2. Conference Teaching Plan

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8. For the Youth Minister – How to Implement The Moral Compass in Your Church

9. Rebuilding Trust

10. Survey Results

11. 7 Laws of the Harvest

The Parent Conference Guides for this lesson have fill-in-the-blank spots throughout. Answers to those blanks are the words in bold-face type found in this Conference Teaching Plan.
The Moral Compass
Conference Teaching Plan
Honesty

Introduction to The Moral Compass

The Moral Compass exists to develop moral character, healthy relationships, and Godly choices in students. It seeks to:

- Help students build a strong moral compass. (Matt. 22:37)
- Help students develop healthy relationships. (Matt. 22:39)
- Help students form future lasting marriages by building strong character through positive choices now. (Psalm 119:9)

The Moral Compass seeks to accomplish this by empowering parents to teach their children about moral character and purity, and to make a commitment to these virtues themselves, and by empowering, encouraging, instructing, and supplying information to youth ministers on relational coping skills.

Defining Honesty

Honesty is the quality or condition of being honest. It is truthfulness and sincerity. Honesty is marked by integrity and uprightness. The character of honesty does not display deception or fraudulence, but is genuine, equitable and fair. It is characterized by truth, not falsehood.

Sounds great. What’s the problem?

The problem is that honesty is only one of two choices. The other choice is, of course, dishonesty. As fallible creatures, we are compelled by our nature to respond to situations we encounter in a self-serving way. Mark Twain once said, “All our acts, reasoned and unreasoned, are selfish.” Although our God-given ability to be rational creatures serves us well in giving us dominion over the other creatures, it in many ways handicaps us in our giving ourselves up in submission to our creator. In the case of honesty, our rationality handicaps us in our submission to God because we often feel drawn to measure the results of both honesty and dishonesty, in a given situation, and choose which one we feel will best suit us. However, God’s directive for us is ever so clear, honesty is always the right choice. (Colossians 3:9-10 says, “Do not lie to each other, since you have taken off your old self with its practices and have put on the new self, which is being renewed in knowledge in the image of its Creator.”)

Since my rational nature is not always correct, I should seek to see if my thought process delivers an answer that matches up with scripture. If I “think one way” and God’s word differs, then I must change the way I think, because His word is always right. It is then our spiritual nature, which is designed to live by revelation, rather than reason, that gives us the directive we must follow. It is faith in God and the certainty of His trustworthy council, rather than in our own rationalizations, that will ultimately bear good fruit or success in our lives. This truth reveals itself from the very beginning of time. When Eve was tempted in the garden, she turned from the only way she had known to live (that is, by God’s revelation of what was acceptable; Genesis 2:16-17, “The LORD God commanded the man, saying, ‘From any tree of the garden you may eat freely; but from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day that you eat from it you will surely die.’”) to her own way of thinking (Genesis 3:6 “When the woman saw that the tree was good for food, and that it was a delight to the eyes, and that the tree was desirable to make one wise, she took from its fruit and ate; and she gave also to her husband with her, and he ate.”)

So, is this true of people today?

Yes! Our students are struggling with the same issue.

(Walk through the PowerPoint slides concerning the survey conducted by The Moral Compass team and the Josephson Institute of Ethics and/or use the “Survey Results” information on pages 11-12 in the Parent Conference Guide. Survey results are also provided for you on page 10 of this manual.)
Despite these responses, students overwhelmingly agreed with the statement: “It is important to me that people trust me.”

Surveys Indicate:

- **Students do know whether an act is honest or dishonest.** Students can and do identify given acts and responses as honest or dishonest, but their ability to distinguish one from the other does not ensure their choice of that which is good.

- **Students will often respond according to their perceived best end.** This is not all bad. Making a rational choice is part of an intellectual process. However, when a lie seems to fit the situation better than the truth, we set ourselves up for a big disappointment. My “perceived” best end can never match God’s reward for truth.

