

2015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2015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 17 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(2015-06) · 四级

Part III Section B

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

Essay-Grading Software Offers Professors a Break

A) Imagine taking a college exam, and, instead of handing in a blue book and getting a grade from a professor a few weeks later, clicking the "send" button when you are done and receiving a grade back instantly, your essay scored by a software program. And then, instead of being done with that exam, imagine that the system would immediately let you rewrite the test to try to improve your grade.

想象一下参加大学考试，不是交上答题册并在几周后从教授那里得到成绩，而是在完成后点击"发送"按钮并立即收到成绩，你的作文由软件程序评分。然后，想象一下你不是完成了那场考试，而是系统会立即让你重写试卷以尝试提高成绩。

B) EdX, the nonprofit enterprise founded by Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to offer courses on the Internet, has just introduced such a system and will make its automated(自动的) software available free on the Web to any institution that wants to use it. The software uses artificial intelligence to grade student essays and short written answers, freeing professors for other tasks.

EdX是由Harvard和Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)创建的非营利机构，旨在提供互联网课程，它刚刚推出了这样一个系统，并将在网上免费提供其自动化软件给任何想使用它的机构。该软件使用人工智能为学生作文和简答题评分，使教授能够从事其他工作。

C) The new service will bring the educational consortium(联盟) into a growing conflict over the role of automation in education. Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests

are now widespread, the use of artificial intelligence technology to grade essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has many critics.

这项新服务将使该教育联盟卷入一场关于自动化在教育中作用的日益激烈的冲突。尽管选择题和判断题的自动评分系统现在已经普及,但使用人工智能技术为作文答案评分尚未得到教育工作者的广泛接受,并且有许多批评者。

- D) Anant Agarwal, an electrical engineer who is president of EdX, predicted that the instant-grading software would be a useful teaching tool, enabling students to take tests and write essays over and over and improve the quality of their answers. He said the technology would offer distinct advantages over the traditional classroom system, where students often wait days or weeks for grades. "There is a huge value in learning with instant feedback," Dr. Agarwal said. "Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback."

EdX的主席、电气工程师Anant Agarwal预测,即时评分软件将是一个有用的教学工具,使学生能够反复参加测试和写作文,提高答案的质量。他说,这项技术将比传统课堂系统具有明显优势,在传统课堂系统中,学生往往要等待数天或数周才能得到成绩。"即时反馈对学习具有巨大价值,"Agarwal博士说。"学生告诉我们,他们通过即时反馈学得好得多。"

- E) But skeptics(怀疑者) argue the automated system is no match for live teachers. One longtime critic, Les Perelman, has drawn national attention several times for putting together nonsense essays that have fooled software grading programs into giving high marks. He has also been highly critical of studies claiming that the software compares well to human graders.

但怀疑者认为,自动化系统无法与真人教师相比。一位长期批评者Les Perelman曾多次引起全国关注,他编造了一些无意义的作文,欺骗软件评分程序给予高分。他也对那些声称软件与人工评分员不相上下的研究提出了强烈批评。

- F) He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a petition(呼吁) opposing automated assessment software. The group, which calls itself Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment, has collected nearly 2,000 signatures, including some from famous people like Noam Chomsky.

他是上个月开始传阅一份反对自动评估软件呼吁书的一群教育工作者之一。该组织自称为"反对在高风险评估中对学生作文进行机器评分的专业人士",已经收集了近2000个签名,其中包括一些名人,如Noam Chomsky。

- G) "Let's face the realities of automatic essay scoring," the group's statement reads in part. "Computers cannot 'read'. They cannot measure the essentials of effective written communication: accuracy, reasoning, adequacy of evidence, good sense, ethical(伦理的) position, convincing argument, meaningful organization, and clarity, among others."

