

<b>The Good News English Course</b>	《好消息》英文课程
<b>CHINESE Translation.</b>	中文翻译
<b>Level 2</b>	第二级

Level 2 consists of the following:	第二级包括下列主题
1. <i>Word Building</i>	拼音入门
2. <i>Jesus' Words Come True</i> — the reader	耶稣的话应验了
3. <i>The English Workbook</i>	英文作业簿
4. <i>Name Him Jesus</i> — supplementary reader	要给他起名叫耶稣
5. <i>Name Him John</i> — supplementary reader	要给他起名叫约翰
6. <i>Sing with us</i>	和我们一起歌唱

<b>Word Building</b>	<b>拼音入门</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>简介</b>
<p><i>Word Building</i>, Level 2, is the continuation of <i>Word Building</i>, Level 1. It continues to help the student to acquire basic phonic skills in (1) blending the sounds to make words, (2) analysing a word into its sounds.</p> <p>Rules are taught to enable the student to acquire these phonic skills. And while it is true that not all English words <i>sound</i> according to rule, many words do. Learning these rules will help the student to tackle new words and learn to pronounce and spell them.</p> <p>The words taught are not carried over to the readers, so it is not necessary for the student to learn the meanings of the words.</p>	<p>第二级拼音入门乃继续第一级之后的学习。内容的选择目的是帮助同学们能获得基本拼音技巧，以致以（一）将音韵调成一词（二）分析一个词的音韵结构。</p> <p>学习了拼音规则后，同学们便能运用拼音技巧，按着拼音规则发音。掌握了拼音规则后，同学们更可以自己试读新词和拼写了。除了一小部分英文字不按规则发音外，大部分英文字汇都按规则的。</p> <p>拼音册子里的词是不会在读本中出现，所以同学们亦不必去明白词的字义。</p>

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### Translation of instructions

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<b>Jesus' Words Come True</b>	<b>耶稣的话应验了</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>简介</b>
<p><i>Jesus' Words Come True</i> — the second booklet of Level 2 — is the reader. It is based on the account in the Bible of how the promises of Jesus were fulfilled in the early church.</p> <p>The 576 words introduced in Level 1 are carried over to this reader, which introduces another 314 words.</p>	<p>《耶稣的话应验了》是第二级的读本，是根据圣经的记载写出耶稣所说，所应许的话都一一在初期教会中实现。</p> <p>第一级读本所介绍的 576 个字都在第二级读本中重复，而且更增添了 314 个新词。</p>

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<b>1. Jesus Is Alive!</b>	<b>耶稣复活了</b>
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<b>Vocabulary</b>	
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afternoon	下午	nonsense	胡言
along	走过来	opened	打开
amazed	惊奇	others	其他人
answered	回答	outside	在...外面
appeared	出现	quickly	急速地, 急忙地
at last	终于	recognised	认出
crying	哭	remember	记得
disappeared	不见了, 消失了	saying	说
evening	晚上	shining	放光
few	几个	since	自从
haven't	没有	someone	有人
having	吃饭	soon	不久, 很快(便)
however	可是	still	仍然
immediately	立即, 马上	stopped	停下, 停了
Jerusalem	耶路撒冷	Sunday	星期日(礼拜日)
Jewish	犹太人的	taught	教导
knocking	敲门	teaching <sup>①</sup>	教导
later	后来	true	实现了, 应验了
leaders	领导者, 领袖	village	村庄
locked	锁住了	voices	声音
meal	餐, 饭	walking	行走, 走路
Messiah	(弥赛亚) 救主		

come alive again	再次复生
later that evening	那晚以后

<b>2. The Coming Of The Holy Spirit</b>	<b>圣灵的降临</b>
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almost	几乎, 差不多	left	留下
Apostles	使徒(复数)	loud	巨大的声响
appear	出现, 显现	loudly	大声地
baptise	施礼, 施行洗礼	met	聚集山边
blowing	吹着	mountain-side	山上, 山腰
chosen	施礼, 拣选	no longer	不再
coming	来到	often	经常
drunk	喝醉了	return	返回
far	不远	right <sup>②</sup>	一直吹进
front	前面	slowly	慢慢地
just <sup>②</sup>	仅仅, 刚好	standing	站立
languages	言语(复数)	unable	不能够
learnt	学过的	white	白色的

had just gone away	刚刚离开(他们)
took place	发生了
lifted their voices	提高(大着声)声音

<b>3. The New Believers</b>	<b>新的信徒</b>
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baptised	受洗	shared	分享
believers	信徒	sold	卖
bringing	带来	sometimes	有时
end	尽头, 末了	telling	告诉
even	甚至	that's	那是
fisher	渔夫	they're	他们是
miracles	神迹	thousand	千

once	有一次	till	直到
performing	施行	yet	但是,然而
praising	赞美,颂扬	you've	你们曾
ready	准备(就绪)的		

used to be a fisherman a fisher of men	以前是个渔夫 得人的渔夫
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<b>4. The Power Of Jesus' Name</b>	<b>耶稣的力量</b>
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about <sup>②</sup>	四处	keep	保持
any	任何	lame	跛的,瘸腿的
around	周围	listening	听着
asking	乞问	o'clock	...点钟
crowded	聚拢	old	岁的
followed	跟随	own	自己的
gate	大门	quietly	安静的
going	去	sitting	坐着
himself	他自己	speaking	说着
John	约翰	Temple	圣殿:耶路撒冷圣殿
jumped	跳	years	年岁
jumping	跳着		

forty years old Temple	四十岁 圣殿:耶路撒冷圣殿
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<b>5. Peter And John Before The Council</b>	<b>彼得和约翰在公会前</b>
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anyone	任何人	punished	被惩罚
arrested	逮捕	realised	明白

before <sup>②</sup>	在...前	remembered	记起
Council	公会	room	房间
courage	勇气	Saviour	救主
dead <sup>②</sup>	死(的)	set free	释放
educated	受教育	shall	将
else	其他	speak	(要)说(的话)
next	第二天	such	这些
performed	施显过,行过	teach	教导
prison	监狱	whose	谁的
punish	惩罚		

brought before the Concil	被带到公会前
Saviour	救主
no one else	没有其他一个人

<b>6. The Apostles In Prison</b>	<b>狱中使徒</b>
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against	反对	living	住在
angrily	愤怒地	nailing	钉
boldly	大胆地	officer	官员
carefully	留心地	officials	官员
crowds	人群,群众	over <sup>②</sup>	各处
drive	驱赶	rejoicing	满心欢喜,喜悦,高兴
driven	被赶出	taken	带到
evil spirits	邪灵	taking	发生了
fighting	争斗	teaching <sup>②</sup>	教导
find	发现	threatened	恐吓(要)
finished	结束,完了	towns	市,城镇
Good News	好信息,福音	turned	转向

guards	卫兵	whipped	被鞭打
Israel	以色列	without	没有带着
knelt	跪下	wonders	奇迹
leave <sup>②</sup>	任由,任管	yourselves	你们自己
letting	让		

Don't you ever speak	你们永远不可再传
They did not like it at all	他们一点也不高兴
going all over Jerusalem	走遍耶路撒冷
leave these men alone	不要管这些人,任由他们
find yourselves fighting against God	发现你自己与神对抗呢

