

Lesson 3-21

Whoever Wants To Be Greatest Must Be Servant

In this lesson Jesus teaches about serving others. The mother of James and John came to Jesus asking for a favor for her sons. Too often we expect something for serving. There is some suggestion that the mother of James and John was the sister of Mary. (Which may be one of the reasons she felt comfortable enough to ask for such a big favor).

Jesus described leadership from a new perspective. A real leader has a servant's Heart.

Matthew 20:20-28 (New International Version)

A Mother's Request

²⁰Then the mother of Zebedee's sons came to Jesus with her sons and, kneeling down, asked a favor of him.

²¹"What is it you want?" he asked.

She said, "Grant that one of these two sons of mine may sit at your right and the other at your left in your kingdom."

²²"You don't know what you are asking," Jesus said to them. "Can you drink the cup I am going to drink?"

"We can," they answered.

²³Jesus said to them, "You will indeed drink from my cup, but to sit at my right or left is not for me to grant. These places belong to those for whom they have been prepared by my Father."

²⁴When the ten heard about this, they were indignant with the two brothers. ²⁵Jesus called them together and said, "You know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their high officials exercise authority over them. ²⁶Not so with you. Instead, whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, ²⁷and whoever wants to be first must be your slave— ²⁸just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many."

²⁰那时，西庇太(xībìtài)儿子的母亲同他两个儿子上前来拜耶稣，求他一件事。

²¹耶稣说：你要甚麽呢？他说：愿你叫我这两个儿子在你国里，一个坐在你右边，一个坐在你左边。

²²耶稣回答说：你们不知道所求的是甚麽；我将要喝的杯，你们能喝麽？他们说：我们能。

²³ 耶稣说：我所喝的杯，你们必要喝；只是坐在我的左右，不是我可以赐的，乃是我父为谁预备的，就赐给谁。

²⁴ 那十个门徒听见，就恼怒他们弟兄二人。

²⁵ 耶稣叫了他们来，说：你们知道外邦人有君王为主治理他们，有大臣操权管束他们。

²⁶ 只是在你们中间，不可这样；你们中间谁愿为大，就必作你们的用人；

²⁷ 谁愿为首，就必作你们的仆人。

²⁸ 正如人子来，不是要受人的服事，乃是要服事人，并且要舍命，作多人的赎价。

庇【bì】 shelter; protect; shield.

生词

New Vocabulary for Lesson 3-21

愿【yuàn】 may; hope; wish; desire; be willing; be ready; vow (made before Buddha or a god); <formal> honest and cautious.

- 志愿【zhìyuàn】 volunteer aspiration; wish; ideal; do something of one's own free; will.
- 愿望【yuànwàng】 desire; wish; aspiration.

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愿									
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回答【huídá】 answer; reply; respond.

回【huí】 circle; wind; return; go back; turn around; answer; reply; chapter; have been here once; the Hui nationality.

答【dá】 answer; reply; respond; return (a visit, etc.); reciprocate.

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回									
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答									
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杯【bēi】 cup; trophy.

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杯									
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外邦人【wàibāngrén】 Gentile(s)

外【wài】 outer; outward; outside; other; foreign; external; (relatives) of one's mother, sisters or daughters; not of the same organization, class, ect; not closely related; besides; in addition; beyond; unofficial. 外人【wàirén】 stranger; outsider; foreigner; alien. 外出【wàichū】 egress; egression. 外出血【wàichūxuè】 <medicine> external haemorrhage.

邦【bāng】 nation; state; country. 邦交【bāngjiāo】 relations between two countries; diplomatic relations.

人【rén】 human being; man; person; people; adult; grown-up; a person engaged in a particular activity; other people; people; personality; character; state of one's health; how one feels; everybody; each; all; manpower; hand.

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外									
邦									
人									

君【jūn】 monarch; sovereign; supreme ruler; gentleman; Mr.. 君子【jūnzǐ】 a man of noble character; gentleman.

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君									
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君王【jūnwáng】 King.

王【wáng】 king; monarch; <formal> grand; great; (Wang2) a surname.