"让我们面对自动作文评分的现实,"该组织的声明部分写道。"计算机不会'阅读'。它们无法衡量有效书面交流的基本要素:准确性、推理、证据的充分性、良好判断、伦理立场、有说服力的论证、有意义的组织和清晰性等。"

- H) But EdX expects its software to be adopted widely by schools and universities. It offers free online classes from Harvard, MIT and the University of California-Berkeley; this fall, it will add classes from Wellesley, Georgetown and the University of Texas. In all, 12 universities participate in EdX,

which offers certificates for course completion and has said that it plans to continue to expand next year, including adding international schools.

但EdX预计其软件将被学校和大学广泛采用。它提供来自Harvard、MIT和University of California-Berkeley的免费在线课程;今年秋天,它将增加来自Wellesley、Georgetown和University of Texas的课程。总共有12所大学参与EdX,它为完成课程提供证书,并表示计划明年继续扩展,包括增加国际学校。

- I) The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions. The system then uses a variety of machine-learning techniques to train itself to be able to grade any number of essays or answers automatically and almost instantly. The software will assign a grade depending on the scoring system created by the teacher, whether it is a letter grade or numerical(数字的) rank.

EdX评估工具要求人类教师或评分员首先为100篇作文或作文题评分。然后,系统使用各种机器学习技术来训练自己,以便能够自动且几乎即时地为任意数量的作文或答案评分。软件将根据教师创建的评分系统分配成绩,无论是字母等级还是数字排名。

- J) EdX is not the first to use the automated assessment technology, which dates to early computers in the 1960s. There is now a range of companies offering commercial programs to grade written test answers, and four states—Louisiana, North Dakota, Utah and West Virginia—are using some form of the technology in secondary schools. A fifth, Indiana, has experimented with it. In some cases the software is used as a "second reader," to check the reliability of the human graders.

EdX并不是第一个使用自动评估技术的机构,这项技术可以追溯到20世纪60年代的早期计算机。现在有一系列公司提供商业程序来为书面测试答案评分,而且有四个州——Louisiana、North Dakota、Utah和West Virginia——正在中学使用某种形式的该技术。第五个州Indiana也进行了实验。在某些情况下,软件被用作"第二读者",以检查人工评分员的可靠性。

- K) But the growing influence of the EdX consortium to set standards is likely to give the technology a boost. On Tuesday, Stanford announced that it would work with EdX to develop a joint educational system that will make use of the automated assessment technology.

但EdX联盟在制定标准方面日益增长的影响力可能会推动该技术的发展。周二,Stanford宣布将与EdX合作开发一个联合教育系统,该系统将利用自动评估技术。

- L) Two start-ups, Coursera and Udacity, recently founded by Stanford faculty members to create "massive open online courses," or MOOCs, are also committed to automated assessment systems because of the value of instant feedback. "It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game, with students naturally(吸引) drawn toward resubmitting the work until they get it right," said Daphne Koller, a computer scientist and a founder of Coursera.

两家初创公司Coursera和Udacity最近由Stanford教职人员创立,旨在创建"大规模开放在线课程"(MOOCs),它们也致力于自动评估系统,因为即时反馈具有价值。"它允许学生立即获得对他们作业的反饋,使学习变成一种游戏,学生自然地被吸引去重新提交作业,直到他们做对为止,"计算机科学家和Coursera创始人Daphne Koller说。

- M) Last year the Hewlett Foundation, a grant-making organization set up by one of the Hewlett-Packard founders and his wife, sponsored two \$100,000 prizes aimed at improving software that grades

essays and short answers. More than 150 teams entered each category. A winner of one of the Hewlett contests, Vik Paruchuri, was hired by EdX to help design its assessment software.

去年,Hewlett Foundation——一个由Hewlett-Packard创始人之一及其妻子建立的资助机构——赞助了两个10万美元的奖项,旨在改进为作文和简答题评分的软件。每个类别有150多个团队参赛。Hewlett竞赛的一位获胜者Vik Paruchuri被EdX聘用来帮助设计其评估软件。

- N) "One of our focuses is to help kids learn how to think critically," said Victor Vuchic, a program officer at the Hewlett Foundation. "It's probably impossible to do that with multiple-choice tests. The challenge is that this requires human graders, and so they cost a lot more and they take a lot more time."

