

四级·真题卷第3套·2017年12月

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *how to best handle the relationship between doctors and patients*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

本部分与 2017年12月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Section B

本部分与 2017年12月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Section C

本部分与 2017年12月第1套 共用, 点此查看

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

We all know there exists a great void(空白) in the public educational system when it comes to 26 to STEM(Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) courses. One educator named Dori Roberts decided to do something to change this system. Dori taught high school engineering for 11 years. She noticed there was a real void in quality STEM education at all 27 of the public educational system. She said, "I started Engineering For Kids (EFK) after noticing a real lack of math, science and engineering programs to 28 my own kids in."

She decided to start an afterschool program where children 29 in STEM-based competitions. The club grew quickly and when it reached 180 members and the kids in the program won several state 30, she decided to devote all her time to cultivating and 31 it. The global business EFK was born.

Dori began operating EFK out of her Virginia home, which she then expanded to 32 recreation centers. Today, the EFK program 33 over 144 branches in 32 states within the United States and in 21 countries. Sales have doubled from \$5 million in 2014 to \$10 million in 2015, with 25 new branches planned for 2016. The EFK website states, "Our nation is not 34 enough engineers. Our philosophy is to inspire kids at a young age to understand that engineering is a great 35."

A) attracted

I) feeding

B) career	J) graduating
C) championships	K) interest
D) degrees	L) levels
E) developing	M) local
F) enroll	N) operates
G) exposure	O) participated
H) feasible	

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**.

Why aren't you curious about what happened?

- A) "You suspended Ray Rice after our video," a reporter from TMZ challenged National Football League Commissioner Roger Goodell the other day. "Why didn't you have the curiosity to go to the casino(赌场) yourself?" The implication of the question is that a more curious commissioner would have found a way to get the tape.
- B) The accusation of incuriosity is one that we hear often, carrying the suggestion that there is something wrong with not wanting to search out the truth. "I have been bothered for a long time about the curious lack of curiosity," said a Democratic member of the New Jersey legislature back in July, referring to an insufficiently inquiring attitude on the part of an assistant to New Jersey Governor Chris Christie who chose not to ask hard questions about the George Washington Bridge traffic scandal. "Isn't the mainstream media the least bit curious about what happened?" wrote conservative writer Jennifer Rubin earlier this year, referring to the attack on Americans in Benghazi, Libya.
- C) The implication, in each case, is that curiosity is a good thing, and a lack of curiosity is a problem. Are such accusations simply efforts to score political points for one's party? Or is there something of particular value about curiosity in and of itself?
- D) The journalist Ian Leslie, in his new and enjoyable book *Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Fate Depends on It*, insists that the answer to that last question is 'Yes.' Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success, and that we are losing it.
- E) We are suffering, he writes, from a "serendipity deficit." The word "serendipity" was coined by Horace Walpole in an 1854 letter, from a tale of three princes who "were always making discoveries, by accident, of things they were not in search of," Leslie worries that the rise of the Internet, among other social and technological changes, has reduced our appetite for aimless adventures. No longer have we the inclination to let ourselves wander through fields of knowledge, ready to be surprised. Instead, we seek only the information we want.
- F) Why is this a problem? Because without curiosity we will lose the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship. We will see unimaginative governments and dying corporations make disastrous decisions. We will lose a vital part of what has made humanity as a whole so successful as a species.

- G) Leslie presents considerable evidence for the proposition that the society as a whole is growing less curious. In the U.S. and Europe, for example, the rise of the Internet has led to a declining consumption of news from outside the reader's borders. But not everything is to be blamed on technology. The decline in interest in literary fiction is also one of the causes identified by Leslie. Reading literary fiction, he says, makes us more curious.
- H) Moreover, in order to be curious, "you have to be aware of a gap in your knowledge in the first place." Although Leslie perhaps paints a bit broadly in contending that most of us are unaware of how much we don't know, he's surely right to point out that the problem is growing: "Google can give us the powerful illusion that all questions have definite answers."
- I) Indeed, Google, for which Leslie expresses admiration, is also his frequent whipping body(替罪羊). He quotes Google co-founder Larry Page to the effect that the "perfect search engine" will "understand exactly what I mean and give me back exactly what I want." Elsewhere in the book, Leslie writes: "Google aims to save you from the thirst of curiosity altogether."
- J) Somewhat nostalgically(怀旧地), he quotes John Maynard Keynes's justly famous words of praise to the bookstore: "One should enter it vaguely, almost in a dream, and allow what is there freely to attract and influence the eye. To walk the rounds of the bookshops, dipping in as curiosity dictates, should be an afternoon's entertainment." If only!
- K) Citing the work of psychologists and cognitive(认知的) scientists, Leslie criticizes the received wisdom that academic success is the result of a combination of intellectual talent and hard work. Curiosity, he argues, is the third key factor—and a difficult one to preserve. If not cultivated, it will not survive: "Childhood curiosity is a collaboration between child and adult. The surest way to kill it is to leave it alone."
- L) School education, he warns, is often conducted in a way that makes children incurious. Children of educated and upper-middle-class parents turn out to be far more curious, even at early ages, than children of working class and lower class families. That lack of curiosity produces a relative lack of knowledge, and the lack of knowledge is difficult if not impossible to compensate for later on.
- M) Although Leslie's book isn't about politics, he doesn't entirely shy away from the problem. Political leaders, like leaders of other organizations, should be curious. They should ask questions at crucial moments. There are serious consequences, he warns, in not wanting to know.
- N) He presents as an example the failure of the George W. Bush administration to prepare properly for the after-effects of the invasion of Iraq. According to Leslie, those who ridiculed former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld for his 2002 remark that we have to be wary of the "unknown unknowns" were mistaken. Rumsfeld's idea, Leslie writes, "wasn't absurd—it was smart." He adds, "The tragedy is that he didn't follow his own advice."
- O) All of which brings us back to Goodell and the Christie case and Benghazi. Each critic in those examples is charging, in a different way, that someone in authority is intentionally being incurious. I leave it to the reader's political preference to decide which, if any, charges should stick. But let's be careful about demanding curiosity about the other side's weaknesses and remaining determinedly incurious about our own. We should be delighted to pursue knowledge for its own sake—even when what we find out is something we didn't particularly want to know.

36. To be curious, we need to realize first of all that there are many things we don't know.

37. According to Leslie, curiosity is essential to one's success.
38. We should feel happy when we pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake.
39. Political leaders' lack of curiosity will result in bad consequences.
40. There are often accusations about politicians' and the media's lack of curiosity to find out the truth.
41. The less curious a child is, the less knowledge the child may turn out to have.
42. It is widely accepted that academic accomplishment lies in both intelligence and diligence.
43. Visiting a bookshop as curiosity leads us can be a good way to entertain ourselves.
44. Both the rise of the Internet and reduced appetite for literary fiction contribute to people's declining curiosity.
45. Mankind wouldn't be so innovative without curiosity.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Aging happens to all of us, and is generally thought of as a natural part of life. It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease."

On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more. In that light, aging itself might be seen as something treatable, the way you would treat high blood pressure or a vitamin deficiency.

Biophysicist Alex Zhavoronkov believes that aging should be considered a disease. He said that describing aging as a disease creates incentives to develop treatments.

"It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical(制药的) industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said.

"Right now, people think of aging as natural and something you can't control," he said. "In academic circles, people take aging research as just an interest area where they can try to develop interventions. The medical community also takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range."

But if aging were recognized as a disease, he said, "It would attract funding and change the way we do health care. What matters is understanding that aging is curable."

"It was always known that the body accumulates damage," he added. "The only way to cure aging is to find ways to repair that damage. I think of it as preventive medicine for age-related conditions."

Leonard Hayflick, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, said the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them.

"There're many people who recover from cancer, stroke, or heart disease. But they continue to age, because aging is separate from their disease," Hayflick said. "Even if those causes of death were eliminated, life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years."

46. What do people generally believe about aging?
- A) It should cause no alarm whatsoever.
 - B) They just cannot do anything about it.
 - C) It should be regarded as a kind of disease.
 - D) They can delay it with advances in science.
47. How do many scientists view aging now?
- A) It might be prevented and treated.
 - B) It can be as risky as heart disease.
 - C) It results from a vitamin deficiency.
 - D) It is an irreversible biological process.
48. What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of "describing aging as a disease"?
- A) It will prompt people to take aging more seriously.
 - B) It will greatly help reduce the side effects of aging.
 - C) It will free pharmacists from the conventional beliefs about aging.
 - D) It will motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging.
49. What do we learn about the medical community?
- A) They now have a strong interest in research on aging.
 - B) They differ from the academic circles in their view on aging.
 - C) They can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent.
 - D) They have ways to intervene in people's aging process.
50. What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe?
- A) The human lifespan cannot be prolonged.
 - B) Aging is hardly separable from disease.
 - C) Few people can live up to the age of 92.
 - D) Heart disease is the major cause of aging.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage

Female applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences were nearly half as likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, compared with their male counterparts. Christopher Intagliata reports.

As in many other fields, gender bias is widespread in the sciences. Men score higher starting salaries, have more mentoring(指导), and have better odds of being hired. Studies show they're also perceived as more

competent than women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. And new research reveals that men are more likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, too.

"Say, you know, this is the best student I've ever had," says Kuheli Dutt, a social scientist and diversity officer at Columbia University's Lamont campus. "Compare those excellent letters with a merely good letter: 'The candidate was productive, or intelligent, or a solid scientist or something that's clearly solid praise,' but nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional or one of a kind."

Dutt and her colleagues studied more than 1,200 letters of recommendation for postdoctoral positions in geoscience. They were all edited for gender and other identifying information, so Dutt and her team could assign them a score without knowing the gender of the student. They found that female applicants were only half as likely to get outstanding letters, compared with their male counterparts. That includes letters of recommendation from all over the world, and written by, yes, men and women. The findings are in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

Dutt says they were not able to evaluate the actual scientific qualifications of the applicants using the data in the files. But she says the results still suggest women in geoscience are at a potential disadvantage from the very beginning of their careers starting with those less than outstanding letters of recommendation.

"We're not trying to assign blame or criticize anyone or call anyone consciously sexist. Rather, the point is to use the results of this study to open up meaningful dialogues on implicit gender bias, be it at a departmental level or an institutional level or even a discipline level," which may lead to some recommendations for the letter writers themselves.

51. What do we learn about applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences?

- A) There are many more men applying than women.
- B) Chances for women to get the positions are scarce.
- C) More males than females are likely to get outstanding letters of recommendation.
- D) Male applicants have more interest in these positions than their female counterparts.

52. What do studies about men and women in scientific research show?

- A) Women engaged in postdoctoral work are quickly catching up.
- B) Fewer women are applying for postdoctoral positions due to gender bias.
- C) Men are believed to be better able to excel in STEM disciplines.
- D) Women who are keenly interested in STEM fields are often exceptional.

53. What do the studies find about the recommendation letters for women applicants?

- A) They are hardly ever supported by concrete examples.
- B) They contain nothing that distinguishes the applicants.
- C) They provide objective information without exaggeration.
- D) They are often filled with praise for exceptional applicants.

54. What did Dutt and her colleagues do with the more than 1,200 letters of recommendation?

- A) They asked unbiased scholars to evaluate them.
- B) They invited women professionals to edit them.
- C) They assigned them randomly to reviewers.
- D) They deleted all information about gender.

55. What does Dutt aim to do with her study?

- A) Raise recommendation writers' awareness of gender bias in their letters.
- B) Open up fresh avenues for women post-doctors to join in research work.
- C) Alert women researchers to all types of gender bias in the STEM disciplines.
- D) Start a public discussion on how to raise women's status in academic circles.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

黄山位于安徽省南部。它风景独特，尤以其日出和云海著称。要欣赏大山的宏伟壮丽，通常得向上看。但要欣赏黄山美景，就得向下看。黄山的湿润气候有利于茶树生长，是中国主要产茶地之一。这里还有许多温泉，其泉水有助于防治皮肤病。黄山是中国主要旅游目的地之一，也是摄影和传统国画最受欢迎的主题。

2017年12月·第3套英语四级写作·题目、范文与解析

PROMPT & MODEL ESSAY • 写作题和范文

写作题和范文

本页写作题面、参考范文与逐段解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第3套 英语四级写作原卷整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：完整写作要求（Directions，含主题、文体、词数与署名约束）连续排印。写作是生产性任务、无 ABCD 标准答案——题面即整道题；卷面下方直接给出满足全部硬约束的参考范文、整篇中译与逐段拆解。

真题卷第3套(2017-12) • 四级

Part I

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *how to best handle the relationship between doctors and patients*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文 • 142 词】 写作无唯一标准答案，以下为达标示范

A sound relationship between doctors and patients is the cornerstone of effective medical care. In recent years, however, conflicts between the two sides have grown increasingly common. In my view, the best way to handle this relationship lies in genuine communication and mutual understanding rather than mutual blame.

To begin with, doctors should communicate patiently. When a physician explains a diagnosis in plain words and listens to a patient's worries, unnecessary suspicion melts away. Moreover, patients ought to place reasonable trust in medical staff and respect their professional judgment. If both sides put themselves in the other's shoes, tension can be greatly eased. A sound legal framework that protects both parties is equally indispensable.

In conclusion, a healthy doctor-patient relationship cannot be built overnight, yet through sincere communication, mutual respect and legal protection, we can surely make it warmer and more trusting.

【参考译文】

医患之间良好的关系是有效医疗的基石。然而近年来，双方之间的冲突却日益增多。在我看来，处理好这一关系的最佳途径在于真诚的沟通与相互理解，而不是彼此指责。

首先，医生应当耐心沟通。当医生用通俗的话解释病情、倾听患者的担忧时，不必要的猜疑便会消散。此外，患者也应给予医护人员合理的信任，尊重他们的专业判断。如果双方都能换位思考，紧张关系就能大为缓和。一个保护双方的健全法律框架同样不可或缺。

总之，健康的医患关系无法一夜建成，但通过真诚沟通、相互尊重与法律保障，我们必定能让它变得更温暖、更有信任。

【第1段】开门切题亮立场。用 A sound relationship ... is the cornerstone of effective medical care 一句点出重要性，conflicts ... have grown increasingly common 压一句现状当背景，再用 the best way to handle this relationship lies in ... rather than ... 亮明主张——落实了首段“背景引入加亮观点”。

【第2段】主题句带例证。To begin with 与 Moreover 领起两条做法，When a physician explains a diagnosis in plain words ... 用 when 情境作例证，末句 A sound legal framework ... is equally indispensable 补一条并列要点——落实了“主题句加理由加例证”，每条都有解释而非光杆短语。

【第3段】让步后重申。cannot be built overnight, yet through sincere communication, mutual respect and legal protection, we can ... 先让步再把三条做法打包重申——落实了“回扣中心并升华”，首尾呼应、观点集中。

ANALYSIS • 审题与立意

这道题到底要写什么、立意是什么

动笔前先钉死本题的核心写作任务与读者语域，再定中心立意与要展开的要点——这些是本题特有的内容判断，不是通用套路。

核心任务

论述如何最好地处理医患关系

一句话钉死任务：写一篇议论文短文，论述 how to best handle the relationship between doctors and patients。重点在 how（怎么做），要给可操作的建议，而不是只渲染医患冲突、医闹乱象。

读者 • 语域

面向阅卷人的正式书面语

本题是纯议论大作文，没有具体收信人，不需要称呼与署名。默认读者是阅卷老师，用正式书面语即可：不用口语缩写（don't 写成 do not）、不用网络用语，观点表达客观克制。这也是四级议论文的通用语域。

中心立意

关键在双方沟通与相互理解

中心论点：处理好医患关系的最佳途径在于医患双方真诚沟通、相互理解与信任，而非彼此指责。这样立意直接回应了 how to best handle the relationship between doctors and patients 里的 how，落点在对策。

