

引言 INTRODUCTION

Who and what do you fight for? That is the question we ponder today. You should be familiar with the following game. Suppose your house is on fire and you only have time to grab one item on your escape. What would you choose? A document folder, your keys or your laptop? I remember a similar real-life incident. My family lived in St. Louis for 18 years before we moved here. There were tornado threats almost every spring. Once I was at work and my wife was at home by herself. There came a tornado warning. Therefore, she went to the basement of the apartment building. A senior lady living next door was surprised to see what my wife was holding in her hands: a few pairs of boots. She explained that those were the only valuable belongings she could think of. In today's passage, Abram had to make a quick decision too. He was dragged into a war not of his own. Instead of going through a list of names of people and places, I will summarize the plot in the first half of the chapter. There was a battle between an alliance of five kings and a coalition of four kings. At that time, kings were more like tribal chiefs. People either settled in towns, or they scattered around as nomads. Bible scholars have yet to pinpoint the exact locations of some of the places mentioned in the text. The map on the screen shows their possible whereabouts. The four kings lived in the Mesopotamia region, where Abram also came from. The leader of the pact was Chedorlaomer. Whereas, the five kings were from Canaan. They paid tribute to the four kings for 12 years. Then they decided to rebel against Chedorlaomer. Therefore, he gathered his allies and attacked the five kings. They successfully swept through the Canaan area and looted possessions. Sodom was one of the cities that was defeated. One chapter ago, Lot departed from his uncle Abram and moved to Sodom. Poor Lot was in the wrong place and at the wrong time. He thus became a prisoner of war. With all that background in mind, now I will read from verse 13 to 24.

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 拯救 Rescue

Abram launched a rescue mission soon after he heard that Lot was captured. He did not reason that Lot should bear the consequence for moving to Sodom. He was a grown man anyway. Abram cared about the welfare of his nephew. He found help from two sources. First, Abram teamed up with the locals. Look at the second half of verse 13: **...(He) was living by the oaks of Mamre the Amorite, brother of Eshcol and of Aner. These were allies of Abram.** Mamre could be the landlord who rented a piece of land to Abram. Why did he agree to join Abram? Verse 7 tells us that the Amorites' territory was one of the areas the four kings conquered. Mamre, his two brothers and Abram all hoped to rescue their own people. Abram knew that building a friendship is an important survival tactic in a foreign land. It confirms what Proverbs 17:17 says: **A friend loves at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.** A helpful neighbor is better than a sibling who lives in another city when you have an urgent need. Being nice to the people around you is always a good thing when you start a new job or move to a new neighborhood. I was grateful to the guy living across the street who lent me his lawnmower when mine broke down. I was able to finish cutting the grass before I bought a new one. In fact, I liked his machine so much that I

bought the same model! Abram did not only seek help from outsiders, he also had a group of 318 men to deploy. Those people were most likely his servants. Some left Ur of the Chaldeans with Abram. Others were gifts given by Pharaoh back in chapter 12. The passage says those guys were “trained” men. That reminds me of a Chinese saying: feed an army for a thousand days so that they will be ready for the next battle. Guerilla warfare was common in those days. Tribal people fought against each other for food, slaves and territory. Abram needed some strong men for protection. After Abram assembled the two groups of fighters, he led the troop and chased after the four kings. He took the task personally, even though he was already 75 years old. It shows that a leader should not ask his subordinates to carry out the duties that he himself would not do. Good leaders do not only lead by their lips; they must also lead by their hands. Abram knew that he was outnumbered by the enemies. He could not confront them head-on. Therefore, he divided his men into smaller teams and attacked at night. Abram maximized the limited manpower he had. Very often, winners may not be the wealthiest or the most resourceful people. But they are those who seize the right timing and employ an effective strategy. We will never accomplish anything if we just sit there and focus on what we do not have. Jesus is the miracle worker of five-loaves and two fish. He can multiply the meager amount we dedicate to Him. I thank the Lord for His blessings to the College and Career Ministries. Council members have been scratching their heads every year when school breaks are approaching. We know that we need to come up with some programs for the young people. But at the same time, we know that coworkers are wearing a few hats already. Fast forward to May of this year when students began to return home. Council members realized that we could no longer wait. Most of the young people grew up in the church. They are in their early twenties. They can step up and become leaders. Thankfully, a few committed coworkers were willing to disciple these young people. God blesses the group and it continues to grow. They need our prayers, especially as a new challenge is on the horizon. Most students will return to their campuses. We should pray that God will draw more local young people to come. God will come to our rescue if we seek after the welfare of His people.