<b>7. The Stoning Of Stephen</b>	<b>司提反被石头打死</b>
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church	教会	Law	律法
customs	习俗	lies	谎言
destroy	毁	members	成员
dragged	拖	Moses	摩西
ears	耳朵	persecuted	迫害
face	面孔	prophets	先知们
great	极大的	right-hand	右手边
group	群,组	rushed	冲向
Jews	犹太人	shouted	喊叫
joined	参加	Stephen	司提反
kept	不断	stoned	用石头打
known	称为	stoning	扔石头

Law of Moses 摩西的律法
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<b>8. Philip In Samaria</b>	<b>腓力在撒马利亚</b>
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arrived	到达	preached	传讲
at once	立即	preaching	传道
big	大的	reading	读到
both	和	road	道路
carriage	马车	Samaria	撒马利亚(巴勒斯坦一地名)
close	靠近	started	开始
important	重要的	terrible	可怕的
leads	伸向,通向	understand	明白,懂
persecute	迫害	used to	习惯于,以前曾
persecution	迫害	wherever	无论哪里
Philip	腓力(人名)		

what it's all about	所说的是什么
the road that leads from Jerusalem	由耶路撒冷出来的路
found himself in another place	发现他自己在另外一个地方

<b>9. Jesus Spoke To Saul</b>	<b>耶稣向扫罗说话</b>
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Ananias	亚拿尼亚	led <sup>①</sup>	领
Barnabas	巴拿巴	persecuting	迫害
blind	瞎了眼	powerful	有能力
Damascus	大色马(地名)	Saul	扫罗
drink <sup>①</sup>	喝,饮	show	显示
escape	逃走	Straight Street	直街
fell	扑倒	trying	试图
flashed	闪亮,照耀	vision	异象
followers	跟随者	waited	等候
Gentiles	外邦人	well-educated	受过良好教育的
instead	而是,反过来说		

<b>10. Barnabas And Saul Sent From Antioch</b>	<b>巴拿马与扫罗从安提阿被差派出去</b>
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Antioch	安提阿	off	差他们出去
bigger	更大些	Sabbath	安息日
countries	地方	ship	船
crossed	横越	temple	会堂
Cyprus	塞浦路斯(地名)	through	经过,通过
everywhere	各处,到处	travelled	旅行
faithful	忠心	tried	试图
hearing	听	whole	整年
island	海岛	year	年
leaving	离开		

Antioch	安提阿:土耳其一城市
Cyprus	塞浦路斯:地中海一小岛
Sabbath	安息日:一星期的第七天(礼拜六)犹太人把它作为休息与敬拜的日子。
Temple	会堂:犹太人的会堂
trying to change the Lord's truth into lies	企图把主的真理变为谎言
the Good News traveled everywhere	福音传遍各处

<b>11. Paul And Barnabas In Lystra And Antioch</b>	<b>保罗和巴拿巴在路司得和安提阿</b>
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amongst	在其中,之间	gods	诸神
chose	选择	Lystra	路司得(地名)
churches	教会	treat	对待
gathered	聚集	turn	转向

Lystra to keep faithful to the Lord	路司得: 土耳其的一座小城镇, 现成遗址 保守对主忠心
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<b>12. Paul And Silas At Philippi</b>	<b>保罗和西拉在腓立比</b>
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belong	属于	owners	主人
calling	叫唤	Philippi	腓立比
causing	引起	prisoners	犯人
chained	被链锁住	river-side	河边
chains	链	round	转过来
earned	赚	shook	(地)大摇动
family	家	should	应该
following	跟随	Silas	西拉
fortunes	命运	slave-girl	女奴,女仆
lot	很多	trouble	扰乱
Lydia	吕底亚	woke up	醒来
mid-night	午夜	yourself	你自己
Most High God	至高无上的上帝		

tell people their fortunes about mid-night about to kill himself Philippi	替人算命 大约在午夜 正要杀死自己 腓立比:希腊的一座城市,现成遗址
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<b>13. More Suffering For Paul</b>	<b>保罗遇到更多苦难</b>
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agreed	同意	handed	送交
already	已经	King Agrippa	亚基帕王
appeal	申诉, 上诉	millions	千万人
appealed	申诉于, 上诉于	myself	我自己
begged	乞求	Rome	罗马
belt	带子, 衣带	shouting	喊叫
Bible	圣经	spoken	说了话
Caesarea	该撒利亚	suffering	受苦
caused	引起	tied	缚起
causes	引起	whenever	每当无论何时
Emperor	皇帝	whether	是否
Felix	腓力斯	whom	就是
Festus	非斯都		

Speaks against	讲反对的话
Will hand him over	会把他送交给
Are against this teaching	反对这种教导
Came before	到...面前来
A place among God's chosen people	在上帝的选民中间有一个位置
Caesarea	该撒利亚：以色列的一座城市
King Agrippa	亚基帕王：统治以色列及周围诸国的国王
Rome	罗马：罗马帝国的首都，如今是意大利首都

<p><b>The English Workbook — Level 2</b></p>	<p>英文作业簿 – 第二级</p>
<p><b>Introduction</b></p>	
<p><i>The English Workbook</i> is the 3<sup>rd</sup> booklet of Level 2. The 13 lessons deal with (1) the <i>parts of speech</i> in the <i>simple sentence</i>, (2) the <i>parts of the simple sentence</i> — using only the vocabulary and <i>sentence patterns</i> introduced in the reader, <i>Jesus' Words Come True</i>.</p>	<p>《英文作业簿》是第二级第三本册子，共有十二课，都是用《好父亲》读本的生词来教导语法及简句。</p>
<p>Each grammar point taught is followed by exercises and <i>sentence pattern</i> drills. And at the end of each lesson, there are comprehension exercises on <i>Jesus' Words Come True</i>.</p>	<p>每一个语法重点都附有习作，让同学们练习句语形式，并且每一节课后面都有一项理解作业，让同学们有更多机会复习所学。</p>
<p>Keys to the exercises are given at the end of the booklet. The student can work his way right through the booklet without any other aid, mark his own work and assess his own progress.</p>	<p>答案在册子后页。同学们可以用自修方式来做作业，然后自行修改和估计自己的进度。</p>

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## Translation of instructions and grammar points

