

An ESOL Teacher's Resource



# ESOL by Dictation

© Phil Smith, PhD

Phil Smith

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Dictogloss

*A Biblical Dictogloss Presentation*

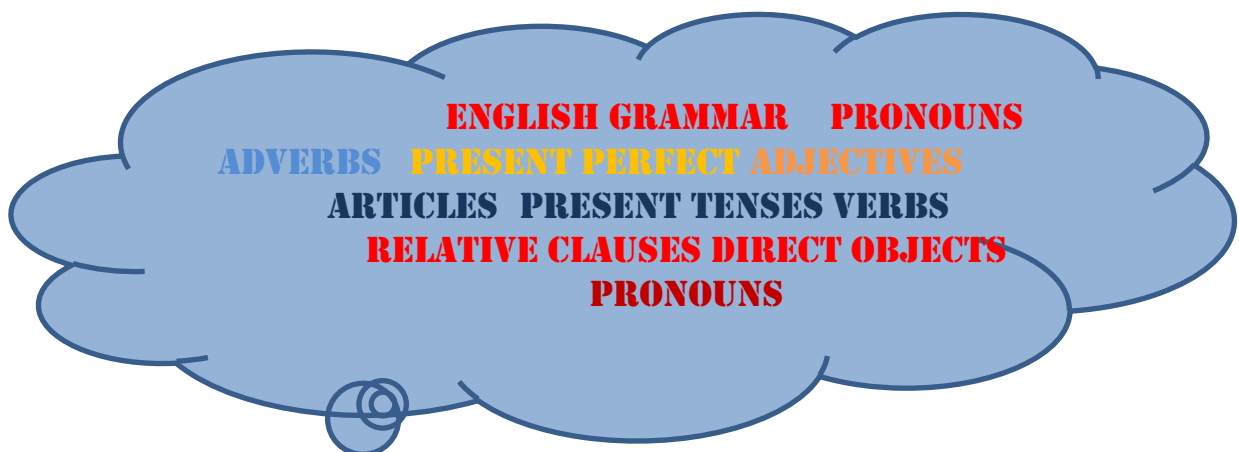




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## Introduction

This method of learning ESOL has been used extensively throughout the world. It is ideal for those who enjoy teaching using grammar methodology. ESOL by Dictation has a bit of a different twist about it. Phil has chosen to use biblical based texts as the main resource for the practice paragraphs. In addition, he has decided to have an elementary and advanced section in the book. So there are five sections altogether: elementary, pre-intermediate, intermediate, upper-intermediate and advanced. Each page starts off with an introduction, then a list of grammar points of a sentence from each lesson. Next, follows vocabulary with definitions. The definitions are kept as simple as possible, especially in the lower language levels. Please note, that different grammarians' use different grammar points by different names. There are cultural points which pertain to the different biblical settings. Finally, there is the dictation paragraph itself. Certain translations will, of course, affect the grammar of the sentence. In some cases, it may appear odd. But this is seldom and doesn't fit every sentence and paragraph used. Note that dictation and ditcogloss are somewhat different in the way they are taught. In dictation, the paragraph is read two times; the first time is a somewhat slower while the second time, you read it at normal speed. However, in ditcogloss the paragraph is read two times both at the same speed. The objective is to write the paragraph in complete sentences, not necessarily the way it was read. It is up to the teacher what method they should use. Dictation is about writing the correct word down that is spoken whereas ditcogloss is about writing the correct grammar of the sentence and paragraph to make sense. Be aware, using the Biblical topics; the student isn't to memorize Scripture as such but instead the use of English that is associated with Scripture. This hopefully will give them a knowledge of Scripture that will eventually help them to preach in English using Scripture.

**Teacher Taught** - There are a total of forty-five different lessons with a corresponding number of paragraphs. Each lesson has one or more grammar points using a particular sentence chosen from the paragraph. There are also helpful graphics on each page that provide additional information. There are a total of five different levels as already mentioned. There is a list of vocabulary and cultural points to consider. There is a list of over 400 vocabulary words listed in the back of the book. Many, if not most of the words used in these lessons can be used in everyday English but some of the vocabulary is more suited in writing. If necessary, the teacher may have to differentiate this during the lesson. You will notice that as the lessons progress, the paragraphs progress in terms of writing instead of speaking.

Part 1 –You can first give a brief introduction to the paragraph and talk a little about the background of the time relating to the events in the paragraph. Do not give the chapter and verse yet or read the paragraph. Talk about the vocabulary asking them to give you the meanings of the words. Call on volunteers to provide sentences for each word. Go through all the vocabulary words like this.

Part 2 - In doing the dictation, you should read it twice. For dictation, the first reading can be somewhat slower than the second reading. Pause for about thirty seconds after the first reading to let the students finish off the writing, then read the paragraph again in somewhat of a faster pace. Make sure you go over the process explaining that there should be no interruptions while reading. Divide the students into pairs afterward and let them figure out the complete paragraph using English. Make sure they speak in English while working together. They can ask questions from others but again only in English. Each of them are to have a complete paragraph. Afterwards, once they have figured out the whole paragraph, have each of them read it aloud. Don't read the correct paragraph until all the people have had a chance to read what they finished up with. As mentioned for dictogloss, read the paragraph two times at normal speed and have the students work together to complete the paragraph using correct sentence structure. Note: it may be difficult for the student to do the dictogloss as it will require them to paraphrase the paragraph to write a correct sentence and or paragraph.

Part 3 - Cover the main grammar points afterwards, again giving other examples as needed. Graphic images have been inserted into the lessons to help explain the grammar point when needed. Please note that learning grammar for the sake of learning grammatical terms is not absolutely necessary. But learning grammar for the sake of understanding the placement and manipulation of words is an absolute necessary. Being able to manipulate words and sentences enables better writing skills that the English learner must have.

**Self-Study** – This book is geared up to be taught by a language teacher but a person can work through it on their own, provided they have enough discipline. First study the vocabulary section, the meanings and try to put the words into sentences. You can actually start from the first level. Read through the grammar sentence and study it and the grammar points associated with it. Refer back to additional grammar points in the back of the book and the sample sentences. After that, read the paragraph once aloud slowly, think about what it says and then read it again aloud somewhat faster. After that try to write the paragraph down without looking back. Afterward read the original paragraph aloud once again and see how close you came when writing the paragraph. After this, copy the paragraph down. Do this for each lesson. Take your time on each lesson.

### **Self-Examination**

For testing; I suggest at the end of this study, the student write a five hundred word essay on one of the books they covered in the course. The student could re-read the section themselves and write a summary of what the book covered. As already mentioned, there is a glossary in the back covering all the words introduced in this study book. You can refresh your memory of these words as time passes.

### **Language Learning Levels**

The beginner learns basic vocabulary and very basic sentence structure. The number of words is about 250 words that they must learn. The Beginner's language needs are not

catered for in this manual. Next, the elementary level is very basic which lead up the more advanced levels. There is only a few vocabulary words and basic grammar. Only a verse or two is provided for each lesson in this level. They should be able to understand simple information in e-mails and write very simple messages. The pre-intermediate person can take part in small talk and express simple opinions. They can ask about what they want and exchange basic information. They can understand basic information and descriptions of people and events and ideas. They should be able to write a short letter using basic information. For pre-intermediate, they can take part in conversation on a range of topics; even bargain for what they want and ask for refunds if necessary. They can understand personal e-mails and letters and they can write letters expressing opinions and giving reasons. The intermediate level person can take part in conversation on a range of abstract topics and can deal with some complex and sensitive transactions. They can read quickly enough to cope with most academic readings. They are able to write letters on any subject with a good description of a topic. Upper Intermediate and Advanced expands on all of this where advanced student can communicate on nearly any topic they wish.

### **Elementary Level**

For this level, we only have five very basic lessons. Two of the lessons are from John, one is from Revelation and then two more are from Romans. Themes include becoming Sons of God, His begotten Son, Eternal Life , The Glory of God and the Wages of Sin. Basic grammar points are discussed.

### **Pre-Intermediate Level**

Using the Book of Mark, there are eleven basic English lessons following the story of Christ from his time in Galilee to his Resurrection. It starts first in Capernaum and then with the miracles concerning the storm over the Sea of Galilee and walking on water. As Jesus becomes more known to the disciples that is the transfiguration incident where the disciples only begin to understand who Jesus is. Jesus enters the temple angrily throwing the money changers out. He explains a bit about the signs that lead up to the end of the age. Before being arrested he celebrates the Passover with his disciples. He is then arrested by the chief priest and mocked and tortured by the Roman guards ending in his crucifixion. But then we have the wonderful resurrection of Jesus

With each of these eleven lessons, some basic rules of grammar are explained, starting out with the use of the simple comma. From there we look at prepositions, sentence structure, complements, relative clauses and pronouns along with modal verbs. Next, there is a lesson on indirect objects and the simple infinitive and then a brief explanation of the compound predicate and finally, the direct object. All grammar points are given in a brief, easy to understand explanation. The teacher can extend these lessons providing practice sentence writing examples of their own. These points will be reinforced again as the lessons proceed through the different levels of texts.

## Intermediate Level

For this level, we use the Book of Acts and Galatians, which follows the acts of the Apostles and especially Paul in his missionary journeys. We see how the Holy Spirit was poured out on people at Pentecost. They preach the Word throughout Asia Minor. Then there was the stoning of Stephen which resulted in the persecution of Christians in Jerusalem. Afterwards, the Gentiles hear and accept the Word about Jesus. Paul faces persecution in many of the places he went by the Jews. Upon returning to Jerusalem, Paul shares his faith to the Sanhedrin and then eventually in front of King Agrippa. Paul appeals to Caesar in Rome and so to Rome he is sent. The trip is long and dangerous facing storms all the way. They run aground in Malta where Paul shares Jesus with the locals. Eventually he arrives in Rome where he shares the Gospel with the Jews and where many believe including Gentiles.

For grammar, we study conditionals, phrasal verbs and adjectives. In two different lessons we look at passive verbs. Then different types of relatives clauses are seen being used. The student sees the use of the past perfect tense, noun phrase and the use of adverbs. Finally, the use of some and various meanings associated with it.

## Upper-Intermediate Level

There are fifteen lessons in this level from Acts to Galatians. What distinguishes this part of the dictation from the previous is the increased difficulty in grammar, increased vocabulary and the size of the paragraphs. We start with Acts and then on to Galatians, the lesson start out with Paul's Testimony and the doctrine of justification by faith. We follow Paul until he goes to Rome. Paul shows his concerns for the Galatians in Lesson 25 and then they have instructions on how to live by the Spirit and the need to support one another in prayer and love.

## Upper Intermediate Level

Here, there are thirteen lessons from the Book of Philippians, Paul thanks God with an acknowledgement that Jesus is Lord and that we are to rejoice in the Lord. Again, we have conditional sentences. We have a number of different verbs tenses plus another look at modals. We see Paul thanking God in lesson 28. In lesson 30, we are to rejoice in the Lord. There is more on conjunctions, especially coordinating conjunctions. These are titled: God's Begotten Son, Obedience to Jesus, Listen to the Holy Spirit, The Power of God's Word, Keep the Faith, The Priesthood of Christ, The Sanctuary, Hold Fast, The Faith Chapter, and Serve God with reverence. Grammar points covered in this level include the semicolon, past continuous tense, therefore, the noun clause, demonstrative pronouns, using so and that, past perfect tense, gerunds, comparatives and superlatives, and the phrase 'once more'. You will notice that the Scripture points are a little more involved with these lessons.

## Advanced Level Lessons

Finally, there are five different lessons in this last section covering 1<sup>st</sup> John, Jude and the Book of Revelation. The five themes includes: abide in Jesus, beware of false teachers, the seven seals, John and the scroll and one thousand years. These lessons cover the following grammar points: colon, semicolons, phrasal verbs, the compound sentence, modal verbs and finally transitive and intransitive verbs.

### Profile

Dr Phil Smith has written a number of related articles and books. He has been a Christian for more than fifty years and continues to faithfully serve God in whatever capacity he can. He is presently associated with Biblical Training.org in Washington State in the USA and also with the Missionary Training Institute in Yeosu, South Korea. He and his wife were missionaries in the Middle East for many years. He has taught in a number of Training Institutes throughout New Zealand. They attend City Bible Church in Hamilton, New Zealand. Phil has the most experience in Linguistics, Old Testament History and Islamics, His educational profile is shown below. Phil's sole purpose is to further the kingdom of God in the world..

His qualifications include a Doctor of Religious Education, and a PhD in Biblical Archaeology, MA in Applied Linguistics, MA in Biblical Archaeology, Post Graduate Diploma in TESOL, Graduate Diploma in Teaching, BA, Dip Writing, Dip Business Admin, Cert TESOL, Certificate in Applied Linguistics, His educational accomplishments grew out of his interest in tertiary teaching, TESOL, biblical studies and biblical archaeology. His research and study has been an ongoing life process. He has just completed one research article on the Book of Job and working on another one on Isaiah. (Many of the above diplomas and degrees are NZQA, New Zealand Qualifications Authority, with some having other educational standards) Much of this can be found on his blog at *philsblog.online*.

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2. John, Chapter 3:16-17	His Begotten Son	Present Tense Verb
3. Revelation, Chapter 3:20-21	Eternal Life	Present Tense Verb
4. Romans – Chapter 3:23	The Glory of God	Present Perfect
5. Romans – Chapter 6:22-23	Wages of Sin	Subject, Verb, Adjective

**Pre-intermediate Level Lessons**

6. Mark, Chapter 1:4-8	John the Baptist	The Comma
7. Mark, Chapter 1:21-25	Jesus and Capernaum	Prepositional Phrase
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25. Acts, Chapter 26:23-27	Paul Testified to Agrippa	Relative Clauses
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41. Hebrews, Chapter 8:1-6	The Priesthood of Christ	Such and So
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### Advanced Level Lessons

46. 1 <sup>st</sup> John 3: 11-24	Abide in Jesus	Colons and Semicolons
47. Jude 1:5-13	Beware of False Teachers	Phrasal Verbs
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49. Revelation 10:1-11	John and the Scroll	Modal Verbs
50. Revelation 20:-1-6	One Thousand Years	Transitive & Intransitive verbs

**Glossary** – All the vocabulary used in this study is listed in the back of the book.

**Grammar Points** – Grammar points of each lesson are expanded on in this section.

### References

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**1. The Book of John, Chapter 1:12-13**

*Theme: Becoming Sons of God*

**Grammar Points**

Past tense verbs tells what happened in the past.

Received – a past tense verb – He received a phone call.

Were – a past tense verb – They were at the house.

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

**Vocabulary**

- power – the ability to do something
- flesh – the part of our bodies that is made up of muscle and skin tissue

**Cultural Points**

- Sons of God – Becoming a son of God is accepting Jesus Christ as your Saviour.

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(This paragraph consists of two sentences.)

**Dictation Paragraph - Verses 12-13**

**12** But as many as received him, to them gave the power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: **13** Which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

**2. The Book of John, Chapter 3:16-17**

*Theme: Eternal Life*

**Grammar Points**

We have the word 'believes' in the text. It is a present tense verb. This is a stated fact. It requires an action of our part.

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

## Vocabulary

- condemn – disapproval of

## Cultural Points

- Everlasting Life – This refers to everlasting life with Jesus; it also refers to eternity in heaven.
- Begotten Son – This refers to God living his son to come to earth to save us from our sin.

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(This paragraph consists of two sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph - Verses 16 - 17

**16** For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believes in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. **17** For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved.

**Elementary Level**

## 3. The Book of Revelation - Chapter 3:20-21

*Theme: Eternal Life*

## Grammar Points

We have the word 'believes' in the text. It is the present tense in English. This is a stated fact. It may be something that you do on a regular occasion. It requires an action of our part.

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

## Vocabulary

- throne – a ceremonial chair for a sovereign
- sup – to eat... a biblical word

## Cultural Points

open the door – This is idiomatic language meaning to accept Jesus as Saviour.

(This paragraph consists of two sentences.)

### **Dictation Paragraph - Verses 20 - 21**

**20** Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me. **21** To him that overcomes will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne.

### **Elementary Level**

### **4. The Book of Romans - Chapter 3:23**

*Theme: The Glory of God*

### **Grammar Points**

Have sinned – verbs in English are called action words. This verb is called a present perfect. It refers to what happened in the past and it continues into the present.

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

### **Vocabulary**

- come – present tense verb – to move forward
- have – verb - has means to own or hold. a helping word that can go in front of a another verb

### **Cultural Points**

- Glory of God – This is who God is. We can't see that glory on our own.
- 

(This paragraph consists of one sentence.)

### **Dictation Paragraph - Verses 23**

**23** For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God

## 5. The Book of Romans - Chapter 6:22-23

*Theme: Wages of Sin*

### Grammar Points

The wages of sin is death. Every sentence is made up of a subject which is usually a noun which is the main idea and there is a verb that usually follows that subject. At the end of the sentence there can be what we call an object noun or adjective. Here, the subject or main idea is 'wages' while the verb is 'is' and then the end word is an adjective, 'death'. There is another two words, 'of sin'. This is a prepositional phrase.

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

### Vocabulary

- sin – an immoral act
- everlasting – forever

### Cultural Points

- Wages of sin – This refers to the result of sin in a person's life.
- Gift of God – Upon accepting Jesus as our Saviour, God gives us eternal life.

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(This paragraph consists of two sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph - Verses 22-23

**22** But now being made free from sin, and become servants to God, all of you have your fruit unto holiness, and the end everlasting life. **23** For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord.

## 6. The Book of Mark, Chapter 1:4-8

*Theme: John the Baptist - This is an introduction to the prophet John in preparing the way for Jesus. This was foretold by the prophet Isaiah. John introduces Jesus as someone whose sandals he wasn't worthy to undo.*

### Grammar Points

Placement of a Comma – Use commas after introductory a) clauses, b) phrases, or c) words that come before the main clause. Common starter words for introductory clauses that should be followed by a comma include after, although, as, because, if, since, when, while. For example, While I was eating, the cat scratched at the door.

The easier way to understand the placement of a comma is to place it sometimes before a conjunction such as the words but, which, while, etc. as mentioned above. In the sentence below, it is during a pause in the sentence. Sometimes in placing a prepositional phrase in the beginning of a sentence, a comma can be placed right after the noun in the phrase. Generally speaking, in writing, don't overdo the placement of commas. Some books exclude all of them. Look at the way other sentences has used the comma. In writing, do not over-do using commas.

***John/ appeared/ , baptizing / in the wilderness / and / proclaiming / a baptism / of repentance / for the forgiveness / of sins. (This was John the Baptist.)***



Use a comma to separate independent clauses, after an introductory clause or phrase, or between all items in a series, to set off non-restrictive clauses, to set off appositive and to indicate direct addresses.

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

### Vocabulary

- baptize – verb - to immerse into water
- proclaim – verb - to make a statement, to say something
- repentance – adjective - to ask for forgiveness, from someone or from God
- waist – noun - the area of the body where you normally place a belt
- leather – noun - the dried skin of an animal used in making belts and shoes
- sandals – plural noun - shoe like thongs worn on your feet.

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(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph - Verses 4 - 8

**4** John appeared, baptizing in the wilderness and proclaiming a baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins. **5** And all the country of Judea and all Jerusalem were going out to him and were being baptized by him in the river Jordan, confessing their sins. **6** Now John was clothed with camel's hair and wore a leather belt around his waist and ate locusts and wild honey. **7** And he preached, saying, "After me comes he who is mightier than I, the strap of whose sandals I am not worthy to stoop down and untie. **8** I have baptized you with water, but he will baptize you with the Holy Spirit."

### Cultural Points

- Judea – The Southern Kingdom of the two kingdoms of Israel and Judea. A province or area in Romans times where the Hebrews and/or Jews lived.
- Jerusalem – Ancient and present day capital of Israel.
- Jordan – An Arab country located east of present day Israel. Also used in conjunction with the Jordan River of Jesus' day.

### Pre-intermediate Level

#### 7. The Book of Mark, Chapter 1:21-25

*Theme: Jesus and Capernaum - Jesus entered the city of Capernaum and started teaching. This was the beginning of his teaching ministry in Galilee. We get an indication of who Jesus is.*

### Grammar Points

Prepositional phrases provide addition information to the verb. It often modifies the verb of the sentence. It is made up of a preposition, usually a very short two or three letter word at the beginning and then a noun at the end of the phrase. There is usually an adjective, adverb determiner right before the noun.



So we can say that a prepositional phrase is made up of a preposition and a noun phrase. Normally, prepositional phrases come at the end of a sentence but they also can come at the beginning of the sentence and/or before the verb. In the sentence below, we can easily add another prepositional phrase at the end, for example, And they went into Capernaum, and immediately on the Sabbath he entered the synagogue and was teaching from the Scriptures.'



So we have used four different prepositions: from, on, at, and with. On can be used to indicate a location or position; on the road, in the car, etc. 'At' can be used to indicate a place, at the house, at the airport while 'with' can be used to indicate doing something with someone or something. 'From' can also be used to indicate a place from which something comes.

### ***They / went / 'into Capernaum' / and / 'on the Sabbath'***

These prepositional phrases are adverbial in the sense that they give addition information.

Verse 21 – on the Sabbath – prepositional phrase using the preposition on

Verse 22 – at his teaching – prepositional phrase using the preposition at

Verse 23 – with an unclean spirit – preposition phrase using the preposition with

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

### **Vocabulary**

- immediately – adverb (note the ly attached to the word), the first thing that happened
- rebuked – verb – past tense – a negative response to something, a command
- teaching – gerund – a word ending in 'ing', being treated as a noun in this paragraph
- taught – past tense verb of teach

(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph - Verses 21-25

**21** And they went into Capernaum, and immediately on the Sabbath he entered the synagogue and was teaching. **22** And they were astonished at his teaching, for he taught them as one who had authority, and not as the scribes. **23** And immediately there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit. And he cried out, **24** “What have you to do with us, Jesus of Nazareth? Have you come to destroy us? I know who you are— the Holy One of God.” **25** But Jesus rebuked him, saying, “Be silent, and come out of him!”

