

2022年12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2022年12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 13 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(2022-12)·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**.

The hidden costs colleges don't want you to know about

A) This fall, thousands of college students from across the country will begin their undergraduate studies at colleges around the nation. They will inevitably pack too much to fit in their tiny dorm rooms. They will also carry with them a huge student loan debt, in addition to countless "hidden" out-of-pocket costs paid for by their bank accounts and the bank accounts of their families.

今年秋天,来自全国各地的数千名大学生将在全国各地的大学开始他们的本科学习。他们将不可避免地打包过多行李以至于无法塞进狭小的宿舍房间。除了数不清的由他们的银行账户和家人的银行账户支付的"隐性"自付费用之外,他们还将背负巨额学生贷款债务。

B) At my well-respected, private, four-year university in Washington, D.C., which boasts a yearly tuition of \$44,046 not including room and board, I receive over \$57,000 yearly in financial aid. As a student from a family that is struggling to make ends meet, my financial aid package is a combination of federal grants and federal work study, university merit scholarships and financial aid awards, and about \$8,000 yearly in federally subsidized(有补贴的) and unsubsidized loans. On paper, my expenses and my financial aid just about even out. Off paper, they don't.

在我就读的位于华盛顿特区的这所备受尊敬的私立四年制大学,每年学费为44,046美元,不包括住宿费,我每年获得超过57,000美元的经济资助。作为一个来自勉强维持生计的家庭的学生,我的经济资助包括联邦助学金和联邦勤工俭学、大学优异奖学金和经济资助奖励,以及每年约8,000美元的联邦有补贴和无补贴贷款。在账面上,我的开支和经济资助基本持平。但在账面之外,它们并不相符。

C) Universities today are in the business of making money, and mine is no exception. They hit me right out of the gate with a \$160 fee to attend my freshman orientation, a price which does not include

the cost of travel to and from the District. Almost every class has an associated fee not included in the cost of tuition, most between \$40 and \$100. Fees for lab science classes are the highest, and all students at my university are required to take at least one lab before they graduate. Buying a laptop proved a necessity and, thankfully, a relative bought me one as a gift. Renting a mini-fridge for my dorm room costs my roommates and me about \$140 a year.

如今的大学都在经营赚钱的生意,我的大学也不例外。他们一开始就向我收取160美元的新生入学指导费,这个价格还不包括往返华盛顿特区的交通费用。几乎每门课程都有一笔不包含在学费中的相关费用,大多在40美元到100美元之间。实验科学课的费用最高,而我所在大学的所有学生在毕业前都必须至少修一门实验课。购买笔记本电脑被证明是必需的,幸运的是,一位亲戚送给我一台作为礼物。为宿舍房间租用小冰箱每年要花费我和室友约140美元。

- D) Schools will charge you whatever they can. The costs of any damage to the dorm, including elevators, bathrooms, and common areas, are billed to every person on a dorm floor, or even the entire building if they do not know who caused the damage. After I fell out of my bed twice during my freshman year, the university installed a railing—for \$20, billed to my student account. My financial aid did not anticipate any of these costs, and so it did not cover them.

学校会向你收取任何他们能收的费用。对宿舍的任何损坏费用,包括电梯、浴室和公共区域,都会向宿舍楼层的每个人收费,如果他们不知道是谁造成的损坏,甚至会向整栋楼收费。在我大一那年两次从床上摔下来之后,学校安装了护栏——收费20美元,计入我的学生账户。我的经济资助没有预料到这些费用,因此没有覆盖它们。

- E) An Internet search of "hidden costs" of college turns up a host of articles on parent-centered websites on the college application process. These articles are almost always geared towards upper- and middle-class families. For students already struggling to pay tuition, these costs may be the least of their worries.

在互联网上搜索大学的"隐性费用"会出现大量以家长为中心的大学申请过程网站上的文章。这些文章几乎总是面向中上层阶级家庭。对于已经在努力支付学费的学生来说,这些费用可能是他们最不担心的事情。

- F) So what hidden costs should low-income students really be paying attention to? My college experience offers a few examples.

