重视短文复习，在文章中加深对单词短语的印象。

重视熟悉短语和意群，不要一味地只背单词，只背单词并不能直接提高理解能力。短语和意群是提高理解能力的必经之路。

**Unit 1A 课文注释**

**Critical Reading**

Critical（批判性的） reading applies to（适用于） non-fiction（非小说） writing in which the author puts forth（提出） a position（看法） or seeks（寻求） to make a statement（陈述）. Critical reading is active（积极的） reading. It involves（包含，涉及） more than（不仅仅，不只是） just understanding what an author is saying. Critical reading involves questioning（质疑） and evaluating（评估） what the author is saying, and forming（形成） your own opinions about what the author is saying. Here are the things you should do to be a critical reader.

Consider（考虑） the context（上下文，语境，背景） of what is written. You may be reading something that was written by an author（作者） from a different cultural（文化的） context（背景） than yours. Or, you may be reading something written some time ago in a different time context than yours. In either case（情况）, you must recognize（辨认出，识别） and take into account（考虑） any differences between your values（价值观） and attitudes（态度） and those represented（代表；描述） by the author.

Question（质疑） assertions（断言，主张） made by the author. Don't accept what is written at face value（按表面意思，表面看来）. Before accepting what is written, be certain（确定，肯定） that the author provides（提供） sufficient（足够的，充分的） support（支持，支撑） for any assertions（断言，主张） made. Look for facts（事实）, examples（例子）, and statistics（数据） that provide support. Also, look to see if the author has integrated（融合，结合在一起） the work（著作，作品） of authorities（authority权威）.

Compare（比较） what is written with other written work on the subject（主题）. Look to see that what is written is consistent（前后一致的） with what others have written about the subject. If there are inconsistencies（inconsistency不一致）, carefully evaluate（评估） the support the author provides for the inconsistencies（不一致）.

Analyze（分析） assumptions（假设） made by the author（作者）. Assumptions（假设） are whatever the author must believe is true in order to（为了） make assertions（断言，主张）. In many cases（情况）, the author's assumptions（假设） are not directly（直接地） stated（陈述，说明，写明）. This means（意味着） you must read carefully in order to identify（辨认出，识别） any assumptions（假设）. Once you identify（辨认出，识别） an assumption（假设）, you must decide（决定） whether or not（是否） the assumption（假设） is valid（有效的，合理的，有根据的）.

Evaluate（评估） the sources（来源） the author（作者） uses. In doing this, be certain（确定，肯定） that the sources（来源） are credible（可信的）. For example, Einstein（爱因斯坦） is a credible（可信的） source（来源） if the author is writing about landmark（里程碑，有重大意义的） achievements（成就） in physics（物理）. Also be certain that the sources are relevant（相关的）. Einstein is not a relevant source when the subject（主题） is poetry（诗歌）. Finally（最后）, if the author is writing about a subject in its current state（当前状态，现状）, be sure that the sources（来源） are current（当前的）. For example, studies（study研究） done by Einstein in the early 20th century（世纪） may not be appropriate（合适的） if the writer is discussing（谈论） the current state（现状） of knowledge（知识） in physics（物理）.

Identify（辨认出，识别） any possible author bias（偏见）. A written（书面的） discussion（讨论） of American politics（政治） will likely（可能） look considerably（相当地） different depending on（根据，取决于；依靠） whether the writer is a Democrat（民主党人） or（whether… or… 是…还是…） a Republican（共和党人）. What is written may very well reflect（反映） a biased（有偏见的） position（看法，立场）. You need to take this possible bias into account（考虑） when reading what the author has written. That is（即，也就是）, take what is written with "a grain of salt"（有保留地接受，持保留态度）.

By being a critical reader（批判性的读者）, you will become better informed（消息灵通的，明智的（做猜测或决定）） and may change your views（观点） as appropriate（酌情，视情况而定）.

