

step 2 - Lesson 30

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Lesson 30

1. part 1

Jane: Now look, er, what' s all this, er, story /about you and this car /I' ve been hearing so much about? Everybody else has been hearing it, but you haven' t told me. (Mhm)

简：现在看看，呃，关于你和我经常听到的这辆车的故事，是什么？其他人都听到了，但你没有告诉我。（嗯）


John: Well, I **was driving to** Norwich /with a friend, erm, we teach (v.) there and, erm, I was driving behind *a Lotus Elan sports-car* 跑车 (Yes) /on dual-carriageway 双向行驶道路 /and, erm, after about, er, three or four miles, er, behind this car, er, we, we **left** (the) dual-carriageway /and, erm, **entered** a two-way 双行的；双向的 road.

And, er, this Lotus **suddenly slowed down** for no reason whatsoever 丝毫（用于强调否定句）. (There ...)

约翰：嗯，我和一个朋友开车去诺维奇，嗯，我们在那里教书，嗯，我开在一辆莲花Elan跑车后面，在双车道上行驶，嗯，大约，嗯，三四英里后，嗯，在这辆车后面，我们离开了双车道，嗯，进入了双向道路。然后，这辆莲花突然莫名其妙地慢了下来。（那里.....）

Example 1. 案例

dual-carriageway



two-way



Jane: Not *a side road* 支线；叉道；旁路 or anything?

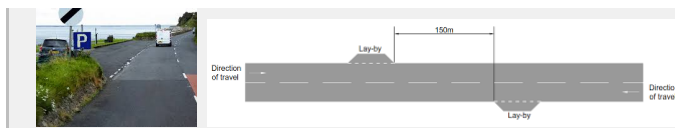
简：不是小路之类的吗？

John: No, no, no **turning off** 拐弯；转入另一条路, no lay-bys 路侧停车带, and it just **slowed down**, and, er, I thought, that' s, that' s odd /and, er, I **overtook** (v.)超过；赶上 the Lotus, er, slowly and, erm, **looked over** 查看；检查 at the driver, ... and as I did, I saw him **slump** 重重地坐下（或倒下） over 从直立位置向下和向外；落下；倒下 the wheel.

约翰：不，不，没有转弯，没有停车，它只是慢了下来，我想，这很奇怪，我超了那辆莲花，嗯，慢慢地，我看了看司机，我看到他摔倒在方向盘上。

Example 2. 案例

lay-by



Jane: Oh, how awful 骇人听闻的；可怕的;糟透了的情况！

简：噢，太糟糕了！

John: Yes.

Jane: So /what did you do next?

简：那你接下来做什么了？

John: So, erm, I pulled into the kerb (由条石砌成的)路缘；道牙；马路牙子 /about thirty yards **or so** 大约，左右, er, in front of the Lotus 莲花 (汽车品牌) (Yes) and, erm...my, er, passenger and myself **got out** /and we, we **walked back** towards his car.

My friend **was** on the **grass verge** (路边的)小草地，绿地 /and, er, I was in the middle of the road. We **never even, erm, reached** the car.

I was about five yards from the car /when, er, suddenly, erm, there was **a noise of full acceleration** 加速；加快 /and the car just **shot (v.)**射击；发射; (使朝某方向)冲，奔，扑，射，飞驰 **forward** — nearly **ran (v.) me down**.

So I had to **leap** /for my life.

约翰：嗯，我把车停在离莲花车大约三十码左右的路边（是的），然后，我，呃，和我的乘客下了车，我们朝着他的车走去。我的朋友站在草地的路沿上，而我站在马路中间。我们甚至没有到达车辆。我距离车大约五码远，突然间，呃，听到了全速加速的声音，车子就向前冲了过来——差点把我撞倒。所以我不得不为了自己的生命跳起来。

Example 3. 案例

verge

(BrE) a piece of grass at the edge of a path, road, etc. (路边的)小草地，绿地
- a grass verge 长了草的路边

I **was** absolutely shaken (a.)震惊；烦恼；恐惧 /because the car must **have missed** 未击中，未抓住 me /by about half an inch **or so**, (I mean), (How dread 恐惧；令人惧怕的事物...) it just **shot (v.) past me** /and I saw my car **smashed (v.)** (哗啦一声)打碎，打破，破碎; (使)猛烈撞击，猛烈碰撞 in front of my eyes. (How dreadful!)

