17)

B. Uncontrolled anger is unproductive and leads to serious mistakes  
(14:29)

失控的怒气是没有益处的, 它会导致人犯严重的错误 (十  
四:29)

C. Anger destroys and produces \_\_\_\_\_ (18:19)

怒气毁坏并且产生\_\_\_\_\_ (十八:19)

D. The Godly man must \_\_\_\_\_ his temper (19:11)

敬虔的人必须\_\_\_\_\_自己的怒气（十九:11）

E. An angry man gets \_\_\_\_\_ (19:19)

生气的人变得\_\_\_\_\_（十九:19）

F. \_\_\_\_\_ those that are angry lest you become like them  
(22:24-25)

\_\_\_\_\_生气的人，免得你变得像他们一样（二十二:24-25）

G. An angry man keeps things in an \_\_\_\_\_(29:22)

生气的人会使事情\_\_\_\_\_（二十九:22）

## II. Wisdom's Way-Slow to Wrath 智慧之道-慢慢地动怒

A. Words can \_\_\_\_\_ anger (15:1)

言语能够\_\_\_\_\_怒气（十五:1）

B. A strong person is a \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ person (16:32)

坚定的人是\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_的人（十六:32）

C. \_\_\_\_\_ helps overcome anger (25:15)

\_\_\_\_\_帮助克服怒气（二十五:15）

D. Anger is not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ (29:8)

怒气不允许被\_\_\_\_\_（二十九:8）

Conclusion: We must learn to handle anger.

结论：我们必须学习处理怒气。

1. Defusing the \_\_\_\_\_-length the fuse by developing patience and longsuffering, thus giving time to defuse the dynamite.

拆除\_\_\_\_\_ -藉着培养你的忍耐拉长你的引信，从而给出一定的时间拆除引信。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the teakettle and observe the “sun down” principle (Eph 4:26). Deal with today’s problems today, and don’t hold grudges.

\_\_\_\_\_ 茶壶，并且观察“日落“原则（弗四:26）。今日就处理掉问题，不可发怨恨。

3. \_\_\_\_\_ your rights back to God.

\_\_\_\_\_ 你的权利给神

## Proverbs Theme: Pride

箴言的主题:骄傲

Introduction: Many say that pride is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all sins.

引言: 许多人说骄傲是众罪之\_\_\_\_\_。

Definition of Pride: 骄傲的定义:

A. "The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem, conceit" (Webster)

“骄傲的特征或状态; 过度的自尊和骄傲自大” (韦伯斯特大词典)

B. The special evil of pride is that it opposes the first principle of wisdom (8:13) and the two great commandments.

骄傲是特别的罪恶, 因为它反对智慧的第一个原则 (八:13) 和两个大诫命。

I. The Root of Pride is the \_\_\_\_\_ -18:12

骄傲的根源是\_\_\_\_\_ -十八:12

A. A scheming heart (6:18)

图谋恶计的心 (六:18)

B. A cunning, \_\_\_\_\_ heart (7:9-10)

奸诈、\_\_\_\_\_的心 (七:9-10)

C. A deceptive heart (12:20)

欺骗的心（十二:20）

D. A \_\_\_\_\_ heart (18:12)

\_\_\_\_\_的心（十八:12）

E. An angry heart

愤怒的心

F. An \_\_\_\_\_ heart (23:17)

\_\_\_\_\_的心（二十三:17）

## II. World's Way-Pride 世界之道-骄傲

A. \_\_\_\_\_ is soon to follow pride. (11:2a)

\_\_\_\_\_很快陷入骄傲。（十一:2a）

B. God will destroy the \_\_\_\_\_ of the proud. (15:25a)

神会败坏骄傲人的\_\_\_\_\_。（十五:25a）

C. \_\_\_\_\_ follows the proud person. (16:18; 18:12)

\_\_\_\_\_听从骄傲的人。（十六:18; 十八:12）

D. \_\_\_\_\_ are often started by a proud person. (13:10)

\_\_\_\_\_常常是由骄傲人开始的。（十三:10）

E. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the proud (21:24)