要展开的要点

1. 医生耐心沟通

医生一方：用通俗的话解释病情、耐心倾听患者的担忧，能消解不必要的猜疑。这是“沟通”这条做法的具体落地，第一个分论点。

2. 患者信任并尊重

患者一方：对医护给予合理信任、尊重其专业判断，遇事换位思考。呼应题目要的双向努力，第二个分论点。

3. 健全法治保障

制度一方：健全保护医患双方的法律框架，让纠纷有章可循。作为补充要点，避免通篇只谈道德说教。

STRUCTURE • 谋篇与逐段

怎么分段、每段写什么、能套哪些句架

按写作家族给出现成的段落框架（每段承担什么功能），并为每段配可直接套用的 功能句架（留出填本题内容的空位）。段序与上方参考范文一一对应。

第 1 段 亮明重要性与立场

首段：先点出和谐医患关系的重要性，压一句冲突现状作背景，再亮明本文主张——关键在双方沟通与理解。

第 2 段 分点论证做法

主体段：分点给出做法（医生耐心沟通、患者信任尊重、换位思考，并补一条法治保障），每条主题句领起加解释或例证。

第 3 段 重申总结升华

结尾段：让步承认关系非一日建成，再重申“沟通—尊重—制度”这条途径，收束并呼吁。

第 1 段 重要性加立场句

内容落点：说和谐医患关系是有效医疗的基石，近年冲突却增多，因此主张最佳途径在于真诚沟通与相互理解，而非彼此指责。回应 how to best handle the relationship between doctors and patients。

点出重要性 · _____ is the cornerstone of _____. (把某事的基础地位说出来，前空填话题，后空填它支撑的东西)

表明立场 · In my view, the best way to _____ lies in _____ rather than _____. (表明你主张什么、反对什么，正反对照更清楚)

第 2 段 沟通尊重加制度

内容落点：第一条医生用通俗话解释病情、倾听担忧消解猜疑；第二条患者合理信任、尊重专业判断，双方换位思考缓和对立；再补一条健全保护双方的法律框架。每条都要有一句解释怎么做、为何有效。

分点起头 · To begin with, _____. Moreover, _____. (用过渡词分别领起两条做法，层次分明)

举例说明 · When _____, _____. (用 when 引一个具体情境作例证，把抽象做法落到画面上)

并列补充 · _____ is equally indispensable. (补一条同样重要的要点，避免论证单薄)

第3段 重申途径加愿景

内容落点：承认健康的医患关系不能一夜建成，但通过真诚沟通、相互尊重与法律保障，能让这段关系更温暖、更有信任。把中心论点再钉一遍。

让步收束 · _____ cannot be built overnight, yet through _____, we can _____. (先退一步再收束，把途径重申一遍并给愿景)

REVIEW · 自检避坑

本题在四个评分维度怎样算达标、容易在哪丢分

按阅卷四维（内容切题 / 结构连贯 / 语言准确 / 字数格式）给出本题达标要点，并把最容易踩的低分写法摆出来 + 给改法 —— 这是写作版的「狠拆诱人错项」。

内容切题

紧扣how给对策

本题必须正面回答 how to best handle the relationship between doctors and patients，通篇要有对策性论述；最易失分是只写医患冲突而不给做法。

结构连贯

三段清晰有过渡

本题走三段式：立场—论证—总结；主体段用 To begin with / Moreover 分点，避免观点不集中、段落之间断裂。

语言准确

搭配地道少直译

本题多用一般现在时陈述观点；communicate、respect、trust 等词要搭对介词与宾语，避免逐字把携手、换位思考硬翻。

字数格式

达标区间且分段

本题要求 at least 120 words but no more than 180 words，低于下限或注水超上限都扣分；正文应分成三段、段落边界清楚。

典型低分写法 · 反面示例与改法

只骂医闹不给对策

反面示例：Nowadays, doctors are often attacked by angry patients, and hospitals become dangerous places. 通篇只渲染冲突，没回答怎么处理。改法：把冲突压成一句背景，主体写对策，如 The key to easing such tension lies in patient communication and mutual respect.

做法只给光杆短语

反面示例：We should have trust, communication and respect. 三个名词并排，没说怎么做。改法：Doctors should communicate patiently, explaining a diagnosis in plain words so that patients feel respected.

逐字直译中文

反面示例：Doctor and patient should hold hands together to face illness. 是把携手面对硬翻，英文很怪。改法：Doctors and patients should work together against illness.

万能句空转开头

反面示例：With the development of society and economy, more and more problems appear. 与医患话题无关，白占字数。改法：开门见山，如 A sound relationship between doctors and patients is the cornerstone of effective medical care.

英语四级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	本题
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 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）	题目解析 →
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 →

2017年12月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）·26-35 题答案与解析

BLANKS & ANALYSIS • 选词填空题和解析

选词填空题和解析 · 26-35 题

本页 26-35 题的正确答案词与逐空解析由懒笔记按2017年12月·第3套 英语四级完形填空（选词填空）原卷词库逐空核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions、3 段带空短文（每段之后紧随中文翻译）与 15 词共享词库连续排印；卷面下方逐空紧跟解析——该空词性、原文定位句、正确词与锁定依据，以及同词性被淘汰竞争词的逐个归因。

真题卷第3套(2017-12) • 四级

Part III Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

We all know there exists a great void(空白) in the public educational system when it comes to 26 to STEM(Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) courses. One educator named Dori Roberts decided to do something to change this system. Dori taught high school engineering for 11 years. She noticed there was a real void in quality STEM education at all 27 of the public educational system. She said, "I started Engineering For Kids (EFK) after noticing a real lack of math, science and engineering programs to 28 my own kids in."

我们都知道，在公共教育系统中，当涉及到STEM（科学、技术、工程和数学）课程的接触时，存在着巨大的空白。一位名叫Dori Roberts的教育工作者决定做些事情来改变这一系统。Dori教了11年高中工程学。她注意到在公共教育系统的各个层面，优质STEM教育存在真正的空白。她说："我创办Engineering For Kids (EFK)是因为注意到真正缺乏可以让我自己的孩子参加的数学、科学和工程项目。"

She decided to start an afterschool program where children 29 in STEM-based competitions. The club grew quickly and when it reached 180 members and the kids in the program won several state 30, she decided to devote all her time to cultivating and 31 it. The global business EFK was born.

她决定创办一个课后项目，让孩子们参加基于STEM的竞赛。这个俱乐部迅速发展，当它达到180名成员并且项目中的孩子们赢得了几个州冠军时，她决定将全部时间投入到培养和发展它。全球性企业EFK由此诞生。

Dori began operating EFK out of her Virginia home, which she then expanded to 32 recreation centers. Today, the EFK program 33 over 144 branches in 32 states within the United States and in 21 countries. Sales have doubled from \$5 million in 2014 to \$10 million in 2015, with 25

new branches planned for 2016. The EFK website states, "Our nation is not 34 enough engineers. Our philosophy is to inspire kids at a young age to understand that engineering is a great 35 ." Dori开始在她弗吉尼亚州的家中运营EFK，然后将其扩展到当地的娱乐中心。如今，EFK项目在美国32个州和21个国家拥有超过144个分支机构。销售额从2014年的500万美元翻倍至2015年的1000万美元，并计划在2016年新增25个分支机构。EFK网站声明："我们的国家没有培养出足够的工程师。我们的理念是在孩子们年幼时就激发他们理解工程学是一个很好的职业。"

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) attracted | I) feeding |
| B) career | J) graduating |
| C) championships | K) interest |
| D) degrees | L) levels |
| E) developing | M) local |
| F) enroll | N) operates |
| G) exposure | O) participated |
| H) feasible | |

26. We all know there exists a great void(空白) in the public educational system when it comes to (26) to STEM(Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) courses.

【答案】 **G) exposure** (名词)

【词性槽】 固定结构 when it comes to + 名词/动名词，介词 to 后接名词

【依据】 **exposure to sth. = 接触某物，正好嵌进 "___ to STEM courses"**

a great void(空白) in the public educational system when it comes to (26) to STEM(Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) courses 说公立教育在 STEM 课程的 "X to STEM" 上有空白；exposure to STEM courses 意为 "接触 STEM 课程"，与 void/空白 语义吻合——孩子没机会接触。

【竞争词】 B) career 搭配不成立，career to courses 没有这个说法

career 是职业，与后面 to STEM courses 无固定搭配；况且 career 在 35 题 "a great ___" 里才是真正归宿。

C) championships championships to courses 搭配不成立

锦标赛与 to STEM courses 没有任何固定结构，语义也对不上 "接触课程" 这层意思。

D) degrees degrees 通常配 in，不配 to

学位的常见搭配是 a degree in STEM，而不是 degrees to STEM courses；放进来读不通。

K) interest interest 配 in，不配 to

兴趣常用 interest in sth.，没有 interest to courses 的固定搭配，故不选。

L) levels levels to courses 搭配不成立

levels 没有与 to + 课程 构成固定结构的用法，且 levels 显然要留给 27 题 "at all ___ of the public educational system"。

27. She noticed there was a real void in quality STEM education at all __(27)__ of the public educational system.

【答案】 **L) levels** (名词)

【词性槽】 all + 形容词 + 名词复数, 介词 at 后名词

【依据】 **at all levels of the educational system = 教育体系的各个层级, 是地道惯用搭配**

a real void in quality STEM education at all __(27)__ of the public educational system
在讲整个公立教育体系从小学到中学的各级都缺优质 STEM, levels 恰好表达 "层级/各级"。

【竞争词】 **C) championships 锦标赛与教育体系无关**

championships 指比赛/锦标赛, 与 "教育体系的各个 __" 完全语义不搭, 况且 championships 在 30 题 "won several state __" 上才合身。

D) degrees degrees of the educational system 不通

学位与 "教育体系的各级" 不对应——可以说 different levels of education, 不会说 different degrees of the educational system。

28. I started Engineering For Kids (EFK) after noticing a real lack of math, science and engineering programs to __(28)__ my own kids in.

【答案】 **F) enroll** (动词)

【词性槽】 不定式 to 后接动词原形

【依据】 **enroll sb. in sth. = 让某人加入/报名某项目, 正是 "找不到能让我自家孩子加入的项目" 的意思**

上下文 a real lack of math, science and engineering programs to __(28)__ my own kids in 讲她找不到 STEM 项目把自家孩子塞进去, enroll my own kids in (the programs) 完全贴合。

29. She decided to start an afterschool program where children __(29)__ in STEM-based competitions.

【答案】 **O) participated** (动词)

【词性槽】 where 引导的定语从句缺谓语, 且应过去时; 后跟 in 暗示搭配

【依据】 **participate in competitions 是地道搭配, 且过去时与主句一致**

children __(29)__ in STEM-based competitions, 孩子们参加 STEM 比赛——participate in competitions 是高频固定搭配; 主句 She decided to start an afterschool program 用了过去式, 从句 participated 时态匹配。

30. the kids in the program won several state __(30)___

【答案】 **C) championships** (名词)

【词性槽】 形容词 state 后接名词复数，及物动词 won 的宾语

【依据】 **win state championships = 赢得州级冠军，是 "参加比赛 → 拿到冠军" 的自然延伸**

上一句刚说孩子们 participated in STEM-based competitions，紧接着说 won several state __，自然就是赢得几项州级冠军；state championships 也是英语里常见的固定说法。

【竞争词】 **D) degrees won degrees 不是惯用搭配，逻辑也不对**

学位不用 win，而且课后班里参加比赛的小孩拿的是奖项/冠军而不是学位，语义上根本对不上。

31. she decided to devote all her time to cultivating and __(31)___ it.

【答案】 **E) developing** (动词)

【词性槽】 动词 devote ... to 后接动名词；并列连词 and 要求与 cultivating 同形态

【依据】 **cultivating and developing 是地道并列：培育并发展（这家俱乐部）**

she decided to devote all her time to cultivating and __(31)___ it. The global business EFK was born., 紧接着这家俱乐部成长为全球生意，故空处要表达 "做大、发展"，develop 与 cultivate 并列读作 "培育并发展"，逻辑顺滑。

【竞争词】 **I) feeding feeding 是 "喂养"，与 "培育并发展俱乐部" 语义不搭**

feeding 一般针对实体喂食对象，把它代入 cultivating and feeding it 读作 "培育并喂养这家俱乐部"，搭配生硬、不符合商业语境。

J) graduating graduating 是 "毕业"，与培育俱乐部毫无逻辑

graduating 既不能与 cultivate 并列，也与 "花时间发展俱乐部" 的目标对不上；它真正的归宿是 34 题 graduating engineers (输出/培养工程师)。

32. Dori began operating EFK out of her Virginia home, which she then expanded to __(32)__ recreation centers.

【答案】 **M) local** (形容词)

【词性槽】 动词 expanded to 后名词复数 recreation centers 前缺修饰词

【依据】 **local recreation centers = 本地的娱乐中心，正合“从家里扩到附近社区中心”的扩张路径**

Dori began operating EFK out of her Virginia home, which she then expanded to __(32)__ recreation centers. 是从家庭起步、扩到外面去，地理上最自然的下一步就是“本地的娱乐/社区中心”；下一句才进一步说扩到 32 个州和 21 国 over 144 branches in 32 states within the United States and in 21 countries, 可见此处是早期的本地阶段。

【竞争词】 H) feasible feasible recreation centers 语义不通

feasible 指“方案可行”，修饰“娱乐中心”这种实体场所读起来怪异；命题人放它在这儿就是混“看着像形容词”的眼。

E) developing

developing 留给 31 题的动名词槽，且 developing recreation centers 与文本逻辑不符
上一题 31 已经把 developing 用作动名词；况且“发展中的娱乐中心”与“从家里扩张出去”的早期阶段也对不齐——发展中的多用于国家/地区。

33. Today, the EFK program __(33)__ over 144 branches in 32 states within the United States and in 21 countries.

【答案】 **N) operates** (动词)

【词性槽】 主语 the EFK program 后缺谓语，且为一般现在时第三人称单数

【依据】 **operate 与 branches 是地道搭配——运营分支机构**

下文 over 144 branches in 32 states within the United States and in 21 countries, 谈一家机构在全球开设分支，operate branches 正是惯用搭配，且 operates 的单复数形态与主语完全吻合。

34. Our nation is not __(34)__ enough engineers.

【答案】 **J) graduating** (动词)

【词性槽】 be not __ 后接宾语 enough engineers, 需要分词作进行态, 且能带宾语

【依据】 graduate sb. = 培养出 (毕业生 / 工程师), 正合 "国家没有培养出足够多的工程师"

Our nation is not __(34)__ enough engineers. 紧接 EFK 创办初衷——公立教育 STEM 薄弱、国家需要更多工程师; graduate 在美式英语里有及物用法 "使.....毕业 / 输送出毕业生", 与 enough engineers 搭配读作 "我们国家没有培养出足够多的工程师", 最贴。

【竞争词】 I) feeding feeding enough engineers = 喂养够多的工程师, 语义荒诞

feed 是 "喂养", 把它放进 "国家没在喂够多的工程师" 读起来既不像英语、也不符合 "教育不足导致工程师短缺" 的逻辑, 是命题人埋的形态正确但语义跑偏的诱惑。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 I) —— feeding 形态完全对、还能带宾语, 最易误选。Our nation is not __(34)__ enough engineers. 形态上 feeding/graduating 全过; 防坑法——把句子放回上文 "STEM 教育不足" 主旨里读, "喂养工程师" 显然不合, "培养 (毕业出) 工程师" 才贴。

35. engineering is a great __(35)___.