那么低收入学生真正应该关注哪些隐性费用呢?我的大学经历提供了一些例子。

- G) If you are a low-income student who will be attending school out-of-state, make sure you know if you can use your state benefits, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP. It wasn't until after I had accepted admission to an out-of-state school that I learned that I could not use my Ohio Medicaid on campus for anything other than emergency care. My benefits became invalid the second I moved out of Ohio. After my freshman year, I had to opt for the school's insurance plan, which costs around \$2,000 a year. Even if your school offers a flat-rate fee for a doctor's appointment at the student health center (mine is \$20 a visit), these fees often do not include extra fees for lab tests or prescription medications(药物).

如果你是一名将要去外州上学的低收入学生,请确保你知道是否可以使用你所在州的福利,例如补充营养援助计划(SNAP)。直到我接受了一所外州学校的录取通知后,我才得知除了紧急医疗之外,我不能在校园内使用我的俄亥俄州医疗补助。我的福利在我搬出俄亥俄州的那一刻就失效了。大一之后,我不得不

选择学校的保险计划,每年费用约为2,000美元。即使你的学校为学生健康中心的医生就诊提供统一费率(我的学校是每次就诊20美元),这些费用通常也不包括实验室检查或处方药物的额外费用。

- H) If you plan on paying off bills in your student account with a credit card, be aware of any additional costs. My school charges an additional fee for the use of a credit card to settle outstanding charges, which can add upwards of 3% of the balance to your bill.

如果你计划用信用卡支付学生账户中的账单,请注意任何额外费用。我的学校对使用信用卡结算未付费收取额外费用,这可能会使你的账单增加高达余额的3%。

- I) There is another depressing reality hidden within even the largest financial aid packages: Colleges often offer the most generous packages during freshman year as a way to attract new students. My family was careful to ask about the chances of financial aid being taken away after my freshman year. We were assured that, except for low grades or a raise in family income, no money would be taken away. We did not know to ask—and the school did not readily point out—that even if tuition rises, my financial aid package will stay the same. So when my university voted to raise tuition costs 3% at the end of my freshman year, my financial aid package remained the same and I was suddenly responsible for an additional \$1,200 for the next year. The university administration will likely vote to raise costs at least once more before my graduation.

即使在最慷慨的经济资助包中也隐藏着另一个令人沮丧的现实:大学通常在大一期间提供最慷慨的资助包,作为吸引新生的一种方式。我的家人谨慎地询问了大一之后经济资助被取消的可能性。我们得到保证,除了成绩不佳或家庭收入增加之外,不会取消任何资助。我们不知道要问——学校也没有主动指出——即使学费上涨,我的经济资助包也将保持不变。因此,当我的大学在我大一结束时投票决定将学费提高3%时,我的经济资助包保持不变,我突然要为下一年额外负担1,200美元。在我毕业之前,大学行政部门很可能至少还会再投票提高一次费用。

- J) Yes, I chose to attend an expensive university far from my hometown. Yes, there were cheaper options. But there are promising students from struggling families across the nation who should not rule out their dream schools entirely. All things considered, I am paying significantly less than the ticket price of my university, and having an educational experience in Washington, D.C., that I would not have had anywhere else. As a low-income student from a down-and-out Rust Belt community, these educational experiences have enormous potential to brighten my future—and my family's future.

是的,我选择就读一所远离家乡的昂贵大学。是的,有更便宜的选择。但全国各地来自困难家庭的有前途的学生不应该完全排除他们梦想中的学校。综合考虑,我支付的费用大大低于我所在大学的标价,而且我在华盛顿特区获得了在其他任何地方都无法获得的教育体验。作为一个来自衰落的锈带社区的低收入学生,这些教育经历具有照亮我的未来——以及我家人的未来——的巨大潜力。

- K) The key is to make sure that students and their families understand that hidden costs exist, and that they may prove problematic. Fill out a more comprehensive checklist, and be wary of listed prices that seem too low. Understand just how complicated the financial aid process is.

关键是要确保学生和他们的家人明白隐性费用的存在,并且它们可能会造成问题。填写更全面的清单,并对看起来过低的标价保持警惕。要理解经济资助过程有多么复杂。

- L) Students and families must also understand their ability to self-advocate. They should not pay student bills or excess fees blindly. If something does not look right, ask about it. If it still doesn't look right, negotiate it. In cases where parents are working multiple jobs, are less knowledgeable about college bureaucracies, have limited English language skills, or are not contributing financially to their

child's education, the burden of self-advocacy will fall on the student. I understand the difficulty, and the embarrassment. But it is necessary.

学生和家庭还必须了解他们自我维权的能力。他们不应该盲目地支付学生账单或额外费用。如果有什么看起来不对劲,就询问它。如果仍然看起来不对劲,就协商它。在父母从事多份工作、对大学官僚机构了解较少、英语语言能力有限或没有在经济上资助孩子教育的情况下,自我维权的负担将落在学生身上。我理解其中的困难和尴尬。但这是必要的。

M) In the grand scheme of things, however, colleges also must come to understand that the hidden fees they ask for may prove unmanageable for the very kinds of low-income or first-generation students they are trying desperately to attract.

然而,从大局来看,大学也必须认识到,他们要求的隐性费用对于他们正在拼命吸引的低收入或第一代大学生来说可能难以负担。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Students' financial aid remains unchanged even when tuition rises.

即使学费上涨,学生的经济资助也保持不变。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 学费涨而财援不变

【定位】 We did not know to ask—and the school did not readily point out—that even if tuition rises, my financial aid package will stay the same.

我们不懂得去问——学校也没有主动指出——即便学费上涨,我的财援方案也会保持不变。

【改写】 financial aid remains unchanged ↔ my financial aid package will stay the same

同义替换: remains unchanged = stay the same

even when tuition rises ↔ even if tuition rises

近乎原样: when = if 让步

【辨邻】 B B 段落点是 On paper, my expenses and my financial aid just about even out. Off paper, they don't., 谈的是当下平衡,与题干「学费上涨触发的不变」无关。

On paper, my expenses and my financial aid just about even out. Off paper, they don't.

37. Students may not be able to enjoy their state benefits when they go to college out of the state.

学生去外州上大学时可能无法享受本州福利。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 出州后州福利享受不了

【定位】 It wasn't until after I had accepted admission to an out-of-state school that I learned that I could not use my Ohio Medicaid on campus for anything other than emergency care. My benefits became invalid the second I moved out of Ohio.

直到接受了外州学校的录取之后，我才得知除急诊外我在校园里无法使用俄亥俄的 Medicaid。我一搬出俄亥俄，我的福利就失效了。

【改写】 enjoy their state benefits ↔ use my Ohio Medicaid

上位概括对下位实例

may not be able to enjoy ↔ My benefits became invalid

同义改写：享受不了 = 失效

when they go to college out of the state ↔ the second I moved out of Ohio

出州的同义表述

38. The financial aid the author receives is supposed to cover all her college expenses.

作者获得的经济资助应该涵盖她所有的大学费用。

【答案】 B 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 财援理应覆盖全部开支

【定位】 On paper, my expenses and my financial aid just about even out. Off paper, they don't.

在纸面上，我的开支和财援大致持平；脱离纸面，则并非如此。

【改写】 supposed to cover all her college expenses ↔

On paper, my expenses and my financial aid just about even out

理应覆盖 = 纸面上正好抵平

The financial aid the author receives ↔ **I receive over \$57,000 yearly in financial aid**

作者所获财援的同指

【辨邻】 I I 段焦点是 my financial aid package will stay the same 这类变动规则，没有「财援抵平全部开支」的陈述。

Colleges often offer the most generous packages during freshman year as a way to attract new students.

39. When the person who damages dorm facilities is not identified, students are required to share the cost.

当损坏宿舍设施的人身份不明时，学生需要分摊费用。

【答案】 D 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 查不出肇事者就分摊损坏费

【定位】 The costs of any damage to the dorm, including elevators, bathrooms, and common areas, are billed to every person on a dorm floor, or even the entire building if they do not know who caused the damage.

宿舍任何损坏（包括电梯、卫生间和公共区域）的费用，若查不出是谁造成的，就摊派给整层楼的每个人，甚至整栋楼。

【改写】 the person who damages dorm facilities is not identified ↔

they do not know who caused the damage

同义改写：查不出肇事者

students are required to share the cost ↔

billed to every person on a dorm floor, or even the entire building

分摊 = 按人头计费给整层

40. Though it is difficult and embarrassing, students should make inquiries about what fees they have to pay and why.

尽管困难且令人尴尬,学生应该询问他们必须支付什么费用以及原因。

【答案】 L 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 虽难堪也要追问该交哪些费

【定位】 If something does not look right, ask about it. If it still doesn't look right, negotiate it. ... I understand the difficulty, and the embarrassment. But it is necessary.

如果某项看着不对，就去问；如果问了还不对，就去交涉。.....我理解其中的难处与难堪，但这是必要的。

【改写】 Though it is difficult and embarrassing ↔ **I understand the difficulty, and the embarrassment**

形容词↔名词的同义转换

make inquiries about what fees they have to pay and why ↔ **ask about it**

概括上位：make inquiries = ask

【辨邻】 K K 段落点是 Fill out a more comprehensive checklist, and be wary of listed prices that seem too low, 与题干的「ask / negotiate」无关。

Fill out a more comprehensive checklist, and be wary of listed prices that seem too low.

41. Today, many Americans have to go to college on student loans.

如今,许多美国人不得不依靠学生贷款上大学。

【答案】 A 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 靠助学贷款上大学

【定位】 They will also carry with them a huge student loan debt, in addition to countless "hidden" out-of-pocket costs paid for by their bank accounts and the bank accounts of their families.

他们还会背上巨额的助学贷款债务，外加无数由本人及家庭账户支付的「隐藏」自付花费。

【改写】 go to college on student loans ↔ **carry with them a huge student loan debt**

靠贷款上学 = 背着助学贷款入学

many Americans ↔ **thousands of college students from across the country**

many = thousands ... across the country

【辨邻】 **B** B 段 loans 出现在个人财援构成里 about \$8,000 yearly in federally subsidized(有补贴的) and unsubsidized loans, 范围是作者一人, 与 many Americans 不符。

about \$8,000 yearly in federally subsidized(有补贴的) and unsubsidized loans

42. Receiving education in a private university in the nation's capital may change the author's future life and that of her family's.

在国家首都的一所私立大学接受教育可能会改变作者的未来生活以及她家人的生活。

【答案】 **J** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 首都私立大学改变作者及家庭未来

【定位】 As a low-income student from a down-and-out Rust Belt community, these educational experiences have enormous potential to brighten my future—and my family's future.

作为一名来自衰败「铁锈地带」社区的低收入学生, 这些教育经历极有可能照亮我的未来——以及我家庭的未来。

【改写】 a private university in the nation's capital ↔ **an educational experience in Washington, D.C.**

首都的别称替换

may change the author's future life and that of her family's ↔

brighten my future—and my family's future

改变未来 = 照亮未来

【辨邻】 **B** B 段 my well-respected, private, four-year university in Washington, D.C. 只描述学校与费用, 缺少 may change the author's future life 这层。

my well-respected, private, four-year university in Washington, D.C., which boasts a yearly tuition of \$44,046

43. Students may no longer be qualified for financial aid if they perform poorly in school or if their family income has increased.

如果学生在校表现不佳或家庭收入增加,他们可能不再有资格获得经济资助。

【答案】 **I** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 成绩差或家庭收入升则失财援

【定位】 We were assured that, except for low grades or a raise in family income, no money would be taken away.

我们得到保证: 除非成绩差或家庭收入提高, 否则不会有钱被收回。

【改写】 perform poorly in school ↔ **low grades**

同义改写：成绩差

their family income has increased ↔ **a raise in family income**

动词化与名词化的同义

may no longer be qualified for financial aid ↔ **no money would be taken away**

失去资格 = 钱被收回（正反同义）

【辨邻】 **B** B段 my financial aid package is a combination of federal grants and federal work study 谈的是财援由什么组成，与扣援条件无关。

my financial aid package is a combination of federal grants and federal work study, university merit scholarships and financial aid awards

44. In addition to tuition, college students have to pay extra fees for the courses they take.

除了学费,大学生还必须为他们所修的课程支付额外费用。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 学费之外还为所修课程付费

【定位】 Almost every class has an associated fee not included in the cost of tuition, most between \$40 and \$100.

几乎每门课都有一笔不含在学费里的附加费，大多在 40 到 100 美元之间。

【改写】 extra fees for the courses they take ↔ **every class has an associated fee**

extra fee = associated fee, course = class

In addition to tuition ↔ **not included in the cost of tuition**

学费之外 = 不含在学费里

【辨邻】 **D** D段收费针对 any damage to the dorm，与题干「为所修课程付的费」不是一回事。

The costs of any damage to the dorm, including elevators, bathrooms, and common areas, are billed to every person on a dorm floor

45. Some schools charge students a fee to their student accounts for using credit cards to pay bills.

一些学校向学生账户收取使用信用卡支付账单的手续费。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 刷信用卡付账被收费

【定位】 My school charges an additional fee for the use of a credit card to settle outstanding charges, which can add upwards of 3% of the balance to your bill.

我的学校对使用信用卡结清欠款收取额外费用，可能给账单加上高达余额 3% 的金额。

【改写】 charge students a fee ... for using credit cards ↔

charges an additional fee for the use of a credit card

信用卡收费的近乎原样复现

to pay bills ↔ to settle outstanding charges

付账单 = 结清欠款

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

13 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 开篇总起：每年成千上万大学新生入学，除了背上巨额助学贷款，还要承担无数自付的「隐藏」花费。

信息指纹 助学贷款 + 隐藏自付花费的总起

B 作者自述：就读华盛顿特区一所私立四年制大学，年学费 44046 美元，她每年获 5.7 万多财援；纸面上开支与财援大致持平，实际并非如此。

信息指纹 44046 学费与「纸面持平」的数字指纹

C 列举校方巧立的各项收费：160 美元的迎新费、几乎每门课都有不含在学费里的附加费（实验课最贵）、租迷你冰箱约 140 美元。

信息指纹 课程附加费与迎新费、冰箱费

D 校方会按一切名目收费：宿舍公共区域的损坏若查不出是谁干的，就摊派给整层甚至整栋楼的每个人；作者摔下床后校方装栏杆也收她 20 美元。

信息指纹 查不出肇事者就全楼层分摊损坏费

E 网上搜「大学隐藏花费」搜到的多是面向家长、面向中上层家庭的文章；对已为学费挣扎的学生而言，那些花费反倒是最不该操心的。

信息指纹 网上隐藏花费文章面向中上层家庭

F 过渡设问：那么低收入学生真正该留意哪些隐藏花费？作者用自身经历举例。

信息指纹 承上启下的设问句

G 出州上学要弄清州福利能否带走：作者接受外州录取后才知道俄亥俄的 Medicaid 出州即失效，被迫买每年约 2000 美元的校方保险。

信息指纹 出州后州福利 SNAP / Medicaid 失效

H 用信用卡偿付学生账户欠费要当心额外费用：作者学校对刷信用卡结清欠费另收最高约余额 3% 的手续费。

信息指纹 信用卡偿付账户欠费另收手续费

I 财援的隐藏现实：大一财援最慷慨以吸引新生；作者一家问过财援会否被撤，被告知除非成绩差或家庭收入上升才会减；但学费上涨财援却不变——大一末学校涨 3% 学费，她次年要多担 1200 美元。

信息指纹 学费涨财援不变 + 成绩差或收入升才撤援

J 作者权衡：是她自己选了远离家乡的贵校，但来自困难家庭的好学生不该完全排除梦校；身处华盛顿特区的求学经历有望照亮她和家庭的未来。

信息指纹 特区求学经历照亮我和家庭的未来

K 对策一：关键是让学生和家庭明白隐藏花费的存在且可能成麻烦；要列更全面的核对清单，警惕过低的标价，理解财援流程之复杂。

信息指纹 列全清单、警惕过低标价

L 对策二：学生和家庭要懂得为自己维权，不要盲目缴费；不对就问、问了还不对就交涉。父母打多份工、不懂门道或英语有限时，维权重担落在学生身上——虽难堪但必要。

信息指纹 学会自我维权：不对就问、就交涉

M 对校方的呼吁：从大局看，大学也必须认识到，它们索取的隐藏费用，对其极力想招揽的低收入或第一代大学生而言可能根本承受不起。

信息指纹 呼吁校方正视隐藏费用难承受

17 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。

They will inevitably pack too much to fit in their tiny dorm rooms.

A段，第2句

too...to 结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，表示程度与结果的逻辑关系。简单句 + 不定式短语作状语的组合也很常见。掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较强。

They will also carry with them a huge student loan debt, in addition to countless "hidden" out-of-pocket costs paid for by their bank accounts and the bank accounts of their families.

A段，第3句

简单句加复杂状语的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，特别是 "in addition to" 引导的补充说明以及名词后接过去分词作后置定语的用法，都是典型的书面语句式，掌握后可大量复用。

Fees for lab science classes are the highest, and all students at my university are required to take at least one lab before they graduate.

C段，第4句

并列句加时间状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。被动语态 "be required to do" 结构在学术写作和说明文中高频出现，主系表结构也是基础句型。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

An Internet search of "hidden costs" of college turns up a host of articles on parent-centered websites on the college application process.

E段，第1句

"主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 后置定语" 这一简单句式在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见，尤其是描述客观现象或研究结果时。主语和宾语带多个介词短语作定语的叠加模式（如 of、on 连用）也是典型的书面语特征，学习后可迁移至其他长句分析。但因无从句结构，代表性略逊于包含定语从句或状语从句的复合句。

If you are a low-income student who will be attending school out-of-state, make sure you know if you can use your state benefits, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP.

G段，第1句

本句结构为条件状语从句加祈使主句加多层宾语从句嵌套,这是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式,条件假设加行动建议的逻辑模式在说明性文本中极为常见,且定语从句修饰名词、宾语从句充当动词宾语的用法都是典型考点,掌握后可大量复用。

It wasn't until after I had accepted admission to an out-of-state school that I learned that I could not use my Ohio Medicaid on campus for anything other than emergency care.

G段，第2句

覆盖强调句识别、时间状语从句、宾语从句、情态动词谓语、地点状语、目的状语等多种成分,且强调句中的形式主语 "It" 与真正主语的区分是重要易错点,适合作为综合性练习句训练成分划分能力。

If you plan on paying off bills in your student account with a credit card, be aware of any additional costs.

H段，第1句

"If 从句 + 祈使句主句" 是四六级和考研写作、阅读中的高频句式,用于提出假设并给出建议。掌握该结构可直接迁移到大量类似表达中,实用性强。

There is another depressing reality hidden within even the largest financial aid packages: Colleges often offer the most generous packages during freshman year as a way to attract new students.

I段，第1句

同位语从句用冒号引出的结构在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现,是典型的解释说明句式。存在句和后置定语也是常考点。掌握本句的分析方法可迁移到大量真题句子。

We were assured that, except for low grades or a raise in family income, no money would be taken away.

I段，第3句

本句是典型的“主句 + 宾语从句”结构，且从句中包含插入状语和情态被动语态，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

We did not know to ask—and the school did not readily point out—that even if tuition rises, my financial aid package will stay the same.

I段，第4句

句子成分丰富且包含多个训练价值点：主句并列谓语共用宾语从句、宾语从句内部嵌套状语从句、系表结构的识别、不及物动词的判断；特别是破折号插入的并列结构和从句嵌套的层次划分，是成分划分练习中的典型难点，适合强化训练

So when my university voted to raise tuition costs 3% at the end of my freshman year, my financial aid package remained the same and I was suddenly responsible for an additional \$1,200 for the next year.

I段，第5句

时间状语从句 + 并列主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中十分常见，尤其是用when引导时间背景、后续陈述事实或结果的句式。本句结构具有较高代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

But there are promising students from struggling families across the nation who should not rule out their dream schools entirely.

J段，第3句

there be 句型加后置定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，用于描述某类人或事物的存在及其特征，这种句式在学术文章和新闻报道中频繁出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解和写作中

All things considered, I am paying significantly less than the ticket price of my university, and having an educational experience in Washington, D.C., that I would not have had anywhere else.

J段，第4句

本句覆盖了并列谓语、双宾语结构、独立主格状语、限制性定语从句、关系代词充当宾语等多种成分类型，且定语从句中关系代词“that”既引导从句又在从句内充当宾语，是典型易错点；句首独立主格也是值得练习的特殊结构，整体作为划分练习句收益较高。

In cases where parents are working multiple jobs, are less knowledgeable about college bureaucracies, have limited English language skills, or are not contributing financially to their child's education, the burden of self-advocacy will fall on the student.

L段，第5句

句子覆盖主谓宾、主系表、状语、定语从句等多种成分，定语从句内有并列谓语、不同类型宾语和表语，适合练习成分识别。介词短语作状语和定语的双重角色、并列结构的梳理都是有价值的训练点。

The financial aid the author receives is supposed to cover all her college expenses.

第38题题干

省略关系代词的限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，"be supposed to" 结构也常出现；这种主语带定语从句的复合句在真题中具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

Students may no longer be qualified for financial aid if they perform poorly in school or if their family income has increased.

第43题题干

本句结构高度典型：主句加并列条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，情态动词加被动语态、一般现在时表将来、现在完成时表结果等用法都是高频考点。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句中，复用价值很高。

In addition to tuition, college students have to pay extra fees for the courses they take.

第44题题干

句式结构在四六级和考研真题中高度典型：主句 + 限制性定语从句修饰宾语，且关系代词省略。"have to do" 表示义务、介词短语作定语、定语从句紧贴名词等都是高频考点，掌握后可应用于大量类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 85 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。

financial B2

adj. 财政的
本篇13次 · 真题 101 句

aid B1

n. 帮助
本篇13次 · 真题 26 句

fee B1

n. 费用
本篇12次 · 真题 20 句

tuition B2

n. 学费
本篇7次 · 真题 14 句

freshman B1

n. (大学或高中) 一年级新生
本篇6次 · 真题 12 句

account A2

n. 账户
本篇5次 · 真题 61 句

charge B1

v. 收费
本篇4次 · 真题 42 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的
本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

benefit B1

n. 好处
本篇3次 · 真题 169 句

least A2

det. 最少的
本篇3次 · 真题 84 句

damage B1

n. 损害
本篇3次 · 真题 55 句

nation B1

n. 国家
本篇3次 · 真题 51 句

attend A2

v. 出席, 参加 (会议、活动等)
本篇3次 · 真题 43 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账
本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

additional B1

adj. 额外的
本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

loan B1

n. 贷款
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

author A2

n. 作者

本篇2次 · 真题 244 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇2次 · 真题 48 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

attract B1

v. 吸引 (注意力、兴趣)

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

expense B1

n. 花费

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

federal B2

adj. 联邦 (制) 的

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

vote B1

n. 投票

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 224 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 81 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 74 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

option B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 60 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 55 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇1次·真题 55 句

identify B1

v. 识别

本篇1次·真题 54 句

perform B1

v. 执行

本篇1次·真题 52 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 46 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 43 句

district B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 38 句

reality B1

n. 现实

本篇1次·真题 38 句

graduate B1

n. 毕业生

本篇1次·真题 34 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 30 句

aware A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 25 句

rent A2

v. 租用

本篇1次·真题 24 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇1次·真题23句

install B1

v. 安装 (设备、软件)

本篇1次·真题23句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题23句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题23句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题22句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题21句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题21句

nutrition B2

n. 营养

本篇1次·真题21句

award B1

n. 奖

本篇1次·真题20句

campus B1

n. (大学或学院的) 校园

本篇1次·真题20句

complicated B2

adj. 复杂的

本篇1次·真题20句

grant B2

v. 授予

本篇1次·真题20句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题19句

burden B2

n. 负担

本篇1次·真题18句

graduation B1

n. 毕业

本篇1次·真题18句

emergency B1

n. 紧急情况, 突发事件

本篇1次·真题17句

host B1

n. 主人

本篇1次·真题 17 句

settle B1

v. 解决 (争端、问题)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

combination B1

n. 结合

本篇1次·真题 15 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 15 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

assistance B1

n. 帮助

本篇1次·真题 14 句

suddenly A2

adv. 突然地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

administration B2

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 11 句

negotiate B2

v. 谈判

本篇1次·真题 11 句

opt B2

v. 选择

本篇1次·真题 11 句

poorly B1

adv. 糟糕地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

qualified B2

adj. 有资格的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

necessity B2

n. 必需品

本篇1次·真题 10 句

excess B2

n. 过量

本篇1次·真题 9 句

laptop A2

n. 笔记本电脑

本篇1次·真题 9 句

outstanding B2

adj. 杰出的, 出色的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

scholarship B2

n. 奖学金
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

undergraduate B2

n. 大学本科生
本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

anticipate B2

v. 预料, 预期 (某事将发生)
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

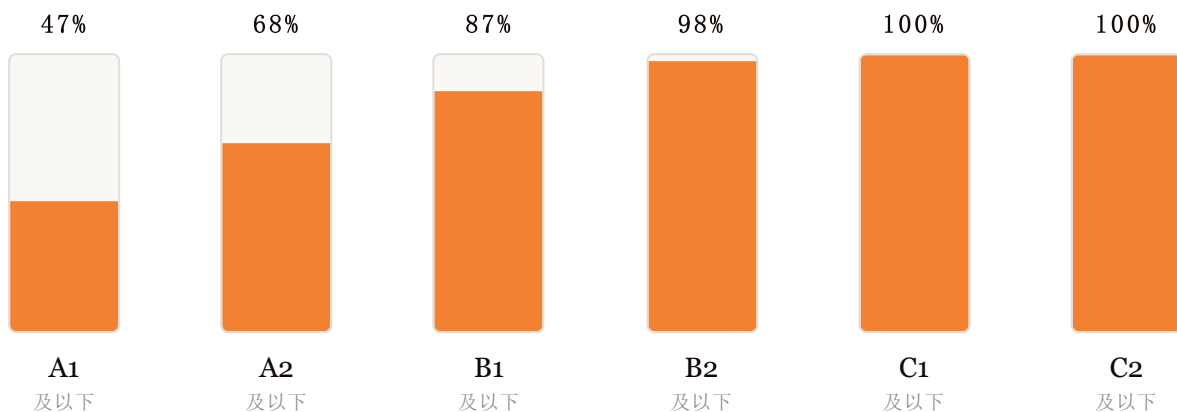
readily B2

adv. 乐意地
本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 333 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **333** 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 6 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 333 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

333

B2 以上难词

2%

B1 及以下覆盖

87%

英语四级 2022年12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 →