<b>Page 9</b>	
The underlined <b>verbs</b> are in the <b>future tense</b> .	下面画了线的词句都是表示将来时间的动词
<b>Page 10</b>	
These <b>verbs</b> tell us about actions that <b>are going to happen</b> . They are <b>verbs</b> in the <b>future tense</b> .	这种动词都表示一些将要发生的事或行动。它们是将来时间的动词。
They are formed by adding <i>is/am/are going</i> or <i>will</i> to the <b>verb</b> in the <b>present tense</b> form.	在每个动词前加 <i>is/am/are/going</i> 或 <i>will</i> 就成了将来时间的动词了。
<b>Page 15</b>	
<b>Present Continuous Tense</b>	现在进行时态动词
<b>Past Continuous Tense</b>	过去进行时态动词
The underlined <b>verb</b> in this sentence is in the <b>present continuous tense</b> .	这句话里划线的动词是现在进行时态的。
<i>are</i> is the <b>verb to be</b> , and <i>returning</i> is the <b>present participle</b> . The <b>verb</b> in the <b>present continuous tense</b> is made up of the <b>verb to be</b> (in the present tense) + the <b>present participle</b> .	Are 这动词表明'是/正在'，而 <i>returning</i> 是现在式分词。 在现在进行时态的名语里，动词的组成是 <i>are/am/is</i> + 现在分词。
<b>Page 17</b>	
Changing <b>verbs</b> from the <b>present tense</b> into the <b>present continuous tense</b> .	把现在式的动词改变为现在进行时态的动词。
For these <b>verbs</b> — just add <i>ing</i> .	下列的动词只须加上 <i>ing</i> .
<b>Page 18</b>	
For these <b>verbs</b> — repeat the last letter, then add <i>ing</i>	下列的动词只须重用最后一个字母，再加上 <i>ing</i> .
Fill in the blanks with the present continuous tense of the verbs in the brackets.	把括号内的动词改成现在进行时态动词，填在空线上。
<b>Page 19</b>	
The underlined <b>verbs</b> in these sentences are in the <b>past continuous tense</b> .	下面句子里划线的动词都是过去进行时态的动词。
<b>Page 20</b>	
These <b>verbs</b> tell us about actions that <b>were going on</b> when another action took place.	上面句子里的动词都指示着某些正在进行的动作都是在另外一些动作进行当中

These <b>verbs</b> tell us about actions that <u>were going on</u> for a period of time.	上面这些动词都指示着某一些行动已进行了一段时间。
<b>Verbs</b> in the <b>past continuous tense</b> are made up of the <b>verb to be</b> (in the past tense) + the <b>present participle</b> .	过去进行时态的动词组成是用 was/were + 现在分词。

<b>Page 27</b>	
<b>Active and Passive Voice</b>	主动语态和被动语态
The verb in this sentence is in the <b>active voice</b> —	这句子里面的动词是属主动语态。
<i>the thief</i> is the <b>object</b> . <i>the thief</i> gets the action from the <b>verb caught</b> .	The thief 是个受词。The thief 从 caught 字里接受了一个行动。

<b>Page 28</b>	
The <b>verb</b> in this sentence is in the <b>passive voice</b> .	这句子中的动词是一个被动语态。
<i>was caught</i> tells us what happened to <i>the thief</i> . The <b>verb was caught</b> is now in the <b>passive voice</b> and <i>the thief</i> has become the <b>subject</b> of the <b>verb was caught</b> .	Was caught 指出在 the thief 身上发生的事。这动词 was caught 是个被动语态词,而 the thief 就成了启发行动的主词。
The <b>verb was caught</b> — <i>was</i> is the <b>verb to be</b> and <i>caught</i> is the <b>past participle</b> .	Was caught (是被捉住) was-是, caught-catch 的过去式分词。
In the <b>passive voice</b> — the <b>verb</b> is made up of - the <b>verb to be</b> + the <b>past participle</b> .	在被动语态中, 动词的组成是: was /were + 过去式分词。

<b>Page 30</b>	
The <b>verb</b> in the <b>passive voice</b> can also be made up of — <i>has/have/had been</i> + the <b>past participle</b> .	被动语态中的动词亦有其他组合方式如 has /have /had been + 过去式分词。

<b>Page 32</b>	
These sentences are in the <b>active voice</b> . Re-write them in the <b>passive voice</b> , using the <b>verb to be</b> + the <b>past participle</b> .	下面的句子都用主动语态写出, 请用被动语态把它们重写出来: 用 was/were + 过去式分词。

<b>Page 34</b>	
These sentences are in the <b>active voice</b> . Re-write them in the <b>passive voice</b> using <i>has / have been</i> + the <b>past participle</b> .	下面的句子都是用主动语态, 请用被动语态把它们重写出来: 用 has/have/had been + 过去分词。

<b>Page 47</b>	
<b>Conjunctions</b>	连接词

Here are two sentences — <b>John walked to the door. He opened it quickly.</b>	下面有两个句子 <b>John walked to the door. He opened it quickly.</b>
We can use <i>and</i> to join these two sentences. <b>John walked to the door and opened it quickly.</b> ( <i>He</i> is left out.)	用一个 AND 字可以把两个句子接起来。 <b>John walked to the door and opened it quickly.</b>

<b>Page 48</b>	
The word <i>and</i> is used to join the sentences. It is called a <b>conjunction</b> .	用 AND 这字把两个句子连起来，AND 就被称为连词。
Sometimes the <b>conjunctions</b> can be at the beginning of the sentences.	有些时候，连接词可用在句子的开端。

<b>Page 51</b>	
The <b>conjunction</b> <i>and</i> can also be used to join a word to another word, or a word to a group of words.	AND 这连接词有时用来连接两个字或者是一个字连一组字。

<b>Page 54</b>	
<b>Relative Pronouns.</b>	关系代词
<i>lives by the lake</i> tells us something more about the noun <i>man</i> . It is joined to the first sentence by <i>who</i> . <i>Who</i> is used instead of the pronoun <i>he</i> . <i>Who</i> is called a <b>relative pronoun</b> .	Lives by the lake 告诉了我们更多一点关于这个 man 的情况。Who 这词连接第一个句子上，取代了名词 he 的地位。这个 who 也就被称为关系代词。
A <b>relative pronoun</b> is a joining word. It joins the noun to a group of words which tells us something more about the noun.	关系代词是一个连词，它把名词与一组的字句连接起来，更多的告诉我们一些关于名词的事物或情况。

<b>Page 55</b>	
<i>She</i> is the subject of the verb <i>is</i> . Therefore <i>who</i> is also the subject of the verb <i>is</i> .	She 是动词 is 的主词，所以 who 也成了另外一个 is 的主词。

<b>Page 56</b>	
<i>whom</i> is the <b>object</b> of the verb <i>love</i> .	Whom 是动词 love 的受词。
The <b>relative pronoun</b> <i>who</i> is changed to <i>whom</i> when it is used as the <b>object</b> of the verb.	当 who 被变成动词的受词时，它就变成了 whom.

<b>Page 57</b>	
The verb <i>was healed</i> is in the <b>passive voice</b> . <i>who</i> is the <b>subject</b> of the verb <i>was healed</i> .	Was healed 是一个被动时态语。Who 是 was healed 的主语。
<i>parents</i> belong to the boy. The <b>relative pronoun</b> <i>whose</i> is used to show belonging / possession.	Parents 是属于那男孩的。这关系动词 whose 就用来表示属于或所拥有。

<b>Page 59</b>	
<i>that</i> and <i>which</i> can also be used as <b>relative pronouns</b> . <i>that</i> can be used for either people or things, in most sentences. <i>which</i> can only be used for things.	THAT 与 WHICH 都可以用作关系代词。 THAT 在许多情况下都可以用来指人或事物。 WHICH 只可用来指事物。
<i>who</i> , <i>whom</i> and <i>whose</i> can only be used for people.	WHO WHOM 以及 WHOSE 只可以用来指人物。
<i>which</i> and <i>that</i> <b>do not change</b> when they are used as the <b>objects</b> of the verbs, and like <i>whom</i> , can sometimes be left out.	当 WHICH 及 THAT 被用为受词时，不须改变。