【答案】 **B) career** (名词)

【词性槽】 不定冠词 a + 形容词 great + 单数可数名词

【依据】 a great career = 一份好职业, 呼应 EFK 网站对孩子的呼唤——把工程当职业

上文 Our philosophy is to inspire kids at a young age to understand that engineering is a great __(35)_. 是 EFK 在 "激励孩子明白工程是一项好 __", 紧接 Our nation is not __(34)__ enough engineers. 国家培养工程师不足的语境, 结论自然是 "工程是一份好职业", 故 career 最贴。

【竞争词】 K) interest a great interest 偏 "很大的兴趣", 对应不上 "为何要培养更多工程师" 的主旨

前一句讲国家缺工程师 Our nation is not __(34)__ enough engineers., 下文落点是 "职业前途" 而非 "个人兴趣爱好"; engineering is a great career 才能与 "输出工程师" 形成职业号召, interest 则削弱了与国家人才需求的呼应。

【易错】 最具迷惑性的错误词是 K) —— a great interest 是固定搭配, 最容易抢答。engineering is a great __(35)_. 单看半句两者都通; 防坑法——读上一句 Our nation is not __(34)__ enough engineers., 作者最终要号召的是 "职业" 而不是 "兴趣", 故 career 胜。

WORD BANK · 词库分类表

15 个候选词 · 词性与词义

选词填空文后的共享词库共 15 个词 (A-O), 为 10 个空各选一个、每词最多用一次。

下面给出每个词的词性与中文词义; 标注「用于第 N 空」的 10 个为答案, 其余 5 个为干

扰词。

A) **attracted** 动词 形容词

吸引 (过去式/过去分词) ; 被吸引的

干扰词 · 未选用

B) **career** 名词

职业、事业

用于第 35 空

C) **championships** 名词

冠军赛、锦标赛 (复数)

用于第 30 空

D) **degrees** 名词

学位; 程度 (复数)

干扰词 · 未选用

E) **developing** 动词 形容词

发展 (动名词/现在分词) ; 发展中的

用于第 31 空

F) **enroll** 动词

登记入学、使加入 (enroll sb. in sth.)

用于第 28 空

G) **exposure** 名词

接触、暴露 (exposure to sth.)

用于第 26 空

H) **feasible** 形容词

可行的

干扰词 · 未选用

I) **feeding** 动词 形容词

喂养 (动名词/现在分词)

干扰词 · 未选用

J) **graduating** 动词 形容词

毕业 (动名词/现在分词) ; 这里取使动 "培养出毕业生 / 输送出"

用于第 34 空

K) **interest** 名词 动词

兴趣; 使感兴趣

干扰词 · 未选用

L) **levels** 名词 动词

层级、水平 (复数)

用于第 27 空

M) **local** 形容词 名词

本地的; 当地人

用于第 32 空

N) **operates** 动词

运营、运作 (第三人称单数)

用于第 33 空

O) **participated** 动词

参与 (过去式/过去分词, 常配 in)

用于第 29 空

全文主旨

教育者 Dori Roberts 创办 EFK，把 STEM 课外项目做成全球生意

全文讲一位高中工程老师因公立教育体系里 STEM 课程薄弱，便创办 Engineering For Kids (EFK)，从课后班一路扩张到全球数十国的连锁项目，开篇即定调 We all know there exists a great void(空白) in the public educational system when it comes to __(26)__ to STEM(Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) courses.，第二、三段顺着讲它怎样从家里做起、长成跨国生意 Today, the EFK program __(33)__ over 144 branches in 32 states within the United States and in 21 countries.。

DISTRACTORS • 干扰词复盘

这 5 个词始终没被任何空选用

词库 15 词里有 5 个是命题人埋的干扰词——它们词性看着也对、词义也沾点边，却不该填进任何一个空。下面逐个剖析它们最像哪个空的答案、为什么是陷阱。

A) **attracted** 最像 28 题的诱惑——“被...吸引”看着也通

28 题 programs to __(28)__ my own kids in 不熟搭配的考生可能会觉得 "to attract my own kids in" = "吸引孩子进来" 也行；但 attract 不与 in 搭配，且 attracted 是过去式/过去分词，不符合 to 后的原形要求——一查形态就识破。

D) **degrees** 最像 27 或 30 题的诱惑——“教育”语境里看到 degrees 就手痒

27 题考“教育体系的各__”，30 题考“won several state __”，两处都有学生硬塞 degrees。识破法：搭配——at all degrees of the system / won degrees 都不是英语固定说法；at all levels of / won championships 才是。

H) **feasible** 最像 32 题的诱惑——形容词 + 名词位上 feasible 看着就是个形容词

32 题 expanded to __(32)__ recreation centers 只看词性 feasible 也能套进去；但 feasible 指“方案可行”，修饰场所读不通，而 local 与“从家里扩张”的阶段最贴。

I) **feeding** 最像 31 或 34 题的诱惑——ing 形态对、还能带宾语

31 与 34 都剩 -ing 候选，feeding 在词性/形态上全过；但 cultivating and feeding it / not feeding enough engineers 在词义上荒诞，必须靠段落主旨否决。

K) **interest** 最像 35 题的诱惑——a great interest 是高频英文搭配

35 题 engineering is a great __(35)_, a great interest 看似顺滑；但段落主旨是“国家缺工程师 → 鼓励孩子从事工程职业”，落点在 career 而非 interest，一回到主旨就识破。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

We all know there exists a great void(空白) in the public educational system when it comes to exposure to STEM(Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) courses.

第1段，第1句

本句体现的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为典型：省略that的宾语从句、there be句型变体、状语从句嵌套、固定搭配“when it comes to”均为高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法后，学生可直接迁移到大量类似长难句，实用价值高。

One educator named Dori Roberts decided to do something to change this system.

第1段，第2句

“主语 + 过去式谓语 + 不定式作内容补足”是很常见的书面句型，考试和日常阅读里都常出现。学会这种框架后，迁移价值较高。

Sales have doubled from \$5 million in 2014 to \$10 million in 2015, with 25 new branches planned for 2016.

第3段，第3句

“主干陈述 + 逗号后附带说明结构”以及“from ... to ...”表示数据变化，都是读说明文、图表句和考试材料时非常常见的句式。掌握后可迁移到大量数据类句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 26 个英语四级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇英文短文中出现，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。

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 162 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次 · 真题 119 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

branch A2

n. 树枝

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

educator B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

exposure B2

n. 暴露

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

devote B2

v. 把...奉献给

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

philosophy B2

n. 哲学

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

enroll B2

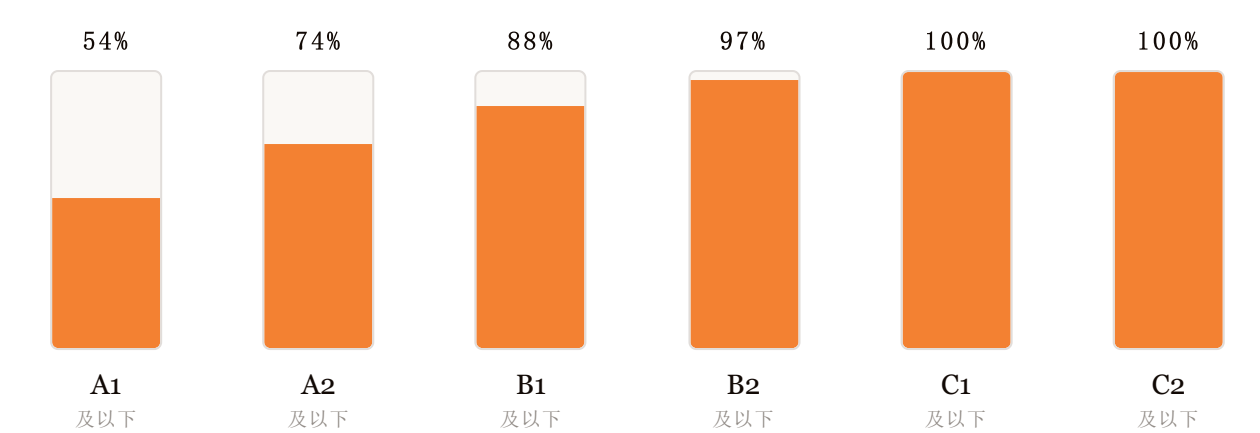
v. 注册

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

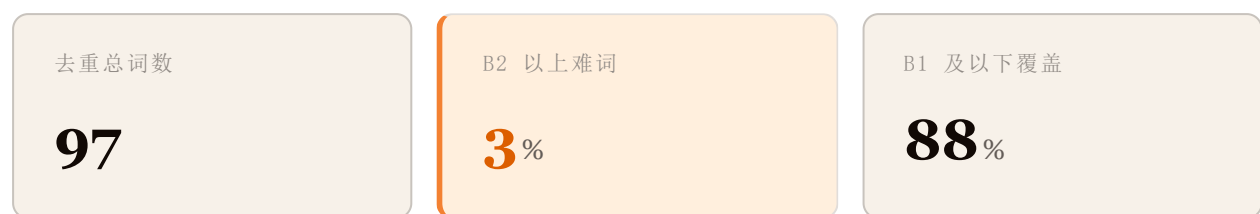
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 97 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

带空短文去重后共 **97** 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 3 个 · 约 3%。



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 97 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	本题
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	题目解析 →
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 →

2017年12月·第3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2017年12月·第3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3套(2017-12)·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**.

Why aren't you curious about what happened?

A) "You suspended Ray Rice after our video," a reporter from TMZ challenged National Football League Commissioner Roger Goodell the other day. "Why didn't you have the curiosity to go to the casino(赌场) yourself?" The implication of the question is that a more curious commissioner would have found a way to get the tape.

"你在看到我们的视频后才停职了Ray Rice，"几天前一位来自TMZ的记者质问美国国家橄榄球联盟总裁Roger Goodell。"你为什么没有好奇心亲自去赌场呢？"这个问题的言外之意是，一个更有好奇心的总裁本应该找到办法获取那盘录像带。

B) The accusation of incuriosity is one that we hear often, carrying the suggestion that there is something wrong with not wanting to search out the truth. "I have been bothered for a long time about the curious lack of curiosity," said a Democratic member of the New Jersey legislature back in July, referring to an insufficiently inquiring attitude on the part of an assistant to New Jersey Governor Chris Christie who chose not to ask hard questions about the George Washington Bridge traffic scandal. "Isn't the mainstream media the least bit curious about what happened?" wrote conservative writer Jennifer Rubin earlier this year, referring to the attack on Americans in Benghazi, Libya.

缺乏好奇心的指控是我们经常听到的，暗示不想探寻真相是有问题的。"长期以来，我一直对好奇心的奇怪缺失感到困扰，"新泽西州立法机构的一位民主党成员在七月时说道，他指的是新泽西州州长Chris Christie的一名助手在George Washington大桥交通丑闻中没有充分询问的态度，该助手选择

不提出尖锐的问题。"主流媒体难道对发生的事情一点都不好奇吗?"保守派作家Jennifer Rubin在今年早些时候写道,她指的是在利比亚Benghazi对美国人的袭击。

- C) The implication, in each case, is that curiosity is a good thing, and a lack of curiosity is a problem. Are such accusations simply efforts to score political points for one's party? Or is there something of particular value about curiosity in and of itself?

在每个案例中,暗示的含义都是好奇心是一件好事,而缺乏好奇心则是一个问题。这些指控仅仅是为自己的政党争取政治得分的努力吗?还是说好奇心本身确实具有特殊的价值?

- D) The journalist Ian Leslie, in his new and enjoyable book *Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Fate Depends on It*, insists that the answer to that last question is 'Yes.' Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success, and that we are losing it.

记者Ian Leslie在他令人愉快的新书《好奇:求知的欲望以及你的命运为何取决于它》中坚持认为,最后那个问题的答案是"是的"。Leslie认为好奇心是一种被大大忽视的人类美德,对我们的成功至关重要,而我们正在失去它。

- E) We are suffering, he writes, from a "serendipity deficit." The word "serendipity" was coined by Horace Walpole in an 1854 letter, from a tale of three princes who "were always making discoveries, by accident, of things they were not in search of," Leslie worries that the rise of the Internet, among other social and technological changes, has reduced our appetite for aimless adventures. No longer have we the inclination to let ourselves wander through fields of knowledge, ready to be surprised. Instead, we seek only the information we want.

他写道,我们正遭受"意外发现的缺失"。"serendipity"(意外发现)这个词是Horace Walpole在1854年的一封信中创造的,源自一个关于三位王子的故事,他们"总是偶然发现他们并非在寻找的东西"。Leslie担心互联网的兴起,以及其他社会和技术变革,已经降低了我们对漫无目的冒险的渴望。我们不再有让自己在知识领域中漫游、准备好被惊喜的意愿。相反,我们只寻求我们想要的信息。

- F) Why is this a problem? Because without curiosity we will lose the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship. We will see unimaginative governments and dying corporations make disastrous decisions. We will lose a vital part of what has made humanity as a whole so successful as a species. 这为什么是个问题?因为没有好奇心,我们将失去创新和创业精神。我们将看到缺乏想象力的政府和濒临死亡的公司做出灾难性的决策。我们将失去使人类作为一个物种如此成功的一个重要部分。

- G) Leslie presents considerable evidence for the proposition that the society as a whole is growing less curious. In the U.S. and Europe, for example, the rise of the Internet has led to a declining consumption of news from outside the reader's borders. But not everything is to be blamed on technology. The decline in interest in literary fiction is also one of the causes identified by Leslie. Reading literary fiction, he says, makes us more curious.

Leslie为整个社会正变得越来越不好奇这一命题提供了大量证据。例如,在美国和欧洲,互联网的兴起导致读者对本国边界以外新闻的消费下降。但并非一切都要归咎于技术。对文学小说兴趣的下降也是Leslie指出的原因之一。他说,阅读文学小说使我们更加好奇。

- H) Moreover, in order to be curious, "you have to be aware of a gap in your knowledge in the first place." Although Leslie perhaps paints a bit broadly in contending that most of us are unaware of

how much we don't know, he's surely right to point out that the problem is growing: "Google can give us the powerful illusion that all questions have definite answers."

此外，为了保持好奇，"你首先必须意识到自己知识中的空白"。尽管Leslie在主张我们大多数人都不知道自己有多么无知时可能过于宽泛，但他指出这个问题正在加剧肯定是对的："Google能给我们一种强大的错觉，认为所有问题都有明确的答案。"

- I) Indeed, Google, for which Leslie expresses admiration, is also his frequent whipping body(替罪羊). He quotes Google co-founder Larry Page to the effect that the "perfect search engine" will "understand exactly what I mean and give me back exactly what I want." Elsewhere in the book, Leslie writes: "Google aims to save you from the thirst of curiosity altogether."

事实上，Google——Leslie对它表达了赞赏——也是他经常批评的对象。他引用Google联合创始人Larry Page的话，大意是"完美的搜索引擎"将"准确理解我的意思，并准确地给我想要的东西"。在书中的其他地方，Leslie写道："Google的目标是让你完全摆脱好奇心的渴求。"

- J) Somewhat nostalgically(怀旧地), he quotes John Maynard Keynes's justly famous words of praise to the bookstore: "One should enter it vaguely, almost in a dream, and allow what is there freely to attract and influence the eye. To walk the rounds of the bookshops, dipping in as curiosity dictates, should be an afternoon's entertainment." If only!

他带着些许怀旧之情引用了John Maynard Keynes对书店恰如其分的著名赞美之词："一个人应该模糊地、几乎是在梦中走进书店，让那里的东西自由地吸引和影响眼睛。在书店里转悠，随着好奇心的指引随意翻阅，应该是一个下午的娱乐。"要是能这样就好了！

- K) Citing the work of psychologists and cognitive(认知的) scientists, Leslie criticizes the received wisdom that academic success is the result of a combination of intellectual talent and hard work. Curiosity, he argues, is the third key factor—and a difficult one to preserve. If not cultivated, it will not survive: "Childhood curiosity is a collaboration between child and adult. The surest way to kill it is to leave it alone."

