

2015年6月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题 答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2015年6月·第1套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 15 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第1套(2015-06)·四级

Part III Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Reaping the Rewards of Risk-Taking

A) Since Steve Jobs resigned as chief executive of Apple, much has been said about him as a peerless business leader who has created immense wealth for shareholders, and guided the design of hit products that are transforming entire industries, like music and mobile communications.

自史蒂夫·乔布斯辞去苹果公司首席执行官一职以来，人们对他有诸多评价，认为他是一位无与伦比的商业领袖，为股东创造了巨额财富，并引领了正在改变音乐和移动通信等整个行业的热门产品的设计。

B) All true, but let's think different, to borrow the Apple marketing slogan of years back. Let's look at Mr. Jobs as a role model.

这些都是事实，但让我们换个角度思考，借用苹果多年前的营销口号。让我们将乔布斯先生视为一个榜样。

C) Above all, he is an innovator(创新者). His creative force is seen in products such as the iPod, iPhone, and iPad, and in new business models for pricing and distributing music and mobile software online. Studies of innovation come to the same conclusion: you can't engineer innovation, but you can increase the odds of it occurring. And Mr. Jobs' career can be viewed as a consistent pursuit of improving those odds, both for himself and the companies he has led. Mr. Jobs, of course, has enjoyed singular success. But innovation, broadly defined, is the crucial ingredient in all economic progress—higher growth for nations, more competitive products for companies, and more prosperous

careers for individuals. And Mr. Jobs, many experts say, exemplifies what works in the innovation game.

首先,他是一位创新者。他的创造力体现在iPod、iPhone和iPad等产品中,以及在线音乐和移动软件定价与分销的新商业模式中。对创新的研究得出了相同的结论:你无法设计出创新,但你可以增加创新发生的可能性。乔布斯先生的职业生涯可以被视为对提高这些可能性的持续追求,无论是对他自己还是对他所领导的公司。当然,乔布斯先生取得了非凡的成功。但从广义上讲,创新是所有经济进步的关键要素——国家的更高增长、公司更具竞争力的产品以及个人更繁荣的职业生涯。许多专家表示,乔布斯先生体现了创新游戏中行之有效的做法。

- D) "We can look at and learn from Steve Jobs what the essence of American innovation is," says John Kao, an innovation consultant to corporations and governments. "Many other nations," Mr. John Kao notes, "are now ahead of the United States in producing what are considered the raw materials of innovation. These include government financing for scientific research, national policies to support emerging industries, educational achievement, engineers and scientists graduated, even the speeds of Internet broadband service."

创新顾问John Kao为企业和政府提供咨询服务,他说:"我们可以从史蒂夫·乔布斯身上看到并学习美国创新的本质是什么。"John Kao先生指出,"许多其他国家"现在在生产被认为是创新原材料的方面已经领先于美国。这些包括政府对科学研究的资助、支持新兴产业的国家政策、教育成就、毕业的工程师和科学家数量,甚至互联网宽带服务的速度。"

- E) Yet what other nations typically lack, Mr. Kao adds, is a social environment that encourages diversity, experimentation, risk-taking, and combining skills from many fields into products that he calls "recombinant mash-ups(打碎重组)," like the iPhone, which redefined the smartphone category. "The culture of other countries doesn't support the kind of innovation that Steve Jobs exemplifies, as America does," Mr. John Kao says.

然而,Kao先生补充说,其他国家通常缺乏的是鼓励多样性、实验、冒险以及将多个领域的技能结合成他所谓的"打碎重组"产品的社会环境,比如重新定义了智能手机类别的iPhone。John Kao先生说:"其他国家的文化不像美国那样支持史蒂夫·乔布斯所体现的那种创新。"

- F) Workers of every rank are told these days that wide-ranging curiosity and continuous learning are vital to thriving in the modern economy. Formal education matters, career counselors say, but real-life experience is often even more valuable.

如今,各个级别的员工都被告知,广泛的好奇心和持续学习对于在现代经济中茁壮成长至关重要。职业顾问说,正规教育很重要,但现实生活经验往往更有价值。

- G) An adopted child, growing up in Silicon Valley, Mr. Jobs displayed those traits early on. He was fascinated by electronics as a child, building Heath kit do-it-yourself projects, like radios. Mr. Jobs dropped out of Reed College after only a semester and traveled around India in search of spiritual enlightenment, before returning to Silicon Valley to found Apple with his friend, Stephen Wozniak, an engineering wizard(奇才). Mr. Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985, went off and founded two other companies, Next and Pixar, before returning to Apple in 1996 and becoming chief executive in 1997.

