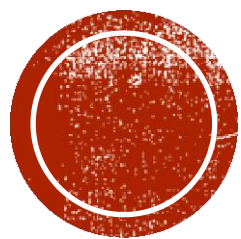


B1 原著扩展阅读

阅读分析中的常用概念





FICTION & NONFICTION

在开始阅读时，首先要明确文体的类别，找到对应的阅读思路。
我们先来补充一下nonfiction的定义和分类。

FICTION & NONFICTION

- **Nonfiction** is prose writing based on fact.
- 非小说类的文体就是基于事实的写作。
- 虽然说基于事实的写作，但是里面也会含有一些故事情节，毕竟现实世界当中也是充满了各种各样的故事。



TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF NONFICTION

Longer-length Nonfiction

- Literary Nonfiction 文学类
(uses the tools of literature to describe events in the real world)
- Biographies 传记
(are accounts of a person' s life)
- Memoirs 回忆录
(are a person' s own memories)



TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF NONFICTION

Shorter-length Nonfiction

- Journalism 新闻写作

(is writing intended to be published or broadcast by the news media, such as in magazines or newspapers, or on media websites or television.)

- Opinion Pieces 评论文章

(share a person's opinion about a topic.)

- Expositions 说明文

(explain something)

- Arguments 论证文

(state and defend a point of view)



TYPES AND STRUCTURE OF NONFICTION

Shorter-length Nonfiction

- Essays 论文（短）

(are short pieces of writing on a subject.)

- Personal Essays 个人随笔

(have a loose structure and express a personal point of view.)

- Speeches 演讲

(are written and then spoken to an audience.)

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- Epistles 书信

(, or letters, are written to a person and published later—either as a collection of letters or as a single letter.)



JOURNALISM

- 新闻类文体最主要的就是真实性。
- Journalism aims to tell “the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.”
- 这种文体当中，新闻作者不能分享自己的观点或者对细节进行分析，而是应该焦距于事件本身的真实情况。一般较少使用文学性的修辞手法来营造drama戏剧性和tension紧张感。新闻的书写需要将重点内容放在开头部分，让读者用更快的时间了解真实事件。
- Journalism also tends to be very **matter-of-fact** (就事论事的) in the way it's written.



LITERARY NONFICTION

- 有的时候，新闻这种文体无法满足我们讲述故事的需要。这时候就可以来使用这种文学类非小说的叙述方式。这种文体和小说类的其实在写作方式是相同的，唯一的区别就是，它讲述的是真实的故事。



BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIR

- 传记类和回忆录两种文体都是讲述与个人生活和经历相关的真实内容。
- 除了autography(自传)，传记的作者和写作的对象一般不是一致的。传记作者可以通过对于传记写作对象的调研、采访等方式来完成作品。
- 回忆录的写法，可以根据自己的经历详细地写出一个阶段的生活，也可写一个侧面。写作回忆录要注意文体的真实性，就是真实记载作者的经历和观感。



NONFICTION 阅读分析

- Depending on the genre of nonfiction, the same account can sound very different.
- 比如我们设置一个场景：
- 隔壁的双胞胎得到了第一台遥控飞机，结果飞机莫名其妙地卡在了邻居的屋顶上。
- 看看我们如何使用不同的写作类型来描述这一场景。



NONFICTION 阅读分析

1. Journalism

- A remote-control model plane was found on the roof of the Millers' home in Roosevelt Circle on Tuesday afternoon. Twins Jeffrey and Jessica Jones admitted to owning the plane, but claimed they had no knowledge of how it had arrived there.

文体特点:

- Puts the most important facts first
- Reports only what sources have said
- Leaves out any opinions or personal history of the author



NONFICTION 阅读分析

2. Literary Nonfiction

- A plane soared out of a vast and empty blue sky. For a breathtaking moment, it appeared to be on track to make a perfect landing on the lawn at the twins feet. But then it made a strange, lurching turn and came to a rest two stories over their heads, on the roof of the home of the Millers, their next-door neighbors.