2. 慶祝 Rejoice

Abram rescued Lot from the enemies. Everybody should rejoice with him. The author focuses on the reactions of two kings. First, let us look at the king of Salem. The passage says he was also a priest. It was usual for kings in the ancient world to do double-duty. Salem was the future Jerusalem. The word Salem shares the same root as Shalom. Both words means peace. The name of this king is Melchizedek. It is a compound word in Hebrew, which means the king of righteousness. He brought wine and bread as refreshments for the people coming back from the long trip. Besides offering food, Melchizedek also blessed Abram in verses 19-20: **19 And he blessed him and said, “Blessed be Abram by God Most High, Possessor of heaven and earth; 20 and blessed be God Most High, who has delivered your enemies into your hand!”** A few things of note here. First, Melchizedek called the God he worshipped as the “God Most High” and “Possessor of heaven and earth.” Abram repeats both titles in verse 22. The two men worshipped the same God! It would be a huge encouragement to Abram to meet a believer in a foreign land. God drew other people to know Him too. Moreover, in blessing Abram, Melchizedek reiterated God’s promises. He also thanked God for giving Abram victory. God was with him in the battle. In return, Abram presented one-tenth of his plunder to Melchizedek. People in the ancient world offered 10% of their spoils to their deities. But here, the gifts were

for a king. Abram did not see Melchizedek ever again. The book of Hebrews tells us the significance of this meeting. Hebrews 7:9-10 explain: **9 One might even say that Levi himself, who receives tithes, paid tithes through Abraham, 10 for he was still in the loins of his ancestor when Melchizedek met him.** Levi was the great-grandson of Abram. Aaron came from the tribe of Levi. Later, God chose Aaron and his descendants to be priests. When Abram paid the tithe to Melchizedek, it was as if he did so on behalf of Aaron. One way to understand it is that all the priests inherited some genes from Abram. The ancestor of future priests presented gifts to Melchizedek. It showed that this king was a greater priest. But there is another even more superior priest. Skip down to verses 14-16: **14 For it is evident that our Lord was descended from Judah, and in connection with that tribe Moses said nothing about priests. 15 This becomes even more evident when another priest arises in the likeness of Melchizedek, 16 who has become a priest, not on the basis of a legal requirement concerning bodily descent, but by the power of an indestructible life.** Jesus was that supreme high priest. His earthly father Joseph belonged to the tribe of Judah, and not Levi. Jesus was not qualified to be a priest according to His lineage. Jesus became a priest, not by following the rank of Aaron but He was after the rank of Melchizedek. Jesus was similar to Melchizedek in some ways. They were both kings of righteousness and peace. The Scripture has no record of Melchizedek's birth and death. Jesus has no origin and no end because He is God. He is the better high priest and the better sacrifice. He offered Himself on the cross to take away the sins of the world. Melchizedek foreshadows the coming Savior. Of course, Abram had no idea of the significance of what he did. He just practiced the custom of the land. We may not have an important role in God's plan like Abram had. But God has the same requirements on us and on Abram. We must obey Him in all we do. We cannot foresee what amazing things God will accomplish through us. But fruitfulness begins from faithfulness. You may be one of the many employees at work. You may be a stay-home mom raising kids. You may be a retiree living a quiet and simple life. Do not underestimate the rippling effects of what you do. Put God front and center in your life. God will bless you, and bless others through you.

3. 拒絕 Refuse

Abram rescued Lot from captivity. Melchizedek rejoiced with Abram and blessed him in God's name. Besides this king of Salem, Bera king of Sodom also welcomed Abram from the battle. Next, we see how Abram refused an opportunity to increase his wealth. Bera asked Abram to keep all the plunder and returned his countrymen to him. That was the rule of the game in those days. Abram and his men put their lives on the line. Therefore, they were entitled to everything they seized. It is reasonable to reward a winner. But Abram refused the offer due to a higher reason. Look at verses 22-23: **22 But Abram said to the king of Sodom, "I have lifted my hand to the Lord, God Most High, Possessor of heaven and earth, 23 that I would not take a thread or a sandal strap or anything that is yours, lest you should say, 'I have made Abram rich.'"** Abram made a pledge to God that he would not take anything from Bera. Most likely he made that vow before the victory. It was not like he only saw older folks among the hostages, and sick cattle and sheep, then he said to God: "Nah, I won't take that." Abram did not want Bera to spread words that Abram became rich because he took his possessions. The only thing Abram would accept was food for his men. Besides, Abram thought the three Amorite brothers who went to war with him should claim their shares. Abram saw his reputation and God's glory more important than some free money, even though no one could accuse him of doing anything wrong if he kept it. He did not want to have any association with a pagan king. Money can buy friendship. The king