Yea, just, just **smashed to smithereens** 碎片, pieces of car **flying** all over the road /and, erm, both cars **locked together** /状 **went down** the road /and there **was** a bend (尤指道路或河流的)拐弯，弯道 at the bottom of the road /and I **thought** well, th..., the next thing **is going to be a head-on (a.)**迎头相撞的；正面相撞的 **collision**. (Yes, of course.)

我绝对吓坏了，因为那辆车差点就撞到了我，（我是说），（多么可怕.....）它就这样从我身边飞驰而过，我看到我的车就在我眼前被撞成了碎片。（多么可怕！）是的，完全被撞成了碎片，车的碎片飞到了整个路面，呃，两辆车紧紧相连地沿着路冲下去，路的尽头有个弯道，我想好吧，接下来就要发生正面相撞了。（是的，当然。）

Example 4. 案例

SMASH, BLOW, ETC. STH TO SMITHE'REENS

(informal) to destroy sth completely by breaking it into small pieces 把某物砸（或打等）得粉碎

Erm. But, fortunately, nothing **came** [in the opposite direction] /and, erm, and then /both cars **went across** 穿过，越过 the road /and, erm, **up** a grass bank, which ... it was quite a tall bank

/and, erm, and, er, at the top of the bank /there was a large hedge 树篱.

Example 5. 案例
hedge

(n.) a row of bushes or small trees /后定 **planted** close together, usually along the edge of a field, garden/yard or road 树篱



Well, my car **left** the Lotus a, and literally **took off** (飞机) 起飞 /and **shot** (v.) through 穿过 the hedge (Oh, goodness!) /and **landed** in *a ploughed 犁 (地) field*.

呃。但是，幸运的是，没有任何东西从对面冲过来，呃，然后两辆车穿过了路，呃，冲上了一个草坡，呃...那是一个相当高的坡，呃，而且，在坡顶上有一片大篱笆。我的车离开了莲花车，简直就像是起飞了，穿过了篱笆（天哪！）然后降落在了一片翻耕的田地里。

(Yes) But the Lotus **veered** (v.)**突然变向；猛然转向;偏离；改变；转变** to the left /and **got stuck** 被卡住了 in the hedge 树篱, in the thick 浓密的；稠密的；茂密的 part of the hedge.

And, erm, the acceleration 加速；加快 /was still **on full** /and the back wheels /**were tearing up** 撕毁，撕碎（文件等） the grass verge, **throwing** *mud and soil, earth and grass all over the road*, er, it was just, you know, absolutely terrif ... (How terrify (v.)使恐惧；使十分害怕；使惊吓...) Yes, (Yes) because the Lotus, erm, radiator 散热器；暖气片; (车辆或飞机发动机的) 冷却器，水箱 burst (v.) (使) 爆裂，胀开 /and, and there was steam everywhere; it was like a, like a cloud of steam and smoke, and, er, 主 **the first thing**, erm, of course, we **thought of** doing /系 **was** to get the driver out (Well, of course.) Yes.

