

## Part III Lesson 14

### A Woman Taken In Adultery

#### John 8

<sup>1</sup>But Jesus went to the Mount of Olives. <sup>2</sup>At dawn he appeared again in the temple courts, where all the people gathered around him, and he sat down to teach them. <sup>3</sup>The teachers of the law and the Pharisees brought in a woman caught in adultery. They made her stand before the group <sup>4</sup>and said to Jesus, "Teacher, this woman was caught in the act of adultery. <sup>5</sup>In the Law Moses commanded us to stone such women. Now what do you say?" <sup>6</sup>They were using this question as a trap, in order to have a basis for accusing him.

But Jesus bent down and started to write on the ground with his finger. <sup>7</sup>When they kept on questioning him, he straightened up and said to them, "If any one of you is without sin, let him be the first to throw a stone at her." <sup>8</sup>Again he stooped down and wrote on the ground.

<sup>9</sup>At this, those who heard began to go away one at a time, the older ones first, until only Jesus was left, with the woman still standing there. <sup>10</sup>Jesus straightened up and asked her, "Woman, where are they? Has no one condemned you?"

<sup>11</sup>"No one, sir," she said.

"Then neither do I condemn you," Jesus declared. "Go now and leave your life of sin."

#### Vocabulary

提到【tídào】 mention; refer to; touch; make a mention of.

提【tí】 carry (in one's hand with the arm down); lift; raise; promote; shift to an earlier time; move up a date; put forward; bring up; draw out; extract; mention; refer to; bring up; dipper; rising stroke (in Chinese characters).

到【dào】 arrive; reach; go to leave for; up until; thoughtful; considerate.

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提									
到									

法利塞人【fālìsàirén】 Pharisee

法【fǎ】 law; method; way; mode; follow; model after; standard; model; Legalists; the Legalist School; Buddhist doctrine; the dharma; magic arts.

利【lì】 sharp; favorable; advantage; profit; interest.

塞【sài】 a place of strategic importance.

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.

92/221/312/307

法									
利									
塞									
人									

教门【jiāomén】 **religious sect**

教【jiāo】 teach; instruct.

门【mén】 entrance; door; gate; valve; switch; way to do sth.; knack; family; (religious) sect; school (of thought); class; category; phylum; a surname.

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教									
门									

讲究【jiǎngjiū】 be particular about; pay attention to; stress; strive for; exquisite; tasteful; careful study.

讲【jiǎng】 speak; say; tell; explain; make clear; interpret; discuss; negotiate; stress; pay attention to; be particular about; as far as something is concerned; when it comes to; as to; as regards.

究【jiū】 study carefully; go into; investigate; <formal> actually; really; after all.

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讲									
究									

守【shǒu】 guard; defend; keep watch; observe; abide by; close to; near.

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守									
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摩西【Móxī】 Moses.

摩【mó】 rub; scrape; touch; mull over; study.

西【xī】 west.

256/part/393

摩									
西									

律法【lǜfǎ】 (Biblical) Law 法律【fǎlǜ】 Normal law.

律【lǜ】 law; statute; rule; restrain; keep under control.

法【fǎ】 law; method; way; mode; follow; model after; standard; model; Legalists; the Legalist School; Buddhist doctrine; the dharma; magic arts.

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律									
法									

妇人【fùrén】 married woman.

妇【fù】 woman; married woman; wife.

人【rén】 human being; man; person; people; adult; grown-up; a person engaged in a particular activity。

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妇									
人									

跟前【gēnqián】 in front of; close to; near.

跟【gēn】 heel; follow; and.

前【qián】 front; forward; ahead; age; before; preceding; former; formerly; first.

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跟									
前									

夫子【fūzǐ】 an ancient form of address to a Confucian scholar or to a master by his disciples; pedant.

夫【fū】 husband; man; <old> a person engaged in manual labour.