might invite Abram to build a trading partnership with him. Abram did not want to follow the path of Lot by getting near the sinful city of Sodom. Abram got Lot back and returned Bera's people and properties. No one owed another person anything. It showed that Abram's faith might have grown since the trip to Egypt. He trusted that God would bless him in the proper timing and ways. Money is a strong temptation to many people. Hebrews 13:5 cautions us: **Keep your life free from love of money, and be content with what you have, for he has said, "I will never leave you nor forsake you."** The world cares about how much you have regardless of how you get it. Money is used as a major factor to measure success. Celebrities and some of your relatives brag about their wealth. We will be content only when we acknowledge that everything comes from God. We will refuse any unrighteous gain if we look forward to God's blessings. People like that are of good moral character. That reminds me of a true story. Jacob is a truck driver from Oregon. Once he was assigned to deliver a shipment of potato chips. Jacob has never been to that town. Therefore he relied on the GPS for directions. Unfortunately, he entered the address incorrectly. The device took him to a mountainous region. When Jacob finally decided to turn back, his 18-wheeler got stuck in snow and mud. With no phone signal in the forest, he had no choice but to follow the roads his truck traveled to ask for help. He walked more than 12 hours a day for three days before he came to a major highway. He flagged down a car and the driver took him home. Jacob then went to the hospital for a checkup. He was so dehydrated that his kidneys stopped working. He also had frostbite in one foot. Jacob's boss asked him why he did not eat some chips from the container. He answered that he would not touch anything that does not belong to him. That was how he was raised. What a man of integrity! People may offer you money or gifts in exchange for a favor. You need to be careful of such a temptation. They may consider you a fool if you refuse those offers. But God will approve you for your noble character.

結論 CONCLUSION

Who and what do you fight for? Abram got into a warfare because he put the welfare of Lot and God as the top priorities. He cared about the safety of his nephew and he valued God's glory. Right attitude will lead to godly actions. Some little kids were in a Sunday school class. The lesson for the day was about value. The teacher reminded her students that God was more important than money. After studying some Bible verses, she challenged the kids by asking them: "If you have a thousand dollars, will you give it to missionaries?" Everyone replied: "Yes!" She continued: "If you have a hundred dollars, will you donate it to the church?" There was another resounding yes. The teacher presented one final test: "If you have a dollar, will you give it to a homeless person under a bridge?" This time everyone except Johnny gave a positive answer. The teacher asked him: "Johnny, don't you think we should help needy people?" The boy replied: "Yes, Ms. June. But I actually have a dollar in my pocket." Say what you do means nothing if you do not do what you say.

引言 INTRODUCTION

你是為何而戰？這是我們今天要思考的問題。你應該對以下這個遊戲感到熟悉：假設你的房子起火了，你只有時間帶走一樣東西逃生。你會拿什麼？一些重要文件、你的鑰匙，還是你的電腦？我記得一次類似的真實事件。我們一家在聖路易住了 18 年才搬到這裡。那裡幾乎每年春天都有龍捲風警報。有一次，我正在上班，太太一個人在家。那時候來了龍捲風警告，她便躲到公寓的地下室。住在隔壁的一位年長女士很驚訝地看到我太太抱著幾雙靴子。她解釋說，那是她當時能想到唯一值錢的東西。在今天的經文中，亞伯蘭也必須做出一個迅速的決定。他被扯進一場與自己無關的戰爭。這一章的前半段有很多人物和地點的名字。與其逐一念出來，我稍為總結一下劇情。當時發生了一場戰爭，四個王的聯盟與五個王的聯盟交戰。那時候的「王」可能是部落的酋長。當時人們定居於城鎮，或是四處遊牧。聖經學者至今仍然無法確定經文中提到的那些地方的所在。屏幕上的地圖顯示了它們可能的位置。那四個王來自美索不達米亞地區，亞伯蘭也是從那裡來的。他們的領袖名叫基大老瑪。而那五位王則來自迦南，他們已向基大老瑪進貢了十二年。後來，他們決定反抗。因此，基大老瑪和他的盟友，攻打五王的聯軍。他們成功橫掃了迦南地區，掠奪財物。所多瑪是其中一個被打敗的城鎮。在前一章，羅得離開他的伯父亞伯蘭，搬到了所多瑪。羅得正是在不適當的時間出現在不適合的地方，結果他成了戰俘。了解這些背景之後，現在我將從第 13 節讀到第 24 節。