（是的）但是莲花车向左转了方向，并卡在了篱笆里，卡在了篱笆的浓密部分。而且，呃，加速还一直保持在全速，后轮撞起了路沿的草坡，扬起了泥土和土壤，把路面上的草坡，土壤和草全都弄得到处都是，呃，真的，你知道，简直是...（多么恐怖...）是的，（是的）因为莲花车的，呃，散热器爆裂了，到处都是蒸汽；就像是一团蒸汽和烟雾，呃，当然，我们首先想到的是把司机救出来（嗯，当然。）是的。

(Quite) So, erm, we tried **to get** *the passenger door* **open**, (Yes) but it **was locked**, so we had to climb through the hedge /and, er, get round to the driving-door.
Well, by that time, there was so much steam /we couldn' t see, so it was *a matter* of **fumbling** (v.)**笨手笨脚地做（某事）；胡乱摸找（某物）** in the, in the **steam and smoke** /and thinking (v.) [any moment 任何时刻（现在）] the car **was going to** explode.

（当然）所以，呃，我们试图打开副驾驶门（是的），但是它被锁住了，所以我们不得不从篱笆上爬过去，呃，走到驾驶座门那边。到那时，蒸汽已经太大了，我们什么都看不见了，所以只能在蒸汽和烟雾中摸索，随时都觉得车要爆炸了。

Example 6. 案例
radiator

1.a hollow metal device /for heating rooms. Radiators are usually connected by pipes /through which hot water is sent. 散热器；暖气片
- a central heating system with a radiator in each room每个房间都配有一个散热器的中央供暖系统

2.a device /for cooling the engine /of a vehicle or an aircraft (车辆或飞机发动机的) 冷却器，水箱
→ 来自 radiate,放射，发散。后用于指暖气片，散热器等。



Jane: Yes, it wasn' t **on fire**, in fact, that, at that point, was it?

简：是的，事实上，当时它并没有着火，不是吗？

John: No, no, it wasn't on fire, but, erm, [with the noise of the engine, an... and all the steam] /it **was** just you know, very, **frightening**.
(Oh, how dreadful!) Erm, well /we managed to get the driver out, **turn** the ignition 点火装置；点火开关 **off**.

We laid (v.) him in the mud actually /because it was *a ploughed (a.)已翻犁过的 field* /and, (Yes) er, I **ran out** in the road /and shouted for help and, erm ... er, a car driver told me /主 help, er, 系 was already on its way /and, erm, I, er, managed (v.) **to get** blankets 毛毯；毯子 **from** people /that had stopped /and, er, we tried to make the man comfortable, and erm ... a man **appeared** [shortly afterwards 不久以后;没过多久] /and he was from a nearby *American airbase* /and, er, he was a medical man, so he was able to, erm, (Examine him) e... examine him /and, er, I helped him, tried to, you know, er, make the man, er, well, you know, do all /后定 we could for the man. Erm ...


约翰：不，不，它没有着火，但是，呃，由于引擎的噪音，和所有的蒸汽，你知道，非常，令人恐惧。（哦，多可怕！）呃，我们设法把司机救了出来，关掉了点火。我们实际上把他放在泥土里，因为那是一片犁过的田地，（是的）呃，我跑到马路上呼喊帮助，呃...一个汽车司机告诉我，帮助已经在路上了，呃，我，呃，从停下来的人那里拿到了毯子，我们试图让这个人舒服些，呃...不久之后，一个男人出现了，他来自附近的美国空军基地，呃，他是一个医生，所以他能够，呃，（检查他）检查他，呃，我帮助他，努力让这个人，你知道，呃，做一切我们能为他做的事情。呃...

Jane: He **was** unconscious (a.)无知觉的；昏迷的；不省人事的, was he?
简：他失去知觉了，是吗？

John: Yes, yes; ... and then /the police, a... police arrived /and (the) *fire brigade* 旅（陆军编制单位）；（主张相同或其他某方面相似的）伙，帮，派 (Yes) and, er, ... er, we **were told /to, er, leave** (v.) the scene /by the police /and go to *the police station* /and, erm, there we had to **make a statement**, (Yes, of course.) and, er, I had to **have a breathalyser**（测量酒精含量的）呼吸分析器 *test*, and...