"我们的重点之一是帮助孩子学习如何批判性思考,"Hewlett Foundation的项目官员Victor Vuchic说。"用选择题测试来做到这一点可能是不可能的。挑战在于这需要人工评分员,因此成本要高得多,而且需要更多时间。"

- O) Mark D. Shermis, a professor at the University of Akron in Ohio, supervised the Hewlett Foundation's contest on automated essay scoring and wrote a paper about the experiment. In his view, the technology—though imperfect—has a place in educational settings.

Ohio的University of Akron教授Mark D. Shermis监督了Hewlett Foundation关于自动作文评分的竞赛,并撰写了一篇关于该实验的论文。在他看来,这项技术——虽然不完美——在教育环境中有其位置。

- P) With increasingly large classes, it is impossible for most teachers to give students meaningful feedback on writing assignments, he said. Plus, he noted, critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools.

他说,随着班级规模越来越大,大多数教师不可能就写作业给学生提供有意义的反馈。另外,他指出,该技术的批评者往往来自全国最好的大学,那里的教学水平比大多数学校好得多。

- Q) "Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could," Dr. Shermis said. "There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world."

"他们往往来自非常著名的机构,事实上,他们在提供反馈方面做得比机器好得多,"Shermis博士说。"似乎缺乏对现实世界中实际发生的事情的认识。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Some professionals in education are collecting signatures to voice their opposition to automated essay grading.

教育领域的一些专业人士正在征集签名,表达他们对自动化作文评分的反对。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 联署签名表达反对

【定位】 He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a petition opposing automated assessment software. The group, which calls itself Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment, has collected nearly 2,000 signatures, including some from famous people like Noam Chomsky.

他属于一群教育者，他们上个月开始传阅一份反对自动评估软件的请愿书。该团体自称为 Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment，已征集了近 2000 个签名，其中包括像诺姆·乔姆斯基这样的名人签名。

【改写】 collecting signatures ↔ **has collected nearly 2,000 signatures**

同一动作的现在进行 vs 现在完成

voice their opposition to automated essay grading ↔

circulating a petition opposing automated assessment software

动作名词化与术语对应

37. Using software to grade students' essays saves teachers time for other work.

使用软件为学生作文评分为教师节省了时间去做其他工作。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 省下教师时间做别的事

【定位】 The software uses artificial intelligence to grade student essays and short written answers, freeing professors for other tasks.

该软件使用人工智能为学生的作文和简短书面回答打分，让教授们腾出时间做其他工作。

【改写】 saves teachers time for other work ↔ **freeing professors for other tasks**

save time for X ≈ free sb for X

Using software to grade students' essays ↔

The software uses artificial intelligence to grade student essays

主谓动作完全对应

【辨邻】 I to first grade 100 essays or essay questions 与 a variety of machine-learning techniques to train itself 都聚焦于软件如何运作，没有出现‘让教师腾出时间’的结论，因此不能当作陈述句的源头段。

The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions.

38. The Hewlett contests aim at improving essay grading software.

Hewlett 竞赛旨在改进作文评分软件。

【答案】 M 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Hewlett 大赛改进评分软件

【定位】 Last year the Hewlett Foundation, a grant-making organization set up by one of the Hewlett-Packard founders and his wife, sponsored two \$100,000 prizes aimed at improving software that grades essays and short answers.

去年 Hewlett 基金会——一个由惠普公司创始人之一及其妻子设立的资助组织——赞助了两项各 10 万美元的奖金，旨在改进为作文和简答打分的软件。

【改写】 The Hewlett contests ↔ **two \$100,000 prizes**

用上位词 contests 概括奖金

aim at improving essay grading software ↔

aimed at improving software that grades essays and short answers

形容词性短语原样对应

39. Though the automated grading system is widely used in multiple-choice tests, automated essay grading is still criticized by many educators.

