

GENERATIONAL GROWTH Rabbits Vs. Elephants Exercise

代代相传的成长 兔子与大象的活动

TRAINER'S OUTLINE 培训者大纲

- I. NOTE TO THE TRAINER 培训者留意
- II. INTRODUCING RABBITS AND ELEPHANTS (GAME) 介绍兔子和大象 (游戏)
 - A. RABBIT 兔子
 - B. ELEPHANT 大象
- C. BIOLOGY QUIZ: COMPARING RABBITS VS. ELEPHANTS 生物小测验
- III. CONCLUSION (CONNECTING THIS ACTIVITY TO DISCIPLESHIP DNA) 总结 (连接到门徒 DNA)

NOTE TO THE TRAINER 培训者留意

Having just studied the Gap Analysis, we've created dissonance in the mind of the trainees between how ministry is typically done and what it's going to take to see unreached people groups reached. In addition to that, we've created a foundation for the need of having a strategy of multiplying disciples.

上完缺口分析后，我们在受训者的思想中挑起了传统的传福音方法与未及群体的庞大需要之间的不协调。此外，我们还为门徒倍增策略的需要奠定了基础。

This exercise has historically received fantastic feedback because of the lasting image of multiplication it leaves with the trainees. Years later, we still have people reminding us to be rabbits not elephants.

本课的活动历来获得极好的反馈，因为它使受训者对倍增留下持久的印象。多年后，我们仍能被提醒要成为兔子而不是大象。

Typically, we will use dolls, printed pictures, or PPTs if the context allows. If none are available or we are in a village context, to maintain reproducibility we simply describe the two animals, a rabbit and elephant.

通常，若情况允许，我们会使用玩具、图片或 PPT。若没有可用的，或在农村环境下，为了保持可繁殖性，我们只将这两种动物——兔子和大象，进行简单的描述。

ACTIVITY 活动

INTRODUCING RABBITS AND ELEPHANTS 介绍兔子和大象

I am going to describe two animals to you. After you guess the first one, I'll describe the second. When you think you know the animal that I am describing, say it out loud.

我现在向你介绍两只动物。在你猜完第一只后，我再描述第二只。当你认为你已经知道我所描述的动物时，请大声说出来。

RABBIT 兔子

This animal often has big floppy ears.

It fairly small. This animal likes to hop.

By this point, someone will have guessed rabbit.

这只动物通常耳朵大而柔软。它体格较小。它喜欢跳来跳去。

至此，应该有人会猜到是兔子。



ELEPHANT 大象

This second animal is quite large.

It's gray. It often has large tusks. It has a large trunk.

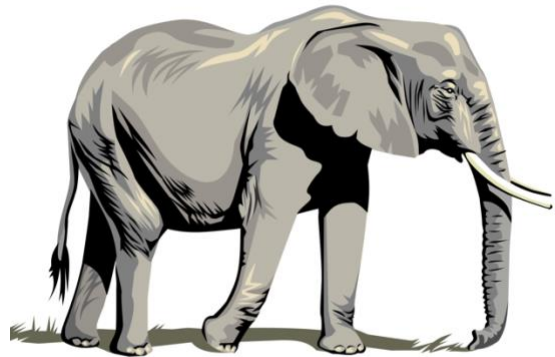
At this point, they all know it's an elephant.

这第二只动物很大。它是灰色的。它通常有很大的牙。它有一条很长的鼻子。

至此，他们都应该知道是大象。

If you have brought pre-prepared images, hold them up side by side.

如果有预先准备的图像，请将它们并排举起。



TIME FOR A BIOLOGY QUIZ 生物小测验

I realize that most of us come from different backgrounds or have studied a variety of different subjects, but I want to ask you a few specific biology questions about these two animals.

我意识到我们大多数人都来自不同的背景或不同的专业，但我想问你们一些有关这两种动物的生物学问题。

Question: Does anyone know the gestational period (妊娠期) of an elephant? From conception to birth how long it takes an elephant to have a baby elephant? *Allow some of the trainees to guess.*

Answer: The average gestational period of an elephant is 22 months. That's almost 2 years!

问题：有人知道大象的妊娠期吗？一头象从怀孕到生产需要多长时间？让受训者猜。

答案：大象的平均妊娠期为 22 个月。差不多 2 年！

Question: Does anyone know the average gestational period of a rabbit?

Answer: On average, one month!

问题：有人知道兔子的平均妊娠期吗？

答案：平均 1 个月！

Question: Does anyone know, on average, the age at which an elephant can conceive of child?

Answer: 16 years old.

问题：有人知道大象可以怀孕的平均年龄吗？

答案：16 岁。

Question: Does anyone know, on average, the age at which a rabbit can conceive a child?

Answer: 12 weeks old!

问题：有人知道兔子可以怀孕的平均年龄吗？

答案：12 周！

Question: Does anyone know how many baby elephants are born when an elephant gives birth?

Answer: Typically, a mother elephant has one baby.

问题：有谁知道大象一胎可以生出多少只小象？

答案：通常只有 1 只。

Question: Does anyone know how many baby rabbits are born when a rabbit gives birth?

Answer: Typically, the average is 12-15 babies!

问题：有谁知道兔子平均一胎可以生出多少只小兔子？

答案：通常平均会有 12-15 只小兔子！

Question: Here's the point of this little quiz. Allow me to ask you one more question. Biologically speaking, what is the fundamental biological difference between rabbits and elephants? To ask it a different way, what is it deep inside of rabbits and elephants that drives these differences? *Allow the trainees to guess or talk about this a bit.*

Answer: The difference is their DNA. It's in their genes. It's passed down generation from generation.

问题: [这是小测验的重点] 请问, 从生物学上来说, 兔子和大象之间的根本生物学区别是什么? 换句话说, 兔子和大象的主要差异在哪里? *让受训者对此进行讨论。*

答案: 区别在于它们的 DNA。在它们代代相传的基因里。

CONCLUSION 总结

Relating this funny exercise to church planting, I'd like to ask each of you a few questions to consider.

为了将此活动与教会植立的关系连上, 我想提出几个问题让你们思考。

Do disciples have spiritual DNA? Are there habits or characteristics that can be passed down through generations of disciples?

门徒们有属灵的基因吗? 有什么习惯和特征可以传给下几代的门徒?

What type of DNA do you pass to your disciples? What type of DNA does your church pass down to the disciples it makes?

你会传递什么属灵的 DNA 给门徒们? 你所在的教会传递给门徒们什么属灵的 DNA?

Are you and the believers around you more like rabbits or elephants? What kind of DNA do you have and are you reproducing?

你周围的信徒更像兔子还是大象? 你有什么属灵的 DNA 正在繁殖?

This course is about being and making healthy disciples with good DNA – DNA that allows them to multiply, DNA that allows these healthy disciples produce other healthy disciples, who themselves produce healthy disciples. As disciple-makers, in partnership with the Holy Spirit, we CAN have an effect on the DNA that we pass down to the disciples that we make.

这门课程是关于如何培育健康的门徒拥有良好的属灵 DNA —— 倍增繁殖的 DNA。这种属灵 DNA 使健康的门徒们可以产生其他健康的门徒, 而后者也会产生健康的门徒。身为门徒培育者, 我们与圣灵合作, 可以影响我们所培育的门徒们的属灵 DNA。