约翰：是的，是的；然后警察，警察到了，消防队（是的），呃，呃，警察告诉我们，呃，离开现场，去警察局，然后，嗯，我们必须发表声明，（是的，当然。）而且，呃，我必须进行酒精测试，并且.....

Example 7. 案例
fire brigade
消防队；消防队员

breathalyser


Jane: But they thought /you'd been in the car ... of course they did. Yes.
简：但他们以为, 你在车里.....当然他们确实是这样。是的。

John: Because, because they **thought** /I'd, th... they automatically **thought** /I'd been driving the car (Of course. Yes) /and, er, when I told them the story /they had to apologize for giving me a breathalyser /and they said, 'Gosh,' you know, 'how, how incredible'.
约翰：因为，因为他们认为我会，他们自然而然地认为我一直在开车（当然。是的），呃，当我告诉他们这个故事时，他们不得不为给我酒精分析仪而道歉，并且他们说，‘天哪，’ 你知道，‘多么、多么令人难以置信’。

Jane: So, what happened to the man?
简：那么，那个男人怎么了？

John: And, erm, we were **in the middle of** making the statements /and, erm, the telephone **rang** /and the, the policeman, erm, was told that, that /the man was dead, (Oh!) and, erm, /and then two days later /we had to attend *a Coroner's* 验尸官 *inquest* /where we were told that /the man **had died of** a heart attack /and, in fact, he was dead, erm, before he crashed (v.) into my car.

约翰：呃，我们正在做陈述，呃，电话响了，警察，呃，被告知，那个人死了，（哦！）然后，呃，然后两天后，我们必须参加验尸官的调查，我们被告知该男子死于心脏病，事实上，他在撞上我的车之前就已经死了。

Example 8. 案例

coroner

→ 来自corona (crown, 王冠)。在该制度设立的初期，coroner主要负有如下两项职责：一是维护和增加国王的国库收入。coroner通过查明死因、确定个案的类型而分别予以处理。

Jane: Oh-h-h! What an alarming story! How dreadful!

简：噢-哈-哈！这是一个多么令人震惊的故事啊！多么可怕啊！

John: Yes. 约翰：是的。

2. part 2

Today *the Federal Aviation* 航空 *Administration* /谓 **reviewed** (对书籍、戏剧、电影等的) 评介，评论；评审，审查，检查，检讨 (以进行必要的修改) that /主 five *air traffic controllers* based in Kansas City /谓 **have been taken off** 调离，解除 (工作、职务等)；撤掉，拆除 (器械) **the job** /because of *drug use*.
Earlier this month /thirteen controllers at *the southern California centre* /were removed from their jobs /for off-duty (a.)非值勤的；歇班的 *drug use*.

Also 而且；此外；也；同样 today /the FAA continued to investigate (v.) alleged *drug use* /at the nation's sixth largest airlines, US Air.
NPR's *Wendy Kaufman* reports (v.).

今天，美国联邦航空管理局，审查了驻扎在堪萨斯城的五名空中交通管制员，因吸毒而被解除职务的情况。本月早些时候，南加州中心的十三名控制员，因下班后吸毒，而被解除了工作。同时，美国联邦航空管理局，今天还在继续调查美国第六大航空公司“美国航空”被指控的毒品使用问题。NPR的温迪·考夫曼报道。

"Drug use, even off-duty, **is banned** for controllers /under *Federal Aviation Administration* rules.
So far /the FAA has conducted (v.) investigations /into *alleged (a.)* (未经证实而) 声称的，所谓的；(在证据不足的情况下) 被指控的 *drug use* by controllers /at two facilities (供特定用途的) 场所 — Palmdale 地名 in southern California /and now Kansas City.
根据美国联邦航空管理局规定，空中交通管制员即使在下班后，也禁止使用毒品。到目前为止，美国联邦航空管理局，已经对加利福尼亚州南部的帕尔默代尔，和堪萨斯城的控制员涉嫌毒品使用，进行了调查。

In southern California /thirty-four controllers **were taken off** (常指突然且出人意料地) 离开 their *radar scopes* 镜 (观察仪器)；雷达屏。
Pending (v.)等候判定或决定 the outcome of investigation, 主 thirteen 谓 **tested** positive for drugs, and we **were told** /they could **quit** (v.) 离开 (工作职位、学校等)；离任；离校 or **enter** (v.) a treatment program, or **opt for** 选择 treatment.