骄傲人的\_\_\_\_\_（二十一:24）

## III. Wisdom's Way-Humility 智慧之道-谦卑

Definition of humility-to humble one's self-to repent, to make contrite

谦卑的定义-谦卑自己-悔改，忏悔

A. A humble person has the \_\_\_\_\_ of God. (11:2b)

谦卑的人对神有\_\_\_\_\_。（十一:2b）

B. It is better to be with the humble than to be with the proud and gaining\_\_\_\_\_ things. (16:19)

与谦卑人同行比与骄傲人同行和得到的事物更好。（十六:19）。

C. The pathway to \_\_\_\_\_ is a humble spirit. (29:23)

\_\_\_\_\_的路是一个谦卑的心。（二十九:23）

D. We can \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves. (James 4:10; I Peter 5:6)

我们可以自己。（雅四:10; 彼前五:6）。

E. A humble person can sometimes get himself out of \_\_\_\_\_.(6:3)

谦卑的人有时使自己脱离\_\_\_\_\_。（六:3）

Conclusion: God's \_\_\_\_\_ of pride

结论：神\_\_\_\_\_骄傲

1. God \_\_\_\_\_ a proud look (6:16-17)

神\_\_\_\_\_高傲的眼（六:16-17）

2. God has a strong \_\_\_\_\_ for these characteristics (pride and arrogance) in an individual. (16;5)

神对个人身上的这些特性（骄傲和自大）有强烈的\_\_\_\_\_。（十六;5）

3. God \_\_\_\_\_ destruction (15:25 a)

神\_\_\_\_\_败亡（十五:25 a）

4. Those that lift themselves up, God will \_\_\_\_\_.

Those that humble themselves, God will \_\_\_\_\_.  
(15:33)

那些高举自己的人，神会\_\_\_\_\_。

那些谦卑自己的人，神会\_\_\_\_\_。

## Family Matters

### 家庭问题

#### Introduction 引言

#### I. Husband and Wife 丈夫和妻子

A. Marriage-\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for life.

婚姻-\_\_\_\_\_和 \_\_\_\_\_一生的结合。

B. The Husband 丈夫

1. He is to \_\_\_\_\_ his wife and be \_\_\_\_\_ to her  
(5:19).

他要\_\_\_\_\_自己的妻子，并与她\_\_\_\_\_（五:19）

2. He who finds a good wife finds a good thing (18:22).

得着贤妻的是得着好处（十八:22）。

3. Just how does a husband live this out?

那丈夫如何活出这种生活呢？

a. He should be a \_\_\_\_\_ (1Peter 3:7).



b. He should be a \_\_\_\_\_ (Eph. 5).

他应该是一位\_\_\_\_\_（以弗所书第五章）。

1) Love her \_\_\_\_\_ (1Jn. 4:19).

爱她的\_\_\_\_\_（约壹四:19）。

2) Love her \_\_\_\_\_(Eph. 5:25)

sacrificially.

牺牲地爱她的\_\_\_\_\_（弗五:25）

3) Love her \_\_\_\_\_ (1Jn. 3:18).

爱她的\_\_\_\_\_（约壹三:18）

4) Love her \_\_\_\_\_ (Rom. 5:8).

爱她的\_\_\_\_\_（罗五:8）。

c. He should be a \_\_\_\_\_ (Eph. 5:26-27)

他应该是一位\_\_\_\_\_（弗五:26-27）

### C. The Wife 妻子

1. She is not to \_\_\_\_\_her husband (2:17).

她不会\_\_\_\_\_自己的丈夫

2. She must \_\_\_\_\_her home (14:1).

她必须\_\_\_\_\_自己的家（十四:1）。

3. She possesses noble \_\_\_\_\_ (12:4; 31:10-31).

她拥有高贵的\_\_\_\_\_（十二:4; 三十一:10-31）

4. Ladies have a \_\_\_\_\_: will they be a supporter or a \_\_\_\_\_, a builder or a \_\_\_\_\_, a crown or a \_\_\_\_\_?

女人有\_\_\_\_\_：她们会支持者还是\_\_\_\_\_，建立者还是\_\_\_\_\_，控制者还是\_\_\_\_\_？

## II. Parents 父母

A. \_\_\_\_\_ are a blessing.

\_\_\_\_\_是一个祝福。

B. They are to be given the \_\_\_\_\_ of a godly home.

他们神赐给一个敬虔家庭的\_\_\_\_\_。

1. By \_\_\_\_\_ (20:7; 31:28; 14:26)

藉着\_\_\_\_\_（二十:7; 三十一:28; 十四:26）

2. Through \_\_\_\_\_ (1:8; 7:1; 19:27)

透过\_\_\_\_\_（一:8; 七:1; 十九:27）

3. By loving \_\_\_\_\_ (3:11-12; 23; 13-14; Heb. 12:5-11)

Three spanking offences: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
and \_\_\_\_\_. The primary tool is the  
\_\_\_\_\_.