文体特点:

- Uses PACING(节奏) to build tension
- Uses literary descriptive techniques
- Treats the subjects as characters
- (PACING: the speed at which things happen, change, or develop in a text)



NONFICTION 阅读分析

3. Biography

- One of the formative moments of Jessica's young life was the day that her model plane, on its inaugural flight, landed on the roof of her neighbors home. In later years, both Jessica and Jeffrey claimed that they had been the remote pilot of the errant plane. But nobody was ever sure why both were so eager to take responsibility for the crash-landing-or which one of them had actually had their hands on the controls.

文体特点:

- Refers to research and other sources
- Focuses on the whole life of one individual
- Uses a blend of journalistic and narrative style



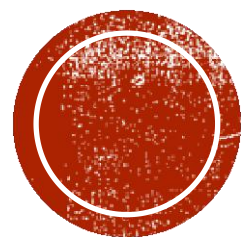
NONFICTION 阅读分析

4. Memoir

- I knew that plane was flying too fast and too high. But Jeffrey wouldn't listen to me. Just like me, he'd never piloted a remote-control plane before. I think he just got carried away, because a minute later, it had plunged out of the sky and landed on the Millers' roof. I guess I can tell the truth now, decades later. But Mom had already been threatening to send Jeffrey to boarding school if he got in any more trouble. I didn't know what I'd do without him. So I said I did it. He took responsibility, too. He tried to tell Mom that he was the one who did it. But I was so good at sticking to my lines, even back then that Mom couldn't tell which one of us was telling the truth. So she grounded us both. But she didn't send him away. I think that's probably when I first knew I might have a future as an actress.

- 文体特点:
- Focuses on the memories of an individual
- Doesn't refer to other research
- Personal, somewhat literary style





阅读分析常用概念



THEME

- A theme is the unifying idea in a piece of writing.
- 就类似我们小时候常分析的中心思想。它与文章的topic(主题)不同，而是关于作者是如何表达这个topic的。它是贯穿整个作品的内核，你会在作者写作的字里行间发现有关它的蛛丝马迹。



THEME

比如，现在给定一个话题，让五位不同的作者去完成作品。

Topic: **Courage**

- Author #1' s theme: Having the courage to reach out for help.
 - Author #2' s theme: Courage and telling the truth
 - Author #3' s theme: Getting the courage to start again
 - Author #4' s theme: Having the courage to stand up for yourself
 - Author #5' s theme: Courage and following your dreams
-
- 我们可以看到对于同一个话题，不同的作者想要表达的中心思想是有很大分别的。



THEME

在文章当中，有一些在文学作品当中被反复使用的经典主题思想：

1. The importance of love and friendship
2. Dealing with loss
3. The importance of family
4. Learning to be a hero
5. What it means to grow up
6. The coexistence of good and bad in a person/the world



THEME

我们若想在阅读的时候找到作者想要表达的思想则需要将细节，场景，人物特点等因素进行综合考虑。可以提几个这样的问题来辅助文章的阅读：

1. What topic/big question are the characters in this story struggling with?
2. How do different scenes in this story convey the same theme?
3. What details does the author use to represent the theme?



TONE

- Tone (语气) 是作者用来表达态度或者情绪时所使用的一种方式。
- It is the way an author creates an attitude or mood in a piece of writing.



TONE

比如，你不想和你爸去超市买东西，你的语气可以用很多种：

- With a **polite** tone:
 - “I’ m sorry, Dad. I’ d rather not.”
- With a **whiny** (发牢骚的) tone:
 - “Why do I always have to go to the store with you?”
- With an **angry** tone:
 - “I’ m not going to the store again!”