乔布斯先生是一个被收养的孩子,在硅谷长大,他很早就展现出了这些特质。他从小就对电子产品着迷,制作Heath kit自己动手做的项目,比如收音机。乔布斯先生仅在Reed College学习了一个学期就退学了,并到印度各地旅行寻求精神启蒙,之后返回硅谷与他的朋友、工程奇才斯蒂芬·沃兹尼亚克共同创立

了苹果公司。乔布斯先生于1985年被迫离开苹果公司,离开后创立了另外两家公司Next和Pixar,然后于1996年重返苹果公司,并于1997年成为首席执行官。

- H) His path was unique, but innovation experts say the pattern of exploration is not unusual. "It's often people like Steve Jobs who can draw from a deep reservoir of diverse experiences that often generate breakthrough ideas and insights," says Hal Gregersen, a professor at the European Institute of Business Administration.

他的道路是独特的,但创新专家说这种探索模式并不罕见。欧洲工商管理学院教授Hal Gregersen说:"通常像史蒂夫·乔布斯这样的人能够从丰富多样的经验储备中汲取养分,这些经验往往能产生突破性的想法和见解。"

- I) Mr. Gregersen is a co-author of a new book, "The Innovator's DNA," which is based on an eight-year study of 5000(创业者) and executives worldwide. His two collaborators and co-authors are Jeff Dyer, a professor at Brigham Young University, and Clayton Christensen, a professor at the Harvard Business School, whose 1997 book "The Innovator's Dilemma" popularized the concept of disruptive(颠覆性的) innovation.

Gregersen先生是一本新书《创新者的DNA》的合著者之一,该书基于对全球5000名创业者和高管长达八年的研究。他的两位合作者和共同作者是Brigham Young University教授Jeff Dyer和Harvard Business School教授Clayton Christensen,后者1997年出版的《创新者的困境》一书普及了颠覆性创新的概念。

- J) The academics identify five traits that are common to the disruptive innovators: questioning, experimenting, observing, associating and networking. Their bundle of characteristics echoes the ceaseless curiosity and willingness to take risks noted by other experts. Networking, Mr. Hal Gregersen explains, is less about career-building relationships than a consistent search for new ideas. Associating, he adds, is the ability to make idea-producing connections by linking concepts from different disciplines.

这些学者确定了颠覆性创新者共有的五个特质:质疑、实验、观察、联想和建立人际网络。他们的这些特征组合呼应了其他专家所指出的永不停息的好奇心和冒险意愿。Hal Gregersen先生解释说,建立人际网络与其说是建立职业关系,不如说是持续寻找新想法。他补充说,联想是通过连接不同学科的概念来建立产生想法的联系的能力。

- K) "Innovators engage in these mental activities regularly," Mr. Gregersen says. "It's a habit for them." Innovative companies, according to the authors, typically enjoy higher valuations in the stock market, which they call an "innovation premium(溢价)." It is calculated by estimating the share of a company's value that cannot be accounted for by its current products and cash flow. The innovation premium tries to quantify(量化) investors' bets that a company will do even better in the future because of innovation.

Gregersen先生说:"创新者经常进行这些心智活动。这对他们来说是一种习惯。"根据作者的说法,创新型公司通常在股票市场上享有更高的估值,他们称之为"创新溢价"。它是通过估算公司价值中无法用其当前产品和现金流来解释的份额来计算的。创新溢价试图量化投资者的押注,即一家公司将因创新而在未来表现得更好。

- L) Apple, by their calculations, had a 37 percent innovation premium during Mr. Jobs' first term with the company. His years in exile resulted in a 31 percent innovation discount. After his return, Apple

fortunes improved gradually at first, and improved markedly starting in 2005, yielding a 52 percent innovation premium since then.

根据他们的计算,在乔布斯先生在公司的第一个任期内,苹果公司的创新溢价为37%。他被流放的那些年导致了31%的创新折扣。在他回归后,苹果公司的命运起初逐渐好转,从2005年开始显著改善,此后产生了52%的创新溢价。

- M) There is no conclusive proof, but Mr. Hal Gregersen says it is unlikely that Mr. Jobs could have reshaped industries beyond computing, as he has done in his second term at Apple, without the experience outside the company, especially at Pixar—the computer-animation(动画制作) studio that created a string of critically and commercially successful movies, such as "Toy Story" and "Up."