儿女应该受到杖打管教的三种犯罪情形：  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_。主要  
工具是\_\_\_\_\_。

### C. Biblical instruction and correction from Proverbs

从箴言而来的圣经教训和纠正

1. \_\_\_\_\_ for instruction and correction  
\_\_\_\_\_ 指示和纠正

a. The child's \_\_\_\_\_ (22:15)

儿女的 \_\_\_\_\_ (二十二:15)

b. The child's \_\_\_\_\_ (29:15)

儿女的 \_\_\_\_\_ (箴二十九:15)

c. \_\_\_\_\_ (19:18)

\_\_\_\_\_ (十九:18)

d. The parent's \_\_\_\_\_ (13:24)

父母的 \_\_\_\_\_ (十三:24)

2. Instruction Three \_\_\_\_\_ of good  
rules/standards:

训诲 – 好规则/标准的三个 \_\_\_\_\_

a. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_ -clearly explained

\_\_\_\_\_ -清楚地解释

C. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d. Three additional helps:

另外的三个帮助:

1. Parents \_\_\_\_\_ each child.

父母 \_\_\_\_\_ 每位儿女。

2. Always bring them into contact with  
God's \_\_\_\_\_.

总是带着他们与神的 \_\_\_\_\_ 接触。

3. Caution: \_\_\_\_\_ concepts  
vs. \_\_\_\_\_ precepts/principles.

警告: \_\_\_\_\_ 的概念

vs. \_\_\_\_\_ 箴言/原则

3. Correction-Biblical \_\_\_\_\_ is not  
punishment but a tool of \_\_\_\_\_.

纠正-合乎圣经的 \_\_\_\_\_ 不是惩罚, 而是  
\_\_\_\_\_ 的工具。

Two sides to corrective discipline:

纠正管教的两个方面:

a. \_\_\_\_\_ (19:18; 20:30)

\_\_\_\_\_ (十九:18; 二十:30)

b. \_\_\_\_\_ (13:24) –early and diligent.

\_\_\_\_\_ (十三:24) –及早和经常的

D. Proverbs 22;6 箴言二十二章第 6 节

1. Train up. What does this mean?

教养。这是什么意思?

a. To \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

b. To \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

c. To \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

d. To \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. a child. 孩童

a. Very \_\_\_\_\_ term, includes a broad \_\_\_\_\_ of years.

非常\_\_\_\_\_的词语，包括\_\_\_\_\_年

- b. The emphasis is not on a certain \_\_\_\_\_ but more of a \_\_\_\_\_ in the home.

强调不在于某种\_\_\_\_\_，而更在于家中的\_\_\_\_\_。

3. in the way he should go 使他走当行的道

- a. The way we train them is \_\_\_\_\_ by the individual child.

我们训练他们是按照个别孩童的\_\_\_\_\_。

- b. \_\_\_\_\_ the child's tendencies, age, aptitudes, and personal needs.

\_\_\_\_\_儿女的秉性、年龄、资质和个人需要。

- c. This also means the way that God desires every person to go: to be \_\_\_\_\_ and to be a \_\_\_\_\_.

这也意味着神渴望每个人应该走的道：要\_\_\_\_\_和要成为\_\_\_\_\_。

- d. Train your children in accordance with the standard of he/she is and \_\_\_\_\_ he /she ought to become.

训练你的儿女按照他/她和他/她应该成为  
\_\_\_\_\_的标准

III. Children-children are to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ both parents.

儿女-儿女要\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_  
、\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_父母。

儿女-儿女要\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_  
、\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_父母。

World's Way- Undisciplined Children

世界之道-未受管教的儿女

Definition: Undisciplined-not to hold back or keep in \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_of control, not to prevent, to give freedom and liberty  
to, not to \_\_\_\_\_or\_\_\_\_\_

定义: 未受管教的-不受控制或保持\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_控  
制, 而不是阻止, 而是给予自由, 不是\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_。

Proverbs 13:24; 15:5; 19:18; 22:15; 23:13-14; 29:15,17

箴十三:24; 十五:5; 十九:18; 二十二:15; 二十三:13-14; 二十  
九:15,17

Results and consequences outlines in Proverbs:

箴言中概要介绍的结果和后果

1. A child who is not disciplined is a \_\_\_\_\_ child.

2. Children who disregard parental instruction are \_\_\_\_\_people.

不理睬父母教训的孩子是\_\_\_\_\_的人。

3. A \_\_\_\_\_child will cause parental correction to stop too soon.

\_\_\_\_\_的孩子会使父母的纠正过早停止。

4. A child is \_\_\_\_\_with foolishness and unless it is driven out will end up a fool.

孩童\_\_\_\_\_带着愚蒙，若它不被赶出，他/她最终会变成愚昧人。

5. A child that is \_\_\_\_\_will give his parents no \_\_\_\_\_and no \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_的孩子不会给自己父母带来任何\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_。

6. A child left alone to raise himself and/or discipline himself will be a \_\_\_\_\_to his mother especially.

缺少管教的孩子会特别成为母亲的\_\_\_\_\_。

## Wisdom's Way-Disciplined Children

### 智慧之道-受管教的儿女

Definition: Discipline-\_\_\_\_\_expected to produce a specific character or pattern of behavior; self-control obtained by enforcing compliance; punishment to correct or train; to teach to accept authority; to \_\_\_\_\_order on



定义: 管教-\_\_\_\_\_期盼产生某种品格或行为模式; 要  
儿女顺从会带来自我控制; 纠正或训练的惩罚; 教导接受权  
柄; \_\_\_\_\_命令

Proverbs 4:1; 5:7; 7:24; 8:32; 13:24; 15:5; 19:18; 22:6; 15; 23:13-  
14; 29:7, 15

箴四:1; 五:7; 七:24; 八:32; 十三:24; 十五:5; 十九:18; 二十二:6; 15;  
二十三:13-14; 二十九:7, 15

Key verses with concise explanation from Proverbs:

箴言中的一些重要经文及其简要解释:

1. Those who \_\_\_\_\_love their children will correct them  
\_\_\_\_\_in life.

那些\_\_\_\_\_爱自己儿女的人会\_\_\_\_\_纠正他们。

2. Parents must discipline their children while there is still a  
\_\_\_\_\_for their success. There is coming a time when the child  
is too old to be corrected. Do the work early \_\_\_\_\_for  
\_\_\_\_\_success.

父母必须管教自己的儿女, 因为他们的成功仍然会有  
\_\_\_\_\_。将来儿女会因太老而无法被纠正。为\_\_\_\_\_的成  
功尽早\_\_\_\_\_管教他们。

3. The tool of discipline being \_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_  
used will drive out the \_\_\_\_\_tendencies of the born fool.

\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_使用管教的工具将会驱除他们生性愚蒙\_\_\_\_\_倾向。

4. A well-disciplined child will be a \_\_\_\_\_and peace to his parents.

受过良好管教的儿女将会对自己父母带来\_\_\_\_\_和安宁。

5. Spanking should not be withheld from a child because they will deliver his soul into success and not destruction. He may think he is \_\_\_\_\_but he is actually \_\_\_\_\_life.

仗打不可离开自己的儿女，因为他们会使自己的灵魂兴盛而不是败坏。他可能认他是\_\_\_\_\_，但他实际在\_\_\_\_\_生命。

6. The actual tools discipline-\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_- give wisdom to the child receiving it.

实际的工具起到管教的作用-\_\_\_\_\_和-\_\_\_\_\_  
-使接受管教的儿女增长智慧。

7. A child that \_\_\_\_\_parental instruction is a \_\_\_\_\_child.

\_\_\_\_\_父母管教的儿女是的\_\_\_\_\_儿女。

Synthesis of Wisdom's Way from Proverbs for this area:

箴言中对这一方面提供的智慧之道；

Obviously every child is born with a sinful heart and foolishness will be his food unless consistent discipline is applied. Corporal punishment must be administered in order for the child to fully realize the error of his ways. Many reasons can stop a parent from doing what is Biblically necessary. Parents are not to give in to excuses but to discipline early and while there is time to succeed in helping the young person in his development.

显然，每个孩童生来都带有罪恶的心和愚蒙，除非管教才能把它们赶出。父母应该执行体罚，以便儿女完全认知到自己所犯的过错。许多原因可能会使父母不按照圣经来做。父母不可宽容儿女的藉口，而是要尽早加以管教，帮助他们健康地成长。

As parents, we must not grow weary in well doing but consistently train and retain a child in the ways of God. Daily instruction and obedience to instructions are the requirement of God. Deuteronomy 6 clearly teaches that parents are to Biblically instruct their children in the morning, noon, and night.