TONE

除了以上列举的三种，文段当中的tone还常有以下的类别：

- optimistic 乐观的
 - hurt 受伤的，痛苦的
 - compassionate 同情的，怜悯的
 - agitated 激动的，不安的
 - questioning 怀疑的
 - authoritative 权威的
 - hopeful 满怀希望的
 - nervous 紧张的
-
- 如果能够读出作者写作时的语气，你就可以更深一层的理解文章当中更多的元素。事实上，很多时候作者正是通过语气来传达写作的目的和中心思想。



TEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND EVIDENCE

这个概念我们之前提到过，这里再展开说明一下。

- 文章分析(textual analysis)就是分析文本中的证据(evidence: facts or information that prove something)，以便理解文章的意义。这一类的evidence就是支撑你的分析(analysis)的信息要素。
- There are two kinds of textual evidence—**explicit**(明确的，清楚的) and **implicit**(含蓄的，不直接的)。



TEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND EVIDENCE

- Explicit evidence is proof plainly stated in the text. It comes right out.
- 这种信息在文中会有非常明确的信息说明。
- 比如，因为你没有按时清理自己的房间，你爸很生气。他说：
- I am annoyed that you didn' t clean your room. I' m getting pretty tired of asking you to do it.
- 这就是一个explicit evidence。



TEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND EVIDENCE

- Implicit evidence is evidence that is only implied by what is stated in the text.
- 相反的这种含蓄的信息不是直接在文中出现的，需要通过自己从给出的信息当中去提取。
- 再如，当你回家发现你爸皱着眉头，在客厅里气鼓鼓地转来转去，你可能会猜到：
 - Dad seems mad about something.
 - 这就是你通过这种非直接的信息当中提取的分析。
- 此类的分析在我们平时做阅读理解时是非常重要的，是你能读清楚文章的关键。



TEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND EVIDENCE

- 我们来看一个例子：“*In Our Neighborhood,*” by Alice Ruth Moore:
- The Harts were going to give a party. Neither Mrs. Hart, nor the Misses Hart, nor the small and busy Harts who amused themselves and the neighborhood by continually falling in the gutter on special occasions, had mentioned this fact to anyone, but all the interested denizens of that particular square could tell by the unusual air of bustle and activity which pervaded the Hart domicile.
- 作者在这段文字当中没有提及任何有关Harts家族的成员透露出的聚会信息，所以这都不是explicit evidence，但是作者写了邻居们基于一些implicit evidence都在猜测他们家要开一个聚会，他们似乎在为聚会做着准备。



TEXTUAL ANALYSIS AND EVIDENCE

- When we make a guess based on explicit or implicit evidence, we're drawing an inference.
- Inference(推断, 推论) is a conclusion we draw based on evidence and reason.
- 大家在做阅读理解题目时, 经常会看到这个词, 所谓推论就是你从文章的当中获取了一些证据, 或者说事实的支撑从而得出的结论。
- 当然, 文章当中一般会存在很多evidence, 这时我们就需要去寻找the best evidence。当你找寻最佳证据以得出结论的时候, 可以问自己这样一个问题:
- Would everyone agree that this evidence leads to my conclusion?



AUTHORSHIP

- 大家对于author的概念应该不陌生，就是篇章的作者。了解作者的背景和视角也是透彻分析文章不可缺少的一环。
- Author Background and Perspective
- 每个作者都有不同的出身背景，每个人的成长故事和经历都不一样。了解作者的背景和视角也是透彻分析文章不可缺少的一环。这一点不管在fiction和nonfiction类别当中都是行得通的。特别是在回忆录，自传和新闻评论文章这一类的作品中，作者是一定会在写作当中表述出their own point of view(POV)。



AUTHORSHIP

这些因素包含：

- Culture (the attitudes, knowledge, customs, beliefs, and objects that belong to a specific group of people)
- Historical period, or when the author was alive
- Location
- Personal experiences



AUTHORSHIP

下面的这些因素都可以影响到他们自身的观点：

1. What time in history was this author writing?
2. What is the author trying to convince you of as the reader?
3. What events in their upbringing personal life influenced their writing style and the evidence they chose to include?

