

2021年12月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析·36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2021年12月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 10 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(2021-12) • 四级

Part III Section B

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

Why it matters that teens are reading less

A) Most of us spend much more time with digital media than we did a decade ago. But today's teens have grown up with smartphones. Compared with teens a couple of decades ago, the way they interact with traditional media like books and movies is fundamentally different.

我们大多数人使用数字媒体的时间比十年前多得多。但今天的青少年是伴随着智能手机成长起来的。与几十年前的青少年相比，他们与书籍和电影等传统媒体互动的方式有着根本性的不同。

B) Analysis of surveys of over one million teens in the United States collected since 1976 reveals a major shift in how teens are spending their leisure time. Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens. Digital devices are changing other behaviors, too. More and more, young people choose spending time on their electronic devices over engaging in other activities, regardless of the type. Indeed, by 2016, the average American high school senior said they spent six hours a day writing text messages, on social media, and online during their free time. And that covers just three activities, and if other digital media activities were included, that estimate would no doubt rise.

对自1976年以来在美国收集的超过一百万青少年的调查分析揭示了青少年消磨闲暇时间方式的重大转变。纸质书籍正被忽视，人们转而青睐屏幕。数字设备也在改变其他行为。越来越多的年轻人选择把时间花在电子设备上，而不是参与其他活动，无论活动类型如何。事实上，到2016年，美国高中毕业班学生平均表示他们每天在空闲时间花六个小时发短信、使用社交媒体和上网。而这只涵盖三种活动，如果包括其他数字媒体活动，这一估计无疑会上升。

C) Teens did not always spend that much time with digital media. Online time has doubled since 2006, and social media use has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one in the same period. By 2016,

nearly nine out of ten young women in the 12th grade said they visited social media sites every day. Meanwhile, time spent playing video games rose from under an hour a day to an hour and a half on average. One out of ten American 8th grade students in 2016 spent 40 hours a week or more playing video games. Let me emphasize that this is equal to the time most adults spend per week at work.

青少年并非一直在数字媒体上花费那么多时间。自2006年以来,上网时间翻了一番,社交媒体的使用在同一时期从偶尔为之的活动变成了每日活动。到2016年,12年级的年轻女性中近十分之九表示她们每天访问社交媒体网站。与此同时,玩电子游戏的时间从每天不到一小时增加到平均一个半小时。2016年,十分之一的美国8年级学生每周玩电子游戏40小时或更长时间。让我强调一下,这相当于大多数成年人每周的工作时间。

- D) If teens are spending so much time using electronic devices, does that mean they have to give up some other activities? Maybe not. Over the years, many scholars have insisted that time online does not necessarily take away time spent engaging with traditional media or on other activities. Some people, they argue, are just more interested in certain kinds of media and entertainment. Thus, using more of one type of media does not necessarily mean less of the other.

如果青少年花那么多时间使用电子设备,这是否意味着他们不得不放弃其他一些活动?也许不是。多年来,许多学者坚持认为,上网时间不一定会占用参与传统媒体或其他活动的时间。他们认为,有些人只是对某些类型的媒体和娱乐更感兴趣。因此,更多地使用一种类型的媒体并不一定意味着减少使用另一种。

- E) That may be true, but that still does not tell us much about what happens across a whole generation of people when time spent on digital media grows. Large surveys conducted over the course of many years tell us that American youth are not going to the cinema nearly as often as they did in the past. While 70 percent of 8th and 10th grade students used to go to the movies once a month or more, now only about half do this. More and more, watching a movie is something teens choose to do on their electronic devices. Why is this a problem? One reason is that going to the cinema is generally a social activity. Now, watching movies is something that most teens do alone. This fits a larger pattern. In another analysis, researchers found that today's teens go out with their friends much less often than previous generations did.

这也许是对的,但这仍然没有告诉我们当整整一代人在数字媒体上花费的时间增长时会发生什么。多年来进行的大型调查告诉我们,美国年轻人去电影院的频率远不如过去。虽然过去70%的8年级和10年级学生每月至少去看一次电影,但现在只有大约一半的人这样做。越来越多的青少年选择在他们的电子设备上看电影。为什么这是一个问题?原因之一是去电影院通常是一种社交活动。现在,看电影是大多数青少年独自做的事情。这符合一个更大的模式。在另一项分析中,研究人员发现,今天的青少年与朋友外出的频率远低于前几代人。

- F) But the trends related to movies are less disturbing compared with the change in how teens spend their time. Research has revealed an enormous decline in reading. In 1980, about 60 percent of senior high school students said they read a book, newspaper or magazine every day that was not assigned for school. By 2016, only 16 percent did. This is a huge drop and it is important to note that this was not merely a decline in reading paper books, newspapers or magazines. The survey allowed for reading materials on a digital device.