Critical reading 批判性阅读

applies to 适用于

non-fiction writing 非小说类作品

in which the author puts forth a position 在其中，作者提出观点

or seeks to make a statement. 或者寻求做出陈述

Critical reading is active reading. 批判性阅读是积极的阅读

It involves 它包含

more than 不仅仅

just understanding 只是理解

what an author is saying. 作者所说的话

Critical reading 评判性阅读

involves 包含

questioning and evaluating 质疑和评估

what the author is saying, 作者所说的话

and forming your own opinions 并且形成你自己的观点

about what the author is saying. 关于作者所说的话

Here are 这是

the things you should do 你应该做的事

to be a critical reader. 为了成为批判性读者

Consider 考虑

the context of 语境

what is written. 所写的内容

You may be reading 你可能在阅读

something that was written by an author 一个作者所写的内容

from a different cultural context than yours. 不同于你的文化背景

Or, 或者

you may be reading 你可能在阅读

something written some time ago 某段时间以前所写的内容

in a different time context than yours. 不同于你的时间背景

In either case, 无论哪种情况

you must 你必须

recognize and take into account 辨认出和考虑

any differences 任何差异

between your values and attitudes 在你的价值观和态度

and those represented by the author. 与作者所述的价值观和态度

Question assertions 质疑主张

made by the author. 作者所做的

Don't accept 不要接受

what is written 所写的内容

at face value. 按照字面意思

Before accepting what is written, 在接受所写内容之前

be certain that 确保

the author provides sufficient support 作者提供了足够的支撑

for any assertions made. 为他所做的任何主张

Look for facts, examples, and statistics 寻找事实、例子和统计数据

that provide support. 提供支撑

Also, 而且

look to see 看看

if the author has integrated 是否作者结合了

the work of authorities. 权威们的著作

Compare what is written 比较所写内容

with other written work 和其他所写著作

on the subject. 关于这个主题

Look to see that 看看

what is written 所写内容

is consistent with 与…相一致

what others have written 其他人所写内容

about the subject. 关于这个主题

If there are inconsistencies, 如果有不一致

carefully evaluate the support 仔细评估那些支撑

the author provides for the inconsistencies. 作者为不一致之处所提供的

Analyze assumptions 分析假设

made by the author. 作者所做的

Assumptions are 假设是

whatever the author must believe is true 作者所必须认为是正确的

in order to 为了

make assertions. 做出论断

In many cases, 在很多情况下

the author's assumptions 作者的假设

are not directly stated. 不是直接陈述出来的

This means 这意味着

you must read carefully 你必须认真阅读

in order to 为了

identify any assumptions. 找到任何假设

Once you identify an assumption, 一旦你找到了一个假设

you must decide 你必须确定

whether or not 是否

the assumption is valid. 这个假设合理

Evaluate the sources 评估来源

the author uses. 作者所使用的

In doing this, 在这样做时

be certain that 确保

the sources are credible. 来源是可靠的

For example, 例如

Einstein is a credible source 爱因斯坦是可靠的来源

if the author is writing about 如果作者写的是

landmark achievements in physics. 物理学上里程碑式的成就

Also be certain that 而且还要确保

the sources are relevant. 来源是相关的

Einstein is not a relevant source 爱因斯坦就不是一个相关的来源

when the subject is poetry. 当主题是诗歌时

Finally, 最后

if the author is writing about 如果作者写的是

a subject 一个主题

in its current state, 在它的现状

be sure that 确保

the sources are current. 来源是当前的

For example, 例如

studies done by Einstein 爱因斯坦所做的研究

in the early 20th century 在20世纪早期

may not be appropriate 不适合

if the writer is discussing 如果作者在讨论

the current state of knowledge in physics. 物理知识的现状

Identify any possible author bias. 辨认出作者可能持有的偏见

A written discussion of American politics 一份有关美国政治的书面论述

will likely look considerably different 可能看起来截然不同

depending on 根据

whether the writer is a Democrat or a Republican. 作者是共和党人还是民主党人

What is written 所写的内容

may very well reflect 很可能反映

a biased position. 一种有偏见的看法

You need to 你需要

take this possible bias into account 考虑到这种可能的偏见

when reading 当阅读

what the author has written. 作者所写内容

That is, 也就是

take what is written 接受所写内容

with "a grain of salt". 持保留态度

By being a critical reader, 通过做一个评判性读者

you will become better informed 你会变得更明智

and may change your views 并能改变你的观点

as appropriate. 适当地（/酌情）

Critical reading applies to non-fiction writing in which the author puts forth a position or seeks to make a statement. Critical reading is active reading. It involves more than just understanding what an author is saying. Critical reading involves questioning and evaluating what the author is saying, and forming your own opinions about what the author is saying. Here are the things you should do to be a critical reader.