In Kansas City /thirty-six controllers were investigated.
The five /who **tested (v.) positive** for drugs /谓 have all agreed (v.) to undergo treatment. Three controllers are still under investigation.

The proportion 比例；倍数关系 of drug users /is small. [Of the roughly 粗略地，大约 five hundred controllers /at the two facilities] /主 only seventy 系 **were** suspect (a.)可疑的；可能有危险的；有违法嫌疑的, **and** [of those] 主 only eighteen 谓 **tested (v.) positive** for drugs.

Air traffic control supervisors 监督人；指导者；主管人 say /they don' t **see drug use as** a serious problem /in their *work force* 工作人员；劳动力.

Still (虽然...) 还是；但；不过 **as** one FAA official **put it**, one drug user **is** one too many.

在南加州，三十四名控制员，被从他们的雷达屏前离开。在调查结果出来之前，有十三人测试呈阳性，我们被告知，他们可以选择辞职、接受治疗计划，或自愿接受治疗。在堪萨斯城，有三十六名控制员接受了调查。其中五人测试呈阳性，并都同意接受治疗。还有三名控制员仍在接受调查。

毒品使用者的比例很小。在这两个设施的大约五百名控制员中，只有七十人受到怀疑，其中只有十八人测试呈阳性。空中交通管制主管表示，他们并不认为毒品使用，是他们的工作人员中的严重问题。然而，正如一位美国联邦航空管理局官员所说，即使一个毒品使用者也已经太多了。

Right now /there is no *routine* (a.)常规的；例行公事的；日常的 *drug testing* for controllers /**though** that will change (v.) /around 大约 the first of the year.

There will be *pre-employment urine* 尿液，小便 *test* /and test (v.) **along with** 除...以外（还）；与...同样地 the annual *physical exam* 体检.

According to the FAA, there has never been *a fatal accident* /involving a major US airline /in which alcohol or drug abuse /**was** a factor /for the controllers /or for the pilots.

But there have been *a sizeable* 相当大的 *number of* fatal accidents /in which *commuter* (远距离) 上下班往返的人 *pilots* 飞行员, *air taxi pilots* /and *private pilots* /had been drinking, and *a much smaller number of* cases /in which drugs were a factor.

目前，控制员没有例行的毒品测试，尽管这种情况将在年初左右发生变化。将进行“职前尿检”，以及“年度身体检查”。根据“美国联邦航空管理局”的说法，在美国主要航空公司发生的致命事故中，从未有控制员或飞行员，因酗酒或吸毒而成为因素。但是，已经发生了相当数量的致命事故，其中通勤飞行员、航空出租车飞行员，和私人飞行员饮酒，而毒品是一个较小的因素。

On another matter, 主 *drug use*, or, more precisely, *alleged drug use* by *flight crews* at *US Air* /谓 has been *front-page* (新闻等的) 头版的；重要的 *news* in Pittsburgh 匹兹堡, the airline' s operating base.

A *grand jury* 大陪审团 is conducting (v.) an investigation /into *alleged drug use*, sales and distribution (商品) 运销，经销，分销.

Over the weekend 整个周末, 主 a Pittsburgh *press newspaper* /谓 quoted (v.) area hospital officials, who said /they **had treated** about twenty *US Air flight* crew members /for *cocaine overdoses* (一次用药) 过量.

US Air **acknowledges (v.) that** /one pilot **nearly died of** an overdose.

