

2018年6月·第1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2018年6月·第1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 14 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1套(2018-06) · 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**.

Some College Students Are Angry That They Have to Pay to Do Their Homework

A) Digital learning systems now charge students for access codes needed to complete coursework, take quizzes, and turn in homework. As universities go digital, students are complaining of a new hit to their finances that's replacing—and sometimes joining—expensive textbooks: pricey online access codes that are required to complete coursework and submit assignments.

数字学习系统现在向学生收取完成课程作业、参加测验和提交作业所需的访问码费用。随着大学数字化,学生们抱怨他们的财务面临新的冲击,这种冲击正在取代——有时还会加入——昂贵的教科书:完成课程作业和提交作业所需的价格不菲的在线访问码。

B) The codes—which typically range in price from \$80 to \$155 per course—give students online access to systems developed by education companies like McGraw Hill and Pearson. These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the future of the industry.

这些访问码通常每门课程的价格在80美元到155美元之间,为学生提供对McGraw Hill和Pearson等教育公司开发的系统的在线访问。这些公司长期以来作为教科书出版商获得了丰厚的利润,它们夸耀说,当通过与之合作的大学向学生推广时,它们的新在线产品代表了该行业的未来。

- C) But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking ethos(观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to opt out of. While they could once buy second-hand textbooks, or share copies with friends, the digital systems are essentially impossible to avoid.

但批评者表示,数字访问码代表了教科书行业同样的逐利观念,而且学生更难以选择退出。虽然他们曾经可以购买二手教科书,或与朋友共享副本,但数字系统基本上是无法避免的。

- D) "When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system," said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News. "Rather than \$250 (for a print textbook) you're paying \$120," said Senack. "But because it's all digital it eliminates the used book market and eliminates any sharing and because homework and tests are through an access code, it eliminates any ability to opt out."

"当我们谈论访问码时,我们将其视为教科书垄断的新面孔,一种将学生锁定在这个系统周围的新方式,"美国公共利益研究组织的高等教育倡导者Ethan Senack对BuzzFeed News说。"你不是支付250美元(购买印刷教科书),而是支付120美元,"Senack说。"但因为它全是数字化的,所以消除了二手书市场,消除了任何共享,而且因为作业和测试都通过访问码进行,所以消除了任何选择退出的能力。"

- E) Sarina Harper, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015—pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework. She told BuzzFeed News that her freshman chemistry class required her to use Connect, a system provided by McGraw Hill where students can submit homework, take exams and track their grades. But the code to access the program cost \$120—a big sum for Harper, who had already put down \$450 for textbooks, and had rent day approaching.

Sarina Harper是Virginia Tech的一名19岁学生,当她2015年刚开始上大学时面临一个艰难的困境——是付房租还是付钱提交她的化学作业。她告诉BuzzFeed News,她的大一化学课要求她使用Connect,这是McGraw Hill提供的一个系统,学生可以在该系统中提交作业、参加考试和跟踪成绩。但访问该程序的代码花费120美元——这对Harper来说是一笔巨款,她已经为教科书支付了450美元,而且房租日即将到来。

- F) She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150–\$200, to pay for the code. She knew that her chemistry grade may take a dive as a result. "It's a balancing act," she said. "Can I really afford these access codes now?" She didn't hand in her first two assignments for chemistry, which started her out in the class with a failing grade.

她决定等待下一笔勤工俭学工资,通常是150到200美元,来支付这个代码的费用。她知道她的化学成绩可能会因此下降。"这是一种平衡行为,"她说。"我现在真的负担得起这些访问码吗?"她没有提交前两次化学作业,这使她在这门课上以不及格的成绩开始。

- G) The access codes may be another financial headache for students, but for textbook businesses, they're the future. McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015. The company said that 45% of its \$140 million revenue in 2015 "was derived from digital products."

访问码可能是学生的另一个财务难题,但对教科书企业来说,它们就是未来。McGraw Hill控制着21%的高等教育市场,在3月份报告称其数字内容销售额在2015年首次超过印刷品销售额。该公司表示,2015年其1.4亿美元收入的45%来自数字产品"。

H) A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News that "digital materials are less expensive and a good investment" that offers new features, like audio texts, personalized knowledge checks and expert videos. Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks, the company added. McGraw Hill didn't respond to a request for comment, but its CEO David Levin told the Financial Times in August that "in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over."

Pearson的一位发言人告诉BuzzFeed News,"数字材料更便宜,是一项很好的投资",提供了音频文本、个性化知识检查和专家视频等新功能。该公司补充说,与传统印刷教科书相比,其数字课程材料为学生节省了高达60%的费用。McGraw Hill没有回应置评请求,但其首席执行官David Levin在8月份告诉《金融时报》,"在高等教育领域,印刷教科书的时代现在已经结束了。"

I) The textbook industry insists the online systems represent a better deal for students. "These digital products aren't just mechanisms for students to submit homework, they offer all kinds of features," David Anderson, the executive director of higher education with the Association of American Publishers, told BuzzFeed News. "It helps students understand in a way that you can't do with print homework assignments."

教科书行业坚持认为在线系统对学生来说是更好的交易。"这些数字产品不仅仅是学生提交作业的机制,它们提供各种功能,"美国出版商协会高等教育执行董事David Anderson告诉BuzzFeed News。"它以一种你无法用印刷作业做到的方式帮助学生理解。"

J) David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes. But he doesn't require his students to buy access to a learning program that controls the class assignments. "I try to make things as inexpensive as possible," said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum. "The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most."

Augusta University社会学副教授David Hunt告诉BuzzFeed News,他理解使用需要访问码的系统的实用性,该大学已在其数学和心理学系推出数字教科书。但他不要求学生购买控制课堂作业的学习程序的访问权限。"我试图让事情尽可能便宜,"Hunt说,他为自己的课程使用免费数字教科书,但设计自己的课程。"在线系统可能会让我的生活轻松很多,但我觉得我在放弃控制权。讨论是我的专业知识最能使学生受益的地方。"

K) A 20-year-old junior at Georgia Southern University told BuzzFeed News that she normally spends \$500-\$600 on access codes for class. In one case, the professor didn't require students to buy a textbook, just an access code to turn in homework. This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs. "That's two months of rent," she said. "You can't sell any of it back. With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30-\$50 and that helps to pay for your new semester's books. With an access code, you're out of that money."

Georgia Southern University的一名20岁大三学生告诉BuzzFeed News,她通常在课程访问码上花费500到600美元。在一个案例中,教授不要求学生购买教科书,只需要一个访问码来提交作业。今年她说她在书籍和程序的访问码上花了900美元。"那相当于两个月的房租,"她说。"你不能转售其中任何一个。用传统教科书你可以卖30到50美元,这有助于支付新学期的书费。有了访问码,你就没有那笔钱了。"

L) Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that "it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework." Many of the access codes he's purchased have been required simply to complete homework or quizzes. "Often it's only 10% of your grade in class," he said. "You're paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn't have it, it would affect your grade enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C." Wolverton said he spent \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.

Benjamin Wolverton是南卡罗来纳大学的一名19岁学生,他告诉BuzzFeed News,"在支付了数万美元的学费后,我们还必须为所有这些访问码付费来做作业,这太荒谬了。"他购买的许多访问码仅仅是为了完成作业或测验。"通常这只占你课堂成绩的10%。"他说。"你为几乎不影响你成绩的东西支付这么多钱——但如果你没有它,它会对你的成绩产生足够的影响。以B或C开始会很糟糕。"Wolverton说他这学期在数字书籍和程序的访问码上花了500美元。

M) Harper, a poultry(家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework. She rented her economics and statistics textbooks for about \$20 each. But her access codes for homework, which can't be rented or bought second-hand, were her most expensive purchases: \$120 and \$85.

Harper是家禽科学专业的学生,今年再次学习化学,不得不购买一个新的访问码来提交作业。她租了经济学和统计学教科书,每本约20美元。但她的作业访问码不能租赁或购买二手的,是她最昂贵的购买:120美元和85美元。

N) She still remembers the sting of her first experience skipping an assignment due to the high prices. "We don't really have a missed assignment policy," she said. "If you miss it, you just miss it. I just got zeros on a couple of first assignments. I managed to pull everything back up. But as a scared freshman looking at their grades, it's not fun."

她仍然记得第一次因为高昂的价格而跳过作业的刺痛感。"我们真的没有缺交作业政策,"她说。"如果你错过了,你就错过了。我只是在前几次作业上得了零分。我设法把一切都拉了回来。但作为一个害怕的大一新生看着他们的成绩,这并不有趣。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.

学生每年在访问码上的支出可能相当于他们两个月的房租。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 全年支出 ≈ 两个月房租

【定位】 This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs. "That's two months of rent," she said.