尽管自动评分系统在多项选择题测试中被广泛使用,但自动化作文评分仍然受到许多教育工作者的批评。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 选择题普及但作文评分受批

【定位】 Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread, the use of artificial intelligence technology to grade essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has many critics.

尽管用于选择题和判断题的自动评分系统现在已经普及，但使用人工智能技术为作文答案打分的做法尚未得到教育者的广泛接受，并且受到许多批评。

【改写】 the automated grading system is widely used in multiple-choice tests ↔

automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread

形容词 widespread ≈ 副词 widely used

automated essay grading is still criticized by many educators ↔

the use of artificial intelligence technology to grade essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has many critics

未被接受 + 有许多批评者 ≈ 仍被批评

【辨邻】 N It's probably impossible to do that with multiple-choice tests. 说的是选择题考不出批判性思维，而非陈述句关心的'选择题自动评分已普及'，二者论点完全不同。

It's probably impossible to do that with multiple-choice tests.

40. Some people don't believe the software grading system can do as good a job as human graders.

有些人不相信软件评分系统能做得和人工评分者一样好。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 软件比不上人工评分

【定位】 But skeptics(怀疑者) argue the automated system is no match for live teachers.

但怀疑者认为，自动系统比不上真人教师。

【改写】 can do as good a job as human graders ↔ **the automated system is no match for live teachers**
no match for ≈ 不能做得和.....一样好

Some people don't believe ↔ **skeptics(怀疑者) argue**

怀疑者 ≈ 不相信的人

【辨邻】 **F** circulating a petition opposing automated assessment software 只讲反对者的行动，并未直接说'软件做得不如人工'，所以承载的命题与陈述句不同。

He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a petition opposing automated assessment software.

G Computers cannot 'read'. 与后续要素清单是把'软件做不到的具体能力'列出来，并未直接断言'软件不如人工评分'这一整体比较。

Computers cannot 'read'. They cannot measure the essentials of effective written communication

41. Critics of automated essay scoring do not seem to know the true realities in less famous universities.

自动化作文评分的批评者似乎不了解名气较小的大学中的真实情况。

【答案】 **Q** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 批评者不了解非顶尖院校实情

【定位】 "Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could," Dr. Shermis said. "There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world."

Shermis 博士说: '他们往往来自非常有名的院校，在那里他们提供反馈的工作确实比机器做得好得多。' 他又说: '他们似乎对真实世界中正在发生的事情缺乏理解。'

【改写】 Critics of automated essay scoring ↔ **Often they come from very famous institutions**
代词回指原文的 critics

do not seem to know the true realities in less famous universities ↔

There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world

lack of appreciation ≈ do not know

【辨邻】 **P** critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools. 提供的是事实背景；下断言'不了解真实世界'的是 Q 段，故 P 不是本题源头段。

critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools.

42. Critics argue many important aspects of effective writing cannot be measured by computer rating programs.

批评者认为有效写作的许多重要方面无法通过计算机评分程序来衡量。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 有效写作的重要方面无法被计算机评分衡量

【定位】 "Let's face the realities of automatic essay scoring," the group's statement reads in part.

"Computers cannot 'read'. They cannot measure the essentials of effective written communication: accuracy, reasoning, adequacy of evidence, good sense, ethical(伦理的) position, convincing argument, meaningful organization, and clarity, among others."