<b>Page 62</b>	
Adverbs	副词
Most <b>adverbs</b> tell us something more about the <b>verb</b> . An <b>adverb</b> can be one word or a group of words.	副词多是用来形容关于动词的字句：许多时只是一个字或一个小组字。

<b>Page 63</b>	
An <b>adverb</b> may tell us — Where the action is done. How the action is done. When the action is done. How often the action is done.	一个副词可以指示行动的 1、进行地点 2、进行情形 3、进行时间 4、进行密度

<b>Page 64</b>	
This kind of <b>adverb</b> is placed after the <b>verb</b> .	这种副词是放在动词后面的。
Many of these adverbs which tell us <b>how</b> an action is done, are formed from nouns, verbs and adjectives.	许多副词是让别人知道该行动是怎样进行的。这些副词是用名词，动词和形容词来形成的。

<b>Page 65</b>	
This kind of <b>adverb</b> is usually placed either <b>at the beginning</b> or <b>at the end</b> of the sentence.	这种副词通常都是放句子的开始或结尾。
This kind of <b>adverb</b> is usually placed <b>before</b> the verb. It can also be placed between the verb <i>to be</i> and the present / past participle.	这种副词通常都是放在动词之前。有时候也有用 is /are /am /was/were 与 ‘是’ 字与现在/过去式分词中间。

<b>Page 66</b>	
Some <b>adverbs</b> can also be placed between <i>has / have / had been</i> and the present / past participle.	有些副词也可以被放在 <i>has/have/had been</i> 与现在/过去式分词中间。

<b>Page 86</b>	
<b>1. Countable and Uncountable Nouns</b>	可数与不数名词

2. Definite and Indefinite Articles	定冠词与不定冠词
Persons, animals, places and some things can be counted. The <b>nouns</b> which name them are called <b>countable nouns</b> .	人物、动物、地方及一些可以逐一数算的物品名称都可被称为可数名词。
Some things cannot be counted. The <b>nouns</b> which name these things are called <b>uncountable nouns</b> .	有一些物品名称是不能数算的，这种名词被称为不可数名词。

<b>Page 87</b>	
When we mention <i>boat</i> for the first time, we put <i>a</i> in front of it. When we mention <i>boat</i> again we put <i>the</i> in front of it.	当我们第一次提到 BOAT 这字时，我们把 A 放到 BOAT 前面，A 就是不定冠词。当我们再提到 BOAT 时，我们把 THE 放到 BOAT 前面，THE 就成了定冠词。
When we mention <i>angel</i> for the first time we put <i>an</i> in front of it. ( <i>an</i> is used for words which begin with <i>a, e, i, o</i> and <i>u</i> .) When we mention <i>angel</i> again we put <i>the</i> in front of it. (When we speak, we pronounce <i>the</i> as <i>thee</i> .)	当我们第一次提到 ANGEL 时，我们就要把 THE 放在 ANGEL 之前。（请注意：读 THE ANGEL 时要念成 THEE ANGEL，因为 ANGEL 的首字母为元音之一）。
<i>the</i> is called the <b>definite article</b> . <i>a</i> and <i>an</i> are called <b>indefinite articles</b> .	The 被称为定冠词。A 被称为不定冠词
When we mention <i>earth, sun, moon</i> and <i>world</i> we use <i>the</i> because there is only one of each of these things.	当我们谈及'earth sun soon 和 world 之类自然物时，我们要用 the，因为它们是世上独一无二的东西。

<b>Page 88</b>	
When we mention places with special names, we use <i>the</i> .	当我们提及地方名称时，我们要用定冠词 the.
But when we mention a road, street, town, city or country we do not use the <b>definite</b> or <b>indefinite articles</b> .	但当我们提到某街、某道、市镇、城市或国家名称时，我们不须用冠词或不定冠词。
When we mention plural countable nouns (meaning a particular group) we put <i>the</i> before them.	如果我们提到可数名词的复数时，我们必须把 the 放在它们前面。
When we mention <b>uncountable nouns</b> we usually put <i>the</i> before them.	当我们提到不可数名词时，我们通常把 THE 放在名词之前。

<b>Page 90</b>	
<i>some, any, plenty of</i> and <i>a lot of</i> can be used with both <b>countable</b> and <b>uncountable nouns</b> .	Some, any ,plenty of .a lot of 等数量词均可用于可数与不可数名词之前。
<i>a few</i> is only used with countable nouns.	A few 只可用于可数名词之前。

<i>much</i> is only used with <b>uncountable nouns</b> . ( with <i>not</i> and in questions )	Much 只可用于不可数名词之（有时与 NOT 同用（NOT MUCH）或用在问题中（HOW MUCH））
<i>many</i> is only used with countable nouns. ( with <i>not</i> and in questions )	Many 只可用于可数名词之前。（有时与 NOT 同用（NOT MANY）或用在问句中（HOW MANY））。

<b>Page 94</b>	
<b>Present Perfect Tense</b>	现在完成时态
<b>Past Perfect Tense</b>	过去完成时态
These <b>verbs</b> tell us about actions that have already happened. We are not told when the actions happened, but what has happened is true now. They are <b>verbs</b> in the <b>present perfect tense</b> .	这些动词 <i>have looked, has gone</i> 告诉我们某一种动作已经发生过，目前是已经完成了。这些动词是现在完成时态中。

<b>Page 95</b>	
These <b>verbs</b> tell us about actions that have already happened, and are still happening. They are also <b>verbs</b> in the <b>present perfect tense</b> .	这些动词告诉我们某些动作已经发生了，而且仍在继续进行。这些动词亦是在现在完成时态中。

<b>Page 97</b>	
<i>had left</i> is the first action in this sentence. After this, there is a second action <i>felt</i> . <i>had left</i> is in the <b>past perfect tense</b> and <i>felt</i> is in the <b>past tense</b> .	<i>Had left</i> 是过去完成时态的动词。 <i>Felt</i> 是过去时态的动词
The <b>past perfect tense</b> is used for an action that had happened before another action took place. It is usually used with words like <i>when, after, before</i> and <i>already</i> .	过去完成时态的动词是一个已经完成了的动作，往往是发生于另一个动作之前。这种动词通常与 <i>when, after, before, already</i> 等字用在同一句。

<b>Page 103</b>	
<b>Direct and Indirect Statements</b>	直接和间接陈述语
<i>I love my wife</i> is a <b>direct statement</b> because the words are actually spoken by Peter. <b>Direct statements</b> begin and end with <b>inverted commas</b> . ( “.....” )	<i>I love my wife</i> 是一句直接陈述语，因为句子是 Peter 真正述说的话。直接的陈述必须放在引号内。
Here is the sentence changed into an <b>indirect statement</b> .	面是一个句子变成了一句间接陈述语。
We have added <i>that</i> . We have used <i>he</i> instead of <i>I</i> , <i>his</i> instead of <i>my</i> , and <i>loves</i> instead of <i>love</i> .	我们加插了 <i>that</i> 。我们用 <i>he</i> 而不用 <i>I</i> ，用 <i>his</i> 代替了 <i>my</i> ，用 <i>loves</i> 代替了 <i>love</i> 。