每个作者都有自身写作的独特视角，这种也使得阅读变得更加多元化，增加了趣味性。

我们在阅读的时候需要去体会作品背后的角度和写作的目的。



AUTHORSHIP

先来看这个例子：

- The author's biographical background can affect his or her perspective, or the way an author sees the world, and the way he or she writes. Once we understand who the author is, we can understand more about why he or she wrote the piece in the first place.
- 比如，有两个国家——蓝国和绿国，蓝国入侵了绿国并且取得了完胜。大家可以想一下，如果是一位长在蓝国的诗人他写的自己的祖国是什么感觉的？如果是长在绿国的一位剧作家，他的笔下又会描绘出怎样的蓝国呢？
- 理解了因作者自身生长环境所带来的差异，这样我们才能更客观的理解和分析文章。



AUTHORSHIP

再来看一个对比的例子大家来体会下。下面两段文字都是关于riverboats的内容，第一段是出自俄罗斯作家Maxim Gorky(玛克西姆·高尔基)，第二段是美国作家Mark Twain(马克·吐温)的一段演讲。

▪ *From “On a River Steamer,” by Maxim Gorky (1923):*

The water of the river was smooth, and dull silver of tint. Also, so barely perceptible was the current that it seemed to be almost stagnant under the mist of the noontide heat, and only by the changes in the aspect of the banks could one realize how quietly and evenly the river was carrying on its surface the old yellow-hulled steamer with the white-rimmed funnel, and also the clumsy barge which was being towed in her wake.

Dreamily did the floats of the paddle-wheels slap the water. Under the planks of the deck the engines toiled without ceasing. Steam hissed and panted. At intervals the engine-room bell jarred upon the ear. At intervals, also, the tiller-chains slid to and fro with a dull, rattling sound. Yet, owing to the somnolent stillness settled upon the river, these sounds escaped, failed to catch one's attention.



AUTHORSHIP

- *From Mark Twain's speech on Fulton Day at Jamestown (1907):*
- You probably do not know a great deal about that boat. It was the most important steamboat in the world. I was there and saw it. Admiral Harrington was there at the time. It need not surprise you, for he is not as old as he looks. That little boat was interesting in every way. The size of it... You see, the first and most important detail is the length, then the breadth, and then the breadth, and then the depth...Then her tonnage--you know nothing about a boat until you know two more things: her speed and her tonnage. We know the speed she made. She made four miles--and sometimes five miles. Now comes the tonnage of that boat. Tonnage of a boat means the amount of displacement; displacement means the amount of water a vessel can shove in a day.



AUTHORSHIP

- 两位作家都在描写关于steamboats的内容，但是他们是从地球的两个距离遥远的角落分别完成作品的，所以创造出了完全不同的视角。
- 我们来总结一下：

Gorky:

- Focuses on the river the boat
- Describes his sensory experiences
- Doesn't find the boat very interesting



AUTHORSHIP

Twain:

- Focuses on the boat
- Describes the dimensions and technical abilities of the boat
- Says it's the most important boat in the world



AUTHORSHIP

- 高尔基生活在一个俄罗斯非常艰难的年代中，当时他的周遭伴随着战争，冲突和大量的变革，所以可以理解他对于周围环境的细微感知。或者我们可以理解为，在一个战乱的年代，这种安静和平和的自然景观可能也是作者的一种心灵慰藉。
- 而马克·吐温生活在美国一个新兴科技蓬勃发展的年代，自然可以理解他对于船本身的技术细节的凸显，因为在那个年代整个美国都对新的科技报以极大的热情。



AUTHOR'S PURPOSE

- 作者的写作目的也是阅读理解中一个非常重要的概念。每个作家当然都会有一个写作的初衷，想要彻底地理解文章当然也要对这一目的有所发觉。
- 那我们应该如何寻找作者的写作目的呢？
- 我们下节课来继续分析。