该团体的声明部分写道: '让我们正视自动作文评分的现实。计算机不会真正阅读。它们无法衡量有效书面表达的基本要素: 准确、推理、证据的充分性、良好的判断、伦理立场、有说服力的论证、有意义的组织、清晰, 等等。'

【改写】 many important aspects of effective writing ↔

the essentials of effective written communication: accuracy, reasoning, adequacy of evidence, good sense, ethical(伦理的) position, convincing argument, meaningful organization, and clarity

上位短语概括下位清单

cannot be measured by computer rating programs ↔ **They cannot measure**

主动 vs 被动的同义改写

【辨邻】 **E** the automated system is no match for live teachers 是整体不及的断言, 没有'有效写作的多个方面'这种清单, 故不是源头段。

But skeptics(怀疑者) argue the automated system is no match for live teachers.

43. As class size grows, most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments as to how to improve their writing.

随着班级规模扩大,大多数教师无法就如何改进写作给学生提供有价值的评语。

【答案】 **P** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 班级增大教师反馈不到位

【定位】 With increasingly large classes, it is impossible for most teachers to give students meaningful feedback on writing assignments, he said.

他说, 随着班级越来越大, 大多数教师不可能就学生的写作作业给出有意义的反馈。

【改写】 As class size grows ↔ **With increasingly large classes**

时间状语 vs 伴随状语的同义

most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments as to how to improve their writing ↔

it is impossible for most teachers to give students meaningful feedback on writing assignments

形式主语 + 同义短语

【辨邻】 N they cost a lot more and they take a lot more time 谈的是人工评分的成本与时间，没有'班级规模 + 反馈无意义'的因果，故不是源头段。

The challenge is that this requires human graders, and so they cost a lot more and they take a lot more time.

44. The automated assessment technology is sometimes used to double check the work of human graders.

自动化评估技术有时被用来复核人工评分者的工作。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 软件用来复核人工评分

【定位】 In some cases the software is used as a "second reader," to check the reliability of the human graders.

在某些情况下，软件被用作'第二评分员'，以检查人工评分员评分的可靠性。

【改写】 double check the work of human graders ↔

as a "second reader," to check the reliability of the human graders

second reader 即 double check 的角色

The automated assessment technology is sometimes used ↔ In some cases the software is used
副词与介词短语的同义

【辨邻】 I The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions. 是人工提供训练数据，与陈述句要的'软件复核人工'方向相反，故不是源头段。

The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions.

45. Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably.

学生发现即时反馈有助于大幅改进他们的学习。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 学生即时反馈显著改善学习

【定位】 "There is a huge value in learning with instant feedback," Dr. Agarwal said. "Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback."

Agarwal 博士说：'即时反馈式学习有巨大价值。学生告诉我们，在即时反馈下他们学得好得多。'

【改写】 Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably ↔

Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback

学生视角 + 程度提升的同义改写

【辨邻】 L It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game 是 Daphne Koller 的话，主语视角不是 'students'，与陈述句的 'students find' 不符。

It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game, with students naturally(吸引) drawn toward resubmitting the work until they get it right

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

17 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 用想象场景开篇：学生交卷后点击发送按钮即可由软件即时打分，并能立即重写改分，引出全文话题。

信息指纹 想象场景开篇

B 介绍 EdX 这个由哈佛与 MIT 联合创办的非营利机构推出自动评分软件并免费开放，软件用人工智能批改学生作文与简答，让教师腾出时间做别的事。

信息指纹 EdX 推出免费 AI 评分软件

C 点出冲突：虽然自动评分用于选择题与判断题已经普及，但用人工智能批改作文尚未被教育界广泛接受，仍有许多批评者。

信息指纹 选择题已普及但作文评分受批

D EdX 校长 Anant Agarwal 力挺即时反馈：学生反复练习、即时拿分，远胜传统课堂等几天才出分的模式。

信息指纹 学生反馈即时学得更好

E 怀疑派代表 Les Perelman 长期质疑软件可与人工评分匹敌，他写过胡言乱语的作文骗过软件拿高分，也批评相关研究。

信息指纹 怀疑派认为软件比不上真人教师

F 上一段提到的 Perelman 等教育者上月开始联署反对自动评分的请愿，团体名为 Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment，已征集近 2000 个签名，包括乔姆斯基等名人。