He **had [last] flown** (v.)飞行 on September 7th, and **was taken to** the hospital /on September 10th.

The airline **has removed** him **from** flight duty, and the FAA **is considering** revoking (v.) 取消；废除；使无效 his *medical certificate* 医疗证明 /that would mean (v.) he could not fly (v.) any aircraft.

Meanwhile /the FAA is conducting (v.) an investigation of the airline /and is working with *the grand jury* and *the FBI*.

I' m Wendy Kaufman /in Washington.

另一个问题是，美国航空公司在其运营基地匹兹堡的飞行员团队，被指控吸毒，或者更准确地说，被指控吸毒。一家大陪审团，正在对涉嫌吸毒、销售和分销的情况，进行调查。上周末，匹兹堡新闻报，引用了当地医院官员的话，称他们已经为约二十名美国航空公司的飞行员成员，治疗了可卡因过量。美国航空公司承认，一名飞行员几乎死于过量。他最后一次飞行是在9月7日，于9月10日被送往医院。航空公司已经将他从飞行任务中撤下，并且美国联邦航空管理局，正在考虑撤销他的医疗证明，这意味着他不能驾驶任何飞行器。与此同时，美国联邦航空管理局正在对航空公司进行调查，并与大陪审团和联邦调查局合作。我是温迪·考夫曼在华盛顿的报道。

3. Lectures and Note-taking

3. 讲授和笔记

Note-taking 记笔记，随手记 is a complex activity /which requires (v.) a high level of ability /in many separate skills.

Today /I' m going to analyse (v.) the four most important of these skills.

记笔记，是一项复杂的活动，需要在许多单独的技能方面，具有高水平的能力。今天，我将分析其中四个最重要的技能。

Firstly, the student has to understand /what the lecturer 讲授者，讲演者；（大学的）讲师 says (v.) /as he says it.

The student cannot stop (v.) the lecture /in order to **look up**（在词典、参考书中或通过电脑）查阅，查检 a new word /or check an unfamiliar sentence pattern. This **puts** the non-native speaker of English /**under** a particularly severe strain.

Often — as we' ve already seen /in a previous lecture — he may not be able to recognize (v.) words in speech /which he understands [**straight away** 马上；即刻 in print].

He' ll also meet (v.) words in a lecture /which are completely new to him.

While he should, of course, try to develop the ability /**to infer** 推断；推论；推理 (v.) their meaning /**from** the context, he won' t always be able to do this successfully.

He must not allow (v.) failure of this kind /to discourage (v.)使泄气，使灰心 him however.

It' s often possible /to understand much of a lecture /by **concentrating solely on** those points (n.) /which are most important.

But how does the student **decide** what' s important? This is [in itself] another skill /he must try to develop.

It is, in fact, the second of the four skills /I want to talk about today.

首先，学生必须理解讲师所说的内容。学生不能为了查找新单词，或检查不熟悉的句型，而停止授课。这使得非英语母语的人，承受着特别严重的压力。通常，正如我们在之前的讲座中已经看到的那样，他可能无法识别言语中的单词，而他可以立即理解印刷品中的单词。他还会在讲座中，遇到对他来说完全陌生的单词。当然，虽然他应该尝试培养从上下文中推断其含义的能力，但他并不总是能够成功地做到这一点。然而，他决不能因为这种失败而灰心丧气。通过仅关注最重要的要点，通常可以理解讲座的大部分内容。但学生如何决定什么是重要的呢？这本身就是他必须努力培养的另一项技能。事实上，这是我今天要谈论的四项技能中的第二项。

Probably /the most important piece of information in a lecture /is the title itself.

If this **is printed (or referred to) beforehand** 事先，预先，提前 /the student should **study** it carefully /and **make sure** he' s **in no doubt /about** its meaning.

Whatever happens 无论发生什么事情 /he should **make sure that** /he **writes it down** accurately and completely.

A title often implies (v.) many of the major points /that will later **be covered** in the lecture itself.