作为父母，我们“行善不可丧志”，而是要持续不断地教养和保持儿女走在神的道上。儿女每天接受神的训诲和对神训诲的顺服是神的要求。申命记第六章清楚地教导，父母在早上、中午和晚上按照圣经教导自己的儿女。

Practical Application: 实践应用:

All parents are responsible for the discipline and upbringing of their children. The Biblical standard of raising children is the mandate for all parents to follow. We live in a time of legal medicinal control and the false belief that corporal punishment

damages our children and teaches them aggression. Parenting in chaos and so are the children. The parenting field seems hopeless.

所有父母都有管教和养育自己儿女的责任。养育儿女合乎圣经的标准是所有父母应该顺服的命令。我们生活在一个法律医学控制和主张“体罚伤害孩子和教导他们侵犯他人”这一虚假信仰的时代。亲子的教育是混乱的。这一领域似乎是没有希望的。

Much advice is given in how to parent, therefore, each parent proceeds in the way they see fit hoping that their children turn out. Parents are befriending, bribing, or berating their children rather than instructing their children thereby creating child-centered families. Unfortunately, we see the physical abuse of children due in part to the frustration level of the parents. There is a vacuum for Bible-based parental training.

许多人已经提出了如何养育儿女的忠告和建议。父母应该选择适当的方式养育儿女，以便盼望他们的儿女走在正道上。父母要照顾、关心和责备自己的儿女，而不只是教导自己的儿女从而创造了一个以儿女为中心的家庭。不幸的是，我们看到一些孩子的身体受到虐待—部分原因在于父母的沮丧失望。以圣经为基础的亲子训练仍是一片空白。

Families who use daycare out of convenience are not fulfilling their Biblical responsibility in the training of their children. Titus 2 teaches that mothers should be keepers at home.

因为方便而使用日托的家庭在教养儿女上没有履行自己合乎圣经的责任。提多书第二章教导，母亲应该善于精理家务。

World's Way-\_\_\_\_\_Wife

世界之道-\_\_\_\_\_的妻子

Definition: Nagging-to annoy by constant \_\_\_\_\_,  
complaining, or urging; to torment\_\_\_\_\_;  
to find fault \_\_\_\_\_  
annoyance

定义:唠叨-不断\_\_\_\_\_、抱怨和和主张使人恼怒; 折磨  
\_\_\_\_\_ ; 发现错误\_\_\_\_\_令人恼怒

Definition: Contentious-dispute, strife; a point argued for

定义: 爱争论的-争论, 纷争; 辩论

Characteristics outlined in Proverbs:

箴言中所概述的特征

Proverbs 11:22; 14:1b; 19:13; 21:9; 19; 25:24; 27:15-16

箴十一:22; 十四:1b; 十九:13; 二十一:9; 19; 二十五:24; 二十七:15-16

Results and consequences set forth in Proverbs:

箴言中列出的结果和后果:

1. A beautiful woman without discretion is \_\_\_\_\_.

没有见识的美貌妻子是\_\_\_\_\_。

2. The foolish woman \_\_\_\_\_ down her own house by destroying her family.

愚昧的妇人用毁坏自己家庭的方式\_\_\_\_\_自己的家。

3. An angry woman makes it \_\_\_\_\_ to live at home. It \_\_\_\_\_ the husband away.

生气的妇人使家里的生活\_\_\_\_\_。它使丈夫\_\_\_\_\_。

4. A woman causing strife is not a good one to live with. God says it is better to live in the \_\_\_\_\_!

爱争吵的妇人是不可同住的。神说在这种情况下最好生活在\_\_\_\_\_里面!

5. An unsteady woman who is contentious betrays her husband and she is constant \_\_\_\_\_ spot.

爱争吵的妇人背叛自己的丈夫，她是不断\_\_\_\_\_。

6. The nagging wife is like a \_\_\_\_\_ drip, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

爱争吵的妻子像\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_和  
\_\_\_\_\_。

7. The nagging wife is as \_\_\_\_\_ as wind and  
\_\_\_\_\_ as oil.

爱争吵的妻子像风一样\_\_\_\_\_, 像油一样  
\_\_\_\_\_。

Wisdom's Way-\_\_\_\_\_Wife

智慧之道-\_\_\_\_\_妻子

Definition: virtuous-having or showing virtue, especially moral  
\_\_\_\_\_; possessing or characterized by \_\_\_\_\_; pure

