

阅读篇

阅读题规律

1、选择题有几道，就把文章分为几个部分

第一题，对应第一部分，以此类推

2、文章的重点

你放心，和语文论述类语文一样

在于议论句，大部分情况下也在每段的首尾句

而在这开头和结尾，你要学会根据一些形容词和副词，来判断作者的态度

这个懂的都懂

3、选项的重点在哪里

重点，即题眼

是在修饰词前后的那个名词，通常出现在材料的后半部分

也就是说，名词对的上，就能入选

举个例子

A.enhance bankers' sense of responsibility

在这一句里，重点有且仅有enhance banker

主体是banker，动作是enhance

再举一个例子

A. **Better** business' relation with **states**

重点有且仅有 better 和 states，其他部分卵用没有

4、做题的顺序

第一步，直接读题目，再回去看文章

目的在于确定题眼并尝试推断文章主题

大多数题目基本很难直接像四六级一样直接推出文章主体

所以确定题眼为主

第二步，用各题题眼简单确定段落范围

如果你看到第二题有名词定位，那么直接定位到那里

前面的就是第一段的材料，以此类推

这一步对于那些段落很少的文章，就显得很没必要

但是对于那些每段很少的文章

这种时候用下一题帮助定位就显得很有必要

一般绝大多数题都要用到，特别是CD篇

第三步，找到选项中的名词、动词、形容词，其他一律掉丢

名词就是动作的发出或者承受者或是专有名词，可能有1-2个

这种主体词的作用就是定位，能帮你快速定位到材料的某句话

形容词和动词是一种感觉，找到后要找同义词

要的不是具体的意思，而是一种抽象的东西，我更愿意说成是情感

第四步，根据材料名词/形容词动词，定位文章的具体内容

有时是主体对不上，形容词动词对的上

有的时候是动词形容词对不上，主体对的上

一般一个拿来定位，另一个拿来具体判断

第五步，找议论句，结合首尾句判断论点

首尾句不一定需要，重点是议论句

首段吹水时二段首句、关联词首尾、长段落首尾句、简短句

一般都是在这里面，难一点的可能放在长难句的后半部分

第六步，简单翻译原文，看能否和选项完美对应

重点在于：题眼+形容词/动词

形容词绝对优先，优先级10000%，对不上就不能选

接下来才去比对名词，判断程度、因果什么的

关键词对不上但意思有点联系就保留

有更好的就不选这个，没有更好的就选这个

第七步，用句子结构与核心论点再比对

一般针对最后一题的概述

用首尾段推核心论点

这时候讲究几个点

- 文章中间段出现过的不选
- 首尾两段只出现一次的不选
- 上帝视角/b格高/道理多+看不懂，选

句子结构就是通过文中的一些词来判断情感色彩

一般来说负面情绪最管用，可以直接秒

5、速通

比对名词+形容词/动词+题眼

一般第一段和最后一段要精读，李姐意思

其他段找首尾句+议论句，还不行用核心论点/句子结构

下面直接看题

Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions. Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decisionmaking, not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

“Short-termism” or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England’s top economist, Andrew Haldane. He quotes a giant of classical economics, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like “children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once” rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.

The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain, he notes, has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades. Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm’s efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. This has been dubbed “quarterly capitalism.”

In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities, quicker use of information, and thus shorter attention spans in financial markets. “There seems to be a predominance of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing,” said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in a speech this week.

In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce “short-termism.” In its latest survey of CEO pay, The Wall Street Journal finds that “a substantial part” of executive pay is now tied to performance.

Much more could be done to encourage “long-termism,” such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions. In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all stakeholders. Britain’s new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term.

