

《零点零距离》听歌学英文讲义

2010 年 12 月 5 日

In His Time

In His Time (lyrics)	Learn English																																				
<p>IN HIS TIME, IN HIS TIME HE MAKES ALL THINGS BEAUTIFUL IN HIS TIME LORD, PLEASE SHOW ME EVERYDAY AS YOU'RE TEACHING ME YOUR WAY AND I'LL DO JUST WHAT YOU SAY IN YOUR TIME. 在你定下的时间内 你让所有事物变得美好 神啊请你指教我 天天展示给我看你的道 我便会按你所说的做 在你定下的时间内</p> <p>IN YOUR TIME, IN YOUR TIME YOU MAKE ALL THINGS BEAUTIFUL IN YOUR TIME LORD, MY LIFE TO YOU I BRING MAY EACH SONG I HAVE TO SING BE TO YOU A LOVELY THING IN YOUR TIME 在你定下的时间内 你让所有事物变得美好 神啊我把生命交托你 请你使我要唱的每一首歌 在你定下的时间内 成为美好</p> <p>BE TO YOU A LOVELY THING IN YOUR TIME. 在你定下的时间内 成为美好</p>	<p>Pronoun table</p> <table><tr><th>Subject pronoun</th><th>Object pronoun</th><th>Possessive adjective</th><th>Possessive pronoun</th></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>Me</td><td>My</td><td>Mine</td></tr><tr><td>You</td><td>You</td><td>Your</td><td>Yours</td></tr><tr><td>He</td><td>Him</td><td>His</td><td>His</td></tr><tr><td>She</td><td>Her</td><td>Her</td><td>Hers</td></tr><tr><td>It</td><td>It</td><td>Its</td><td>Its</td></tr><tr><td>They</td><td>Them</td><td>Their</td><td>Theirs</td></tr><tr><td>We</td><td>Us</td><td>Our</td><td>Ours</td></tr><tr><td>Who</td><td>Whom</td><td>Whose</td><td>Whose</td></tr></table>	Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive adjective	Possessive pronoun	I	Me	My	Mine	You	You	Your	Yours	He	Him	His	His	She	Her	Her	Hers	It	It	Its	Its	They	Them	Their	Theirs	We	Us	Our	Ours	Who	Whom	Whose	Whose
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2010 年 12 月 12 日

Grace Alone

Grace Alone (lyrics)	Learn English																	
<p>Every promise we can make every prayer and step of faith every difference we can make is only by His grace 我们能作出的每个承诺、 每个祷告、踏出信心的每步 每个的改善 都是单靠恩典才做成</p> <p>every mountain we will climb every ray of hope we shine every blessing left behind is only by his grace 每一座能跨过的高山 每一线希望散发出来的光芒 每一个留下的祝福 单靠恩典才做成</p> <p>Grace alone which god supplies strength unknown he will provide Christ in us our cornerstone we will go forth in grace alone 恩典乃神所赐 无名的力量祂会提供 耶稣基督是我们的房角石 故我们单凭恩典便可向前行</p> <p>every soul we long to reach every heart we hope to teach everywhere we share his peace is only by his grace 每个渴望接触的灵魂 每个希望教育的心灵 每处去宣扬祂的平安 单靠恩典才做成</p> <p>every loving word we say every tear we wipe away, every sorrow turned to praise is only by his grace 每句说出来爱心的话 每滴擦去的眼泪 每次忧伤变成赞美 单靠恩典才做成</p>	<p>Grace</p> <table><tr><td>Grace</td><td>Noun</td><td>For by grace you are saved.</td></tr><tr><td>Graceful</td><td>Adj.</td><td>She is a graceful dancer.</td></tr><tr><td>Gracious</td><td>Adj.</td><td>God is gracious to me.</td></tr></table> <p>Every</p> <table><tr><td>Adj.</td><td>I know every song in this book Every student works hard. I say my prayer every day. Every morning, I go jogging.</td></tr><tr><td>Pro-noun</td><td>Everyone learns Chinese. Everything is expensive here. Everyday is a new day.</td></tr></table> <p>Everyday / every day</p> <table><tr><td>2 words</td><td>I drive to work every day. Every day is new for me.</td></tr><tr><td>1 word</td><td>Singing is my everyday habit. I wear my everyday clothes to school.</td></tr></table> <p>Cornerstone = 基石 Christ is the cornerstone of Church.</p>	Grace	Noun	For by grace you are saved.	Graceful	Adj.	She is a graceful dancer.	Gracious	Adj.	God is gracious to me.	Adj.	I know every song in this book Every student works hard. I say my prayer every day. Every morning, I go jogging.	Pro-noun	Everyone learns Chinese. Everything is expensive here. Everyday is a new day.	2 words	I drive to work every day. Every day is new for me.	1 word	Singing is my everyday habit. I wear my everyday clothes to school.
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2010 年 12 月 19 日



Do you Hear what I Hear (St. Phillips Boy Choir)