Proverbs 11:16; 14:1a; 18:22; 19:14; 31:10-31

定义: 有美德的-有或显示美德, 特别是道德上的\_\_\_\_\_; 具  
有\_\_\_\_\_; 纯洁

箴十一 16; 十四:1a; 十八:22; 十九:14; 三十一:10-31

Key verses with concise explanation from Proverbs:

箴言中的一些重要经文及其简略解释:

1. A gracious woman is an \_\_\_\_\_ woman.

有恩慈的女人是\_\_\_\_\_的女人。

2. A wise woman steadily builds up her family.

智慧的女人一步步地建立自己家庭。

3. A man who finds a good wife obtains God's favor.

得着贤妻的也得了神的恩惠/

4. A \_\_\_\_\_ wife is a gift from God.

\_\_\_\_\_的妻子是从神而来的恩赐。

5. A virtuous woman gives her husband full \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the affairs of his house with great skill and attention.

6. She is a woman that \_\_\_\_\_ the Lord and gives constant activity to do His will for her family.

她是一位\_\_\_\_\_主的女人，不断做神对自己家庭的旨意。

7. She is a keeper at home.

她善于管理家务。

8. She possesses noble character.

她具有高贵的品格。

9. A virtuous woman is a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ woman.

贤德的女人是\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_的女人。

Practical Application: 实践应用:



As a woman understands her role as a Godly wife, she comes to comprehend that God has called her to \_\_\_\_\_ her husband and her home. This role is of vital importance because she is key \_\_\_\_\_ the family and to the church. The role of the wife and mother is under constant cultural attack, belittled, and ridiculed as old-fashioned and out-dated. The Biblical standards of a Godly woman need to be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the local church.

如果一位女人明白他作为敬虔妻子的角色，她就会理解神已经呼召她\_\_\_\_\_自己的丈夫和她的家庭。这个角色是至关重要的，因为她对自己的家庭和教会是\_\_\_\_\_。妻子和母亲的角色不断受到文化上的攻击、被贬低和嘲笑为守旧和过时的。敬虔女人合乎圣经的标准需要在地方教会\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_。

## Proverbs' Theme-Drunkenness

### 箴言的主题-醉酒

#### Introduction 引言

Medical and chemical facts-alcohol controls and destroys the mind.

医学和化学和事实-酒精控制和破坏人的思想。

I. \_\_\_\_\_ from Proverbs

从箴言而来的\_\_\_\_\_

A. Alcohol affects your \_\_\_\_\_

酒精影响你的\_\_\_\_\_

B. Alcohol affects your \_\_\_\_\_

酒精影响你的\_\_\_\_\_

C. Alcohol generates false \_\_\_\_\_

酒精引起虚假的\_\_\_\_\_

E. Be careful-you may become like whomever you choose for friends.

要小心-你可能会变得像你所选择的朋友一样。

II. \_\_\_\_\_ from Drunkenness (Prov. 23:29-35)

因醉酒产生的\_\_\_\_\_ (箴二十三:29-35)

A. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

B. Sorrow

忧愁

C. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

E. \_\_\_\_\_ without a cause

无故\_\_\_\_\_

F. \_\_\_\_\_ of eyes

眼目\_\_\_\_\_

G. Behold strange women-\_\_\_\_\_

看见淫妇-\_\_\_\_\_

H. \_\_\_\_\_ Perverse things.

\_\_\_\_\_ 乖谬的事

I. Idiotic \_\_\_\_\_

拜偶像的\_\_\_\_\_

J. Stricken-beaten

击打-挨打

K. I will \_\_\_\_\_ it yet again

我会再次\_\_\_\_\_

Conclusion 结论

“A convicted \_\_\_\_\_ is in our midst.”

“受定罪的\_\_\_\_\_在我们中间”。

### Virtues of a Godly Woman (31:10-31)

敬虔妇人的美德（三十一:10-31）

A. She is a woman of \_\_\_\_\_ (31:10-12)

她是一个妇人（三十一:10-12）

1. She has great \_\_\_\_\_

她有很大的\_\_\_\_\_。

2. She is to be \_\_\_\_\_.

她是\_\_\_\_\_。

3. Her husband has full \_\_\_\_\_ in her.

她的丈夫对她有充分的\_\_\_\_\_。

4. She fully \_\_\_\_\_ her husband's confidence.

她完全\_\_\_\_\_自己丈夫的信任。

B. She is not afraid to \_\_\_\_\_ (31:13)

她不害怕\_\_\_\_\_（三十一:13）

1. She has \_\_\_\_\_ in what she does.

她对自己所说的有\_\_\_\_\_。

2. She is \_\_\_\_\_ with energy and determination.

她是有精力和决心\_\_\_\_\_。

3. She is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

她\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_。

4. She is \_\_\_\_\_ in numerous tasks.

她\_\_\_\_\_许多任务。

5. She is \_\_\_\_\_ in her working.

她自己的工作\_\_\_\_\_。

6. She is an early \_\_\_\_\_.

她是一个早起的\_\_\_\_\_。

7. She is \_\_\_\_\_.

她\_\_\_\_\_。

C. She is \_\_\_\_\_ (31:20)

她\_\_\_\_\_ (三十一:20)

D. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of her husband's work (31:23)

她\_\_\_\_\_自己丈夫的工作 (三十一:23)

1. She is shrewd and thrifty and \_\_\_\_\_ what she is doing.

她办事精明和节俭，并且\_\_\_\_\_她自己所做的。

2. She knows her \_\_\_\_\_ and fulfills them.

她知道自己的\_\_\_\_\_，并且履行它们。

F. She confidently \_\_\_\_\_ the future (31:25)

她对自己的将来\_\_\_\_\_ (三十一:25)

“She \_\_\_\_\_ at the future!”- Swindoll

“她对将来\_\_\_\_\_！” - Swindoll

F. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher of wisdom (31:26)

她是一位\_\_\_\_\_智慧的教师 (三十一:26)

G. She effectively \_\_\_\_\_ the household (31:27)

她有效地\_\_\_\_\_自己的家 (三十一:27)

H. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of praise (31:28-29)

她\_\_\_\_\_称赞 (三十一:28-29)

I. She \_\_\_\_\_ the Lord (31:30)

她\_\_\_\_\_主 (三十一:30)

J. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ to others (31:31)

她对别人\_\_\_\_\_ (三十一:31)

### Proverbs Theme-Work Ethic

### 箴言主题-工作伦理

Introduction: Personal work ethic is important.

引言：个人的工作伦理是重要的。

## I. Inadequate Work Ethics 错误的工作伦理

### A. The sluggard-laziness

1. They say things like: \_\_\_\_\_

他们说话像: \_\_\_\_\_

2. They have trouble getting \_\_\_\_\_

他们很难 \_\_\_\_\_

3. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (Prov. 13:4; 21:25)

他们 \_\_\_\_\_ (箴十三:4; 二十一:25)

4. They are a \_\_\_\_\_ (Prov. 10: 26; 18:9)

他们 \_\_\_\_\_ (箴十: 26; 十八:9)

5. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (Prov. 26:16)

他们 \_\_\_\_\_ (箴二十六:16)

6. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (Prov.12:27)

他们 \_\_\_\_\_ (箴十二:27)

7. They are filled with \_\_\_\_\_ (Prov. 20:4;

22:13)

他们充满 \_\_\_\_\_ (箴二十:4; 二十

二:13)

8. What is the solution? Learn from the \_\_\_\_\_  
(Prov. 6:6-8). Realize poverty will come, if you don't work (6:10-11).

解决办法是什么？从\_\_\_\_\_中学习（箴六:6-8）。认识到贫穷会来到，如果你不工作的话（六:10-11）。

B. The deceiver-smooth-talking and \_\_\_\_\_ -  
\_\_\_\_\_

欺骗者-油嘴滑舌和\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

1. They will say: \_\_\_\_\_

他们会说: \_\_\_\_\_

2. They appear to have everything in order, but it is actually \_\_\_\_\_ (13:11; 15:27)

他们似乎在一切事情上都有序的，但它实际上  
\_\_\_\_\_（箴十三:11; 十五:27）。

3. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (20:17)

他们是\_\_\_\_\_（箴二十:17）

4. They lack any sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (25:19)

他们对\_\_\_\_\_缺少任何感觉（二十五:19）



5. What is God's counsel? The three wrong ways to acquire wealth (21:5-7): \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ to people, and \_\_\_\_\_.