21. According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is to
- [A] enhance bankers' sense of responsibility.
 - [B] help corporations achieve larger profits.
 - [C] build a new system of financial regulation.
 - [D] guarantee the bonuses of top executives.
22. Alfred Marshall is quoted to indicate
- [A] the conditions for generating quick profits.
 - [B] governments' impatience in decision-making.
 - [C] the solid structure of publicly traded companies.
 - [D] "short-termism" in economic activities.
23. It is argued that the influence of transient investment on public companies can be
- [A] indirect.
 - [B] adverse.
 - [C] minimal.
 - [D] temporary.
24. The US and France examples are used to illustrate
- [A] the obstacles to preventing "short-termism".
 - [B] the significance of long-term thinking.
 - [C] the approaches to promoting "long-termism".
 - [D] the prevalence of short-term thinking.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Failure of Quarterly Capitalism
 - [B] Patience as a Corporate Virtue
 - [C] Decisiveness Required of Top Executives
 - [D] Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

21题眼: P1、motive

22题眼: Alfred Marshall

23题眼: influence of transient investment

24题眼: US and France examples

25题眼: best title

扫一眼材料, 很容易定位大概的段落

21: P1 22: P2 24: P5、P6 25: P7

所以23题的材料应该是 P3, P4

21. According to Paragraph 1, one motive in imposing the new rule is to
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 - [C] build a new system of financial regulation.
 - [D] guarantee the bonuses of top executives.

// 选项的动词/形容词 + 主体

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|
| A: enhance | banker |
| B: help | corporations |
| C: build | new system financial regulation |
| D: guarantee | bonus top executives |

定位: P1

Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions. Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decisionmaking, not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

有主体先找主体, 定位快很多

A主体banker，直接定位

The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold **bankers** accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institution.

这里面动词是hold，保持，不一定就是enhance

保留，有需要再仔细看一下

B主体corporations

Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long term decision-making not only by banks but by all **corporations**, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

但是corporations旁边没有形容词动词

没关系，你就把这一句的动词全找出来：hope

很明显不等于help

排B

C主体new system financial regulation，找不到

没关系，前面说过了

名词、形容词动词一个定位一个判断

找不到名词就用形容词动词定位，build：

Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long term decision-making not only by banks but by all corporations, to **build** a stronger economy for future generations.

接下来**比对主体**

stronger economy future generations

new system financial regulation

形容词绝对优先

形容词绝对优先

形容词绝对优先

stronger 很明显不等于 new

排C

D选项主体bonus top executives

Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of **top executives** could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing.

动词/形容词guarantee, 完美对应, 保留

现在答案只能从AD里面选了

主体+形容词/动词都对应的上, 接下来比对题眼

题眼是motive, 跟A材料的主旨purpose对应

选A

22. Alfred Marshall is quoted to indicate

[A] the conditions for generating quick profits.

[B] governments' impatience in decision-making.

[C] the solid structure of publicly traded companies.

[D] "short-termism" in economic activities.

定位：P2

“Short-termism” or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England’s top economist, Andrew Haldane. He quotes a giant of classical economics, Alfred Marshall, in describing this financial impatience as acting like “children who pick the plums out of their pudding to eat them at once” rather than putting them aside to be eaten last.

这一段只有两句，所以基本等于都要看

- A. generating conditions quick profits
- B. impatience government
- C. solid structure publicly traded companies
- D. short-termism economic activities

根据A的profits，找到

“Short-termism” or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in publicly traded companies, says the Bank of England’s top economist.

原文的动词是desire，很明显不是generating

B的主体government，一整段都没看到，直接排除

当然要注意，主体是government

另一个impatience也是名词，所以原文有可能出现它的动词/形容词形式

这个你要灵活处理

C的主体是publicly traded companies，定位

“Short-termism” or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in **publicly traded companies**, says the Bank of England’s top economist.

没有找到solid structure, 排C

D还是根据short-termism, 定位

"Short-termism" or the desire for quick profits, has worsened in **publicly traded companies**, says the Bank of England's top economist.

economic activities, 对应第二句的classical economics

选D

反之还是那样, 找形容词/动词+主体

只要能一一对应即可

23. It is argued that the influence of transient investment on public companies can be
- [A] indirect.
 - [B] adverse.
 - [C] minimal.
 - [D] temporary.

定位: P3, P4

The average time for holding a stock in both the United States and Britain, he notes, has dropped from seven years to seven months in recent decades. Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm's efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. This has been dubbed "quarterly capitalism."

In addition, new digital technologies have allowed more rapid trading of equities, quicker use of information, and thus shorter attention spans in financial markets. "There seems to be a predominance of short-term thinking at the expense of long-term investing," said Commissioner Daniel Gallagher of the US Securities and Exchange Commission in a speech this week.

这种题比较特殊

他不像前两个题一样直接告诉你答案在哪

你需要根据题干里的词定位，定位完再回来看选项

名词/主体永远是定位最方便的

influence of transient investment

public companies

定位到

Transient investors, who demand high quarterly profits from companies, can hinder a firm's efforts to invest in long-term research or to build up customer loyalty. This has been dubbed "quarterly capitalism."

接下来回到选项

A, 不直接

B, 相反

C, 不认识

D, 短暂的

不认识的单词尝试用词根词缀偷鸡摸狗

mini-和小有关系

当然前面也说了，形容词是一种感觉

这种词也是一种感觉

看见不直接，你应该想到那种拐弯抹角的感觉

看到相反，你应该想到那种颠倒反转的意思

看到小，那就是一种很少很少的感觉

看到短暂，那就是一种很快的意思

你扫一眼就知道这段文字里压根没有拐弯抹角、很小和短暂的感觉

相反在阅读里表现大多数都是讲正反作用，有一个hinder

直接选B

当然你会发现第四段直接跳过去了

没关系

它爱说什么说什么，关我屁事

24. The US and France examples are used to illustrate

[A] the obstacles to preventing “short-termism”.

[B] the significance of long-term thinking.

[C] the approaches to promoting “long-termism”.

[D] the prevalence of short-term thinking.

定位：P5.P6

In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce “short-termism.” In its latest survey of CEO pay, The Wall Street Journal finds that “a substantial part” of executive pay is now tied to performance.

Much more could be done to encourage “long-termism,” such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions. In France, shareholders who hold onto a company investment for at least two years can sometimes earn more voting rights in a company.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. preventing | short-termism | obstacles |
| B. thinking | long-term | significance |
| C. promoting | long-term | approaches |
| D. thinking | short-term | prevalent |

A直接定位

In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce "short-termism."

short-termism原文就有

preventing和helping reduce差不多，都是不要的感觉

obstacles没找到类似的，排A

B定位

Much more could be done to encourage "long-termism," such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions.

thinking找不到，significance找不到

排B

C定位

Much more could be done to encourage "long-termism," such as changes in the tax code and quicker disclosure of stock acquisitions.

promoting对应encourage，都是推动、向前的意思

approaches接近靠近方法的意思，对应动作，怎么做，done

当然想不到也没事

选项和原文的句式很类似，都是to，都是目的

句式类似

选C

D定位

In the US, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has pushed most public companies to defer performance bonuses for senior executives by about a year, slightly helping reduce "short-termism."

没有thinking，排D

就这么偷就行了

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Failure of Quarterly Capitalism

[B] Patience as a Corporate Virtue

[C] Decisiveness Required of Top Executives

[D] Frustration of Risk-taking Bankers

这种主旨题，就2种解法，或者说1种

看首末段，直接下面的分析你可以用核心论点也可以用句式，这个无所谓的

但首先你得先把主体词找到，分清四个选项的区别和联系

A. 失败 Quarterly Capitalism

B. 耐心 Corporate Virtue

C. 决定 Top Executives

D. 沮丧 Risk-taking Bankers

定位：P1, P7

Financial regulators in Britain have imposed a rather unusual rule on the bosses of big banks. Starting next year, any guaranteed bonus of top executives could be delayed 10 years if their banks are under investigation for wrongdoing. The main purpose of this “clawback” rule is to hold bankers accountable for harmful risk-taking and to restore public trust in financial institutions. Yet officials also hope for a much larger benefit: more long-term decisionmaking, not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.

Within companies, the right compensation design can provide incentives for executives to think beyond their own time at the company and on behalf of all stakeholders. Britain’s new rule is a reminder to bankers that society has an interest in their performance, not just for the short term but for the long term.

Quarterly Capitalism在中间段出现过，不选，排A

耐心、合作美德，大道理，道德高点，保留B

C的决定，对应

“decision-making not only by banks but by all corporations, to build a stronger economy for future generations.”

但没找到Top Executives是专有名词，还没找到，排C

D的沮丧全程找不到，排D

选B

像这种题，你完全可以保留一个大道理/看不懂的

只要其他选项都或多或少的存在问题，那这个就是答案