引用心理学家和认知科学家的研究，Leslie批评了学术成功是智力天赋和努力工作相结合的结果这一公认智慧。他认为，好奇心是第三个关键因素——而且是一个难以保持的因素。如果不加以培养，它就无法存续："童年的好奇心是儿童和成人之间的合作。扼杀它最可靠的方法就是放任不管。"

- L) School education, he warns, is often conducted in a way that makes children incurious. Children of educated and upper-middle-class parents turn out to be far more curious, even at early ages, than children of working class and lower class families. That lack of curiosity produces a relative lack of knowledge, and the lack of knowledge is difficult if not impossible to compensate for later on.

他警告说，学校教育往往以一种使儿童失去好奇心的方式进行。受过教育的中上层阶级父母的孩子，即使在很小的年龄，也比工人阶级和下层阶级家庭的孩子好奇得多。这种好奇心的缺乏导致相对缺乏知识，而知识的缺乏在以后即使不是不可能也很难弥补。

- M) Although Leslie's book isn't about politics, he doesn't entirely shy away from the problem. Political leaders, like leaders of other organizations, should be curious. They should ask questions at crucial moments. There are serious consequences, he warns, in not wanting to know.

尽管Leslie的书不是关于政治的，但他并没有完全回避这个问题。政治领导人，就像其他组织的领导人一样，应该保持好奇。他们应该在关键时刻提出问题。他警告说，不想知道会带来严重的后果。

N) He presents as an example the failure of the George W. Bush administration to prepare properly for the after-effects of the invasion of Iraq. According to Leslie, those who ridiculed former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld for his 2002 remark that we have to be wary of the "unknown unknowns" were mistaken. Rumsfeld's idea, Leslie writes, "wasn't absurd—it was smart." He adds, "The tragedy is that he didn't follow his own advice."

他以George W. Bush政府未能为入侵伊拉克的后果做好适当准备为例。根据Leslie的说法, 那些嘲笑前国防部长Donald Rumsfeld在2002年关于我们必须警惕"未知的未知"这一言论的人是错误的。Leslie写道, Rumsfeld的想法"并不荒谬——它很聪明"。他补充说: "悲剧在于他没有听从自己的建议。"

O) All of which brings us back to Goodell and the Christie case and Benghazi. Each critic in those examples is charging, in a different way, that someone in authority is intentionally being incurious. I leave it to the reader's political preference to decide which, if any, charges should stick. But let's be careful about demanding curiosity about the other side's weaknesses and remaining determinedly incurious about our own. We should be delighted to pursue knowledge for its own sake—even when what we find out is something we didn't particularly want to know.

所有这些都把我们带回到Goodell案、Christie案和Benghazi案。在这些例子中, 每个批评者都以不同的方式指控某个当权者故意不好奇。我把决定哪些指控(如果有的话)应该成立留给读者的政治偏好来判断。但让我们谨慎对待要求对对方的弱点保持好奇, 而对我们自己的弱点却坚决不好奇。我们应该乐于为知识本身而追求知识——即使我们发现的是我们并不特别想知道的东西。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. To be curious, we need to realize first of all that there are many things we don't know.

要变得好奇,我们首先需要意识到有许多事情是我们不知道的。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 意识到自己有不知道的事

【定位】 Moreover, in order to be curious, "you have to be aware of a gap in your knowledge in the first place."

更何况, 为了能保持好奇, 「你首先必须意识到自己知识里有一处空白」。

【改写】 realize first of all ↔ **in the first place**

短语同义

there are many things we don't know ↔ **a gap in your knowledge**

具象描述 ↔ 抽象名词化

To be curious, we need to realize ↔ **in order to be curious**

目的状语 + 必要条件结构相同

37. According to Leslie, curiosity is essential to one's success.

根据Leslie的观点,好奇心对一个人的成功至关重要。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】Leslie 断言好奇心对成功不可或缺

【定位】Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success, and that we are losing it.

Leslie 认为，好奇心是一种被严重忽视的人类美德，对我们的成功至关重要，而且我们正在失去它。

【改写】According to Leslie ↔ **Leslie argues that**

出处标识等价

curiosity is essential to one's success ↔

curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success

essential = crucial (程度词同义)

【辨邻】**K** academic success is the result of a combination of intellectual talent and hard work 限定在「学业」，而题干 one's success 是泛指；且 K 段说好奇心是 the third key factor 是定位在三要素之一，不是 D 段那种总论式 crucial to our success 的程度。

Curiosity, he argues, is the third key factor

F Because without curiosity we will lose the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship 是反面假设、谈的是「创新精神」，没有 essential to one's success 这种正面、泛指「成功」的程度判断。

without curiosity we will lose the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship

38. We should feel happy when we pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake.

当我们为求知而求知时,我们应该感到快乐。

【答案】**O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】为求知本身而高兴

【定位】We should be delighted to pursue knowledge for its own sake—even when what we find out is something we didn't particularly want to know.

我们应当乐于为求知本身而追求知识——即便最终发现的，是我们并不特别想知道的东西。

【改写】should feel happy ↔ **should be delighted**

情态 + 同义心理动词

pursue knowledge for knowledge's sake ↔ **pursue knowledge for its own sake**

固定短语两种等价表达

39. Political leaders' lack of curiosity will result in bad consequences.

政治领导人缺乏好奇心将导致严重后果。

【答案】**M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】政治领袖 + 后果

【定位】 Political leaders, like leaders of other organizations, should be curious. They should ask questions at crucial moments. There are serious consequences, he warns, in not wanting to know.

政治领袖，正如其他组织的领袖一样，应当具备好奇心。他们应在关键时刻提问。他警告说，不愿去了解，会带来严重的后果。

【改写】 Political leaders' lack of curiosity ↔ **not wanting to know**

名词化短语 ↔ 动名词短语

bad consequences ↔ **serious consequences**

形容词同义

result in ↔ **There are serious consequences, he warns, in not wanting to know**

因果结构对位

【辨邻】 **N** He presents as an example the failure of the George W. Bush administration 明示 as an example——它服务的是 M 段的论点；题干 Political leaders' lack of curiosity will result in bad consequences 是一般性断言，应回到论点段而非例证段。

He presents as an example the failure of the George W. Bush administration to prepare properly for the after-effects of the invasion of Iraq

B I have been bothered for a long time about the curious lack of curiosity 谈的是公众与媒体对政客提出指责，未涉及 bad consequences 这一因果断言。

the curious lack of curiosity

40. There are often accusations about politicians' and the media's lack of curiosity to find out the truth.

人们经常指责政治家和媒体缺乏好奇心去查明真相。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 政客与媒体被指责缺好奇

【定位】 The accusation of incuriosity is one that we hear often, carrying the suggestion that there is something wrong with not wanting to search out the truth.

对「不好奇」的指责，是我们经常听到的，它暗示了不愿去寻找真相是一件不对的事。

【改写】 often accusations about politicians' and the media's lack of curiosity ↔

The accusation of incuriosity is one that we hear often

频率词与名词组对位

politicians' ↔ **an assistant to New Jersey Governor Chris Christie**

下位具体 → 上位概括

the media's ↔ **the mainstream media**

原词复现

find out the truth ↔ **search out the truth**

同义短语

【辨邻】 **A** You suspended Ray Rice after our video 仅围绕 NFL 总裁 Goodell 一人发问，未同时涉及 politicians' and the media's 这一并列对象。

Why didn't you have the curiosity to go to the casino(赌场) yourself?

O All of which brings us back to Goodell and the Christie case and Benghazi 是把前文叙述拉回开头，主旨是「留给读者判断 + 别只对对手缺好奇」，没有 often accusations 这层「普遍存在」含义。

I leave it to the reader's political preference to decide which, if any, charges should stick

41. The less curious a child is, the less knowledge the child may turn out to have.

一个孩子越不好奇,这个孩子最终拥有的知识可能就越少。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 孩子越不好奇知识越少

【定位】 That lack of curiosity produces a relative lack of knowledge, and the lack of knowledge is difficult if not impossible to compensate for later on.

这种好奇心的缺失，会带来相对的知识缺失；而这种知识缺失，日后即便不是不可能弥补，也是相当困难。

【改写】 The less curious a child is ↔

School education, he warns, is often conducted in a way that makes children incurious

主体 + 状态对位

the less knowledge the child may turn out to have ↔

lack of curiosity produces a relative lack of knowledge

因果与「少」的对应

【辨邻】 K Childhood curiosity is a collaboration between child and adult. The surest way to kill it is to leave it alone 谈的是「如不培养，好奇心会消亡」，没有 the less knowledge 这一「知识量减少」后果。

Childhood curiosity is a collaboration between child and adult

H most of us are unaware of how much we don't know 主体是 most of us，并不专门讨论 a child。

you have to be aware of a gap in your knowledge in the first place

42. It is widely accepted that academic accomplishment lies in both intelligence and diligence.

学术成就取决于智力和勤奋,这一点已被广泛接受。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 学业成绩 = 智力 + 努力 (公认)

【定位】 Citing the work of psychologists and cognitive(认知的) scientists, Leslie criticizes the received wisdom that academic success is the result of a combination of intellectual talent and hard work.

Leslie 引述心理学家和认知科学家的研究，批评了一种公认的看法——学业成功来自智力天赋与勤奋努力的结合。

【改写】 It is widely accepted that ↔ the received wisdom that

术语级同义

academic accomplishment ↔ academic success

近义名词

both intelligence and diligence ↔ a combination of intellectual talent and hard work

并列结构对应

【辨邻】 D curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success 只给出「好奇心 + 成功」的总论，未涉及 intelligence and diligence 这一双要素并列。

curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success

43. Visiting a bookshop as curiosity leads us can be a good way to entertain ourselves.

随着好奇心的引领去逛书店可以成为自我娱乐的一种好方式。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 逛书店当娱乐

【定位】 To walk the rounds of the bookshops, dipping in as curiosity dictates, should be an afternoon's entertainment.

在书店里走走逛逛，随好奇心驱使翻翻这本翻翻那本，就该是一下午的消遣。

【改写】 Visiting a bookshop ↔ **To walk the rounds of the bookshops**

动词同义

as curiosity leads us ↔ **as curiosity dictates**

「引导」类动词同义

a good way to entertain ourselves ↔ **an afternoon's entertainment**

动词 ↔ 名词化

【辨邻】 **E** let ourselves wander through fields of knowledge 是抽象的「在知识领域漫游」，没有 bookshop 这一具体场所，也未提「消遣」。

let ourselves wander through fields of knowledge, ready to be surprised

44. Both the rise of the Internet and reduced appetite for literary fiction contribute to people's declining curiosity.

互联网的兴起和对文学小说兴趣的下降都导致了人们好奇心的减退。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 互联网 + 文学小说兴趣下降

【定位】 In the U.S. and Europe, for example, the rise of the Internet has led to a declining consumption of news from outside the reader's borders. But not everything is to be blamed on technology. The decline in interest in literary fiction is also one of the causes identified by Leslie.

比如在美国和欧洲，互联网兴起导致人们对国外新闻的消费下降。但不能把一切都怪到技术头上。文学小说阅读兴趣的下降，也是 Leslie 指出的原因之一。

【改写】 Both the rise of the Internet ↔ **the rise of the Internet**

原词复现

reduced appetite for literary fiction ↔ **The decline in interest in literary fiction**

名词同义

contribute to people's declining curiosity ↔ **the society as a whole is growing less curious**

因果对位

【辨邻】 **E** the rise of the Internet, among other social and technological changes, has reduced our appetite for aimless adventures 只覆盖 the rise of the Internet 这一半，没有 literary fiction 这条并列因素。

the rise of the Internet, among other social and technological changes, has reduced our appetite for aimless adventures

I Google aims to save you from the thirst of curiosity altogether 仅围绕 Google，没有 literary fiction 这一并列因素。

Google aims to save you from the thirst of curiosity altogether

45. Mankind wouldn't be so innovative without curiosity.

如果没有好奇心,人类就不会如此富有创新精神。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 没有好奇心人类就不创新

【定位】 Because without curiosity we will lose the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship.
因为没有好奇心, 我们就会失去创新与创业的精神。

【改写】 Mankind ↔ **humanity as a whole**

近义名词

wouldn't be so innovative without curiosity ↔

without curiosity we will lose the spirit of innovation

条件结构等价

【辨邻】 D curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success 只给「成功」这个抽象判断, 未涉及 innovative 这一具体后果。

| curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success

K academic success is the result of a combination of intellectual talent and hard work 限定在学业, 未涉及 innovative。

| Curiosity, he argues, is the third key factor

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 用记者质问 NFL 总裁 Goodell 的开场场景引出话题: 为什么不亲自去赌场探个究竟, 言下之意是他不够好奇。

信息指纹 Goodell 与 Ray Rice 录像事件

B 举多个政界与媒体的真实事件, 说明对「不好奇」的指责屡见不鲜。

信息指纹 对政客与媒体不好奇的指控合辑

C 承上启下设问：缺乏好奇心是不是问题？这些指控是党派攻讦，还是好奇心本身确有独特价值？

信息指纹 提出核心设问

D 引出 Ian Leslie 的新书，给出全文核心命题：好奇心是被忽视的人类美德、对成功至关重要、而我们正在失去它。

信息指纹 Leslie 给「好奇心问题」下的总论

E 解释「机缘巧合赤字」：互联网等使我们不再漫无目的地探索、只去找自己想要的信息。

信息指纹 serendipity 赤字与互联网影响

F 正面回答「为何这是个问题」：没有好奇心就失去创新与创业精神，政府公司会做灾难性决策，人类作为物种的成功要素将被掏空。

信息指纹 失去好奇心的恶果——失去创新

G 罗列证据论证社会整体好奇心下滑：互联网导致跨境新闻消费下降，文学小说阅读减少也是原因之一，因为读文学使人更好奇。

信息指纹 下滑证据——互联网 + 文学小说

H 好奇心的前提：得先意识到自己有不知道的地方；而 Google 给了我们「所有问题都有标准答案」的错觉。

信息指纹 好奇心的前提——觉察知识盲区

I Leslie 一边敬佩 Google 一边把它当替罪羊：完美搜索引擎要「精确给我想要的」，反而消灭了好奇心的渴。

信息指纹 Google 是替罪羊

J 怀旧地引用 Keynes 的话称赞书店：本该梦游般走进、由好奇心带着随手翻阅，是一下午的消遣。

信息指纹 Keynes 论逛书店

K Leslie 借心理学/认知科学批驳「学业成功=智力+努力」的常识，提出好奇心是第三大要素，且不培养就活不下来。

信息指纹 学业成功的第三要素——好奇心

L 学校教育常把孩子教得不好奇；上层中产家庭的孩子明显比工薪/下层家庭的孩子更好奇，由此带来的知识差距日后几乎补不回来。

信息指纹 阶层、教育与好奇心的恶性循环

M Leslie 不回避政治：政治领袖和其他组织领袖一样应该好奇、在关键时刻提问，否则会有严重后果。

信息指纹 政治领袖必须好奇

N 举布什政府没为伊拉克战后做好准备为例：Rumsfeld 关于「未知的未知」那句话其实不荒谬、是聪明的，悲剧是他没听自己的建议。

信息指纹 Rumsfeld 与「未知的未知」案例

0 全文收束：回到开篇三案，强调不应只对对手缺好奇心耿耿于怀，而要乐意为求知本身去追知识，哪怕结果是自己不想知道的。

信息指纹 为求知本身而追知识的总结

SENTENCE INSIGHTS · 句子精讲

25 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。

Why aren't you curious about what happened?

标题

特殊疑问句加嵌套宾语从句的结构在考试阅读和听力中频繁出现，尤其是疑问词引导名词性从句的用法（如 what happened、what to do）是高频考点。系表结构的疑问句也是常见句式。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量类似结构，典型性较高。

"You suspended Ray Rice after our video," a reporter from TMZ challenged National Football League Commissioner Roger Goodell the other day.