Do you Hear what I Hear (lyrics)

Said the night wind to the little lamb
Do you see what I see
Way up in the sky little lamb
Do you see what I see
A star, a star
Dancing in the night
With a tail as big as a kite
With a tail as big as a kite
风看到在夜间的天空，一颗舞动的星，
拖著长长如风筝的尾巴。
它问小绵羊，你看到了吗？

Said the little lamb to the shepherd boy
Do you hear what I hear
Ringing through the sky shepherd boy
Do you hear what I hear
A song, a song
High above the tree
With a voice as big as the sea
With a voice as big as the sea
小绵羊对牧人说，你听到我听到的吗？
那一首歌，它在高高的树上方，响彻天空。

Said the shepherd boy to the mighty king
Do you know what I know
In your palace wall mighty king
Do you know what I know
A child, a child
Shivers in the cold
Let us bring him silver and gold
Let us bring him silver and gold
小牧人对大君王说，你知道我知道的吗？
这在王的围墙内有一小孩颤抖在寒风中，
让我们带金和银去给他吧。

Said the king to the people everywhere
Listen to what I say
Pray for peace people everywhere
Listen to what I say
The child, the child
Sleeping in the night
He will bring us goodness and light
He will bring us goodness and light
王对全地的人说，听我说，为全人类祈求平安
吧，那在夜间正睡著的孩子，他带给我们善良和
光明。

The child, the child, Sleeping in the night
He will bring us goodness and light
那在夜间正睡著的孩子，他带给我们善良和光
明。

2010 年 12 月 26 日

Go Tell it on the Mountain

Go Tell it on the Mountain (lyrics)	
<p><i>Chorus</i> Go tell it on the mountain, Over the hills and everywhere, Go tell it on the mountain, Jesus Christ is born. 去，到高山上去宣告 去所有的山，每一处地方 去，到高山上去宣告 我们的耶稣基督降生了</p> <p><i>1st stanza</i> Down in a lowly manger The humble Christ was born And God sent salvation That blessed Christmas morn' 在一卑微的马槽 谦卑的耶稣出生了 神赐下救恩 就在那被祝福的早晨</p> <p>Chorus</p>	<p><i>2nd stanza</i> While shepherds kept their watching Over silent flocks by night Behold throughout the Heavens There shown a Holy light 当牧羊人在夜间 看守安静的羊群的时候 看哪，整个的天空 照出神圣光芒</p> <p>Chorus</p> <p>Down in a lowly manger The humble Christ was born And God sent salvation That blessed Christmas morn' 在一卑微的马槽 谦卑的耶稣出生了 神赐下救恩 就在那被祝福的早晨</p> <p>Chorus</p>

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE TENSES CHART

SIMPLE PRESENT and SIMPLE PAST The active object becomes the passive subject. am/is/are + past participle was/were + past participle	
Active: Simple Present The movie <u>fascinates</u> me. The movie <u>bores</u> Jack. The movie <u>surprises</u> them.	Passive: Simple Present I <u>am fascinated</u> by the movie. Jack <u>is bored</u> by the movie. They <u>are surprised</u> by the movie.
Active: Simple Past The movie <u>bored</u> me. The movie <u>fascinated</u> Jack. The movie <u>surprised</u> them.	Passive: Simple Past I <u>was bored</u> by the movie. Jack <u>was fascinated</u> by the movie. They <u>were surprised</u> by the movie.

PRESENT and PAST CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

Passive form:

am/is/are + being + past participle

was/were + being + past participle

Active: Present Continuous

I am helping Shannon.

June is helping Su and Ling.

Passive: Present Continuous

Shannon is being helped by me.

Su and Ling are being helped by June.

Active: Past Continuous

I was cleaning the bathroom.

They were cleaning the bedroom.

Susan was cleaning the kitchen and patio.

Passive: Past Continuous

The bathroom was being cleaned by me

The bedroom was being cleaned by them.

The kitchen and patio were being cleaned by Susan.

PRESENT PERFECT, PAST PERFECT and FUTURE PERFECT

Passive form:

have/has been + past participle

had been + past participle

Active: Present Perfect

I have mailed the gift.

Jack has mailed the gifts.

Passive: Present Perfect

The gift has been mailed by me.

The gifts have been mailed by Jack.

Active: Past Perfect

Steven Spielberg had directed the movie.

Penny Marshall had directed those movies.

Passive: Past Perfect

The movie had been directed by Steven Spielberg.

The movies had been directed by Penny Marshall.

Active: Future Perfect

John will have finished the project next month.

They will have finished the projects before then.

Passive: Future Perfect

The project will have been finished by next month.

The projects will have been finished before then.

FUTURE TENSES

Passive forms: will + be + past participle

is/are going to be + past participle

Active: Future with WILL

I will mail the gift.

Jack will mail the gifts.

Passive: Future with WILL

The gift will be mailed by me.

The gifts will be mailed by Jack.