信息指纹 教育者联署反对自动评分

G 该团体的声明节选：计算机不会真正阅读，无法衡量写作的本质要素——准确、推理、证据、伦理立场、有力论证、组织、清晰等。

信息指纹 声明列举软件衡量不了的写作要素

H EdX 预计软件会被广泛采用，目前已提供哈佛、MIT、加州大学伯克利分校的免费在线课程，今秋将新增韦尔斯利、乔治城和德州大学，共 12 所大学加盟，并计划继续扩张包括国际院校。

信息指纹 EdX 12 所大学加盟与扩张计划

I 介绍 EdX 评分工具的运作机制：教师先评 100 篇作为训练集，系统再用机器学习方法自我训练，按教师定义的评分体系打字母分或数字分。

信息指纹 教师先评 100 篇训练软件

J 自动评分技术并非 EdX 首创，可追溯到 1960 年代；已有多家商业公司提供商用程序，路易斯安那、北达科他、犹他、西弗吉尼亚四个州已在中学使用，印第安纳州在试验，有时软件被当作第二评分员核查人工评分的可靠性。

信息指纹 四州中学已用 + 第二评分员核查

K EdX 联盟设立标准的影响力日增，斯坦福周二宣布与 EdX 合作开发一个联合教育系统，将利用自动评分技术。

信息指纹 斯坦福与 EdX 合作

L 斯坦福教师创办的 Coursera 与 Udacity 两家创业公司专做大规模在线开放课程 MOOC，也因即时反馈价值而致力于自动评分；Coursera 创始人 Daphne Koller 说学生会自然吸引反复提交直到做对。

信息指纹 Coursera 与 Udacity 也投入自动评分

M Hewlett 基金会去年资助两项各 10 万美元的奖金，目标是改进作文和简答的自动评分软件；每个类别有 150 多支团队参赛；获奖者 Vik Paruchuri 被 EdX 聘用参与设计评分软件。

信息指纹 Hewlett 基金会两项 10 万美元大奖改进评分软件

N Hewlett 基金会项目官 Victor Vuchic 强调他们关注让孩子学会批判性思维，这点很难用选择题做到，但需要人工评分，又贵又慢。

信息指纹 批判性思维难用选择题考

O 俄亥俄州阿克伦大学教授 Mark D. Shermis 监督了 Hewlett 基金会的自动评分竞赛并写了论文，在他看来这项技术尽管不完美，但在教育情境中有其位置。

信息指纹 Shermis 认为技术有位置

P Shermis 指出班级越来越大，大多数教师无法给学生写作业提供有意义的反馈；他还指出批评者多来自全国最好的大学，那里的教学水平远高于多数学校。

信息指纹 班级太大教师给不出有意义反馈

Q Shermis 进一步说，批评者来自顶尖院校，那里反馈做得确实比机器好，但他们似乎对真实世界其他学校的实际情况缺乏理解。

信息指纹 批评者不了解真实世界其他学校

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

10 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。

Imagine taking a college exam, and, instead of handing in a blue book and getting a grade from a professor a few weeks later, clicking the "send" button when you are done and receiving a grade back instantly, your essay scored by a software program.

A段，第1句

本句涵盖祈使句、复杂宾语(多个动名词并列)、时间状语从句、介词短语作状语、独立主格结构等多种成分,成分种类丰富。特别是动名词并列结构中插入对比状语,以及时间状语从句嵌套在宾语内部,是值得练习的易混淆点,训练价值较高。

EdX, the nonprofit enterprise founded by Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to offer courses on the Internet, has just introduced such a system and will make its automated(自动的) software available free on the Web to any institution that wants to use it.