解釋 EXPLANATION

1. 拯救 Rescue

當亞伯蘭聽說羅得被擄之後，他立刻展開了一場拯救行動。他沒有認為羅得搬到所多瑪是自作自受，應該承擔後果。畢竟，羅得已經是個成年人了。亞伯蘭關心他的姪兒的安全。於是他從兩方面尋求幫助。首先，亞伯蘭與當地人聯合。請看第 13 節下半段：...亞伯蘭正住在亞摩利人幔利的橡樹那裡。幔利和以實各並亞乃都是弟兄，曾與亞伯蘭聯盟。幔利可能是把土地租給亞伯蘭的地主。他為什麼願意加入戰爭呢？第 7 節告訴我們，亞摩利人的地區是那四個王征服的地方之一。幔利、他的兩個兄弟和亞伯蘭都有共同的目標，就是拯救自己的人。亞伯蘭明白，在異鄉建立友誼是非常重要的。這也印證了箴言 17:17 所說：朋友乃時常親愛，弟兄為患難而生。當你有緊急需要時，一個願意幫助你的鄰居比住在另一個城市的兄弟姐妹更有用。當你開始一份新工作或搬到一個新的社區時，對周圍的人友善總是正確的。我很感激住在對面的鄰居，當我的剪草機壞掉時，他讓我使用他的剪草機。因此我可

以完成割草的工作，然後再買一台新的。事實上，我非常喜歡他的機器，結果我買了一樣的型號！亞伯蘭不僅尋求當地人的幫助，他還有一支 318 人的隊伍。那些人很可能是他的僕人，有些是在離開迦勒底的吾珥時跟著他的，另一些也許是法老送給他的僕人。經文中說他們是「精練壯丁」，這讓我想到一句中國諺語：「養兵千日，用在一朝。」在那個時代，游擊戰爭很常見，部落之間為了食物、奴隸和土地而互相爭戰。亞伯蘭需要一些強壯的人來保護自己。亞伯蘭集合了這兩支隊伍後，親自帶領他們追擊那四個王。雖然他已經 75 歲了，他仍然親自出馬，這說明領袖不應該要求下屬做自己不願意做的事。好的領袖不只是用嘴巴領導，也要用雙手帶頭做事。亞伯蘭知道自己以寡敵眾，他無法正面交鋒。因此，他將部隊分成幾組，夜間發動突襲，他善用所擁有的有限人力。得勝者往往不是最有錢、資源最多的人，而是那些能把握時機、運用有效策略的人。如果我們只是坐在那裡抱怨自己缺乏什麼，就永遠無法完成任何事。耶穌施行五餅二魚的神蹟。祂能倍增我們所獻上的微小力量。我要感謝主對大學生和職業青年事工的祝福。每年一到學校放假的時候，同工們都很頭痛。我們知道需要為年輕人安排一些活動，但同時也想到同工們早已身兼數職。到了今年五月，當學生開始回來時，同工們意識到我們不能再等了。大部分的年輕人是在教會長大的，現在已經二十出頭，他們可以成為領袖。感謝主，有一些願意委身的同工，帶領這些年輕人。神祝福這個團契，讓它不斷成長。他們需要我們的禱告，特別是面對即將來臨的新挑戰。大多數學生很快就要回到校園。我們必須禱告，求神吸引更多本地的年輕人來到教會。只要我們尋求神子民的利益，神就會幫助我們。