### Cultural Points

- Capernaum – A city in Galilee where Jesus first preached
- Sabbath – A religious day, Saturday, where Jews observe the day as a religious holiday
- Synagogue – A place where Jews worship
- Nazareth – A small town in Galilee, the home of Jesus,

### Pre-intermediate Level

### 8. The Book of Mark, Chapter 4:35-41

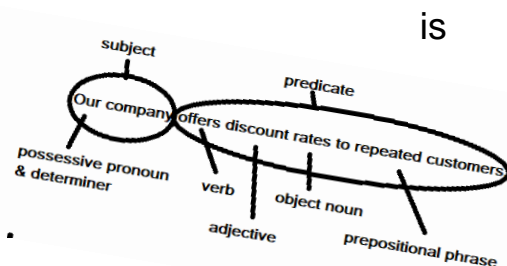
*Theme: The Storm - Sea of Galilee; Jesus and the disciples were in a boat crossing the sea when a storm came up. These storms come up very quickly over the Sea of Galilee and they can be devastating.*

### Grammar Points

SVO - In the following sentence, we have a subject, two verbs both in the past tense and then an object. This is the first clause. We have an ‘and’ separating the first clause from the second clause.

He is the subject of the second clause and this understood. There is a prepositional phrase and then the phrase, 'Peace! Be still' is the direct object of the second clause. We could say that this direct object consists of two imperatives (commands). So, generally speaking,

a sentence is made up of one or more clauses. A clause is usually made up of a subject, verb and direct object. A clause can be the main clause and the second clause can be the dependent clause. Nearly 80% of the sentences in English is made up of what we refer to as S/V/O while about 20% of the sentences are simply S/V. Some verbs must have an object while some don't.



***'He / awoke and rebuked / the wind / and / said / to the sea,/ "Peace! Be still!"***

- He - a pronoun is the subject of the sentence. Subjects are usually proper nouns, nouns, and/or pronouns.
- awoke and rebuked – past tense verbs
- the wind – This is the object of the sentence; also a noun. Usually if it is a pronoun, then it could be an indirect object.
- and – this is a conjunction separating the first part of the sentence with the next. This is the second clause of the sentence.
- said – past tense verb
- to the sea – prepositional phrase, 'to' being the preposition, sea is the object of the preposition and the being the article. There are different kinds of 'objects': direct objects, indirect object and object of the preposition.

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

## Vocabulary

- go across – This is actually a phrasal verb which is a combination of a verb and preposition. It changing the meaning of the verb itself.
- crowd – a group of people usually standing around or even sitting down.
- rebuked – to talk against or to counter-command.
- stern – A ship term indicating the back area of a boat or ship.

(This paragraph consists of seven sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph - Verses 35-41 -

**35** On that day, when evening had come, Jesus said to them, "Let us go across to the other side." **36** Leaving the crowd, they took him in the boat, just as he was. The other boats were with them. **37** A great windstorm arose, and the waves were breaking into the boat, so that the boat was already filling. **38** Jesus was in the stern asleep on a cushion. They woke him and said to him, "Teacher, do you not care that we are perishing?" **39** He awoke and rebuked the wind and said to the sea, "Peace! Be still!" And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm. **40** He said to them, "Why are you so afraid? Have you still no faith?" **41** They were filled with great fear and then said to one another, "Who then is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?"

### Cultural Points

- Galilee Storms - Severe Storms can rise up immediately over Sea of Galilee. The surrounding mountains have a peculiar effect on the lake in this way.

### Pre-intermediate Level

#### 9. The Book of Mark, Chapter 6:45-52

*Theme: Walking on the Water - Sea of Galilee; Jesus came to them walking on the water*

### Grammar Points

This is a complex sentence in this example with three different clauses. The first clause, SV using a past tense verb while the second clause uses a past continuous verb and with the third clause also uses a past tense verb. So the structure of this sentence is SV, SVO and SV. Notice what the adverb 'painfully' does to the sentence. It is as if it forces a vision of their difficulty rowing the boat and seeing the fear on their faces. The past continuous verb, were making, is something that happened in the past over a period of time. This verb has a direct

object 'headway' followed by the adverb 'painfully'. 'Jesus' is the subject and 'saw' is the past tense verb. Then 'they' is the next subject with 'were making' being the past continuous verb.

Demonstrate the use of these verbs in other sentences. Also have the students to use the vocabulary words in sentences they make by themselves. Another example is given for a past continuous sentence.

***'Jesus / saw / that / they were making headway painfully,/ for / the wind / was / against them.'***

### **The Past Continuous / Progressive**

***I was watching Television when she called.***

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

### **Vocabulary**

- astonished – surprised
- immediately – an adverb meaning right away
- painfully – an adverb meaning slowly and with difficulty
- ghost – a spirit
- hardened – here, this mean rebellious, not believing

### **Cultural Points**

- Bethsaida - Jesus criticised the Galilean fishing village of Bethsaida for its inhabitants' lack of faith. In contrast, at least three of its native sons — Peter, Andrew and Philip — responded to his call and gave up everything to follow him.
- Fourth watch – a time near day-break
- Headway – this means progress here in this sentence

(This paragraph consists of eight sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph - Verses 45-52

**45** Immediately he made his disciples get into the boat and go without him to the other side, to Bethsaida, while he dismissed the crowd. **46** And after he had taken leave of them, he went up on the mountain to pray. **47** When evening came, the boat was out on the sea, and he was alone on the land. **48** Jesus saw that they were making headway painfully, for the wind was against them. And about the fourth watch of the night, he came to them, walking on the sea. He meant to pass by them, **49** but when they saw him walking on the sea they thought it was a ghost, and cried out, **50** for they all saw him and were terrified. But immediately he spoke to them and said, "Take heart; it is I. Do not be afraid." **51** And he got into the boat with them, and the wind ceased. And they were utterly astounded, **52** for they did not understand about the loaves, but their hearts were hardened.

### Pre-intermediate Level

#### 10. The Book of Mark, Chapter 9:2-8

*Theme: The Transfiguration, a miraculous event –Jesus, Moses and Elijah with Peter, James and John, Jesus' disciples*

#### Grammar Points

This sentence is somewhat simple. It consists of a subject, verb and noun. This could be called a 'noun complement'. We also have adjective complements where instead of a noun, we have an adjective. We begin with this, a type of pronoun, a demonstrative pronoun points to specific things. We have this verb 'is' and the noun object 'Son'. 'My' is a pronoun and sometimes called a determiner, while beloved can be a verb but in this case, it is used as an adjective. A simple sentence in itself. Following this, we have another clause, an imperative telling to listen to him. 'You' is understood as being the object with listen as the present tense verb and to him, a prepositional phrase. Often you will see exclamation marks at the end of these imperatives; such as 'Go home!'. There are other sentence examples below.

***This / is / my beloved Son/; listen / to him.'***

**Subject Complement – An adjective or noun that renames or defines in some way the subject.**

**It follows a linking verb which links it to the subject.**

<b>Subject – Phil</b>	Phil is a lover of oranges	Complement - lover
<b>Subject – bike</b>	John's new bike was red.	Complement - red
<b>Subject - driver</b>	The driver seems sleepy.	Complement - sleepy

Other demonstrative pronouns include this, that, these and those.

Create other simple sentences using the vocabulary below.

### **Vocabulary**

- transfigured – changed into something else
- radiant – very bright, glowing
- rabbi – Hebrew for teacher – used throughout the Gospels
- overshadowed – here, it seems to mean that a cloud as in mist was over them in the background
- terrified – afraid
- intensely – very much so, increased

### **Cultural Points**

- Elijah – a prophet from the time the kingdom was divided into Israel and Judah. Elijah ministered in Israel.
- Moses – the writer of the first five books of the Bible, starting with Genesis.
- Peter – a disciple of Jesus – see 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Peter in the New Testament.
- John – a disciple of Jesus – He wrote the Gospel of John, Revelation and several letters in the New Testament.

-----

This paragraph consists of five sentences

### Dictation Paragraph - Verses 45-52 ().

2 After six days Jesus took with him Peter, James and John, and led them up a high mountain by themselves. And he was transfigured before them, 3 his clothes became radiant, intensely white, as no one on earth could bleach them. 4 And there appeared to them Elijah with Moses, and they were talking with Jesus. 5 And Peter said to Jesus, “Rabbi, it is good that we are here. Let us make three tents, one for you and one for Moses and one for Elijah.” 6 For he did not know what to say, for they were terrified. 7 And a cloud overshadowed them, and a voice came out of the cloud, “This is my beloved Son; listen to him. 8 And suddenly, looking around, they no longer saw anyone with them but Jesus only.

### Pre-intermediate Level

#### 11. The Book of Mark, Chapter 11:15-19

*Theme: Jesus entering the Temple in Jerusalem*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

#### Grammar Points

Just to remind you, clauses are groups of words that have a subject and a verb. A sentence is a clause and there can be several clauses within a sentence. There are independent clauses that express a complete thought and stand by themselves as sentences. Additionally, other clauses may be attached to this clause, most of the time when this happens, these are called dependent clauses. They cannot stand alone as a sentence.

Relative Pronouns		
Who	Whoever	whom
Whose	What	whomever
That	Whatever	whichever



This sentence is fairly simple to understand, at least the first part of it. It is a typical SVO sentence: The subject is he, the past tense verb is 'entered' and the direct object is 'temple'. But there is a compound set of verbs: entered and began. Following the second verb is an infinitive, one of the special kind of verbs in the English language. This is a phrasal infinitive consisting of an infinitive verb plus a preposition. But most important here there are two special clauses, called relative clauses using the conjunction 'who' following the pronoun 'those' two different times: those who sold and those who bought. We use the pronoun 'who' because it follows the animate pronoun 'those'.

***'He / entered / the temple / and / began / to drive out / those / who / sold / and / those / who / bought / in the temple.'***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### **Vocabulary**

- drive – drive, drove, driven – to drive here means to force out
- heard – hear, heard, heard – past tense of hear.
- astonished – astonish, astonished – surprised
- overturned – using two words, over and turn, a verb is created in the past simply meaning to turn it over.
- Who – relative pronoun; other relative pronouns include whom, which, that, whose, where, when, why, and what. Who, whose, whom are to be used with animate human nouns.

### **Cultural Points**

- chief priests – Caiaphas was the high priest of Jerusalem; he was responsible for the Temple treasury, managing the Temple police and other personnel, performing religious rituals.
- Scribes – They had knowledge of the law and could draft legal documents such as contracts for marriage, divorce, loans, etc. Along with the Pharisees, they were two largely distinct religious groups.
- money-changers – people had to change their money for temple currency in order to buy animals for sacrifices.

(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph - Verses 15-19

**15** They came to Jerusalem where he entered the temple and began to drive out those who sold and those who bought in the temple; he overturned the tables of the money-changers and the seats of those who sold pigeons.

**16** He would not allow anyone to carry anything through the temple. **17** He was teaching them and saying to them, "Is it not written, 'My house shall be called a house of prayer for all the nations'? But you have made it a den of robbers." **18** The chief priests and the scribes heard it and were seeking a way to destroy him, for they feared him, because all the crowd was astonished at his teaching. **19** When evening came they went out of the city.

## Pre-intermediate Level

### 12. The Book of Mark, Chapter 13:3-8

*Theme: The End of the Age – Jesus explains the signs that will come about before the end of the age.*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

### Grammar Points

Modal Verb - May	
I	may
Subject Pronoun	modal
	go
	Main verb

We have a new grammar item in this sentence: the modal verb. Look at the box. There are four classes of verbs in English:

First, there are the tenses of which there are about twenty-two. Then there are modals, often called helping verbs and go before other main verbs. Third, there are infinitives always with 'to' before them. Finally, there are participles of which there are only two kinds.

Model verbs consist of words like the following: might, may, need, should, would, ought, can, must, will, could, etc. These model verbs show an intensiveness and also they show a degree of permission.

This is a compound sentence using the conjunction 'but' to separate the two clauses of which both can stand as independent clauses. The structure of the first clause is SVO with 'place' being the Direct Object, but the second clause only consist of SV and it called an adjective complement because of the word 'yet'. We have already seen one type of complement, the noun complement in a previous lesson.

***'This / must / take / place, but the end / is not / yet.'***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown. . Also give examples. You should spend a considerable amount of time on this as modal verbs are difficult to understand for the second language learner.

## **Vocabulary**

- kingdom – This is a noun and is like a country but one that has a king, like the country of Jordan. Often the word is used in the New Testament referring to the Kingdom of God.
- astray – from the verb stray - meaning to wonder off, to be lost
- accomplished – past tense verb - to succeed in doing something. Here it is used as past tense.
- earthquake – noun – a movement within the earth's crust.

## **Cultural Points**

- Mount of Olives – Multi-summit limestone ridge just east of the Old City of Jerusalem and separated from it by the Kidron Valley.
- Peter, James and Andrew – These are disciples of Jesus

-----

(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph - Verses 3-8

**3** And as he sat on the Mount of Olives opposite the temple, Peter and James and John and Andrew asked him privately, **4** “Tell us, when will these things be, and what will be the sign when all these things are about to be accomplished?” **5** And Jesus began to say to them, “See that no one leads you astray. **6** Many will come in my name, saying, ‘I am he!’ and they will lead many astray. **7** And when you hear of wars and rumors of wars, do not be alarmed. This must take place, but the end is not yet. **8** For nation will rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. There will be earthquakes in various places; there will be famines. These are but the beginning of the birth pains.

### Pre-intermediate Level

#### 13. The Book of Mark, Chapter 14:12-16

*Theme: The Passover – Jesus celebrates the Passover with the disciples*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

#### Grammar Points

Indirect Object			
Phil	threw	Janice	the ball
subject	verb	Indirect objects	direct object

We have yet a new grammar item in this sentence: the indirect object followed up by a direct object. So, the pattern in this sentence is SV IO O, it still follows the common pattern of SVO. ‘You’ is the indirect object here and it is a pronoun: he will show to you. Placing to in front of the IO is a common way of recognizing the IO. The subject is the pronoun ‘he’ and the verb ‘will show’ shows future tense indicated by the modal ‘will’. The object of the sentence is room with an article and adjectives large and upper before room. Next, we have two unusual descriptive words, furnished and ready. These words are adverbial in nature and it’s very common for adverbs to go at the end like this. Look at the box for another example of the indirect object.

So, this is a very common sentence structure with the indirect object coming after the verb and before the direct object of the sentence.

***‘He / will show / you / a large upper room / furnished and ready.’***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown. .

## Vocabulary

- sacrifice – to put oneself in place of something else. During the days of Jesus, animal sacrifices were made for the sins of the people
- disciples – followers of a certain sect or religion; in this case it was referring to the disciples of Jesus; also learners.
- master – the head of a school and in this case the owner of the house or landlord
- guest room – a room for visitors.

## Cultural Points

- Passover lamb – this celebration refers back to the time they were slaves in Egypt. Blood was spread on the door post of the houses and the angel of death passed over those houses.
- unleavened bread – bread cooked without yeast

-----

(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 12-16

**12** On the first day of Unleavened Bread, when they sacrificed the Passover lamb, his disciples said to him, “Where will you have us go and prepare for you to eat the Passover?” **13** And he sent two of his disciples and said to them, “Go into the city, and a man carrying a jar of water will meet you. Follow him, **14** and wherever he enters, say to the master of the house, ‘The Teacher says, Where is my guest room, where I may eat the Passover with my disciples?’ **15** He will show you a large upper room furnished and ready; there prepare for us.” **16** And the disciples set out and went to the city and found it just as he had told them, and they prepared the Passover.

## 14. The Book of Mark, Chapter 15:16-20

*Theme: Jesus is Mocked*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

### Grammar Points

The simple infinitive usually has a 'to' before it in the sentence. It is one of the verb types in the English language. There are infinitives without the preposition 'to' also. It usually follows a main verb in the sentence. Some verbs require an infinitive to follow them. Sometimes a gerund can be used instead. A gerund is a verb with 'ing' attached to it but instead of being a verb, it acts like a noun. Look at more examples in the box below.

Types of Infinitives	
Type	Form
Simple	To work, to fall, to hear
Progressive	To be running, to be hearing
Perfective	To have worked, to have heard

So, this is a very common sentence structure with what we call an infinitive coming after the verb.. Notice that the infinitive has a 'to' in front of it, but this is not always true.

***'They / began / to salute / him.'***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown. .

### Vocabulary

- headquarters – the main offices of the governor
- battalion – a large group of soldiers, as many as a thousand
- twisting – to wrap around each other; here thorns were wrapped around each other to form a crown like hat
- salute – normally, a salute in the military indicates respect of a higher authority.

- homage – a word that indicates respect but in this paragraph it was a form of mocking
- stripped – to take off; here Jesus' clothes were taken off, all except the cloak
- crucify – a verb from the word crucifixion. This is how the Romans killed a person in those days; nailing an alive person to a cross of wood.

## Cultural Points

- purple cloak – this fitted around the soldiers and was tied with a string in front of the neck. From ancient times, the colour purple indicate royalty and kingship.
- Crucifixion from crucify – Crucifixion was a form of torture during the days of the Roman Empire, especially during the first hundred or so years AD.

-----

(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 16-20

**16** When the soldiers led him away inside the palace (that is, the governor's headquarters), they called together the whole battalion. **17** They clothed him in a purple cloak, and twisting together a crown of thorns, they put it on him. **18** They began to salute him, "Hail, King of the Jews!" **19** And they were striking his head with a reed and spitting on him and kneeling down in homage to him. **20** And when they had mocked him, they stripped him of the purple cloak and put his own clothes on him. And they led him out to crucify him.

## Pre-intermediate Level

### 15. The Book of Mark, Chapter 15:33-38

*Theme: The crucifixion*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

The Predicate is part of the sentence containing the verb and also the object and what ever else the sentence is made up of. The term predicate is an old term hardly ever used anymore, but in this instance it is useful to fully describe the sample sentence. The sentence in some respects is a typical SVO, especially the first verb with 'cry' being the object. But 'breathed his last' is a little more problematic. 'Last' here is general an adjective and generally we would say that this is an adjective complement or predicate adjective, but not here; the verb is wrong for an adjective complement. So 'last' is being used as a noun or it is understood that Jesus breathed 'his last breath' with breath being the noun. I see no other alternative here. So we have SV<sup>2</sup>O<sup>2</sup> – Subject with two verbs and two objects. Some people call this a compound predicate. This is the best identifying word I can give to explain this.

**Predicate – Usually includes the verb and everything after the verb.  
It is what the subject has, or is or has done.**  
**I / eat lunch at 12 o'clock.**

So, this is a very common sentence structure again with two verbs working in conjunction with each other as the predicate. Both verbs are in the past.

***'Jesus / uttered / a loud cry and breathed / his last.'***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown. .

## Vocabulary

- sponge – something the soaks up liquid.
- bystanders – people standing around watching
- voice – human sound.
- forsaken – to turn one's back on; to leave.

## Cultural Points

- sixth hour – about six pm
- Elijah – He was a prophet from the days of Israel, before they were carried away by the Assyrians into exile never to return. The Hebrews knew that Elijah



was supposed to have returned announcing the coming of the Messiah. But John the Baptist fulfilled this prophecy.

- The curtain of the temple tearing apart was another fulfilment of prophecy
- Centurion – A military man in the Roman army generally in command of one hundred soldiers.

-----

(This paragraph consists of seven sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 33-38

**33** When the sixth hour had come, there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour. **34** And at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, “Eloi, Eloi, lema sabachthani?” which means, “My God, my God, why have you forsaken me?” **35** Some of the bystanders hearing it said, “Behold, he is calling Elijah.” **36** And someone ran and filled a sponge with sour wine, put it on a reed and gave it to him to drink, saying, “Wait, let us see whether Elijah will come to take him down.” **37** And Jesus uttered a loud cry and breathed his last. **38** And the curtain of the temple was torn in two, from top to bottom. **39** And when the centurion, who stood facing him, saw that in this way he breathed his last, he said, “Truly this man was the Son of God!”

### Pre-intermediate Level

### 16. The Book of Mark, Chapter 16:1-9

*Theme: The Resurrection*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

### Grammar Points

We have a repeat of a typical sentence structure: SV / IO / O: subject, verb, indirect object and object. Two things that are different with this sentence; first, the

indirect object is a plural pronoun and the second thing is the object. The object in this case is a phrase instead of one word. The object is in double speech marks to indicate a quote. All quotes have these speech marks. However, in writing books these days, often single speech marks are used instead of double speech marks. To have a phrase like this as a direct object is not unusual.

***‘He / said / to them, / “Do not be alarmed.”’***

### **Direct Objects**

**A direct object must have an action verb. Ask who or what receives the object.**

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown. .

### **Vocabulary**

- Spices – a vegetable substance used to flavour food.
- tomb – a place of burial, a grave; in Jesus’ case, it was a cave.
- entrance – a door or opening by which you enter a house or dwelling
- robe – In this case, a white robe in to indicate an angel. A covering that is placed around the shoulders
- dressed – a verb, past tense; indicate the wearing of clothes., .
- alarmed – to be suddenly surprized

### **Cultural Points**

- Sabbath – The holy day for Jews; like Sunday for Christians. It actually means seven; it’s the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the week. The English name is Saturday.
- Nazareth – This was the city that Jesus grew up in Galilee in Roman Judea.
- Galilee – The area north of Israel centred around the Sea of Galilee
- Mary Magdalene – She travelled with Jesus as on of his followers and was a witness to his crucifixion. Mentioned twelve different times in the New Testament. She came from Magdata, a fishing town on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee in Roman Judea.

- Salome – She was one of the women present at the crucifixion. She was among those who went to the tomb with spices to treat Jesus' dead body.

-----

(This paragraph consists of seven sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-9

**1** When the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome bought spices, so that they might go and anoint him. **2** And very early on the first day of the week, when the sun had risen, they went to the tomb. **3** And they were saying to one another, "Who will roll away the stone for us from the entrance of the tomb?" **4** And looking up, they saw that the stone had been rolled back— it was very large. **5** And entering the tomb, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, dressed in a white robe, and they were alarmed. **6** And he said to them, "Do not be alarmed. You seek Jesus of Nazareth, who was crucified. He has risen; he is not here. See the place where they laid him. **7** But go, tell his disciples and Peter that he is going before you to Galilee. There you will see him, just as he told you.