Consider the context of what is written. You may be reading something that was written by an author from a different cultural context than yours. Or, you may be reading something written some time ago in a different time context than yours. In either case, you must recognize and take into account any differences between your values and attitudes and those represented by the author.

Question assertions made by the author. Don't accept what is written at face value. Before accepting what is written, be certain that the author provides sufficient support for any assertions made. Look for facts, examples, and statistics that provide support. Also, look to see if the author has integrated the work of authorities.

Compare what is written with other written work on the subject. Look to see that what is written is consistent with what others have written about the subject. If there are inconsistencies, carefully evaluate the support the author provides for the inconsistencies.

Analyze assumptions made by the author. Assumptions are whatever the author must believe is true in order to make assertions. In many cases, the author's assumptions are not directly stated. This means you must read carefully in order to identify any assumptions. Once you identify an assumption, you must decide whether or not the assumption is valid.

Evaluate the sources the author uses. In doing this, be certain that the sources are credible. For example, Einstein is a credible source if the author is writing about landmark achievements in physics. Also be certain that the sources are relevant. Einstein is not a relevant source when the subject is poetry. Finally, if the author is writing about a subject in its current state, be sure that the sources are current. For example, studies done by Einstein in the early 20th century may not be appropriate if the writer is discussing the current state of knowledge in physics.

Identify any possible author bias. A written discussion of American politics will likely look considerably different depending on whether the writer is a Democrat or a Republican. What is written may very well reflect a biased position. You need to take this possible bias into account when reading what the author has written. That is, take what is written with "a grain of salt".

By being a critical reader, you will become better informed and may change your views as appropriate.

**批判性阅读**

批判性阅读适用于非小说类作品，作者提出观点，或者寻求做出陈述。批判性阅读是积极的阅读。它不仅要理解作者所说的话。评判性阅读还包含质疑和评估作者所说的话，并且形成你自己的观点。为了成为批判性读者，就要做到以下几点：

考虑所写内容的语境。你所阅读的文章，其作者的文化背景也许与你截然不同。或者文章是以前写的，与你所处的时间也完全不同。无论哪种情况，你都必须辨认出和考虑你的价值观和态度与作者所述的价值观和态度之间的差异。

质疑作者的主张。不要按照字面意思来理解文章的内容。在接受所写内容之前，要确保作者为他所做的主张提供了足够的支撑。寻找能提供支撑的事实、例证和统计数据。还要看看作者是否结合了权威们的著作。

比较该文章与相同主题的其他文章。看一下文章是否与别人写的同一主题的文章一致。如果有不一致之处，就要仔细评估作者所提供的支撑。

分析作者所做的假设。假设就是作者为了提出论断而认为正确的东西。在很多情况下，作者的假设都不是直接表述出来的。这就意味着你必须认真阅读才能找到假设。一旦找到了假设，就必须确定它是否合理。

评估作者所使用的资料来源。在这样做时，一定要确保资料来源是可靠的。例如，如果作者在写物理学上里程碑式的成就，那么爱因斯坦就是可靠的资料来源。而且还要确保资料来源的相关性。当主题是诗歌时，爱因斯坦就不是一个相关的资料来源。最后，如果作者写的是当前的主题，那就要确保来源也是当前的。例如，如果作者讨论的物理知识的现状，那么就不适合使用爱因斯坦在20世纪早期所做的研究作为资料来源。

辨认出作者可能持有的偏见。有关美国政治的书面论述可能因作者是共和党员或民主党员而看起来截然不同。所写内容很可能反映出一种有偏见的看法。在阅读作者的文章时，你就要考虑到这种可能存在的偏见，这就是 “有保留地接受”。

做一个评判性读者，你变得更明智，并能适当地改变自己的观点。