

运气于事业成功究竟有多大作用? How big is the role of luck in career success?

Luck plays a big and often unacknowledged part in career success, starting in the womb. Warren Buffett has talked of winning the "ovarian lottery" by being born in America when he was, and being wired in a way that pays off in a market economy. Good looks are associated with higher pay and a greater chance of being called to interview in hiring processes. Your experience of discrimination will reflect your circumstances of birth.

自打投胎开始,运气就在事业成功中发挥着重要且鲜为人知的作用。沃伦·巴菲特(Warren Buffett)就说过,自己"投了个好胎"——在那个特定的时代出生在美国,又有着与市场经济高度匹配的思维方式。相貌好的人薪酬更高,在求职中面试的机会也更大。你遭遇到的歧视反映出你的出身。

■ 重点词汇:

luck: n. 运气; 幸运

career: n. 职业;事业

success: n. 成功 **womb**: n. 子宫

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acknowledged: adj. 公认的;被承认的

Buffett: 专有名词,指沃伦·巴菲特,美国著名的投资家和商

业人士

ovarian lottery: 专有名词,指巴菲特所说的"卵巢抽

奖",意指出生时所获得的幸运 market economy: 市场经济

discrimination: n. 歧视

circumstance: n. 情况; 境遇

■ 固定搭配:

play a part in: 在...中起作用

Luck plays a big and often unacknowledged part in career success.(运气在职业成功中起着重要且常常被忽视

的作用。)

be wired in a way: 以某种方式连接

Warren Buffett has talked of being wired in a way that pays off in a market economy. (沃伦·巴菲特谈到他以一种在市场经济中收益的方式连接。)

be associated with: 与...相关联

Good looks are associated with higher pay and a greater chance of being called to interview in hiring processes. (相貌与更高的薪水和在招聘过程中被邀请面试的机会有关。)

reflect on: 反映

Your experience of discrimination will reflect your circumstances of birth. (你对歧视的经历会反映出你的出生境遇。)

🛟 长难句分析:

这个句子是一个较为复杂的复合句,包含了多个子句,用来探讨运气在职业成功中的作用以及与出生和外貌相关的因素。

- "Luck plays a big and often unacknowledged part in career success": 这是主句,表明了这个句子的核心观点,即运气在职业成功中扮演重要但常常被忽视的角色。

- "**starting in the womb**":这个短语是对主句的进一步说明,指出了运气的起始点,即从母亲的子宫时期(怀孕)开始。这是在强调运气与出生时的情况有关。
- "Warren Buffett has talked of winning the 'ovarian lottery'": 这是一个并列的陈述,描述了沃伦·巴菲特谈到过赢得"卵巢彩票"的话题。这里的"卵巢彩票"是一种比喻,意味着在出生时获得了一些特殊的优势或机会。这个比喻可能涉及到生于何地、生于何时,以及个人的天赋和特质。
- "by being born in America when he was, and being wired in a way that pays off in a market economy": 这是对巴菲特的描述,说明了为什么他认为自己赢得了"卵巢彩票"。这是一个并列结构,包括两个现在分词短语,用来进一步解释他的观点。这部分强调了他在美国出生的时机以及他的个性特点,使他在市场经济中取得成功。
- "Good looks are associated with higher pay and a greater chance of being called to interview in hiring processes": 这是另一个独立的主句,说明了外貌与薪酬以及在招聘过程中被邀请参加面试的机会之间的关联。这部分在讨论外貌对职业机会的影响。
- "Your experience of discrimination will reflect your circumstances of birth": 这是最后一个主句,表明了经历歧视与个体的出生背景之间的联系。这部分强调了歧视经历与出生情况的关联性。

The early way-stations in a career are often marked by chance: a particularly encouraging boss, say, or an assignment that leads you off in an unexpected but defining direction. Luck can affect the pathways of the most rational-minded professions.