A段，第1句

宾语从句作直接引语在新闻报道和叙事文本中常见，具有一定典型性。主句 + 引语宾语从句的模式在考研阅读和翻译题中时有出现，掌握后可迁移到类似的引述句式。但整体结构相对简单，不如多层嵌套或复杂状语从句那样高频且具挑战性。

"Isn't the mainstream media the least bit curious about what happened?" wrote conservative writer Jennifer Rubin earlier this year, referring to the attack on Americans in Benghazi, Libya.

B段，第3句

句子包含倒装结构（引语前置导致主语后置）、宾语从句（what happened 作介词宾语）、现在分词短语作状语（referring to...）、否定疑问句等多种成分和结构；尤其倒装造成的主宾语位置变化对初学者是典型易错点，适合用于训练识别谓语后主语和引语作宾语的能力

The journalist Ian Leslie, in his new and enjoyable book Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Fate Depends on It, insists that the answer to that last question is 'Yes.'

D段，第1句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，插入语干扰主干也是高频考点，从句内的后置定语结构同样典型。掌握本句结构后，学生可将同样的识别方法应用于大量类似真题句，迁移性强。

We are suffering, he writes, from a "serendipity deficit." The word "serendipity" was coined by Horace Walpole in an 1854 letter, from a tale of three princes who "were always making discoveries, by accident, of things they were not in search of," Leslie worries that the rise of the Internet, among other social and technological changes, has reduced our appetite for aimless adventures.

E段，第1句

多个主句并列、定语从句嵌套、宾语从句、插入语等结构均为四六级和考研真题的高频句式，特别是第二个主句中 'from a tale of three princes who...' 的状语后置加定语从句嵌套，以及第三个主句中宾语从句内部的复杂主语，都是真题常见考点。掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似长难句的分析。

No longer have we the inclination to let ourselves wander through fields of knowledge, ready to be surprised.

E段，第2句

本句作为成分划分练习句价值较高:涵盖了倒装结构中主谓宾的重新定位、否定副词作状语、不定式短语作后置定语、形容词短语作补语等多种成分,且倒装这一易错点能有效训练考生对非常规语序的分析能力。成分种类丰富,坑点明确,适合作为强化训练材料。

Instead, we seek only the information we want.

E段，第3句

省略关系代词的限制性定语从句修饰宾语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，句式简洁但典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句型。

In the U.S. and Europe, for example, the rise of the Internet has led to a declining consumption of news from outside the reader's borders.

G段，第2句

本句采用"主语 + 现在完成时谓语 + 宾语"的结构，搭配地点状语和插入语，是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。"lead to"这一因果表达和多层后置定语修饰宾语的结构，在学术文本和新闻报道中极为常见，掌握后可广泛迁移到类似长句的理解中，典型性较强。

But not everything is to be blamed on technology.

G段，第3句

"be + to do" 的被动形式 (be to be done) 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达义务、安排或应然性的句式，具有较高的代表性和可迁移性；否定主语的使用也是常考点。

Moreover, in order to be curious, "you have to be aware of a gap in your knowledge in the first place."

H段，第1句

主句结构 "主语 + 情态动词 + 系动词 + 形容词表语" 以及目的状语 "in order to" 都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，直接引语的形式也常见于议论文，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中

Although Leslie perhaps paints a bit broadly in contending that most of us are unaware of how much we don't know, he's surely right to point out that the problem is growing: "Google can give us the powerful illusion that all questions have definite answers."

H段，第2句

让步状语从句加主句、多层宾语从句嵌套、同位语从句解释抽象名词,这些都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题长难句,典型性极强

Indeed, Google, for which Leslie expresses admiration, is also his frequent whipping body(替罪羊).

I段，第1句

涵盖主系表结构、状语（副词 Indeed 和 also）、非限制性定语从句、介词加关系代词引导的定语从句等多种成分，且从句插入主句中间是易错点，适合练习成分识别和从句归属判断

He quotes Google co-founder Larry Page to the effect that the "perfect search engine" will "understand exactly what I mean and give me back exactly what I want."

I段，第2句

同位语从句和 what 引导的宾语从句都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频结构；to the effect that 这个固定搭配也常出现在学术或正式文本中。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性很强。

Somewhat nostalgically(怀旧地), he quotes John Maynard Keynes's justly famous words of praise to the bookstore: "One should enter it vaguely, almost in a dream, and allow what is there freely to attract and influence the eye. To walk the rounds of the bookshops, dipping in as curiosity dictates, should be an afternoon's entertainment." If only!

J段，第1句

引述结构、情态动词表建议、宾语从句、不定式作主语、状语从句、并列谓语等都是四六级和考研英语真题中高频出现的句式；引文中对书店体验的描述方式（模糊地进入、允许吸引、随好奇心浏览）也体现了英文写作中常见的建议或评价表达,具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

Children of educated and upper-middle-class parents turn out to be far more curious, even at early ages, than children of working class and lower class families.

L段，第2句

本句使用"turn out to be + 形容词比较级 + than"结构进行社会现象对比,这是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的议论说明句式,结构清晰且具有较强的迁移性,掌握后可应用于类似的对比论述场景

Although Leslie's book isn't about politics, he doesn't entirely shy away from the problem.

M段，第1句

Although引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式,用于表达转折或对比逻辑。这种结构在学术写作和正式文本中极为常见,掌握后可以大量复用。短语动词的使用也很典型。唯一降低典型性的是句子整体较短,缺少更复杂的修饰成分或多层嵌套,但基本框架仍然非常具有代表性。

According to Leslie, those who ridiculed former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld for his 2002 remark that we have to be wary of the "unknown unknowns" were mistaken.

N段，第2句

本句成分丰富且布局典型。主句包含主语、谓语和状语；定语从句包含主语、谓语、宾语和原因状语；同位语从句包含主语、谓语和宾语。特别有价值的是，主句主语本身是一个带定语从句的复杂名词短语，定语从句的宾语后又带同位语从句，这种嵌套结构中的成分识别恰好是学习者的常见难点。此外，句中还涉及介词短语作状语、同位语从句解释抽象名词等多个考点，练习价值很高。

All of which brings us back to Goodell and the Christie case and Benghazi.

O段，第1句

覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语四种核心成分，主语 "All of which" 有一定辨识训练价值（需识别关系代词引导的名词性结构），状语部分包含并列名词，适合练习成分边界识别，但整体成分种类较基础，无定语从句、宾补等易错点。

To be curious, we need to realize first of all that there are many things we don't know.

第36题 题干

本句包含的结构非常典型:不定式作目的状语、that 引导宾语从句、限制性定语从句省略关系代词(修饰宾语从句中的名词)、there be 句型,这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。掌握本句后,学生可以将同样的分析方法应用到大量类似结构的句子上,具有很强的迁移价值。

According to Leslie, curiosity is essential to one's success.

第37题 题干

结构有一定代表性:主系表句型和介词短语作状语是常见句式,但本句过于简单、缺少真题中常出现的从句嵌套或复杂修饰,作为典型句式的迁移价值有限。

Political leaders' lack of curiosity will result in bad consequences.

第39题 题干

本句的典型性较高。主语为抽象名词短语(某事物的缺乏)这一结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,"result in"也是高频动词短语。句式"抽象名词短语 + 导致动词 + 后果"是议论文和说明文的常见表达模式,掌握后可广泛迁移到类似话题的理解和写作中。

The less curious a child is, the less knowledge the child may turn out to have.

第41题 题干

"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..."是四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式,用于表达变量间的比例关系,实用性强。掌握这一句式后可迁移到大量类似表达,代表性很高

It is widely accepted that academic accomplishment lies in both intelligence and diligence.

第42题 题干

"It is + 过去分词/形容词 + that从句"的形式主语结构在四六级和考研阅读写作中极为常见,且本句还展示了主语从句内部的主谓宾完整结构和并列宾语,是典型的学术表达句式,掌握后可大量迁移应用。

Both the rise of the Internet and reduced appetite for literary fiction contribute to people's declining curiosity.

第44题 题干

简单句，但主语采用 "Both ... and ..." 并列结构，且谓语为不及物动词搭配介词短语，这两种结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

Mankind wouldn't be so innovative without curiosity.

第45题 题干

虚拟语气的主系表结构在考试中较为常见，without 引出隐含的虚拟条件也是典型用法，掌握后可应用于类似句式，但简单句的结构本身不如复合句典型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 106 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。

curiosity B2

n. 好奇心

本篇19次 · 真题 44 句

curious B1

adj. 好奇的

本篇12次 · 真题 22 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇7次 · 真题 115 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇4次 · 真题 22 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇3次 · 真题 224 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 174 句

reduce B1

v. 减少，降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 118 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次·真题 89 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次·真题 73 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次·真题 69 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题 58 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇2次·真题 42 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题 38 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇2次·真题 36 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇2次·真题 23 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇2次·真题 22 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇2次·真题 18 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇2次·真题 17 句

unknown B1

adj. 未知的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 466 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 156 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 90 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 80 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次·真题 77 句

organization B1

n. 组织

本篇1次·真题 76 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 74 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 70 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 64 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 56 句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题 55 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 54 句

wrong A2

adj. 错误的

本篇1次·真题 54 句

desire B2

n. 愿望

本篇1次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇1次·真题 51 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 50 句

innovation B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 50 句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇1次·真题 48 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 45 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...

本篇1次·真题 45 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次·真题 41 句

failure B1

n. 失败

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

talent B1

n. 天赋

本篇1次·真题 39 句

working A2

adj. 有工作的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 38 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

authority B2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题 32 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

assistant A2

n. 助手

本篇1次·真题 30 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

childhood B1

n. 童年

本篇1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

psychologist B2

n. 心理学家

本篇1次·真题 30 句

gap B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次·真题 28 句

innovative B2

adj. 创新的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇1次·真题 25 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的; 下方的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 24 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 23 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

vital B2

adj. 极其重要的, 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次·真题 19 句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题 18 句

border B1

n. 边界

本篇1次·真题 17 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 16 句

frequent B1

adj. 频繁的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次·真题 16 句

wander B1

v. 漫步

本篇1次·真题 16 句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 15 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次·真题 15 句

engine A2

n. 发动机, 引擎

本篇1次·真题 15 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 14 句

governor B2

n. 州长

本篇1次·真题 14 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题 13 句

defense B1

n. 防御

本篇1次·真题 13 句

enjoyable B1

adj. 令人愉快的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

preference B2

n. 偏爱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题13句

cite B2

v. 引用, 引证

本篇1次·真题12句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次·真题12句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题11句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题10句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本篇1次·真题10句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇1次·真题10句

adventure B1

n. 冒险经历

本篇1次·真题9句

collaboration B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题9句

considerable B2

adj. 相当大的

本篇1次·真题9句

educated B2

adj. 受过教育的

本篇1次·真题9句

somewhat B2

adv. 有点

本篇1次·真题9句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇1次·真题9句

bother B1

v. 打扰; 烦扰

本篇1次·真题8句

compensate C1

v. 补偿; 赔偿

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

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

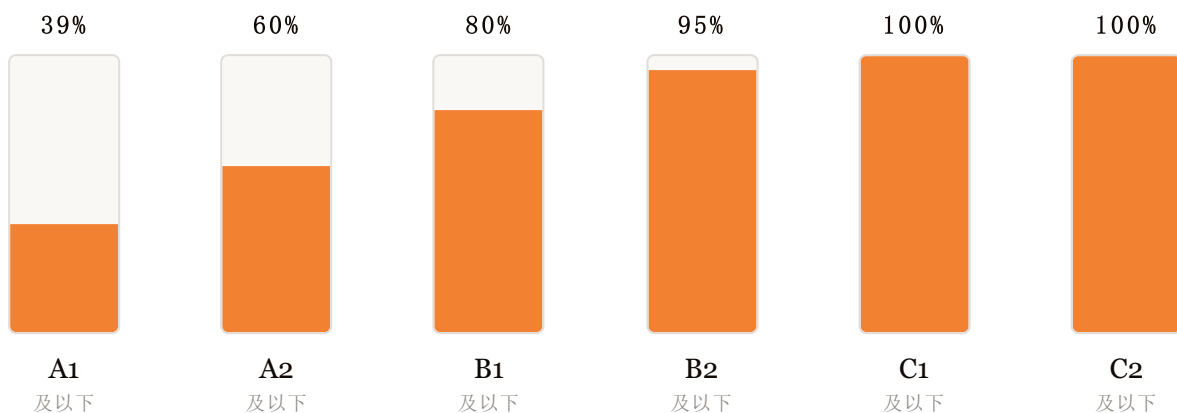
unaware B2

adj. 未察觉的
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 386 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **386** 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 21 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 386 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

386

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语四级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 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 →

2017年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 9 段原文（段首标 P1-P9 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2017-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Aging happens to all of us, and is generally thought of as a natural part of life. It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease."

衰老发生在我们所有人身上,通常被认为是生命中自然的一部分。把这样的事情称为"疾病"似乎很荒谬。

P2 On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more. In that light, aging itself might be seen as something treatable, the way you would treat high blood pressure or a vitamin deficiency.

另一方面,科学家们越来越多地了解到衰老和生物年龄是两回事,前者是心脏病、癌症等许多疾病的关键风险因素。从这个角度来看,衰老本身可能被视为某种可治疗的东西,就像你治疗高血压或维生素缺乏症一样。

P3 Biophysicist Alex Zhavoronkov believes that aging should be considered a disease. He said that describing aging as a disease creates incentives to develop treatments.

生物物理学家Alex Zhavoronkov认为衰老应该被视为一种疾病。他说,将衰老描述为疾病会激励人们开发治疗方法。

P4 "It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical(制药的) industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said.

"这解放了制药行业的束缚,使他们能够开始治疗疾病本身,而不仅仅是副作用,"他说。

P5 "Right now, people think of aging as natural and something you can't control," he said. "In academic circles, people take aging research as just an interest area where they can try to develop interventions. The medical community also takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range."

"现在,人们认为衰老是自然的,是你无法控制的,"他说。"在学术界,人们把衰老研究仅仅当作一个兴趣领域,在那里他们可以尝试开发干预措施。医学界也认为衰老是理所当然的,除了让人们保持在一定的健康范围之内,对此无能为力。"

P6 But if aging were recognized as a disease, he said, "It would attract funding and change the way we do health care. What matters is understanding that aging is curable."

但他说,如果衰老被认定为一种疾病,"它将吸引资金并改变我们提供医疗保健的方式。重要的是理解衰老是可以治愈的。"

P7 "It was always known that the body accumulates damage," he added. "The only way to cure aging is to find ways to repair that damage. I think of it as preventive medicine for age-related conditions."

"人们一直知道身体会积累损伤,"他补充道。"治愈衰老的唯一方法是找到修复这些损伤的方法。我把它看作是针对年龄相关疾病的预防医学。"

P8 Leonard Hayflick, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, said the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them.

加州大学旧金山分校教授Leonard Hayflick说,衰老可以被治愈的观点意味着人类寿命可以延长,一些研究人员认为这是可能的。Hayflick不在其中。

P9 "There're many people who recover from cancer, stroke, or heart disease. But they continue to age, because aging is separate from their disease," Hayflick said. "Even if those causes of death were eliminated, life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years."

"有很多人从癌症、中风或心脏病中康复。但他们继续衰老,因为衰老与他们的疾病是分开的,"Hayflick说。"即使这些死亡原因被消除,预期寿命仍然不会大幅超过92岁。"

题目与逐题解析

46. What do people generally believe about aging?

- A) It should cause no alarm whatsoever.
- B) They just cannot do anything about it.
- C) It should be regarded as a kind of disease.
- D) They can delay it with advances in science.

