

2021年6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2021年6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 11 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(2021-06) · 四级

Part III Section B

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

Science of setbacks: How failure can improve career prospects

- A) How do early career setbacks affect our long-term success? Failures can help us learn and overcome our fears. But disasters can still wound us. They can screw us up and set us back. Wouldn't it be nice if there was genuine, scientifically documented truth to the expression "what doesn't kill you makes you stronger"?

早期职业挫折如何影响我们的长期成功?失败能帮助我们学习并克服恐惧。但灾难仍然会伤害我们。它们可能搞砸我们并使我们倒退。如果"杀不死你的会使你更强大"这句话有真正的、有科学记载的真实性,那不是很好吗?

- B) One way social scientists have probed the effects of career setbacks is to look at scientists of very similar qualifications. These scientists, for reasons that are mostly arbitrary, either just missed getting a research grant or just barely made it. In social sciences, this is known as examining "near misses" and "narrow wins" in areas where merit is subjective. That allows researchers to measure only the effects of being chosen or not. Studies in this area have found conflicting results. In the competitive game of biomedical science, research has been done on scientists who narrowly lost or won grant money. It suggests that narrow winners become even bigger winners down the line. In other words, the rich get richer.

社会科学家探究职业挫折影响的一种方法是观察资质非常相似的科学家。这些科学家,出于大部分是任意的原因,要么刚好错失研究资助,要么勉强获得。在社会科学中,这被称为在优劣主观判断的领域中考察"险些失败"和"险胜"。这使研究人员能够只衡量被选中或未被选中的影响。该领域的研究发现了相

互矛盾的结果。在生物医学科学的竞争游戏中,对险胜或险败获得资助金的科学家进行了研究。这表明险胜者在后续会成为更大的赢家。换句话说,富者愈富。

- C) A 2018 study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, for example, followed researchers in the Netherlands. Researchers concluded that those who just barely qualified for a grant were able to get twice as much money within the next eight years as those who just missed out. And the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship.

例如,2018年发表在《美国国家科学院院刊》上的一项研究跟踪了荷兰的研究人员。研究人员得出结论,那些勉强获得资助资格的人在接下来八年内能够获得的资金是那些险些错失的人的两倍。而且险胜者获得教授职位的可能性高出50%。

- D) Others in the US have found similar effects with National Institutes of Health early-career fellowships launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers. The phenomenon is often referred to as the Matthew effect, inspired by the Bible's wisdom that to those who have, more will be given. There's a good explanation for the phenomenon in the book *The Formula: The Universal Laws of Success* by Albert Laszlo Barabasi. According to Barabasi, it's easier and less risky for those in positions of power to choose to hand awards and funding to those who've already been so recognized.

美国的其他研究发现,美国国立卫生研究院早期职业奖学金也有类似效应,使险胜者远远领先于接近的失败者。这种现象通常被称为马太效应,灵感来自《圣经》中"凡有的,还要加给他"的智慧。Albert Laszlo Barabasi在《公式:成功的普遍法则》一书中对这一现象有很好的解释。根据Barabasi的观点,对于那些处于权力位置的人来说,选择将奖项和资金授予那些已经获得认可的人更容易、风险更小。

- E) This is bad news for the losers. Small early career setbacks seem to have a disproportionate effect down the line. What didn't kill them made them weaker. But other studies using the same technique have shown there's sometimes no penalty to a near miss. Students who just miss getting into top high schools or universities do just as well later in life as those who just manage to get accepted. In this case, what didn't kill them simply didn't matter. So is there any evidence that setbacks might actually improve our career prospects? There is now.

这对失败者来说是坏消息。早期职业的小挫折似乎在后续产生不成比例的影响。没有杀死他们的东西使他们变得更弱。但使用相同技术的其他研究表明,有时险些失败并不会受到惩罚。刚好没能进入顶尖高中或大学的学生在以后的生活中表现与那些勉强被录取的学生一样好。在这种情况下,没有杀死他们的东西根本无关紧要。那么有没有证据表明挫折实际上可能改善我们的职业前景呢?现在有了。

- F) In a study published in *Nature Communications*, Northwestern University sociologist Dashun Wang tracked more than 1,100 scientists who were on the border between getting a grant and missing out between 1990 and 2005. He followed various measures of performance over the next decade. These included how many papers they authored and how influential those papers were, as measured by the number of subsequent citations. As expected, there was a much higher rate of attrition(减员) among scientists who didn't get grants. But among those who stayed on, the close losers performed even better than the narrow winners. To make sure this wasn't by chance, Wang conducted additional tests using different performance measures. He examined how many times people were first authors on influential studies, and the like.

在《自然-通讯》上发表的一项研究中,西北大学社会学家王大顺跟踪了1100多名在1990年至2005年间处于获得资助和错失资助边缘的科学家。他在接下来的十年中跟踪了各种绩效指标。这些指标包括他

们撰写了多少篇论文,以及这些论文的影响力如何,影响力通过后续引用次数来衡量。正如预期的那样,没有获得资助的科学家流失率要高得多。但在那些留下来的人中,险些失败者的表现甚至优于险胜者。为了确保这不是偶然,王进行了额外的测试,使用不同的绩效指标。他考察了人们在有影响力的研究中担任第一作者的次数等等。

- G) One straightforward reason close losers might outperform narrow winners is that the two groups have comparable ability. In Wang's study, he selected the most determined, passionate scientists from the loser group and culled(剔除) what he deemed the weakest members of the winner group. Yet the persevering losers still came out on top. He thinks that being a close loser might give people a psychological boost, or the proverbial kick in the pants.

险些失败者可能优于险胜者的一个直接原因是两组人具有相当的能力。在王的研究中,他从失败者组中选择了最坚定、最有激情的科学家,并剔除了他认为赢家组中最弱的成员。然而坚持不懈的失败者仍然名列前茅。他认为成为一个险些失败者可能会给人们心理上的激励,或者所谓的当头棒喝。

- H) Utrecht University sociologist Arnout van de Rijt was the lead author on the 2018 paper showing the rich get richer. He said the new finding is apparently reasonable and worth some attention. His own work showed that although the narrow winners did get much more money in the near future, the actual performance of the close losers was just as good.

乌得勒支大学社会学家Arnout van de Rijt是2018年那篇显示富者愈富论文的第一作者。他说这一新发现显然是合理的,值得关注。他自己的研究表明,尽管险胜者确实在不久的将来获得了更多的钱,但险些失败者的实际表现同样出色。

- I) He said the people who should be paying regard to the Wang paper are the funding agents who distribute government grant money. After all, by continuing to pile riches on the narrow winners, the taxpayers are not getting the maximum bang for their buck if the close losers are performing just as well or even better. There's a huge amount of time and effort that goes into the process of selecting who gets grants, he said, and the latest research shows that the scientific establishment is not very good at distributing money. "Maybe we should spend less money trying to figure out who is better than who," he said, suggesting that some more equal dividing up of money might be more productive and more efficient. Van de Rijt said he's not convinced that losing out gives people a psychological boost. It may yet be a selection effect. Even though Wang tried to account for this by culling the weakest winners, it's impossible to know which of the winners would have quit had they found themselves on the losing side.

他说应该关注王的论文的人是那些分配政府资助资金的资助机构。毕竟,如果险些失败者的表现同样好甚至更好,通过继续将财富堆积在险胜者身上,纳税人并没有获得最大的性价比。他说,选择谁获得资助的过程投入了大量的时间和精力,最新的研究表明科学机构在分配资金方面做得并不好。"也许我们应该少花钱试图弄清楚谁比谁更好,"他说,并建议更平等地分配资金可能更有成效、更有效率。Van de Rijt说他不相信失败会给人们心理上的激励。这可能仍然是一种选择效应。尽管王试图通过剔除最弱的赢家来解决这个问题,但无法知道如果这些赢家发现自己处于失败一方,他们中哪些人会退出。

- J) For his part, Wang said that in his own experience, losing did light a motivating fire. He recalled a recent paper he submitted to a journal, which accepted it only to request extensive editing, and then

reversed course and rejected it. He submitted the unedited version to a more respected journal and got accepted.

就王本人而言,他说根据自己的经验,失败确实点燃了激励之火。他回忆起最近向一家期刊提交的一篇论文,该期刊接受了它,但要求进行大量编辑,然后改变方向拒绝了它。他将未经编辑的版本提交给一家更受尊敬的期刊并被接受了。

K) In sports and many areas of life, we think of failures as evidence of something we could have done better. We regard these disappointments as a fate we could have avoided with more careful preparation, different training, a better strategy, or more focus. And there it makes sense that failures show us the road to success. These papers deal with a kind of failure people have little control over—rejection. Others determine who wins and who loses. But at the very least, the research is starting to show that early setbacks don't have to be fatal. They might even make us better at our jobs. Getting paid like a winner, though? That's a different matter.

在体育和生活的许多领域,我们认为失败是我们本可以做得更好的证据。我们把这些失望视为我们本可以通过更仔细的准备、不同的训练、更好的策略或更专注而避免的命运。在这种情况下,失败向我们展示通往成功的道路是有道理的。这些论文处理的是一种人们几乎无法控制的失败——拒绝。别人决定谁赢谁输。但至少,研究开始表明早期挫折不一定是致命的。它们甚至可能使我们在工作中做得更好。不过,像赢家一样获得报酬?那是另一回事。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Being a close loser could greatly motivate one to persevere in their research.

成为险败者可能会极大地激励人们在研究中坚持不懈。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「close loser」 + 「motivate to persevere」 这组独特概念组合

【定位】 He thinks that being a close loser might give people a psychological boost, or the proverbial kick in the pants.

他认为,作为险些落选的人,可能反而会给人一种心理上的推力,或者俗话说的那种「屁股上挨一脚」的督促。

【改写】 Being a close loser ↔ being a close loser

术语逐字复现

greatly motivate one to persevere in their research ↔

might give people a psychological boost, or the proverbial kick in the pants

抽象学院词 ↔ 形象俗语

【辨邻】 J 本段是 Wang 用亲历的「论文先被拒后被更好期刊接受」轶事说明「losing did light a motivating fire」,与「close loser ... greatly motivate」语义接近,但题干是对「close loser」这一群体作机制概括,本段只是个人例证。

in his own experience, losing did light a motivating fire

37. Grant awarders tend to favor researchers already recognized in their respective fields.

资助评审者倾向于偏爱在各自领域已获认可的研究人员。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「Grant awarders」 偏爱 「already recognized」

【定位】 According to Barabasi, it's easier and less risky for those in positions of power to choose to hand awards and funding to those who've already been so recognized.

根据 Barabasi 的看法，对掌权者而言，把奖项与资助交给那些已经被认可过的人，更省事、风险也更小。

【改写】 Grant awarders ↔ **those in positions of power to choose to hand awards and funding**

上位「掌权者」收窄为下位「资助评审方」

tend to favor ↔

it's easier and less risky ... to choose to hand awards and funding to those who've already been so recognized

「更容易、风险更小地选择给...」 ≈ 「倾向偏爱」

researchers already recognized in their respective fields ↔

those who've already been so recognized

「already recognized」逐字复现

【辨邻】 **B** 「the rich get richer」与「tend to favor」相关，但本段没解释「为何评审方倾向于把钱再给已被认可者」，而题干要的是这一机制本身——机制的展开在「Matthew effect」段。

the rich get richer

38. Suffering early setbacks might help people improve their job performance.

遭受早期挫折可能有助于人们提高工作表现。

【答案】 **K** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 「early setbacks」改善「job performance」这一总结性命题

【定位】 But at the very least, the research is starting to show that early setbacks don't have to be fatal. They might even make us better at our jobs.

但至少，这些研究开始表明：早期的挫折未必致命，它们甚至可能让我们把工作做得更好。

【改写】 Suffering early setbacks ↔ **early setbacks**

「early setbacks」逐字复现

might help people improve their job performance ↔ **They might even make us better at our jobs**
情态词 might 一致 + 名词化与比较级同义

【辨邻】 F 本段「the close losers performed even better than the narrow winners」是对 Wang 那项追踪研究的具体结论，没有把它扩展为「early setbacks 普遍可能 improve job performance」这种全文总结。题干用 people 这种泛指主语，匹配的应是收束全文的总结段。

the close losers performed even better than the narrow winners

E 本段强调「Small early career setbacks seem to have a disproportionate effect down the line」的负面后果与「made them weaker」，与「improve job performance」的正向陈述极性相反。

What didn't kill them made them weaker

39. Research by social scientists on the effects of career setbacks has produced contradictory findings.

社会科学家关于职业挫折影响的研究产生了相互矛盾的发现。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「social scientists」研究结论「contradictory」

【定位】 Studies in this area have found conflicting results.
该领域的各项研究得出过相互矛盾的结论。

【改写】 Research by social scientists on the effects of career setbacks ↔

One way social scientists have probed the effects of career setbacks

主语与对象逐字对应

has produced contradictory findings ↔ **Studies in this area have found conflicting results**
「contradictory findings」≈「conflicting results」

40. It is not in the best interest of taxpayers to keep giving money to narrow winners.

持续向险胜者提供资金不符合纳税人的最佳利益。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「not in the best interest of taxpayers」+ 「narrow winners」

【定位】 After all, by continuing to pile riches on the narrow winners, the taxpayers are not getting the maximum bang for their buck if the close losers are performing just as well or even better.
毕竟，如果险些落选者表现得一样好甚至更好，那么继续把钱堆在险胜者身上，纳税人就没拿到他们花的钱该有的最大回报。

【改写】 not in the best interest of taxpayers ↔

the taxpayers are not getting the maximum bang for their buck

习语翻译后与抽象短语语义等值

to keep giving money to narrow winners ↔ **by continuing to pile riches on the narrow winners**
「keep giving」≈「continuing to pile」

【辨邻】 **H** 本段「the actual performance of the close losers was just as good」只是对 Wang 论文的同行评价，没替「纳税人」算账，与题干的核心视角不符。

the actual performance of the close losers was just as good

41. Scientists who persisted in research without receiving a grant made greater achievements than those who got one with luck, as suggested in one study.

一项研究表明，未获得资助但坚持研究的科学家比那些凭运气获得资助的科学家取得了更大的成就。

【答案】 **F** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「persisted without receiving a grant」 「greater achievements」 「one study」

【定位】 But among those who stayed on, the close losers performed even better than the narrow winners.

但在那些坚持留下来的人里，险些落选者的表现甚至比那些险胜者更好。

【改写】 Scientists who persisted in research without receiving a grant ↔ among those who stayed on
「persisted」 ≈ 「stayed on」

made greater achievements than those who got one with luck ↔

the close losers performed even better than the narrow winners

「got one with luck」 = narrow winners; 「greater achievements」 = performed even better

as suggested in one study ↔

tracked more than 1,100 scientists who were on the border between getting a grant and missing out between 1990 and 2005

「one study」指向 Wang 这项追踪研究

【辨邻】 **H** 本段「the actual performance of the close losers was just as good」是 van de Rijt 对 Wang 论文的复述与评价，并非这项研究本身的发现段。题干用「one study」+ 「suggested」更直接指向原研究段。

the actual performance of the close losers was just as good

42. A research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another.

被一家期刊拒绝的研究论文可能被另一家期刊接受。

【答案】 **J** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 「research paper rejected」 「another」 「accepted」 这一具体轶事

【定位】 He submitted the unedited version to a more respected journal and got accepted.

他把那份未经修改的稿子投到了一家更受尊敬的期刊，结果被接收了。

【改写】 A research paper rejected by one journal ↔

a recent paper he submitted to a journal, which accepted it only to request extensive editing,
and then reversed course and rejected it

「被拒」对应「最终又被退稿」

may get accepted by another ↔

He submitted the unedited version to a more respected journal and got accepted

「被另一家接受」逐句对应

43. According to one recent study, narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors.

根据最近的一项研究,研究资助的险胜者有更好的机会晋升为教授。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「narrow winners」 「better chances to be promoted to professors」

【定位】 And the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship.

并且,那些险些胜出的人评上教授的概率比落选者高 50%。

【改写】 narrow winners of research grants ↔ those who just barely qualified for a grant

「narrow winners」具体化为「刚够格者」

better chances to be promoted to professors ↔

50 percent more likely to be given a professorship

「better chances」由「50% more likely」量化落地

According to one recent study ↔

A 2018 study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

「one recent study」对应那项 2018 年 PNAS 研究

【辨邻】 D 本段「Others in the US have found similar effects with National Institutes of Health early-career fellowships launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers」只笼统说险胜者「far ahead」(远远领先),没量化「评教授概率高 50%」这种具体指标,对不上题干核心指纹。

Others in the US have found similar effects with National Institutes of Health early-career fellowships launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers

44. One researcher suggests it might be more fruitful to distribute grants on a relatively equal basis.

一位研究人员建议,在相对平等的基础上分配资助可能更有成效。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「distribute grants」 「relatively equal basis」

【定位】 "Maybe we should spend less money trying to figure out who is better than who," he said, suggesting that some more equal dividing up of money might be more productive and more efficient.

「也许我们应当少花点钱去判断谁比谁更强，」他说，并建议把钱较为平均地分配，可能效率更高、更出成果。

【改写】 more fruitful ↔ **more productive and more efficient**

「fruitful」≈「productive / efficient」

distribute grants on a relatively equal basis ↔ **some more equal dividing up of money**

「relatively equal basis」≈「more equal」

One researcher suggests ↔

suggesting that some more equal dividing up of money might be more productive and more efficient

「suggests」逐字复现

【辨邻】 H 本段「He said the new finding is apparently reasonable and worth some attention」是 van de Rijt 对 Wang 论文的初步评价，没提出「distribute grants on a relatively equal basis」这种政策主张——政策建议在下一段 (I) 才给。

He said the new finding is apparently reasonable and worth some attention

45. Minor setbacks in their early career may have a strong negative effect on the career of close losers.

早期职业生涯中的小挫折可能对险败者的职业生涯产生强烈的负面影响。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「Minor setbacks」 「strong negative effect」 「close losers」

【定位】 Small early career setbacks seem to have a disproportionate effect down the line.

早期职业生涯里的小挫折，似乎会在后续产生不成比例的（巨大）影响。

【改写】 Minor setbacks in their early career ↔ **Small early career setbacks**

「Minor」≈「Small」、 「in their early career」≈「early career」

may have a strong negative effect ↔ **seem to have a disproportionate effect down the line**

「disproportionate」+ 下文「weaker」共同等于「strong negative」

on the career of close losers ↔ **This is bad news for the losers**

「close losers」对应本段开头「the losers」

【辨邻】 B 本段「narrow winners become even bigger winners down the line」是对「赢家更赢」的中性描述，没有「disproportionate effect」这种「不成比例」的强度论断，与「strong negative effect」对不上。

narrow winners become even bigger winners down the line

D 本段「launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers」虽提及「far ahead of close losers」，但主语是「narrow winners」（赢家被推到远前方）；题干主语是「close losers」遭受负面影响，应取以输家为主语的段（E）。

launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

11 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 全文引子：早期挫折对长远成功到底有何影响？提出贯穿全文的那句俗语「what doesn't kill you makes you stronger」，问它是否真有科学依据。

信息指纹 那句俗语本身

B 介绍社会科学家研究挫折的方法——比较资历相近但「near misses」和「narrow wins」的科学家；并交代该领域研究「Studies in this area have found conflicting results」（结论互相矛盾），生物医学领域有研究说「赢家通吃」。

信息指纹 结论互相矛盾这句总评

C 举一项 2018 年发表于 PNAS 的荷兰研究：刚够格拿到资助的人，八年内拿到的钱是险些落选者的两倍，「50 percent more likely to be given a professorship」（评上教授的概率高 50%）。

信息指纹 评上教授概率高 50%

D 美国 NIH 早期资助也呈现同样的「赢家更赢」现象，这被称为「Matthew effect」（马太效应），出自《圣经》「to those who have, more will be given」；Barabasi 解释说，掌权者把奖项资助再给已被认可的人，更省事、更不冒险。

信息指纹 马太效应这个术语

E 这对落选者是坏消息：「Small early career setbacks seem to have a disproportionate effect down the line」（早期小挫折在后续会产生不成比例的大影响）；但也有同方法研究显示险些落榜的学生日后表现并不差；末尾设问「挫折有没有可能反而提升前景？」并自答：有。

信息指纹 早期小挫折后续影响不成比例

F 介绍 Wang 发表于 Nature Communications 的研究：追踪 1990–2005 年间一千多名处在「中线」边缘的科学家十年；坚持下来的「close losers performed even better than the narrow winners」（险些落选者反而比侥幸胜出者表现更好）。

信息指纹 Wang 那项 1990–2005 追踪研究

G 解释为什么落选者反而更好：能力可比，但落选可能给人一种「psychological boost」（心理推力）或所谓「kick in the pants」（屁股上踹一脚的督促）。

信息指纹 心理推力 / 屁股上一脚

H Utrecht 大学社会学家 van de Rijt（2018 那篇「赢家通吃」论文一作）评价 Wang 的新发现：认为「reasonable and worth some attention」（合理且值得关注），并承认虽然险胜者短期拿到的钱更多，但「the actual performance of the close losers was just as good」（落选者的实际表现一样好）。

信息指纹 van de Rijt 对 Wang 论文的初步评价

I van de Rijt 进一步对资助机构喊话：继续把钱堆给险胜者，「the taxpayers are not getting the maximum bang for their buck」（纳税人拿不到最大回报）；他建议「some more equal dividing up of money might be more productive and more efficient」（把钱较为均等地分配可能更高效），并对「心理推力」假说持保留态度。

信息指纹 对纳税人不划算 + 建议较平均分配

J Wang 现身说法：他自己的一篇论文被一家期刊先接收再退稿，他把未改稿投到「a more respected journal」（一家更受尊敬的期刊），结果被接受——印证「输能点燃斗志」。

信息指纹 Wang 本人一篇论文先被拒后被更好期刊接受的轶事

K

全文总收束：日常生活里我们把失败视作可以靠准备/训练/策略避免的东西；但本系列论文谈的是「a kind of failure people have little control over—rejection」（一种人无法掌控的失败——被拒）。至少现有研究表明，「early setbacks don't have to be fatal. They might even make us better at our jobs」（早期挫折未必致命，甚至可能让我们工作做得更好）。

信息指纹

「早期挫折未必致命，甚至可能让我们工作做得更好」这句结论

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

14 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。

In the competitive game of biomedical science, research has been done on scientists who narrowly lost or won grant money.

B段，第6句

“主句 + 句首状语 + 名词后接限制性定语从句”是阅读中非常常见的结构，主句里再配一个完成时被动，也很有代表性。掌握这种拆法后，迁移到考试阅读中的类似句式很方便。

In other words, the rich get richer.

B段，第8句

“主语 + 系动词 + 表语（比较级）”是常见句型，在四六级、考研阅读中时有出现，具有一定代表性。但本句过于简短、结构过于基础，不如那些包含从句或复杂修饰成分的典型长难句更具学习迁移价值。

But other studies using the same technique have shown there's sometimes no penalty to a near miss.

E段，第4句

本句结构非常典型：主句 + 宾语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，现在完成时也是常考时态，现在分词作后置定语和 there be 句式都是常见结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子。句式代表性强，实用价值高。

So is there any evidence that setbacks might actually improve our career prospects?

E段，第7句

疑问句形式、there be 存在句、同位语从句解释抽象名词，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，学习后可迁移到大量类似结构，典型性较高。

In a study published in Nature Communications, Northwestern University sociologist Dashun Wang tracked more than 1,100 scientists who were on the border between getting a grant and missing out between 1990 and 2005.

F段，第1句

本句体现了学术文献中常见的句式特征:主句陈述研究行为,介词短语说明研究背景,定语从句限定研究对象。这种 "主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常典型,掌握后可复用到大量类似句子的分析中。

Yet the persevering losers still came out on top.

G段，第3句

本句虽为简单句，但包含定语修饰名词、副词修饰全句和谓语、短语动词加介词短语状语等典型结构组合，这种'修饰成分 + 核心主谓 + 结果状语'的模式在四六级阅读和写作中频繁出现，具有较高迁移价值。

His own work showed that although the narrow winners did get much more money in the near future, the actual performance of the close losers was just as good.

H段，第3句

本句的 "主句 + 宾语从句 + 内嵌让步状语从句" 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是通过 "showed that" 引出研究结论、内部用 "although" 表达让步转折的模式，在学术类文本中极为常见。掌握后可大量复用到类似句型的理解中。

After all, by continuing to pile riches on the narrow winners, the taxpayers are not getting the maximum bang for their buck if the close losers are performing just as well or even better.

I段, 第2句

"主句 + if 条件状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。主句内插入较长的介词短语作状语, 以及从句中的比较结构, 都是真题常见模式。这种结构在议论文和说明文中大量出现, 掌握后可迁移到多数学术和新闻文本。

There's a huge amount of time and effort that goes into the process of selecting who gets grants, he said, and the latest research shows that the scientific establishment is not very good at distributing money.

I段, 第3句

本句覆盖了 There be 存在句、定语从句、宾语从句(含疑问词引导)、主系表结构、动名词作宾语等多种成分类型, 且第一个主句的长主语和嵌套结构是易错高发点, 非常适合作为成分划分练习

"Maybe we should spend less money trying to figure out who is better than who," he said, suggesting that some more equal dividing up of money might be more productive and more efficient.

I段, 第4句

直接引语作宾语、现在分词作伴随状语、宾语从句、情态动词结构都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式, 尤其是he said引出直接引语并伴随suggesting这种复杂叙述结构, 在真题阅读中经常出现, 掌握后可大量复用。

Even though Wang tried to account for this by culling the weakest winners, it's impossible to know which of the winners would have quit had they found themselves on the losing side.

I段, 第7句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点: 形式主语it与真正主语不定式短语的识别, 宾语从句由疑问词which引导, 双宾语find oneself结构中宾语和宾语补足语的划分, 倒装虚拟条件句中主谓识别。涵盖主谓宾补、宾语从句、状语从句等多种成分, 且有形式主语、倒装等坑点, 是优质的成分划分练习材料。

He recalled a recent paper he submitted to a journal, which accepted it only to request extensive editing, and then reversed course and rejected it.

J段，第2句

本句体现了考研和四六级阅读中高频出现的句式特征：主句宾语后嵌套限制性定语从句（关系代词省略）、非限制性定语从句补充说明、从句内并列谓语。这类结构在真题长难句中反复出现，掌握后可广泛迁移。

And there it makes sense that failures show us the road to success.

K段，第3句

形式主语 it + that 从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式（如 it is clear that, it makes sense that），双宾语结构也是常考点。掌握本句结构后，学生可以迁移到大量类似句型，实用性强。

Scientists who persisted in research without receiving a grant made greater achievements than those who got one with luck, as suggested in one study.

第41题题干

本句成分丰富：主句涵盖主谓宾，主语和比较对象都带定语从句修饰，还有比较状语和补充说明的状语从句。定语从句内部又包含各类状语。比较从句中的谓语省略、非限制性定语从句中的被动语态省略，都是值得练习的易错点。适合全面训练成分识别和省略结构还原

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 103 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。