<p>The tense of the verb <i>love</i> has not changed. The first verb <i>says</i> is in the <b>present tense</b>, so the second verb remains in the <b>present tense</b>.</p>	<p>这个动词 <i>love</i> 用现在时态，没有改变。第一个动词 <i>says</i> 是现在时态，所以第二个动词 <i>loves</i> 也要用现在时态。</p>
<p><b>Page 104</b> When we change <b>direct statements</b> into <b>indirect statements</b> some of the words may have to be changed. We change them in this way.</p>	<p>当我们从直接陈述语中改变为间接引述语时，有一些字一定要改变形式。请看下列句子。</p>
<p><b>Page 107</b> <i>am reading</i> is changed into the <b>past tense</b> <i>was reading</i> because <i>said</i> is in the <b>past tense</b>.</p>	<p><i>Am reading</i> 被改变成为过去时态 <i>was reading</i> 因为 <i>said</i> 是表时在过去时态的。</p>
<p><b>Page 109</b> <i>fell</i> is changed into the <b>past perfect tense</b> <i>had fallen</i> because this action had finished before the action <i>told</i> took place.</p>	<p><i>Fall</i> 被改变成过去完成时态的动词----<i>had fallen</i> 因为为这动作在 <i>told</i> 之前已经发生了，并且完成了。</p>
<p><b>Page 111</b> When the <b>direct statement</b> is a question, the <b>indirect statement</b> may use the word <i>if</i>, when <i>why</i>, <i>where</i>, <i>when</i> and <i>how</i> are not used.</p>	<p>当直接陈述语是一个问题时，间接陈述语可用 <i>if</i> 这字，特别是在 <i>why, where, when, how</i> 等字没有被采用的情况下。</p>

<b>Name Him Jesus and Name Him John</b>	《要给他起名叫耶稣》和《要给他起名叫约翰》
<p><i>Name Him Jesus</i> and <i>Name Him John</i> are the 4th and 5th booklets of Level 2. They are the supplementary readers with an added vocabulary of 111 words.</p> <p>The text of <i>Name Him Jesus</i> and <i>Name Him John</i> are based on the Bible's account of the birth of Jesus and of the birth and life of John the Baptist respectively.</p>	<p>《要给他起名叫耶稣》和《要给他起名叫约翰》是第二级课程的附加读本，从中加添了 111 个生词。</p> <p>这两本附加读本的内容是根据圣经的叙述写出，一本是关于耶稣出世。另一本是关于约翰的生平。</p>

### Name Him Jesus

### 给他起名叫耶稣

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<b>1. An Angel Speaks To Mary</b>	<b>天使对马利亚说</b>
-----------------------------------	----------------

ancestor	祖先	Nazareth	拿撒勒
child	孩子	pregnant	怀孕
David	大卫	relative	亲戚
Elizabeth	伊利沙白	servant	仆人
Galilee	加利利	specially	特别
girl	女孩	virgin	处女
Mary	马利亚	wondered	心里思量
months	月(即三十天)		

<b>2. Mary Went To See Elizabeth</b>	<b>马利亚去见依利沙白</b>
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baby	婴儿	humble	卑微
greeted	迎接	Judea	犹太
greeting	问安	womb	胎(中)
hill country	山地		

<b>3. Joseph Married Mary</b>	<b>约瑟把马利亚娶过来</b>
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breaking	解除	engagement	订婚
conceived	成孕	Joseph	约瑟
descendant	后裔	married	结婚的
dream	梦	means	解释为
Emmanuel	以马内利	sexual relations	性交
engaged	许配	upset	心烦意乱

<b>4. The Birth Of Jesus</b>	<b>耶稣降生</b>
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Bethlehem	伯利恒	register	登记
cloths	布	Roman Empire	罗马帝国
counted	点数（人口）	stable	马房
inn	旅店	tired	疲倦
manger	马槽	wrapped	包裹（起来）

<b>5. An Angel Speaks To The Shepherds</b>	<b>天使对牧羊人说话</b>
--	-----------------

afterwards	后来	shepherds	牧羊人
fields	田野	shone	照耀
lying	卧	terrified	惧怕
sang	唱歌		

<b>6. Born To Be King</b>	<b>降生为王</b>
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above	在....之上	gifts	礼物
dreamt	梦	Herod	希律王
east	东方	tricked	哄骗
Egypt	埃及	wise	博士

Contents			Page
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5	John Killed in Prison	约翰在监牢被杀	13

<b>1. An Angel Speaks To Zechariah</b>	天使对撒加利亚说
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coming <sup>②</sup>	回来	priest	祭司
drink <sup>②</sup>	饮品	sure	肯定
Gabriel	加伯利	Zechariah	撒加利亚
prayer	祷告		

<b>2. His Name Is John</b>	他的名字叫约翰
----------------------------	---------

long ago	在很久以前	shame	羞辱
neighbours	邻居	week	一星期
none	无一人	written	写完字
older	长大一些 (过几年后)	wrote	写下

<b>3. John Began To Preach</b>	<b>约翰开始传道</b>
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Abraham	亚伯拉罕	led <sup>②</sup>	过
Isaiah	以赛亚	locusts	蝗虫
camel	骆驼	punishment	惩罚
desert	沙漠	River Jordan	约但河
fire	火	sandals	凉鞋、便鞋
greater	比.....更大	shirts	衬衣、衬衫
grew	长大	simple	简朴
hair	毛	wild	野
honey	蜂蜜	wore	穿

<b>4. Jesus And John</b>	<b>耶稣和约翰</b>
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actually	其实	existed	早已存在
baptising	替人施洗（礼）	Lamb of God	上帝的羔羊
dove	鸽子	less	越来越少（重要）

<b>5. John Killed In Prison</b>	<b>约翰在监牢被杀</b>
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banquet	盛大宴会	half	一半
birthday	生日	Herodias	希罗底
chance	机会	holy	神圣的
convinced	深信	kingdom	国土
cut off	砍下	protected	保护
danced	跳舞	refuse	拒绝
dish	碟		

<b>Sing With Us</b>	<b>和我们一起歌唱</b>
<p><i>Sing With Us</i> is the last booklet of Level 2. It is added as a bonus for the student to practise using the English language in an enjoyable and satisfying way.</p> <p>The 53 Christian songs introduce 112 new words, bringing the total number of words introduced in Level 2 to 537.</p> <p>The composers of these songs are to the best of our knowledge, unknown. Errors or omissions made will be attended to at the earliest opportunity.</p>	<p>《和我们一起歌唱》是第二级中最后的一本小册子，内有五十三首诗歌，总共介绍了 112 个生字，使第三级课程的新词增至 537 个。</p> <p>除了列咸先生所撰写的诗歌外，其他的撰曲填词人都是轶名人士，若有错漏之处祈望包含。</p>

<b>Vocabulary 1</b>	
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blessings	祝福	mould	模造、塑造
care	关心	precious	宝贵的
clap	拍手	reign	统治
commandment	命令	roll	滚、前进
eternity	永世	surrounds	围绕
grace	恩典	sweet	甜蜜
gracious	恩慈的	thine (O.E.)	属你的
hail	欢迎/呼	throne	宝座前
hosanna	和撒那	throughout	一直至
lay	呈献	truly	真正的
lives <sup>②</sup>	生命	waves	波浪
living <sup>②</sup>	永存/活的	whole	完全
lords	主	ye (O.E.)	你们
master	主宰		