人们通常对衰老持什么看法?

- A) 它不应引起任何担忧。
- B) 他们对此无能为力。
- C) 它应被视为一种疾病。
- D) 他们可以借助科学进步来延缓它。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do people generally believe about aging? 用 what 直接询问"人们普遍相信什么", 是要求回原文找客观陈述的事实题。

【拆句】 主干 What do people generally believe about aging? 是一个标准 wh-问句, 主语 people、谓语 believe、宾语由 what 提到句首, 结构平铺直叙、无陷阱。

【定位】 Aging happens to all of us, and is generally thought of as a natural part of life. It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease."

衰老发生在我们每个人身上, 通常被认为是生命的自然组成部分。把这样一种东西称作"疾病"似乎很可笑。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

It should cause no alarm whatsoever 说"完全不必警觉", 原文只说"被当作自然现象", 并未说人们对衰老完全不警觉; 事实上人对自身衰老多有担忧, 只是认为无可改变。

B) ✓ 正确

a natural part of life ↔ cannot do anything about it

It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease." ↔ They just cannot do anything about it. 预判的"顺其自然、无能为力"恰好被 They just cannot do anything about it. 直接对译——natural=客观无可改变、cannot do anything=主观放弃干预, 整句正是定位句两半的合译。

C) 与原文相反

It should be regarded as a kind of disease 是 Zhavoronkov 的主张, 不是"people generally"的看法; 原文恰恰说大众觉得 It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease.", 态度相反。

D) 无中生有

They can delay it with advances in science 谈"借科学进步延缓衰老", 第 1 段只字未提; 这是后文 Zhavoronkov 的设想, 不能算作大众普遍看法。

47. How do many scientists view aging now?

- A) It might be prevented and treated.
- B) It can be as risky as heart disease.
- C) It results from a vitamin deficiency.
- D) It is an irreversible biological process.

许多科学家现在如何看待衰老?

- A) 它可能被预防和治疗。 B) 它可能像心脏病一样具有风险。 C) 它源于维生素缺乏。
- D) 它是一个不可逆转的生物过程。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 How do many scientists view aging now? 问的是科学家"如何看待", 仍是回原文取客观转述, 归为细节题。

【拆句】 How do many scientists view aging now? 主语 many scientists、谓语 view、宾语 aging, 副词 now 限定时间; 结构简单、无难点。

【定位】 On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more. In that light, aging itself might be seen as something treatable, the way you would treat high blood pressure or a vitamin deficiency.

另一方面, 科学家越来越认识到, 衰老和生物年龄是两回事, 且前者是心脏病、癌症等多种疾病的关键风险因素。由此看来, 衰老本身也许可被视作可治疗的对象, 就像治疗高血压或维生素缺乏一样。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

aging itself might be seen as something treatable ↔ It might be prevented and treated
something treatable ↔ prevented and treated

预判的"可治疗、可干预"在 It might be prevented and treated 上落到实处——情态动词、被动语态、医学动词三处都对得上。

B) 偷换概念

It can be as risky as heart disease 说"衰老和心脏病一样有风险", 原文是说衰老是 a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, 即衰老是心脏病的风险因素, 而非"和心脏病一样危险"。

C) 无中生有

It results from a vitamin deficiency 说"衰老源于维生素缺乏", 原文中 vitamin deficiency 只是"可治疗对象"的举例参照(治疗衰老就像治疗维生素缺乏), 不是衰老的成因。

D) 与原文相反

It is an irreversible biological process 说"衰老是不可逆的生物过程", 与原文方向相反——原文恰恰在论证衰老是 something treatable, 即可干预、并非不可逆。

48. What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of "describing aging as a disease"?

- A) It will prompt people to take aging more seriously.
- B) It will greatly help reduce the side effects of aging.
- C) It will free pharmacists from the conventional beliefs about aging.
- D) It will motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging.

Alex Zhavoronkov 如何看待"将衰老描述为一种疾病"?

- A) 它将促使人们更认真地对待衰老。 B) 它将极大地帮助减少衰老的副作用。
- C) 它将使药剂师摆脱关于衰老的传统观念。 D) 它将激励医生和药剂师寻找治疗衰老的方法。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of "describing aging as a disease"? 问的是具体人物对某事的看法, 文中应有他对此的直接陈述。

【拆句】 What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of "describing aging as a disease"? 主干 what does X think of Y; 宾语 Y 是一个动名词短语 describing aging as a disease, 意为"把衰老描述成一种疾病"——动名词作宾语, 常见结构、无陷阱。

【定位】 "It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said.

"这松开了制药业的手脚, 使他们能够开始治疗这种疾病本身, 而不仅仅是治疗它的副作用," 他说。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

It will prompt people to take aging more seriously 说"促使大众更认真对待衰老", 但定位句的对象是 pharmaceutical industry (制药业), 不是 people。

B) **与原文相反**

It will greatly help reduce the side effects of aging 说"将大大有助于减少衰老的副作用"——原文恰恰是说要 treating the disease and not just the side effects, 把治疗重心从副作用转到病本身, 干扰项却把功劳记在"减少副作用"上, 方向反了。

C) **无中生有**

It will free pharmacists from the conventional beliefs about aging 说"让药剂师摆脱关于衰老的传统观念", 原文 unties the hands 指的是"解开行业的限制让他们去治疗", 并未提及"传统观念"这一对象; 况且对象是整个行业而非仅药剂师。

D) **✓ 正确**

unties the hands of the pharmaceutical industry ↔

motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging

the pharmaceutical industry ↔ **doctors and pharmacists**

begin treating the disease ↔ **find ways to treat aging**

预判的"激励医药界研发疗法"在 It will motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging. 上三处落位——motivate 对应 unties the hands、doctors and pharmacists 对应 pharmaceutical industry、find ways to treat aging 对应 begin treating the disease。

49. What do we learn about the medical community?

- A) They now have a strong interest in research on aging.
- B) They differ from the academic circles in their view on aging.
- C) They can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent.
- D) They have ways to intervene in people's aging process.

我们对医学界了解到什么?

- A) 他们现在对衰老研究有浓厚兴趣。 B) 他们在衰老观点上与学术界不同。
- C) 他们对人们健康的贡献只能达到有限程度。 D) 他们有能力干预人们的衰老过程。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about the medical community? 用 learn about 询问文中关于该群体讲了什么，仍属事实定位。

【拆句】 What do we learn about the medical community? 主干 what do we learn about X, learn about = 了解到、得知；结构平铺、无陷阱。

【定位】 The medical community also takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range.

医学界也把衰老视为理所当然，对它无能为力，只能把人维持在某个健康区间内。

【选项】 A) **张冠李戴**

They now have a strong interest in research on aging 说"医学界对衰老研究有浓厚兴趣"——原文里"对衰老有兴趣"的是 In academic circles, people take aging research as just an interest area (学术界)，不是 medical community。

B) **与原文相反**

They differ from the academic circles in their view on aging 说"医学界与学术界看法不同"——原文用 also (也) 把两者并置，意思是"医学界跟学术界一样"，并非不同。

C) **✓ 正确**

can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range ↔

can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent

keep people within a certain health range ↔ **contribute to people's health**

预判的"贡献有限"在 They can contribute to people's health only to a limited extent. 上一锤定音——only to a limited extent 精准对译了原文的 do nothing about it except 这一极小贡献语义。

D) **与原文相反**

They have ways to intervene in people's aging process 说"他们有机会介入衰老过程"——原文恰恰说 can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range，他们对衰老过程本身做不了任何事，只能维持健康状态。

50. What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe?

A) The human lifespan cannot be prolonged.

B) Aging is hardly separable from disease.

C) Few people can live up to the age of 92.

D) Heart disease is the major cause of aging.

Leonard Hayflick 教授相信什么？

A) 人类寿命无法延长。 B) 衰老与疾病难以分离。 C) 很少有人能活到92岁。

D) 心脏病是衰老的主要原因。

【答案】 **A** (细节题)

【判型】 What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe? 问具体人物的信念，文中有其直接陈述。

【拆句】 What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe? 主干 what does X believe, 疑问宾语提前; 句式简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 Leonard Hayflick, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, said the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them.

加州大学旧金山分校教授 Leonard Hayflick 说, "衰老可被治愈"这一观点暗含"人类寿命可被延长"之意, 某些研究者认为这是可能的——但 Hayflick 不在这些人之中。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Hayflick is not among them ↔ **The human lifespan cannot be prolonged**

life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years ↔ **cannot be prolonged**

预判的"寿命无法延长"在 The human lifespan cannot be prolonged. 上落到实处:

Hayflick is not among them 给出态度极性、life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years 给出量化封顶, 两处共同印证选项 A 的断言。

B) 与原文相反

Aging is hardly separable from disease 说"衰老几乎无法与疾病分开"——原文恰恰说 they continue to age, because aging is separate from their disease, 明确把衰老与疾病分开。

C) 偷换概念

Few people can live up to the age of 92 说"几乎没人能活到 92 岁"——原文给的是"即使消除主要死因, 寿命也不会超过 92 岁", 是"上限封顶"而非"很少有人能活到"。

D) 无中生有

Heart disease is the major cause of aging 说"心脏病是衰老的主因", 原文未给出任何此类因果——文中 heart disease 只是被列举的疾病之一, 不是衰老的成因。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

5 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。

It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease."

第1段, 第2句

形式主语结构 (It + seem/appear + 形容词 + to do) 在四六级和考研阅读、写作中频繁出现, 是典型的常考句式。掌握这一结构后, 学习者可以迁移到大量类似句子 (如 It seems necessary to..., It appears difficult to... 等)。would seem 的情态用法也是正式书面语的常见表达。因此, 本句结构具有较高的典型性和复用价值。

On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more.

第2段，第1句

本句展示了“及物动词 + 并列宾语从句”的典型结构，且两个宾语从句之间存在递进逻辑，这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量同类长难句的理解中。

"It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical(制药的) industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said.

第4段，第1句

"so that" 引导目的状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的典型结构；引语作宾语从句也是常考句式；掌握本句结构对理解类似句子有较强的迁移价值

But if aging were recognized as a disease, he said, "It would attract funding and change the way we do health care. What matters is understanding that aging is curable."

第6段，第1句

涵盖了插入语、从句作宾语、虚拟条件句、省略引导词的定语从句、主语从句等多种高阶语法现象，是极佳的综合练习素材。

"Even if those causes of death were eliminated, life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years."

第9段，第2句

"Even if" 引导的让步条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，主句使用 "would" 表达假设推测也是常见句式。这种“让步条件从句 + 主句推测结果”的组合在学术和议论文本中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 48 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。

aging B2

n. 变老;老化

本篇25次·真题37句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次·真题466句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题156句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题108句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题105句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题85句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次·真题81句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次·真题69句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇2次·真题55句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇2次·真题53句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇2次·真题12句

lifespan B2

n. 寿命

本篇2次·真题11句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本篇2次·真题11句

deficiency C1

n. 缺乏

本篇2次·真题10句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题239句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题118句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次 · 真题 74 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

belief B1

n. 相信

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次 · 真题 41 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

advance B1

v. 前进

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题20句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次·真题19句

seriously B1

adv. 严肃地

本篇1次·真题19句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题18句

imply B2

v. 暗示, 暗指

本篇1次·真题18句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题16句

intervention C1

n. 干预

本篇1次·真题16句

recover B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇1次·真题13句

accumulate B2

v. 积累

本篇1次·真题12句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇1次·真题12句

prompt B2

v. 促使

本篇1次·真题12句

alarm A2

n. 警报器

本篇1次·真题11句

expectancy C1

n. 预期寿命

本篇1次·真题9句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题9句

risky B2

adj. 有风险的

本篇1次·真题8句

stroke B1

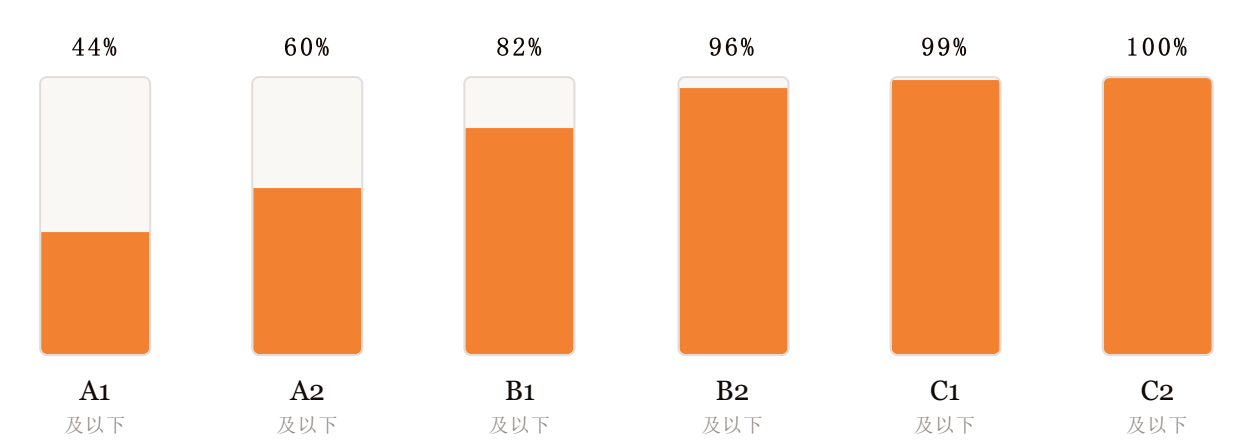
n. 中风

本篇1次·真题8句

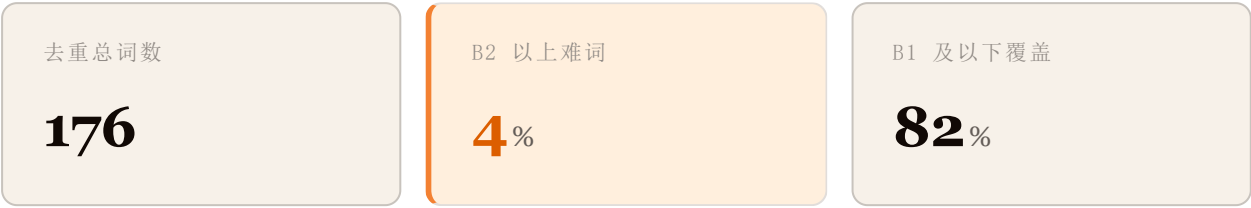
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 176 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **176** 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 7 个·约 4%。



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 176 个·末柱为 100%



英语四级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
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 →

2017年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第2篇·51-55 题 答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS · 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 51-55 题

本页 51-55 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第3套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 6 段原文（段首标 P1-P6 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第3套(2017-12) · 四级

Part III Section C (2)

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage

P1 Female applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences were nearly half as likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, compared with their male counterparts. Christopher Intagliata reports. 申请地球科学博士后职位的女性获得优秀推荐信的可能性几乎只有男性同行的一半。Christopher Intagliata报道。

P2 As in many other fields, gender bias is widespread in the sciences. Men score higher starting salaries, have more mentoring(指导), and have better odds of being hired. Studies show they're also perceived as more competent than women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. And new research reveals that men are more likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, too.

与许多其他领域一样,性别偏见在科学界也很普遍。男性的起薪更高,获得的指导更多,被录用的几率也更大。研究表明,在STEM(科学、技术、工程和数学)领域,他们也被认为比女性更有能力。新的研究还表明,男性更有可能获得优秀的推荐信。

P3 "Say, you know, this is the best student I've ever had," says Kuheli Dutt, a social scientist and diversity officer at Columbia University's Lamont campus. "Compare those excellent letters with a merely

good letter: 'The candidate was productive, or intelligent, or a solid scientist or something that's clearly solid praise,' but nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional or one of a kind."