没有确凿的证据,但Hal Gregersen先生说,如果没有在公司外部的经历,特别是在Pixar的经历,乔布斯先生不太可能像他在苹果公司第二个任期内所做的那样重塑计算机以外的行业。Pixar是一家计算机动画制作工作室,创作了一系列在评论界和商业上都取得成功的电影,如《玩具总动员》和《飞屋环游记》。

- N) Mr. Jobs suggested much the same thing during a commencement address to the graduating class at Stanford University in 2005. "It turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me," he told the students. Mr. Jobs also spoke of perseverance(坚持) and will power. "Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick," he said. "Don't lose faith." Mark D. Shermis, a professor at the University of Akron in Ohio, supervised the Hewlett Foundation's contest on automated essay scoring and wrote a paper about the experiment. In his view, the technology—though imperfect—has a place in educational settings.

乔布斯先生在2005年斯坦福大学毕业典礼上对毕业班的演讲中表达了大致相同的意思。他告诉学生们:"事实证明,被苹果公司解雇是发生在我身上最好的事情。"乔布斯先生还谈到了坚持和意志力。他说:"有时候生活会用砖头砸你的头。不要失去信念。"俄亥俄州阿克伦大学教授Mark D. Shermis监督了Hewlett基金会关于自动作文评分的竞赛,并撰写了一篇关于该实验的论文。在他看来,这项技术虽然不完美,但在教育环境中有其用武之地。

- O) Mr. Jobs ended his commencement talk with a call to innovation, both in one's choice of work and in one's life. Be curious, experiment, take risks, he said to the students. His advice was emphasized by the words on the back of the final edition of The Whole Earth Catalog, which he quoted, "Stay hungry. Stay foolish." And, Mr. Jobs said, "I have always wished that for myself. And now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you." "Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could," Dr. Shermis said. "There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world."

乔布斯先生在毕业演讲的结尾呼吁创新,无论是在工作选择还是在生活中。他对学生们说,要保持好奇心,进行实验,承担风险。他引用《全球概览》最后一期封底上的话来强调他的建议:"保持饥饿。保持愚蠢。"乔布斯先生说:"我一直希望自己能做到这一点。现在,当你们毕业开始新的旅程时,我也希望你们能做到这一点。""通常他们来自非常著名的机构,事实上,这些机构在提供反馈方面做得比机器好得多,"Shermis博士说。"人们似乎缺乏对现实世界中实际情况的认识。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Steve Jobs called on Stanford graduates to innovate in his commencement address.

Steve Jobs 在毕业典礼演讲中呼吁 Stanford 毕业生进行创新。

【答案】O 段（强锚点）

【锚点】斯坦福毕业演讲 + 呼吁创新

【定位】Mr. Jobs ended his commencement talk with a call to innovation, both in one's choice of work and in one's life.

乔布斯以一次对创新的呼吁结束了他的毕业演讲——无论在职业选择上还是在人生中都要创新。

【改写】Steve Jobs called on Stanford graduates to innovate ↔

ended his commencement talk with a call to innovation

动词 + 名词化的等值

in his commencement address ↔ his commencement talk

近义词替换

Stanford graduates ↔ as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you

受众身份回扣

【辨邻】N N段确实提到commencement address to the graduating class at Stanford University in 2005，看起来斯坦福锚点完全吻合，但本段的重心是perseverance + Don't lose faith这两件事，并未涉及题干说的innovate这一呼吁，因此不是源头段。

Mr. Jobs suggested much the same thing during a commencement address to the graduating class at Stanford University in 2005

37. Steve Jobs considered himself lucky to have been fired once by Apple.

Steve Jobs 认为自己曾被 Apple 解雇是一件幸运的事。

【答案】N 段（强锚点）

【锚点】被苹果开除 + 觉得自己幸运

【定位】"It turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me," he told the students.

他告诉学生们：事实证明，被苹果开除是发生在我身上最好的事。

【改写】considered himself lucky ↔ was the best thing that could have ever happened to me

极端正向评价 = 幸运

to have been fired once by Apple ↔ getting fired from Apple

fired 原样复现

【辨邻】G G段确实写了乔布斯被苹果赶出的事，但只是客观履历交代，未含本题要求的considered himself lucky这一情绪评价。

Mr. Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985

38. Steve Jobs once used computers to make movies that were commercial hits.

Steve Jobs 曾使用计算机制作了商业上大获成功的电影。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 用电脑做了商业大热电影

【定位】 There is no conclusive proof, but Mr. Hal Gregersen says it is unlikely that Mr. Jobs could have reshaped industries beyond computing, as he has done in his second term at Apple, without the experience outside the company, especially at Pixar—the computer-animation studio that created a string of critically and commercially successful movies, such as "Toy Story" and "Up."