2. 慶祝 Rejoice

亞伯蘭從敵人手中拯救了羅得，大家肯定與他一同慶祝。作者強調兩個王的反應。首先，我們來看撒冷王。經文說他同時也是一位祭司。在古代世界，君王兼任祭司是常見的事。撒冷就是後來的耶路撒冷。「撒冷」這個字與「沙龍」(Shalom) 有相同的字根，兩個字的意思都是「平安」。這位王的名字是麥基洗德，是一個希伯來文的複合詞，意思是「公義的王」。他帶來了餅和酒，給長途歸來的人吃。除了食物之外，麥基洗德還在第 19 至 20 節中為亞伯蘭祝福：**19 他為亞伯蘭祝福，說：「願天地的主、至高的神賜福與亞伯蘭！20 至高的神把敵人交在你手裡，是應當稱頌的！」**亞伯蘭就把所得的拿出十分之一來，給麥基洗德。這裡有幾點值得注意。首先，麥基洗德稱他所敬拜的神為「至高的神」和「天地的主」，亞伯蘭在第 22 節中也重複了這兩個稱呼。這說明他們兩個人都是敬拜同一位神！對於身處異地的亞伯蘭來說，能遇到另一位信徒，肯定是很大的激勵。這也證明神感動其他人來認識祂。此外，麥基洗德對亞伯蘭的祝福，重申了神的應許。他感謝神使亞伯蘭打勝仗。神與他一同作戰。作為回應，亞伯蘭將他所得的戰利品中十分之一獻給了麥基洗德。古代人習慣將所得的百份之十獻給所信奉的神明，但在這裡，這份禮物卻是獻給一位君王。亞伯蘭從此沒有再見過麥基洗德。希伯來書 7:9-10 指出這次

相遇的重要性：9 並且可說那受十分之一的利未，也是藉著亞伯拉罕納了十分之一。10 因為麥基洗德迎接亞伯拉罕的時候，利未已經在他先祖的身中。利未是亞伯蘭的曾孫，大祭司亞倫是出自利未支派。神後來揀選亞倫和他的後裔成為祭司。當亞伯蘭向麥基洗德奉上十一奉獻時，就如同他代表亞倫這位後來的大祭司獻上禮物一樣。我們也可以這樣理解：所有的祭司都是亞伯蘭的後裔，而他們的祖先把禮物獻給了麥基洗德，這就表明麥基洗德是一位更偉大的祭司。然而，還有一位比他更尊貴的大祭司。我們來看希伯來書 7:14-16：14 我們的主分明是從猶大出來的；但這支派，摩西並沒有提到祭司。15 倘若照麥基洗德的樣式，另外興起一位祭司來，我的話更是顯而易見的了。16 他成為祭司，並不是照屬肉體的條例，乃是照無窮之生命的大能。這位至尊的大祭司就是耶穌。祂的肉身父親約瑟出自猶大支派，而非利未支派，因此按血統耶穌並無資格成為祭司。然而，耶穌成為祭司，並非按著亞倫的等次，而是按著麥基洗德的等次。耶穌與麥基洗德在某些方面相似：他們都是「公義之王」，也是「平安之王」。聖經中沒有記載麥基洗德的出生與死亡，耶穌也沒有起頭，也沒有終結，因為祂是神。祂是更美的大祭司，更美的祭物。祂將自己獻在十字架上，為世人的罪而死。麥基洗德預表將要來的救主。當然，亞伯蘭當時不知道他所做的事有什麼深遠的意義，他只是照當地的習俗給予十分之一而已。我們也許不像亞伯蘭那樣，在神的計劃中扮演關鍵角色，但神對我們的要求與對亞伯蘭的一樣：凡事要順服祂。我們無法預見神會透過我們完成什麼奇妙的事，但忠心是成果的先決條件。你可能只是公司裡的其中一位員工，也可能是一位在家照顧孩子的母親，或是一位過著平靜生活的退休人士。不要輕看你所做的每一件事所帶來的連鎖反應。你要把神放在你生命的中心，神必賜福給你，也透過你賜福給別人。