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇11次 · 真题 20 句

loser B1

n. 失败者

本篇11次 · 真题 11 句

narrow B1

adj. 狭窄的

本篇10次 · 真题 19 句

setback B2

n. 挫折

本篇9次 · 真题 15 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇8次 · 真题 156 句

career B1

n. 职业

本篇8次 · 真题 119 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇5次 · 真题 239 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇5次 · 真题 139 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇5次 · 真题 41 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇4次 · 真题 68 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇4次 · 真题 66 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇3次 · 真题 244 句

journal B1

n. 杂志

本篇3次 · 真题 29 句

distribute B2

v. 分发

本篇3次 · 真题 10 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇2次 · 真题 174 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇2次 · 真题 99 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇2次 · 真题 52 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

motivate B2

v. 激励

本篇2次 · 真题 33 句

psychological B2

adj. 心理的

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇2次 · 真题 23 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇2次 · 真题 19 句

prospect B2

n. 可能性

本篇2次 · 真题 16 句

select B1

v. 选择, 挑选

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

submit B2

v. 提交 (文件、申请等)

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

barely B1

adv. 几乎不

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

reject B2

v. 拒绝接受

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 466 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次 · 真题 148 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 137 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 113 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 105 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 78 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

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 61 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 51 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 47 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 45 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 44 句

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 39 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 36 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 35 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 33 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 33 句

agent B2

n. 代理人

本篇1次·真题 32 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次·真题 32 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

formula B2

n. 公式

本篇1次·真题 27 句

competitive B2

adj. 竞争的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

quit B1

v. 离开 (工作、学校等)

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

basis B2

n. 基础;根据

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

academy B2

n. 学院

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

award B1

n. 奖

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

greatly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

inspire B2

v. 激励

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

minor B2

adj. 较小的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

penalty B1

n. 处罚

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

wisdom B2

n. 智慧

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

actual B1

adj. 真实的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次·真题 18 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 18 句

border B1

n. 边界

本篇1次·真题 17 句

latest B1

adj. 最新的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

efficient B2

adj. 效率高的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

expression B1

n. 表达

本篇1次·真题 13 句

preparation B1

n. 准备

本篇1次·真题 13 句

overcome B2

v. 克服

本篇1次·真题 12 句

explanation B1

n. 解释

本篇1次·真题 11 句

reasonable B1

adj. 合理的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

convince B1

v. 说服, 使相信

本篇1次·真题 10 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

version B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 10 句

apparently B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

passionate B2

adj. 热情的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

pile B1

n. 堆

本篇1次·真题 9 句

genuine B2

adj. 真的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

qualify B2

v. 使具备资格;取得资格

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

risky B2

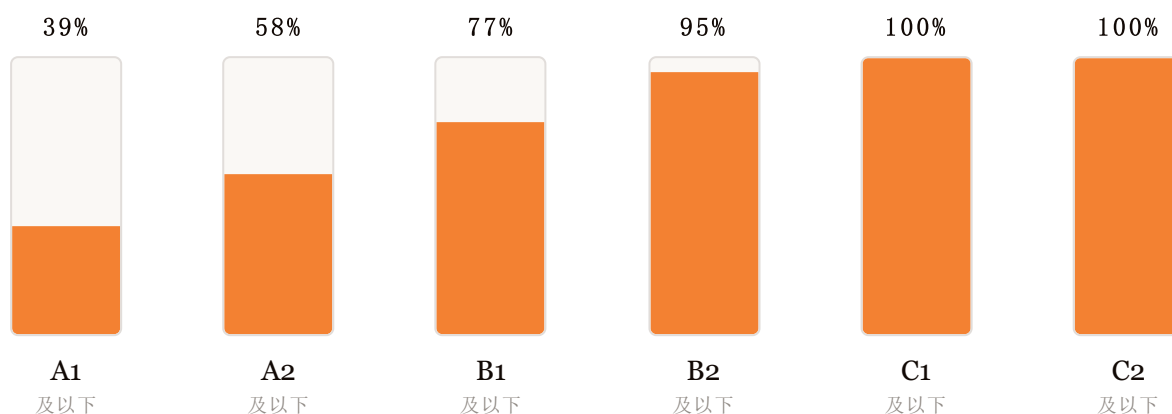
adj. 有风险的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 346 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 346 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 17 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 346 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

346

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

77%

英语四级 2021年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
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