但与电影相关的趋势与青少年时间分配方式的变化相比,令人不安的程度要轻一些。研究揭示了阅读量的巨大下降。1980年,大约60%的高中毕业班学生表示他们每天阅读一本书、报纸或杂志,而这些不是

学校布置的作业。到2016年,只有16%的人这样做。这是一个巨大的下降,值得注意的是,这不仅仅是纸质书籍、报纸或杂志阅读量的下降。该调查允许在数字设备上阅读材料。

- G) Indeed, the number of senior high school students who said they had not read any books for pleasure in the last year was one out of three by 2016. That is triple the number from two decades ago. For today's youth, books, newspapers and magazines have less and less of a presence in their daily lives. Of course, teens are still reading. But they are generally reading short texts. Most of them are not reading long articles or books that explore deep themes and require critical thinking and reflection. Perhaps not accidentally, in 2016 reading scores were the lowest they have ever been since 1972.

事实上,到2016年,表示在过去一年中没有读过任何消遣书籍的高中毕业班学生人数达到三分之一。这是二十年前数字的三倍。对于今天的年轻人来说,书籍、报纸和杂志在他们的日常生活中越来越缺乏存在感。当然,青少年仍在阅读。但他们通常阅读的是短文本。他们中的大多数人没有阅读探讨深层主题、需要批判性思维和反思的长篇文章或书籍。也许并非偶然,2016年的阅读成绩是自1972年以来的最低水平。

- H) This might present problems for young people later on. When high school students go on to college, their past and current reading habits will influence their academic performance. Imagine going from reading texts as short as one or two sentences to trying to read entire books written in complex language and containing sophisticated ideas. Reading and comprehending longer books and chapters takes practice, and American teens are no longer getting that practice.

这可能会给年轻人日后带来问题。当高中生进入大学时,他们过去和现在的阅读习惯将影响他们的学业表现。想象一下,从阅读短至一两句话的文本到试图阅读用复杂语言写成、包含深奥思想的整本书。阅读和理解较长的书籍和章节需要练习,而美国青少年不再进行这种练习。

- I) So how can this problem be solved? Should parents and teachers take away teens' smartphones and replace them with paper books? Probably not. Research has shown that smartphones are currently American teens' main form of social communication. This means that, without a smartphone, teens are likely to feel isolated from their peers. However, that does not mean teens need to use electronic devices as often as they do now. Data connecting excessive digital media time to mental health issues suggests a limit of two hours a day of free time spent with screens, a restriction that will also allow time for other activities—like going to the movies with friends or reading longer, more complicated texts.

那么如何解决这个问题呢?父母和教师应该拿走青少年的智能手机并用纸质书籍替换吗?可能不行。研究表明,智能手机目前是美国青少年社交交流的主要形式。这意味着,没有智能手机,青少年很可能会感到与同龄人隔绝。然而,这并不意味着青少年需要像现在这样频繁地使用电子设备。将过度使用数字媒体时间与心理健康问题联系起来的数据表明,空闲时间使用屏幕的时间应限制在每天两小时,这一限制也将为其他活动留出时间——比如和朋友去看电影或阅读更长、更复杂的文本。

- J) The latter is especially important. I would argue that of all the changes brought about by the widespread use of digital devices, the huge decline in reading is likely to have the biggest negative impact on today's teens because reading books and longer articles is one of the best ways to learn critical thinking. It helps people to understand complex issues and to separate fact from fiction. Thus,

deep reading is crucial for being a good citizen, a successful college student and a productive employee. If serious reading dies, a lot will go with it.

后者尤其重要。我认为,在数字设备广泛使用带来的所有变化中,阅读量的大幅下降可能对今天的青少年产生最大的负面影响,因为阅读书籍和较长的文章是学习批判性思维的最佳方式之一。它帮助人们理解复杂问题并区分事实与虚构。因此,深度阅读对于成为一个好公民、一个成功的大学生和一个高效的员工至关重要。如果严肃阅读消亡,许多东西也将随之消失。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Many years' surveys reveal that young people in America are going to the cinema much less often than they used to.