3. 拒絕 Refuse

亞伯蘭從敵人手中拯救了羅得。撒冷王麥基洗德與亞伯蘭一同慶祝，並且奉神的名為他祝福。除了撒冷王之外，所多瑪王比拉也出來迎接亞伯蘭。接下來我們看到，亞伯蘭拒絕了一個可以發財的機會。比拉讓亞伯蘭保留所有戰利品，只把他的子民交還給他。這是當時的江湖規矩：亞伯蘭和他的部隊冒著生命危險參戰，因此他們有權保留奪回來的東西。獎勵得勝者是合情合理的。然而，亞伯蘭基於更高的原因而拒絕了這個提議。請看 22-23 節：22 亞伯蘭對所多瑪王說：「我已向天地的主、至高的神耶和華起誓，23 凡是你的東西，就是一根線、一根鞋帶，我都不拿，免得你說：『是我使亞伯蘭富足。』」亞伯蘭向神起誓，不拿比拉的任何東西。很可能這個誓言是在得勝之前就立下的。亞伯蘭並不是看到所有人質都是老人，牲畜也瘦弱不堪，才對神說：「算了，我不要這些東西。」亞伯蘭不希望比拉和別人說，亞伯蘭富有是因為拿了他的財物。亞伯蘭唯一接受的，是他士兵所需的食物。此外，他也讓三位亞摩利兄弟領取他們該得的報酬。亞伯蘭看重的是他的名譽與神的榮耀，勝過任何白白得來的財富。縱然他有權利拿那些戰利品，但是他不希望與一位

拜偶像的王有任何牽連。金錢能夠買來友情。所多瑪王也許會邀請亞伯蘭建立貿易關係。然而，亞伯蘭不願像羅得一樣靠近罪惡之城所多瑪。亞伯蘭拯救了羅得，也將所多瑪王的人民與財物歸還，彼此不欠對方任何東西。這也顯示出亞伯蘭的信心，在經歷埃及之行後有所成長。他相信神會在適當的時機以適當的方式賜福給他。金錢對許多人來說是強烈的誘惑。希伯來書 13:5 節提醒我們：**你們存心不可貪愛錢財，要以自己所有的為足；因為主曾說：『我總不撇下你，也不丟棄你。』**這個世界只在乎你擁有多少，卻不在乎你是如何得到的。金錢常被用來衡量人的成功的主要指標。名人與你的親戚可能都會誇耀他們的財富。唯有當我們承認一切都是來自神，我們才能真正感到滿足。如果我們渴望被神祝福，就不會貪心任何不義之財。這樣的人是品格高尚的。這讓我想起一個真實故事。雅各是一位來自奧勒岡州 (Oregon) 的卡車司機。有一次，他被派去送一批洋芋片。他從未到過那個城市，於是他依賴導航儀。可惜他錯誤輸入了地址，導航儀把他帶進了一個山區。當他終於決定掉頭之時，他的貨櫃車卻陷入了積雪與泥地之中。在森林裡沒有手機訊號，他只好沿著卡車走過的路步行求救。他每天走了超過 12 個小時，持續了三天，才走到一條主要高速公路。他攔下一輛車，司機好心地送他回家。後來他去醫院檢查，醫生發現他嚴重脫水，腎臟已經停止功能，其中一隻腳也凍傷了。事後老闆問他為什麼不吃貨櫃裡的洋芋片，他回答說：「我不會碰任何不屬於我的東西。從小父母就是這樣教導我的。」多麼有品格的年輕人！別人可能會給你金錢或禮物，換取某些好處。你必須小心這種試探。如果你拒絕接受，人們也許會覺得你是個傻瓜。但神會因你的高尚品格而稱讚你。

結論 CONCLUSION

你是為何而戰？亞伯蘭願意參與戰爭，是因為他把羅得和神放在首位。他關心姪兒的安全，也重視神的榮耀。正確的態度會導致敬虔的行為。有一群小孩在上主日學，那天的題目是「價值」。老師提醒學生們：神比金錢更重要。她帶大家查考了一些經文之後，便給他們一些挑戰。她問：「如果你有一千元，你願意把它捐給宣教士嗎？」大家齊聲回答：「願意！」她接著問：「那如果你有一百元，你願意奉獻給教會嗎？」孩子們再次肯定地回答：「願意！」最後老師提出一個考驗：「如果你有一塊錢，你願意給橋下的流浪漢嗎？」這次，除了小強以外，其他人都回答「願意」。老師問他：「小強，你不覺得我們應該幫助有需要的人嗎？」小男孩回答：「老師，我同意啊。但是我口袋裡真的有一塊錢。」如果你不是言出必行，那麼你說的話就毫無意義了。