Gregersen 说: 虽然没有确凿证据, 但若没有苹果之外、尤其是 Pixar 的经历, 乔布斯不太可能在第二任期重塑计算机以外的行业; Pixar 是创作了《玩具总动员》《飞屋环游记》等一系列既叫好又叫座电影的电脑动画工作室。

【改写】 used computers to make movies ↔

computer-animation studio that created a string of ... movies

动词短语压缩成复合术语

were commercial hits ↔ **critically and commercially successful movies**

commercial hits = commercially successful

【辨邻】 **G** G段提到founded two other companies, Next and Pixar, 确实出现 Pixar, 但只把它当作履历里的公司名带过, 并未陈述题干说的used computers to make movies或commercial hits这两件事。

went off and founded two other companies, Next and Pixar

39. Many governments have done more than the US government in providing the raw materials for innovation.

许多国家的政府在提供创新原材料方面做得比美国政府更多。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 其他国政府 + 创新原材料 + 胜过美国

【定位】 "Many other nations," Mr. John Kao notes, "are now ahead of the United States in producing what are considered the raw materials of innovation."

Kao 指出: 许多其他国家如今在生产被视为创新原材料的东西上已领先美国。

【改写】 Many governments have done more than the US government ↔

Many other nations, are now ahead of the United States

ahead of = done more than

raw materials for innovation ↔ **the raw materials of innovation**

短语原样复现

【辨邻】 E E段同样比较了 other nations 与 America，但讨论的是 a social environment that encourages diversity, experimentation, risk-taking 这种文化环境上的 other countries 不如美国，与题干要求的 raw materials 维度恰好相反，因此不是源头段。

what other nations typically lack, Mr. Kao adds, is a social environment

40. Great innovators are good at connecting concepts from various academic fields.

伟大的创新者善于连接来自不同学术领域的概念。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 连接各学科的概念

【定位】 Associating, he adds, is the ability to make idea-producing connections by linking concepts from different disciplines.

Gregersen 补充：associating（联想）是通过把来自不同学科的概念连接起来从而产生新想法的能力。

【改写】 connecting concepts ↔ linking concepts

动词同义

various academic fields ↔ different disciplines

形容词 + 名词双重同义

Great innovators ↔ disruptive innovators

上位概括

【辨邻】 H H段确实在讲创新者的特征，draw from a deep reservoir of diverse experiences 强调的是 经历多样，是另一个层面的概括，与题干要求的 linking concepts from different disciplines 这一具体特质并非同一项，因此不是源头段。

people like Steve Jobs who can draw from a deep reservoir of diverse experiences

41. Innovation is vital to driving economic progress.

创新对于推动经济进步至关重要。

【答案】 C 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 创新对经济进步至关重要

【定位】 But innovation, broadly defined, is the crucial ingredient in all economic progress—higher growth for nations, more competitive products for companies, and more prosperous careers for individuals.

但是，广义上的创新是所有经济进步的关键要素——给国家带来更高的增长、给公司带来更具竞争力的产品、给个人带来更繁荣的事业。

【改写】 vital ↔ **the crucial ingredient**

强度形容词同义

driving economic progress ↔ **in all economic progress**

介词短语等值

【辨邻】 **K** K段虽与创新挂钩，但讨论的是higher valuations in the stock market这一具体金融现象，并未陈述题干说的driving economic progress这一宏观经济命题，话题相邻而非相同。

Innovative companies, according to the authors, typically enjoy higher valuations in the stock market

42. America has a social environment that is particularly favorable to innovation.

美国拥有特别有利于创新的社会环境。

【答案】 **E** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 美国 + 利于创新的社会环境

【定位】 "The culture of other countries doesn't support the kind of innovation that Steve Jobs exemplifies, as America does," Mr. John Kao says.

Kao 说：其他国家的文化不像美国那样支持乔布斯所代表的那种创新。

【改写】 America has a social environment ↔

what other nations typically lack, Mr. Kao adds, is a social environment

反面表达的正面还原

particularly favorable to innovation ↔ **encourages diversity, experimentation, risk-taking**

鼓励 = 有利

【辨邻】 **D** D段同样属 John Kao 的话，但说的是美国的劣势——Many other nations, are now ahead of the United States, 方向与题干的particularly favorable to innovation的正向评价相反。

Many other nations, are now ahead of the United States in producing what are considered the raw materials of innovation

43. Innovative ideas often come from diverse experiences.

创新想法往往来自多样化的经历。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 多样化经历 + 催生创新想法

【定位】 "It's often people like Steve Jobs who can draw from a deep reservoir of diverse experiences that often generate breakthrough ideas and insights," says Hal Gregersen, a professor at the European Institute of Business Administration.