多年的调查显示,美国年轻人去电影院的频率比过去少得多。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 电影院光顾减少

【定位】 Large surveys conducted over the course of many years tell us that American youth are not going to the cinema nearly as often as they did in the past.

多年间进行的大型调查告诉我们: 美国年轻人去电影院的次数远远不如过去那样频繁。

【改写】 young people in America ↔ **American youth**

主语同义替换

going to the cinema much less often than they used to ↔

not going to the cinema nearly as often as they did in the past

比较级与否定 as...as 同义

Many years' surveys reveal ↔ **Large surveys conducted over the course of many years tell us**

信息出处同义改写

37. Survey analysis shows American teens now spend their leisure time on digital devices rather than reading printed books.

调查分析显示,美国青少年现在把闲暇时间花在数字设备上,而不是阅读纸质书籍。

【答案】 B 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 数字设备代替印刷书

【定位】 Analysis of surveys of over one million teens in the United States collected since 1976 reveals a major shift in how teens are spending their leisure time. Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens.

对自 1976 年起在美国对超过一百万名青少年所做调查的分析显示, 青少年安排闲暇时间的方式发生了重大转变: 纸质书正被冷落, 屏幕取而代之。

【改写】 Survey analysis shows ↔

Analysis of surveys of over one million teens in the United States collected since 1976 reveals

信息出处同义概括

spend their leisure time on digital devices rather than reading printed books ↔

Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens

对比方向同义替换

【辨邻】 **F** F 段确实讲青少年阅读下降，但它的视角是"研究揭示一项巨大的阅读下降"以及给出 1980 年 60% 与 2016 年 16% 这组数字，没有承担"调查分析显示青少年用数字设备取代纸书"这一宏观转变的总论功能。

Research has revealed an enormous decline in reading. In 1980, about 60 percent of senior high school students said they read a book, newspaper or magazine every day that was not assigned for school. By 2016, only 16 percent did.

G G 段给出"三分之一高三生整年没读过任何闲书"以及"是 20 年前三倍"等更细的数字，是 F 段的接力段；它聚焦"不读书的人数"，不是题干所要求的"用数字设备替代纸书"的整体转变陈述。

Indeed, the number of senior high school students who said they had not read any books for pleasure in the last year was one out of three by 2016. That is triple the number from two decades ago.

38. The number of senior high schoolers not reading books for pleasure in a year increased three times over 20 years.

一年中不为消遣而读书的高中生人数在 20 年间增加了三倍。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 一年不读书人数翻三倍

【定位】 Indeed, the number of senior high school students who said they had not read any books for pleasure in the last year was one out of three by 2016. That is triple the number from two decades ago.

事实上，到 2016 年，自称去年没读过任何闲书的高三学生人数已达三分之一，是二十年前的三倍。

【改写】 The number of senior high schoolers not reading books for pleasure in a year ↔

the number of senior high school students who said they had not read any books for pleasure in the last year

主体范围逐词对当

increased three times over 20 years ↔ **triple the number from two decades ago**

倍数与时长的等值替换

【辨邻】 F 段讲的是"1980 年 60% ↔ 2016 年 16%"这一百分比对比，并未给出"未读书人数是 20 年前的三倍"这一量化关系；它和 G 段同主题，但不是题干所问的那个数字。

In 1980, about 60 percent of senior high school students said they read a book, newspaper or magazine every day that was not assigned for school. By 2016, only 16 percent did.

39. Many scholars claim that spending time on electronic devices doesn't necessarily mean a decrease of time for other activities.

许多学者声称,在电子设备上花费时间并不一定意味着用于其他活动的时间减少。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 学者：电子设备不必然挤占其他活动

【定位】 Over the years, many scholars have insisted that time online does not necessarily take away time spent engaging with traditional media or on other activities.

多年来，许多学者坚持认为：在线时间不一定会挤占花在传统媒体或其他活动上的时间。

【改写】 Many scholars claim ↔ many scholars have insisted

言说动词同义替换

spending time on electronic devices doesn't necessarily mean a decrease of time for other activities

↔

time online does not necessarily take away time spent engaging with traditional media or on other activities

不必然挤占的双重否定对当

40. Most people spend much more time interacting with digital media than they did ten years ago.

大多数人与数字媒体互动的的时间比十年前多得多。

【答案】 A 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 比十年前多花时间在数字媒体

【定位】 Most of us spend much more time with digital media than we did a decade ago.