- **Students see degrees of honesty.** There are little white lies (the phone rings and we don’t want to speak to the person on the other end, so we have someone tell them we’re not home), courtesy or polite lies (we tell Aunt June that her stuffing is better than ever, when we really think it is drier than quilt batting), pressure lies, hurtful lies, bold-faced lies and more. These all represent degrees of honesty, with some lies being harmless and others being very destructive. The problem with seeing honesty this way is not in determining a level of harm per lie, but in the fostering of a pattern for being untruthful.

- **Students do not fully understand the benefits of honesty and/or the consequences of dishonesty.** Students desire to be trusted and know it is meaningful to be so, but a trustworthy reputation is only one of the benefits of honesty. Likewise, there are more consequences for dishonesty than the wrath of your parents.

So how do I build honesty in my student?

There are some helpful steps, which you can take to help your child value honesty and commit to being an honest person. Kari West, co-author of the book, *When He Leaves* (Victor Books), wrote an article for Focus on the Family entitled, “What Harm Can a Little Lie Do?” In her article, West recommends several approaches to help convince our kids to speak the truth. Here is an adaptation of those principles with a few added.

- **Be real.** Don’t ask your children to pretend that lies—and liars—don’t exist. Let them know that lies can and will devastate a relationship. Share with them that it is imperative that you be able to trust one another.

- **Admit your mistakes.** Respond to the question “What harm can a little lie do?” by telling your kids how some of your small deceptions created big problems.

- **Show how even small lies affect the tellers.** Emphasize that white lies undermine credibility. To make the point stick, ask your children, “Who will confide in you after you’ve lied to them?”

- **Use real-world examples.** Example: “Dave Bliss, former basketball coach at Baylor University, sought the help of his assistant coaches and players to help him cover up his financial misdeeds, by attempting to misdirect police investigators by soiling the reputation of one of their former friends and teammates who had been recently murdered. Bliss wanted them to claim that this former player had been a drug dealer.”
➢ Stress actions, not words. Remind your kids that actions do speak louder than words. Politicians promise lots of things, but they are not respected because they rarely deliver.

➢ Remember God’s view and remind your children of it. Cliff Coons, research chemist and father of six, puts it this way: “The heart of lying is that we want to be like God, who spoke into being the universe. So we speak into existence the world we want to see.” If your kids want to hear about honesty straight from the source, read them Leviticus 19:11: “Do not steal. Do not lie. Do not deceive one another.”

➢ Don’t measure or punish because of grades/scores. In interviews, middle-school students have confessed to family therapist, Carleton Kendrick, that they are embarrassed about cheating, but do it anyway because they fear their parents’ negative reactions to grades or test scores. Reward your kids' efforts and progress, not the final results.

➢ Don’t play the shame/blame game. All children experiment with lying, and as Kendrick points out, all misbehaviors have “goals.” It’s a parent’s job to find out what the goals are, but instead of being accusatory or distrustful, Kendrick advises, try an empathetic approach: “You know son, I know you are a guy who always wants to tell the truth. There must be something going on to make you think about lying. I want to find out what made you change your mind about telling the truth.” Such an approach can be tailored to tots or teens; it’s less likely that children will respond defensively or refuse to talk when a parent begins by expressing faith in their desire to be truthful. Proverbs 25:12 says, “Like an earring of gold and an ornament of fine gold, Is a wise reprover to a listening ear.”

➢ Clearly communicate the benefits of honesty and the consequences of dishonesty. (Use the “7 Laws of the Harvest” reproducible handout on page 11 to describe the sowing and reaping nature of the benefits and consequences of honesty and dishonesty.)

➢ Foster an atmosphere for honesty. Many of us unintentionally set-up our children up for lying and then explode when it happens. By the phrase, “unintentionally set-up our children,” I mean, we create conditions in our home and in our individual relationships with our children, which will cause them to desire lying over telling the truth. Some of those elements, which may foster dishonesty are:
  o Dishonesty. When we are dishonest, then we can have the expectation that our children will be dishonest as well.
  o Lack of concern or involvement in my teenager’s life. If my teenager feels that I am disinterested in his or her life, they will lie, if for no other reason, to hurt me and draw me into their life.
  o Explosive responses to the truth. When we explode at the truth, we make it an easy choice for our children to lie. If your child has an expectation of wrath, they will tell you whatever you want to hear to avoid dealing with your anger. Conversely, when we live lives of honesty, our children are more likely to value telling the truth. If I show a genuine interest in my child’s life and am involved in his relationships and activities, then he will be less likely to lie to me since my knowledge of his life is a deterrent to him in regard to making false statements. My anger will not discourage lying, but rather, it will become a reason for it. If you truly want to foster an atmosphere of honesty, then anytime the truth is told it should be rewarded. That reward may be as small as a simple recognition: “I appreciate you being honest.” Consequences for any undesired behavior will still occur, but an honest reply should temper our response and help us to choose a course of discipline that helps correct the problem and encourage future honesty. Proverbs 28:13 says, “He who conceals his transgressions will not prosper, But he who confesses and forsakes them will find compassion.”
My child may not be truthful with me anyway. How do I recognize if they are lying?

Proverbs 18:17 says, “The first to present his case seems right, till another comes forward and questions him.” In her article, West also talks about how to become a lie detector. She writes that there are some typical traits a liar employs:

- **Denial.** “I didn’t do it.”
- **Blame.** “She made me do it,” or “If you’d been a better friend . . .”
- **Anger.** “You make me furious when you say that!” Liars hope their anger will force you to back down and forget the original issue. You can’t think straight when you’re angry or dealing with an angry person. But this emotional response may mean you are close to the truth.
- **Distraction.** “How can you say that about me?” Once you become concerned with how the liar feels, the real issue gets lost.
- **Exceptions.** “Everybody makes mistakes” or “Give me a break; I goofed.”
- **Distortion.** “That guy you saw me with is just a friend” or “That’s not what I meant” or “You’re too sensitive.”
- **Intentions.** “I didn’t want to hurt you” or “Yes, I took $10 from your purse, Mom. But I’ll never do it again.”
- **Spiritualism.** “Dad, you’re a Christian. So why can’t you just forgive me?”

You might remember these two helpful hints:

- **Trust, but verify.** You can trust your child foolishly or wisely. Don’t live in the dark. Quietly verify their words and actions.
- **Pray** that if they choose to be dishonest, they will get caught in their lie. Nothing works quite like something that doesn’t work.

**How can trust be rebuilt after a lie?**

The United States Military Academies live by an honor code: “We will not lie, steal, cheat, or tolerate among us anyone who does.” The kind of trust that is lost by being dishonest is illustrated by how the military responds to someone who violates the honor code. According to the Air Force Cadet Wing Honor Code Reference Handbook, “the presumptive sanction for any Honor Code violation is disenrollment. However, the Commandant of Cadets or the Superintendent has the authority to suspend a recommendation of disenrollment for a period of time, giving the cadet an opportunity to recover from their violation and be restored to the cadet wing. This period, called honor probation, has been highly formalized and “reengineered” throughout its history for maximum benefit to the cadet, the wing, and the Air Force.”

The probation includes both punitive and rehabilitative components. The punitive side entails that a cadet suffers immediate consequences, including: loss of privileges, loss of good standing in the wing, and administrative sanctions. The rehabilitative side is all about developing the cadet’s understanding and commitment to the proper values. “It is not the purpose of honor probation to merely avoid further infractions, rather, the goal is to internalize the code and become a well-rounded cadet.” During honor probation, the cadet must fulfill multiple requirements in order to restore his standing and good name. The goals of these requirements are reflection, rehabilitation, and restoration, and include:
Reflection:
  - No early release from probation. No exceptions.

Rehabilitation:
  - Preparation of a Probation Portfolio, which includes:
    - A presentation at the beginning and end of probation
    - Keeping a daily journal with entries about honor, integrity, morals and values
    - Counseling
    - Meet with a mentor
    - Complete a project, which educates the entire wing on honor and integrity

Restoration:
  - Evaluation & completion

What if we took this military approach, softened it a bit, and used its principles to teach our children the value of honesty? (Use PowerPoint “Rebuilding Trust” slides and/or the “Rebuilding Trust” information on pages 8-9 in the Parent Conference Guide. Answers to the blanks on the printed slides in the Parent Conference Guide are provided for you on page 9 of this manual. Remind parents that the answers given on these PowerPoint slides are just suggestions and can be used in whole or in part to best help their child come to value honesty.)