职业生涯的早期往往充斥着偶然因素: 遇上一个特别鼓励你的上司, 抑或接到的某次任务, 意想不到地决定了你的职业生涯走向。运气可以影响最理性的职业道路。

■ 重点词汇:

way-station: n. 途中的驿站;中途停留点encouraging: adj. 鼓舞人心的;令人振奋的assignment: n. 任务;作业;分配;工作defining: adj. 决定性的;定义的;界定的

rational-minded: adj. 理性的; 理智的; 合理思考的

● 固定搭配:

early career: 早期职业生涯

In her early career, she faced many challenges. (在她的早期职业生涯中,她面临了许多挑战。)

by chance: 偶然; 碰巧

I met him by chance at the conference.(我在会议上偶然遇到了他。)

lead off in: 带领进入; 导致

The discussion led off in a completely unexpected direction. (讨论导致了一个完全意想不到的方向。)

affect the pathways of: 影响...的路径

Economic decisions can affect the pathways of a nation's development.(经济决策可以影响一个国家发展的路径。)

A paper published in 2022 by Qi Ge of Vassar College and Stephen Wu of Hamilton College found that economists with harder-to-pronounce names, including within ethnic groups, were less likely to be placed into academic jobs or get tenure-track positions.

2022 年,瓦萨学院(Vassar College)的葛琪(Qi Ge)与汉密尔顿学院(Hamilton College)的斯蒂芬·吴(Stephan Wu)发表了一篇论文中发现,即使排除种族因素,名字难念的经济学家也更难谋得学术工作或终身教职。

■ 重点词汇:

paper: n. 论文

published: adj. 已发表的; 出版的

economist: n. 经济学家 pronounce: v. 发音; 发言 ethnic: adj. 种族的; 民族的

academic: adj. 学业的, 学术的

tenure-track positions: 终身制职位

■ 固定搭配:

harder-to-pronounce: 难以发音

Economists with harder-to-pronounce names faced challenges in the job market.(难以发音的经济学家名字的人在就业市场上面临挑战。)

get tenure-track positions: 获得终身制职位 Securing tenure-track positions is a significant achievement in academia. (获得终身制职位在学术界是一个重要的成就。)

Names can work against economists in other ways. Another study, by Liran Einav of Stanford University and Leeat Yariv, now of Princeton University, found that faculty with earlier surname initials were more likely to receive tenure at top departments, an effect they put down to the fact that authors of economics papers tend to be listed alphabetically.

名字在其他方面也会对经济学家不利。斯坦福大学的利兰·艾纳夫(Liran Einav)和普林斯顿大学的利阿特-亚里夫(Leeat Yariv)进行的另一项研究发现,姓氏首字母排在前面的教师更有可能在顶尖院系获得终身教职;他们将这种影响归因于经济学论文的作者往往按字母顺序排列。

■ 重点词汇:

work against:对...不利;阻碍...

faculty: n. 教职员; 全体教师

surname: n. 姓氏; 姓

initial: n. 缩写字母; 首字母

receive: v. 接受; 获得

tenure: n. 终身职位;保有权;占有权 top departments:顶尖部门;一流部门

effect: n. 影响; 效果 author: n. 作者; 创作者

be listed alphabetically: 按字母顺序列出

■ 固定搭配:

work against: 对...不利

The economic policies of the government seem to work against the interests of the middle class. (政府的 经济政策似乎对中产阶级的利益不利。)

top departments: 一流部门

Many students aspire to be accepted into the top departments of prestigious universities. (许多学生渴望被名校的一流部门录取。)

be listed alphabetically: 按字母顺序列出

The names of the authors in the research paper were listed alphabetically. (研究论文中的作者名字是按字母顺序列出的。)

Performing well can be due to luck, not talent. In financial markets, asset managers who shine in one period often lose their lustre in the next. The rise of passive investing reflects the fact that few stockpickers are able persistently to outperform the overall market. The history of the oil industry is shot through with stories of unexpected discoveries.

表现出色可能是因为运气,而不是天赋。在金融市场上,在一个时期大放异彩的资产经理往往在下一个时期黯然失色。被动投资的崛起表明,鲜有选股大师能一直跑赢整个市场。石油行业的历史更是充斥着意外发现。

■ 重点词汇:

perform: v. 表现, 表演

talent: n. 才能, 才华

shine: v. 发光, 表现出色

lustre: n. 光泽, 魅力 rise: n. 上升, 崛起

passive investing: 被动投资

stockpicker: 股票挑选者,即专注于选择个别股票的投资者

outperform: v. 超越,表现更出色

overall market: 整体市场

history: n. 历史

oil industry: 石油行业

unexpected: adj. 意外的, 出乎意料的

discovery: n. 发现,发现物

■ 固定搭配:

due to: 由于

The delay was due to unforeseen circumstances. (延

误是由于不可预见的情况。)

shine in: 在...中表现出色

She always manages to shine in high-pressure

situations.(她总能在高压情况下表现出色。)

rise of: 崛起

The rise of social media has transformed the way we communicate. (社交媒体的崛起改变了我们的沟通方式。)

passive investing: 被动投资

Passive investing is often characterized by low

management fees. (被动投资通常以低管理费为特点。)

shot through with: 充满

The history of the city is shot through with tales of bravery and resilience. (这座城市的历史充满了关于勇敢和坚韧的故事。)

unexpected discoveries: 意外发现

The world of science is full of unexpected discoveries that change our understanding of the universe. (科学世界充满了改变我们对宇宙理解的意外发现。)

↔ 长难句分析:

总的来说,这些句子包含了不同的句型和结构,用来表达关于 运气与才华、资产管理者表现、被动投资兴起以及油业历史的 观点和事实。分析句子结构可以帮助理解它们的意义和逻辑。

- 1. "Performing well can be due to luck, not talent.": 这句话是一个简单的主谓结构。主语是 "Performing well",谓语是 "can be",表示一种可能性。后面的部分 "due to luck, not talent" 是一个介词短语,用来说明主语的原因。这句话表达的意思是表现出色可能是因为运气好,而不是因为才华。
- 2. "In financial markets, asset managers who shine in one period often lose their lustre in the next.": 这是一个复杂的复合句,用来讨论资产管理者在不同时间段的表现。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "In financial markets": 这个短语是一个介词短语,用来限定语境,指出讨论的背景是金融市场。
- "asset managers": 这是主语,指的是资产管理者。
- "who shine in one period often lose their lustre in the next": 这是一个包含主语从句的相对从句,用来进一步描述资产管理者的行为。主语从句中的 "who shine in one period" 表示在一个时期内表现出色,而 "often lose their lustre in the next" 表示经常在下一个时期失去光彩。这个从句使用了连词 "who" 来引导,并包括了谓语 "shine" 和 "lose",以及副词 "often" 来表示频率。
- 3. "The rise of passive investing reflects the fact that few stockpickers are able persistently to outperform the overall market.": 这句话也是一个复杂的句子,用来探讨被动投资的兴起以及股票选手的表现。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:

- "The rise of passive investing": 这是主语短语,表示被动投资的兴起。
- "reflects": 这是谓语动词,表示主语短语所述事实的反映。
- "the fact that": 这是一个从句引导短语,用来说明 "reflects" 后面的具体事实。
- "few stockpickers are able persistently to outperform the overall market": 这是从句,用来详细描述 "the fact that" 所引导的事实。这个从句包括了以下要素:
- "few stockpickers": 这是主语短语,表示少数的股票选手。
 - "are able": 这是谓语动词,表示能力。
- "persistently to outperform the overall market": 这是不定式短语,用来说明股票选手的能力。它包括了副词 "persistently" 来表示持续性,以及动词不定式 "to outperform" 来表示超越或胜过整体市场。
- 4. "The history of the oil industry is shot through with stories of unexpected discoveries.": 这句话是一个简单的主谓结构。主语是 "The history of the oil industry", 谓语是 "is", 表示状态。后面的部分 "shot through with stories of unexpected discoveries" 是介词短语, 用来描述主语的特点。它包括了 "stories of unexpected discoveries", 表示有很多关于意外发现的故事贯穿着油业的历史。

A recent paper by Alexei Milkov and William Navidi of the Colorado School of Mines found that 90% of industry practitioners believe that luck affects the outcome of exploration projects. The authors' analysis of 50 years of drilling on the Norwegian Continental Shelf concluded that the differences in success rates between individual firms were random.

科罗拉多矿业大学(Colorado School of Mines)的阿列克谢·米尔科夫(Alexei Milkov)和威廉·纳维迪(William Navidi)最近发表的一篇论文发现,90%的石油行业从业者

认为运气左右着勘探项目的结果。作者对挪威大陆架 50 年的钻探活动进行分析后得出结论,各个公司的成功率是随机的。

■ 重点词汇:

industry practitioners: 行业从业者

outcome: n. 结果, 成果

exploration: n. 勘探, 勘察 **analysis**: n. 分析, 分析报告

drilling: n. 钻探, 钻井 success rate: 成功率

individual firm: 单个公司 random: adj. 随机的, 随意的

■ 固定搭配:

industry practitioners: 行业从业者

The conference was attended by industry practitioners from all over the world. (来自世界各地的行业从业者出席了会议。)

There is a long-running debate about whether luck affects executives' pay. A recent paper by Martina Andreani and Lakshmanan Shivakumar of London Business School and Atif Ellahie of the University of Utah suggests that it does.

关于运气是否会影响高管薪酬的争论由来已久。伦敦商学院(London Business School)的阿蒂娜·恩德雷尼(Martina Andreani)和拉克什马南·希瓦库马尔(Lakshmanan Shivakumar)以及犹他大学(University of Utah)的阿提夫·埃拉希(Atif Ellahie)近日发表的论文表明,运气成分确实存在。

■ 重点词汇:

long-running: adj. 长期持续的

debate: n. 辩论, 争论

executive: n. 高管, 执行人员

pay: n. 薪水,报酬

suggest: v. 建议,表明

● 固定搭配:

long-running debate: 长期争论

The long-running debate on climate change continues to divide experts. (关于气候变化的长期争论仍然分裂专家意见。)

suggests that: 表明

The evidence suggests that a healthy lifestyle can lead to a longer life. (证据表明健康的生活方式可以延长寿命。)

The academics looked at the impact of a big corporate-tax cut in America in 2017, an event which resulted in large one-off tax gains and losses for firms that were based on past transactions and that could not be attributed to managers' skills. They found that larger windfall gains led to higher pay for ceos of less scrutinised firms; tax losses did not seem to affect their earnings. Lucky things.

这些学者们研究了 2017 年美国大幅削减企业所得税的影响。这一事件给企业带来了巨额的一次性税收收益和损失,而这些收益和损失都与经理人的能力高低并不相干,而是取决于企业过去的交易。他们发现,在关注度较小的企业里,CEO 会因为意外之财而拿到更多薪资,税收亏损似乎没有影响他们的收入。真是运气好啊!

■ 重点词汇:

academics: n. 学者, 学术界人士

impact: n. 影响, 作用

corporate-tax cut: 公司税收削减

event: n. 事件, 事情

result in: 导致

one-off: adj. 一次性的, 临时的

tax gain: 税收收益 firm: n. 公司,企业

past transactions: 过去的交易

be attributed to: 归因于 windfall gain: 意外收益

scrutinised: vt. 细看; 仔细观察或检查; 核对

earning: n. 收入

↔ 长难句分析:

总的来说,这个句子描述了学者对 2017 年美国大规模企业减税事件的研究发现,其中包括了该事件导致的税收收入和损失,以及对不同类型公司首席执行官薪酬的影响。分析句子结构有助于理解其逻辑和内容。

- 1. "The academics looked at the impact of a big corporate-tax cut in America in 2017, an event which resulted in large one-off tax gains and losses for firms that were based on past transactions and that could not be attributed to managers' skills.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来描述学者研究了 2017 年美国的一次大规模企业减税对企业的影响。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "The academics looked at": 这是主语短语,表示学者进行了研究。
- "the impact of a big corporate-tax cut in America in 2017": 这是宾语短语,用来说明学者研究的内容,即 2017年美国的大规模企业减税的影响。
- "an event which resulted in": 这是一个从句,用来进一步解释 "the impact of a big corporate-tax cut"。从句中的 "which resulted in" 表示这个事件导致了某些结果。
- "large one-off tax gains and losses for firms": 这是从句中的短语,用来描述事件的结果,即企业的大额一次性税收收入和损失。
- "that were based on past transactions": 这是从句中的 短语,用来说明这些税收收入和损失是基于过去的交易而来 的。

- "that could not be attributed to managers' skills": 这是从句中的短语,用来说明这些税收收入和损失不能归因于经理的技能。
- 2. "They found that larger windfall gains led to higher pay for ceos of less scrutinised firms; tax losses did not seem to affect their earnings.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来表达研究结果。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "They found": 这是主语短语,表示他们发现。
- "that larger windfall gains": 这是从句,用来说明研究的 发现。它包括了 "larger windfall gains",表示更大的不期而 至的收益。
- "led to higher pay for ceos of less scrutinised firms": 这是从句中的短语,用来说明较大的不期而至的收益导致了较少受到审查的公司首席执行官的薪酬增加。
- "tax losses did not seem to affect their earnings": 这是从句中的短语,用来说明税收损失似乎不会影响他们的收入。
- 3. "**Lucky things.**": 这是一个简单的短语,表示对研究结果的一种评价或总结。

Just as some people blindly believe that merit determines success, so it is possible to get too hung up on the role of chance. ceos may well be rewarded for luck but slogging to the top of companies involves talent and hard work.

Although some have argued that entrepreneurs are simply people fortunate enough to have a large appetite for risk, skill does matter.

就像有些人盲目地认为功劳决定成败一样,就有人执迷于运气成分。CEO 很可能会因为运气而获得奖励,但要登上公司的顶峰,则需要天赋和努力。有人会说,所谓企业家不过是些敢冒风险的幸运儿,但能力也很重要。

■ 重点词汇:

blindly: adv. 盲目地

believe: v. 相信

merit: n. 优点, 价值

determine: v. 决定, 确定

hung up on: 纠缠于, 过分关注

reward: v. 奖励,报答

slog: v. (一段时间) 艰苦地干

involve: v. 包括, 涉及 hard work: 艰苦工作 arque: v. 争论, 辩论

entrepreneur: n. 企业家 fortunate: adj. 幸运的

appetite: n. 食欲,胃口;欲望,爱好

■ 固定搭配:

blindly believe: 盲目相信

It's not wise to blindly believe everything you hear without questioning it. (盲目相信听到的一切而不加质疑是不明智的。)

get too hung up on: 过分关注

Some people get too hung up on their appearance and forget about their inner qualities. (有些人过分关注外表,而忘记了内在的品质。)

♦ 长难句分析:

总的来说,这些句子包含了不同的观点和对比,用来探讨成功 因素中机会、才能和辛勤工作的作用。分析句子结构可以帮助 理解其逻辑和内容。

- 1. "Just as some people blindly believe that merit determines success, so it is possible to get too hung up on the role of chance.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来对比人们对成功的不同看法。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "Just as": 这个短语引入了一个比较,用来对比两种看法。
- "some people blindly believe that merit determines success": 这是一个从句,用来描述一些人的信仰,即一些人盲目地相信功绩决定成功。

- "so it is possible to get too hung up on the role of chance": 这也是一个从句,用来表达另一种看法,即过分强调机会的作用可能会产生不良影响。
- 2. "ceos may well be rewarded for luck but slogging to the top of companies involves talent and hard work.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来探讨公司 CEO 的成功和奖励。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "ceos may well be rewarded for luck": 这是一个从句,用来说明公司 CEO 可能因为运气而受到奖励。
- "but slogging to the top of companies involves talent and hard work": 这也是一个从句,用来对比之前提到的运气,表明要在公司中取得成功需要才能和辛勤工作。
- 3. "Although some have argued that entrepreneurs are simply people fortunate enough to have a large appetite for risk, skill does matter.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来讨论企业家的成功与风险承受能力和技能之间的关系。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "Although": 这是一个从句引导词,用来引入一个对比或限制性观点。
- "some have argued that entrepreneurs are simply people fortunate enough to have a large appetite for risk": 这是一个从句,用来说明一些人的观点,即企业家只是幸运地具有较大的风险承受能力。
- "skill does matter": 这是一个简单的陈述句,用来表明技能确实很重要。

A paper from 2006 by Paul Gompers of Harvard University and his co-authors showed that founders of one successful company have a higher chance of succeeding in their next venture than entrepreneurs who previously failed. Better technology and greater expertise reduce the role of chance; the average success rates in oil exploration, for example, have gone up over time.

哈佛大学的保罗·冈珀斯(Paul Gompers)及共同作者在 2006 年发表的一篇论文表明,与之前失败的创业者相比,一 家成功公司的创始人下一次创业成功的几率更高。更好的技术 和更专业的知识降低了偶然性的作用。比如,石油勘探的平均 成功率已经逐年上升。

■ 重点词汇:

co-author: 合著者 **founder**: n. 创始人

successful: adj. 成功的 succeeding: v. 成功 venture: n. 冒险, 尝试

previously: adv. 以前

expertise: n. 专门知识,专长

reduce: v. 减少

average: adj. 平均的 success rate: 成功率

oil exploration: 石油勘探

↔ 长难句分析:

总的来说,这两个句子描述了研究论文的发现以及技术和专业知识对成功的影响,同时提到了油田勘探的成功率。分析句子结构有助于理解其逻辑和内容。

- 1. "A paper from 2006 by Paul Gompers of Harvard University and his co-authors showed that founders of one successful company have a higher chance of succeeding in their next venture than entrepreneurs who previously failed.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来描述一篇 2006 年由哈佛大学的 Paul Gompers 和他的合著者所写的论文的内容。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "A paper from 2006": 这是主语短语,表示论文的出处。
- "by Paul Gompers of Harvard University and his coauthors": 这是一个介词短语,用来说明论文的作者。
- "showed": 这是谓语动词,表示论文的主要发现。
- "that founders of one successful company": 这是一个从句,用来描述论文的主要研究对象,即成功公司的创始人。

- "have a higher chance of succeeding in their next venture": 这是从句中的短语,用来说明成功公司的创始人在下一个创业项目中有更高的成功机会。
- "than entrepreneurs who previously failed": 这也是从句中的短语,用来对比之前失败的企业家。
- 2. "Better technology and greater expertise reduce the role of chance; the average success rates in oil exploration, for example, have gone up over time.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来讨论技术和专业知识对机会的作用以及油田勘探的成功率。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "Better technology and greater expertise": 这是主语短语,用来表示技术和专业知识。
- "reduce the role of chance": 这是谓语动词短语,表示 技术和专业知识减少了机会的作用。
- "the average success rates in oil exploration": 这是主语短语,表示油田勘探的平均成功率。
- "for example": 这是一个短语,用来引入一个例子或详细说明。
- "have gone up over time": 这是谓语动词短语,表示成功率随着时间的推移有所提高。

But if luck does play a more important role in outcomes than is often acknowledged, what does that mean? For individuals, it suggests you should increase the chances that chance will work in your favour.

但是,如果运气在结果中的作用确实比人们通常认识到的更重要,这意味着什么呢?对个人而言,这意味着你应该增加机会,让机遇对你有利。

■ 重点词汇:

outcome: n. 结果,成果

acknowledged: adj. 公认的,被承认的

individual: n. 个人, 个体

work in your favor: 对你有利

■ 固定搭配:

increase the chances of: 增加机会

Proper preparation can increase the chances of success in any endeavor.(适当的准备可以增加在任何努力中取得成功的机会。)

work in your favor: 对你有利

Having a strong network can work in your favor when you're seeking new opportunities. (拥有强大的人际网络在寻求新机会时对你有利。)

Partners at y Combinator, a startup accelerator, encourage founders to apply to their programmes by talking about increasing the "surface area of luck": putting yourself in situations where you may be rejected is a way of giving luck more opportunity to strike.

创投公司 Y Combinator 的合伙人鼓励创业者践行这一点,并提到应该增加"运气的表面积":让自己处于可能被拒绝的境地,就是给运气更多的机会。

■ 重点词汇:

partner: n. 合伙人, 合作伙伴

startup accelerator: 初创企业加速器

encourage: v. 鼓励, 激励

apply: v. 申请

programme: n. 计划,项目

talk about: 谈论

surface: n.表面;水面,地面 **put yourself in**: 让自己处于

situation: n. 情况,情景 **rejected**: adj. 被拒绝的 **opportunity**: n. 机会

strike: v. 袭击, 出现

An awareness of the role that luck plays ought to affect the behaviour of managers, too. Portfolio thinking reduces the role of luck: Messrs Milkov and Navidi make the point that the probability of striking it lucky in oil exploration goes up if firms complete numerous independent wells.

认识到运气的作用也会影响管理者的行为。投资组合思维弱化 了运气的影响:米尔科夫和纳维迪指出,在石油勘探中,打的 钻探井越多,撞大运的概率就会增加。

■ 重点词汇:

awareness: n. 意识,认识 behaviour: n. 行为,行动 manager: n. 管理者,经理

portfolio: n. (个人或机构的) 投资组合

reduce: v. 减少, 降低

Messrs: 先生们(Mr. 的复数形式,用于正式场合)

make the point: 提出观点 probability: n. 概率,可能性 independent: adj. 独立的

well: n. 井, 钻井

▶ 固定搭配:

make the point: 提出观点

The speaker made the point that communication is essential in building strong relationships. (演讲者提出了沟通在建立强大关系中的重要性。)

♦ 长难句分析:

总的来说,这两个句子强调了运气在经理行为中的作用以及投资组合思维如何减少运气的作用,同时提到了在油田勘探中如何提高运气的概率。分析句子结构有助于理解其逻辑和内容。

1. "An awareness of the role that luck plays ought to affect the behaviour of managers,

too.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来强调运气在经理行为中的作用。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:

- "An awareness of the role that luck plays": 这是主语短语,表示对于运气在其中扮演的角色的认识。
- "ought to affect the behavior of managers": 这是谓语动词短语,表示这种认识应该影响经理的行为。
- "too": 这个词用来强调,表示不仅仅是其他人,经理也应该 受到影响。
- 2. "Portfolio thinking reduces the role of luck: Messrs Milkov and Navidi make the point that the probability of striking it lucky in oil exploration goes up if firms complete numerous independent wells.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来讨论投资组合思维如何减少运气的作用以及在油田勘探中如何提高运气。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "Portfolio thinking reduces the role of luck": 这是主语短语,表示投资组合思维如何减少运气的作用。
- "Messrs Milkov and Navidi make the point": 这是主语 短语,表示 Milkov 和 Navidi 提出了这一观点。
- "that the probability of striking it lucky in oil exploration goes up": 这是从句,用来说明观点的内容,即在油田勘探中获得好运的概率上升。
- "if firms complete numerous independent wells": 这是从句中的短语,用来说明提高运气的条件,即如果公司钻更多的井。

If luck can mean a bad decision has a good result, or vice versa, managers should learn to assess the success of an initiative on the basis of process as well as outcome.

如果运气意味着糟糕的决定也可能带来不错的结果,反之亦然,那么管理者应该学着在评估某一方案是否成功时,既看过程,也看结果。

■ 重点词汇:

bad decision: 坏决策 good result: 好的结果 vice versa: 反之亦然 assess: v. 评估, 评定

assess: V. 评估,评定

initiative: n. 主动性,倡议

basis: n. 基础,依据 process: n. 过程

■ 固定搭配:

vice versa: 反之亦然

In this case, if you work hard, you'll succeed, and vice versa. (在这种情况下,如果你努力工作,你会成功,反之亦然。)

on the basis of: 基干

Decisions should be made on the basis of thorough analysis and evidence. (决策应该基于充分的分析和证据来做出。)

And if the difference between skill and luck becomes discernible over time, then reward people on consistency of performance, not oneoff highs. Mr Buffett might have had a slice of luck at the outset, but a lifetime of investing success suggests he has maximised it.

如果长期来看,运气和实力的差别逐渐显现,那就应该根据长期表现来进行奖励,而不是昙花一现的高光。巴菲特确实投了个好胎,但他成功的投资生涯表明,他把这份好运发挥得淋漓尽致。

■ 重点词汇:

difference: n. 差异, 不同

discernible: adj. 可辨识的,可识别的

reward: v. 奖励

consistency: n. 一致性

performance: n. 表现,表现力

one-off: adj. 一次性的 slice of luck: 一点运气 outset: n. 开始,起初 lifetime: n. 一生,终身

invest: v. 投资

maximize: v. 最大化

↔ 长难句分析:

总的来说,这两个句子强调了技能和运气的差异以及在奖励人员时应该注重一致的表现而非一次性的高峰。同时,第二句强调了巴菲特的投资成功,并认为他已经充分利用了他的运气。 分析句子结构有助于理解其逻辑和内容。

- 1. "And if the difference between skill and luck becomes discernible over time, then reward people on consistency of performance, not one-off highs.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来表达当技能和运气的差异随着时间变得明显时,应该奖励那些表现一致而非一次性高峰的人。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "And if the difference between skill and luck becomes discernible over time": 这是条件从句,表示在 技能和运气的差异随着时间变得明显时。
- "then reward people on consistency of performance": 这是结果从句,表示应该奖励那些表现一致的人。
- "not one-off highs":这是从句中的短语,表示不应该奖励那些一次性的高峰。
- 2. "Mr. Buffett might have had a slice of luck at the outset, but a lifetime of investing success suggests he has maximized it.": 这是一个复杂的句子,用来讨论巴菲特的投资成功与运气的关系。现在来分析其结构和重要要素:
- "Mr. Buffett might have had a slice of luck at the outset": 这是从句,用来表示巴菲特在最初可能有一点运气。

- "but a lifetime of investing success suggests he has maximized it": 这是从句,用来说明巴菲特的终身投资成功表明他已将这一运气发挥到极致。