

原力英语 B1 原著扩展阅读

阅读分析中的常用概念

FICTION AND 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。

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

Biographies 传记

Memoirs 回忆录

Shorter-length Nonfiction

Journalism 新闻写作

Opinion Pieces 评论文章

Expositions 说明文

Arguments 论证文

Essays 论文（短）

Personal Essays 个人随笔

Speeches 演讲

Epistles 书信

JOURNALISM

新闻类文体最主要的就是真实性。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。

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 autobiography（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

Depending on the genre of nonfiction, the same account can sound very different.

1. Journalism

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.

2. Literary Nonfiction

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)

3. Biography

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

4. Memoir

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.

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

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。

Explicit evidence is proof plainly stated in the text. It comes right out.

Implicit evidence is evidence that is only implied by what is stated in the text.

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.

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

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

Twain:

Focuses on the boat

Describes the dimensions and technical abilities of the boat

Says it's the most important boat in the world