神的忠告是什么？获得财富的三种错误方式（二十一:5-7）：\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_。

### C. The greedy-materialistic (money, money, money!)

贪心的-物质主义的（金钱，金钱，金钱！）

1. They say: \_\_\_\_\_

他们说: \_\_\_\_\_

2. They attempt to find \_\_\_\_\_ in money (11:28)

他们试图在金钱中发现\_\_\_\_\_（十一:28）

## II. Biblical Work Ethics 合乎圣经的工作伦理

A. Be diligent/ \_\_\_\_\_

要殷勤/ \_\_\_\_\_

1. You must be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

你必须要\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_

2. You must have Godly perception (10:4)

你必须有敬虔的观念（十:4）

3. It is valuable (12:27) 它是有价值的（十二:27）

4. You should be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (21:5)

你应该\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_ (二十一:5)

B. Be \_\_\_\_\_要\_\_\_\_\_

1. A thoughtful “\_\_\_\_\_” –be concerned about those who work for you (12:10); be understanding and insightful (28:15-16)

有体贴的“\_\_\_\_\_” –关心那些为你工作的人 (十二:10) ; 要有见识和洞察力 (二十八:15-16)

2. A thoughtful \_\_\_\_\_ - be committed and loyal (27:18)

有体贴的\_\_\_\_\_ -

C. Be \_\_\_\_\_要\_\_\_\_\_ -

Be \_\_\_\_\_ and show \_\_\_\_\_

要\_\_\_\_\_和显示\_\_\_\_\_

Conclusion: Look for \_\_\_\_\_ commendation. We are to work as unto the Lord. Those who do will be rewarded, promoted, and satisfied. We all have a work ethic-what is your work ethic?

结论: 希望得到\_\_\_\_\_称赞。我们对待工作就像对主一样。那些工作的人会得到奖赏、晋升和满足。我们都有工作伦理-什么是你的工作伦理?

In all labor there is profit: but the talk of the lips tendeth only penury.-Prov.14:23

诸般勤劳，都有益处；嘴上多言，乃至穷乏。-箴十四:23

## Overcoming Laziness

克服懒惰

Proverbs 6

箴言第六章

I. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Sluggard (vs.6-8)

懒惰人的\_\_\_\_\_ (6 至 8 节)

A. \_\_\_\_\_ discerningly at the ant (vs. 6:1;  
1Sam.12:24)

\_\_\_\_\_ 蚂蚁 (六:1; 撒十二:24)

1. Consider her \_\_\_\_\_ (vs. 7; 1Sam.  
14:1-6)

思想她的\_\_\_\_\_（第7节；撒十四:1-6）。

2. Consider her \_\_\_\_\_ (vs. 8; Neh. 2:17; Prov. 30:25)

思想她的\_\_\_\_\_（第8节；尼二:17；箴三十:25）

a. The size of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Luke 14:28-30)

\_\_\_\_\_的大小（路十四:28-30）

b. The shortness of the \_\_\_\_\_ (Eph.

5:16; James 4:14)

\_\_\_\_\_缺乏（弗五:16；雅四:14）

3. Consider her \_\_\_\_\_ (vs. 8)

思想她的\_\_\_\_\_（第8节）

a. She works with \_\_\_\_\_ (Neh.

6:15); 1Cor. 15:58)

她\_\_\_\_\_工作（尼六:15）；林前十五:58）

b. She works with \_\_\_\_\_ (Gen.

1:31; Eph. 6:6)

她\_\_\_\_\_工作（创一:31；弗六:6）

c. She works with \_\_\_\_\_ (Ecc. 9:10a,

Rom.12:11; Col. 3:23)

她\_\_\_\_\_工作（传九:10a，罗十二:11；西三:23）

4. Consider her \_\_\_\_\_ (II Kings 10:16)

思想她的\_\_\_\_\_（王下十:16）

II. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Sluggard (vs. 10-11; Prov. 15:19)

懒惰人的\_\_\_\_\_（箴 10 至 11 节；箴十五:19）

A. He will be \_\_\_\_\_ (vs. 11)

他将\_\_\_\_\_（第 11 节）

1. He lives in continual \_\_\_\_\_ (vs. 11; Prov.13:4; 19:15; 20:4)

他不断生活在\_\_\_\_\_之中（第 11 节；箴十三:4；十九:15；二十:4）

2. His life is a complete \_\_\_\_\_ (Prov. 18:9; 24:30-34)

他的生活完全\_\_\_\_\_（箴十八:9；二十四:30-34）

B. He will be \_\_\_\_\_ (Prov. 20:4; Luke 15:14-16)

他将\_\_\_\_\_（箴二十:4；路十五:14-16）

C. He will be \_\_\_\_\_ (Matt. 25:26a)

他将\_\_\_\_\_（太二十五:26a）

D. He will be \_\_\_\_\_ (Prov. 21:25)

他将\_\_\_\_\_ (箴二十一:25)