Active: Future with GOING TO

I am going to make the cake.

Sue is going to make two cakes.

Passive: Future with GOING TO

The cake is going to be made by me.

Two cakes are going to be made by Sue.

PRESENT / FUTURE MODALS

The passive form follows this pattern:
modal + be + past participle

Active: WILL / WON'T (WILL NOT)

Sharon will invite Tom to the party.
Sharon won't invite Jeff to the party.
(Sharon will not invite Jeff to the party.)

Passive: WILL / WON'T (WILL NOT)

Tom will be invited to the party by Sharon.
Jeff won't be invited to the party by Sharon.
(Jeff will not be invited to the party by Sharon.)

Active: CAN / CAN'T (CANNOT)

Mai can foretell the future.
Terry can't foretell the future.
(Terry cannot foretell the future.)

Passive: CAN / CAN'T (CANNOT)

The future can be foretold by Mai.
The future can't be foretold by Terry.
(The future cannot be foretold by Terry.)

Active: MAY / MAY NOT

Her company may give Katya a new office.
The lazy students may not do the homework.
MIGHT / MIGHT NOT
Her company might give Katya a new office.
The lazy students might not do the homework.

Passive: MAY / MAY NOT

Katya may be given a new office by her company.
The homework may not be done by the lazy students.
MIGHT / MIGHT NOT
Katya might be given a new office by her company.
The homework might not be done by the lazy students.

Active: SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

Students should memorize English verbs.
Children shouldn't smoke cigarettes.

Passive: SHOULD / SHOULDN'T

English verbs should be memorized by students.
Cigarettes shouldn't be smoked by children.

Active: OUGHT TO

Students ought to learn English verbs.
(negative *ought to* is rarely used)

Passive: OUGHT TO

English verbs ought to be memorized by students.

Active: HAD BETTER / HAD BETTER NOT

Students had better practice English every day.
Children had better not drink whiskey.

Passive: HAD BETTER / HAD BETTER NOT

English had better be practiced every day by students.
Whiskey had better not be drunk by children.

Active: MUST / MUST NOT

Tourists must apply for a passport to travel abroad.
Customers must not use that door.

Passive: MUST / MUST NOT

A passport to travel abroad must be applied for.
That door must not be used by customers.

Active: HAS TO / HAVE TO

She has to practice English every day.
 Sara and Miho have to wash the dishes every day.

DOESN'T HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TO

Maria doesn't have to clean her bedroom every day.
 The children don't have to clean their bedrooms every day.

Passive: HAS TO / HAVE TO

English has to be practiced every day.
 The dishes have to be washed by them every day.
DOESN'T HAVE TO/ DON'T HAVE TO
 Her bedroom doesn't have to be cleaned every day.
 Their bedrooms don't have to be cleaned every day.

Active: BE SUPPOSED TO

I am supposed to type the composition.
 I am not supposed to copy the stories in the book.
 Janet is supposed to clean the living room.
 She isn't supposed to eat candy and gum.
 They are supposed to make dinner for the family.
 They aren't supposed to make dessert.

Passive: BE SUPPOSED TO

The composition is supposed to be typed by me.
 The stories in the book are not supposed to be copied.
 The living room is supposed to be cleaned by Janet.
 Candy and gum aren't supposed to be eaten by her.
 Dinner for the family is supposed to be made by them.
 Dessert isn't supposed to be made by them.

PAST MODALS

The past passive form follows this pattern:
 modal + have been + past participle

Active: SHOULD HAVE / SHOULDN'T HAVE

The students should have learned the verbs.
 The children shouldn't have broken the window.

Passive: SHOULD HAVE / SHOULDN'T HAVE

The verbs should have been learned by the students.
 The window shouldn't have been broken by the children.

Active: OUGHT TO

Students ought to have learned the verbs.
 (negative *ought to* is rarely used)

Passive: OUGHT TO

The verbs ought to have been learned by the students.

Active: BE SUPPOSED TO (past time)

I was supposed to type the composition.

I wasn't supposed to copy the story in the book.

Janet was supposed to clean the living room.

She wasn't supposed to eat candy and gum.

Frank and Jane were supposed to make dinner.

They weren't supposed to make dessert.

Passive: BE SUPPOSED TO (past time)

The composition was supposed to be typed by me.

The story in the book wasn't supposed to be copied.

The living room was supposed to be cleaned by Janet.

Candy and gum weren't supposed to be eaten by her.

Dinner was supposed to be made by them.

Dessert wasn't supposed to be made by them.

Active: MAY / MAY NOT

That firm may have offered Katya a new job.

The students may not have written the paper.

MIGHT / MIGHT NOT

That firm might have offered Katya a new job.

The students might not have written the paper.

Passive: MAY / MAY NOT

Katya may have been offered a new job by that firm.

The paper may not have been written by the students.

MIGHT / MIGHT NOT

Katya might have been offered a new job by that firm.

The paper might not have been written by the students.