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君									
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王									
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治理【zhìlǐ】 administer; govern; harness; bring under control; put in order.

治【zhì】 rule; govern; administer; manage; order; peace; <old> seat of a local; government; treat (a disease) (治好【zhìhǎo】 to treat and cure a disease) (Lesson 3-20); cure; control; harness (a river); wipe; out; punish; study; research.

理【lǐ】 reason; truth; texture; grain (in wood, skin, etc); logic; natural science, esp. physics; manage; run; put in order; tidy up; pay attention to, acknowledge.

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治									
理									

用人【yòng rén】 servant; choose a person for a job; make use of personnel.

用【yòng】 use; employ; apply; expenses; outlay; usefulness; need; <polite> eat; drink; <formal> hence; therefore.

- 用兵【yòng bīng】 use military forces; resort to arms.
- 用不了【yòng bùliǎo】 have more than is needed; less than.
- 用不着【yòng bùzháo】 not need; have no use for; there is no need to; it is not worth while to.
- 用费【yòng fèi】 expense; cost.
- 用功【yòng gōng】 hardworking; diligent; studious.
- 人力【rén lì】 manpower; labour power; use force.
- 费用【fèi yòng】 cost; expenses.

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用									
人									

仆人【pú rén】 (domestic) servant.

- 公仆【gōng pú】 public servant.
- 奴仆【nú pú】 servant; lackey.

- 前仆后继【qiánpūhòuji】 no sooner has one fallen than another steps into the breach.

?/307

仆									
人									

Supplementary Vocabulary

奴隶【núli】 **slave**, slave uprising; slave society; slave-owning system; slave owner; slaveholder; slavishness; slavish mentality.

奴【nú】 bondservant; slave; enslave.

隶【lì】 be subordinate to; be under.

- 奴隶制度【núlizhìdù】 slavery.

?/?

奴									
隶									

拜访【bàifǎng】 respectfully pay a visit; call on.

练习

Expressions

说也没用 (shuō yě méi yòng) It doesn't matter what I say the other party will not follow it. This is like when parents are talking to their kids. The parents tell them not to do something but the kids do it anyway.

用非所学 (yòng fēi suǒ xué) What you practice is not what you have learned. This could be like you studied English in college and you are working as a computer programmer.

来的容易，去的容易 (lái de róngyì , qù de róngyì) Easy come, easy go We have all heard that expression.

语言点

Language Points

1.) 有一天，这两个门徒的母亲 来拜耶稣，求他一件事。

yǒu yī tiān, zhè liǎng gè méntú de mǔqīn lái bài Yēsū, qiú tā yī.

One day, the mother of these two disciples came to pay respects to Jesus and asked a favor of him.

来【lái】 Has Several Meanings: come; arrive; crop up; take place; future; coming; next; ever since; about; around.

句型练习

Sentence Practice

练习

Exercises

Connect the Chinese Characters with the meaning:

君王	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	administer; govern; harness
奴隶	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	King
治理	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	Gentile(s)
回答	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	slave, slave uprising; slave society
外邦人	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	answer; reply; respond.

问题 / Wèntí / Answer The Four Questions About The Story (Picture on page 1130)

- 1.)
- 2.)
- 3.)
- 4.)

Write the following Characters:

- 1.) answer; reply; respond.
- 2.) (domestic) servant.
- 3.) Gentile(s)
- 4.) may; hope; wish; desire;
be willing;
- 5.) answer; reply; respond.

Fill in the tone marking for the pinyin in the squares above the word

1.)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	waibangren		
2.)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	yuan		
3.)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	junwang		
4.)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	zhili		
5.)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
	huida		

Write the pinyin for the following characters:

- 1.) _____
- 2.) _____
- 3.) _____
- 4.) _____
- 5.) _____

仆	人	
治	理	
用	人	
奴	隶	
外	邦	人

**Reading & Writing Chinese (Simplified Character Edition Third Edition; Willian
McNaughton Tuttle Publishing ISBN 0-8048-3509-8**

***Cheng & Tsui Chinese Character Dictionary, Wang Huidi Editor-in-Chief . ISBN 0-88727-314-9. This book has stroke order.**