**O.E. = Old English**

<b>Vocabulary 2</b>	
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adoration	崇敬	handiwork	手所做的
ages	世代	health	健康
appreciate	赞赏	heavenly	天（上的）
Bondage	束缚	higher	高过
bow	下拜	knee	膝
built	建造	little	细小
cease	休止	mighty	伟大
conqueror	征服者	Prince	（和平之）君（主）
counsellor	策士	rain	雨
courts	院宇	risen	复活
creation	创造	rock	磐石
creatures	生物	sand	沙土
dead <sup>②</sup>	死亡	sending	差遣
deliverance	释放	sisters	姐妹
demons	鬼魔	small	细小
draw	近前来	thanksgiving	感恩
enter	进入	thy (O.E.)	你的（神尊称）
firm	坚牢	tiny	幼/细小
flat	坍塌（喻房屋）	tongue	舌/口
flee	逃跑	tumbling	滚滚（而下）
floods	洪水	unto (O.E.)	在...跟前
flow	如流水（借喻）	upon	在...上
foolish	愚蠢	victory	胜利
gathering	聚集	within	在里面
glowing	鲜明的	wondrous	奇妙的

Make your glory known	愿你的荣耀显明
Let all bondage cease and let deliverance flow	愿心灵得解放
Rock of all ages	万古磐石，意即系耶稣为历世历代以来人的避难所及荫庇。

<b>Vocabulary 3</b>	
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anew	变成新的	morn (O.E.)	早晨
best	最好的	nature	人间 (原指自然界)
book	书	o'er	看守 (其上)
crucified	钉十字架	prepare	预备
dearest	最亲密美好的	proclaimed	宣扬
ev'ry	每一个	real	真正的
ev'rybody	每一个人	receive	迎接
ev'rywhere	在各处	Red Sea	红海
extol	高举	rolled	使退却
flocks	羊群	running	流动
gladness	欢欣	silent	静悄的
glorious	荣耀的	slain (O.E.)	被杀
heav'n	天上	stream	溪流
kindness	慈爱	treasure	宝物/藏
laid	安放	tremble	颤栗
learn	学习	wide	广大的
lest (O.E.)	免	wine	美酒
lowly	卑微的		

<p>It will help you upon your way          The Lamb that was slain          something in my heart like a stream running free          they nailed him to the tree          let every heart prepare him room          he rolled back the waters of the mighty Red Sea</p>	<p>它会在你人生路途帮助你          被杀的羔羊 (喻耶稣)          在我心中好像有江河自由奔放          他们把他钉在木头上          愿每颗心给他预备地方          他把巨大的红海的水截住了</p>
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<b>General Vocabulary</b>	总词汇
<b>Key</b>	缩写
<b>Jesus' Words Come True — JW</b>	
<b>Name Him Jesus — JE</b>	
<b>Name Him John — JO</b>	
<b>Sing With Us — SW</b>	
<b>Old English — OE</b>	
<b>American Spelling — *</b>	

<b>A</b>		
about	四处	JW 4
above	在.....之上	JE 6
Abraham	亚伯拉罕	JO 3
actually	其实	JO 4
adoration	崇敬	SW 2
afternoon	下午	JW 1
afterwards	后来	JE 5
against	反对	JW 6
ages	世代	SW 2
agreed	同意	JW13
almost	几乎, 差不多	JW 2
along		JW 1
come along -	走过来	JW 1
already	已经	JW13
amazed	惊奇, 惊异	JW 1
amongst	在其中, 之间	JW11
Ananias	亚拿尼亚	JW 9

ancestor	祖先	JE 1
anew	变成新的	SW 3
angrily	愤怒地	JW 6
answered	回答	JW 1
Antioch	安提阿	JW10
any	任何	JW 4
anyone	任何人	JW 5
Apostles	使徒 (复数)	JW 2
appeal	申诉, 上诉	JW13
appealed	上诉于, 上诉于	JW13
appear	出现	JW 2
appeared	出现	JW 1
appreciate	赞赏	SW 2
around	周围	JW 4
arrested	逮捕	JW 5
arrived	到达	JW 8
asking	乞问	JW 4
at last	终于	JW 1

at once	立即	JW 8
<b>B</b>		
baby	婴儿	JE 2
banquet	宴会	JO 5
*baptise	施洗，施行洗礼	JW 2
**baptised	受洗	JW 3
***baptising	替人施洗礼	JO 4
Barnabas	巴拿巴	JW 9
before <sup>2</sup>	在……之前	JW 5
begged	乞求	JW13
believers	信徒（复数）	JW 3
belong	属于	JW12
belt	带子，衣带	JW13
best	最好的	SW 3
Bethlehem	伯利恒	JE 4
Bible	圣经	JW 3
big	大的	JW 8
bigger	更大些	JW10
birth	出生	JE 4
birthday	生日	JO 5
blessings	祝福	SW 1
blind	瞎了眼	JW 9
blowing	吹着	JW 2
boldly	大胆地	JW 6
bondage	束缚	SW 2
book	书	SW 3
both	和	JW 8

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\* baptize  
\*\* baptized  
\*\*\* baptizing

bow	下拜	SW 2
breaking	解除	JE 3
bringing	带来	JW 3
built	建造	SW 2
<b>C</b>		
Caesarea	该撒利亚	JW13
calling	叫唤	JW12
camel	骆驼	JO 3
care	关心	SW 1
carefully	留心地	JW 6
carriage	马车	JW 8
causing	引起	JW12
cease	休止	SW 2
chained	被链锁住	JW12
chains	链	JW12
chance	机会	JO 5
child	孩子	JE 1
chose	选择	W 11
chosen	挑选，拣选	JW 2
church	教会	JW 7
churches	教会（复数）	JW11
clap	拍手	SW 1
close	靠近	JW 8
cloths	布	JE 4
coming <sup>①</sup>	来到	JW 2
coming <sup>②</sup>	回来	JO 1
commandment	命令	SW 1
conceived	成孕	JE 3
conqueror	征服者	SW 2
convinced	深信	JO 5

