

2015考研英语权威专家辅导系列

# 2015考研英语

# 命题人

# 阅读理解高分指南

索玉柱 曹其军/主编

**考研原命题组组长、阅卷组组长亲自把脉，经典、实战、权威**

- 命题人开发阅读理解应试技巧，快速提升阅读理解水平
- 命题组长10年呕心力作，全面、深入总结历年阅读理解命题思路与应试对策
- 超值赠送：清华大学研究生考研英语高分复习秘籍
- 超值赠送：国家考研英语命题组原组长2套命题密押试卷与精解



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# 前言 Foreword

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试是国家选拔硕士研究生的主要途径。从测量学角度来说，全国硕士研究生入学统一考试应是“常模参照”考试，即选拔性考试。命题工作需坚持既有利于为国家选拔高层次的专门人才，又有利于高等学校教学的原则，强调在考查知识的基础上，重点考查考生分析问题和解决问题的能力，并且要采用科学的办法，保持考试水平的稳定性。为了更帮助考生顺利通过硕士研究生入学考试，我们根据国家教育部制订的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》（以下简称《大纲》），基于多年参加阅卷和考研辅导班的教学实践经验，分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题套路，编写了这本《2015 考研英语命题人阅读理解高分指南》。

对于参加硕士研究生入学考试的考生来说，阅读理解部分几乎直接决定考试成败，也是历年考试的难点。阅读理解（A）部分主要考查考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。本书对阅读理解（A）部分的基本考情、阅读理解的特点及常规题型、解题步骤与备考策略都进行了详细的分析，最后给出了范例精讲与测试训练，让考生能进行充分的训练。阅读理解（B）部分为新增加部分，是 2005 年《大纲》修订后英语试卷中的新题型。本书对这种新题型的特点，解题思路，特别是解题方法进行了具体讲解，指导考生迅速而又正确地把握新题型的特点，在答题方面也能使考生遵循一定的规律去科学地寻找答案。我们精选的练习材料，让考生能够弄懂正确答案的来龙去脉，从实践中掌握答题方法的精髓，从而提高得分能力。本书的编写特点如下：

### 1. 作者阵容强大，辅导经验丰富，深谙命题动态

本书作者长期从事考研英语命题、阅卷与辅导，对考研英语的考点非常熟悉。他们结合多年的授课经验，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本书具有极高的权威性。本书的出版凝结了参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

### 2. 内容全面、凝练，重点突出

在编写过程中，特别注意知识的系统性。在每章、节后都编写了足量的自测习题，并给出全文翻译、答案和分析。考生可通过做这些自测习题，达到自测的目的，巩固复习成果。充分的实战练习，不仅能帮助考生熟悉考试的内容，而且能帮助考生摸准考试的规律，做到触类旁通。

### 3. 鲜明的创新特色，编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本书全面吸收同类图书的优点，结合作者丰富的辅导经验，博采众长，推陈出新，结构和内容具有鲜明特色。

本书是英语辅导教师及原考研命题组的专家、教授智慧和劳动的结晶，是一份宝贵的资料。其中的每一道试题，既反映了考研英语考试大纲对考生基础知识、能力和水平的要求，又蕴涵着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势。因此，对照考试大纲分析、研究这些试题，考生不仅可以了解考研以来英语考试的全貌，而且可以方便地了解有关试题和信息，从中发现规律，归纳出各部分内容的重点、难点，以及常考的题型，进一步把握考试的特点及命题的思路和规律，从而从容应考，轻取高分。由于时间有限，不当之处在所难免，望广大读者和专家批评指正。

编 者

2014年3月

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# 第一章 你所不知道的考研英语阅读理解

## 第一节 考研英语阅读理解文章的来源及考核重点

### ◆ 考研英语阅读理解文章的选择及来源

#### 1. 考研英语阅读理解文章字数说明的问题

考生在选择自己需要的文章时,可以把精力主要集中在符合字数、段落的文章来进行复习和阅读,从而缩小复习的范围。

##### (1) 阅读 A

根据对考研英语历年真题阅读理解文章的统计可知,阅读 A 部分文章自 2002 年开始从五篇文章改为四篇,每篇由 4~6 个段落构成(偶尔有例外情况)。每篇文章由 400~500 个单词构成。

举例:

2014 年考研试题	字 数	段 落	题 目
	441	4	5

## 【原文】

In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the job centre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the job-seeker's allowance. “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on.” he claimed. “We're doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster.” Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidizes laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness”—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting; you don't skip down to the job centre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; your support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osborne-land, your first instinct is to fall into dependency—permanent dependency if you can get it—supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase “jobseeker's allowance”—invented in 1996—is about redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no mandatory right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance”, conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

## 【题目】

21. George Osborne's scheme was intended to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits  
 B. encourage jobseekers' active engagement in job seeking  
 C. motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily  
 D. guarantee jobseekers' legitimate right to benefits
22. The phrase, "to sign on" (Line 3, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to check on the availability of jobs at the job centre  
 B. to accept the government's restrictions on the allowance  
 C. to register for an allowance from the government  
 D. to attend a governmental job-training program
23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?  
 A. A desire to secure a better life for all.  
 B. An eagerness to protect the unemployed.  
 C. An urge to be generous to the claimants.  
 D. A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.
24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. uneasy                      B. enraged                      C. insulted                      D. guilty
25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?  
 A. The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.  
 B. Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.  
 C. The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.  
 D. Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.

## (2) 阅读 B

## 1) 选择搭配题型

根据《大纲》的要求,该题型分为两个部分:主干部分和选项部分。主干部分的原文约 500 ~ 600 词,其中有 5 段空白处——空白处的位置可能在段首、段落中间、段末,但不会是文章的第一句,一般情况下也不会是最后一句。选项部分为 6 或 7 段文字,每段可能是一个句子,可能是两三个短句,也有可能是完整的段落。其中 5 段分属于主干部分的空白处。要求考生依据自己对文章的理解从选项中选择 5 段文字放回到文章中相应的 5 段空白处。

举例:

2008 年考研试题	字 数	段 落	题 目
	625	6	5

## 【原文】

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41) \_\_\_\_\_

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42) \_\_\_\_\_ Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43) \_\_\_\_\_ Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44) \_\_\_\_\_ These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revision.

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote "The A & P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45) \_\_\_\_\_

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times—and then again—working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

## 【题目】

A. To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

B. After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

C. It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers

prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.

D. It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

E. Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.

F. In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A & P", the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.

G. By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

## 2) 排序题型

排序题是在一篇长度约 500 ~ 600 词的文章中,各段落的原有顺序已经被打乱,要求考生根据文章内容和结构将所列段落(7 ~ 8 个)重新排序。其中有 2 ~ 3 个段落在文章中的位置已经给出。排序题的阅读量比阅读理解 A 节中的文章长一些,并且各段落没有按顺序排列,给阅读造成了很大的障碍。

举例:

2014 年考研试题	字 数	段 落	题 目
	594	7	5

### 【原文】

A. Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable—for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece, the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.

B. In another case, American archaeologists Rene Million and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacan in the Valley of Mexico near what is now

Mexico City. At its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.

C. How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.

D. Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copan, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copan collapsed.

E. To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

F. Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evans's interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knossós) on the island of Crete, in 1900.

G. Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amount of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

41. → A → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 45.

## 3) 标题搭配或论点论据匹配题型

标题搭配题型考查的是考生把握主旨大意,进行概括总结的能力。该题型要求考生在一篇长度约 500 ~ 600 词的文章中,为文章的若干段落选出最恰当的小标题。其实,就是要求考生选出最能概括段落主题或者要点的标题。

论点论据匹配题型主要考查考生区分论点、论据,把握论点论据一致性的能力。该题型要求考生根据文章内容,从多个选项中找到能支持相应论点的论据。这就要求考生理解各个论点/观点的重点和含义,并能找出与论点一致的论据。

举例:

2007 年考研试题	字 数	段 落	题 目
	531	7	5

## 【原文】

## How Can a Parent Help?

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book *Ready or Not, Here Life Comes*, that parents can take to prevent what I call "work-life unreadiness".

41. \_\_\_\_\_

You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

Kids need a range of authentic role models—as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying "I have no idea." They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice dela



ying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities. 44. \_\_\_\_\_

Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledging adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

#### 【题目】

- A. Set a Good Example for Your Kids
- B. Build Your Kid's Work Skills
- C. Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities
- D. Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis
- E. Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies
- F. Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are
- G. Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

## 2. 多多参阅这里的文章大有裨益

考研英语历年真题阅读理解文章体裁多为论说文和说明文,文章时代感强,既包罗万象又具有相当的时效性,大多涉及当年的热门话题。文章来源依旧是英语国家原版报刊或书籍,绝大多数是评论性的文章(即除文学作品以外的其他类型的短文)。考研的文章经常喜欢正反交替举例,先说作者认同的,然后又是作者要批评的、揭露的,再是用实例来论证作者

的观点。就文章题材来说,近几年越来越重视对人文科学的考查,平时要多注重阅读一些英美经济文化科技方面的报刊书籍,例如 *The Economist* (经济学家), *Newsweek* (新闻周刊), *Time* (时代周刊) 以及 *The Times* (泰晤士报) 上面的文章。

举例:

试题年份	字 数	题 目	文章来源
2010 年	428	5	经济学家( <i>The Economist</i> 2008)

### 【原文】

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives". Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobby group politely calls "the use of judgment by management".

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years.

But bank's shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical.