

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

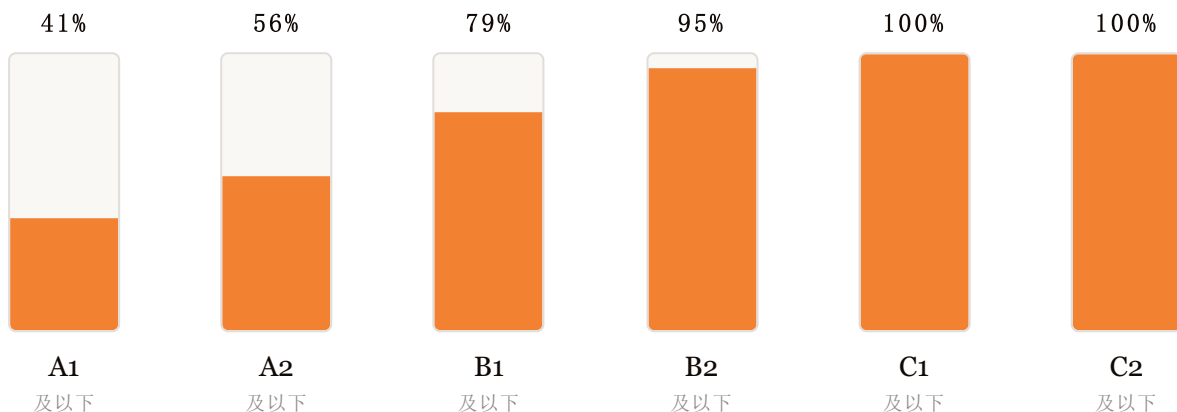
adv. 仅仅, 只不过

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 →