Honesty Scripture References
Proverbs 4:24
Proverbs 8:7
Proverbs 10:9
Proverbs 10:23-24
Proverbs 11:1
Proverbs 11:18
Proverbs 12:3
Proverbs 12:13
Proverbs 12:17
Proverbs 12:19
Proverbs 12:22
Proverbs 13:6
Proverbs 19:5
Proverbs 25:12
Proverbs 28:6
Proverbs 28:13
Quotes on Honesty

In an issue of Moody Monthly, George Sweeting wrote about the desperate need for honesty in our culture. He referred to Dr. Madison Sarratt, who taught mathematics at Vanderbilt University for many years. Before giving a test, the professor would admonish his class something like this: "Today I am giving two examinations - one in trigonometry and the other in honesty. I hope you will pass them both. If you must fail one, fail trigonometry. There are many good people in the world who can't pass trig, but there are no good people in the world who cannot pass the examination of honesty."

"The best measure of a man's honesty isn't his income tax return. It's the zero adjust on his bathroom scale." — Arthur C. Clarke

"I hope I shall always possess firmness and virtue enough to maintain what I consider the most enviable of all titles, the character of an honest man." — George Washington

"Honesty pays, but it doesn't seem to pay enough to suit some people." — F. M. Hubbard

"Honesty is the first chapter in the Book of wisdom. Let it be our endeavor to merit the character of a just nation." — Thomas Jefferson

"We must not promise what we ought not, lest we be called on to perform what we cannot." — Abraham Lincoln

"A lie has speed, but truth has endurance." — Edgar J. Mohn

"A lie gets halfway around the world before the truth has a chance to get its pants on." — Winston Churchill

"We tell lies when we are afraid... afraid of what we don't know, afraid of what others will think, afraid of what will be found out about us. But every time we tell a lie, the thing that we fear grows stronger." — Tad Williams

"It is impossible to calculate the moral mischief, if I may so express it, that mental lying has produced in society. When a man has so far corrupted and prostituted the chastity of his mind as to subscribe his professional belief to things he does not believe he has prepared himself for the commission of every other crime." — Thomas Paine, The Age of Reason

"Beware of the half truth. You may have gotten hold of the wrong half." — Author Unknown

"Some people will not tolerate such emotional honesty in communication. They would rather defend their dishonesty on the grounds that it might hurt others. Therefore, having rationalized their phoniness into nobility, they settle for superficial relationships." — Author Unknown

"I am different from Washington; I have a higher, grander standard of principle. Washington could not lie. I can lie, but I won't." — Mark Twain
Youth Minister

How to Implement The Moral Compass in your Church

Step 1. Inform your pastor and seek his support

Step 2. Form a Moral Compass ministry team. Solicit the services of interested parents to serve on a ministry team, which would oversee the development and ongoing needs of this parent ministry.

Step 3. Follow the Parent Outreach Strategy

Parent Outreach Strategy -- A 3-month timeline example

1. In July…
   - Youth Minister meets with active parents
   - Review TMC materials
   - Discuss TMC issues
   - Give names of Inactive parents to Active parents
     - Give them examples of ways to build relationships with the inactive parents.
       - …Dinner parties
       - …Common interest events
       - …School activities
     - The Youth Minister should strategically pair up the parents. That is, active parents should be matched up with inactive parents.
     - Youth Ministers may have to call on parents who no longer have students in the youth group to help balance out the ratio of Inactive to Active parents.
   - Accountability person
     - Responsible to help and/or make sure that the active parents are building relationships with the inactive parents.
     - This person reminds the parents of the target dates to keep the strategy on schedule.