子【zǐ】 son; child; person; ancient title of respect for learned or virtuous man; seed; egg; young; tender; small; something small and hard。

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夫									
子									

奸淫【jiānyín】 illicit sexual relations; adultery; rape or seduce.

奸【jiān】 wicked; evil; treacherous; traitor; <informal> self-seeking and wily; illicit sexual relations.

淫【yín】 excessive; loose; wanton; licentious; lewd; lascivious; obscene; pornographic.

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奸									
淫									

按着【ànzhe】 According to, in accordance with

按着【àn】 press; push down; leave aside; shelve; restrain; control; keep one's hand on; keep a tight grip on; according to; in accordance with; in the light of; on the basis of.

着【zhe】 indicating an action in progress; stressing the tone in an imperative sentence; used after a verb to form a preposition.

3/

按									
着									

再三的【zài sān de】repeatedly, again and again.

再【zài】 <adv.> (for an action yet to take place or contemplated) again, once more, further; (used before adjectives) more, -er; (used to indicate the continuing of a situation in conditional or suppositional clauses); (for a delayed action, preceded by an expression of time or condition) then, on

三【sān】 three; more than two; several; many.

460/312/74

再									
三									
的									

从老到少【cóng lǎo dào shǎo】from the oldest to the youngest.

从【cóng】 <preposition> from; through; <adv.> ever; follow; comply with; obey; join; be engaged in; in a certain manner or according to a certain principle; follower; attendant; secondary; accessory.

老【lǎo】 old; aged; old people; of long standing; old; outdated; tough; overgrown; (of colour) dark; for a long time; always (doing sth.); very; <informal> the youngest; surname.

到【dào】 arrive; reach; go to leave for; up until; thoughtful; considerate.

少【shǎo】 few; little; less; be short; lack; lose; be missing; a moment; stop; quit.

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从									
老									
到									
少									

定罪【dìng zuì】to condemn (Someone).

定【dìng】 calm; stable; decide; fix; set; fixed; settled; established; subscribe to (a newspaper, etc.); book (seats, tickets, etc.); order (merchandise, etc.); <formal> surely; certainly; definitely.

罪【zuì】 crime; guilt; fault; blame; suffering; pain; hardship; put the blame on.  
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定									
罪									

从此【cóng cǐ】 from this (time/event ) on.

从【cóng】 <preposition> from; through; <adv.> ever; follow; comply with; obey; join; be engaged in; in a certain manner or according to a certain principle; follower; attendant; secondary; accessory.

此【cǐ】 this.  
61/60

从									
此									

### Supplementary Vocabulary

并且【bìngqiě】 <conj.> and; besides; moreover; furthermore.

且【qiě】 <adv.> just; for the time being; for a long time; even; <formal> <conj.> both...and....

洗澡【xǐzǎo】 have (take) a bath; bathe.

洗【xǐ】 wash; bathe; <religion> baptize; redress; right; kill and loot; sack; develop (a film); shuffle (cards, etc.).

澡【zǎo】 bath; bathe.

察看【chákàn】 watch; look carefully at; observe.

察【chá】 examine; look into; scrutinize.

看【kān】 look after; take care of; tend; keep under surveillance.

智力【zhìlì】 intelligence; intellect.

智【zhì】 wisdom; resourcefulness; wit.

力【lì】 power; strength; ability; <physics> force; physical strength; do all one can; make every effort.

## Class Conversation Questions

一个妇人犯了奸淫罪被带来

yī gè fù rén fàn le jiān yín zuì bèi dài lái

一個婦人犯了姦淫罪被帶來 (Traditional Characters)

yī gè fù rén fàn le jiān yín zuì bèi dài lái

### 1. 四本福音常 提到 法利赛人。

Sì běn fú yīn cháng tí dào fǎ lì sài rén.

圣经 常 提到 爱

Shèng jīng cháng tí dào ài?

牧师 常 提到 信心

Mù shī cháng tí dào xìn xīn?

