

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

O 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

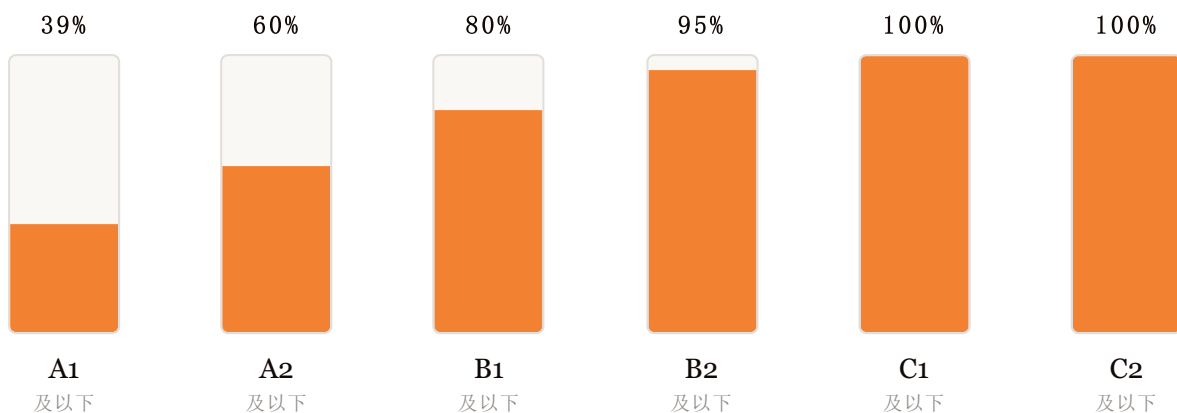
adj. 未察觉的

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 →