我们中大多数人花在数字媒体上的时间，比十年前多得多。

【改写】 Most people ↔ Most of us

主语同义替换

spend much more time interacting with digital media than they did ten years ago ↔

spend much more time with digital media than we did a decade ago

时间坐标与比较结构原样复现

41. The author claims that it will be a great loss if we no longer read books and longer articles.

作者声称,如果我们不再阅读书籍和较长的文章,将是一个巨大的损失。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】作者主张：不再读书将是巨大损失

【定位】If serious reading dies, a lot will go with it.

如果严肃阅读消亡，许多东西也会随之消失。

【改写】if we no longer read books and longer articles ↔ **If serious reading dies**

条件句同义改写

it will be a great loss ↔ **a lot will go with it**

损失隐喻的字面还原

The author claims ↔ **I would argue**

作者口吻与第一人称论断对应

【辨邻】**I** I 段聚焦"怎么办"——提出每天两小时的屏幕时间上限作为解决方案，并未给出"如果不再读书将是巨大损失"这一价值判断。

Data connecting excessive digital media time to mental health issues suggests a limit of two hours a day of free time spent with screens, a restriction that will also allow time for other activities—like going to the movies with friends or reading longer, more complicated texts.

H H 段预警的是"上大学后阅读能力影响学业表现"，是具体后果预警，而非陈述句所要求的"作者主张：不再读书是巨大损失"这一总论性价值判断。

When high school students go on to college, their past and current reading habits will influence their academic performance.

42. Over a decade or so, American teens' social media use shifted from an occasional activity to a routine one.

在大约十年的时间里,美国青少年使用社交媒体的情况从偶尔的活动转变为日常活动。

【答案】**C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】十多年间社媒由偶尔变日常

【定位】Online time has doubled since 2006, and social media use has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one in the same period.

在线时间自 2006 年以来翻了一番，社交媒体使用也在同一时期从偶尔为之变为每天必做。

【改写】American teens' social media use ↔ **social media use**

主体范围对当

shifted from an occasional activity to a routine one ↔

has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one

from X to Y 结构对换

Over a decade or so ↔ **Online time has doubled since 2006**

十多年时段的对应

【辨邻】 B B 段虽然讲青少年闲暇时间整体转向屏幕，并给出每天六小时的总量数据，但它没有专门描述“社交媒体由偶尔变每天”这一具体频率状态的转变，而 C 段才把社媒频率从 periodic 拉到 daily。

Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens. Digital devices are changing other behaviors, too.

43. A more disturbing trend in America today is that teens are spending far less time reading than around four decades ago.

当今美国一个更令人不安的趋势是，青少年阅读的时间比大约四十年前少得多。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 更令人担忧：青少年读书时间比四十年前少得多

【定位】 But the trends related to movies are less disturbing compared with the change in how teens spend their time. Research has revealed an enormous decline in reading. In 1980, about 60 percent of senior high school students said they read a book, newspaper or magazine every day that was not assigned for school. By 2016, only 16 percent did.

但与青少年时间花费方式的变化相比，电影方面的趋势还算不上那么令人担忧。研究揭示出阅读的巨大下降：1980 年大约 60% 的高三学生说他们每天都会读一本与课业无关的书、报或杂志；到 2016 年，只有 16% 还这样做。

【改写】 A more disturbing trend in America today is that teens are spending far less time reading ↔ the trends related to movies are less disturbing compared with the change in how teens spend their time

比较级镜像还原

around four decades ago ↔ In 1980

时间坐标对当

teens are spending far less time reading than around four decades ago ↔

In 1980, about 60 percent of senior high school students said they read a book, newspaper or magazine every day that was not assigned for school. By 2016, only 16 percent did

数字对比作为支撑

【辨邻】 G G 段虽然也讲阅读下降并给出“三分之一高三生整年没读过任何闲书”的数字，但它没有承担“和电影相比更令人担忧”这一比较级判断的功能，那句判断在 F 段段首。

Indeed, the number of senior high school students who said they had not read any books for pleasure in the last year was one out of three by 2016.

E E 段讲的是电影院光顾下降这件“不那么令人担忧”的事，是 F 段比较级中的 B 项；它不承担“比电影更令人担忧”这一判断，因此不是题干源头段。

American youth are not going to the cinema nearly as often as they did in the past.