2. In August…
   - The Youth Minister meets with parents again. This time the active parents have brought the inactive parents.
   - Keep this meeting somewhat “social”. The meeting is not at the church, somewhere off site…in a park, in someone’s home, in the school cafeteria.
   - Review TMC materials
   - Discuss TMC issues

3. In September…
   - TMC training meeting for the church. The Youth Minister or Lay Leader will present the conference that will be modeled for him or her at TMC Regional Conference.

4. Month to month…
   - Set up accountability meetings with parents after implementation of TMC. Use TMC Parent meetings to:
     a. Pray for each other and children.
     b. Accountability on True North Living.
     c. Discuss the relative moral issues or needs of students.

(Downloadable Parent Meeting Plans are FREE online at www.skopos.org)
Rebuilding Trust

Punitive costs of broken trust

**Military**
- Loss of specific privileges
- Loss of good standing in the wing
- Administrative sanctions

**Parents**
- Loss of specific privileges
- Loss of proper standing in the home
- More notification required

Rehabilitative costs of broken trust

**Military** (Honor Probation)
- Reflection
  - No early release from probation. No exceptions.

**Parents**
- Reflection
  - No early release from period of disciplinary action. No exceptions.

Rehabilitative costs of broken trust

**Military** (Honor Probation)
- Rehabilitation
  - A presentation at the beginning and end of probation
  - Keeping a daily journal w/entries about honor, integrity, morals, & values
  - Assign a book or chapter of book for reading on honesty/integrity

**Parents**
- Rehabilitation
  - Secure a written commitment to telling the truth

Rehabilitative costs of broken trust

**Military** (Honor Probation)
- Rehabilitation
  - Counseling
  - Meet with a mentor
  - Complete a project, which educates the whole wing on honor and integrity

**Parents**
- Rehabilitation
  - Meet together to pray

Rehabilitative costs of broken trust

**Military** (Honor Probation)
- Restoration
  - Evaluation & completion
  - Evaluate and grant your trust. No matter what is done to earn back your trust, you, at some point, must grant it.

**Parents**
- Restoration
  - Apologize to the whole family, asking for their forgiveness
Survey Results

What do you consider the following: Honest or Dishonest
Telling a lie
1% 98%
Situation: A guy tells his parents he is going to a specific friend’s home, but actually only stops at that friend’s house on the way to someone else’s home.

What do you consider the following: Honest or Dishonest
Cheating at school
3% 96%
Situation: A person takes a test at school and cheats on only one question.

What do you consider the following: Honest or Dishonest
Disobeying your parents
2% 96%
Situation: At a friend’s house, a girl changes into a piece of clothing that her parents have told her not to wear, and then goes to the mall in the clothing.

What do you consider the following: Honest or Dishonest
Spreading Gossip
5% 94%
Situation: While talking with a friend on the phone a person tells that friend something that is confidential about another friend.

What do you consider the following: Honest or Dishonest
Not paying a debt
2% 96%
Situation: While parking his car, a guy hits a parked car, and puts a small dent in it. He then leaves without leaving his name and phone number, or waiting for the owner to return.

What do you consider the following: Honest or Dishonest
Deceiving a friend
5% 94%
Situation: While a girl is at home, someone calls her on the phone. She has no desire to talk to them, so she has a family member to tell them that she is not home.

What do you consider the following: Honest or Dishonest
Breaking a traffic law
6% 93%
Situation: A student or a parent drives 75 mph when the speed limit is posted at 65mph.

What do you consider the following: Honest or Dishonest
Breaking Movie Theater rules
6% 92%
Situation: A girl sneaks in to a movie and she is under age.

What do you consider the following: Honest or Dishonest
Taking something that doesn’t belong to you
2% 97%
Situation: A person receives back too much change after paying for lunch, and keeps it.

Which is worse?