Gregersen 说：往往正是像乔布斯这样的人——他们能从多样化经历的深池中汲取——常常产生突破性的想法和洞见。

【改写】 Innovative ideas often come from diverse experiences ↔

diverse experiences that often generate breakthrough ideas and insights

因果主宾对调

Innovative ideas ↔ **breakthrough ideas and insights**

形容词同义

【辨邻】 G G段确实列了乔布斯的多样经历（辍学、去印度、创办几家公司），是 diverse experiences 的具体实例，但未给出题干要求的Innovative ideas often come from diverse experiences这——般化的因果论断，因此不是源头段。

dropped out of Reed College after only a semester and traveled around India in search of spiritual enlightenment

M M段同样出自 Gregersen, without the experience outside the company虽涉及多样经历，但只是对乔布斯个案的推断，未给陈述句要求的Innovative ideas often come from diverse experiences这——般化结论，频率词 often 已暗示要找一般论断段。

Mr. Jobs could have reshaped industries beyond computing, as he has done in his second term at Apple, without the experience outside the company

44. Real-life experience is often more important than formal education for career success.

现实生活经验对于职业成功往往比正规教育更重要。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 真实经验比正规教育更重要

【定位】 Formal education matters, career counselors say, but real-life experience is often even more valuable.

职业咨询师说，正规教育有用，但真实生活经验往往更值钱。

【改写】 Real-life experience is often more important ↔ **real-life experience is often even more valuable**
比较级同义

than formal education ↔ **Formal education matters, career counselors say, but**
but 衔接的比较对象

for career success ↔ **vital to thriving in the modern economy**

概念等值

45. Apple fortunes suffered from an innovation discount during Jobs' absence.

在 Jobs 离开期间,Apple 的财富因创新折扣而受损。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 乔布斯离开期间 + 创新折价

【定位】 His years in exile resulted in a 31 percent innovation discount.

他被放逐在外的那些年导致了 31% 的创新折价。

【改写】 Apple fortunes suffered from an innovation discount ↔

resulted in a 31 percent innovation discount

因果同义

during Jobs' absence ↔ His years in exile

absence = years in exile

【辨邻】 K K段虽出现innovation premium这一近义术语，但只是给出概念定义It is calculated by estimating the share of a company's value that cannot be accounted for by its current products and cash flow，未陈述题干所要求的during Jobs' absence这一具体时间段下的苹果数据。

Innovative companies, according to the authors, typically enjoy higher valuations in the stock market, which they call an "innovation premium"

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 个段落各讲了什么

逐段一句主旨 + 该段最具区分度的「信息指纹」，是逐句回扫定位的工作台。

A 开篇背景段：乔布斯从苹果 CEO 一职辞任后，外界对他作为商业领袖的评价铺天盖地——称他为股东创造巨额财富、引领音乐与移动通信等行业产品的设计。

信息指纹 乔布斯辞任 CEO 后的总评

B 过渡段：作者借苹果旧广告语 think different 提出新视角——把乔布斯当作 role model (榜样) 来看。

信息指纹 把乔布斯当作榜样的视角切换

C 提出核心论点：乔布斯首先是创新者；创新无法工程化制造，但能提高其发生概率；创新是一切经济进步（国家增长、企业竞争力、个人事业）的关键要素。

信息指纹 创新是经济进步的关键要素

D 引入创新顾问 John Kao 的观点：许多其他国家在创新原材料（政府对科研的资助、扶持新兴产业的政策、教育成就、工程师与科学家数量乃至网速）方面已经领先美国。

信息指纹 其他国家在创新原材料上反超美国

E Kao 继续说：其他国家缺的是鼓励多元、试验、冒险并能跨领域 mash-up 的社会环境；这种支持乔布斯式创新的文化是美国独有的。

信息指纹 美国独有的鼓励冒险的社会环境

F 把视角转向普通职场人：广泛的好奇心与持续学习对在现代经济中立足至关重要；正规教育有用，但真实生活经验往往更值钱。

信息指纹 真实经验比正规教育更值钱

G 乔布斯个人成长史：自幼着迷于电子、从 Reed 大学辍学、去印度寻求精神启示，回硅谷与 Wozniak 共同创办苹果；1985 年被赶出苹果，创办 Next 与 Pixar，1996 年回归、1997 年任 CEO。

信息指纹 乔布斯的辍学、印度寻道与创业履历

H 创新专家 Gregersen 的概括：像乔布斯这样能从多样化经历的深池中汲取的人，往往产生突破性的想法和洞见——多样经历→突破想法的因果模型。

信息指纹 多样经历催生突破想法

I 介绍新书 The Innovator's DNA 及其作者阵容：Gregersen 与 Dyer、Christensen 合著，基于对全球 5000 名创业者与高管的 8 年研究。