44. Some five years ago, high school seniors in America generally spent more than six hours a day on electronic devices.

大约五年前,美国高中毕业班学生通常每天在电子设备上花费六个多小时。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高三生每天六小时以上用电子设备

【定位】 Indeed, by 2016, the average American high school senior said they spent six hours a day writing text messages, on social media, and online during their free time.

事实上, 到 2016 年, 美国高三学生平均每天花六个小时发短信、刷社交媒体和上网消遣。

【改写】 high school seniors in America ↔ **the average American high school senior**

主体身份原样对当

more than six hours a day on electronic devices ↔

six hours a day writing text messages, on social media, and online during their free time

六小时核心数字与电子设备类活动对当

Some five years ago ↔ **by 2016**

近似时间坐标对当

【辨邻】 **C** 段虽然给出大量数字, 但它讲的是"游戏时间从不到一小时升到一个半小时"和"八年级生每周打四十小时游戏", 不含"每天六小时上电子设备"这一陈述。

time spent playing video games rose from under an hour a day to an hour and a half on average.
One out of ten American 8th grade students in 2016 spent 40 hours a week or more playing
video games.

45. It was found that American youngsters today don't socialize nearly as much as the earlier generations.

研究发现,今天的美国年轻人社交的频率远不及早期几代人。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 青少年线下社交不如以前

【定位】 In another analysis, researchers found that today's teens go out with their friends much less often than previous generations did.

另一项分析发现, 今天的青少年和朋友外出的次数远不如上几代那样频繁。

【改写】 American youngsters today ↔ **today's teens**

主体同义替换

don't socialize nearly as much as the earlier generations ↔

go out with their friends much less often than previous generations did

上位动词与具体短语的对当

【辨邻】 I I 段虽然出现 social communication，但它的功能是“对策讨论”（说没收手机会让青少年与同伴隔离），并未做“今天的青少年比上几代社交少”的代际比较，源头段必须是承担那条代际比较发现的 E 段。

Research has shown that smartphones are currently American teens' main form of social communication. This means that, without a smartphone, teens are likely to feel isolated from their peers.

PARAGRAPH MAP · 段落主旨图

10 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 总起对比：今天的青少年是被智能手机带大的一代，他们与传统媒体（书、电影）的互动方式和十多年前的青少年根本不同。

信息指纹 智能手机原住民对比十年前

B 用 1976 年以来超百万青少年的调查给出数据证据：纸质书被冷落，电子屏取代之；到 2016 年高三学生平均每天花六小时在三类数字活动上。

信息指纹 百万样本与六小时数据

C 时间纵向对比：线上时间自 2006 年翻倍，社交媒体从偶尔上升为每天必看；八年级生中每十人就有一人每周打四十小时游戏。

信息指纹 2006 翻倍与社媒由偶到日

D 学界一种声音：在线时间不一定挤占其他活动——人们只是各有偏好，多用一种媒体未必少用另一种。

信息指纹 学者：在线不必然挤占

E 反驳上一段：长期大型调查显示美国青少年去电影院的次数显著下降，看电影从社交变成独自行为；并提到当代青少年与朋友外出明显减少。

信息指纹 电影院光顾下降与社交减少

F 比电影更让人担忧的是阅读的崩塌：1980 年约 60% 高三生每天会读一本与学业无关的读物，到 2016 年只剩 16%，且统计已涵盖电子设备上的阅读材料。

信息指纹 1980 六成对 2016 一成六

G 进一步数据：到 2016 年，整整一年没读过任何一本闲书的高三生达到三分之一，是 20 年前的三倍；青少年读的多是短文，2016 年阅读分数创 1972 年以来最低。

信息指纹 三分之一、三倍、1972 以来最低

H 预警未来：上大学后过去与当下的阅读习惯会影响学业表现；从读一两句到读整本复杂语言写成的书，需要练习，而美国青少年正在失去这种练习。

信息指纹 由短句到整本书的练习缺失

I 对策讨论：直接没收手机不可取，因为它是青少年主要的社交工具；可行做法是把屏幕时间限制在每天两小时，以腾出时间做其他事。

信息指纹 每天两小时屏幕上限

J 作者结论与价值判断：在数字设备带来的所有改变中，阅读的大幅下滑影响最大；深度阅读关系到批判性思维、好公民、好学生、好员工；若严肃阅读消亡，许多东西会随之消失。

信息指纹 深度阅读消亡之代价

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens.