It should help the student therefore 因此，所以 /to decide what **the main point of the lecture** will be.

讲座中最重要的信息，可能就是标题本身。如果事先打印（或参考）此内容，学生应该仔细研究它，并确保他对其含义没有疑问。无论发生什么，他都应该确保准确完整地写下来。标题通常暗示了稍后将在讲座本身中涵盖的许多要点。因此，它应该帮助学生决定讲座的要点是什么。

A good lecturer, of course, often signals (v.)发信号；发暗号；示意 what' s important or unimportant.

He may give **direct signals** or **indirect signals**.

Many lecturers, for example, **explicitly** 清楚地、明确地、详述地；直截了当地，坦率地 **tell** their audience **that** /a point is important /and **that** the student should write it down.

Unfortunately, 主 the lecturer /who’ s trying **to establish** a friendly relationship **with** his audience /系 is likely [on these occasions] to employ (v.)应用；运用；使用 a colloquial 会话的；口语的 style.

He might **say** such things **as** 'This is, of course, *the crunch* 紧要关头；困境；症结；令人不快的重要消息' or 'Perhaps you’ d like to get it down'.
Although this will help the student /who’ s a native English-speaker, it may very well cause (v.) difficulty /for the non-native English speaker.

He’ ll therefore have to make a big effort **/to get used to** 逐渐习惯于，适应 the various styles of his lecturers.

当然，一位好的讲师，经常会指出什么是重要的，或什么是不重要的。他可以给出直接信号或间接信号。例如，许多讲师明确告诉听众，某一点很重要，学生应该把它写下来。不幸的是，试图与听众建立友好关系的讲师，在这些场合很可能采用口语风格。他可能会说“这当然是紧要关头”或“也许你想把它记下来”之类的话。虽然这会对以英语为母语的学生有所帮助，但很可能会给非英语母语的学生带来困难。因此，他必须付出很大的努力，来适应讲师的各种风格。

It’ s worth remembering that /most lecturers also **give** *indirect signals* **/to indicate** 表明；显示 what’ s important.

They **either** （对两事物的选择）要么...要么 **pause** **or** **speak slowly** **or** **speak loudly** **or** use a greater range of intonation, **or** they employ *a combination* 结合体；联合体；混合体 of these devices 手段；策略；方法；技巧, when they say something important.

Example 9. 案例

either... or...

used to show a choice of two things （对两事物的选择）要么...要么，不是...就是，或者...或者

Conversely 相反地，反过来说, their sentences **are delivered quickly, softly**, within *a narrow range* 视觉（或听觉）范围 of intonation 声调，语调 /and with short or infrequent 不常发生的；罕见的 pauses /when they are saying something /which is incidental 附带发生的；次要的；非有意的.

It is, of course, helpful /for the student **/to be aware of** this /and for him **to focus** his attention **accordingly** 照着；相应地;因此；所以.

值得记住的是，大多数讲师，也会给出间接信号，来表明什么是重要的。当他们说一些重要的事情时，他们要么停顿，要么放慢语速，要么大声说话，或者使用更大范围的语调，或者他们使用这些手段的组合。相反，当他们说一些偶然的事情时，他们的句子快速、轻柔、语调范围狭窄，并且有短暂或不频繁的停顿。当然，学生意识到这一点，并相应地集中注意力是有帮助的。

Having **sorted out** 理顺；整理;（从...中）区分出来，辨别出来 the main points, however, the student still has to **write them down**.
And he has to **do this quickly and clearly**. This is, in fact, the third basic skill /he must learn to develop.

In order to write **at speed** 迅速地、快速地 /most students find /it helps **to abbreviate** (v.)缩略；把（词语、名称）缩写（成...）.

They also try to **select** only those words /which give maximum information.
These are usually nouns, but sometimes verbs or adjectives.

Writing only one point /on each line /also helps the student /to understand his notes /when he comes to read them later.

An important difficulty is, of course, **finding** time /to write the notes.
If the student **chooses** the wrong moment to write /he may **miss** a point of greater importance.

然而，在整理了要点之后，学生仍然要把它们写下来。他必须快速而清晰地做到这一点。事实上，这是他必须学习的第三项基本技能。大多数学生发现，为了加快写作速度，缩写很有帮助。他们还尝试只选择那些提供最多信息的单词。这些通常是名词，但有时是动词或形容词。每行只写一个点，也有助于学生稍后阅读笔记时理解笔记。当然，一个重要的困难是，找到时间写笔记。如果学生选择了错误的写作时机，他可能会错过更重要的一点。

Connecting words 连接词 or connectives 连接词 /may **guide** (v.) him **to** a correct choice here.
主 **Those connectives** /which **indicate** that /the argument **is proceeding** (v.)行进；前往 in the same direction /also **tell** the listener that /it' s safe time /to write 'Moreover', 'furthermore', 'also', etc., 系 **are** examples of this.

主 Connectives **such as** 'however', 'on the other hand' or 'nevertheless' /谓 usually **mean** that /主 new and perhaps unexpected information 谓 is going to follow.

Therefore, it **may**, on these occasions, **be** more appropriate 合适的；恰当的 to listen.

连接词或连接词，可能会引导他在这里做出正确的选择。那些表明论证正朝同一方向进行的连接词，也告诉听众，现在是写“此外”、“进一步”、“也”等的安全时间，就是这样的例子。“然而”、“另一方面”或“尽管如此”等连接词，通常意味着新的、可能是意想不到的信息将会随之而来。因此，在这些场合，倾听可能更合适。

主 The fourth skill /that the student must develop /系 is one /that is frequently neglected.
He must learn to show the connections /between the various 各种各样的；迥异的 points /后定 he' s noted.

This can often **be done more effectively** /by a visual presentation 视觉展示 /**than** by *a lengthy statement* in words.

Thus /**the use of** spacing 字距，行距, underlining, and **of** conventional 传统的；习惯的 symbols /**plays** (v.) **an important part** /in efficient note-taking.

Points (n.) should **be numbered** (v.)标号；给...编号, too, wherever possible. In this way /the student can **see** [at a glance 一瞥，一眼] the framework of the lecture.

学生必须培养的第四项技能，经常被忽视。他必须学会展示他所注意到的各个点之间的联系。通过视觉呈现，通常比冗长的文字陈述更有效。因此，间距、下划线，和传统符号的使用，对于高效记笔记起着重要作用。只要有可能，点也应该编号。这样学生就可以一目了然地看到讲座的框架。

4. The Way /We Were

4.我们的过去

Memories, light (v.) the corners of my mind,
Misty 模糊的；不明晰的;多雾的；薄雾笼罩的 *water colour* 水彩 memories,
Of the way /we were,

回忆，照亮我心灵的角落， 朦胧的水彩回忆， 我们本来的样子，

Scattered (v.) pictures of the smiles /后定 we **left behind**,
Smiles /后定 we gave to one another,

我们留下的笑容的散落的照片， 我们互相给予微笑，

For the way /we were,
Can it be that /it **was** all *so simple* then,
Or has time rewritten (v.) every line,

对于我们本来的样子，难道当时的一切，就这么简单吗？或者时间重写了每一行，

If we **had the chance** /to do it all again,
Tell me, would we, could we.

如果我们有机会重来一次，告诉我，我们愿意吗，我们可以吗？

Memories **may be** beautiful /**and yet** 然而，尽管如此，
What' s too painful to remember,

回忆或许很美好，但回忆起来太痛苦了，

We simply choose (v.) to forget,
So it' s the laughter /we will remember,
Whenever we **remember the way** we were, The way we were.

我们只是选择忘记，所以我们会记住的是笑声，每当我们想起曾经的样子，我们的方式。