Columbia大学Lamont校区的社会科学家兼多样性官员Kuheli Dutt说:"比如说,你知道,这是我教过的最好的学生。把这些优秀的推荐信与仅仅是好的推荐信做比较:'该候选人很有成效,或很聪明,或是一位可靠的科学家,或类似这样明显是赞扬的话',但没有任何内容将候选人突出为杰出的或独一无二的。"

P4 Dutt and her colleagues studied more than 1,200 letters of recommendation for postdoctoral positions in geoscience. They were all edited for gender and other identifying information, so Dutt and her team could assign them a score without knowing the gender of the student. They found that female applicants were only half as likely to get outstanding letters, compared with their male counterparts. That includes letters of recommendation from all over the world, and written by, yes, men and women. The findings are in the journal Nature Geoscience.

Dutt和她的同事研究了1200多封地球科学博士后职位的推荐信。这些推荐信都经过了性别和其他识别信息的编辑处理,因此Dutt和她的团队可以在不知道学生性别的情况下给它们打分。他们发现,与男性同行相比,女性申请者获得杰出推荐信的可能性只有一半。这包括来自世界各地的推荐信,而且是的,由男性和女性撰写的。研究结果发表在《Nature Geoscience》期刊上。

P5 Dutt says they were not able to evaluate the actual scientific qualifications of the applicants using the data in the files. But she says the results still suggest women in geoscience are at a potential disadvantage from the very beginning of their careers starting with those less than outstanding letters of recommendation.

Dutt表示,他们无法使用档案中的数据来评估申请者的实际科学资质。但她说,研究结果仍然表明,地球科学领域的女性从职业生涯一开始就处于潜在的不利地位,这始于那些不够杰出的推荐信。

P6 "We're not trying to assign blame or criticize anyone or call anyone consciously sexist. Rather, the point is to use the results of this study to open up meaningful dialogues on implicit gender bias, be it at a departmental level or an institutional level or even a discipline level," which may lead to some recommendations for the letter writers themselves.

我们并不是要指责或批评任何人,也不是要说任何人有意识地存在性别歧视。相反,重点是利用这项研究的结果,就隐性性别偏见展开有意义的对话,无论是在院系层面、机构层面还是学科层面,这可能会为推荐信撰写者本身提出一些建议。

题目与逐题解析

51. What do we learn about applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences?

- A) There are many more men applying than women.
- B) Chances for women to get the positions are scarce.
- C) More males than females are likely to get outstanding letters of recommendation.
- D) Male applicants have more interest in these positions than their female counterparts.

关于地球科学博士后职位的申请者,我们了解到什么?

- A) 申请的男性比女性多得多。 B) 女性获得这些职位的机会很少。
- C) 男性比女性更有可能获得出色的推荐信。 D) 男性申请者对这些职位的兴趣比女性申请者更大。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences 指向对一类对象的客观事实陈述，是典型的细节题问法。

【拆句】 Q51 是一个简单的疑问句，主干 "What do we learn about X"，宾语 X 由 about 引出的介宾结构 applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences 充当——结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Female applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences were nearly half as likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, compared with their male counterparts.
地球科学领域的女性博士后申请者拿到优秀推荐信的可能性，几乎只有男性同行的一半。

【选项】 A) **无中生有**

原文只比较"拿优秀信的概率"，没有说男性申请者人数多于女性；There are many more men applying than women 与定位句话题无关。

B) **偷换概念**

原文讲的是女性"拿优秀推荐信"的概率低，没有直接说她们获得岗位的机会稀少；Chances for women to get the positions are scarce 把推荐信概率偷换成岗位机会。

C) **✓ 正确**

Female applicants ... were nearly half as likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, compared with their male counterparts

↔ **More males than females are likely to get outstanding letters of recommendation**

预判"男性更易拿优秀信"与 More males than females are likely to get outstanding letters of recommendation 一一对应，无需推断。

D) **无中生有**

原文未涉及男性是否比女性"更感兴趣"申请这些岗位；Male applicants have more interest in these positions than their female counterparts 与定位句话题无关。

52. What do studies about men and women in scientific research show?

- A) Women engaged in postdoctoral work are quickly catching up.
- B) Fewer women are applying for postdoctoral positions due to gender bias.
- C) Men are believed to be better able to excel in STEM disciplines.
- D) Women who are keenly interested in STEM fields are often exceptional.

关于科学研究中男性和女性的研究显示了什么？

- A) 从事博士后工作的女性正在迅速赶上。
- B) 由于性别偏见，申请博士后职位的女性越来越少。
- C) 人们认为男性更能够在 STEM 学科中表现出色。
- D) 对 STEM 领域有浓厚兴趣的女性往往非常优秀。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do studies about men and women in scientific research show 仍是"研究→事实"的客观陈述类问法，不要求推断。

【拆句】 Q52 主干为 "What do studies show"，介词短语 about men and women in scientific research 修饰 studies，界定研究范围；结构简单。

【定位】 Studies show they're also perceived as more competent than women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields.

研究显示，在 STEM（科学、技术、工程、数学）领域里，男性也被认为比女性更有能力。

【选项】 A) **与原文相反**

Women engaged in postdoctoral work are quickly catching up 在原文中无任何对应；原文整体基调正相反——女性处于不利位置。

B) **无中生有**

原文只讲推荐信质量上的差距，未提及“因性别偏见而申请人数减少”；Fewer women are applying for postdoctoral positions due to gender bias 是无中生有+强加因果。

C) **✓ 正确**

Studies show they're also perceived as more competent than women in STEM ... fields ↔

Men are believed to be better able to excel in STEM disciplines

预判“STEM 领域男性被视为能力更强”与 Men are believed to be better able to excel in STEM disciplines 完全对应。

D) **无中生有**

Women who are keenly interested in STEM fields are often exceptional 在原文中找不到任何对应；原文谈的是“被感知能力”，不是“对 STEM 的兴趣”。

53. What do the studies find about the recommendation letters for women applicants?

- A) They are hardly ever supported by concrete examples.
- B) They contain nothing that distinguishes the applicants.
- C) They provide objective information without exaggeration.
- D) They are often filled with praise for exceptional applicants.

这些研究对女性申请者的推荐信有什么发现？

- A) 这些推荐信几乎从未得到具体例子的支持。
- B) 这些推荐信不包含任何能够区分申请者的内容。
- C) 这些推荐信提供客观信息，没有夸大其词。
- D) 这些推荐信往往充满了对杰出申请者的赞美。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What do the studies find 仍是要求“原文写了什么”的事实再现，属细节题。

【拆句】 Q53 是“What do the studies find about X”的简单结构，about 短语 the recommendation letters for women applicants 限定范围；无难句。

【定位】 Compare those excellent letters with a merely good letter: 'The candidate was productive, or intelligent, or a solid scientist or something that's clearly solid praise,' but nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional or one of a kind.

把那些优秀信和仅“好”的信比一比：“候选人勤奋、聪明，或者是位扎实的科学家，明显是中肯的赞语”，但没有任何措辞把这位候选人“挑出来”称作 exceptional 或独一无二。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

原文谈的是缺少"独一无二"的赞语,而非"缺少具体例证"; They are hardly ever supported by concrete examples 把判定维度换成"是否有例证",跑题。

B) ✓ 正确

nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional or one of a kind ↔

They contain nothing that distinguishes the applicants

"信中没有任何措辞能把申请者区分开"正是 They contain nothing that distinguishes the applicants.

C) 与原文相反

They provide objective information without exaggeration 把研究批判的现象解读成褒义评价——"客观、不夸张"听上去像优点,与原文揭示的"偏见性差异"基调完全相反。

D) 与原文相反

原文指出女性推荐信"缺少 exceptional 一类的独特赞语", They are often filled with praise for exceptional applicants 恰恰相反——说信里"充满了"对 exceptional 申请者的赞美。

54. What did Dutt and her colleagues do with the more than 1,200 letters of recommendation?

- A) They asked unbiased scholars to evaluate them.
- B) They invited women professionals to edit them.
- C) They assigned them randomly to reviewers.
- D) They deleted all information about gender.

Dutt 和她的同事们对这 1200 多封推荐信做了什么?

- A) 他们请无偏见的学者对这些推荐信进行评估。
- B) 他们邀请女性专业人士对这些推荐信进行编辑。
- C) 他们将这些推荐信随机分配给审阅者。
- D) 他们删除了所有关于性别的信息。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What did Dutt and her colleagues do with the more than 1,200 letters of recommendation 问的是研究步骤的客观动作,要求直接复述。

【拆句】 Q54 是过去时疑问句,主干"What did Dutt and her colleagues do", with 短语 with the more than 1,200 letters of recommendation 表示动作对象;结构清晰。

【定位】 They were all edited for gender and other identifying information, so Dutt and her team could assign them a score without knowing the gender of the student.

这些信全部经过编辑、删去性别等可识别信息,这样 Dutt 团队就能在不知道学生性别的情况下打分。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

原文只说由 Dutt 团队自己在不知性别的情况下评分，并未请"无偏见学者"评估；They asked unbiased scholars to evaluate them 是凭空虚构。

B) 无中生有

原文只说编辑信件以去掉性别信息，并未指明由女性专业人士操作；They invited women professionals to edit them 添加了原文不存在的细节。

C) 无中生有

原文只说去性别信息后由 Dutt 团队评分，没有任何"随机分配给审阅者"的环节；They assigned them randomly to reviewers 是凭空增加流程。

D) ✓ 正确

They were all edited for gender and other identifying information ↔

They deleted all information about gender

"删掉性别信息再打分"与 They deleted all information about gender 一一对应。

55. What does Dutt aim to do with her study?

- A) Raise recommendation writers' awareness of gender bias in their letters.
- B) Open up fresh avenues for women post-doctors to join in research work.
- C) Alert women researchers to all types of gender bias in the STEM disciplines.
- D) Start a public discussion on how to raise women's status in academic circles.

Dutt 的研究旨在做什么？

- A) 提高推荐信撰写者对其推荐信中性别偏见的认识。 B) 为女性博士后参与研究工作开辟新的途径。
- C) 提醒女性研究人员注意 STEM 学科中的各类性别偏见。
- D) 发起关于如何提高女性在学术界地位的公开讨论。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What does Dutt aim to do with her study 问的是研究者在文章中明确表述的意图，原文末段有直接陈述，不需要跨段聚合，属细节题而非主旨题。

【拆句】 Q55 主干 "What does Dutt aim to do", with 短语 with her study 表示工具/凭借；句式简单。

【定位】 Rather, the point is to use the results of this study to open up meaningful dialogues on implicit gender bias, be it at a departmental level or an institutional level or even a discipline level, which may lead to some recommendations for the letter writers themselves.

相反，关键在于借这项研究的结果开启关于隐性性别偏见的有意义对话——无论在系、机构还是学科层面——这些对话最终可能转化为对推荐信写作者本身的一些建议。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

open up meaningful dialogues on implicit gender bias ↔

Raise recommendation writers' awareness of gender bias in their letters

which may lead to some recommendations for the letter writers themselves ↔

recommendation writers' ... in their letters

预判中"提高推荐信写作者对隐性性别偏见的意识"与 Raise recommendation writers' awareness of gender bias in their letters 在目的和对象两层都对应。

B) 偷换概念

原文目的句指向"对话"与"对写作者的建议", 并未说要"为女性博士后开辟科研新途径"; Open up fresh avenues for women post-doctors to join in research work 把目的偷换成"开新路"。

C) 以偏概全

原文目的针对"推荐信写作者", Alert women researchers to all types of gender bias in the STEM disciplines 把对象换成"女性研究者", 把范围从"隐性性别偏见"扩大到"all types of gender bias in the STEM disciplines"——对象错、范围也过大。

D) 偷换概念

原文说要在"系、机构、学科"层面开启对话, 并不等于"在学术界公开讨论如何提高女性地位"; Start a public discussion on how to raise women's status in academic circles 既偷换了讨论的内容("如何提高地位" vs "隐性偏见"), 又夸大了讨论的公共性。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

3 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。

"Say, you know, this is the best student I've ever had," says Kuheli Dutt, a social scientist and diversity officer at Columbia University's Lamont campus.

第3段, 第1句

覆盖引述结构的倒装、直接引语作宾语、系动词主系表结构、定语从句关系代词省略、同位语等多种成分。尤其关系代词省略和直接引语结构是易错点, 训练价值较高。

"Compare those excellent letters with a merely good letter: 'The candidate was productive, or intelligent, or a solid scientist or something that's clearly solid praise,' but nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional or one of a kind."

第3段，第2句

本句涵盖了祈使句主谓宾结构、方式状语、主系表结构中的多个并列表语、定语从句的主谓宾和宾语补足语,成分种类较为丰富。特别是第二主句中并列表语的识别、定语从句中关系代词充当主语的双重作用、以及宾语补足语的判定,都是常见易错点,具有较好的训练价值。

They are hardly ever supported by concrete examples.

第53题，A

被动语态结构在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率较高，且 "hardly ever" 等否定性副词的插入位置也是常考点，本句作为被动句的基本句式具有一定代表性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 61 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。

recommendation

B2

n. 推荐

本篇10次 · 真题 30 句

gender

B1

n. 性别（社会文化意义上的）

本篇8次 · 真题 71 句

applicant

B2

n. 申请人

本篇8次 · 真题 22 句

bias

B2

n. 偏见

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次 · 真题 224 句

male

A2

adj. 男性的

本篇4次 · 真题 54 句

female A2

adj. 女性的

本篇4次·真题 37 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇3次·真题 20 句

counterpart C1

n. 对应的人或物

本篇3次·真题 17 句

discipline B2

n. 纪律

本篇3次·真题 12 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇3次·真题 9 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇2次·真题 58 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇2次·真题 48 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇2次·真题 47 句

candidate B1

n. 候选人

本篇2次·真题 14 句

evaluate B2

v. 评估

本篇2次·真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 239 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇1次·真题 119 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题 118 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次·真题 99 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次·真题 97 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

engage B2

v. 参与;从事

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇1次 · 真题 50 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次 · 真题 40 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次 · 真题 38 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇1次·真题 29 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

awareness B2

n. 意识

本篇1次·真题 23 句

perceive B2

v. 理解, 领悟 (某事的性质或意义)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

salary B1

n. 薪水, 工资 (通常指按月发放的固定报酬)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇1次·真题 20 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

intelligent B1

adj. 聪明的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

alert B2

adj. 警觉的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

distinguish B2

v. 区分

本篇1次·真题 15 句

blame B1

v. 责备

本篇1次·真题 14 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次·真题 14 句

odd

B1

adj. 奇怪的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

criticize

B2

v. 批评

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

scholar

B2

n. 学者

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

concrete

B2

n. 混凝土

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

objective

B2

n. 目标

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

file

A2

n. 文件

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

merely

B2

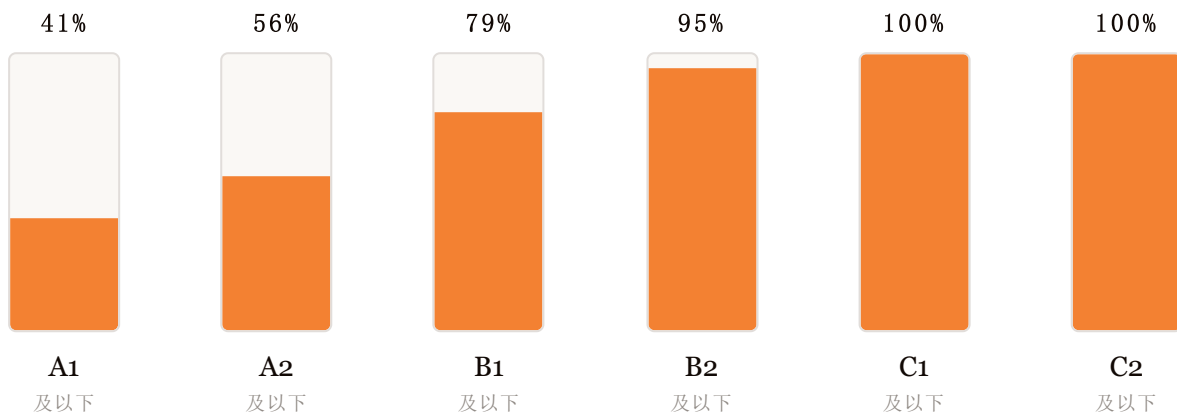
adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 190 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **190** 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 10 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 190 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

