Paper Reading Template

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Date |  | |
| Title |  | |
| Author |  | |
| Question/Task | Description | You Answer |
| 1. Classify this paper | Is this paper pragmatic or theoretical?  Is this paper on science or engineering? |  |
| 2. Brief Summary | Using the as short as possible to summarize the paper content. |  |
| 3. Outline | Outlining the content as multiply parts.  For example, for one paper, you may outline the content as following:  1. Background  2. The other Researcher’s method  …  8. Future Planning  And explain how does these outlines work together to make this article completed. |  |
| 4. Mainly Issue | What is the issue that author want to solve? |  |
| 5. Find the difficult or important words. | Find what words you are not understood and explain it by yourself.  Find important words in this article. |  |
| 6. Find the difficult sentences confusing you and explain what they mean. | 找出文中你不太懂的句子，试着解释他，最好用另外一种解释方法解释。 不要玩文字游戏。  例如， 《纯理性批判》里有一句话“除了实际存在的事物，没有任何东西能发生作用“。 如果你解释成“如果某个东西不存在，那么它就不能发生作用“，这就属于玩文字游戏。比较合理的解释一个例子是”只靠可能会下的雨，青草是不会生长的“或“只靠可能有的存款，一个人的账号是不可能增加的“。 |  |
| 7. Find the main sentences author written. | Find out sentences which could express the intention of author mostly. |  |
| 8. What have been solved and what not have been solved? | What problems or issues the author have solved?  What problems or issues the author haven’t solved? |  |
| 9. Rethink of the paper | Can you explain the paper main content to others?  Can you explain the paper to your wife/husband?  Can you explain the paper to a kindergarten pupil?  This answer ***cannot be Yes/No simply.*** *Please write the explanation with integrity.* |  |
| 10. Which parts do you agree with the author?  Why do you agree with these? | Find out the opinions of author that you agree with.  Give the reason why do you agree with. |  |
| 11. Which parts do you not agree with the author? | List the parts or opinions that you do not agree with author. |  |
| 12. Why do you not agree with? | Classify each answer of question 11 as following types:  1. uninformed: 信息不足，必要的信息没有给到；  2. Misinformed: 论点与实事相反或不切合；  3. Logic Error; 逻辑错误，例如马基雅维的《君主论》里边：  所有的政府，不论新或旧，主要的维持基础在法律，如果这个政府没有很好的武装力量，就不会有良好的法律，也就是说，只要政府有很好的武装力量，就会有好的法律。  里边的逻辑错误在于“ 政府有很好的武装力量“ 应该是”有好的法律的“ 必要不重复条件，依照所述的逻辑，如果有好的法律，那么肯定有好的”武装“，但是有好的”武装“并不一定有好的法律。  4. Uncompleted Analysis; |  |
| 13. Is this article helpful to you?  How can you use these knowledges in your life or in future? | 简述这篇文章是否对你有用，对你以后哪些场景下回使用到？ |  |