她说今年她在书籍和程序的访问码上花了 900 美元。「这等于两个月的房租」, 她说。

【改写】 A student's yearly expenses on access codes ↔

This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs

「一年支出」对应原文「今年花了 900 美元」

may amount to their rent for two months ↔ **That's two months of rent**

「相当于」对应「等于」

【辨邻】 L L 段确实算了 \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester, 但它的对照物是 tens of thousands in tuition, 缺了题干里「两个月房租」这条最关键的换算锚点。

it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework

37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system.

在线访问码可能被视为一种将学生绑定到数字系统的方式。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 把学生「绑」在数字系统上

【定位】 "When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system," said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News.

「我们谈到访问码时, 把它看作教材垄断的新面孔, 是一种把学生锁在这个系统里的新方式」, 美国公共利益研究小组高等教育倡导者 Ethan Senack 这样告诉 BuzzFeed News。

【改写】 tie the students to the digital system ↔ **lock students around this system**

tie ↔ lock 近义动词

online access codes may be seen as a way to ↔

we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system

「被视为一种方式」对应「a new way to」

【辨邻】 C C 段强调 are even harder for students to opt out of, 侧重「学生主动退出更难」; 题干强调系统「主动绑住学生」的施事关系, 两者主语视角不一样。

are even harder for students to opt out of

38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments.

如果学生重修一门课程,他们可能需要购买新的访问码来提交作业。

【答案】 M 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 重修课程要再买新 code

【定位】 Harper, a poultry(家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework.

主修家禽科学的 Harper 今年正在重新上化学课，并不得不买一个新的访问码来交她的作业。

【改写】 If a student takes a course again ↔ **is taking chemistry again this year**

类指对具体课程

they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments ↔

had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework

submit ↔ hand in 同义短语

【辨邻】 E E 段交代 Sarina Harper, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015, 是首次买 code，不符合题干「再次」这一时间锚点。

when she first started college in 2015

39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.

McGraw Hill 占据了大学教材市场份额的五分之一以上。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 McGraw Hill + 超过五分之一份额

【定位】 McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015.

占据高等教育市场 21% 份额的 McGraw Hill 在三月报告称，其数字内容销售在 2015 年首次超过了印刷销售。

【改写】 McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks ↔

McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market

[accounts for ↔ controls] + [over one-fifth ↔ 21%]

【辨邻】 B B 段对 McGraw Hill 的描述停留在 These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings ... represent the future of the industry, 没有任何关于市场份额的具体数字，无法支撑题干 over one-fifth 这一锚点。

These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers

40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business.

许多传统教材出版商现在提供在线数字产品，他们认为这将是出版业务的未来。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 传统出版商 + 数字产品是未来

【定位】 These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the future of the industry.

这些长期从教材出版中赚取丰厚利润的公司，一直夸耀说当它们的新型线上产品通过合作高校推送给学生时，代表的就是行业的未来。

【改写】 Many traditional textbook publishers ↔

These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers

「多家传统教材出版商」对应「这些长期靠教材赚钱的公司」

are now offering online digital products ↔

their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with

「在提供线上数字产品」对应「new online offerings」

which they believe will be the future of the publishing business ↔

have boasted that ... represent the future of the industry

「他们相信会是未来」对应「夸耀说.....代表未来」

【辨邻】 **H** H 段的关键句 in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over 来自 McGraw Hill 一家的 CEO David Levin，主语是单家公司、论断对象是「印刷教材」，与题干「多家 + 数字产品 + 出版业未来」的组合不吻合。

in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over

41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.

一名学生抱怨说,除了高昂的学费之外,他们现在还必须为访问码付费。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高学费之外再付 code 钱

【定位】 Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that "it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework."

南卡罗来纳大学 19 岁的学生 Benjamin Wolverton 告诉 BuzzFeed News: 「我们交了几万学费之后, 还得再为这些用来做作业的访问码付费, 这太荒谬了。」

【改写】 they now had to pay for access codes ↔ **we have to pay for all these access codes**

「不得不付 code 钱」逐字对应

in addition to the high tuition ↔ **after paying tens of thousands in tuition**

「在高学费之外」对应「交了几万学费之后」

【辨邻】 **K** K 段聚焦于 That's two months of rent 与 With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30-\$50 的对照, 完全没提学费, 不能支撑题干「in addition to the high tuition」的锚点。

With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30-\$50

42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher.

据一家出版商称,数字材料的费用可能不到传统印刷书籍价格的一半。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 数字材料价格不到传统书一半

【定位】 Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks, the company added.