Council	公会	JW 5
Counsellor	策士	SW 2
counted	点数 (人口)	JE 4
countries	地方 (复数)	JW10
courage	勇气	JW 5
courts	院宇	SW 2
creation	创造	SW 2
creatures	生物	SW 2
crossed	横越	JW10
crowded	聚拢	JW 4
crowds	人群, 群众	JW 6
crucified	钉十字架	SW 3
crying	哭	JW 1
customs	习俗	JW 7
cut off	吹下	JO 5
Cyprus	塞浦路斯 (地名)	JW10
<b>D</b>		
Damascus	大马色 (地名)	JW 9
danced	跳舞	JO 5
David	大卫	JE 1
dead <sup>①</sup>	死 (的)	JW 5
dead <sup>②</sup>	死亡	SW 2
dearest	最亲密美好的	SW 3
deliverance	释放	SW 2
demons	鬼魔	SW 2
descendant	后裔	JE 3
desert	沙漠地	JO 3
destroy	毁	JW 7
disappeared	消失了, 不见了	JW 1

dish	碟	JO 5
dove	鸽	JO 4
dragged	拖	JW 7
draw	近前来	SW 2
dream	梦	JE 3
dreamt	梦	JE 6
drink <sup>①</sup>	喝, 饮	JW 9
drink <sup>②</sup>	饮口	JO 1
drive	驱赶	JW 6
driven	被赶出	JW 6
drunk	喝醉了	JW 2
<b>E</b>		
earned	赚	JW12
ears	耳朵	JW 7
east	东方	JE 6
educated	受教育	JW 5
Egypt	埃及	JE 6
Elizabeth	依利沙白	JE 1
else	其它	JW 5
Emmanuel	以马内利	JE 3
Emperor	皇帝	JW13
end	尽头, 末了	JW 3
engaged	许配	JE 3
engagement	订婚	JE 3
enter	进入	SW 2
escape	逃走	JW 9
eternity	永世	SW 1
even	甚至	JW 3
evening	晚上	JW 1
everywhere	各处, 到处	JW10

evil spirits	邪灵	JW 6
ev'ry	每一个	SW 3
ev'rybody	每一个人	SW 3
ev'rywhere	在各处	SW 3
existed	早已存在	JO 4
extol	高举	SW 3
<b>F</b>		
face	面孔	JW 7
faithful	忠心	JW10
family	家	JW12
far	远	JW 2
Felix	腓力斯	JW13
fell	扑倒	JW 9
Festus	非斯都	JW13
few	几个	JW 1
fields	田野	JE 5
fighting	争斗	JW 6
find	发现	JW 6
finished	结束, 完了	JW 6
fire	火	JO 3
firm	坚牢	SW 2
fisher	渔夫	JW 3
flashed	闪亮, 照耀	JW 9
flat	坍塌 (喻房屋)	SW 2
flee	逃跑	SW 2
flocks	羊群	SW 3
floods	洪水	SW 2
flow	如流水	SW 2
followed	跟随	JW 4
followers	跟随者	JW 9

following	跟随	JW12
foolish	愚蠢	SW 2
fortunes	命运	JW12
front	前面	JW12
<b>G</b>		
Gabriel	加伯利	JO 1
Galilee	加利利	JE 1
gate	大门	JW 4
gathered	聚集	JW11
gathering	聚集	SW 2
Gentiles	外帮人	JW 9
gifts	礼物	JE 6
girl	女孩	JE 1
gladness	欢迎	SW 3
glorious	荣耀的	SW 3
glowing	鲜明的	SW 2
gods	诸神 (复数)	JW11
going	去	JW 4
GoodNews	好消息	JW 6
grace	恩典	SW 1
gracious	恩慈的	SW 1
great	极大的	JW 7
greater	比...更大的	JO 3
greeted	迎接	JE 2
greeting	问安	JE 2
grew	长大	JO 3
group	小组	JW 7
guards	卫兵	JW 6
<b>H</b>		
Hail!	欢迎/呼	SW 1
hair	毛	JO 3

half	一半	JO 5
handed	送交	JW13
handiwork	手所做的	SW 2
haven't	没有	JW 1
having having a meal -	吃饭	JW 1
health	健康	SW 2
hearing	听	JW10
heavenly	天（上的）	SW 2
heav'n	天上	SW 3
Herod	希律王	JE 6
Herodias	希罗底	JO 5
higher	高过	SW 2
hill country	山地	JE 2
himself	他自己	JW 4
holy	神圣的	JO 5
honey	蜂蜜	JO 3
hosanna	和撒那	SW 1
however	可是	JW 1
humble	卑微	JE 2
<b>I</b>		
immediately	立即，马上	JW 1
important	重要的	JW 8
inn	旅店	JE 4
instead	而是，反过来说	JW 9
Isaiah	以赛亚	JO 3
island	海岛	JW10
Israel	以色列	JW 6
<b>J</b>		
Jerusalem	耶路撒冷	JW 1
Jewish	犹太人	JW 1

Jews	犹太人的	JW 7
John	约翰	JW 4
joined	参加	JW 7
Joseph	约瑟	JE 3
Judea	犹大	JE 2
jumped	跳	JW 4
jumping	跳着	JW 4
just <sup>②</sup>	刚刚	JW 2
<b>K</b>		
keep	保持	JW 4
kept	不断	JW 7
kindness	慈爱	SW 3
King Agrippa	亚基帕王	JW13
kingdom	国土	JO 5
knee	膝	SW 2
knelt	跪下	JW 6
knocking	敲门	JW 1
known	称为	JW 7
<b>L</b>		
laid	安放	SW 3
Lamb of God	上帝的羔羊	JO 4
lame	跛的，瘸腿的	JW 4
languages	言语（复数）	JW 2
later	后来	JW 1
Law	律法	JW 7
lay	呈献	SW 1
leaders	领导，领袖	JW 1
leads	伸向	JW 8

learn	学习	SW 3
*learnt <sup>②</sup>	学过的	JW 2
leave	任由, 别管	JW 6
leaving	离开	JW10
led <sup>①</sup>	领	JW 9
led <sup>②</sup>	过	JO 3
left	留下	JW 2
less	起来越	JO 4
lest	免	SW 3
letting	让	JW 6
lies	谎言	JW 7
listening	听著	JW 4
little	细小	SW 2
lives <sup>②</sup>	生命	SW 1
living <sup>①</sup>	住在	JW 6
living <sup>②</sup>	永存, 活的	SW 1
locked	锁住了	JW 1
locusts	蝗虫	JO 3
long ago	很久以前	JO 2
lords	主	SW 1
lot	很多	JW12
loud	巨大的, 响亮	JW 2
loudly	大声地	JW 2
lowly	卑微的	SW 3
Lydia	吕底亚	JW12
lying	卧	JE 5
Lystra	路司得(地名)	JW11
<b>M</b>		

manger	马槽	JE 4
married	结婚	JE 3
Mary	马利亚	JE 1
master	主宰	SW 1
meal	餐, 饭	JW 1
means	解释为	JE 3
members	成员	JW 7
Messiah	(弥赛亚)	JW 1
met	聚集	JW 2
mid-night	午夜	JW12
mighty	伟大	SW 2
millions	千万	JW13
miracles	神迹, 奇迹	JW 3
months	月(即三十天)	JE 1
morn	早晨	SW 3
Moses	摩西	JW 7
mould	模造	SW 1
mountain-side	山上, 山腰	JW 2
myself	我自己	JW13
Most High God	至高无上的上帝	JW12
<b>N</b>		
nailing	钉	JW 6
nature	人间	SW 3
Nazareth	拿撒勒	JE 1
neighbours	邻居	JO 2
next	第二(天)	JW 5
no longer	不再	JW 2
none	无一人	JO 2
nonsense	胡言	JW 1
<b>O</b>		