### Intermediate Level

#### 17. The Book of Acts, Chapter 2:5-11

*Theme: Pentecost – This was the time when the Holy Spirit came upon the followers of Jesus; all were filled with the Spirit of God speaking in each other's different languages. About three thousand were added to the church..*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

### Grammar Points

We have multiple clauses in this sentence; a very complex sentence. We have a condition here coming from rules concerning conditional sentences. We see when the sound came, they came together. This is called a type 1 conditional using simple past with a possible condition and its probable result. Conditionals are used

to speculate about what could happen, what might have happened, and what we wish would happen. Most conditions use the word 'if' and include verbs in one of the past tenses. This conditional uses the word 'when'.

***'When / this sound / came / to their ears, / they / all / came / together, and / were / greatly / surprised / because / every man / was hearing / the words / of the disciples / in his special language. '***

### Conditionals

Conditional types are zero, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, and mixed

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown. .

### Vocabulary

- God-fearing men – people who believed deeply in God, reading and studying the Scriptures
- their – a possessive pronoun, sometimes called a determiner; belonging to or associated with people – to own something. It is sometimes confused with 'there' and 'they're'.
- special – to stand out or to emphasize
- language – a human method of communication such as English. Language is usually associated with speaking but it can be written also.
- wonder – to question in one's mind; to think about
- different – not the same, unlike in nature, form or quality

### Cultural Points

- Galilean – those who live in Galilee
- Phrygia, Media, Elam – area in Mesopotamia
- Mesopotamia – the ancient land covering the area between the rivers of Tigris and Euphrates.
- Judea and Cappadocia – Cappadocia is an area across the Jordan from Galilee made up of ten cities.

- Pontus, Phrygia, Pamphylia – areas in Asia Minor
- Egypt, Libya and Cyrene – area in North Africa
- Crete – Greek Islands

-----

(This paragraph consists of seven sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 5-11

**5** Now there were living at Jerusalem, Jews, God-fearing men, from every nation under heaven. **6** And when this sound came to their ears, they all came together, and were greatly surprised because every man was hearing the words of the disciples in his special language. **7** And they were full of wonder and said, Are not all these men Galileans? **8** And how is it that every one of us is hearing their words in the language which was ours from our birth? **9** Men of Parthia, Media, and Elam, and those living in Mesopotamia, in Judaea and Cappadocia, in Pontus and Asia, **10** In Phrygia and Pamphylia, in Egypt and the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and those who have come from Rome, Jews by birth and others who have become Jews, **11** Men of Crete and Arabia, to all of us they are talking in our different languages, of the great works of God.

### Intermediate Level

### 18. The Book of Acts, Chapter 4:24-30

*Theme: Preaching the Word.*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

The Active & Passive Voice		
Present	He receives a letter every day.	The letter is received by him.
Present continuous	She is receiving a letter.	A note is being received by her.
Past	He received a package.	A package was received by him.

A phrasal verb and a passive at that. Phrasal verbs are very common in the English language, especially in informal contexts. The simple phrasal verb consists of the verb plus a preposition often changing the meaning of the verb itself. Some call the preposition a particle. But, perhaps in this case, 'up' is actually an adverb. Be aware that the verb and the preposition can also be separated with an adverb or pronoun. So we have two grammar points in this illustration: The next point is called the passive. The passive form allows us to put someone or something that is not the actor first, in the position of the subject. In the passive the action is done to the subject. Just to remind you, there are three types of objects in grammar, the direct object, the indirect object and the object of the preposition. Also, make sure you study the examples in the box above.

***'The kings / of the earth / were lifted up'***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown. .

### Vocabulary

- servant – serving someone, such as a person
- rulers – people who are in charge; those who are governing a nation
- cruel – verbal and physical action against someone or something
- preacher – a person usually associated with preaching the word of God, usually associated with pastoring a church.
- mercy – compassion and/or forgiveness toward others

**Phrasal Verbs**

fall through, brush up, live up to, spice up, put off, go down with, turn in, break through, go with, check up on, drawbacks, own up, pass away, write off, pull through, fall behind, take up, stand for, come across, turn away, look forward to, break in

## Cultural Points

- David – King of Israel, the second king of the United Kingdom; Writer of the Psalms.
- Herod – King over Judah in the days of Jesus
- Pontius Pilate – Roman Governor who sentence Jesus to be crucified
- Gentiles – non Jews

-----

(This paragraph consists of seven sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 24-30

**24** Hearing it, they all, with one mind, made prayer to God and said, O Lord, maker of heaven and earth and the sea and all things in them: **25** Who has said, by the Holy Spirit, through the mouth of our father David your servant, Why are the nations so violently moved, and why are the thoughts of the people so foolish? **26** The kings of the earth were lifted up, the rulers came together, against the Lord, and against his Christ: **27** For, truly, in this town, against your holy servant, Jesus, who was marked out by you as Christ, Herod, and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel, came together, **28** To do that which had been fixed before by your hand and your purpose. **29** And now, Lord, take note of their cruel words, and give your servants power to be preachers of your word without fear, **30** While your hand is stretched out to do works of mercy; so that signs and wonders may be done through the name of your holy servant Jesus.

## Intermediate Level

### 19. The Book of Acts, Chapter 6:8-15

*Theme: Stephen, Full of Grace and Power*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

Another simple sentence with a compound predicate, 'did great wonders and signs'. We see the use of 'great' here being an adjective placed before the nouns, wonders and signs. Adjectives are descriptive words usually placed before nouns in noun phrases. Noun phrases can also include articles and adverbs such as in 'the people'. 'The' is an article specifying a certain group of people; here, referring to the Sanhedrin. Oh, by the way, 'full of grace and power' is a clause with 'full' being the verb; of grace and power is a prepositional phrase. Notice that this clause has been separated with commas. Notice the different types of adjective in the provided illustration.

pleasant  
spicy smooth round  
strange soft intelligent  
colossal tiny elegant  
adventurous unusual grumpy  
smart shy beautiful determined  
gigantic athletic bright colorful  
joyful hairy crimson  
tall dull short rapid timid  
conscientious outgoing  
cute sensitive glamorous  
sour quiet

***'Stephen, full of grace and power, did great wonders and signs among the people.'***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- argument – noun - disagreement in opinions
- wisdom – noun - the quality of having experience and/or knowledge and being able to use that knowledge wisely.
- destruction – noun - an act of causing damage to something
- witnesses – people testifying toward something – in this case false claims made again Stephen

## Cultural Points

- Stephen – a deacon assigned by the Apostles to distribute food to the poorer members
- Libertines – known as the synagogue of the Libertines or Freemen made up of Hellenistic Jews
- Alexandria – Famous city in Egypt created in Greek times having a large population of Jews; city in present day Egypt.
- Cyrene – area in Roman northern Africa.
- Cilicia – Roman area in present day Turkey, just north of the island of Cyprus.



- Sanhedrin – Jewish overseers of Jerusalem during the days of Herod and Pontius Pilate
- Nazareth – Home of Jesus; also known for the Nazarene vow but those who made the vow would not cut their hair

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(This paragraph consists of eight sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 8-15

Stephen, full of grace and power, did great wonders and signs among the people.

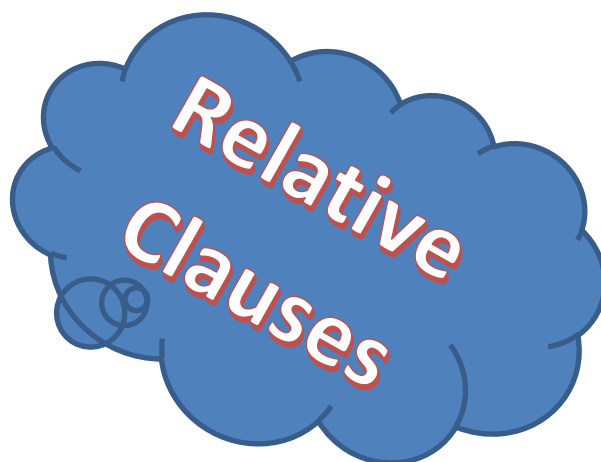
**9** But some of those who were of the Synagogue named that of the Libertines, and some of the men of Cyrene and of Alexandria and those from Cilicia and Asia, had arguments with Stephen. **10** But they were not able to get the better of him, for his words were full of wisdom and of the Spirit. **11** Then they got men to say, He has said evil against Moses and against God, in our hearing. **12** And the people, with the rulers and the scribes, were moved against him, and they came and took him before the Sanhedrin, **13** And they got false witnesses who said, This man is forever saying things against this holy place and against the law: **14** For he has said in our hearing that this Jesus of Nazareth will put this place to destruction and make changes in the rules which were handed down to us by Moses. **15** And all those who were in the Sanhedrin, looking at him, saw that his face was like the face of an angel.

### Pre-Intermediate Level

### 20. The Book of Acts, Chapter 10:34-41

*Theme: Gentiles Hear about Jesus*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.



## Grammar Points

Remember that clauses come in four types: the main clause, also called the independent clause; the subordinate clause or dependent clause; a relative clause and noun clause. In relative clauses, who or whom are used for people while which/that is used for people/things. This is very important in writing.

Here, we have a main clause, SVO, followed by a prepositional phrase and then a relative clause. The word 'that' can be a pronoun used to identify a specific person or thing or it can be a determiner for the same purpose. It can also be used as an adverb to state to such a degree. However, here, it is used as a conjunction to introduce a subordinate clause expressing a statement. Sometimes referred to as a relative clause. Note the word, 'both', this could be an adverb in this sentence. Most relative clauses start with who but in this case, it starts with that. A large percentage of verbs take a direct object which make the sentence SVO while a lesser don't make it a SV.

***'We / are / witnesses / of all / that he did / both / in the country / of the Jews / and / in Jerusalem.'***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- partiality – noun - This is unfair bias in favour of one person or thing
- acceptable – adjective – agreed on and/or allowed
- yourselves – pronoun – a person being addressed as the object of the verb
- baptism – noun - Being sprinkled with water or emerged with water symbolizing purification
- proclaimed – past tense verb - announced; to tell
- oppressed – past tense verb and/or adjective - harsh and bad treatment
- witnesses – plural noun - someone who confirms something that happens
- both – a determiner and/or pronoun

## Cultural Points

- Peter – one of the Apostles
- Judea – Roman province including Galilee to Jerusalem

- Galilee – The area around the Sea of Galilee, the place where Jesus began his ministry
- devil – the evil one, Satan; as mentioned in the Bible. This word is common in the Bible

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(This paragraph consists of eight sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 34-41

**34** So Peter opened his mouth and said: “Truly I understand that God shows no partiality, **35** but in every nation anyone who fears him and does what is right is acceptable to him. **36** As for the word that he sent to Israel, preaching good news of peace through Jesus Christ ( he is Lord of all), **37** you yourselves know what happened throughout all Judea, beginning from Galilee after the baptism that John proclaimed: **38** how God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Spirit and with power. He went about doing good and healing all who were oppressed by the devil, for God was with him. **39** And we are witnesses of all that he did both in the country of the Jews and in Jerusalem. They put him to death by hanging him on a tree, **40** but God raised him on the third day and made him to appear, **41** not to all the people but to us who had been chosen by God as witnesses, who ate and drank with him after he rose from the dead.

### Intermediate Level

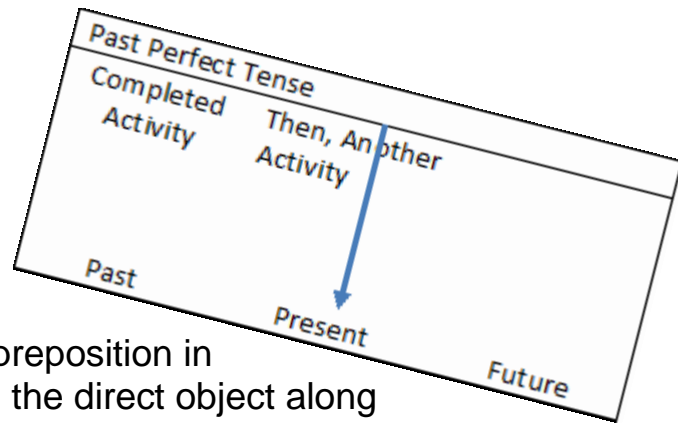
#### 21 The Book of Acts, Chapter 14:19-23

*Theme: Paul, stoned in Lystra*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

We have here a new verb used in a compound predicate. The 'past perfect' refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that something happened before something else in the past. The tense makes it clear which one happened first. First, in the sentence below, we have a typical SVO with a preposition in the first part of the sentence and 'gospel' being the direct object along with 'disciples'.



***They / had preached / the gospel / to that city / and / had made / many disciples.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- persuaded – past tense verb - to convince; to change someone's mind about something
- stoned – past tense verb - to pick up stones and to throw them at a person, in this case, it was Paul
- dragged – past tense verb - to pull someone or something along the ground
- preached – past tense verb - to tell someone about God's Word
- strengthening – active verb and/or adjective - to have additional energy; in this case, to encourage, to lift up
- disciples – plural noun - follower of Jesus
- encouraging – adjective - to lift up, to strengthen by words
- appointed – past tense verb - to assign
- fasting – gerund / verb - going without food in service to God

## Cultural Points

- Antioch & Iconium – cities of Asia Minor where churches were established
- Paul – Originally known as Saul, Apostle of God
- Barnabas – Traveling companion of Paul, preacher

- Derbe & Lystra – cities of Asia Minor where churches were established, Paul was stoned in Lystra
- Antioch – Large city north of Syria, centre for the Christian Church

-----

(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 19-23

**19** Jews came from Antioch and Iconium, and having persuaded the crowds, they stoned Paul and dragged him out of the city, supposing that he was dead. **20** When the disciples gathered about him, he rose up and entered the city, and on the next day he went on with Barnabas to Derbe. **21** They had preached the gospel to that city and had made many disciples, they returned to Lystra and to Iconium and to Antioch, **22** strengthening the souls of the disciples, encouraging them to continue in the faith, and saying that through many tribulations we must enter the kingdom of God. **23** And when they had appointed elders for them in every church, with prayer and fasting they committed them to the Lord in whom they had believed.

### Intermediate Level

### 22 The Book of Acts, Chapter 19:11-17

*Theme: The Sons of Sceva*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

Here, we want to look at the typical noun phrase. However, the sentence itself is a complex sentence where handkerchiefs and aprons are the compound plural subject. 'were carried' is a passive verb. 'away' is an adverb. We have a relative clause, 'that had touched his skin' using that as the relative conjunction because the noun before it isn't a

person; thus we use 'that'. But we see that noun phrases can be subjects, direct objects and objects of a preposition. So for example, 'his skin' is a noun phrase with his being a possessive pronoun. Words that go before a noun in a noun phrase can be a number of things such as articles, pronouns, adverbs, adjectives, etc. In the prepositional

phrase, 'So, a prepositional phrase is made up of a noun phrase and a preposition as in 'to the sick' which has 'the sick' as the noun phrase, and 'the' is an article. Many such noun phrases contain an article so be careful creating sentences like this. 'The' is a definite article whereas 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles. The definite article is used normally when the noun it modifies has already been referred to or even mentioned.



***so that / even handkerchiefs / or aprons / that had touched / his skin / were carried / away / to the sick.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- extraordinary – adjective - special, more than normal.
- naturally, caused by a divine agency.
- handkerchiefs – plural noun - a piece a cloth used to wipe sweat off your face or to blow your nose with.
- aprons – plural noun - a piece of cloth tied around your waist or neck normally used by a person preparing food.
- diseases – plural noun- a sickness or disorder or function in a human.
- itinerant – adjective - traveling around the country, not permanent.

- exorcists – People who cast out evil spirits
- adjure – verb - like the word command, not commonly used anymore in English
- overpowered – verb - to take control
- residents – plural noun - those who live in a place, a town or city.

### Cultural Points

- Sceva = He was a Jewish high priest. His sons were not operating in line with the Holy Spirit
- Ephesus – a city in Asia Minor in which Paul spent two years teaching and preaching

**Dictation Paragraph – Verses 11-17** (This paragraph consists of seven sentences.)

**11** God was doing extraordinary miracles by the hands of Paul, **12** so that even handkerchiefs or aprons that had touched his skin were carried away to the sick, and their diseases left them and the evil spirits came out of them. **13** Then some of the itinerant Jewish exorcists undertook to invoke the name of the Lord Jesus over those who had evil spirits, saying, “I adjure you by the Jesus whom Paul proclaims.” **14** Seven sons of a Jewish high priest named Sceva were doing this. **15** But the evil spirit answered them, “Jesus I know, and Paul I recognize, but who are you?” **16** And the man in whom was the evil spirit leaped on them, mastered all of them and overpowered them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded. **17** And this became known to all the residents of Ephesus, both Jews and Greeks. And fear fell upon them all, and the name of the Lord Jesus was extolled.

## 23 The Book of Acts, Chapter 23:6-10

*Theme: Paul, before the Sanhedrin again in Jerusalem*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

Linking Verb		
Subject	Linking verb	Subject complement
He	Is	a man.
Subject	Linking verb	Adjective complement
He	Looks	stunning

### Grammar Points

Both of these clauses are SV; we have the second clause containing 'on trial', a prepositional phrase. Both verbs can take a noun but neither do in this case. The second clause is almost like a noun complement; in fact if we changed the sentence to read, 'I am a doctor' for example; it would be a noun complement. The first sentence is similar but instead of being a noun complement, it is similar to an adjective complement. Even though 'with respect' is a prepositional phrase, it is adjectival in nature because of the verb. In regards to, 'to the hope and the resurrection of the dead' shows two prepositional phrases, one being compound. Back to the second cause; having the word 'that' before sentence, makes it a noun clause. The verbs used in the first sentence is sometimes referred to as linking verb. Sometimes, what I call a noun and/or adjectival complement; others refer to them simply as subject complements.

***It / is / with respect / to the hope / and / the resurrection / of the dead / that / I / am / on trial..***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### Vocabulary

- perceived – verb - to understand, have certain knowledge of a situation
- council – noun- an advisory or administrative body
- dissension – noun - strong disagreement, argument
- acknowledge – verb - to accept or admit the truth of something
- angel – noun - a spirit being usually from God
- barracks – plural noun - usually where soldiers are kept



- commanded – past tense - ordered

## Cultural Points

- Sadducees – A Jewish sect during the time of Jesus that did not believe in the resurrection, angels, or spirits.
- Pharisees – A Jewish sect during the time of Jesus that believed in the resurrection, angels and spirit of God
- Scribes – they were a political group, like a sect but more political who taught the law, wrote contracts of various kinds.
- Tribune – elected officials in Roman society divided up between the plebs and military.

-----

(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 6-10

**6** When Paul perceived that one group were Sadducees and the other Pharisees, he cried out in the council, “Brothers, I am a Pharisee, a son of Pharisees. It is with respect to the hope and the resurrection of the dead that I am on trial.” **7** When he had said this, a dissension arose between the Pharisees and the Sadducees, and the assembly was divided. **8** For the Sadducees say that there is no resurrection, nor angel, nor spirit, but the Pharisees acknowledge them all. **9** Then a great clamor arose, and some of the scribes of the Pharisees' party stood up and contended sharply, “We find nothing wrong in this man. What if a spirit or an angel spoke to him?” **10** When the dissension became violent, the tribune, afraid that Paul would be torn to pieces by them, commanded the soldiers to go down and take him away from among them by force and bring him into the barracks.

## 24. The Book of Acts, Chapter 25:23-27

Theme: Paul, before Agrippa

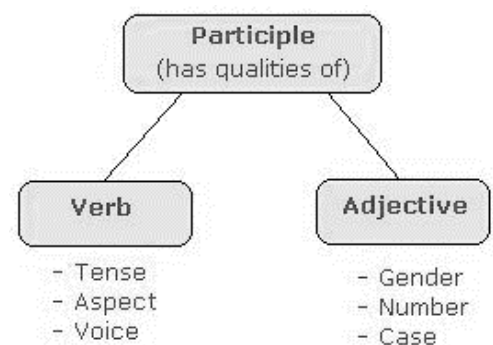


You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

### Grammar Points

Here, we have another fairly difficult sentence. The sentence has a new grammar point, a participle phrase, being used as a verb because it has a direct object. But first we have an adjective, 'unreasonable' with a linking verb 'seems'. 'It seems unreasonable' is an adjective complement. Then we have a prepositional phrase, 'in sending a prisoner.' This is the new grammar point. So, we have a participial clause in 'sending a prisoner.' The whole phrase is the object of the preposition. Note that a participle is a word having the characteristics of a verb and an adjective. These are made up of 'ing' and 'ed' verbs. The main verb 'seems' continues with 'not to indicate the charges against him.' 'to indicate' in an infinitive here. 'against him' is another prepositional phrase with 'against' being the preposition. In terms of verbs in English grammar: we have the tenses of which there are about 22 tenses. Then we have modal verbs of which there are about 13 altogether; then there are infinitives and lastly there are special participial verbal phrases. There are several kinds of participles; present and continuous being two of them: thus four types of verbs. 'Prisoner' is the director object of the participle 'sending'. Remember that clauses can have subject, verbs and/Then, 'charges' is the direct object of the infinitive 'to indicate'. Be aware, other people call different things 'participles'. A complicated and difficult sentence, indeed. We will look at this again. Look at the illustration.

present participles are  
used as adjectives  
gerunds are used like nouns



***For it seems / to me / unreasonable, / in sending a prisoner, / not to indicate / the charges / against him.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- pomp – noun - ceremonial display
- audience – noun - the people watching as in a play
- prominent – adjective - important people in this situation
- petitioned – verb – to ask for
- emperor – noun - sovereign ruler of an empire
- definite – adjective - exact, being for sure about something
- unreasonable – adjective – not making good sense

## Cultural Points

- Agrippa and Bernice – Agrippa, the king and sister, Bernice.
- Festus – He was the procurator of Judea at the time of Paul

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(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

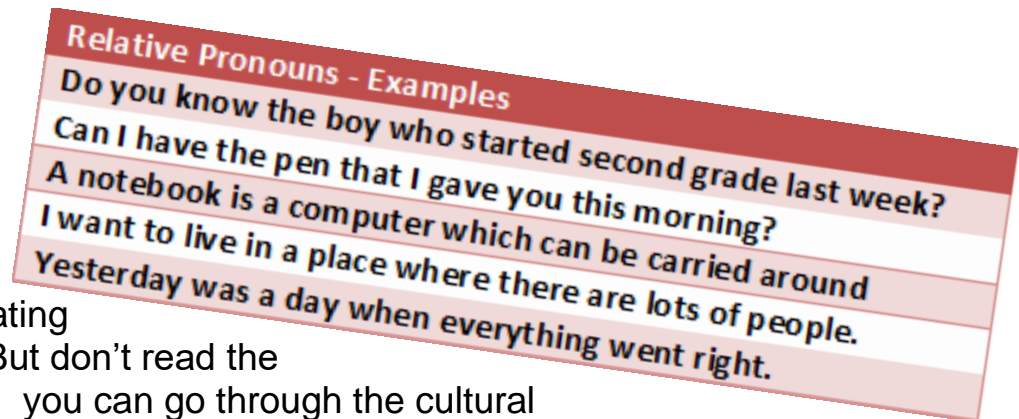
## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 23-27

**23** On the following day Agrippa and Bernice came with great pomp, and they entered the audience hall with the military tribunes and the prominent men of the city. Then, at the command of Festus, Paul was brought in. **24** And Festus said, “King Agrippa and all who are present with us, you see this man about whom the whole Jewish people petitioned me, both in Jerusalem and here, shouting that he ought not to live any longer. **25** But I found that he had done nothing deserving death. And as he himself appealed to the emperor, I decided to go ahead and send him. **26** But I have nothing definite to write to my lord about him. Therefore I have brought him before you all, and especially before you, King Agrippa, so that, after we have examined him, I may have something to write. **27** For it seems to me unreasonable, in sending a prisoner, not to indicate the charges against him.”

## 25. The Book of Acts, Chapter 26:23-27

*Theme: Paul Testified to His Conversion before Agrippa*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. But don't read the paragraph yet. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.



### Grammar Points

A comparison between two different types of relative clauses, one with 'that' and one with 'who'. Who and that are relative conjunctions. We have 'that shone around me' modifying sun as a in-animate noun and then who journeyed with me; who modifying those as an animate pronoun. The main clause has 'I' for the subject and 'saw' for the main verb in the past tense and 'a light' as a direct object. You use 'that' in relative clauses that modifies a non-person and who must be used with a person. Study the sentences in the box above.

***At midday, O king, / on the way / I / saw / a light / from heaven, / brighter / than the sun /, that / shone / around me / and / those / who / journeyed / with me.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown. Try to include a relative clause in your sentences.

### Vocabulary

- Connection – noun ' linked or associated with someone or something
- journeyed – past tense verb – to travel.
- authority – noun – power or right to give orders
- commission – noun – an instruction or command given to someone
- brighter – adjective - giving out light; shining
- language – noun - a method of communication by humans

- appoint – verb - to assign someone a job or position
- gentiles – plural noun - non Jews in the Bible
- sanctified – verb - set apart, to declar holy

## Cultural Points

- Hebrew – the language which the Bible was mostly written in and the language that Jews speak today.
- Satan – the devil, fallen angel.
- Chief priests – religious leaders at Jerusalem; remember Paul before the Sanhedrin.

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This paragraph consists of seven sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 23-27

**12** “In this connection I journeyed to Damascus with the authority and commission of the chief priests. **13** At midday, O king, on the way I saw a light from heaven, brighter than the sun, that shone around me and those who journeyed with me. **14** And when we had all fallen to the ground, I heard a voice saying to me in the Hebrew language, ‘Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting me? It is hard for you to kick against the goads.’ **15** And I said, ‘Who are you, Lord?’ And the Lord said, ‘I am Jesus whom you are persecuting. **16** But rise and stand upon your feet, for I have appeared to you for this purpose, to appoint you as a servant and witness to the things in which you have seen me and to those in which I will appear to you, **17** delivering you from your people and from the Gentiles— to whom I am sending you **18** to open their eyes, so that they may turn from darkness to light and from the power of Satan to God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins and a place among those who are sanctified by faith in me.’

## Intermediate Level

**26. The Book of Acts, Chapter 27:1-8**

*Theme: Paul Sails for Rome*



You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

**Grammar Points**

Here, we have an adverb after the verb sailed. An adverb modifies a verb. We also have the word 'off' normally an adverb but in this case, a preposition being part of the verb 'arrived' making it a phrasal verb. Most words with 'ly' are adverbs, if not all. Look at the position of the adverb in this sentence. We see that the predicate has a compound verb: sailed and arrived, both in the past tense. But we have 'arrived off' with Cnidus being a direct object. This type of phrasal verb is very typical.

***We / sailed / slowly / for a number / of days / and / arrived / with difficulty / off Cnidus***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

**Vocabulary**

- Embarking – to set sail on a ship
- Under the lee – on the side that is sheltered from the wind

**Cultural Points**

- Augustan Cohort – A cohort were made up of about 600 soldiers and having Emperor Augustan's name was a special honour.
- Centurion – a commander in the Roman Army
- Adramytium – a ancient Greek city on the coast of Mysia in Paul's day, Asia Minor
- Aristarchus – a Macedonian person from Thessalonica

- Thessalonica – A city on the Greek mainland along the north of the Aegean Sea; the city is there today.
- Cilicia and Pamphylia – coastal cities of Asia minor and ports in that day.
- Julius – A centurion aboard the ship Paul was on.
- Myra in Lycia – a city in Asia Minor
- Cyprus – An island in the Med Sea.
- Cnidus – Another city on the coast of Asia Minor
- Crete – A large Greek Island at the southern end of the Aegean Sea
- Sidon – Famous city on the coast of Lebanon

-----

(This paragraph consists of eight sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1 - 8

**1** When it was decided that we should sail for Italy, they delivered Paul and some other prisoners to a centurion of the Augustan Cohort named Julius. **2** Embarking in a ship of Adramyttium, which was about to sail to the ports along the coast of Asia, we put to sea, accompanied by Aristarchus, a Macedonian from Thessalonica. **3** The next day we put in at Sidon. And Julius treated Paul kindly and gave him leave to go to his friends and be cared for. **4** And putting out to sea from there we sailed under the lee of Cyprus, because the winds were against us. **5** And when we had sailed across the open sea along the coast of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra in Lycia. **6** There the centurion found a ship of Alexandria sailing for Italy and put us on board. **7** We sailed slowly for a number of days and arrived with difficulty off Cnidus, and as the wind did not allow us to go farther, we sailed under the lee of Crete off Salmone. **8** Coasting along it with difficulty, we came to a place called Fair Havens, near which was the city of Lasea.



## 27. The Book of Acts, Chapter 28:24-29

*Theme: Paul in Rome*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.



### Grammar Points

The word 'some' can be a determiner, a pronoun or an adverb. Here, it is being used as a pronoun. Next, we have a passive verb in 'were persuaded'. Then we have yet another relative clause modifying things. In this clause there is another passive, 'were spoken'. Then we have a dependent clause using the conjunction 'and' with some, again, being the pronoun subject and disbelieved being the verb.

***Some / were persuaded / by the things / which were spoken by Paul, / and some / disbelieved.***

Active voice	Passive voice
Tells us what a person or thing does. The subject performs the action (verb) on the object.	Tells us what is done to someone or something. The subject is being acted upon.
Subject + verb + object	Object + verb + subject

Please refer to the information above.

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### Vocabulary

- persuaded – to be convinced
- disbelieved – did not believe; normally we would say 'did not believe'
- dismissed – to turn away
- discussion – to talk about something



## Cultural Points

- Gentiles – These are non-Jews.
- Isaiah – Major prophet in the Old Testament who foretold the coming of Jesus

-----

(This paragraph consists of six sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 24-29

**24** Some were persuaded by the things which were spoken by Paul, and some disbelieved. **25** So when they did not agree among themselves, they were dismissed after Paul had said one word: The Holy Spirit spoke rightly through Isaiah the prophet to our fathers, **26** saying, Go to this people and say: Hearing you will hear, and shall not understand; and seeing you will see, and not perceive; **27** for the heart of this people has grown dull. Their ears are hard of hearing, and their eyes they have closed, that they should not see with their eyes nor hear with their ears, that they should not understand with their hearts and turn, and I should heal them. **28** Therefore let it be known to you that the salvation of God has been sent to the Gentiles, and they will hear it! **29** And when he had said these words, the Jews departed and had much discussion among themselves.

## Intermediate Level

### 28. The Book of Galatians, Chapter 1:11-21

*Theme: Paul's Testimony*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.



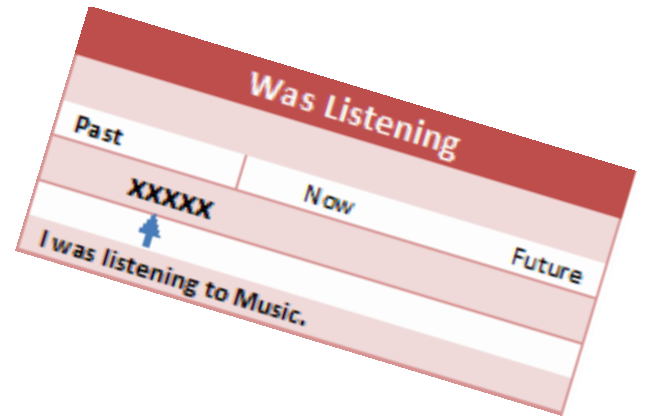
## Grammar Points

So now, we have a 'past continuous verb' with four different prepositional phrases. So the sentence is simply an SV with no direct object. As you see, the past

continuous happens over a period of the time in the past. I am using the word 'past continuous' but many say, 'past progressive'.

***And / I / was advancing / in Judaism / beyond many / of my own age / among my people***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.



## Vocabulary

- Gospel – noun - the Good News of Christ
- Received – past tense verb – to take in, to accept and understand
- Revelation – noun - Something that has been revealed; something that was unknown
- Advancing – 'ing' verb - to progress; to move forward
- Persecuted – past tense – to receive hostility and ill-treatment
- Extremely – adverb – to a large degree
- Zealous – adjective - to have great zeal
- Traditions – plural noun - the way people live and act learned from previous years
- Remained –past tense verb - to stay at a place
- Region – noun – an area; a place

## Cultural Points

- Judaism – The Jewish religion
- Damascus – Capital of Syria
- Arabia – The land to the southeast of Judah at that time
- Cephas – Greek name for Peter
- James – one of the apostles
- Syria and Cilicia – Area north of Galilee; Cilicia – area in Asia Minor

(This paragraph consists of eleven sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 11-21

**11** For I would have you know, brothers, that the gospel that was preached by me is not man's gospel. **12** For I did not receive it from any man, nor was I taught it, but I received it through a revelation of Jesus Christ. **13** For you have heard of my former life in Judaism, how I persecuted the church of God violently and tried to destroy it. **14** And I was advancing in Judaism beyond many of my own age among my people, so extremely zealous was I for the traditions of my fathers. **15** But when he who had set me apart before I was born, and who called me by his grace, **16** was pleased to reveal his Son to me, in order that I might preach him among the Gentiles, I did not immediately consult with anyone; **17** nor did I go up to Jerusalem to those who were apostles before me, but I went away into Arabia, and returned again to Damascus. **18** Then after three years I went up to Jerusalem to visit Cephas and remained with him fifteen days. **19** But I saw none of the other apostles except James the Lord's brother. **20** (In what I am writing to you, before God, I do not lie!) **21** Then I went into the regions of Syria and Cilicia.

### Intermediate Level

#### 29. The Book of Galatians, Chapter 2:14-21

*Theme: Justified by Faith*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

**First Conditional**

<b>Structure</b>	<b>IF + Simple Present, Simple Future</b> <small>(S + will/won't + V(bare form))</small>
<b>Usage</b>	<b>To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If it <b>rains</b>, I <b>will stay</b> at home.</li> <li>• If I <b>wake</b> up late, I <b>will miss</b> the bus.</li> </ul>



## Grammar Points

We have a type 1 conditional in this sentence along with a passive verb in the second clause. This is a cause and effect in reverse. In being sinners we are justified by Christ. The subject of the first clause is 'we'. The second clause is the main clause where the

first clause is the dependent clause. Note the 'too' after we; this is an adverb. Study the illustrations given to the right.

	<b>If-clause</b> (condition)	<b>Main clause</b> (result)
<b>Zero Conditional</b> - used for <b>present</b> , real/factual situations	If I <b>drink</b> coffee at night,	I <b>don't</b> sleep well.
<b>First Conditional</b> - used for <b>future</b> real/factual situations	If I <b>drink</b> coffee tonight,	I <b>won't</b> sleep well.
<b>Second Conditional</b> - used for present or <b>future unreal</b> , imaginary situations	If I <b>drank</b> coffee tonight,	I <b>wouldn't</b> sleep well.
<b>Third Conditional</b> - used for <b>past unreal</b> , imaginary situations	If I <b>had drunk</b> coffee last night,	I <b>wouldn't</b> have slept well.

***But / if / in our endeavor / to be justified / in Christ /, we / too / were found / to be sinners***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- condemned – sentenced to a particular punishment
- separated – to set apart from something
- justified – declared or made righteous in the sight of God
- faith – complete trust in something
- endeavour – try hard to do something
- transgressor – to go against something such as a rule; to be a sinner
- righteousness – the quality of being morally right or justifiable.
- nullify – to cancel out

## Cultural Points

- Circumcision Party – A group of Christians at the time of Paul who said that gentiles had to be circumcised to be saved.
- Barnabas – One of the preachers traveling with Paul early in the ministry in Asia Minor

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(This paragraph consists of eight sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 14-21

**14** When I saw that their conduct was not in step with the truth of the gospel, I said to Cephas before them all, “If you, though a Jew, live like a Gentile and not like a Jew, how can you force the Gentiles to live like Jews?” **15** We ourselves are Jews by birth and not Gentile sinners; **16** yet we know that a person is not justified by works of the law but through faith in Jesus Christ, so we also have believed in Christ Jesus, in order to be justified by faith in Christ and not by works of the law, because by works of the law no one will be justified. **17** But if, in our endeavor to be justified in Christ, we too were found to be sinners, is Christ then a servant of sin? Certainly not! **18** For if I rebuild what I tore down, I prove myself to be a transgressor. **19** For through the law I died to the law, so that I might live to God. **20** I have been crucified with Christ. It is no longer I who live, but Christ who lives in me. And the life I now live in the flesh I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me. **21** I do not nullify the grace of God, for if righteousness were through the law, then Christ died for no purpose.

### Intermediate Level

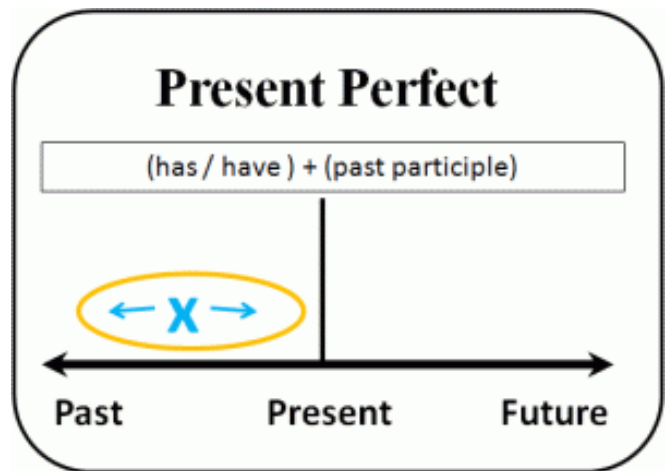
### 30. The Book of Galatians, Chapter 4:12-20

*Theme: Concern for the Galatians*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

Here, the verb is 'have gouged' and it is present perfect. However, we also have the modal 'would' before it, giving a meaning of being possible. At the end of the verb, we have the adverb 'out'; this is added to the verb to make it a phrasal verb. This has a compound predicate, have gouged out and (have) given. 'You' is the subject with eyes and them being direct objects. 'Your' in the noun phrase, 'your eyes' is possessive pronoun here and thus classed as a determiner. 'Them' refers back to eyes. Of course we also have a conditional sentence here; A type 4 conditional; it is a hypothetical outcome using 'would' and a present perfect verb.



***If possible, you / would have gouged out / your eyes / and given / them / to me.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- bodily – adverb – body is a noun but here made into an adverb.
- ailment – noun - a minor illness
- despise – verb - to feel contempt for someone or something, to hate
- scorn – verb - to despise something or someone
- anguish – noun - severe mental or physical pain or suffering
- perplexed – past tense verb - confused or puzzled over something
- gouged – past tense verb - to make a hole or to dig out

## Cultural Points

- brothers – noun - an address to other men of the Christian faith
- blessedness – noun – blessed is usually an adjective and or verb referring to adoration and/or reverence, but this becomes a noun with the 'ness'.



(This paragraph consists of nine sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 12-20

**12** Brothers, I entreat you, become as I am, for I also have become as you are. You did me no wrong. **13** You know it was because of a bodily ailment that I preached the gospel to you at first, **14** and though my condition was a trial to you, you did not scorn or despise me, but received me as an angel of God, as Christ Jesus. **15** What then has become of your blessedness? For I testify to you that, if possible, you would have gouged out your eyes and given them to me. **16** Have I then become your enemy by telling you the truth? **17** They make much of you, but for no good purpose. They want to shut you out, that you may make much of them. **18** It is always good to be made much of for a good purpose, and not only when I am present with you, **19** my little children, for whom I am again in the anguish of childbirth until Christ is formed in you! **20** I wish I could be present with you now and change my tone, for I am perplexed about you.

### Intermediate Level

#### 31. The Book of Galatians, Chapter 5:16-26

*Theme: Live by the Spirit*

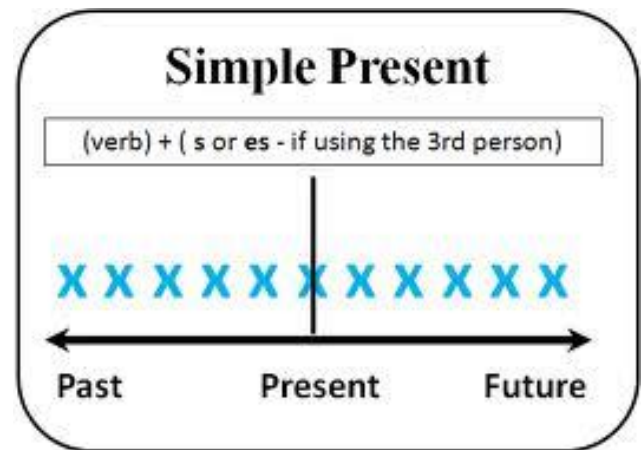
You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

#### Grammar Points

Another type 1 conditional showing general truth. We have the adverb 'also' with the phrasal verb 'keep in'. 'Step' is a direct object. 'We live' is the subject and present tense verb of the main clause.



“let us’ is a prepositional phrase. Let could be argued to be a verb but not here; ‘Us’ would have to be a direct object and that doesn’t make sense being a pronoun. So, the verb ‘live’ is simple present. This is used for things you do all the time or statements of fact. Study the illustration on the right.



***If / we / live / by the Spirit / , let us / also / keep in / step / with the Spirit.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### Vocabulary

- immorality – wickedness
- idolatry – believing in idols instead of God
- sorcery – the use of magic in dealing with the spirit world of Satan
- enmity – having hostility toward others
- strife – conflict
- jealousy – showing envious resentment towards people’s advancement or wealth
- rivalries – having competitive feelings with others to a point of negative feelings
- orgies – wild drunkenness parties with open sex
- gentleness – kindness toward others in both speaking and dealing with people
- self-control – not getting mad or talking to people irrationally
- passion – strong controllable emotion toward something or someone

### Cultural Points

- Walk by the Spirit – trust in the Holy Spirit or live in obedience to his leading; this is a focus point here in Galatians



(This paragraph consists of nine sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 16-26

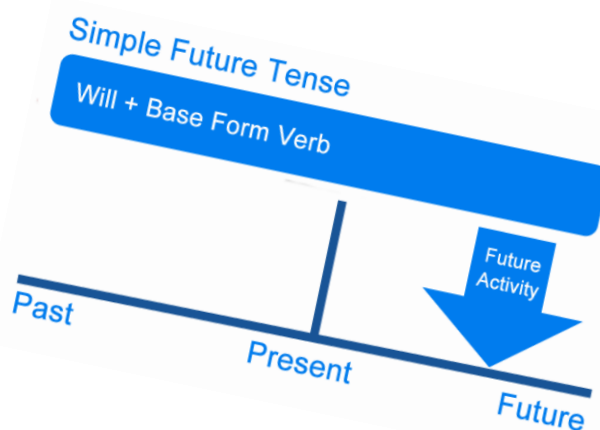
**16** But I say, walk by the Spirit, and you will not gratify the desires of the flesh. **17** For the desires of the flesh are against the Spirit, and the desires of the Spirit are against the flesh, for these are opposed to each other, to keep you from doing the things you want to do. **18** But if you are led by the Spirit, you are not under the law. **19** Now the works of the flesh are evident: sexual immorality, impurity, sensuality, **20** idolatry, sorcery, enmity, strife, jealousy, fits of anger, rivalries, dissensions, divisions, **21** envy, drunkenness, orgies, and things like these. I warn you, as I warned you before, that those who do such things will not inherit the kingdom of God. **22** But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, **23** gentleness, self-control; against such things there is no law. **24** And those who belong to Christ Jesus have crucified the flesh with its passions and desires. **25** If we live by the Spirit, let us also keep in step with the Spirit. **26** Let us not become conceited, provoking one another, envying one another.

### Intermediate Level

### 32. The Book of Galatians, Chapter 6:1-10

*Theme: Support One Another in Prayer*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.



## Grammar Points

So we have a future simple verb here, 'will reap' and 'eternal life' being its direct object. 'One' is the subject followed by a relative clause 'who sows to the Spirit'. So, this is a typical SVO sentence with a relative clause, a future verb with a direct object. 'Sows' is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person present tense verb in the relative clause followed by a prepositional phrase. The future verb 'will reap' is split up by a prepositional phrase. To split a verb like this is not normal but it is done sometimes. Look at the illustrations.

***The one / who / sows / to the Spirit / will / from the Spirit / reap / eternal life***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- transgression – noun - an act that goes against the law
- tempted – verb - enticed to do something that may be wrong
- boast – present tense verb - talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction
- deceived – past tense verb - to cause to believe something that is not true
- mocked – past tense verb - laugh at in a scornful manner
- eternal – adjective – forever
- reap – to receive something good or bad
- corruption – noun – dishonest conduct by certain people in power
- opportunity – a chance to do something

Future Simple
Future Perfect
Future Continuous
Future perfect Continuous

## Cultural Points

- Household of Faith – the church

-----

(This paragraph consists of ten sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-10

**1** Brothers, if anyone is caught in any transgression, you who are spiritual should restore him in a spirit of gentleness. Keep watch on yourself, lest you too be tempted. **2** Bear one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ. **3** For if anyone thinks he is something, when he is nothing, he deceives himself. **4** But let each one test his own work, and then his reason to boast will be in himself alone and not in his neighbor. **5** For each will have to bear his own load. **6** Let the one who is taught the word share all good things with the one who teaches. **7** Do not be deceived: God is not mocked, for whatever one sows, that will he also reap. **8** For the one who sows to his own flesh will from the flesh reap corruption, but the one who sows to the Spirit will from the Spirit reap eternal life. **9** And let us not grow weary of doing good, for in due season we will reap, if we do not give up. **10** So then, as we have opportunity, let us do good to everyone, and especially to those who are of the household of faith.

### Upper- Intermediate Level

#### 33. The Book of Philippians, Chapter 1:3-11

*Theme: Thanking God for the Philippians*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

#### Grammar Points

This sentence starts off with the conjunction 'and' which seems to be very typical of Bible translations. Another unusual feature is 'this I pray'. 'This' is actually a direct object of 'I pray', again, another feature of translations. You would not speak

like this of course or even write like this, unless it is fiction writing. Following this, is a noun clause using the conjunction 'that'.. You could say that this is a noun clause object complement. The subject here is 'love' and the verb is 'may abound'. Of course 'may' is a modal verb. I believe 'still more and more' is an adverbial phrase. 'In full true knowledge and all discernment' is a prepositional phrase with knowledge and discernment being objects of the preposition 'in'. Both noun phrases here are made up of determiners. 'full and true' are adjectives while 'all' is actually an adverb.

***And / this / I / pray, / that / your love / may abound / still more and more / in full true knowledge and all discernment***

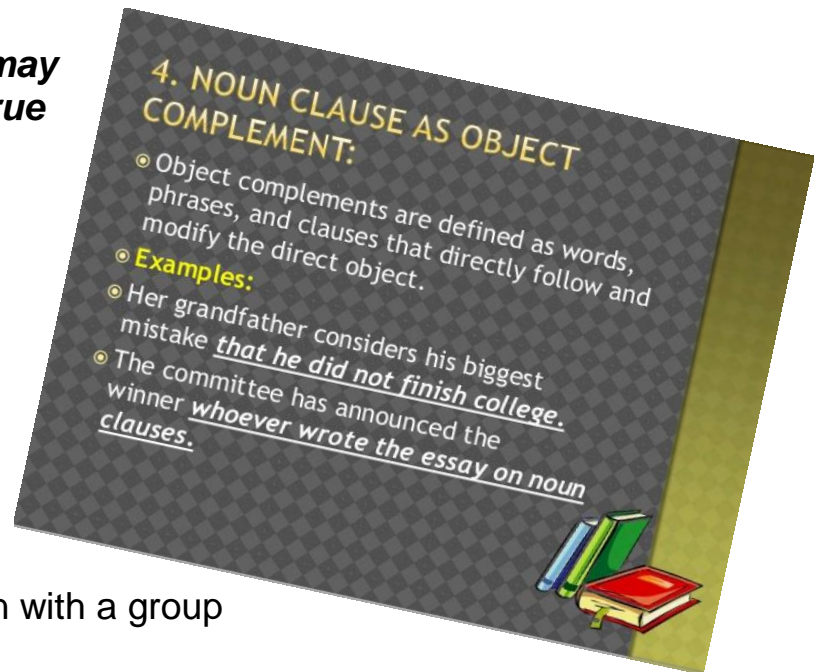
Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- remembrance – noun - a memory or recollection
- fellowship – noun - friendly association with a group of like minded people
- confident – adjective - having assurance in something
- inasmuch – a conjunction – afterall
- defense - noun - also spelled defence, to protect oneself
- confirmation – noun - to confirm or action of confirming, to know
- partakers – plural noun - to join in
- discernment – noun - the ability to judge well
- knowledge – noun - having information, to know something
- affections – plural noun – fondness or liking

## Cultural Points

- Philippians – This letter was to the church as Philippi
- Fruits of Righteousness – Showing what it is to be righteous; it is your actions



-----

(This paragraph consists of nine sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 3-11

**3** I thank my God upon every remembrance of you, **4** always in every prayer of mine making request for you all with joy **5** for your fellowship in the gospel from the first day until now, **6** being confident of this very thing, that He who has begun a good work in you will complete it unto the day of Jesus Christ; **7** just as it is right for me to think this of all of you, because I have you in my heart, inasmuch as both in my bonds and in the defense and confirmation of the gospel, you all are partakers with me of the grace. **8** For God is my witness, how greatly I long for all of you with the affections of Jesus Christ. **9** And this I pray, that your love may abound still more and more in full true knowledge and all discernment, **10** that you may examine the things that differ, that you may be sincere and without blame unto the day of Christ, **11** being filled with the fruits of righteousness through Jesus Christ, to the glory and praise of God.

### Upper-Intermediate Level

#### 34. The Book of Philippians, Chapter 2:1-11

*Theme: Jesus Christ is Lord*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

#### Grammar Points

We use 'but' as an alternative to the word 'except'. It is also used as a conjunction to separate two clauses as in the sentence below. It is also used to contrast two things or ideas. Notice the comma before 'but' in the sentence. You should use a comma before 'but' in separating two independent clauses. The subject of the sentence is understood to be 'you'. 'Do' is your present tense verb in the first clause. 'Nothing' is the object and then a prepositional phrase with a compound

object to the preposition. In the second clause, we have 'in humility' as a prepositional phrase, then 'count' as the present tense verb with others as the direct object. 'more significant than yourselves' is not so straight forward, however, we can say that it is an adverbial phrase. In both clauses have a VO, verb and object with 'you' being understood as the subject. Synonyms for 'but' include the following: nevertheless, yet, though, however, on the other hand, still, just, except, all the same, hence, merely, further, unless, only, on the contrary. Notice the comma after conceit, this is important. You should practice writing sentences like this. They are used everywhere.



***Do / nothing / from selfish ambition or conceit /, but / in humility / count / others / more significant / than / yourselves.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### **Vocabulary**

- encouragement – noun - giving support, confidence or hope
- participation –noun - the act of taking part in something
- sympathy – noun - feelings of pity and sorrow for someone
- conceit – noun - excessive pride in oneself
- equality – noun - a state of being the same as others
- humbled – past tense verb – made to feel unimportant
- bestowed – past tense verb – confer or present an honour, right, or gift
- emptied – past tense verb - to remove from a container
- tongue – used in reference to a language or speaking

### **Cultural Points**

- The Cross – Often referred to in the New Testament being the focal point of Christian belief, that Jesus died on the Cross and suffered for us.

(This paragraph consists of eleven sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-11

**1** If there is any encouragement in Christ, any comfort from love, any participation in the Spirit, any affection and sympathy, **2** complete my joy by being of the same mind, having the same love, being in full accord and of one mind. **3** Do nothing from selfish ambition or conceit, but in humility count others more significant than yourselves. **4** Let each of you look not only to his own interests, but also to the interests of others. **5** Have this mind among yourselves, which is yours in Christ Jesus, **6** who, though he was in the form of God, did not count equality with God a thing to be grasped, **7** but emptied himself, by taking the form of a servant, being born in the likeness of men. **8** Being found in human form, he humbled himself by becoming obedient to the point of death, even death on a cross. **9** Therefore, God has highly exalted him and bestowed on him the name that is above every name, **10** so that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, in heaven and on earth and under the earth, **11** and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.

## Upper-Intermediate Level

### 35. The Book of Philippians, Chapter 4:4-9

*Theme: Rejoice in the Lord*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

So, we have a relative clause modifying 'things' which is actually the direct object of the main sentence with the verb 'do'. 'These' is a possessive pronoun modifying 'things'. You notice the comma separating the two clauses before the conjunction 'and'. 'You' is understood to be the subject of the first clause while 'God' is the

subject of the second clause. The first clause has a present tense verb (imperative actually) while the relative clause uses four past tense verbs and the last clause uses a future tense verb. So there are two independent clauses separated by the comma and the conjunction 'and' along with a relative clause. And, along with nor, but, or, yet and so are called coordinating conjunctions. These conjunctions allow you to join words, phrases and clauses equal grammatical standing. Study the examples below in the provided box.

***The things / which / you/ learned and received and heard and saw / in me, / do these /, and / the God / of peace / will be / with you.***

<b>For</b>	We listened quietly, <b>for</b> he brought news of the war.
<b>And</b>	John didn't speak to anyone, <b>and</b> nobody spoke to him.
<b>Nor</b>	I don't expect people to be ruler, <b>nor</b> do I expect to be abusive.
<b>But</b>	They rushed to the clinic, <b>but</b> they were too late.
<b>Or</b>	I will go skiing <b>or</b> I will go tramping.
<b>Yet</b>	He was not very well educated, <b>yet</b> many people admired him.
<b>So</b>	I was feeling hungry, <b>so</b> I made myself a sandwich.

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- rejoice – feeling and showing joy
- fairness – impartial and just treatment
- surpasses – to become better, greater or stronger
- virtue – behaviour showing high moral standards
- anxious – feeling or showing worry

## Cultural Points

- Brethren – Paul uses this to address the Philippians – calling them brothers in Christ.



(This paragraph consists of six sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 4-9

**4** Rejoice in the Lord always. Again I say, rejoice! **5** Let your fairness be known to all men. The Lord is at hand. **6** Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God; **7** and the peace of God, which surpasses all understanding, will guard your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus. **8** Finally, brethren, whatever things are true, whatever things are noble, whatever things are just, whatever things are pure, whatever things are lovely, whatever things are of good report, if there is any virtue and if there is anything praiseworthy; think on these things. **9** The things which you learned and received and heard and saw in me, do these, and the God of peace will be with you.

## Upper-Intermediate Level


### 36. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 1:1-8

*Theme: God's Begotten Son*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

### Grammar Points

Commas are used to set off phrases which are free modifiers placed anywhere in the sentence without causing confusion. A semi-colon is used like a 'period' sometimes, but here, it is used to join two or more ideas of equal rank. In this case, it links two different compliments: an adjective complement and a noun complement. The adjective is 'forever and ever' while the noun is sceptre.



## SEMICOLON RULES

### WHEN TO USE A SEMICOLON?

1. To make the gap between two sentences smaller
  - Let's go to the library to study; it's the only place where I can fully concentrate.
2. To introduce a new complete sentence with words such as *however, nevertheless, therefore, for example, etc.*
  - Lucy doesn't pay enough attention to her university studies; for

***Your throne, O God, / is / forever and ever; / a scepter / of uprightness / is / the scepter / of Your Kingdom.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### **Vocabulary**

- various – adjective - more than one, different times or things
- appointed – past tense verb – to assign beforehand.
- brightness – giving out light or being intelligent
- purification – noun - the process of making something spiritually or ceremonially clean
- inherited – past tense verb – to receive from someone else; to inherit

### **Cultural Points**

- prophets – people of God who God called upon to speak his words in the Old Testament
- sceptre – a symbol of sovereignty, an ornamented staff carried by rulers
- begotten – to bring into existence – used in reference to God bringing Christ into our presence.

-----

(This paragraph consists of ten sentences.)

### **Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-8**

**1** God spoke at various times and in various ways, in times past to the fathers by the prophets. **2** In these last days he has spoken to us by His Son, whom He has appointed heir of all things, through whom also He made the worlds. **3** He, being the brightness of His glory and the express image of His essence, upholds all things by the Word of His power, when He had by Himself made purification for our sins. He sat down at the right hand of the Majesty on high, **4** having become so

much better than the angels, as He has inherited a more excellent name than they. **5** For to which of the angels did He ever say: You are My Son, today I have begotten You? And again: I will be to Him a Father, and He shall be to Me a Son? **6** And again, when He brings the Firstborn into the world, He says: Let all the angels of God do homage to Him. **7** And of the angels He says: Who makes His angels spirits and His ministers a flame of fire. **8** But to the Son He says: Your throne, O God, is forever and ever; a scepter of uprightness is the scepter of Your Kingdom.

## Upper-Intermediate Level

### 37. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 2:4-10

*Theme: Obedience to Jesus*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

### Grammar Points

The first point here is the past continuous verb in the first sentence, 'was fitting'. We have a present participial clause in the prepositional phrase that follows: 'in bringing many sons to glory.' 'The whole phrase is the object of the preposition 'in'. 'to make complete' in the infinitive, sometimes called a split infinitive. We have an indirect object as 'for him' and a direct object of the infinitive as 'the' author.' Notice how the prepositional phrase is encased within commas. This is a complex sentence partly because of biblical translation, yet it is a proper sentence. This sentence is more particular to writing than speaking, of course. Study the illustration to the right.

Past Continuous Tense		
subject	was/were	verb + ing
I He She It	was	singing playing reading going writing
You We They	were	

***It / was fitting / for Him, / in bringing many sons to glory, / to make / the author / of their salvation / complete / through sufferings.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- witness – noun – to acknowledge, testify
- mindful – adjective – to consider
- subjection – noun - to put oneself under control of another
- testified – past tense verb - to give evidence
- sufferings – the state of undergoing pain

## Cultural Points

- angels – plural noun - spiritual beings created by God

-----

(This paragraph consists of ten sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 4-10

**4** God, bore witness both with signs and wonders, with various works of power, and gifts of the Holy Spirit, according to His own will? **5** He has not put the world to come, of which we speak, in subjection to angels. **6** He testified in a certain place, saying: What is man that You are mindful of him, or the son of man that You look upon him? **7** You have made him, for a little while, less than the angels; You have crowned him with glory and honor, and set him over the works of Your hands. **8** You have put all things in subjection under his feet. For in that He put all things in subjection under him, He left nothing that is not put under him, but at this time we do not yet see all things subjected under him. **9** We see Jesus, who was made a little less than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor. For he, by the grace of God, might taste death for everyone. **10** It was fitting for Him, for whom are all things and by whom are all things, in bringing many sons to glory, to make the author of their salvation complete through sufferings.

### 38. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 3:7-15

*Theme: Listen to the Holy Spirit*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

#### Grammar Points

We want to look at the word ‘therefore’, a conjunctive adverb used as a transition word showing cause and effect between clauses. Generally speaking, it can’t be used to start a paragraph or used in a standalone sentence. Notice the comma after the word in regards to placement of commas. In addition, we have the adverb ‘always’, here placed before the verb giving the sentence more emphasis. This is a complex sentence having three different clauses. We have past tense verbs such as ‘was’ and a present tense verb, ‘go’. The third clause has a present perfect verb followed by a direct object ‘ways’ having a possessive pronoun as a determiner. This Applies more to writing.

***Therefore, I / was / angry / with that generation /, and / said, / they / always / go / astray / in their heart /, and / they / have not known / my ways.***

Therefore Synonyms		
Thus	In doing so	As you can see
Hence	In so doing	Due to the fact
Consequently	Subsequently	For that reason
Accordingly	That being so	In consequence
So	That being the case	then

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

#### Vocabulary

- provocation – noun - speech that causes anger
- generation – in this sense, it is all the people born and living at about the same time
- unbelief – a lack of religious belief, a lack of faith
- partakers – to be a part of, to join in with something

- deceitfulness – noun – to deceive and give false impressions
- foundation – the lowest part of a building; basic knowledge of something

## Cultural Points

- wilderness – noun – the word refers back to the time of the Israelites and their anger in the wilderness.

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(This paragraph consists of ten sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 7-15

**7** As the Holy Spirit says: Today, if you will hear His voice, **8** do not harden your hearts as in the provocation, in the day of temptation in the wilderness, **9** where your fathers tested Me, proved Me, and saw My works forty years. **10** Therefore, I was angry with that generation, and said, they always go astray in their heart, and they have not known my ways. **11** So I swore in my wrath, they shall not enter into my rest. **12** Beware, brethren, that there not be in any of you with an evil heart of unbelief in withdrawing from the living God; **13** but exhort one another daily, while it is called Today, that not any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin. **14** For we have become partakers of Christ if we hold fast to the origin of our Foundation steadfast to the end, **15** while it is said: Today, if you will hear His voice, do not harden your hearts as in the provocation.

## Upper-Intermediate Level

### 39. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 4:12-16

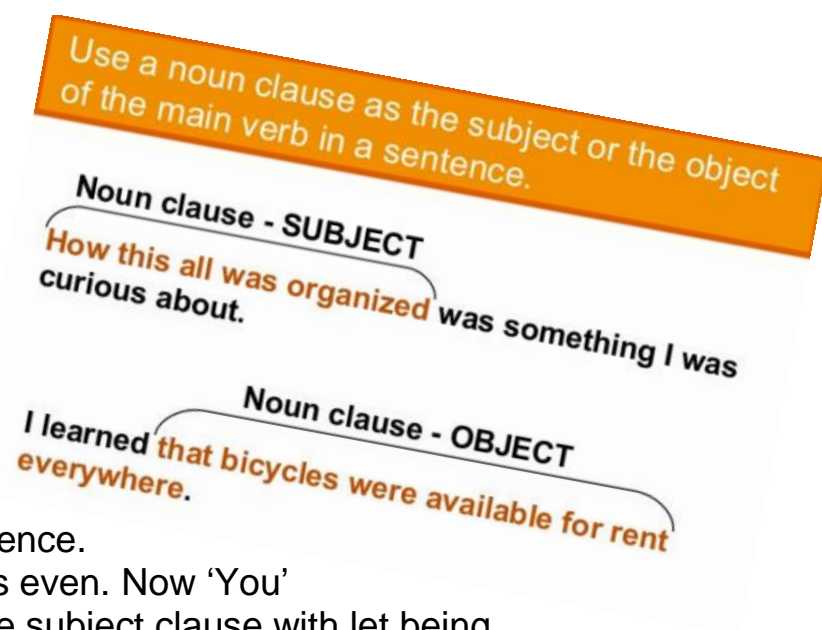
Theme: The Power of God's Word

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

Here, again, we have two clauses (actually three, perhaps) where the second clause is a noun clause using 'that' as a conjunction. 'You let us', this sentence seems to be the subject of the verb 'come' acting as a subject clause. But, again, there is the argument of whether 'let' is a verb or a preposition. Rightly so, it represents the 3<sup>rd</sup> clause in the sentence.

Clauses can be subjects and objects even. Now 'You' is understood to be the subject of the subject clause with let being the verb. 'Come' is the verb in the main clause. It could be argued that 'come' could be an infinitive but I don't think so. Study the illustration.



***Let / us / therefore / come / boldly / to the throne / of grace /, that / we / may obtain / mercy / and / find / grace / to help / in time / of need.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- two-edged sword – noun – some swords have only one edge while others have two edges which makes it more dangerous. Here it is referring to the Word of God being a two-edged sword.
- joints and marrow – noun - refers to body parts used as reference of how deep the Word of God goes into us.
- creature – noun - usually an animal but it can be a person
- weaknesses – plural noun – a disadvantage or fault
- mercy – noun - compassion or forgiveness shown toward someone
- boldly – adverb – in confidence



## Cultural Points

- High Priest – noun – Jesus is now referred to as our high priest; priests were made up of the Levites in the Old Testament who oversaw the running of the temple.
- Heavens – plural noun – Often pluralized in the Bible having a physical meaning and also a spiritual meaning.

-----

(This paragraph consists of five sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 12-16

**12** For the Word of God is living and active, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the division of soul and spirit, and of joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. **13** And there is no creature that is not revealed in His presence, but all things are naked and laid bare to the eyes of Him to whom we must give answer. **14** Seeing then that we have a great High Priest who has passed through the heavens, Jesus the Son of God, let us hold fast our confession. **15** For we do not have a High Priest who cannot sympathize with our weaknesses, but was in all points tempted as we are, yet without sin. **16** Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need.

## Upper-Intermediate Level

### 40. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 6:1-10

*Theme: Keep the Faith*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.



## Grammar Points

This sentence starts off with a demonstrative pronoun, 'this'. It is singular whereas 'these' is the plural of 'this'. Usually these pronouns: this, that, these and those express distance and that could be what it is doing here. Their basic use is to point to something in a situation. This seems to be what it is doing. They can act as determiners if they are used right before a noun; they are often used in writing more so than speech. Determiners are words like articles, adjectives, numbers, etc. But, it is common to hear something like: 'this or that' will be good. The structure of some of the sentences in this paragraph is due to the Bible translation used, nevertheless it represents good and reasonable writing. Look at the illustration.

This, That, These, Those		
Singular	Here	There
Plural	This book	That book
	These books	Those books

***This / we / will do / if / God / permits.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- immersion – noun - the act of going under water or deep mental conditioning
- resurrection – noun - being raised from the dead
- rudiments – plural noun - basic teachings
- disgrace – noun - loss of respect
- cultivated – adjective – refined and well educated
- permits – present tense verb 3<sup>rd</sup> person – allowing something
- thorns and briars – nouns - certain weeds that scratch and draw blood from the skin; things that hinder a person
- minister – noun - a pastor; a government official; verb – to serve in a church

## Cultural Points

- doctrine – noun - a belief or set of beliefs held and taught by the church
- heavenly – adverb – being from heaven

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(This paragraph consists of ten sentences.)

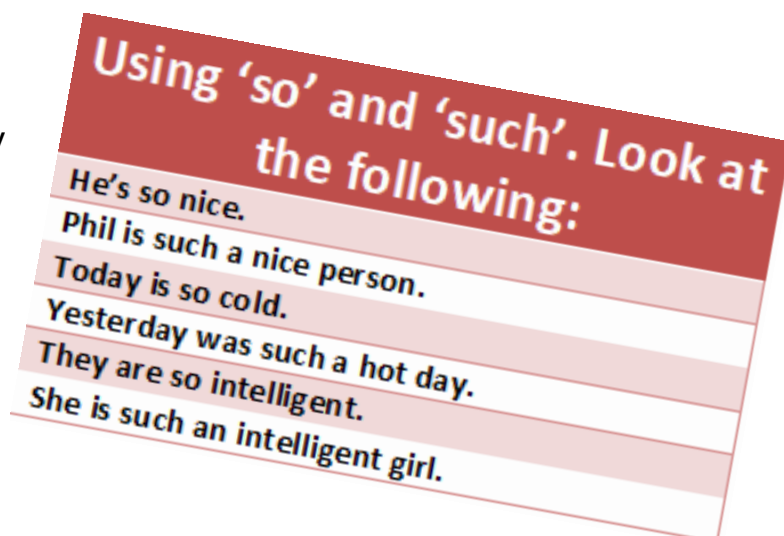
### **Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-10**

**1** Therefore, leaving the discussion of the rudiments concerning Christ, let us move along to maturity, not laying again the foundation of repentance from dead works and of faith toward God, **2** of the doctrine of immersion, of laying on of hands, of resurrection of the dead, and of eternal judgment. **3** This we will do if God permits. **4** For it is impossible for those who at one time were given understanding, and have tasted the Heavenly gift, and have become partakers of the Holy Spirit, **5** and have tasted the good Word of God and the powers of the age to come, **6** and also turn aside, to renew them again to repentance, since they crucify again for themselves the Son of God, and expose Him to public disgrace. **7** For the earth which drinks in the rain that often comes upon it, and bears herbs useful for those by whom it is cultivated, receives blessing from God; **8** but if it bears thorns and briars, it is unfit and near to being cursed; its end is to be burned up. **9** But, beloved, we are confident of better things concerning you, indeed, holding fast to salvation, though we speak in this manner. **10** For God is not unjust, to forget your work and labor of love which you have shown toward His name, in that you have ministered to the saints, and do minister.

## 41. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 8:1-6

*Theme: The Priesthood of Christ*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.



### Grammar Points

Such – We use ‘so’ and ‘such’ to mean ‘very’ or ‘really’. It makes the sentence stronger and shows that there is a high level of something. It is used before an adjective or adverb without a noun. It is used to intensify adjectives or adverbs to make them stronger. Here, we have a main clause and then a relative clause. The main clause is typical SVO with High Priest being the direct object. The use of ‘such’ before ‘high’ intensifies the adjective. The verb ‘is seated’ which seems to be passive; it is followed by four different prepositional phrases. It could be argued that ‘seated’ is an adjective thus making the sentence an adjective complement.

***We / have / such / a high priest / , who / is seated / at the right hand / of the throne / of the majesty / in the heavens,***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### Vocabulary

- point – noun - an idea, a dot, a sharp instrument
- gifts – plural noun - something given willingly
- necessary – something that is needed
- according – adverb – as stated by
- shadow – noun - a dark area cause by light shining on something
- pattern – noun - a repeated decorative design
- admonished – verb – warn or reprimand someone firmly

- mediator – someone that goes between two people; in this sense between God and people.

## Cultural Points

- High Priest – In this case, that is Jesus
- Covenant – contract, agreement
- Tabernacle – a meeting place for worship, especially in relation to before the building of the temple

-----

(This paragraph consists of six sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-6

**1** This is the main point of the things being said: We have such a high priest, who is seated at the right hand of the throne of the majesty in the heavens, **2** a Minister of the sanctuary and of the true tabernacle which the Lord erected, and not man. **3** For every high priest is appointed to offer both gifts and sacrifices. Therefore it is necessary that this One also have something to offer. **4** For if He was on earth, He would not be a priest, since there are priests who offer the gifts according to the Law; **5** who serve the copy and shadow of the Heavenly things, as Moses was divinely admonished when he was about to make the tabernacle. He said, See that you make all things according to the pattern shown to you on the mountain. **6** But now He has obtained a more excellent ministry, inasmuch as He is also mediator of a better covenant, which was established on better promises.

**42. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 9:3-8***Theme: The Sanctuary*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

**Grammar Points**

We have a sentence starting off with 'when', a conjunction. The clause has a past perfect verb which is in the passive tense. This consists of had been plus the past participle from the verb. Something happened in the past before something else and it has an effect on that. Notice the positioning of the adverb 'always' right after the subject 'priests'. We also have a present participial phrase with 'performing the services'. 'Services' is the direct object of the verb. This is a good example of a past perfect passive sentence and also the participial phrase included. Study the illustration.

***When / these things / had been prepared, / the priests / always / went into the first tabernacle / , performing / the services.***

<b>Past Perfect Tense</b> Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: <b>Had been</b>	
<b>Active Voices</b>	<b>Passive Voices</b>
They had won the game.	The game <b>had been</b> won by them.
They had not won the game.	The game <b>had not been</b> won by them.
Had they won the game?	<b>Had</b> the game <b>been</b> won by them?
He had collected coins.	Coins <b>had been</b> collected by him.

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

**Vocabulary**

- lampstand – noun - for holding the lamp in the tabernacle.
- overshadowing – verb - appear more prominent or important than.
- veil – noun - material or a curtain for the purpose of concealing something
- budded – past tense verb - to bring forth flowers, to sprout

- tablets – plural noun - These could be tablets of stone or of baked clay with writing on them
- signifying – verb - to be an indication of

## Cultural Points

- Tabernacle – a dwelling place – here, it was the centre of worship before the temple
- Aaron – brother of Moses and a priest
- Cherubim – The Bible describes cherubim as guardians of paradise, and bearers of the throne. They are possibly the highest form of angelic beings. This is the plural form whereas cherub is the singular.
- Bread of Presentation – also called the show bread. A special bread always on the table in the tabernacle.

-----

(This paragraph consists of six sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 2-8

**2** For the first tabernacle was prepared: in which was the lampstand, the table, and the Bread of Presentation, which is called the sanctuary; **3** and behind the second veil, the tabernacle which is called the Holy of Holies, **4** which had the golden altar of incense and the ark of the covenant overlaid on all sides with gold, in which were the golden pot that had the manna, Aaron's staff that budded, and the tablets of the covenant; **5** and above it were the cherubim of glory overshadowing the mercy seat. Of these things we cannot speak now in detail. **6** Now when these things had been prepared, the priests always went into the first tabernacle, performing the services. **7** But into the second the high priest went alone once a year, not without blood, which he offered for himself and for the sins of the people, committed in ignorance; **8** the Holy Spirit signifying by this that the way into the Holy of Holies was not yet made manifest while the first tabernacle was still standing..

**43. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 10:23-31***Theme: Hold Fast*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

**Grammar Points**

What I want to highlight in this sentence is two clauses starting with 'as'. This is used to introduce two events happening at the same time, something that is the same. As can be used as a conjunction as shown below. As can also be used as a preposition. Another very interesting word in this sentence is 'assembling'; this is a gerund. A gerund is a verb changed into a noun by adding 'ing'. It looks exactly the same as a present participle.

***Let us consider one another / in order to stir up love and good works, / not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, / as is the manner of some, / but exhorting; / and so much the more / as you see the Day drawing near.***

Gerunds are formed by adding 'ing' to a verb. It functions as a noun.	
<b>abhor</b>	Paul abhors working outdoors.
<b>acknowledge</b>	They acknowledge me working hard on the bike.
<b>admit</b>	She admitted cheating on him.
<b>advise</b>	They generally advise drinking as little alcohol as possible.
<b>allow</b>	New Zealand doesn't allow smoking in public places.
<b>anticipate</b>	She anticipated arriving late to the house.

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

**Vocabulary**

- confession – noun - a statement setting out and admitting one's guilt
- wavering – verb – a swaying motion or indecisive thinking
- assembling – verb – to gather together into a group
- exhorting – adjective - to strongly encourage
- expectation – noun - a strong belief that something will happen



- indignation – noun - annoyance provoked by what is perceived as unfair treatment
- devour – to destroy

## Cultural Points

- Spirit of Grace – Our salvation is based on grace and we should live according to that grace.
- Vengeance is Mine – This is a phrase from the Bible said by God

-----

(This paragraph consists of nine sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 23-31

**23** Let us hold fast the confession of the hope without wavering, for He who promised is faithful. **24** Let us consider one another in order to stir up love and good works, **25** not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as is the manner of some, but exhorting; and so much the more as you see the Day drawing near. **26** For if we sin willfully after we have received the full true knowledge of the truth, there remains no more sacrifice for sins, **27** but a certain fearful expectation of judgment, and fiery indignation which will devour those who oppose. **28** Anyone who rejected Moses' Law dies without mercy before two or three witnesses. **29** Of how much worse punishment, do you suppose, will he be thought worthy who has trampled on the Son of God, counted the blood of the covenant by which he was sanctified a common thing, and insulted the Spirit of Grace? **30** For we know Him who has said, Vengeance is Mine, I will repay, says the Lord. And again, The Lord will judge His people. **31** It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.



**44. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 11:1-7**

*Theme: The Faith Chapter*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

**Grammar Points**

There are two prepositional phrases: 'by faith' and 'than Cain'. It is a typical SVO with an indirect object 'to God' between the verb and the direct object. We see the noun phrase that make up the direct object. We have 'more' as the comparative form of much. More is a quantifier that talks about additional quantities, amounts and degree. Study the illustration.

***By faith / Abel / offered / to God / a more excellent sacrifice / than Cain.***

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One Syllable	Strong	Stronger	strongest
Consonant + vowel + consonant	Big	Bigger	biggest
Ends in 'e'	Large	Larger	Largest
Two Syllable	Gentle	Gentler/more gentle	Gentlest / most gentle
Three or more syllables	Expensive	More expensive	Most expensive
End in 'y'	Happy	Happier	Happiest
Irregular forms	Good/little	Better/less	Best/least

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

**Vocabulary**

- existence – noun - things that we see around us; to live in this world
- universe – noun - the cosmos that is made up of the stars, matter and space.
- translated – verb - normally, to change from one language to another; from physical to spirit for Enoch
- diligently – adverb – to be steadfast; to continue at something.
- condemned – past tense verb - to fall accused of something because of guilt

- impossible – not being able to do

## Cultural Points

- Abel & Cain – sons of Adam and Eve, in the Book of Genesis.
- Enoch – Proper Noun – Character in the Old Testament, in the Book of Genesis

-----

(This paragraph consists of seven sentences.)

## Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-7

**1** Now faith is the certainty of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. **2** For by it the elders bore witness. **3** By faith we understand that the universe was prepared by the Word of God, so that the things which are seen did not come into existence from things which are visible. **4** By faith Abel offered to God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain, through which he obtained witness that he was righteous, God testifying of his gifts; and through it he being dead still speaks. **5** By faith Enoch was translated so that he did not see death, and was not found, because God had translated him; for before he was translated he had this testimony, that he pleased God. **6** But without faith it is impossible to please Him, for he who comes to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of those who diligently seek Him. **7** By faith Noah, being divinely warned of things not yet seen, moved with fear, prepared an ark for the saving of his household, by which he condemned the world and became heir of the righteousness which is according to faith.

**45. The Book of Hebrews, Chapter 12:22-29**

*Theme: Serve God with Reverence*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

**Grammar Points**

A common adverb of frequency, 'once more'. Yet, here is a conjunction along with but. 'I shake the earth and also the heavens'. Earth and heavens are direct objects of the verb shake. Again, look at the illustration.

***Yet / once more / I / shake not / only / the earth, / but / also / the heavens.***

Once more	One more time, on one occasion
	An adverb of frequency and of time
	An adverbial idiom
	It goes before a past tense verb

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

**Vocabulary**

- heavenly - adverb – an adverb describing beauty relating it to heaven
- innumerable – adjective - too many to be counted
- multitude – noun - a great many people, animals, etc
- registered – past tense verb - listed in an official directory, a list
- overthrown – verb – to remove by force
- indicates – to reveal, to show something
- reverence – to show respect for

**Cultural Points**

- Mount Zion – proper noun - the mountain which Jerusalem is built on.

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(This paragraph consists of seven sentences.)

### **Dictation Paragraph – Verses 22-29**

**22** You have come to Mount Zion and to the city of the living God, the Heavenly Jerusalem, to an innumerable multitude of angels. **23** You have come to the gathering and assembly of the firstborn who are registered in Heaven, to God the Judge of all, to the spirits of just men made complete, **24** to Jesus the Mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling that speaks better things than that of Abel. **25** Make sure that you do not refuse Him who speaks. For those who refused Him who spoke on earth do not escape, much more shall we not escape if we turn away from the One speaking from Heaven, **26** whose voice then shook the earth; but now He has promised, saying, Yet once more I shake not only the earth, but also the heavens. **27** Now this, Yet once more, indicates the removal of those things that are being overthrown, as of things that are made, that the things which cannot be overthrown may remain. **28** Therefore, since we are receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, by which we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear. **29** For our God is a consuming fire.

### **Advanced Level**

#### **46. The Letter of 1<sup>st</sup> John 3: 11-24**

*Theme: Abide in Jesus*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

Here, we have a few interesting points: first we have the use of the modal 'should' in the noun clause. In the first clause, we have the use of a colon after

'commandment'.

The verbs are, 'we should believe and love one another.' There are two prepositional phrases before Jesus Christ. There are two possessive pronouns both 'his'.

Colons and Semicolons	
Colon: Usage	Semi-colon; Usage
1. Introduce a list	1. separate sentences where the conjunction has been left out.
2. Introduce a dependent clause that helps to emphasize or illustrate the idea in the preceding clause.	2. Link sentences which also used words such as otherwise, however, therefore, as connectors.

***This / is / His commandment: / that / we/ should believe / on the name / of His Son, Jesus Christ, / and / love one another / , as / He / gave / us/ command.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- message – noun - a verbal or written communication; a letter or e-mail
- wicked – past tense verb - to be evil or sinful
- marvel – verb – astonished, surprised
- murderer – noun - a person who kills someone
- tongue – noun - language or speech
- condemn – verb - disapproval
- abides – verb - lives or stays in a place

## Cultural Points

- Cain – proper noun – a name from Cain and Abel in the Old Testament

(This paragraph consists of thirteen sentences.)

### **Dictation Paragraph – Verses 11-24**

**11** For this is the message that you heard from the beginning, that we should love one another, **12** not as Cain who was of the wicked one and murdered his brother. And why did he murder him? Because his works were evil and his brother's righteous. **13** Do not marvel, my brethren, if the world hates you. **14** We know that we have passed from death to life, because we love the brethren. He who does not love his brother remains in death. **15** Whoever hates his brother is a murderer, and you know that no murderer has eternal life abiding in him. **16** By this we know the love of God, because He laid down His life for us. And we also ought to lay down our lives for the brethren. **17** But whoever has this world's goods, and sees his brother in need, and shuts up his heart from him, how does the love of God abide in him? **18** My little children, let us not love in word or in tongue, but indeed and in truth. **19** And by this we know that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before Him. **20** For if our heart condemns us, God is greater than our heart, and knows all things. **21** Beloved, if our heart does not condemn us, we have confidence toward God. **22** And whatever we ask we receive from Him, because we keep His commandments and do the things that are pleasing in His sight. **23** And this is His commandment: that we should believe on the name of His Son, Jesus Christ, and love one another, as He gave us command. **24** Now he who keeps His commandments abides in Him, and He in him. And by this we know that He abides in us, by the Spirit whom He has given us.

## 47. The Letter of Jude 1:5-13

*Theme: Beware of False Teachers*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.



*Phrasal Verbs*

### Grammar Points

The grammar point here is the present perfect phrasal verb, 'have rushed out'. The word 'out' is a preposition but it can also be an adverb. We have two past tense verbs, 'have rushed out and perished'. 'For' is being used as a conjunction in the sentence; the second clause. The first clause, 'woe to them' is a dependent clause having only a present tense verb.

***Woe / to them / , for / they / have gone / in the way / of Cain / , have rushed out / in the error / of Balaam / for profit / , and / perished / in the rebellion / of Korah.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### Vocabulary

- everlasting – adjective - forever
- angels – heavenly beings
- immorality – noun - sinful actions
- blasphemous – adjective - to speak against God and the Bible
- blackness & darkness – adjectives – without light
- roots – like the roots of a tree in the ground

### Cultural Points

- Great Day – noun - The Day that Jesus Returns
- Sodom and Gomorrah – proper nouns - two very wicked towns that God destroyed in the Old Testament
- Michael – proper noun - The archangel of God
- Balaam – proper noun - a false prophet in the Old Testament
- Korah – proper noun - A Levite who led a rebellion against Moses and Aaron (Numbers 16)

(This paragraph consists of eight sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 5-13

**5** But I want to remind you, though you once knew this, that the Lord, having saved the people out of the land of Egypt, afterward destroyed those who did not believe. **6** And the angels who did not keep their proper domain, but left their own abode, He has reserved in everlasting bonds under darkness for the judgment of the Great Day; **7** as Sodom and Gomorrah, and the cities around them in a similar manner to these, having given themselves over to sexual immorality and gone after other flesh, are set forth as an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire. **8** Likewise also these dreamers defile the flesh, despise rulership, and speak evil of dignitaries. **9** Yet Michael the archangel, in contending with the devil, when he disputed about the body of Moses, dared not bring against him a blasphemous condemnation, but said, The Lord rebuke you. **10** But these speak evil of things they do not know; and whatever they understand naturally, like animals without reason, in these things they corrupt themselves. **11** Woe to them! for they have gone in the way of Cain, have rushed out in the error of Balaam for profit, and perished in the rebellion of Korah. **12** These are spots in your love feasts, while they feast with you, serving themselves without fear. They are clouds without water, carried about by the winds; late autumn trees without fruit, twice dead, plucked up by the roots; **13** raging waves of the sea, foaming up their own shame; wandering stars for whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever.



## 48. The Book of Revelation 6:1-11

*Theme: The Seven Seals*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

### Grammar Points

We have a compound sentence with two standalone clauses joined together with the conjunction 'and'. Notice the comma before the conjunction. Study the illustration.

***Now / I / watched / when / the Lamb / opened / one / of the seven seals, / and / I / heard / one / of the four living creatures / say / with a voice like thunder, "Come!"***

A compound sentence is made up of two or more sentence joined with a conjunction.	
Joanne was out of milk, so she went to the store.	They spoke to him in Arabic, but he responded in French.
A person may die while others live, but an idea lives on	I spent all the money, so we can't go to Russia this winter.
I used to be a Christian, but I drifted.	I want to go running, yet I stayed at home

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### Vocabulary

- seal – noun - a device or substance used to hold two things together.
- thunder – noun - a loud noise heard after lightning as in a storm.
- scales – plural noun - an instrument used to measure weight
- pestilence – noun - a disease as in an epidemic
- beasts – plural noun – wild animals

### Cultural Points

- Quarts – an ancient measurement
- Denarius – money used around the time of Jesus

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(This paragraph consists of eleven sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-11

**1** Now I watched when the Lamb opened one of the seven seals, and I heard one of the four living creatures say with a voice like thunder, “Come!” **2** I looked, and behold, a white horse and its rider had a bow, and a crown was given to him, and he came out conquering, and to conquer. **3** When he opened the second seal, I heard the second living creature say, “Come!” **4** And out came another horse, bright red. Its rider was permitted to take peace from the earth, so that people should slay one another, and he was given a great sword. **5** When he opened the third seal, I heard the third living creature say, “Come!” And I looked, and behold, a black horse! And its rider had a pair of scales in his hand. **6** And I heard what seemed to be a voice in the midst of the four living creatures, saying, “A quart of wheat for a denarius, and three quarts of barley for a denarius, and do not harm the oil and wine!” **7** When he opened the fourth seal, I heard the voice of the fourth living creature say, “Come!” **8** And I looked, and behold, a pale horse! And its rider's name was Death, and Hades followed him. And they were given authority over a fourth of the earth, to kill with sword and with famine and with pestilence and by wild beasts of the earth. **9** When he opened the fifth seal, I saw under the altar the souls of those who had been slain for the word of God and for the witness they had borne. **10** They cried out with a loud voice, “O Sovereign Lord, holy and true, how long before you will judge and avenge our blood on those who dwell on the earth?” **11** Then they were each given a white robe and told to rest a little longer, until the number of their fellow servants and their brothers should be complete, who were to be killed as they themselves had been.

## Advanced Level

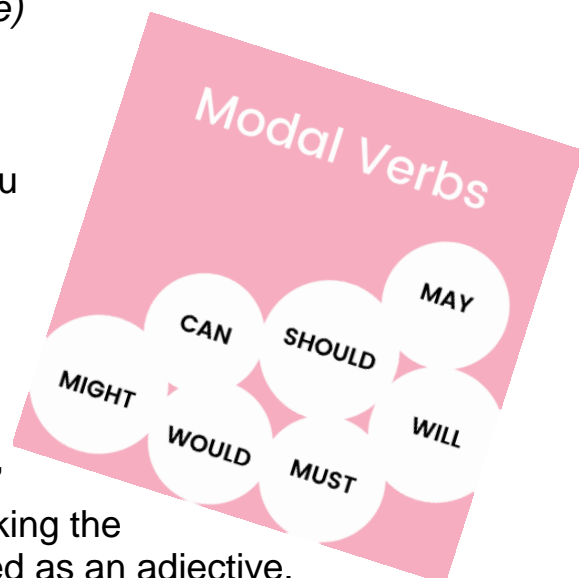
## 49. The Book of Revelation 10:1-11

*Theme: John and the Scroll (This is John the Apostle)*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

## Grammar Points

We have another modal here, 'must' used in the second clause: 'you must prophesy.' I believe 'again' is an adjective although it could be a preposition making the verb a phasal verb. But I actually think it is being used as an adjective. Notice the comma after the first clause separating the two clauses.



***He/ said / to me, / You / must / prophesy / again / before many peoples, nations, tongues, and kings.***

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

## Vocabulary

- rainbow – noun - a phenomena of colours cause by the sun's rays passing through rain.
- honey – noun - a substance made by bees; the honey comb and liquid is very sweet
- mystery – noun – something that is difficult to understand as in a story
- prophesy – a foretelling of events that will happen but have not yet happened.

## Cultural Points

- Angel – servant of God

-----

(This paragraph consists of eleven sentences.)

### **Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-11**

**1** I saw another mighty angel coming down from Heaven, clothed with a cloud. And a rainbow was on his head, his face was like the sun, and his feet like pillars of fire. **2** And he had a little book open in his hand. And he set his right foot on the sea and his left foot on the land, **3** and cried with a loud voice, as when a lion roars. When he cried out, seven thunders uttered their voices. **4** Now when the seven thunders uttered their voices, I was about to write; but I heard a voice from Heaven saying to me, seal up the things which the seven thunders uttered, and do not write them. **5** And the angel whom I saw standing on the sea and on the land raised up his hand to Heaven **6** and swore by Him who lives forever and ever, who created the heavens and the things that are in it, the earth and the things that are in it, and the sea and the things that are in it, that there should be no more time; **7** but in the days of the sounding of the seventh angel, whenever he is about to sound, the mystery of God would be finished, as He declared to His servants the prophets. **8** And the voice which I heard from Heaven spoke to me again and said, Go, take the little book which is open in the hand of the angel who stands on the sea and on the earth. **9** So I went to the angel and said to him, Give me the little book. And he said to me, Take and eat it; and it will make your stomach bitter, but it will be as sweet as honey in your mouth. **10** I took the little book out of the angel's hand and ate it, and it was as sweet as honey in my mouth. But when I had eaten it, my stomach was made bitter. **11** And he said to me, You must prophesy again before many peoples, nations, tongues, and kings.

## 50. The Book of Revelation 20:1-6

*Theme: One Thousand Years*

You can work through the vocabulary within the paragraph first before dictating the paragraph two times. Just follow the vocabulary list. Afterwards, you can go through the cultural points and then the grammar points.

### Grammar Points

This is a typical SV sentence with two prepositional phrases. A plural pronoun is the subject. Some verbs must take a direct object while other verbs cannot take a direct object.



***They / lived and reigned / with Christ / for a thousand years***

#### Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

**Verbs that take a direct object are called transitive – verbs like watched, making, smacked, gave, clicked**

**Verbs that don't take a direct object are called intrusive – verbs like flow, sneezed, ran, evaporates, grown**

Create other sentences using the vocabulary shown.

### Vocabulary

- dragon – noun - worldwide myths from the time of the dinosaurs; the devil is also referred to as a dragon.
- bottomless – noun - without a bottom
- astray – adjective – to be lost
- foreheads – the front part of the face above the eyes
- authority – noun – the power or right to make rules
- resurrection – noun – to rise from the dead
- blessed – verb – made holy
- homage – public acceptance

## Cultural Points

- devil & Satan – A fallen angel who left heaven because he wanted to be God

-----

(This paragraph consists of six sentences.)

### Dictation Paragraph – Verses 1-6

**1** I saw an angel coming down from Heaven, having the key to the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand. **2** He laid hold of the dragon, that serpent of old, who is the Devil and Satan, and bound him for a thousand years; **3** and he cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal on him, so that he should not lead astray the nations any more till the thousand years were finished. But after these things he must be released for a little while. **4** And I saw thrones, and they sat on them, and judgment was committed to them; and I saw the souls of those who had been beheaded for their witness to Jesus and for the Word of God, who had not done homage to the beast or his image, and had not received his mark on their foreheads or on their hands. They lived and reigned with Christ for a thousand years. **5** But the rest of the dead did not live again until the thousand years were finished. This is the first resurrection. **6** Blessed and holy is he who has part in the first resurrection. Over such the second death has no authority, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with Him a thousand years.

A

astonished – surprised

astray – from the verb stray - meaning to wonder off, to be lost

audience – noun - the people watching as in a play

Augustan Cohort – A cohort was made up of about 600 soldiers and having Emperor Augustan's name was a special honour.

authority – noun – power or right to give orders

B

Balaam – proper noun - a false prophet in the Old Testament

baptism – noun - Being sprinkled with water or emerged with water symbolizing purification

baptize – to immerse into water

Barnabas – proper noun - Traveling companion of Paul, preacher

barracks – plural noun - usually where soldiers are kept

battalion – noun - a large group of soldiers, as many as a thousand

beasts – plural noun – wild animals

begotten – verb - to bring into existence – used in reference to God bringing Christ into our presence.

Begotten Son – This refers to God living his son to come to earth to save us from our sin.

bestowed – past tense verb – confer or present an honour, right, or gift

Bethsaida – proper noun - Jesus criticised the Galilean fishing village of Bethsaida for its inhabitants' lack of faith. In contrast, at least three of its native sons — Peter, Andrew and Philip — responded to his call and gave up everything to follow him.

blackness & darkness – adjectives – without light

blasphemous – adjective - to speak against God and the Bible

blessedness – noun – blessed is usually an adjective and or verb referring to adoration and/or reverence, but this becomes a noun with the 'ness'

boast – present tense verb - talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction

bodily – adverb – body is a noun but here made into an adverb.

boldly – adverb – in confidence

both – a determiner and/or pronoun

Bread of Presentation – also called the showbread. A special bread always on the table in the tabernacle.

brethren – Paul uses this to address the Philippians – calling them brothers in Christ.

brighter – adjective - giving out light; shining

brightness – noun - giving out light or being intelligent

brothers – noun - an address to other men of the Christian faith

budded – past tense verb - to bring forth flowers, to sprout

bystanders – those people who were standing around watching the crucifixion

C

Cain – proper noun – son of Adam and Eve

Capernaum – proper noun - A city in Galilee where Jesus first preached

Centurion – proper noun - A military man in the Roman army generally in command of one hundred soldiers.



Cephas – proper noun - Greek name for the apostle Peter

Cherubim – The Bible describes cherubim as guardians of paradise, and bearers of the throne. They are possible the highest form of angelic beings. This is the plural form whereas cherub is the singular.

chief priests – Caiaphas was the high priest of Jerusalem; he was responsible for the Temple treasury, managing the Temple police and other personnel, performing religious rituals.

chief priests – religious leaders at Jerusalem; remember Paul before the Sanhedrin

Cilicia – proper noun - Roman area in present day Turkey, just north of the island of Cyprus.

Cilicia and Pamphylia – proper nouns - coastal cities of Asia Minor and ports in the day of Paul and the Roman Empire.

Circumcision Party – proper noun - A group of Christians at the time of Paul who said that gentiles must be circumcised to be saved.

Cnidus – Another city on the coast of Asia Minor during Paul's day of the Roman Empire.

come – present tense verb – to move forward

commanded – past tense - ordered

commission – noun – an instruction or command given to someone

conceit – noun - excessive pride in oneself

condemn – disapproval of

condemn – verb - disapproval

condemned – sentenced to a particular punishment

confession – noun - a statement setting out and admitting one's guilt

confident – adjective - having assurance in something

confirmation – noun - to confirm or action of confirming, to know

connection – noun ' linked or associated with someone or something

corruption – noun – dishonest conduct by certain people in power

council – noun- an advisory or administrative body

Covenant – contract, agreement

creature – noun - usually an animal but it can be a person under the control of another.

Crete – proper noun - A large Greek Island at the southern end of the Aegean Sea

crowd – a group of people usually standing around or even sitting down.

crucifixion from crucify – noun - crucifixion was a form of torture during the days of the Roman Empire, especially during the first hundred or so years AD.

crucify – a verb from the word crucifixion. This is how the Romans killed a person in those days; nailing person to a cross of wood alive.

cruel – verbal and physical action against someone or something

cultivated – adjective – refined and well educated

Cyprus – proper noun - An island in the Med Sea. The name has existed for several thousand years.

Cyrene – proper noun - area in the Roman Empire's northern Africa.

## D

Damascus – Capital of Syria, today and during the divided kingdom of Israel and Judah

David – proper noun - King of Israel, the second king of the United Kingdom; Writer of the Psalms.

deceitfulness – noun – to deceive and give false impressions

deceived – past tense verb - to cause to believe something that is not true

defense - noun - also spelled defence (New Zealand), to protect oneself – American spelling

definite – exact, being for sure about something

Denarius – money used around the time of Jesus

Derbe & Lystra – proper nouns ‘ cities of Asia Minor where churches were established, Paul was stoned in Lystra

despise – verb - to feel contempt for someone or something, to hate

destruction – noun - an act of causing damage to something

devil – the evil one, Satan; as mentioned in the Bible. This word is common in the Bible

devour – to destroy

different – not the same, unlike in nature, form or quality

diligently – adverb – to be steadfast; to continue at something.

disbelieved – did not believe; normally we would say ‘did not believe’

discernment – noun - the ability to judge well

disciples – plural noun - follower of Jesus

discussion – to talk about something

diseases – plural noun- a sickness or disorder or function in a human.

disgrace – noun - loss of respect

dismissed – to turn away

disobedience – noun - refusal to obey rules

dissension – noun - strong disagreement, argument

doctrine – noun - a belief or set of beliefs held and taught by the church

dragged – past tense verb - to pull someone or something along the ground

dressed – a verb, past tense; indicate the wearing of clothes., .

drive – drive, drove, driven – to drive here means to force out

## E

earthquake – a phenomenon that happens when the plates of the earth are forced to move because of certain stresses within the earth’s crust.

Egypt, Libya and Cyrene – proper nouns - area in North Africa, now and during the days of the Roman Empire

Elijah – proper noun - He was a prophet from the days of Israel, before they were carried away by the Assyrians into exile never to return. The Hebrews knew that Elijah was supposed to have returned announcing the coming of the Messiah. But John the Baptist fulfilled this prophecy.

embarking – to set sail on a ship

emperor – sovereign ruler of an empire

emptied – past tense verb - to remove from a container

encouragement – noun - giving support, confidence or hope

encouraging – adjective - to lift up, to strengthen by words

endeavour – try hard to do something

enmity – having hostility toward others

Enoch – Proper Noun – Character in the Old Testament, in the Book of Genesis

condemned – past tense verb - to fall accused of something because of guilt

entrance – a door or opening by which you enter a house or dwelling

Ephesus – proper noun - a city in Asia Minor in which Paul spent two years

teaching and preaching

equality – noun - a state of being the same as others

eternal – adjective – forever

everlasting – adjective - forever

everlasting – forever

Everlasting Life – This refers to everlasting life with Jesus; it also refers to eternity in heaven.

exhorting – adjective - to strongly encourage

existence – noun - things that we see around us; to live in this world

exorcists – People of cast out evil spirits

expectation – noun - a strong belief that something will happen

extraordinary – adjective - special, more than normal.

extremely – adverb – to a large degree

F

fairness – impartial and just treatment

faith – complete trust in something

fasting – gerund / verb - going without food in service to God

fellowship – noun - friendly association with a group of like-minded people

Festus – proper noun - He was the procurator of Judea at the time of Paul

flesh – the part of our bodies that is made up of muscle and skin tissue

forsaken – to turn one's back on; to disregard.

foundation – noun - ground level

foundation – noun - the lowest part of a building; basic knowledge of something

fourth watch – a time near day-break

Fruits of Righteousness – adverbial phrase - Showing what it is to be righteous; it is your actions

G

Galilean – proper noun - those who live in Galilee

Galilee – proper noun - The area around the Sea of Galilee, the place where Jesus began his ministry

generation – noun - in this sense, it is all the people born and living at about the same time

Gentiles – plural noun - non Jews in the Bible

gentleness – kindness toward others in both speaking and dealing with people

ghost – a spirit

Gift of God – Upon accepting Jesus as our Saviour, God gives us eternal life.

gifts – plural noun - something given willingly

Glory of God – This is who God is. We can't see that glory on our own.

go across – present tense phrase verb - This is actually a phrasal verb which is a combination of a verb and preposition. It changes the meaning of the verb itself.

God-fearing Men – adverbial phrase - people who believed deeply in God, reading and studying the Scriptures

gouged – past tense verb - to make a hole or to dig out

Great Day – noun - The Day that Jesus Returns

guest room – a room in the house for visiting people or guest

H

handkerchiefs – plural noun - a piece a cloth used to wipe sweat off your face or to blow your nose with.

hardened – here, this mean rebellious, not believing

have – verb - his means to own or hold. a helping word that can go in front of a another verb

headquarters – the main offices of the governor

headway – this means progress here in this sentence

heard – hear, heard, heard – past tense of hear.

heavenly - adverb – an adverb describing beauty relating it to heaven

Heavens – plural noun – Often pluralized in the Bible having a physical meaning and also a spiritual meaning.

Hebrew – the language which the Jewish was written in.

Herod – King over Judah before the days of Jesus

High Priest – noun – Jesus is now referred to our high priest; priests were made up of the Levites in the Old Testament who oversaw the running of the temple.

High Priest – In this case, that is Jesus

homage – a word that indicate respect but in this paragraph it was a form of mocking

Household of Faith – the church

humbled – past tense verb - cause of feel less important

I

idolatry – believing in idols instead of God

immediately – adverb (note the ly attached to the word), the first thing that happened

immediately – an adverb meaning quickly

immersion – noun - the act of going under water or deep mental conditioning

immorality – noun - sinful actions

immorality – wickedness

impossible – not being able to do something

inasmuch – a conjunction – grammar

indicates – to reveal, to show something

indignation – noun - annoyance provoked by what is perceived as unfair treatment

innumerable – adjective - too many to be counted

intensely – very much so, increased

Isaiah – proper noun - Major prophet in the Old Testament that foretold the coming of Jesus

itinerant – adjective - traveling around the country, not permanent.

J

James – one of the apostles

jealousy – showing envious resentment towards people's advancement or wealth

Jerusalem – proper noun - Ancient and present day capital of Israel.

John – a disciple of Jesus – He wrote the Gospel of John, Revelation and several letters in the New Testament.

joints and marrow – noun - refers to body parts used as reference of how deep the Word of God goes into us.

Jordan – proper noun - An Arab country located east of present day Israel. Also used in conjunction with the Jordan River of Jesus' day. In David's day, it was where the tribe of Dan was situated.

journeyed – past tense verb – to travel.

Judaism – proper noun – the religion of the Jews

Judea – The Southern Kingdom of the two kingdoms of Israel and Judea. A province or area in Romans times where the Hebrews and/or Jews lived.

Judea and Cappadocia – proper nouns - Cappadocia is an area across the Jordan from Galilee made up of ten cities.

Julius – proper noun - A centurion aboard the ship Paul was on.

justified – declared or made righteous in the sight of God

K

kingdom – This is a noun and is like a country but one that has a king, like the country of Jordan. Often the word is used in the New Testament referring to the Kingdom of God.

knowledge – noun - having information, to know something

Korah – proper noun - A Levite who led a rebellion against Moses and Aaron (Numbers 16)

L

lampstand – noun - for holding the lamp in the tabernacle.

language – a human method of communication such as English. Language is usually associated with speaking but it can be written also.

language – noun - a method of communication by humans

lawlessness – noun - wild or without law or rules

leather – the dried skin of an animal used in making belts and shoes

Libertines – known as the synagogue of the Libertines or Freeman made up of Hellenistic Jews

M

marvel – verb – astonished, surprised

Mary Magdalene – proper noun - She travelled with Jesus as one of his followers and was a witness to his crucifixion. Mentioned twelve different times in the New Testament. She came from Magdata, a fishing town on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee in Roman Judea.

master – the head of a school and in this case the owner of the house or landlord

mediator – someone that goes between two people; in this sense between God and people.

mercy – compassion and/or forgiveness toward others

mercy – noun - compassion or forgiveness shown toward someone

Mesopotamia – proper noun - the ancient land covering the area between the rivers of Tigris and Euphrates. Perhaps the birth place of humanity.

message – noun - a verbal or written communication; a letter or e-mail

Michael – proper noun - The archangel of God

mocked – past tense verb - laugh at in a scornful manner

money-changers – Jews from many different countries came to the temple and like today there were those who changed money for them to buy animals for make sacrifices.

Moses – proper noun - the writer of the first five books of the Bible, starting with Genesis.

Mount of Olives – proper noun - Multi-summit limestone ridge just east of the Old City of Jerusalem and separated from it by the Kidron Valley.

Mount Zion – proper noun - the mountain which Jerusalem is built on.

multitude – noun - a great many people, animals, etc

murderer – noun - a person who kills someone

Myra in Lycia – proper nouns - a city in Asia Minor

N

naturally, caused by a divine agency.

Nazareth – proper noun - A small town in Galilee, the home of Jesus,

necessary – something that is needed

nullify – to cancel out

O

opportunity – a chance to do something

oppressed – past tense verb and/or adjective - harsh and bad treatment

orgies – wild drunkenness parties with open sex

overpowered – verb - to take control

overshadowed – here, it seems to mean that a cloud as in mist was over them in the background

overshadowing – verb - appear more prominent or important than.

overthrown – verb – to remove by force

overturned – using two words, over and turn, a verb is created in the past simply meaning to turn it over.

P

painfully – an adverb meaning slowly

partakers – plural noun - to be a part of, to join in with something

partakers – plural noun - to join in

partiality – noun - This is unfair bias in favour of one person or thing

participation – noun - the act of taking part in something

passion – strong controllable emotion toward something or someone

Passover Lamb – proper noun - this celebration refers back to the time they were slaves in Egypt. Blood was spread on the door post of the houses and the spirit of death passed over those houses.

pattern – noun - a repeated decorative design

Paul – proper noun - Originally known as Saul, Apostle of God

perceived – verb - to understand, have certain knowledge of a situation

permits – present tense verbs 3<sup>rd</sup> person – allowing something

perplexed – past tense verb - confused or puzzled over something

persecuted – past tense – to receive hostility and ill-treatment

persuaded – past tense verb - to convince; to change someone's mind about something

pestilence – noun - a disease as in an epidemic

Peter – proper noun - a disciple of Jesus – see 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Peter in the New Testament.

Peter – proper noun - one of the Apostles

Peter, James and Andrew – proper nouns - These are disciples of Jesus

petitioned – verb – to ask for

Pharisees – A Jewish sect during the time of Jesus that believed in the resurrection, angels and spirit of God

Philippians – This letter was to the church as Philippi

Phrygia, Media, Elam – area in Mesopotamia

point – noun - an idea, a dot, a sharp instrument

pomp – noun - ceremonial display

Pontius Pilate – proper noun - Roman Governor who sentence Jesus to be crucified

Pontus, Phrygia, Pamphylia – proper nouns - areas in Asia Minor during the time of Paul & Roman Empire

power – the ability to do something

preached –past tense verb - to tell someone about God's Word

preacher – a person usually associated with preaching the word of God, usually associated with pastoring a church.

proclaim – to make a statement, to say something

proclaimed – past tense verb - announced; to tell

prominent – adjective - important people in this situation

prophets – plural noun - people of God who God called upon to speak his words in the Old Testament

provocation – noun - speech that causes anger

purification – noun - the process of making something spiritually or ceremonially clean

purple cloak – noun with adjective - this fitted around the solders and tied with a string in front of the neck. From ancient times, the colour purple indicate royalty and kingship.

Q

Quarts – an liquid measurement

R

rabbi – Hebrew for teacher – used throughout the Gospels

radiant – very bright, glowing

reap – to receive something good or bad

rebuked – to talk against or to counter command.

rebuked – verb – past tense – a negative response to something, a command

received – past tense verb – to take in, to accept and understand

recompense – verb - to make amends for loss

region – noun – an area; a place

registered – past tense verb - listed in an official directory, a list

rejoice – feeling and showing joy

remained –past tense verb - to stay at a place

remembrance – noun - a memory or recollection

repentance – noun - to ask for forgiveness, from someone or from God

residents – plural noun - those who live in a place, a town or city.

resurrection – noun - being raised from the dead

revelation – noun - Something that has been revealed; something that was unknown

reverence – to show respect for

righteousness – noun - the quality of being morally right or justifiable.

rivalries – having competitive feelings with others to a point of negative feelings

robe – In this case, a white robe in to indicate an angel. A covering that is placed around the shoulders

roots – like the roots of a tree in the ground

rudiments – plural noun - basic teachings

rulers – people in charge; those who are governing a nation

S

Sabbath – proper noun - The holy day for Jews; like Sunday for Christians. It actually means seven; it's the 7<sup>th</sup> day of the week. The English name is Saturday.

sacrifice – to put oneself in place of someone else. During the days of Jesus, animal sacrifices were made for the sins of the people

Sadducees – A Jewish sect during the time of Jesus that did not believe in the resurrection, angel, spirit of God.

Salome – She was one of the women present at the crucifixion. She was among those who went to the tomb with spices to treat Jesus' dead body.

salute – normally, a salute in the military indicates respect of a higher authority.

sanctified – verb - set apart, to declar holy

sandals – shoe like thongs worn on your feet.

Sanhedrin – proper noun - Jewish overseers of Jerusalem during the days of Herod and Pontius Pilate

Satan – the devil, fallen angel.

scales – plural noun - an instrument used to measure weight

sceptre – noun - a symbol of sovereignty, an ornamented staff carried by rulers

Sceva = He was a Jewish high priest. His sons were not operating in line with the Holy Spirit



scorn – verb - to despise something or someone

Scribes – proper noun - they were a political group, like a sect, but more political, who taught the law, wrote contracts of various kinds.

seal – noun - a device or substance used to hold two things together.

self-control – not getting mad or talking to people irrationally

separated – to set apart from something

servant – serving someone, such as a person

shadow – noun - a dark area caused by light shining on something

Sidon – Famous city on the coast of Lebanon

signifying – verb - to be an indication of

sin – an immoral act

sixth hour – about six pm

Sodom and Gomorrah – proper nouns - two very wicked towns that God destroyed in the Old Testament

Sons of God – Becoming a son of God is accepting Jesus Christ as your Saviour.

sorcery – the use of magic in dealing with the spirit world of Satan

special – to stand out or to emphasize

Spices – a vegetable substance used to flavour food.

Spirit of Grace – Our salvation is based on grace and we should live according to that grace.

sponge – something that soaks up liquid.

Stephen – a deacon assigned by the Apostles to distribute food to the poorer members

stern – A ship term indicating the back area of a boat or ship.

stoned – past tense verb - to pick up stone and to throw them at a person, in this case, it was Paul

strengthening – active verb and/or adjective - to have additional energy; in this case, to encourage, to lift up

strife – conflict

stripped – to take off; here Jesus' clothes were taken off, all except the cloak

subjection – noun - to put oneself under control of another

sufferings – plural noun - the state of undergoing pain

sup – to eat... a biblical word

surpasses – to become better, greater or stronger

sympathy – noun - feelings of pity and sorrow for someone

synagogue – A place where Jews worship

Syria and Cilicia – Area north of Galilee; Cilicia – area in Asia Minor

T

Tabernacle – a dwelling place – here, it was the centre of worship before the temple

Tabernacle – a meeting place for worship, especially in relation to before the building of the temple

tablets – plural noun - These could be tablets of stone or of baked clay with writing on them

taught – past tense verb of teach

teaching – gerund – a word ending in ‘ing’, being treated as a noun in this paragraph

tempted – verb - enticed to do something that may be wrong

terrified – afraid

testified – past tense verb - to give evidence

The Cross – Often referred to in the New Testament being the focal point of Christian belief, that Jesus died on the Cross and suffered for us.

their – a possessive pronoun, sometimes called a determiner; belonging to or associated with people – to own something. It is sometimes confused with ‘there’ and ‘they’re’.

Thessalonica – proper noun - A city on the Greek mainland along the north of the Aegean Sea; the city is there today.

thorns and briars – certain weeds that scratch and draw blood from the skin; things that hinder a person

throne – a ceremonial chair for a sovereign

thunder – noun - a loud noise heard after lightning as in a storm.

tomb – a place of burial, a grave; in Jesus’ case, it was a cave.

tongue – noun - language or speech

tongue – used in reference to a language or speaking

traditions – plural noun - the way people live and act learned from previous years

transfigured – changed into something else

transgression – noun - an act that goes against the law

transgression – noun - the act of going against the law

transgressor – to go against something such as a rule; to be a sinner

translated – verb - normally, to change from one language to another; from physical to spirit for Enoch

Tribune – noun - elected officials in Roman society divided up between the plebs and military.

twisting – to wrap around each other; here thorns were wrapped around each other to form a crown like hat

two-edged sword – noun – some swords have only one edge while others have two edges which makes it more dangerous. Here it is referring to the Word of God being a two-edged sword.

## U

unbelief – noun - a lack of religious belief, a lack of faith

under the lee – on the side that is sheltered from the wind

universe – noun - the cosmos that is made up of the stars, matter and space.

unleavened bread – bread cooked without yeast

unreasonable – adjective – not making good sense

uprightness – noun - being righteous in the eyes of God

## V

various – adjective - more than one, different times or things

veil – noun - material or a curtain for the purpose of concealing something

Vengeance is Mine – This is a phrase from the Bible said by God

virtue – behaviour showing high moral standards

voice – the sound that we make as human beings.

W

Wages of sin – This refers to the result of sin in a person's life.

waist – the area of the body where you normally place a belt

Walk by the Spirit – adverbial phrase - trust and live in the Holy Spirit; this is a focus point here in Galatians

wavering – verb – a swaying motion or indecisive thinking

weaknesses – plural noun – a disadvantage or fault

who – relative pronoun; other relative pronouns include whom, which, that, whose, where, when, why, and what. Who, whose, whom are to be used with animate human nouns.

wicked – past tense verb - to be evil or sinful

wilderness – noun – the word refers back to the time of the Israelites and their anger in the wilderness.

wisdom – noun - the quality of having experience and/or knowledge and being able to use that knowledge wisely.

witnesses – people testifying toward something – in this case false claims made again Stephen

witnesses – plural noun - someone who confirms something that happens

wonder – to question in one's mind; to think about

Y

yourselves – pronoun – a person being addressed as the object of the verb

Z

zealous – adjective - to have great zeal

## Grammar Points – Additional Information

**Adjectives** – Lesson 14 – When adjectives come before a noun, they modify that noun. They also come after the verb 'be' and so in this case, they are called complements. Adjectives that come before a noun have a particular order: first descriptive adjectives, then adjective that relate to size and then age and then colour and then defining adjectives. Of course there are comparative and superlative adjectives such as good, better, best, etc. Some adjectives modify adjectives such as very good, really hungry, etc. Adjectives may end in the following: al, ed, ic, ent, ble, ing, ive, ly, an, ous, ar, ful and less. You can sometimes place an adjective after the object of a sentence such as I like my tea sweet. There are also adjectives followed by 'to' as in able to, afraid to, content to, likely to, ready to, free to, certain to, etc.



**Adverbs** – Lesson 21 – Adverbs add information to a clause and this is often called an adverbial. They also add information to another word and this is called a modifier. There are different types of adverbs: manner, place, time, degree, frequency. Adverbs of manner include: well, how, quickly, slowly, hard and fast. Adverbs of place include: up, there, here, above, and upstairs. Adverbs of time include: then, now, soon, recently, afterwards, tomorrow, yesterday, next year, etc. Adverbs of degree include; very, so, too, really, quite and much, plus others. Adverbs of frequency includes: never, always, often, sometimes, generally, etc. Other kinds of adverbs include: however, therefore, nevertheless, firstly, perhaps, actually, surely, oddly and wisely. In addition there are adverbs that add and limit such as: only, also, too, either, else, neither.

**As** – Lesson 38 – Can be used in comparison, as a subordinating conjunction, as a preposition. It introduces different kinds of subordinate clauses. You can use it also as idiomatic language.

**As many as five thousand people were fed by Jesus.**

**I will teach as much as I can, at least for a while.**

**He ran very badly, as I thought he would.**

**As house prices rise, the demand for higher wages also rises.**

**As your father, I expect more from you.**

**It looks as if it is going to rain.**

**But** – Lesson 29 – but is a coordinating conjunction and indicates contrast. It usually links to clauses. It can come at the beginning of a sentence both in writing and speech. Coordinating conjunctions also include and, or, but and nor while subordinating conjunctions include as, than, like for comparisons and if and unless for conditionals. To contrast something, you can use although, though, while and whereas. But can sometimes be used at the beginning of a sentence. Other subordinating conjunctions includes those of time: when, while, as, before, until, till, after, since, once, when and whereupon.

**But is nearly always a coordinating conjunction.**

**I like the prime minister, but I dislike her party.**

**We used to have mice, but now we have two cats.**

**I used to be a Christian, but I drifted.**

**Clauses as a Subject** – Lesson 34 – A clause can actually be the subject of a sentence or even its direct object.

**Comma** – Lessons 1, 31 – You can use a comma to divide a sentence into smaller parts. When in doubt in regards to using a comma, leave it out. The comma often helps to make a meaning clear. They are often used before a conjunction such as and, or, but, etc., but this is an option. Use a comma between an adverbial clause and the main clause of a sentence. These adverbial clauses are actually prepositional phrases that go at the beginning of a sentence. A comma is used after 'said' and before direct speech. Sometimes, if you have a pause in a sentence, you should place a comma there. But don't overdo using commas.

**Comparative** – Lesson 39 – Comparative forms includes the adjective itself and then the comparative and superlative.

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One Syllable	Strong	Stronger	strongest
Consonant + vowel + consonant	Big	Bigger	biggest
Ends in 'e'	Large	Larger	Largest
Two Syllable	Gentle	Gentler/more gentle	Gentlest / most gentle
Three or more syllables	Expensive	More expensive	Most expensive
End in 'y'	Happy	Happier	Happiest
Irregular forms	Good/little	Better/less	Best/least

**Complements** – Lesson 5 – A complement usually follows the verb ‘to be’. There are noun complements and adjective complements. Sometimes the complement can be a pronoun or number. It can also follow an object of the clause.

**Subject Complement** – An adjective or noun that renames or defines in some way the subject.

It follows a linking verb which links it to the subject.

<b>Subject – Phil</b>	Phil is a lover of oranges	Complement - lover
<b>Subject – bike</b>	John’s new bike was red.	Complement - red
<b>Subject - driver</b>	The driver seems sleepy.	Complement - sleepy

**Complex Sentence Structure** – Lesson 4 – A complex sentence is a sentence that contains an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence but a dependent clause cannot even though it may have a subject and verb. Such a sentence can start with an dependent clause, sometimes called a subordinate clause; in such, a comma must separate it from the independent clause. In the independent clause, sometimes referred to as the main clause, comes first, a comma isn’t needed.

**Compound Predicate** – Lesson 10 – The term predicate is a bit archaic but still used sometimes. As such the predicate usually tells us what the subject is doing. It makes a statement about the subject. A compound predicate is created when two or more verbs use the same subject.

**Compound Sentence** – Lesson 43 – These are made up of two or more independent clauses.

**A compound sentence is made up of two or more sentence joined with a conjunction.**

Joanne was out of milk, so she went to the store.	They spoke to him in Arabic, but he responded in French.
A person may die while others live, but an idea lives on	I spent all the money, so we can’t go to Russia this winter.
I used to be a Christian, but I drifted.	I want to go running, yet I stayed at home

**Conditional Sentences** – Lesson 12, 24 – Conditional Sentences uses mainly if and sometimes when. There are three types of conditional sentences. The event described in the main clause depends on the condition described in the conditional clause. There are zero, 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and mixed conditionals.

	<b>If-clause</b> (condition)	<b>Main clause</b> (result)
<b>Zero Conditional</b> - used for <b>present</b> , <b>real/factual</b> situations	If I <b>drink</b> coffee at night,	I <b>don't sleep</b> well.
<b>First Conditional</b> - used for <b>future</b> <b>real/factual</b> situations	If I <b>drink</b> coffee tonight,	I <b>won't sleep</b> well.
<b>Second Conditional</b> - used for present or <b>future unreal</b> , imaginary situations	If I <b>drank</b> coffee tonight,	I <b>wouldn't sleep</b> well.
<b>Third Conditional</b> - used for <b>past unreal</b> , imaginary situations	If I <b>had drunk</b> coffee last night,	I <b>wouldn't have slept</b> well.

<b>1. if + present, will future</b>	<b>It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled</b>
	If I find her house, I'll pay her a visit.
<b>2. if + past / would / infinitive</b>	<b>It is possible but very unlikely, that the condition will be fulfilled</b>
	If they found his house, they would visit him.
<b>3. if + past perfect / would / Have + past participle.</b>	<b>It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.</b>
	If he had found my house, he would have visited me.

**Colons & Semicolons** – Lesson 31, 41 – Use semicolons to join two related independent clauses together. It is almost like a 'full stop' or 'period'. Don't use a capital after the semicolon. Semicolons are not interchangeable with commas or period; they are somewhere in between. Don't use a semicolon together with a conjunction. You can use a semicolon to divide items of a list if the items are long or have their own punctuation. You can use semicolons with conjunctive adverbs like moreover, nevertheless, however, otherwise, therefore, then, finally, likewise and consequently.



**Conjunctive adverb – Lesson 33**

**Coordinating Conjunctions – Lesson 30** – This is a way of linking clauses, phrases and word. They are linked by the used of and, or, but and nor.

<b>The people arrived and the show started.</b>	<b>We rang the bell but nothing happened.</b>
<b>Phil and Janice were missionaries overseas.</b>	<b>May I have a coffee and a sandwich, please.</b>
<b>My favourite subjects are linguistics and the Bible.</b>	<b>I have seen him only once or twice.</b>

**Demonstrative Pronouns – Lesson 35** – These pronouns show or point to something. They include this, that, these and those. This and these are called near while that and those refer to something less near. They usually act as determiners followed by a noun. When there is no noun, then they act as a pronoun instead of a determiner.

<b>Determiners</b>	<b>Pronouns</b>
<b>That girl is my sister.</b>	<b>Who is that?</b>
<b>That house belongs to me.</b>	<b>I would prefer one of those over there.</b>

**Direct Object – Lesson 8, 11** – The object can be a direct object or object of the preposition. It usually forms a noun phrase and direct object follows a verb phrase.

<b>Direct Objects</b>	<b>Indirect Object and Direct Object</b>
Phil and Janice were <b>missionaries overseas.</b>	She gave <b>me</b> <i>some money</i> .
My favourite subjects are <b>linguistics and the Bible.</b>	I showed <b>my daughter</b> <i>the pictures</i> .

**Future Tense Verb – Lesson 27**



**Gerunds** – Lesson 38 - . A gerund is a verb changed into a noun by adding 'ing'. It looks exactly the same as a present participle.

Gerunds are formed by adding 'ing' to a verb. It functions as a noun.	
<b>abhor</b>	Paul abhors working outdoors.
<b>acknowledge</b>	They acknowledge me working hard on the bike.
<b>admit</b>	She admitted cheating on him.
<b>advise</b>	They generally advise drinking as little alcohol as possible.
<b>allow</b>	New Zealand doesn't allow smoking in public places.
<b>anticipate</b>	She anticipated arriving late to the house.

**Infinitives** – Lesson 9 – An infinitive often has 'to' in front of it. It is a type of verb, a word; it is also a phrase which begins with an infinitive word. It can also be a clause that contains the infinitive verb phrase. What makes it a clause; it has elements such as a subject, objects, complement and adverbial as well as an infinitive verb phrase. There are also bare infinitives (without the to).

**I want to give them some money from my bank account.**

**Some people want to buy instead of renting.**

**It is best to write that down immediately.**

**They expect me to teach after finishing work.**

**Linking Verbs and Complements** – Lesson 18

**Modal Verbs** – Lesson 7, 25, 44 – Modal verbs consists of can, could, would, might, will, ought to, should, must, etc.

Modal Verbs	
<b>Can you wait a moment, please?</b>	Could you wait a minute or two, please?
<b>Excuse me, could you tell me where the city centre is, please?</b>	Hello, can I speak to Phil, please?
<b>It would be nice to have a holiday.</b>	They must have left the house.
<b>I think I will go to the movies tonight.</b>	I should go to church tomorrow.
<b>They ought to be here tomorrow.</b>	She might have arrived yesterday.

**Noun Clause Complement** – Lesson 28 – Object complements are defined as word, phrases, and clauses that directly follow and modify the direct object.

### Noun Clause as Object Complement

**Her mother considers her biggest error that she didn't have more children.**

**The bank has announced the winner whoever wrote the letter to them**

**Noun Phrase** – Lesson 17 – This can be the subject of a sentence and/or the direct object plus the object of the preposition. They are the largest class of words. Most nouns have a plural with the form of es or s. There are countable nouns (cars), concrete nouns (food), common nouns (dogs), uncountable nouns (rice) abstract nouns (thoughts), and proper nouns (Jesus).

**Past Continuous Verb** – Lesson 4, 23, 32 This verb is in the past over a period of time.

### The Past Continuous / Progressive

**I was watching Television when she called.**

**What were you doing this time yesterday?**

**Past Perfect Passive** – Lesson 16, 37 – the clause has a past perfect verb which is in the passive tense. This consists of had been plus the past participle from the verb. Something happened in the past before something else and it has an effect on that.

Past Perfect Tense	
Auxiliary verbs used in Passive Voice: Had been	
Active Voices	Passive Voices
They had won the game.	The game <b>had been</b> won by them.
They had not won the game.	The game <b>had not been</b> won by them.
Had they won the game?	<b>Had</b> the game <b>been</b> won by them?
He had collected coins.	Coins <b>had been</b> collected by him.

**Prepositional Phrase** – Lesson 2 - Preposition phrases provide additional information to the verb. They often modify the verb of the sentence. It is made up of a preposition, usually a very short two or three letter word at the beginning and then a noun at the end of the phrase. There is usually an adjective, adverb, determiner right before the noun. So we can say that a prepositional phrase is made up of a preposition and a noun phrase. Normally, prepositional phrases

come at the end of a sentence but they also can come at the beginning of the sentence and/or before the verb. In the sentence below, we can easily add another preposition phrase at the end, for example, ‘**21** And they went into Capernaum, and immediately on the Sabbath he entered the synagogue and was teaching from the Scriptures. Prepositions are usually smaller words like: to, for, at, toward, with, on, onto, like, during, etc.

**Present Participial Phrase** – Lesson 19 - . Note that a participle is a word having the characteristics of a verb and an adjective. These are made up of ‘ing’ and ‘ed’ verbs. Thankyou for seeing my boy on such short notice. For seeing my boy is a present participial phrase within a prepositional phrase. The phrase is actually a clause and within it, there is an object. The whole phrase is the object of the preposition for.

**Present Simple Verb** – Lesson 26. The present tense verb basically states a fact or statement. It is something that you do often. I often play tennis. She works in a bank.

**Relative Clause & Pronouns** – Lesson 6, 15, 20 - A comparison between two different types of relative clauses, one with ‘that’ and one with ‘who’. Who and that are relative conjunctions. We have ‘that shone around me’ modifying sun as a non-animate noun and then who journeyed with me; who modifying those as an animate pronoun.

Relative Pronouns - Examples	
Do you know the boy	who started second grade last week?
Can I have the pen	that I gave you this morning?
A notebook is a computer	which can be carried around
I want to live in a place	where there are lots of people.
Yesterday was a day	when everything went right.

<b>For</b>	We listened quietly, <b>for</b> he brought news of the war.
<b>And</b>	John didn’t speak to anyone, <b>and</b> nobody spoke to him.
<b>Nor</b>	I don’t expect people to be rude, <b>nor</b> do I expect to be abusive.
<b>But</b>	They rushed to the clinic, <b>but</b> they were too late.
<b>Or</b>	I will go skiing <b>or</b> I will go tramping.
<b>Yet</b>	He was not very well educated, <b>yet</b> many people admired him.
<b>So</b>	I was feeling hungry, <b>so</b> I made myself a sandwich.

**Sentence Structure** – Lesson 3 – Simple, Compound, Complex and Compound-complex. A simple sentence consists of one independent clause and contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought. Complex sentences are

used with coordinating conjunctions and, but, or, nor, yet and so. Common subordinating conjunctions include after, although, as, because, before, how if, once, since that, though, till, until, when, where, whether and while.

Sentence Structure: simple, compound, complex and compound complex.	
<b>Simple</b>	I drink coffee.
<b>Compound</b>	As our car broke down, we arrived last.
<b>Complex</b>	We missed the bus because we arrived late.
<b>Compound-Complex</b>	He left in a hurry after he got a phone call but he came back five minutes later.

**Some & Passive Verbs** – Lesson 13, 22, 42 : The word ‘some’ in this sentence can be a determiner, a pronoun or an adverb. Generally, subjects go in the beginning of the sentence, but if you want to put the subject at the end of the sentence, you can use a passive instead. The passive is easily followed by a ‘by’ preposition and its object. Another way of putting it; use phrasal verbs when you want to put the actor (subject) of the sentence at the end of even not mention the subject at all as shown in the sentence below.

The Active Voice - The Passive Voice		
<b>Present</b>	<b>He receives a letter every day.</b>	<b>The letter is received by him.</b>
<b>Present continuous</b>	<b>She is receiving a letter.</b>	<b>A note is being received by her.</b>
<b>Past</b>	<b>He received a package.</b>	<b>A package was received by him.</b>

**Such and So** – Lesson 36 - We use ‘so’ and ‘such’ to mean ‘very’ or ‘really’. It makes the sentence stronger and shows that there is a high level of something. It is used before an adjective or adverb without a noun. It is used to intensify adjectives or adverbs to make it stronger.

**The Compound Sentence** – Lesson 43 – The compound sentence is two independent clauses attached by a conjunction.

**Therefore** – Lesson 33 – This is a conjunctive adverbs used as a transition word showing cause and effect between clauses. Generally speaking, it can’t be used to start a paragraph or used in a standalone sentence. Notice the comma after the word in regards to placement of commas. In addition, we have the adverb ‘always’, here placed before the verb giving the sentence more emphasis.

**Therefore Synonyms**

<b>Thus</b>	<b>In doing so</b>	<b>As you can see</b>
<b>Hence</b>	<b>In so doing</b>	<b>Due to the fact</b>
<b>Consequently</b>	<b>Subsequently</b>	<b>For that reason</b>
<b>Accordingly</b>	<b>That being so</b>	<b>In consequence</b>
<b>So</b>	<b>That being the case</b>	<b>then</b>

**Transitive and Intransitive Verbs** – Lesson 45 - Some verbs must take a direct object while other verbs cannot take a direct object. These are called transitive and intransitive verbs. There are many verb patterns. There are verbs that is followed by nouns, adjective, adverbials, that clauses, wh clauses, infinitives and their clauses, and 'ing' words. In addition, there are verbs that are followed by two nouns and a noun plus adjective and a noun plus an adverbials. In addition, there are verbs that are followed by a noun plus different clauses and/or participles. There are verb phrases that are made up of more than one verb.

**Transitive and Intransitive Verbs**

**Verbs that take a direct object are called transitive – verbs like watched, making, smacked, gave, clicked**

**Verbs that don't take a direct object are called intrusive – verbs like flow, sneezed, ran, evaporates, grown**

**Voice – Active and Passive** – Lesson 13 - Generally, subjects go in the beginning of the sentence, but if you want to put the subject at the end of the sentence, you can use a passive instead. The passive is easily followed by a 'by' preposition and its object. Another way of putting it; use phrasal verbs when you want to put the actor (subject) of the sentence at the end of even not mention the subject at all as shown in the sentence below

**The Passive Voice**

<b>Present</b>	<b>I receive a letter every day.</b>	<b>The letter is received by him.</b>
<b>Present continuous</b>	<b>She is receiving a letter.</b>	<b>A note is being received by her.</b>
<b>Past</b>	<b>I received a package.</b>	<b>A package was received by him.</b>

## Active voice

Tells us what a person or thing does.  
The subject performs the action  
(verb) on the object.

**Subject + verb + object**

## Passive voice

Tells us what is done to someone or  
something.  
The subject is being acted upon.

**Object + verb + subject**

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