B段，第2句

被动语态在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其是描述客观事实或趋势时。现在进行时被动语态 "are being + 过去分词" 虽不如一般被动常见，但在表达当前正在发生的变化或趋势时是典型用法。本句结构简洁，具有较高的迁移价值，学习者掌握后可应用于大量类似句式。

Meanwhile, time spent playing video games rose from under an hour a day to an hour and a half on average.

C段, 第4句

"主语 + 后置定语 + 不及物动词 + 介词短语状语" 的结构在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是描述数据变化、趋势上升下降的句子经常采用类似句式。掌握后可迁移到同类表达,具有较好的代表性。

If teens are spending so much time using electronic devices, does that mean they have to give up some other activities?

D段, 第1句

"If ... , does that mean ... ?"是很常见的条件加主句提问模式,后面再接一个完整内容也很有代表性。掌握这种结构后,迁移到阅读中的类似问句会比较直接。

Thus, using more of one type of media does not necessarily mean less of the other.

D段, 第5句

动名词短语作主语、一般现在时表达普遍规律、否定结构加程度副词的搭配,都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。本句结构简单但典型,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,如 "Doing X does not guarantee Y" 类型的表达。

In another analysis, researchers found that today's teens go out with their friends much less often than previous generations did.

E段, 第9句

"主句 + that 引导的宾语从句 + 比较状语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。比较结构 "less...than" 和从句嵌套模式具有很强的代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量类似真题句型。

But the trends related to movies are less disturbing compared with the change in how teens spend their time.

F段, 第1句

主系表结构配合比较状语 compared with 是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,疑问词引导的宾语从句也是高频考点。这种句式在学术文章和议论文中经常出现,具有较高的典型性和迁移价值。

Indeed, the number of senior high school students who said they had not read any books for pleasure in the last year was one out of three by 2016.

G段，第1句

句子结构高度典型：主句采用主系表结构，主语被定语从句修饰，定语从句的谓语又带宾语从句。这种多层嵌套的复合句在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见，尤其是调查报告、统计数据类文本经常使用类似句式来陈述量化信息和相关背景。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句子。

Perhaps not accidentally, in 2016 reading scores were the lowest they have ever been since 1972.

G段，第7句

最高级后接定语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，用于表达比较和极端情况。关系代词省略也是真题常见现象，掌握此句型可迁移到大量同类句子的分析。

Should parents and teachers take away teens' smartphones and replace them with paper books?

I段，第2句

情态动词疑问句 + 并列谓语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，replace A with B 搭配也频繁出现；掌握本句可迁移到大量类似疑问句和并列动词结构的真题句，具有一定代表性。

I would argue that of all the changes brought about by the widespread use of digital devices, the huge decline in reading is likely to have the biggest negative impact on today's teens because reading books and longer articles is one of the best ways to learn critical thinking.

J段，第2句

本句的“主句 + that 宾语从句 + 宾语从句内嵌套 because 原因状语从句”结构，以及插入状语分隔主谓的现象，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；宾语从句表达观点、because 从句提供论据的论证模式也是议论文的典型结构；掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句，代表性极强。

Thus, deep reading is crucial for being a good citizen, a successful college student and a productive employee.

J段，第4句

主系表加介词短语状语的结构在四六级阅读中较常见，尤其用于表达观点或结论，具有一定代表性，但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的修饰语堆叠或从句嵌套，典型性中等

Survey analysis shows American teens now spend their leisure time on digital devices rather than reading printed books.

第37题题干

本句的主句 + 省略 that 的宾语从句 结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，是报道调查结果、研究发现类文本的典型句式。从句内部的 spend time on something rather than doing 也是常考的时间分配表达模式。掌握本句结构后，学生能够快速识别和理解大量类似的学术或新闻报道句型，迁移性较强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 95 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。

teen A2

n. 青少年

本篇21次 · 真题 42 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的

本篇10次 · 真题 75 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇10次 · 真题 60 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇9次 · 真题 55 句

reading A1

n. 阅读

本篇9次 · 真题 33 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇8次 · 真题 224 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇6次 · 真题 30 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇5次 · 真题 99 句