\* learned

o'clock	点钟	JW 4
o'er	看守（其上）	SW 3
off	差他们出去	JW10
officer	官员	JW 6
officials	官员（复数）	JW 6
often	经常	JW 2
old	岁的	JW 4
older	长大一些（过几年后）	JO 2
once	有一次	JW 3
opened	打开	JW 1
others	其他人	JW 1
outside	在.....外面	JW 1
over	各处	JW 6
own	自己的	JW 4
owners	主人	JW12
P		
performed	施显过，行过	JW 5
performing	施行	JW 3
persecute	逼害	JW 8
persecuted	逼害	JW 7
persecuting	逼害	JW 9
persecution	逼害	JW 8
Philip	腓力（人名）	JW 8
Philippi	腓立比	JW12
powerful	有能力	JW 9
praising	赞美，颂扬	JW 3
prayer	祷告	JO 1
preached	传讲	JW 8
preaching	传道	JW 8
precious	宝贵的	SW 1

pregnant	怀孕	JE 1
prepare	预备	SW 3
priest	祭司	JO 1
Prince	(和平之)君（王）	SW 2
prison	监狱	JW 5
prisoners	犯人（复数）	JW12
proclaimed	宣扬	SW 3
prophets	先知们（复数）	JW 7
protected	保护	JO 5
punish	惩罚	JW 5
punished	被惩罚	JW 5
punishment	惩罚	JO 3
<b>Q</b>		
quickly	安静地	JW 1
quietly	急速地，急忙地	JW 4
<b>R</b>		
rain	雨	SW 2
reading	读到	JW 8
ready	准备	JW 3
real	真正的	SW 3
*realised	明白	JW 5
receive	迎接	SW 3
**recognised	认出	JW 1
Red Sea	红海	SW 3
refuse	拒绝	JO 5
register	登记	JE 4
reign	统治	SW 1
rejoicing	满心欢喜，喜悦，高兴	JW 6
relative	亲戚	JE 1

\* realized  
\*\* recognized

remember	记得	JW 1
remembered	记起	JW 5
return	返回	JW 2
right <sup>②</sup>	一直吹进	JW 2
blew right into - right-hand	右手边	JW 7
risen	复活	SW 2
river-side	河边	JW12
River Jordan	约但河	JO 3
road	道路	JW 8
rock	磐石	SW 2
roll	滚前进	SW 1
rolled	使退却	SW 3
Roman Empire	罗马帝国	JE 4
Rome	罗马	JW13
room	房间	JW 5
round	转过来	JW12
running	流动	SW 3
rushed	冲向	JW 7
<b>S</b>		
Sabbath	安息日	JW10
Samaria	撒玛利亚	JW 8
sand	沙土	SW 2
sandals	凉鞋, 便鞋	JO 3
sang	唱歌	JE 5
Saul	扫罗 (人名)	JW 9
Saviour	救主	JW 5
saying	说	JW 1
sending	差遣	SW 2
servant	仆人	JE 1
set free	释放	JW 5

sexual relations	性交	JE 3
shall	将	JW 5
shame	羞辱	JO 2
shared	分享	JW 3
shepherds	牧羊人	JE 5
shining	放光	JW 1
ship	船	JW10
shirts	衬衣, 衬衫	JO 3
shone	照耀	JE 5
shook	地大震动	JW12
should	应该	JW12
shouted	喊叫	JW 7
shouting	喊叫	JW13
show	显示	JW 9
Silas	西拉	JW12
silent	静悄悄的	SW 3
simple	简朴的	JO 3
since	自从	JW 1
sisters	姐妹	SW 2
sitting	坐着	JW 4
slain [OE]	被杀	SW 3
slave girl	女仆, 女奴	JW12
slowly	慢慢地	JW 2
small	细小	SW 2
sold	卖	JW 3
someone	有人	JW 1
sometimes	有时	JW 3
soon	不久, 很快 (便)	JW 1
speak	(要) 说 (的话)	JW 5
speaking	说着	JW 4

especially	特别	JE 1
spoken	说了话	JW13
stable	马房	JE 4
standing	站立	JW 2
started	开始	JW 8
Stephen	司提反	JW 7
still	仍然	JW 1
stoned	用石头打	JW 7
stoning	扔石头	JW 7
stopped	停下, 停下了	JW 1
Straight Street	直街	JW 9
stream	溪流	SW 3
such	这些	JW 5
suffering	受苦	JW13
Sunday	星期日 (礼拜日)	JW 1
sure	肯定	JO 1
surrounds	围绕	SW 1
sweet	甜蜜	SW 1
<b>T</b>		
taken	带到	JW 6
taking	发生了	JW 6
taught	教导	JW 1
teach	教导	JW 5
teaching <sup>①</sup>	教导	JW 1
teaching <sup>②</sup>	教导	JW 6
telling	告诉	JW 3
Temple	圣殿	JW 4
temple	会堂	JW10
terrible	可怕的	JW 8
terrified	惧怕	JE 5

thanksgiving	感恩	SW 2
that's	那是	JW 3
they're	他们是	JW 3
thine [OE]	属你的	SW 1
thousand	千	JW 3
threatened	恐吓 (要)	JW 6
throne	宝座前	SW 1
through	经过, 通过	JW10
throughout	一直至	SW 1
thy [OE]	(神尊称)	SW 2
tied	缚起	JW13
till	直到	JW 3
tiny	细小/幼	SW 2
tired	疲倦	JE 4
tongue	舌/口	SW 2
towns	市/城镇 (复数)	JW 6
travelled	旅行	JW10
treasure	宝物/藏	SW 3
treat	对待	JW11
tremble	战惧	SW 3
tricked	哄骗	JE 6
tried	试图	JW10
trouble	扰乱	JW12
true come true -	实现了, 应验了 实现了, 应验了	JW 1
truly	真正的	SW 1
trying	试图	JW 9
tumbling	滚滚而下	SW 2
turn	转向	JW11
turned	转向	JW 6
<b>U</b>		

unable	不能够	JW 2
understand	明白, 懂	JW 8
unto [OE]	在...跟前	SW 2
upon	在...上	SW 2
upset	心烦意乱	JE 3
used to	习惯于, 以前曾	JW 8
<b>V</b>		
victory	胜利	SW 2
village	村庄	JW 1
virgin	处女	JE 1
vision	异像	JW 9
voices	声音	JW 1
<b>W</b>		
waited	等候	JW 9
walking	行走, 走路	JW 1
waves	波浪	SW 1
week	一星期	JO 2
well-educated	受过良好教育的	JW 9
whenever	每当, 无论何时	W 13
wherever	无论那里	JW 8
whether	是否	JW13
whipped	被鞭打	JW 6
white	白色的	JW 2
whole <sup>①</sup>	整年	JW10
whole year -		
whole <sup>②</sup>	完全	SW 1
whom	就是	JW13

whose	谁的	JW 5
wide	广大的	SW 3
wild	野	JO 3
wine	美酒	SW 3
wise	博士	JE 6
within	在里面	SW 2
without	没有带着	JW 6
woke up	醒来	JW12
womb	胎(中)	JE 2
wondered	奇迹	JE 1
wonders	奇迹(复数)	JW 6
wondrous	奇妙的	SW 2
wore	穿	JO 3
wrapped	包裹(起来)	JE 4
written	写完字	JO 2
wrote	写下	JO 2
<b>Y</b>		
ye [OE]	你们	SW 1
year	年	JW10
years	岁	JW 4
yet	但是, 然而	JW 3
yourself	你自己	JW12
yourselves	你们自己	JW 6
you've	你们曾	JW 3
<b>Z</b>		
Zecharia	撒加利亚	JO1