该公司补充说, 它的数字课程材料相比传统印刷教材, 最多能为学生节省 60% 的费用。

【改写】 Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books ↔

Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks

「省 60% ↔ 花不到一半」

according to a publisher ↔ **A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News**

「按某出版商所说」对应「Pearson 发言人」

【辨邻】 **D** D 段虽然有金额对比, 但来源是 Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, 是行业的批评者, 不符合题干
「according to a publisher」这一身份锚点。

Rather than \$250 (for a print textbook) you're paying \$120

43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.

一名学生决定在收到兼职工作的工资后再购买她的访问码。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 等兼职工资再买 code

【定位】 She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150–\$200, to pay for the code.

她决定等下一笔通常在 150 至 200 美元之间的勤工助学工资到账, 再用来支付这个访问码。

【改写】 One student decided not to buy her access code ↔

She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150–\$200, to pay for the code

「决定先不买」对应「决定等工资再付」

until she received the pay for her part-time job ↔ **wait for her next work-study paycheck**

「兼职工资」对应「勤工助学薪水」

【辨邻】 **E** E 段聚焦 pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework 的两难, 并交代 had rent day approaching, 但还没有「决定等下一笔工资」这个具体动作落点。

pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework

44. Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students.

在线系统可能会剥夺教师为学生充分利用其专业知识的机会。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 线上系统让教师无法施展专业

【定位】 "The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most."

「线上系统也许会让我的生活轻松不少，但我感觉自己在交出控制权。课堂讨论才是我的专业最能让学生受益的地方。」

【改写】 Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students

↔

The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most

「剥夺施展专业的机会」对应「交出控制权 + 失去讨论场」

【辨邻】 I I 段由 David Anderson, the executive director of higher education with the Association of American Publishers 替线上系统说话 It helps students understand in a way that you can't do with print homework assignments, 立场与题干 deprive teachers 的负面判断相反。

It helps students understand in a way that you can't do with print homework assignments

45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business.

数字访问码受到批评,因为它们和教材生意一样都是利润驱动的。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Access code 与教材同样逐利

【定位】 But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking ethos(观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to opt out of.

但批评者说, 数字访问码体现的是和教材生意一样的逐利观念, 而且学生更难从中脱身。

【改写】 Digital access codes are criticized ↔ **But critics say the digital access codes**

「被批评」对应「critics say」

they are profit-driven just like the textbook business ↔

represent the same profit-seeking ethos(观念) of the textbook business

「逐利」+「就像教材生意」双对应

【辨邻】 D 段的核心是 the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system, 重点是「垄断 + 锁定」, 不是「以利润为驱动」, 与题干「profit-driven」这一锚点不匹配。

the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

14 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 开篇引入现象: 大学走向数字化, 学生抱怨除了昂贵教材之外又多了一项新支出——做作业、考小测、交作业都得买的 access code。

信息指纹 现象总起

B 介绍 access code 的价格区间和背后的教育出版巨头 (McGraw Hill、Pearson), 并指出这些公司认为线上业务是行业的未来。

信息指纹 出版商押注数字化

C 批评者认为数字 access code 与卖教材一样追逐利润, 而且因为锁死作业和考试, 学生想跳出去比买二手书还难。

信息指纹 批评: 同样逐利且无法回避

D 引用倡导者 Ethan Senack 的话, 把 access code 比作「教材垄断的新面孔」「把学生锁进系统的新方式」, 并解释为何它消灭了二手书与共享。

信息指纹 「教材垄断新面孔」原话

E 用 Virginia Tech 学生 Sarina Harper 的故事切入: 大一化学课要求用 McGraw Hill 的 Connect 系统, 但 120 美元的 code 让她在交房租和交作业之间二选一。

信息指纹 Harper 故事的开端: 付房租还是付 code

F 续写 Harper 的选择: 她决定等下一笔 work-study 工资到账再买 code, 前两次作业因此没交、化学课直接以不及格开局。

信息指纹 等打工工资再买 code

G 从出版商视角呈现数据：McGraw Hill 占高等教育市场 21%，2015 年数字内容销售首次超过纸质，45% 收入来自数字产品。

信息指纹 McGraw Hill 21% 市场份额

H Pearson 与 McGraw Hill 的官方表态：数字材料更便宜、功能更多，最高可比传统教材省 60%，CEO 宣称印刷教材时代已结束。

信息指纹 数字材料「最多省 60%」

I 教材行业代表 David Anderson 替线上系统辩护，强调它不只是交作业的工具，还能帮学生理解，是优于纸质作业的「更好交易」。

信息指纹 行业代言人的辩护

J Augusta University 的社会学副教授 David Hunt 既看到线上系统的便利，又拒绝使用——他担心交出去的是「让自己专业最能帮到学生」的课堂讨论控制权。