我们教友常 提到 中国的教会

Wǒmen jiào yǒu cháng tí dào zhōngguó de jiàohuì?

### 2. 他们 很 讲究 守摩西一切的律法

Tāmen hěn jiǎng jiū shǒu mó xī yī qiē de lǜfǎ?

陈先生 很 讲究 吃

Chén xiān shēng hěn jiǎng jiū chī

李小姐 很 讲究 穿衣服

Lǐ xiǎo jiě hěn jiǎng jiū chuān yīfú.

我们教会 很 讲究 主日学

Wǒmen jiào huì hěn jiǎng jiū zhǔ rì xué?

### 3. 按着 摩西的律法 我们 应当 把 这样的女人 打死。

àn zhe mó xī de lǜ fǎ wǒ men yīng dāng bǎ zhè yang de nǚ rén dǎ sǐ.

按着 老师的说法 我们 应当 把 十四课 念完。

àn zhe lǎo shī de shuō fǎ wǒ men yīng dāng bǎ shí sì kè niàn wán?

按着 他的看法 我们 应当 把 洗礼 延期。

àn zhe tā de kàn fǎ wǒ men yīng dāng bǎ xǐ lǐ yán qī?

### 4. 把 这样的女人 打死

Bǎ zhè yàng de nǚ rén dǎ sǐ?  
 把 生字 学会  
 Bǎ shēng zì xué huì  
 把 衣服 洗干净  
 Bǎ yī fú xǐ gān jìng?

5. 我们 用 石头 把 这样的女人 打死。  
 wǒ men yòng shí tóu bǎ zhè yàng de nǚ rén dǎ sǐ?  
 林弟兄 用 计算机 把 课文 打出来。  
 Lín dì xiōng yòng jì suàn jī bǎ kè wén dǎ chū lái?  
 谁 用 手 把 衣服 洗完了?  
 shéi yòng shǒu bǎ yī fú xǐ wán le?

6. 你说 我们 应 怎么样?  
 Nǐ shuō wǒ men yìng zěnme yang?  
 你说 大家 应该 怎么办?  
 Nǐ shuō dà jiā yīng gāi zěnme bàn?  
 你说 他们 应该 怎么做?  
 Nǐ shuō tā men yīng gāi zěnme zuò?  
 你说 基督徒 应该 去吗?  
 Nǐ shuō jī dū tú yīng gāi qù ma?

7. 法利赛人 再三的 问 他。  
 Fǎlìsàirén zài sān de wèn tā.  
 谁 再三的 请 你去?  
 Shéi zài sān de qǐng nǐ qù?  
 我不会 再三的 要 他来  
 Wǒ bù huì zài sān de yào tā lái  
 妈妈 再三的 提醒 我们  
 Mā mā zài sān de tí xǐng wǒ men.

7. 你们 谁 是没有罪的，就 可以先拿石头打她。  
 Nǐ men shéi shì méi yǒu zuì de jiù kě yǐ xiān ná shí tóu dǎ tā?

我们 谁 有信心，就 能得救护车  
wǒmen shéi yǒu xìn xīn jiù néng de jiù hù chē.

谁 有钱，就 可以上大学  
Shéi yǒu qián jiù kě yǐ shàng dà xué.

你们 谁 想学中文，就 来河滨教会  
Nǐ men shéi xiǎng xué zhōng wén jiù lái hé bīn jiàohuì

9. 他们听见这话，就 从老到

Tā men tīng jiàn zhè huà jiù cóng lǎo dào.  
少一个一个的都出去了。他们看见老师，就 一个一个的都走了。  
shǎo yī gè yī gè de dōu chū qù le. Tāmen kànjiàn lǎo shī, jiù yī gè yī gè de dōu zǒu le.

他们没看见我，就 回家了。  
Tā men méi kàn jiàn wǒ jiù huí jiā le.