B段，第1句

本句在主干识别难度、嵌套复杂度上达到中等偏上水平，时态语态难度适中，成分划分训练价值和结构典型性均较高。作为包含同位语、并列谓语、定语从句、复合宾语等多个高频考点的长难句，适合作为结构与时态综合训练材料，能够帮助学生在实战中提升分句划分、成分定位和时态判断能力，推荐优先练习。

The software will assign a grade depending on the scoring system created by the teacher, whether it is a letter grade or numerical(数字的) rank.

I段，第3句

句子包含常见的一般将来时陈述、现在分词作状语、过去分词作定语以及 whether 引导的宾语从句,这些都是考试中高频出现的结构,具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Two start-ups, Coursera and Udacity, recently founded by Stanford faculty members to create "massive open online courses," or MOOCs, are also committed to automated assessment systems because of the value of instant feedback.

L段，第1句

本句涵盖了主语、谓语、宾语、同位语、后置定语、原因状语等多种成分,尤其是两处同位语的识别和长定语短语的切分,都是基础学习者容易混淆的点。句中有多个动词形式 founded、to create、are committed,需要辨析哪个是谓语,哪些是非谓语,训练价值很高。

"It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that learning turns into a game, with students naturally(吸引) drawn toward resubmitting the work until they get it right," said Daphne Koller, a computer scientist and a founder of Coursera.

L段，第2句

包含引语倒装、"so that" 引导的从句及 "with" 引导的独立主格，均为学术及报刊英语的高频地道句式。

Last year the Hewlett Foundation, a grant-making organization set up by one of the Hewlett-Packard founders and his wife, sponsored two \$100,000 prizes aimed at improving software that grades essays and short answers.

M段，第1句

主句 + 限制性定语从句的组合、同位语对主语的补充说明、过去分词和动名词作后置定语，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。句子长度和复杂度也接近真题标准，掌握此类结构后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

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

O段，第2句

让步状语从句以插入语形式出现在句中是学术写作和考试阅读中的典型句式，省略式让步从句也是常考结构，具有较强的代表性和实用性。

Plus, he noted, critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation's best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools.

P段，第2句

主句涵盖主语（带后置定语）、现在完成时谓语（含不定式）、地点状语，以及插入语的识别。从句包含关系副词引导的定语从句、主系表结构、比较状语的省略形式。成分种类丰富，插入语和非限制性定语从句的识别是常见易错点，具有较好的训练价值。

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

Q段，第1句

直接引语 + 定语从句 + 比较结构的组合，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。where 引导定语从句修饰地点名词、than 引导比较从句与形容词比较级搭配、比较从句中的省略，都是真题中反复出现的典型句式，掌握后可大量复用。

Some people don't believe the software grading system can do as good a job as human graders.

第40题题干

本句结构非常典型：believe 后接宾语从句是常考句式，as ... as 比较结构也是四六级和考研的高频考点，比较从句的承前省略更是常见难点。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接应用于大量同类句子。

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。

essay

B1

n. 短文

本篇17次 · 真题 35 句

software

B1

n. 软件（计算机程序）

本篇16次 · 真题 35 句

system

A2

n. 系统

本篇11次 · 真题 162 句

automated

B2

adj. 自动化的

本篇10次 · 真题 11 句

assessment

B2

n. 评估

本篇8次 · 真题 12 句

feedback

B1

n. 反馈

本篇7次 · 真题 19 句

grader

B2

n. 评分者

本篇6次·真题10句

critic

B2

n. 批评家

本篇5次·真题18句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次·真题466句

professor

B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇4次·真题105句

instant

B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本篇4次·真题12句

educational

B1

adj. 教育的

本篇3次·真题45句

writing

A2

n. 写作

本篇3次·真题40句

educator

B2

n. 教育工作者

本篇3次·真题25句

foundation

B2

n. 基础; 根基

本篇3次·真题23句

contest

B1

n. 比赛

本篇3次·真题10句

online

A2

adj. 在线的

本篇2次·真题145句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题120句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇2次·真题76句

