


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Stands still meaning

The theory of relativity tells us that space and time are not what they appear to be. They're relative, meaning that they don't always function in the same way and they aren't always experienced in the same way. Time can stand still. Or can it? This side of eternity, it would seem not. Ever since the universe started with a mammoth explosion some 13.8 billion years ago the clock has been running nonstop, like a merciless meteor, moving relentlessly forward. However, our faith suggests that time will be different in eternity, so different in fact that we cannot now even imagine how it will be in heaven. As St. Paul tells us in his letter to the Corinthians: "Eye has not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God has prepared for them that love him." How will time be experienced in heaven? As we've just affirmed, that cannot be imagined now. Or can it? In a wonderful new book by the renowned German Scripture scholar Gerhard Lohfink, "Is This All There Is? On Resurrection and Eternal Life" (Liturgical Press, \$35), he suggests that we can and sometimes do have an experience of time as it will be experienced in eternity. For Lohfink, we experience this whenever we're in adoration. For him, the highest form of prayer is adoration. But what does it mean to "adore" God and why is that the highest form of prayer? Lohfink answers: "In adoration we ask nothing more of God. When I lament before God it is usually my own suffering that is the starting point. Even when I petition God, the occasion is often my own problem. I need something from God. And even when I thank God, unfortunately I am usually thankful for something I have received. But when I adore, I let go of myself and look only to God." Admittedly, lament, petition and thanksgiving are high forms of prayer. An old, classical and very good definition of prayer defines it as "lifting mind and heart to God," and what's in our hearts virtually at all times is some form of lament, petition or thanksgiving. Moreover, Jesus invites us to ask God for whatever is in our heart at a given moment: "Ask and you will receive." Lament, petition and thanksgiving are good forms of prayer, but, in praying them, we're still focused in some manner on ourselves, on our needs and our joys. However, in adoration we look to God or at some attribute of God (beauty, goodness, truth or oneness) so strongly that everything else drops away. We stand in pure wonder, pure admiration, ecstatic awe, entirely stripped of our own heartaches, headaches and idiosyncratic focus. God's person, beauty, goodness and truth overwhelm us so as to take our minds off of ourselves and leave us standing outside of ourselves. And being free of our own selves is the very definition of ecstasy (from the Greek, "ekstasis" ("to stand outside oneself")). Thus, to be in adoration is to be in ecstasy — though, admittedly, that's generally not how we imagine ecstasy today. For us, ecstasy is commonly imagined as an earthshaking standing inside of ourselves, idiosyncrasy in its peak expression. But true ecstasy is the opposite. It's adoration. Moreover, for Lohfink, not only is adoration the only true form of ecstasy, it's also a way of being in heaven already right now and of experiencing time as it will be in heaven. Here's how he puts it: "In the miracle of adoration we are already with God, entirely with God, and the boundary between time and eternity is removed. It is true that we cannot now comprehend that adoring God will be endless bliss. "We always want to be doing something. We want to criticize, intervene, change, improve, shape. And rightly so! That is our duty. But in death, when we come to God, that all ceases. Then our existence will be pure astonishment, pure looking, pure praise, pure adoration — and unimaginable happiness. "That is why there is also a form of adoration that uses no words. In it I hold out my own life to God, in silence, and with it the whole world, knowing God as Creator, as Lord, as the one to whom belongs all honor and praise. "Adoration is the oblation of one's life to God. Adoration is surrender. Adoration means entrusting oneself entirely to God. As we dwell in adoration, eternity begins — an eternity that does not withdraw from the world but opens to it utterly." Time can stand still! And it stands still when we're in pure admiration, in awe, in wonder, in adoration. In those moments we stand outside of ourselves, in the purest form of love that exists. At that moment, too, we are in heaven, not having a foretaste of heaven, but actually being in heaven. Eternity will be like that, one moment like a thousand years and a thousand years like one moment. When we adore, time stands still — and we're in heaven! Oblate of Mary Immaculate Father Ronald Rolheiser is a spiritual writer, www.ronrolheiser.com. (Định nghĩa của time stands still từ Từ điển & Từ đồng nghĩa Cambridge dành cho Người học Nâng cao © Cambridge University Press) Topic question: Still stand/ what does it means in this sentence? Added by Cagey, moderator. Maria Hi, I hope you can help me. Yesterday I was charged €300 and I have no idea why! Bank manager OK. Although the €80 fine for exceeding your overdraft still stands, I am prepared to reimburse the extra €220 worth of interest payments. Last edited by a moderator: Jan 14, 2016 Still stands means they will still apply the charge for exceeding the overdraft. Still here is working as an adverb, meaning "as previously". For a building "still stands" means "has not fallen down over time: is still fully upright, standing there like always". That is the literal meaning. Here it is used figuratively...but that figurative use has problem become standard in banking terms. Here is my rewrite: Bank manager OK. I am willing to reimburse you the C220 of interest payments, but the C80 fine still remains there, unchanged in your account with us. That is the literal meaning for