10. 从此 不要 再犯罪了。

Cóng cǐ bú yào zài fàn zuì le.  
从此 不可以 再骂人了。  
Cóng cǐ bù kě yǐ zài mà rén le  
从此 不需要 再工作了  
Cóng cǐ bù xū yào zài gōng zuò le.

.....  
Interactive exercise:

Ask the following questions in Chinese and then answer them (with complete sentences).

1. Where is the Pharisee often mentioned by?

答Ans.:

2. Do four books of Gospel often mention Chinese people?

答Ans.(affirmative)

Ans.(negative):

3. What are four books of Gospel?

答Ans.

4. What is Pharisee?

答Ans.

5. What is Pharisee particular about?

答Ans.

6. Do you know why Pharisee assumes that they are superior to others?

答Ans.(affirmative)

Ans.(negative):

7. What did Jesus say when Pharisee brought in a women before him?

答Ans.

8. Why should Pharisee keep questioning Jesus?

答Ans.

9. Why was that woman brought in by Pharisee?

答Ans.

10. Why did they bring her in to Jesus instead to other people?

答Ans.

11. What was Jesus' answer?

答Ans.

12. What did Pharisee do after Jesus had given them his answer?

答Ans.(affirmative)

Ans.(negative):

13. What did Jesus say to that woman?

答Ans.

## Some additional thoughts:

The **Law of Moses** refers to the "**Torah**" Hebrew for "learning" or "instruction," sometimes translated as "Law"<sup>[1]</sup>, refers either to the **Five Books of Moses** (or **Pentateuch**) The Torah is accepted by Christianity as part of the Bible, making up the first five books of the Old Testament. In Islam, (伊斯兰教【Yīslánjiào】 *Islam; Islamism.*) the Torah (along with the Christian Gospels) is seen as an authentic revelation from God corrupted with the additions and alterations of men.

### Some Additional Verses on adultery

#### Leviticus 20:10

"If a man commits **adultery** with another man's wife—with the wife of his neighbor—both the adulterer and the adulteress must be put to death.

#### Proverbs 6:32

But a man who commits **adultery** lacks judgment; whoever does so destroys himself.

### (Traditional Characters)

1. 四本福音 常 提到 法利赛人 。  
 聖經 常 提到 愛  
 牧師 常 提到 信心  
 我們教友 常 提到 中國的教會
2. 他們 很 講究 守摩西一切的律法  
 陳先生 很 講究 吃

- 李小姐 很 講究 穿衣服  
我們教會 很 講究 主日學
3. 按著 摩西的律法 我們 應當 把 這樣的女人 打死。  
按著 老師的說法 我們 應當 把 十四課 念完。  
按著 他的看法 我們 應當 把 洗禮 延期。
4. 把 這樣的女人 打死  
把 生字 學會  
把 衣服 洗乾淨
5. 我們 用 石頭 把 這樣的女人 打死。  
林弟兄 用 電腦 把 課文 打出來。  
誰 用 手 把 衣服 洗完了?
6. 你說 我們 應 怎麼樣?  
你說 大家 應該 怎麼辦?  
你說 他們 應該 怎麼做?  
你說 基督徒 應該 去嗎?
7. 法利賽人 再三的 問 他  
誰 再三的 請 你去?  
我不會 再三的 要 他 來  
媽媽 再三的 提醒 我們
8. 你們 誰 是沒有罪的 , 就 可以先拿石頭打她  
我們 誰 有信心 , 就 能得救護車  
誰 有錢 , 就 可以上大學  
你們 誰 想學中文 , 就 來河濱教會
9. 他們聽見這話, 就 從老到少 一個一個的都出去了。  
他們看見老師, 就 一個一個的都走了。  
他們沒看見我, 就 回家了
10. 從此 不要 再犯罪了。  
從此 不可以 再罵人了。  
從此 不需要 再工作了

**Reading & Writing Chinese (Simplified Character Edition Third Edition; William  
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.**