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<th>Cheating</th>
<th>Stealing</th>
<th>No Difference</th>
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<td>2%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>59%</td>
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<th>Lying</th>
<th>Tax Evasion</th>
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<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>55%</td>
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<th>Gossiping</th>
<th>Shoplifting</th>
<th>No Difference</th>
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<td>7%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>44%</td>
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Which is worse?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not Paying a Debt</th>
<th>Breaking a Promise</th>
<th>No Difference</th>
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<td>23%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>53%</td>
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<table>
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<th>Sneaking into a Movie</th>
<th>Using a Fake ID</th>
<th>No Difference</th>
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<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>61%</td>
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The "Report Card on the Ethics of American Youth," a study of the habits of 12, 474 students in grades 9-12, found:

2000 2002

% of students who admitted cheating on a test at least once within the past year:
70% 74%

% that had lied to their parents in the last year:
92% 93%

% that had lied to their teachers:
78% 83%

% that said they would lie to get a job:
28% 37%

(Information obtained from the Josephson Institute of Ethics, www.josephsoninstitute.org)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7 Laws of the Harvest</th>
<th>HONESTY</th>
<th>DISHONESTY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We reap only what has been sown.</td>
<td>Righteousness, Blessings, Honor, Rest, Freedom from guilt, Trust, Authority, Peace, Clear conscience, Respect</td>
<td>Trouble, Despair, Disgrace, Restlessness, People lie to you, Lack of trust, Fear, Self-doubt, Wrath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proverbs 12:3b</td>
<td>Proverbs 12:3a</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>We Reap the Same In Kind As We Sow.</td>
<td>When we are honest, we reap the benefits of the truth, including, seeing others become honest.</td>
<td>When we sow dishonesty, we reap the consequences of deceit, including, having others cheat or lie to us. You cannot breed donkeys and produce thoroughbreds, plant okra and produce rice, or sow sin and reap holiness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proverbs 27:17</td>
<td>Galatians 6:7</td>
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<tr>
<td>We Reap in a Different Season than We Sow.</td>
<td>The rewards of honesty may not be immediately apparent, but with time they will prove very beneficial. Two of those rewards will be a clear conscience and the respect of others.</td>
<td>The “benefits” of dishonesty are almost always immediately noticeable, but they are short-lived and prove to be forgeries. Instead of providing benefits, dishonesty produces consequences, which include a guilty conscience and suspicions (lack of trust) from others.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galatians 6:9</td>
<td>Proverbs 11:18a</td>
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<tr>
<td>We Reap More Than We Sow.</td>
<td>Like one tomato plant yields more than one tomato, one honest response or act yields multiple benefits. Those benefits not only affect us, but others as well.</td>
<td>Likewise, one lie or dishonest dealing does not result in a singular consequence. And this multiplying effect reaches beyond our own lives to those around us.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proverbs 11:18b</td>
<td>Proverbs 15:27a</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>We Reap In Proportion to What We Sow.</td>
<td>If I plant multiple tomato plants, then my yield is even larger. If I live a life of honesty, instead of occasional acts of it, then my life will be a rich crop of heavenly blessings.</td>
<td>Every seed of dishonesty I plant increases the harvest of consequences in my life and in the lives of others.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Corinthians 9:6</td>
<td>Proverbs 19:5</td>
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<tr>
<td>We Reap the Full Harvest of the Good Only if We Persevere; The Evil Comes to Harvest on Its Own</td>
<td>Jesus received from God the honor of having the name that is above every other name because of the exemplary life He lived. Yet, for every good thing Jesus did, for every kind word He spoke, He was still hounded by detractors and scorned by the faithless. His honor came from persevering to the cross.</td>
<td>If you want more grass in your yard, plant a garden. Grass and weeds grow without any prompting or care. The struggle of honesty is that the propositions of dishonesty are always present. They are enticing, but their fruition in our lives is devastating. What the liar fears will come to pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proverbs 12:19</td>
<td>Proverbs 10:23-24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We Can’t Do Anything About Last Year’s Harvest, But We Can About This Year’s</td>
<td>There are two days in every week for which we should not worry. Yesterday and tomorrow. Yesterday is gone and we have no promise of tomorrow. The only day we have is today. Honesty is applied here and now.</td>
<td>We may continue to live in the overflow of consequences from previous acts, but we can begin making preparations for better days, by choosing honesty and integrity now.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proverbs 10:9a</td>
<td>Ephesians 5:15-17</td>
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