media B1

n. 大众传播媒介 (报刊、电视、广播、互联...
本篇5次 · 真题 45 句

senior B1

adj. 级别高的
本篇5次 · 真题 25 句

smartphone B1

n. 智能手机
本篇4次 · 真题 38 句

online A2

adj. 在线的
本篇3次 · 真题 145 句

decline B2

v. 下降
本篇3次 · 真题 73 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地
本篇3次 · 真题 53 句

generation B2

n. 一代人
本篇3次 · 真题 44 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示
本篇3次 · 真题 43 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地
本篇3次 · 真题 27 句

analysis B2

n. 分析
本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会
本篇2次 · 真题 466 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的
本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

type A2

n. 类型
本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

average A2

adj. 平均的
本篇2次 · 真题 89 句

issue B1

n. 问题
本篇2次 · 真题 83 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的
本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

engage B2

v. 参与/从事

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇2次 · 真题 49 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇2次 · 真题 44 句

thinking A2

n. 思考

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇2次 · 真题 35 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇2次 · 真题 30 句

complex B2

adj. 复杂的, 难懂的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

thus B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

scholar B2

n. 学者

本篇2次 · 真题 13 句

youth A2

n. 青年时期

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

leisure B1

n. 闲暇

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次 · 真题 239 句

employee A2

n. 雇员, 员工

本篇1次 · 真题 194 句

million A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

mental B1

adj. 精神的

本篇1次 · 真题 86 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 70 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇1次 · 真题 69 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

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

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次·真题 46 句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇1次·真题 45 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 45 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次·真题 43 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇1次·真题 40 句

interested A1

adj. 感兴趣的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 37 句

previous B1

adj. 先前的

本篇1次·真题 37 句

site A2

n. 地点

本篇1次·真题 37 句

productive B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 27 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 23 句

equal A2

adj. 相等的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

routine B1

n. 常规

本篇1次·真题 23 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

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

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

peer B2

n. 同龄人

本篇1次·真题 20 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇1次·真题 19 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

favor B1

n. 帮忙

本篇1次·真题 19 句

meanwhile B1

adv. 与此同时

本篇1次·真题 19 句

regardless B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次·真题 17 句

emphasize B2

v. 强调

本篇1次·真题 15 句

socialize B2

v. 社交

本篇1次·真题 15 句

theme B1

n. 主题

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

presence B2

n. 在场

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

entertainment B1

n. 娱乐活动

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

sophisticated C1

adj. 复杂精密的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

restriction B2

n. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

excessive B2

adj. 过多的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

merely B2

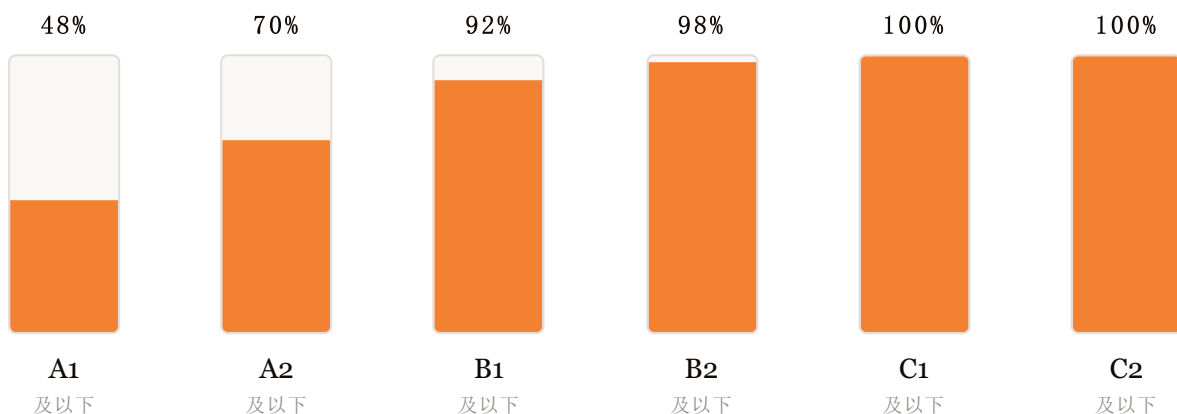
adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 296 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **296** 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 7 个 · 约 2%。



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 296 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

296

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

92%



英语四级 2021年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2021年12月第2套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	本题
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (2)	阅读理解（四选一）	题目解析 →
Part IV	汉译英（段落翻译）	题目解析 →