信息指纹 新书的作者与研究规模

J 学者们提炼出颠覆性创新者的五项特质：questioning、experimenting、observing、associating、networking；其中 associating 是把不同学科的概念连接起来产生新想法的能力。

信息指纹 颠覆性创新者的五项特质与跨学科连接

K Gregersen 强调这些是创新者的习惯；引出 innovation premium（创新溢价）概念——股市对未来创新潜力的押注，等于公司估值中无法被当前产品与现金流解释的那部分。

信息指纹 创新溢价的定义与算法

L 用 Apple 的数据印证：乔布斯第一任期 37% 的创新溢价；离开期间是 31% 的 innovation discount（折价）；回归后逐步好转，2005 年起获得 52% 的创新溢价。

信息指纹 苹果在乔布斯离开期间的创新折价

M Gregersen 推断：若没有苹果之外（尤其是 Pixar）的经历，乔布斯不太可能在第二任期重塑计算机以外的多个行业；Pixar 是制作《玩具总动员》《飞屋环游记》等口碑与票房双赢电影的电脑动画工作室。

信息指纹 Pixar 经历对乔布斯重塑行业的作用

N 乔布斯本人在 2005 年斯坦福毕业典礼上的说法：被苹果开除是发生在他身上最好的事；他还谈到坚持和意志力，要 Don't lose faith。（段尾另粘附 Mark D. Shermis 的不相关内容，不要被误导。）

信息指纹 乔布斯说被开除是最好事

O 乔布斯以呼吁创新结束斯坦福演讲，劝学生要好奇、试验、冒险，并引用 Stay hungry. Stay foolish.；并向毕业生送出同样的祝愿。（段尾另粘附 Shermis 关于机器评分的不相关引用，不要被误导。）

信息指纹 乔布斯在斯坦福演讲中呼吁创新

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

15 句真题句逐层精讲

下列真题句各有独立的句子解析页——中文翻译、结构树逐层拆解、成分与时态、考点讲解与真题高频词。点击句子进入完整解析。

Since Steve Jobs resigned as chief executive of Apple, much has been said about him as a peerless business leader who has created immense wealth for shareholders, and guided the design of hit products that are transforming entire industries, like music and mobile communications.

A段，第1句

本句主干不算最难，但结构层次清楚、修饰丰富、时态对比明显，兼具代表性和训练价值。对于结构与时态的综合练习，属于很值得优先处理的一类句子。

Above all, he is an innovator(创新者).

C段，第1句

主系表结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其用于人物介绍或特征描述的句子。句首状语强调也是常规手法。但本句过于简短，缺少真题中常见的修饰成分（如定语从句、后置定语、复杂状语等），代表性中等偏下。

Yet what other nations typically lack, Mr. Kao adds, is a social environment that encourages diversity, experimentation, risk-taking, and combining skills from many fields into products that he calls "recombinant mash-ups(打碎重组)," like the iPhone, which redefined the smartphone category.

E段，第1句

涵盖了主语从句、宾语从句、限制性与非限制性定语从句、插入语、并列结构及宾补，是极佳的综合拆分练习句。

Formal education matters, career counselors say, but real-life experience is often even more valuable.

F段，第2句

"承认A重要 + 插入来源 + 转折强调B更重要"的让步转折结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见论证模式，插入性说明("X says")也是典型的引述手法。虽然本句没有从句，但这种对比论证的框架具有一定代表性，掌握后可迁移到其他对比句中。

Mr. Jobs dropped out of Reed College after only a semester and traveled around India in search of spiritual enlightenment, before returning to Silicon Valley to found Apple with his friend, Stephen Wozniak, an engineering wizard(奇才).

G段，第3句

本句成分种类较为丰富：包含主语、并列谓语、时间状语、地点状语、目的状语等多种成分，且句末的 before 引导的介词短语内部又嵌套了不定式和同位语，适合练习成分识别。但句中没有宾语、补语、定语从句等更高频的易错成分，且并列谓语结构本身较为直白，因此训练价值中等偏上。

Mr. Jobs was forced out of Apple in 1985, went off and founded two other companies, Next and Pixar, before returning to Apple in 1996 and becoming chief executive in 1997.

G段，第4句

本句包含主语、三个并列谓语、宾语（含同位语）、地点状语、两个时间状语等多种成分，并列谓语的识别、同位语的理解、介词短语状语的定位均为常见考点，成分丰富且具有实用训练价值

"It's often people like Steve Jobs who can draw from a deep reservoir of diverse experiences that often generate breakthrough ideas and insights," says Hal Gregersen, a professor at the European Institute of Business Administration.

H段，第2句

虽然嵌套较多、主干不算一眼可见，但句式非常典型，且同时覆盖强调结构、定语从句和情态结构，训练收益很高。对于专练句子结构与时态判断，这是一句值得优先精拆的材料。

His two collaborators and co-authors are Jeff Dyer, a professor at Brigham Young University, and Clayton Christensen, a professor at the Harvard Business School, whose 1997 book "The Innovator's Dilemma" popularized the concept of disruptive(颠覆性的) innovation.

I段，第2句

主系表结构配合同位语说明人物身份,以及非限制性定语从句补充人物背景,是四六级和考研阅读中介绍学者、专家时的典型句式;"whose" 引导定语从句修饰人物也是高频考点,掌握后可迁移到大量类似语境。

Associating, he adds, is the ability to make idea-producing connections by linking concepts from different disciplines.

J段，第4句

主系表结构加不定式定语的组合在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,常用于定义概念或说明本质。动名词作主语和插入语的使用也是典型书面语特征。掌握本句结构可迁移到大量类似句式,代表性较强。

There is no conclusive proof, but Mr. Hal Gregersen says it is unlikely that Mr. Jobs could have reshaped industries beyond computing, as he has done in his second term at Apple, without the experience outside the company, especially at Pixar—the computer-animation(动画制作) studio that created a string of critically and commercially successful movies, such as "Toy Story" and "Up."

M段，第1句

综合前五个维度,该句主干识别难、嵌套层级深、时态结构复杂、成分丰富且典型,是一个非常适合于训练句子结构拆解和时态分析的高价值练习句。对于基础较弱的学生,这类句子虽然有挑战,但正是通过攻克这类句子才能真正提升长难句分析能力,因此强烈推荐优先训练。

"It turned out that getting fired from Apple was the best thing that could have ever happened to me," he told the students.

N段，第2句

本句覆盖主语、谓语、直接宾语、间接宾语、表语、状语等多种成分;包含形式主语、动名词作主语、定语从句修饰表语等较丰富的结构;特别是 It turned out that 的主系表结构与主语从句双重身份,以及双宾语搭配,适合作为成分划分练习

In his view, the technology—though imperfect—has a place in educational settings.

N段，第7句

句中包含主谓宾、地点状语、插入的让步状语从句(含表语)等多种成分,且破折号插入结构和从句省略现象(though后省略主语和系动词)值得练习,能帮助学生理解省略和插入语的识别方法,训练价值中等偏上。

"Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could," Dr. Shermis said.

0段，第5句

引述结构 + 定语从句 + 比较结构的组合在学术文章和新闻报道中极为常见,尤其是定语从句修饰抽象名词、比较从句带省略的模式,是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式,掌握后可大量迁移到类似句子。

Great innovators are good at connecting concepts from various academic fields.

第40题 题干

主系表结构配合 "be good at + 动名词" 这一固定搭配,在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见,属于高频句式。掌握这一结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子(如 "be skilled at"、"be expert in" 等),具有较好的代表性和复用价值。

Innovation is vital to driving economic progress.

第41题 题干

主系表结构是英语的基本句型之一,句中 "be + 形容词 + to doing" 的搭配也较为常见,具有一定的典型性,但整体结构过于简单,不如复合句更能代表考试常见句式。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 132 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现,又是 **英语四级** 历年真题的高频词(在该考试真题中出现的句子数均不少于 8)。每个词标注本篇 出现次数与该考试真题句频,点击可查看该词的释义、音标、词形与真题例句。

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇21次 · 真题 50 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇5次 · 真题 128 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇4次 · 真题 119 句

professor B1

n. 教授(大学教师的最高职称)

本篇4次 · 真题 105 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇4次·真题 34 句

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇3次·真题 89 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇3次·真题 51 句

concept B2

n. 概念

本篇3次·真题 38 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇3次·真题 30 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇2次·真题 118 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题 115 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇2次·真题 108 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 85 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次·真题 69 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次·真题 69 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇2次·真题 62 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次·真题 45 句