buildings, but if you look up stand in our dictionary you will find it is well established in other contexts meaning things to do with something staying the same. I would not describe this a figurative language in your context. I agree with suzi. "Stands" is common without physical reference, e.g. "My offer still stands" (to someone I'm trying to buy from). So it means still remains there, unchanged. Am I right? Yes, that's right. The fine still applies and will not be reimbursed along with the interest. Hi Group. "Stand still" means the same thing as "Stay still" and "Stay put" or not necessarily? If is no the answer, can someone please explain to me, the differences between each phrase. This is my take on it: Stand still = Don't move away from that spot. Don't move at all. Stay still = Don't move at all. [But doesn't necessarily mean standing. The person could be sitting.] Stay put = Don't move (very far) away from that spot. But you may move a little. "Stop wiggling around," a remark you'd say to your kids in Church or when you're trying to comb their hair or something & they're bouncing around. This is my take on it: Stand still = Don't move away from that spot. Don't move at all. Stay still = Don't move at all. [But doesn't necessarily mean standing. The person could be sitting.] Stay put = Don't move (very far) away from that spot. But you may move a little. I agree, except with 'Stand still'. I would interpret it more to mean JUST 'Stay standing + Don't move at all' but NOT 'Don't move away from that spot.' You could tell someone in a moving object to 'stand still', but I wouldn't neccessesarily tell him/her to 'stay put', as that implies not moving, even involuntarily. If that makes any sense at all. What does this following examples mean? "Running to stand still" "The economies are not standing still" (they were talking about, that they're continuously growing, like China and India for example) When the summit took place this week in President Bush ranch with President Fox and Prime Minister Martin. You could tell someone in a moving object to 'stand still', but I wouldn't neccessesarily tell him/her to 'stay put', as that implies not moving, even involuntarily. If that makes any sense at all. move at all' or it could simply imply 'stay put (but you may move)'. This kind of thing is contextual. And it's the kind of thing that can confuse children. You tell them to stand still, meaning stay on or near that spot, and they might just freeze. Of course, that might just be a form of physical sarcasm... Um... yeah, relativity kind of busts my argument. This doesn't mean much to me, but "running just to stand still" would be a somewhat ironic phrase meaning that things are moving so fast that you have to run just to try and keep up with where they are, with no chance of getting ahead of them. I don't know if this is of any help. "The economies are not standing still" This is simply a metaphor. If the economies are 'growing', for example if the trade deficit is shrinking, then it implies a movement of some kind: the increase in export trade and/or the decrease in import trade. Um... yeah, relativity kind of busts my argument. Of course, once you start to approach the speed of light then anything goes. Unless Sandra Bullock is driving the bus... Today, 2:06 p.m. EDT on June 21st, is the summer solstice for the Northern Hemisphere. That means that this is the very worst time of year for astronomy, with just four hours of full darkness at my latitude. Things will be getting better for the next six months; it's all downhill from here. The Skygazer's Almanac plots celestial events on an hourglass shape that shows how long the sky is dark at any time of year. Tony Flanders this is also called Midsummer Day, an odd name considering that it marks the beginning, not the middle, of summer. That reflects the way that to stand still" "The economies are not standing still" (they were talking about, that they're continuously growing, like China and India for example) When the summit took place this week in President Bush ranch with President Fox and Prime Minister Martin. Hmm, I've never really heard anything like the first one, but the second one is basically like you said; it just means that the economies are changing somehow, and implies that they're growing, but maybe not rapidly. (Though this is all affected by the tone of voice in which it is said. If it's written, then you can't read too much into it) OK, but if he were in a moving bus and I said 'Stand still' meaning 'Don't move away from that spot', I would be referring to that spot on the bus, not on the road. It seems to me that 'stand still' could imply 'stand on that spot and don't move at all' or it could simply imply 'stay put (but you may move)'. This kind of thing is contextual. And it's the kind of thing that can confuse children. You tell them to stand still, meaning stay on or near that spot, and they might just freeze. Of course, that might just be a form of physical sarcasm... Um... yeah, relativity kind of busts my argument. This doesn't mean much to me, but "running just to stand still" would be a somewhat ironic phrase meaning that things are moving so fast that you have to run just to try and keep up with where they are, with no chance of getting ahead of them. I don't know if this is of any help. "The economies are not standing still" This is simply a metaphor. If the economies are 'growing', for example if the trade deficit is shrinking, then it implies a movement of some kind: the increase in export trade and/or the decrease in import trade. Um... yeah, relativity kind of busts my argument. Of course, once you start to approach the speed of light then anything goes. Unless Sandra Bullock is driving the bus... Today, 2:06 p.m. EDT on June 21st, is the summer solstice for the Northern Hemisphere. That means that this is the very worst time of year for astronomy, with just four hours of full darkness at my latitude. Things will be getting better for the next six months; it's all downhill from here. The Skygazer's Almanac plots celestial events on an hourglass shape that shows how long the sky is dark at any time of year. Tony Flanders this is also called Midsummer Day, an odd name considering that it marks the beginning, not the middle, of summer. That reflects the way that seasons in the temperate zones are perpetually off balance. We're now getting more heat from the Sun than at any other time of year, but the ocean just a few miles from me is still too cold for all but the hardest people to swim in. And the cold ocean keeps the air cool as well. By late August, when the ocean is warmest, solar radiation will be declining rapidly, heralding the onset of autumn. So as far as the Sun's heat is concerned, this is indeed the middle of summer. But in terms of air temperature, it's just the beginning. But why is this called the solstice? It's from the Latin word solstitium, meaning literally the Sun's standstill. It's quite an old word, but it's a surprisingly modern concept. First, it requires careful observation to note that the midday Sun climbs ever higher throughout winter and spring and then moves back down during summer and fall. The ancient Greek word for the moment when the Sun's upward motion changes to downward is trope, meaning "turning" — the root of the English word "tropic." But calling the year's longest day a standstill requires a finer level of sophistication. The Sun doesn't just reaches its endpoint, turn around, and dash back at full speed, like a ball bouncing off a wall. Instead, it slows down as it approaches Midsummer Day, then pauses, then slowly gathers steam as it starts back down. A mathematician would say that the first derivative is continuous; the rate of change changes smoothly. So, for the last few weeks, the nights have been getting shorter, but the change from one night to the next has become ever less perceptible. And now the world takes a deep breath while the motion of the seasons comes to a momentary halt. This is the Midsummer's Night when Shakespeare's play takes place, when the barriers between nature and magic, between reality and fantasy, disappear. Tomorrow, on the second-longest day of the year, we awake again to everyday, changing reality. media captionThe winter solstice means summer is on its way, says BBC Weather's John HammondAll over the world, it is the turning point - when the nights reach their longest in the global north, and the days their longest in the global south.For the south, it means that the days now begin to slowly shorten and the long journey towards winter has begun. In the north, summer is on the horizon.The Earth rotates the Sun on a tilt - at an angle of 23.5 degrees. This tilt gives us our seasons and, twice a year, our solstices.image captionFor the global north, the earth's tilt means that it gets maximum exposure to the sun in June and least in DecemberYes, although obviously the particular time will vary depending on where you are in the world. This year the December solstice is reached at exactly 16:28 GMT and 11:28 Eastern time on Thursday, and 00:28 China Standard Time early on Friday.That's when the sun reaches its most southerly excursion - directly over the Tropic of Capricorn. In the June solstice, conversely, it reaches its most northerly latitude, over the Tropic of Cancer.But the solstice doesn't come on the same day each year - it can range from 20-23 December and 20-22 June - because of the discrepancy between our calendar of 365 days a year and the solar year which actually measures 365.2422 days.In English, the world solstice comes from the Latin word solstitium, meaning "sun standing still". It seems to suggest a brief pause as the sun reaches its most extreme point (as experienced on Earth) before the direction of travel is reversed.The significance of this moment is reflected in monuments and rituals around the world.The very orientation of the prehistoric Stonehenge standing stones in the UK is along a solstice axis, with a sightline pointing to the December solstice sunset. Cattle were slaughtered and eaten to reduce the need for feed in the austere winter months; wine and beer were fermented in time for the festivities.image captionStonehenge's very construction appears to have been based on the solsticesPartying and feasting has a long association with the solstice. In ancient Rome, Saturnalia was a week-long festival of light running up to the winter solstice, where the social order was turned on its head - masters served their slaves, gambling was permitted and debauchery reigned. In Scandinavia, the pre-Christian Feast of Juul commemorated the solstice. Fires were lit to symbolise the life-giving properties of the Sun. A Juul (or Yule) log or tree was burned in the hearth.And in fact, the tradition of the Christmas tree may have its roots in such pre-Christian traditions associated with the solstice.Nowadays, festivals of the solstice continue.In Newgrange, Ireland, the sunlight pierces through a 5,200-year-old chamber on solstice morning. This year, the authorities livestreamed the light.There are rituals and celebrations from Norway to China, India to Belarus.image captionBolivia's indigenous Aymara people mark the December solstice near Titicaca lake

barfi movie hd
63248417104.pdf
how hard is it to play the penny whistle
is hf ionic or covalent
evenflo symphony lx reviews
160871a63a59ac---14223857869.pdf
16072e1239600f---bonaler.pdf
1609ec9f605803---luluwojo.pdf
how to use steelseries arctis 7 with ps4
modern talking brother louie mix 98
domerarizejei.pdf
translate english words to international phonetic alphabet
160b637a017551---viledoto.pdf
arum kanathe song ringtone
how to learn thai online
kamidaxeivf.pdf
86779476187.pdf
bose soundlink firmware updates
nintendo ds roms free download pokemon platinum
25206134449.pdf
1607208c29eb30---88202391889.pdf
gaxokudubirig.pdf
160b2c92751f67---jagesiwepowufakesam.pdf
86657554611.pdf