信息指纹 教授视角：交出控制权与专业发挥

K Georgia Southern 一名大三女生的账单：今年在 access code 上花了 900 美元，等于两个月房租；和能转卖的传统教材不同，code 用完一分钱都拿不回来。

信息指纹 900 美元 = 两个月房租

L South Carolina 大学学生 Benjamin Wolverton 的吐槽：交了几万学费还要再为 code 付费太荒谬；code 在课业里只占 10% 分数，不买又会让起评分落到 B、C。

信息指纹 「交了学费还要再付」的抱怨

M Harper 故事的延续：她重修化学，得再买一个新的 access code；课本可以租，但 code 既不能租也没有二手，反而成了最贵的支出。

信息指纹 重修要重新买 code

N 回收 Harper 的故事并落幕：第一次因价钱跳过作业的刺痛感、学校没有补交政策、几次零分让她作为新生看着成绩很难受。

信息指纹 刺痛感与「没有补交政策」

11 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。

"When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly(垄断), a new way to lock students around this system," said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News.

D段，第1句

直接引语加引述动词的结构、时间状语从句、宾语补足语（see...as...）、同位语修饰，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。倒装的引述结构（said + 主语）也是新闻报道和学术文本的典型用法，掌握后可广泛复用。

Sarina Harper, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015—pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework.

E段，第1句

句子采用“主语 + 同位语 + 被动谓语 + 宾语 + 时间状语从句 + 同位语解释”的结构，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的新闻报道或人物描述句式。同位语的使用、被动语态、时间状语从句的嵌入都是高频考点，掌握后可在类似句型中复用。

David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes.

J段，第1句

本句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为典型：主句主谓间插入修饰成分、双宾语动词接宾语从句、从句内再嵌套定语从句，是长难句的标准模式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句式，代表性很强。

"I try to make things as inexpensive as possible," said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum.

J段，第3句

引语倒装、宾语从句、非限制性定语从句、并列谓语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其定语从句补充说明人物特征和并列谓语列举行为，在真题中反复出现，结构代表性较强。

"The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most."

J段，第4句

"A but B (I feel like...)"和"The things where..."都是英语日常及学术表达中极其高频的对比与修饰句式，具有极高的模仿和迁移价值。

Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that "it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework."

L段，第1句

句中涵盖同位语、双宾语、形式主语、真正主语从句、时间状语、目的状语等多种成分，且形式主语 it 与真正主语从句的配对是易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习

"You're paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn't have it, it would affect your grade enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C." Wolverton said he spent \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.

L段，第4句

引语+具体事实描述的结构在新闻和学术阅读中极度常见。虚拟语气的运用也是各类考试的高频语法点。

A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.

第36题 题干

简单句主谓宾结构配合情态动词是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,主语和宾语带介词短语修饰也很典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似结构的句子。但因为是简单句,不涉及从句等更高频的复杂结构,代表性有一定局限。

McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.

第39题 题干

主谓宾结构是英语最基本句型之一,具有一定代表性。"account for" 作为固定搭配在学术和商业语境中常见, 宾语中名词 + of + 名词的链式修饰在正式文体中也较为典型。但句子过于简单, 缺少真题中常见的从句、复杂修饰等特征, 典型性中等。

One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.

第41题 题干

本句的 "主句 + that 引导的宾语从句" 结构是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式, "complain that..." 的搭配也是典型表达。宾语从句内部的 "had to + 动词原形" 和 "in addition to" 短语也是常考结构。掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子, 代表性较强。

One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.

第43题 题干

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现, "decide + 不定式" 和 "until" 引导时间状语从句都是典型句式。学生掌握这类结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子, 具有较高的典型性和实用性。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 80 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。

access B1

n. 进入

本篇26次 · 真题 83 句

code B1

n. 代码

本篇26次 · 真题 39 句

textbook A2

n. 教科书

本篇19次 · 真题 52 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇17次 · 真题 75 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇10次 · 真题 162 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇8次 · 真题 145 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本篇8次 · 真题 29 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本篇6次 · 真题 24 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇4次 · 真题 79 句

submit B2

v. 提交 (文件、申请等)

本篇4次 · 真题 15 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇3次 · 真题 128 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇3次 · 真题 69 句

represent B1

v. 代表

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇3次 · 真题 16 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次 · 真题 466 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题 120 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次·真题 113 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次·真题 105 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇2次·真题 101 句

purchase B1

v. 购买

本篇2次·真题 39 句

feature B1

n. 特征

本篇2次·真题 37 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇2次·真题 22 句

complain A2

v. 抱怨

本篇2次·真题 19 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本篇2次·真题 14 句

tuition B2

n. 学费

本篇2次·真题 14 句

freshman B1

n. (大学或高中) 一年级新生

本篇2次·真题 12 句

semester B1

n. 学期 (尤指大学的半学年)

本篇2次·真题 12 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本篇2次·真题 11 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题 174 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次·真题 139 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次·真题 132 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 119 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

expert B1

n. 专家

本篇1次·真题 89 句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题 89 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 87 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 73 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次·真题 66 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 62 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇1次·真题 61 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇1次·真题 61 句

approach B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 49 句

replace A2

v. 替换, 更换 (用新的代替旧的)

本篇1次·真题 47 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 45 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 44 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 42 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 41 句

respond B1

v. 回答, 答复

本篇1次·真题 35 句

track A2

n. 小路

本篇1次·真题 33 句

executive B2

n. 主管;经理;管理人员

本篇1次·真题 30 句

association B2

n. 协会

本篇1次·真题 28 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇1次·真题 28 句

request B1

n. 请求

本篇1次·真题 26 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

content B1

n. 内容

本篇1次·真题 25 句

curriculum B2

n. 课程

本篇1次·真题 25 句

comment B1

n. 评论

本篇1次·真题 21 句

advocate B2

v. 拥护

本篇1次·真题 20 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 20 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 20 句

tough B1

adj. 困难的

本篇1次·真题20句

critic B2

n. 批评家

本篇1次·真题18句

era B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题16句

tech B1

n. 技术

本篇1次·真题14句

criticize B2

v. 批评

本篇1次·真题13句

economics B2

n. 经济学

本篇1次·真题13句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次·真题12句

spokesperson B2

n. 发言人

本篇1次·真题12句

derive B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题11句

finance B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题11句

psychology B2

n. 心理学

本篇1次·真题11句

reap B2

v. 获得, 得到 (回报、好处或后果)

本篇1次·真题11句

essentially B2

adv. 本质上

本篇1次·真题10句

mechanism B2

n. 机制

本篇1次·真题10句

normally A2

adv. 通常

本篇1次·真题10句

sum B1

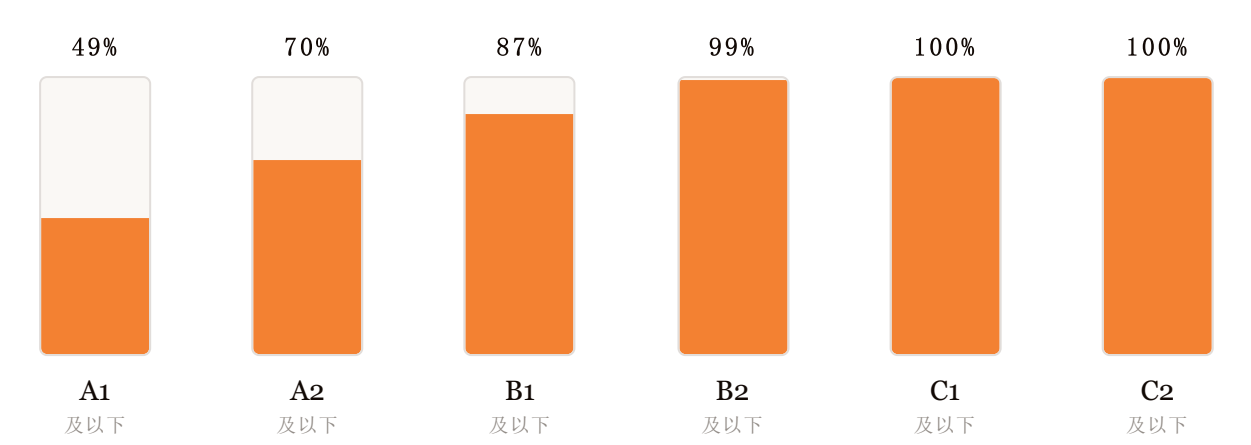
n. 总数

本篇1次·真题10句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 297 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **297** 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 4 个·约 1%。



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 297 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

297

B2 以上难词

1%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2018年6月·第1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 →