measure

B1

v. 测量

本篇2次·真题68句

effective

B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇2次·真题63句

argue

B1

v. 争论

本篇2次·真题58句

intelligence B2

n. 智力

本篇2次·真题 48 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇2次·真题 38 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇2次·真题 38 句

teaching A2

n. 教学工作;教书

本篇2次·真题 38 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇2次·真题 29 句

artificial B2

adj. 人造的

本篇2次·真题 28 句

meaningful B2

adj. 有意义的

本篇2次·真题 24 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇2次·真题 22 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

written A2

v. write 的过去分词

本篇2次·真题 16 句

found A1

v. find 的过去式和过去分词

本篇2次·真题 12 句

widely B1

adv. 广泛地

本篇2次·真题 9 句

founder B2

n. 创始人

本篇2次·真题 8 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 224 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

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 137 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 115 句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次 · 真题 107 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 85 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 80 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次 · 真题 67 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次 · 真题 56 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越; 日益; 不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 51 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 48 句

recently A2

adv. 最近

本篇1次·真题 48 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 46 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 41 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇1次·真题 38 句

hire A2

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 35 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题 34 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

essential B1

adj. 必不可少的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 29 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本篇1次·真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

valuable B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

announce B1

v. 宣布

本篇1次·真题 24 句

commercial B2

adj. 商业的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

reader A2

n. 读者

本篇1次·真题 23 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 22 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 21 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 21 句

assign B1

v. 分配 (任务、工作)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 18 句

technique B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题 18 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

statement B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

rank B2

n. 等级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

rating B1

n. 等级,评级

本篇1次·真题 14 句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题 13 句

oppose B2

v. 反对

本篇1次·真题 13 句

plus A2

prep. 加, 加上

本篇1次·真题 13 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇1次·真题 13 句

secondary B2

adj. 次要的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

web A2

n. 网站

本篇1次·真题 13 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ethical B2

adj. 道德的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

sponsor B2

n. 赞助商

本篇1次·真题 11 句

category B1

n. 类别

本篇1次·真题 10 句

certificate B1

n. 证书

本篇1次·真题 10 句

committed B2

adj. 尽心尽力的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

automatically B1

adv. 自动地

本篇1次·真题 9 句

faculty

B2

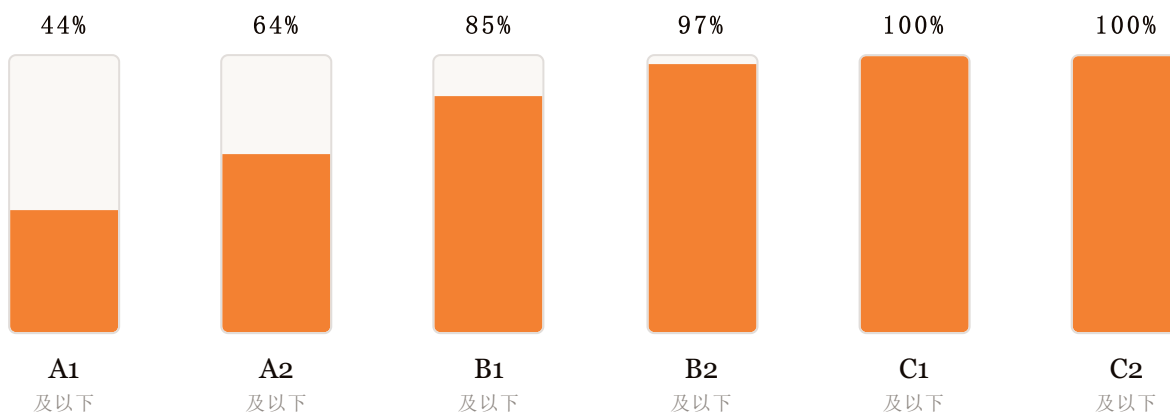
n. (大学的) 系, 院

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 353 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **353** 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 9 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 353 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

353

B2 以上难词

3%

B1 及以下覆盖

85%

英语四级 2015年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

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