190

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%



英语四级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 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）	题目解析 →
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）	本题
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →

2017年12月·第3套英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）·客观介绍黄山 参考译文与解析

PASSAGE & TRANSLATION • 题和解析

汉译英真题、参考译文与逐句解析

本页整篇参考英译与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2017年12月·第3套 英语四级汉译英（段落翻译）原卷题干译审整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：Directions 与一整段中文原文连续排印——整段连排、无段落标记无题号，把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作。卷面之后先给整篇参考英译定稿，再按自切句序逐句拆分：定英文主干、降级修饰成分、逐项落实语法点、句内定稿英译，答案直显。

真题卷第3套(2017-12) • 四级

Part IV

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

黄山位于安徽省南部。它风景独特，尤以其日出和云海著称。要欣赏大山的宏伟壮丽，通常得向上看。但要欣赏黄山美景，就得向下看。黄山的湿润气候有利于茶树生长，是中国主要产茶地之一。这里还有许多温泉，其泉水有助于防治皮肤病。黄山是中国主要旅游目的地之一，也是摄影和传统国画最受欢迎的主题。

参考译文

整篇参考英译是复盘资产，考卷上只印中文原文——四六级 Part IV 翻译按整篇「表达通顺连贯、用词准确、语法正确」四档评分。

Mount Huangshan is located in the south of Anhui Province. It is famous for its unique scenery, especially its sunrises and seas of clouds. To appreciate the grandeur of mountains, one usually has to look up. But to appreciate the beauty of Mount Huangshan, one has to look down. The humid climate of Mount Huangshan is favorable for the growth of tea trees, making it one of the major tea-producing areas in China. There are also many hot springs here, whose water helps prevent and treat skin diseases. Mount Huangshan is one of the major tourist destinations in China, and also one of the most popular subjects of photography and traditional Chinese painting.

【衔接】第 1 句到第 2 句：It 代词承接

黄山位于安徽省南部。它风景独特 中文第 2 句用「它」承接「黄山」，英文译文里第 2 句句首相应改用 It（而非重复 Mount Huangshan），代词承接避免专名扎堆，符合英文行文习惯。

第 3 句到第 4 句：But 显化转折

要欣赏大山的宏伟壮丽，通常得向上看。但要欣赏黄山美景，就得向下看。这两句构成强烈对比（一般山要抬头看 / 黄山要低头看），英文必须把「但」字显化为 But（或 However），不能因为前后是两个独立句子就丢掉转折词——一丢，黄山「反直觉看法」的核心特色就立不起来。

第 5 句到第 6 句：also 显出递进

这里还有许多温泉 中的「还有」表递进（在茶之外又添一项物产），英文用 There are also many hot springs here 的 also 把递进显化，让读者意识到「这是第二项资源亮点」。

第 6 句到第 7 句：信息从「自然资源」过渡到「文化地位」

前面 5、6 两句讲茶与温泉（自然资源），第 7 句拔高到旅游与艺术（文化地位），信息层级有跳跃。英文里这种跳跃靠句号自然分段即可，但未句的 one of the major tourist destinations 用「之一」收束、再 and also 引入摄影/国画的主题，本身就有由资源到文化的递进感，不必另加关联词。

逐句解析

一整段连排中文、无段落标记无题号——把它切成一句句翻译单元本身就是解题动作，句前 N. 为逐句解析自切的句序号（非考题号），与卷面中文逐字对应。

【主旨】客观介绍黄山

全段是对中国名山「黄山」的客观介绍，话题涉及地理位置、景观特色、气候物产、温泉、旅游与文化地位，属典型的文化/地理介绍类语体——黄山位于安徽省南部。起笔即下定义，后文 黄山是中国主要旅游目的地之一 同样是事实陈述，全篇没有过去发生的具体事件，只在客观描述「黄山现在是什么样、有什么」。

【时态】一般现在时

通篇是「现在的客观事实/普遍现象」的介绍，没有过去事件，因此默认用一般现在时贯穿全篇。依据是开篇 黄山位于安徽省南部。、中段 黄山的湿润气候有利于茶树生长、末段 黄山是中国主要旅游目的地之一 都是「现在如此」的状态/属性陈述。

【译法】黄山

黄山 统一译作 Mount Huangshan (或 the Huangshan Mountain) , 全篇同一种译法。中国名山的英文约定俗成是 Mount + 拼音山名 (如 Mount Tai、Mount Huangshan) , 不要一会儿 Huangshan、一会儿 Yellow Mountain, 更不要直译 Yellow Mountain (虽常见, 但「Huang=黄」按音译更稳) 。

安徽省

安徽省 统一译作 Anhui Province。中国省份名采用「拼音 + Province」的官方译法, 首字母大写。

云海

云海 译作 sea of clouds (文化负载词, 意译为佳)。这是一种典型的山岳景观词, 英文里有约定俗成的对应说法 sea of clouds, 不要逐字译成 cloud sea 或硬造新词。

温泉

温泉 统一译作 hot springs (复数)。原文「许多温泉」明确是复数, 全篇此词只用 hot springs 这一种译法。

传统国画

传统国画 译作 traditional Chinese painting。「国画」即「中国画」, 必须把「Chinese」点出来, 否则英文读者无法知道是哪国的传统画。

1. 黄山位于安徽省南部。

【主干】黄山 + 位于 + 安徽省南部 (主语策略: 原句主语)

黄山位于安徽省南部。中文已有明确主语「黄山」, 核心动词是「位于」, 地点是「安徽省南部」。直接照搬: 主语 Mount Huangshan、谓语 is located in / lies in、宾语/地点 the south of Anhui Province。

【降级】简单句无须降级

黄山位于安徽省南部。本身就是「主 + 谓 + 地点」的简单句, 没有其他需要降级的修饰成分, 直译即可。注意「南部」用 the south of + 省份, 或 southern + 省份。

【语法】时态

「位于」是恒久事实, 回指全篇基调用一般现在时: is located / lies。

介词搭配

be located + in/at (地点较大用 in) , 「在安徽省南部」用 in the south of Anhui Province 或 in southern Anhui Province。

冠词与大小写

专有名词 Mount Huangshan、Anhui Province 首字母大写; 「南部」前用 the south of (特指安徽的南部, 用定冠词 the) 。

【译文】Mount Huangshan is located in the south of Anhui Province.

2. 它风景独特，尤以其日出和云海著称。

【主干】 它 + 以...著称 + 日出和云海 (主语策略: 原句主语)

它风景独特，尤以其日出和云海著称。中文用代词「它」承接上句的「黄山」，核心动词是「著称」，主语就是「它 (=Mount Huangshan)」。英文同样用代词 It 承接，谓语用固定搭配 be famous for / be known for，宾语是 its unique scenery, especially its sunrises and seas of clouds。

【降级】 两个谓语合并成一个 be famous for 短语

风景独特，尤以其日出和云海著称 中文是「风景独特」+「以...著称」两层意思。英文不要平铺成 Its scenery is unique and it is famous for... (两个并列谓语显啰嗦)，而是把「独特」降级为定语 unique 修饰 scenery，把整句重构为 It is famous for its unique scenery, especially its sunrises and seas of clouds。「尤以...」用 especially 引导，作为对前面 scenery 的具体化补充。

【语法】 时态

回指全篇基调，用一般现在时: is famous for。

搭配

「以...著称」固定搭配 be famous for / be known for / be renowned for，介词只用 for，不要写成 be famous of / be famous with。

单复数

黄山日出/云海都是常年反复出现的景观，用复数: sunrises、seas of clouds (每一次都是一片云海，整体是多次累积的复数概念)。

代词指代

句首用 It 承接上句的 Mount Huangshan，指代单一、明确，无歧义。

【译文】 It is famous for its unique scenery, especially its sunrises and seas of clouds.

3. 要欣赏大山的宏伟壮丽，通常得向上看。

【主干】 (人) + 通常得 + 抬头向上看 (主语策略: 补主语)

要欣赏大山的宏伟壮丽，通常得向上看。中文是无主句(「得」前没主语，泛指任何人)。英文不能没主语，需要补一个泛指主语 one / people / you，最稳妥用 one 或泛指 you；或用 it 作形式主语: To appreciate the grandeur of mountains, one usually has to look up。谓语是 has to look up，宾语 / 目的状语是 To appreciate the grandeur of mountains。

【降级】 「要...」用 to do 不定式作目的状语

要欣赏大山的宏伟壮丽 表「目的」，降级为不定式短语 To appreciate the grandeur of mountains 置于句首作目的状语；主句留给「通常得向上看」one usually has to look up。注意「宏伟壮丽」是名词性表达，对应 grandeur / magnificence，不要照字面译成 the grand and magnificent of mountains (形容词不能直接作名词宾语)。

【语法】时态

讲普遍习惯/常理，用一般现在时：has to look up（与全篇基调一致）。

情态/助动词

「得」译为 have to（客观必需）或 must（强烈主观），介绍语境选 have to 更平稳；主语 one 后用 has to。

形容词名词化

「宏伟壮丽」是「形容词性意义的名词」，英文用名词 grandeur 或 magnificence，不要把形容词 grand/magnificent 当作 of 后面的宾语。

短语动词

「向上看」用 look up（朝上方向看）；不要写成 look at the top 或 see up。

【译文】 To appreciate the grandeur of mountains, one usually has to look up.

4. 但要欣赏黄山美景，就得向下看。

【主干】 但 + （人）+ 得 + 向下看（主语策略：补主语）

但要欣赏黄山美景，就得向下看。结构与上句平行，仍是无主句，仍要补 one；句首加 But / However 显出转折。主句谓语为 has to look down，目的状语为 to appreciate the beauty of Mount Huangshan。

【降级】 用 But 显转折 + to do 作目的状语

但要欣赏黄山美景 用 But 起句直接显出与上句的转折；「要欣赏黄山美景」降级为不定式短语 to appreciate the beauty of Mount Huangshan 作目的状语。「黄山美景」译作 the beauty of Mount Huangshan 比 Huangshan's beautiful scenery 更书面。

【语法】时态

与上句一致用一般现在时：has to look down。

短语动词

「向下看」用 look down（俯视），与上句 look up 对仗；不要写成 see down 或 look at the bottom。

转折词

句首 But（口语正式皆可）或 However（书面更正式），后者后接逗号。

【译文】 But to appreciate the beauty of Mount Huangshan, one has to look down.

5. 黄山的湿润气候有利于茶树生长，是中国主要产茶地之一。

【主干】 黄山的湿润气候 + 有利于 + 茶树生长（主干1）；黄山 + 是 + 主要产茶地之一（主干2）

（主语策略：原句主语）

黄山的湿润气候有利于茶树生长，是中国主要产茶地之一。中文表面是一句，实际隐含两个主语：前半截「湿润气候」、后半截「黄山」。可以拆成两个并列主谓——前句主语 The humid climate of Mount Huangshan，谓语 is favorable for / facilitates；后句主语回到 Mount Huangshan（或用 making... 非谓语收尾），谓语 is one of the major tea-producing areas in China。

【降级】用 making + 名词短语作结果状语

有利于茶树生长，是中国主要产茶地之一 后半截「是...之一」其实是前半截「气候有利于茶树生长」的结果，因此用 making it one of the major tea-producing areas in China 作结果状语挂到主干上，自然衔接、避免成「流水句 + and」。it 指代 Mount Huangshan。

【语法】时态

讲气候特征/客观地位，用一般现在时：is favorable for、is one of...

搭配

「有利于」对应 be favorable for / be conducive to / facilitate / help（不及物用 help+to do、及物用 facilitate）；介词只能用 for/to，不要写成 favorable to grow（应跟名词不跟原形动词，favorable for the growth of tea trees）。

单复数与冠词

「主要产茶地之一」用 one of the major tea-producing areas（one of + the + 复数名词），areas 必须复数；the major 表特指那一群主要产茶地。

代词指代

making it... 里的 it 回指主语 Mount Huangshan，单数；不要写成 making them 或 making this。

【译文】 The humid climate of Mount Huangshan is favorable for the growth of tea trees, making it one of the major tea-producing areas in China.

6. 这里还有许多温泉，其泉水有助于防治皮肤病。

【主干】 There + are + 许多温泉（主干1）；其泉水 + 有助于 + 防治皮肤病（主干2 / 降级为定从）（主语策略：There be）

这里还有许多温泉，其泉水有助于防治皮肤病。前半截「这里有许多温泉」表存在，直接用 There be 句型：There are also many hot springs here；后半截「其泉水有助于防治皮肤病」用定语从句 whose water helps prevent and treat skin diseases 挂到 hot springs 上，或用并列句 and the spring water helps...

【降级】 「其泉水有助于...」降级为 whose 定语从句

其泉水有助于防治皮肤病 中文「其泉水」=「温泉的泉水」，关系到上句的 hot springs，正好用 whose 引导的定语从句把后半截挂到 hot springs 上：whose water helps prevent and treat skin diseases。比起 and the spring water...，定从更紧凑、衔接更自然。

【语法】时态

讲普遍事实，全句一般现在时：There are....、whose water helps....。

主谓一致

There be 句型里 be 的单复数随后面的真实主语：many hot springs 是复数，故用 are，不要写成 There is many。

「有助于做某事」搭配

help (to) do、be helpful for、be conducive to + doing/名词。本句用 helps + 动词原形 (help 后 to 可省)，后接 prevent and treat skin diseases (治疗+预防两个动作并列)。

单复数

「许多温泉」many hot springs 复数；「皮肤病」可指多种，用 skin diseases 复数更稳。

【译文】 There are also many hot springs here, whose water helps prevent and treat skin diseases.

7. 黄山是中国主要旅游目的地之一，也是摄影和传统国画最受欢迎的主题。

【主干】 黄山 + 是 + 旅游目的地之一 + 是 + 摄影和国画的主题 (主语策略：原句主语)

黄山是中国主要旅游目的地之一，也是摄影和传统国画最受欢迎的主题。中文是同一主语「黄山」+「是 A，也是 B」的并列结构，英文用 Mount Huangshan is A and (is) B，两个 is 表语并列，谓语只需一个共享主语。

【降级】 用 and also 把两个表语并列起来

也是摄影和传统国画最受欢迎的主题 中的「也是」用 and also 自然衔接前后两个 is 表语；「摄影和传统国画」并列作 of 的宾语：photography and traditional Chinese painting。「最受欢迎的主题」译作 one of the most popular subjects (或 the most popular subject)，「最受欢迎」用最高级 the most popular。

【语法】时态

讲事实，用一般现在时：is、is also。

「...之一」结构

「中国主要旅游目的地之一」用 one of the major tourist destinations in China, one of + the + 复数名词，destinations 必须复数、必须带 the；同理「最受欢迎的主题」可用 one of the most popular subjects。

最高级

「最受欢迎」用 the most popular (多音节形容词加 the most)；定冠词 the 不可漏。

搭配与冠词

「摄影」photography (不可数，无冠词)、「传统国画」traditional Chinese painting (指画种时不可数，无冠词)；两个并列用 and 连接即可。

【译文】 Mount Huangshan is one of the major tourist destinations in China, and also one of the most popular subjects of photography and traditional Chinese painting.

英语四级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 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）	题目解析 →
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）	本题