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇2次·真题 44 句

chief B1

n. 首领

本篇2次·真题 29 句

mobile B1

adj. 可移动的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的
本篇2次·真题 26 句

trait B2

n. 特征
本篇2次·真题 22 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般
本篇2次·真题 22 句

discount B1

n. 折扣; 减价
本篇2次·真题 21 句

formal B1

adj. 正式的
本篇2次·真题 21 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的
本篇2次·真题 19 句

valley A2

n. 山谷
本篇2次·真题 17 句

diverse B2

adj. 多种多样的
本篇2次·真题 14 句

silicon B2

n. 硅 (化学元素)
本篇2次·真题 14 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词
本篇2次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的
本篇2次·真题 12 句

fortune B2

n. 财富
本篇2次·真题 11 句

author A2

n. 作者
本篇1次·真题 244 句

less A1

det. 较少的
本篇1次·真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议
本篇1次·真题 174 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)
本篇1次·真题 148 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇1次·真题 145 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 139 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇1次·真题 120 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇1次·真题 109 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 95 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 90 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次·真题 86 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题 77 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 64 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 61 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 61 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 61 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次·真题 60 句

power B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 59 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 58 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次·真题 57 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 56 句

creative B1

adj. 有创造力的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 54 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 52 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 45 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 43 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 41 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

display B1

v. 展示

本篇1次·真题 38 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机

本篇1次·真题 38 句

cash A2

n. 现金

本篇1次·真题 37 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 37 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次·真题 36 句

essay B1

n. 短文

本篇1次·真题 35 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇1次·真题 35 句

unique B2

adj. 独特的

本篇1次·真题 35 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 33 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次·真题 33 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 32 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 32 句

characteristic B2

n. 特征

本篇1次·真题 30 句

unusual B1

adj. 不寻常的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 27 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

define B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 24 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 23 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

foundation B2

n. 基础;根基

本篇1次·真题 23 句

guide A2

n. 指南;手册

本篇1次·真题 23 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

gradually B1

adv. 逐渐地, 逐步地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 22 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇1次·真题 22 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 21 句

worldwide B1

adj. 全世界的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

feedback B1

n. 反馈

本篇1次·真题 19 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 18 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

studio B1

n. 工作室

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

transform B2

v. 使彻底改变;使转变

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

marketing B1

n. 营销

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

odd B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

pursuit B2

n. 追求

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

insight B2

n. 洞察力

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

semester B1

n. 学期 (尤指大学的半学年)

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

automated B2

adj. 自动化的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

consultant B2

n. 顾问

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

exploration B2

n. 探索

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

reap B2

v. 获得, 得到 (回报、好处或后果)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

contest B1

n. 比赛

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

bundle B2

n. 捆

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

string A2

n. 线, 细绳

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

brick A2

n. 砖, 砖块

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

continuous B2

adj. 连续不断的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

corporation B2

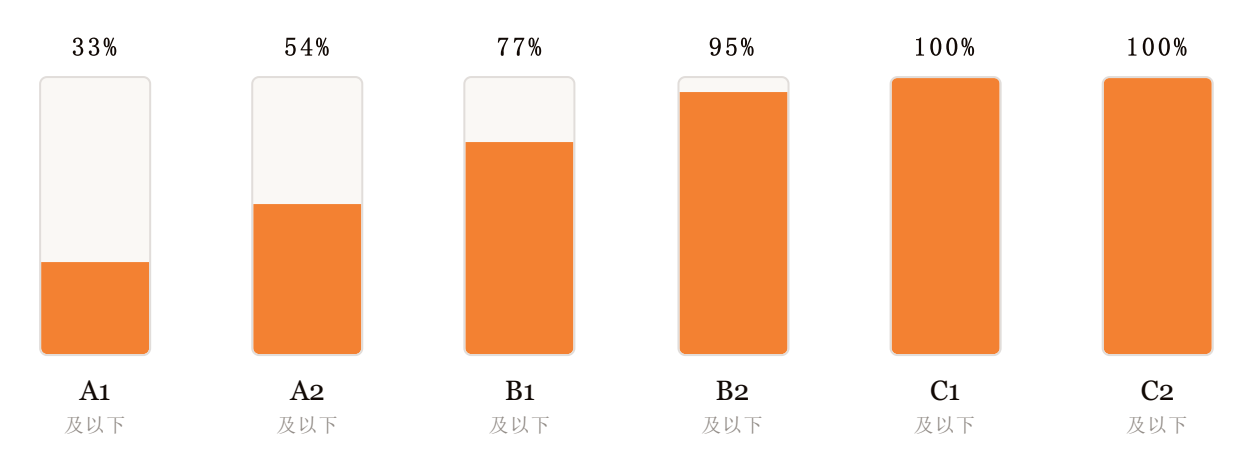
n. 公司, 企业 (尤指大型的、有限责任的)

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 398 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **398** 个单词，按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比（CDF），最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上（C1/C2）为高阶词，本篇共 19 个·约 5%。



每柱为「按 CEFR 等级及以下」的累积覆盖率（CDF）·数据为全文去重词 398 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

398

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语四级 2015年6月·第1套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →