

2023年3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2023年3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 12 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(2023-03) · 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**.

Hyphenating your last name after marriage?

A) Congratulations on deciding to get married! While being married is great and wonderful, the act of getting married can be quite stressful. There is the planning of the ceremony itself, the merging(合并) of two households and all of the details involved in that. You also have to take the time to apply for your marriage license and then decide whether or not you are going to keep your last name or change it.

恭喜你决定结婚！虽然婚姻生活美好而精彩，但结婚这件事本身可能会相当有压力。需要筹划婚礼本身，合并两个家庭以及其中涉及的所有细节。你还必须抽时间申请结婚证，然后决定是保留自己的姓氏还是更改姓氏。

B) This is where a lot of people have trouble. Once upon a time, it was just customary for a bride to take her groom's last name as her own and abandon her maiden name completely. The act of keeping her own last name was considered taboo(禁忌) and people's eyebrows would raise right off their faces when they found out that the bride was even considering something so radical. Over time, though, more and more women are deciding to keep their last names.

这就是很多人感到困扰的地方。曾几何时，新娘采用新郎的姓氏作为自己的姓氏并完全放弃娘家姓只是一种习俗。保留自己姓氏的做法被认为是禁忌，当人们发现新娘甚至在考虑如此激进的事情时，会大为吃惊。然而随着时间推移，越来越多的女性决定保留自己的姓氏。

C) There are a lot of reasons to want to keep your own last name. Hopefully you have a supportive groom who understands why this idea is the most appealing to you. A lot of times, though, the act

of keeping your name is still something that causes concern. Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding.

想要保留自己姓氏的理由有很多。希望你有一个支持你的新郎，他能理解为什么这个想法对你最有吸引力。然而很多时候，保留姓氏的做法仍然会引起担忧。即使你的新郎对此没有意见，他的家人（或你自己的家人）可能就不那么理解了。

- D) There are a couple of ways to compromise on the issue. You could choose an entirely new last name for the two of you to share. This way neither of you gets "your" way and you both have to deal with the legalities of going through a name change. Most of the time, though, the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom. For example, if your groom's name is John Smith and your name is Kate Jones, you would name yourself Kate Jones-Smith or Kate Smith-Jones. This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your husband's last name at the same time.

有几种方法可以在这个问题上达成妥协。你们可以选择一个全新的姓氏供两人共用。这样你们谁都没有按"自己的"方式行事，而且都必须处理改名的法律手续。不过大多数时候，最受欢迎的妥协方式是将你的姓氏和新郎的姓氏用连字符连接起来。例如，如果你新郎的名字是John Smith，你的名字是Kate Jones，你可以把自己命名为Kate Jones-Smith或Kate Smith-Jones。这样你既可以继续使用自己的姓氏，同时在法律上也采用了丈夫的姓氏。

- E) The compromise is the biggest reason that so many women choose to hyphenate their last names. It is a way of you keeping your own identity while also making your future husband happy. It allows you to stay connected to accomplishments that you achieved before you got married. For example, many women who choose to hyphenate do so partially because they have earned higher educational degrees and certifications under their maiden names. They might have also had things published or publicized and want to stay connected to that identity. Hyphenating your last name can help you bridge the gap between your personal and professional lives. Many women who opt to simply keep their own names do so because they don't want to give up all that they have accomplished professionally. Adopting their husband's last name makes it hard for them to claim ownership of these accomplishments personally because they happened under their "other" name.

妥协是如此多女性选择用连字符连接姓氏的最大原因。这是一种既保留自己身份又让未来丈夫高兴的方式。它让你能够与婚前取得的成就保持联系。例如，许多选择用连字符连接姓氏的女性这样做的部分原因是她们用娘家姓获得了高等教育学位和资格证书。她们可能还发表或宣传过一些东西，并希望与那个身份保持联系。用连字符连接姓氏可以帮助你个人生活和职业生活之间架起桥梁。许多选择单纯保留自己姓氏的女性这样做是因为她们不想放弃自己在职业上取得的所有成就。采用丈夫的姓氏使她们很难从个人角度宣称对这些成就的所有权，因为这些成就就是在她们的"另一个"名字下取得的。

- F) While tradition is one thing, there isn't any logical reason to completely change your name. Keeping your name and joining it to your husband's through hyphenation is as legal as simply adopting his name or as simply keeping your own and leaving his out of the picture entirely.

虽然传统是一回事，但完全改变姓氏并没有任何合乎逻辑的理由。保留你的姓氏并通过连字符与丈夫的姓氏连接，与单纯采用他的姓氏或单纯保留你自己的姓氏而完全不使用他的姓氏一样合法。

- G) Probably the most important reason to consider hyphenation is your identity. You've spent your whole life building your identity under a certain name. Obviously you will still be you even if you've taken on your husband's last name and omitted yours entirely. At the same time, your name is associated

with the identity you've built up and hyphenation allows you to respect that while also respecting tradition and your husband's family's identity.

考虑用连字符连接姓氏的最重要原因可能是你的身份。你用某个名字建立自己的身份度过了一生。显然，即使你采用了丈夫的姓氏并完全省略了自己的姓氏，你仍然是你自己。与此同时，你的名字与你建立起来的身份相关联，用连字符连接姓氏使你能够尊重这一点，同时也尊重传统和丈夫家族的身份。

- H) If you care about outside opinions on your name, you should know that a large portion of today's society is annoyed by the hyphenated name. Some people find it "snobby"(势利的) and others simply find it irritating because they have a hard time remembering which last name they are supposed to say first. Some people even believe that not simply adopting your husband's last name is a huge sign of disrespect and a lack of commitment.

如果你在意外界对你姓名的看法，你应该知道当今社会很大一部分人对连字符连接的姓名感到厌烦。有些人觉得这很“势利”，另一些人则觉得恼火，因为他们很难记住应该先说哪个姓氏。有些人甚至认为不直接采用丈夫的姓氏是极大的不尊重和缺乏承诺的表现。

- I) It is possible that your future husband will find this choice offensive. Some men, regardless of how you might feel about such things, are traditionalists and feel that it is simply "right" for the woman to take the man's last name as her own. Whether your future husband insisting on your adopting his last name is a red flag to you or not, it is still something that you should take into consideration.

你未来的丈夫有可能会觉得这种选择很冒犯。有些男人，不管你对这类事情有什么感受，都是传统主义者，认为女方采用男方的姓氏作为自己的姓氏才是“正确的”。无论你未来丈夫坚持要你采用他的姓氏是否对你来说是一个危险信号，这仍然是你应该考虑的事情。

- J) There are all sorts of reasons to hyphenate your name or not to hyphenate your name. The basis for each of these things, however, is whether or not you are willing to make a compromise when it comes to changing your name. The hyphenation is the epitome(体现) of a compromise. One spouse wants a complete name change. The other spouse wants no name change. Hyphenating the two names is a way for each person to, at least a little bit, "win" the argument.

用连字符连接姓氏或不用连字符连接姓氏有各种各样的理由。然而，所有这些的基础是你在改名问题上是否愿意做出妥协。连字符连接是妥协的体现。一方配偶想要完全改名，另一方配偶不想改名。用连字符连接两个姓氏是让每个人至少在一定程度上“赢得”争论的一种方式。

- K) And don't forget the legal stuff! Making the decision is just part of the process. From there you are going to have to legally change your name all over the place. You'll need to change your name at the bank, with social security, with your credit cards, on your driver's license, at the gym... everywhere. It's easy to get overwhelmed just thinking about it.

别忘了法律手续！做出决定只是过程的一部分。从那时起，你将不得不在各个地方合法地更改姓名。你需要在银行、社会保障部门、信用卡、驾照、健身房等各个地方更改姓名。光是想想就容易让人不知所措。

- L) What matters, of course, is that the two of you are going to be happily married—hopefully for the rest of your lives. At the end of the day, whether you each keep your names, whether you come up with an entirely new name for the two of you to share or whether you hyphenate your current last names, what matters is that you love each other and are going to be joining your lives together. Try

to remember that as you are staring at the application for your marriage license and filling out the portion that reads "name after you get married" (or whatever the legalese for that might be).

当然，重要的是你们两个人将要幸福地结婚——希望是共度余生。归根结底，无论你们各自保留自己的姓名，无论你们想出一个全新的姓名供两人共用，还是用连字符连接你们现在的姓氏，重要的是你们彼此相爱并将把你们的生活结合在一起。当你盯着结婚证申请表并填写“婚后姓名”（或其他法律术语）那一栏时，请尽量记住这一点。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Many people today still find name hyphenation upon marriage unacceptable.

今天许多人仍然认为婚后姓名连字符化是不可接受的。

【答案】 **H** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 连字符姓不被接受

【定位】 If you care about outside opinions on your name, you should know that a large portion of today's society is annoyed by the hyphenated name.

如果你在意外人对你的名字的看法，你应该知道，当今社会有很大一部分人反感连字符姓。

【改写】 Many people today still find name hyphenation upon marriage unacceptable ↔

a large portion of today's society is annoyed by the hyphenated name

整句同义改写

【辨邻】 **B** 段 The act of keeping her own last name was considered taboo\(\禁忌\) 讲的是过去对“保留娘家姓”的不接受，既非“今天”也非“连字符姓”，故不是 Q36 的源头。

Once upon a time, it was just customary for a bride to take her groom's last name

37. As a compromise, a bride will in most cases adopt a name that combines the couple's last names.

作为一种折中方案，新娘在大多数情况下会采用一个结合夫妻双方姓氏的名字。

【答案】 **D** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 折中：合并两姓

【定位】 Most of the time, though, the most popular compromise is to hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom.

不过大多数情况下，最常见的折中办法是把你的姓和新郎的姓用连字符连起来。

【改写】 a name that combines the couple's last names ↔

hyphenate your last name and the last name of your groom

上位词对具体操作

in most cases ↔ **the most popular compromise**

程度词对应

【辨邻】 J 段 The hyphenation is the epitome\(\体现\) of a compromise 讲的是"连姓为何算折中", 并未陈述"采用合并两姓的名字"这一做法, 故非 Q37 源头。

Hyphenating the two names is a way for each person to, at least a little bit, "win" the argument

38. The bride should consider adopting her groom's last name whether he feels strongly about it or not.

无论新郎对此是否有强烈感受,新娘都应该考虑采用新郎的姓氏。

【答案】 I 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 新郎在意与否都要考虑随夫姓

【定位】 Whether your future husband insisting on your adopting his last name is a red flag to you or not, it is still something that you should take into consideration.

无论你未来的丈夫坚持要你随他的姓是不是一个危险信号, 这都是你应该纳入考量的事情。

【改写】 should consider adopting her groom's last name whether he feels strongly about it or not ↔

Whether your future husband insisting on your adopting his last name is a red flag to you or not, it is still something that you should take into consideration

让步句式重构

39. Making preparations for marriage causes a lot of stress.

为婚姻做准备会造成很大的压力。

【答案】 A 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 筹婚带来压力

【定位】 While being married is great and wonderful, the act of getting married can be quite stressful.

虽然婚姻本身美好幸福, 但结婚这件事本身可能相当让人有压力。

【改写】 Making preparations for marriage ↔

the planning of the ceremony itself, the merging\(\合并\) of two households

概括对具体

causes a lot of stress ↔ **the act of getting married can be quite stressful**

同根词变形

【辨邻】 K 段 It's easy to get overwhelmed just thinking about it 的发怵对象是 legally change your name all over the place (到处改名), 不是 Q39 说的婚礼筹备。

You'll need to change your name at the bank, with social security, with your credit cards

40. Hyphenating the last names could be a win-win solution should arguments arise about what name to adopt upon marriage.

如果在婚后采用什么姓名的问题上出现争论,将姓氏连字符化可能是一个双赢的解决方案。

【答案】 J 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 连姓是双赢方案

【定位】 Hyphenating the two names is a way for each person to, at least a little bit, "win" the argument.

把两个姓连起来，是让每个人都能在争论中至少赢上一点的办法。

【改写】 a win-win solution ↔ a way for each person to, at least a little bit, "win" the argument
复合词摊开

should arguments arise ↔ "win" the argument

同词 argument 呼应

【辨邻】 D D 段 the most popular compromise is to hyphenate 是介绍操作，未出现"赢"或"争论"，不承载 Q40 的"双赢"语义。

For example, if your groom's name is John Smith and your name is Kate Jones

41. It used to be considered socially unacceptable for a bride to retain her maiden name.

过去新娘保留娘家姓被认为是社会所不能接受的。

【答案】 B 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 过去保留娘家姓不被接受

【定位】 The act of keeping her own last name was considered taboo(禁忌) and people's eyebrows would raise right off their faces when they found out that the bride was even considering something so radical.

保留自己姓氏的做法曾被视为禁忌，当人们发现新娘竟然在考虑如此激进的事时，会惊讶得眉毛都快飞出脸了。

【改写】 It used to be considered socially unacceptable ↔ was considered taboo(禁忌)

同义改写

for a bride to retain her maiden name ↔ The act of keeping her own last name

近义短语替换

【辨邻】 H H 段 a large portion of today's society is annoyed by the hyphenated name 讲的是"今天对连字符姓"的反感，与 Q41 "过去对娘家姓"不接受时间、对象皆异。

Some people find it "snobby"(势利的)

42. The bride who adopts a hyphenated last name after marriage can maintain connections with their past achievements.

婚后采用连字符姓氏的新娘可以保持与她们过去成就的联系。

【答案】 E 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 保住过往成就

【定位】 It allows you to stay connected to accomplishments that you achieved before you got married.

它能让你与婚前取得的成就保持联系。

【改写】 maintain connections with their past achievements ↔

stay connected to accomplishments that you achieved before you got married

成对近义替换

【辨邻】 G G段 your name is associated with the identity you've built up 落在"身份"上，未提学历、出版物等具体成就，故非 Q42 源头。

You've spent your whole life building your identity under a certain name

43. Hyphenating names allows the bride to preserve her own identity while respecting tradition.

姓名连字符化使新娘能够在尊重传统的同时保留自己的身份。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 既保身份又尊重传统

【定位】 your name is associated with the identity you've built up and hyphenation allows you to respect that while also respecting tradition and your husband's family's identity.

你的名字与你建立起来的身份相关联，连字符姓让你既能尊重这份身份，又能尊重传统以及丈夫家庭的身份。

【改写】 preserve her own identity ↔ respect that

近义动词替换

while respecting tradition ↔ while also respecting tradition

原词复现

【辨邻】 E E段重在 stay connected to accomplishments (成就)，未出现"尊重传统"，与 Q43"既保身份又尊重传统"的双重诉求不符。

It is a way of you keeping your own identity while also making your future husband happy

44. No matter what name the bride adopts, it is most important that the newlyweds truly love each other.

无论新娘采用什么名字,最重要的是新婚夫妇真正相爱。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 相爱最重要

【定位】 At the end of the day, whether you each keep your names, whether you come up with an entirely new name for the two of you to share or whether you hyphenate your current last names, what matters is that you love each other and are going to be joining your lives together.

说到底，无论你们各自保留姓氏、还是另取一个两人共用的新姓、抑或把现有的姓连起来，重要的是你们彼此相爱、即将携手共度人生。

【改写】 No matter what name the bride adopts ↔

whether you each keep your names, whether you come up with an entirely new name ... or whether you hyphenate your current last names

概括对穷举

it is most important that the newlyweds truly love each other ↔

what matters is that you love each other

同义改写

45. Legally speaking, the bride is free to choose whatever name she prefers.

从法律上讲,新娘可以自由选择她喜欢的任何名字。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 法律上随便选名都行

【定位】 Keeping your name and joining it to your husband's through hyphenation is as legal as simply adopting his name or as simply keeping your own and leaving his out of the picture entirely.

把你的姓通过连字符与丈夫的姓连起来, 和单纯随夫姓、或单纯只保留自己的姓而完全不要丈夫的姓, 在法律上是一样合法的。

【改写】 Legally speaking ↔ is as legal as

同根词对应

the bride is free to choose whatever name she prefers ↔

Keeping your name and joining it to your husband's through hyphenation is as legal as simply adopting his name or as simply keeping your own

并列等价推出自由

【辨邻】 K 段 you are going to have to legally change your name all over the place 落在"办理改名手续"上, 未论"各种姓都合法、可自由选", 故非 Q45 源头。

You'll need to change your name at the bank, with social security

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

12 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

结婚虽好, 但筹备结婚很有压力: 要办仪式、合并两个家庭、申请结婚证, 还要决定婚后是否改姓。

信息指纹

申请结婚证与筹婚压力

B 过去新娘随夫姓是惯例，保留自己娘家姓被视为禁忌、会招来侧目；但如今越来越多女性选择保留本姓。

信息指纹 保留娘家姓曾是禁忌

C 想保留本姓的理由很多，但即便新郎理解，他的家人（或你自己的家人）也未必能接受，仍会引发顾虑。

信息指纹 家人未必理解保留本姓

D 折中的两种办法：另取一个全新的共同姓，或最常见的——把两人的姓用连字符连起来（举例 Kate Jones-Smith）。

信息指纹 连字符姓的具体做法与举例

E 连字符姓能让女性保留自我身份、又让丈夫满意，尤其能保住婚前以娘家姓取得的学历、证书、出版物等职业成就。

信息指纹 连姓保住婚前职业/学术成就

F 传统归传统，但从逻辑上没有非改姓不可的理由；连字符连姓和直接随夫姓、或干脆只保留本姓一样合法。

信息指纹 改不改姓在法律上都合法

G 考虑连字符姓最重要的理由是身份认同：你一生都在用某个名字建立身份，连姓让你既尊重这份身份，又尊重传统与夫家身份。

信息指纹 连姓兼顾自我身份与传统

H 若在意外界看法：当今社会很大一部分人反感连字符姓，觉得它“势利”、烦人，甚至认为不随夫姓是极大的不尊重。

信息指纹 社会反感连字符姓

I 未来的丈夫可能觉得这种选择冒犯：有些男性是传统主义者，认为女方随夫姓“理所当然”，这一点新娘应纳入考量。

信息指纹 丈夫可能坚持随夫姓

J 改不改姓的根本在于愿不愿意折中；连字符姓正是折中的集中体现——一方想全改、一方不想改，连姓让双方都算“赢”了一点。

信息指纹 连姓是折中的双赢体现

K 别忘了法律手续：决定之后要在银行、社保、信用卡、驾照、健身房等到处去合法改名，光想想就让人发怵。

信息指纹 到处办理改名手续

L 归根结底重要的是两人能幸福结婚：无论各自保留姓、另取新姓还是连姓，关键是彼此相爱、把人生连在一起。

信息指纹 相爱才是最重要的

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

30 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。

While being married is great and wonderful, the act of getting married can be quite stressful.

A段，第2句

"While 从句 + 主句" 的让步转折句式在四六级和考研阅读中高频出现，尤其是对比两种观点或状态的段落。情态动词 can 表可能性、动名词作主语也是常考点，结构具有较强代表性。

You also have to take the time to apply for your marriage license and then decide whether or not you are going to keep your last name or change it.

A段，第4句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式特征：主句包含并列谓语结构，其中一个谓语后接宾语从句，从句内部再用 "or" 连接并列选项。这种 "主句并列 + 宾语从句 + 从句内部并列" 的组合在考试真题中出现频率很高，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性强。

Once upon a time, it was just customary for a bride to take her groom's last name as her own and abandon her maiden name completely.

B段，第2句

"It is/was + 形容词 + for sb to do sth" 是四六级和考研中高频出现的句式，用于表达做某事对某人而言具有某种性质。本句完整展现了该结构且真正主语包含并列动词，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值。

Over time, though, more and more women are deciding to keep their last names.

B段，第4句

简单句配现在进行时是常见结构,不定式作宾语也是高频用法,具有一定代表性,但缺乏从句等更复杂的典型考研句式特征,典型性中等。

Even if your groom is fine with it, his family (or your own) might not be so understanding.

C段，第4句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,Even if 引导让步是典型句式。主句使用情态动词表推测也是常考点。整体句式具有较强的代表性和可迁移性,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的理解和写作。

This way neither of you gets "your" way and you both have to deal with the legalities of going through a name change.

D段，第3句

并列句是四六级和考研中的高频句式，"and" 连接两个主句的结构非常典型。"have to" 表示必要性的用法也很常见。但本句缺少从句嵌套等更复杂的典型考点结构，代表性中等偏上。掌握本句的并列结构分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子。

For example, if your groom's name is John Smith and your name is Kate Jones, you would name yourself Kate Jones-Smith or Kate Smith-Jones.

D段，第5句

涵盖宾语补足语 ("Kate Jones-Smith or Kate Smith-Jones")、反身代词作宾语 ("yourself")、条件状语从句、并列表语等多种成分，适合练习识别补足语和从句作状语的用法。

This allows you to keep going by your own last name while legally adopting your husband's last name at the same time.

D段，第6句

"allow sb to do sth" 句型和 "while" 引导的时间状语从句都是四六级和考研常见结构；从句中的主语和系动词省略也是典型的书面语简化手法，这类结构在真题中频繁出现，具有较高的代表性。

It allows you to stay connected to accomplishments that you achieved before you got married.

E段，第3句

allow sb to do 结构和 that 引导的限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，嵌套的时间状语从句也是常见搭配，整体结构具有较强的代表性和可迁移性。

For example, many women who choose to hyphenate do so partially because they have earned higher educational degrees and certifications under their maiden names.

E段，第4句

"主句 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 原因状语从句解释动机" 是考试阅读中极其常见的句式，定语从句嵌在主语内部的分隔结构、"do so" 指代用法、"because" 引导的原因从句都是高频考点，句子结构高度典型，掌握后可大量复用。

They might have also had things published or publicized and want to stay connected to that identity.

E段，第5句

本句包含多种核心成分：主语、复合谓语（情态 + 完成体 + 并列谓语）、宾语、宾语补足语、不定式宾语，成分类型较为丰富。特别是 "have something done" 结构和不定式作宾语这两个常见易错点，适合作为成分划分的练习材料。

Many women who opt to simply keep their own names do so because they don't want to give up all that they have accomplished professionally.

E段，第7句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式：主句 + 定语从句修饰主语 + 原因状语从句 + 内嵌定语从句。定语从句对主语的限定、原因状语从句的因果逻辑、定语从句的层层嵌套，这些都是真题中反复出现的结构模式。掌握这个句子的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似考题句中

Adopting their husband's last name makes it hard for them to claim ownership of these accomplishments personally because they happened under their "other" name.

E段，第8句

本句包含动名词短语作主语、形式宾语 "it" 搭配真正宾语(不定式短语)、宾语补足语、原因状语从句、方式状语等多种成分,覆盖面较广;形式宾语结构是易错点,动名词作主语也是常考点,作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

While tradition is one thing, there isn't any logical reason to completely change your name.

F段，第1句

"While" 引导的让步状语从句 + 主句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,there be 结构和不定式作定语也是常考语法点,句式代表性较强。

Keeping your name and joining it to your husband's through hyphenation is as legal as simply adopting his name or as simply keeping your own and leaving his out of the picture entirely.

F段，第2句

本句覆盖了动名词作主语、系表结构、比较状语、并列谓语、宾语等多种成分，且主语由并列动名词构成，表语包含比较结构，成分种类丰富；比较分句中三个并列谓语的划分也是易错点，适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

Obviously you will still be you even if you've taken on your husband's last name and omitted yours entirely.

G段，第3句

本句涵盖主系表结构、让步状语从句、并列谓语、承前省略等多种成分和结构，成分种类较丰富。特别是从句中并列谓语共享主语和助动词的省略现象，以及主系表结构中表语与主语同形的特殊情况，都是值得练习的知识点。

At the same time, your name is associated with the identity you've built up and hyphenation allows you to respect that while also respecting tradition and your husband's family's identity.

G段，第4句

这句在结构上有代表性，难度又没有高到失控，适合作为中等偏上的结构训练材料。它既能训练主干定位，也能训练从句和非谓语附着关系的判断，综合价值较高。

Some people find it "snobby"(势利的) and others simply find it irritating because they have a hard time remembering which last name they are supposed to say first.

H段，第2句

本句的并列结构、原因状语从句、宾语从句嵌套、find it + 宾补结构，都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式。特别是 find it + 形容词 这种结构以及 because 引导的原因从句嵌套在主句中，非常典型。掌握本句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似句子。

It is possible that your future husband will find this choice offensive.

I段，第1句

It is + 形容词 + that 从句的形式主语结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中极为常见，是高频句式。find + 宾语 + 宾补结构也是考试中的常见考点。掌握本句结构后可以迁移到大量类似句子。

Some men, regardless of how you might feel about such things, are traditionalists and feel that it is simply "right" for the woman to take the man's last name as her own.

I段，第2句

句子涵盖了主语、并列谓语、表语、宾语从句、让步状语（插入语形式）、形式主语 "it" 及真正主语（不定式短语）等多种成分，成分类型丰富。特别是插入语的处理、并列谓语的识别、形式主语与真正主语的区分，都是常见易错点，练习价值较高。适合作为综合练习句，帮助学习者熟悉复杂成分的定位方法。

Whether your future husband insisting on your adopting his last name is a red flag to you or not, it is still something that you should take into consideration.

I段，第3句

Whether 引导主语从句配合形式主语 it、that 引导限制性定语从句修饰抽象名词 something、情态动词 should 表建议，这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式结构，掌握后可大量复用于长难句理解

The basis for each of these things, however, is whether or not you are willing to make a compromise when it comes to changing your name.

J段，第2句

主系表结构加名词性从句作表语是四六级和考研常考句式，表语从句内嵌套状语从句的结构也非常典型。"whether or not" 引导表语从句、"when it comes to" 作时间状语从句都是高频考点。掌握本句后可迁移至大量类似结构。

It's easy to get overwhelmed just thinking about it.

K段，第5句

"It is + 形容词 + to do" 是四六级和考研中的高频句式，形式主语结构非常典型；掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，实用性强

What matters, of course, is that the two of you are going to be happily married—hopefully for the rest of your lives.

L段，第1句

主语从句加表语从句的主系表结构，在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是用"What"引导主语从句的句式是典型的强调句型变体。"be going to"表将来的被动语态也是高频考点。句子结构清晰、具有很强的代表性，学生掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句型上。

At the end of the day, whether you each keep your names, whether you come up with an entirely new name for the two of you to share or whether you hyphenate your current last names, what matters is that you love each other and are going to be joining your lives together.

L段, 第2句

本句成分丰富且层次分明, 涵盖让步状语从句、主语从句、表语从句、并列谓语、后置定语(不定式短语)、方式状语等多种成分类型。让步状语从句的三个并列分句、主句的主系表结构、表语从句的并列谓语, 都是典型的易错点和高频考点。句子结构完整、成分配置合理, 适合作为“从句嵌套 + 并列结构”的综合练习句。唯一不足是主语从句较短, 训练深度有限, 但整体训练价值很高。

The bride should consider adopting her groom's last name whether he feels strongly about it or not.

第38题 题干

情态动词加动名词宾语配合让步状语从句, 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式结构。Whether ... or not 引导让步从句在议论文、建议类文章中频繁出现, 学习者掌握后可以在多种语境中识别和运用, 具有较高的迁移价值。

Hyphenating the last names could be a win-win solution should arguments arise about what name to adopt upon marriage.

第40题 题干

覆盖动名词主语、情态系表谓语、条件状语从句(倒装)、嵌套宾语从句、介词短语状语、不定式结构等多种成分, 且包含倒装识别、疑问词加不定式、介词宾语从句等易错点, 成分种类丰富、坑点密集, 非常适合作为划分练习句, 训练价值高。

It used to be considered socially unacceptable for a bride to retain her maiden name.

第41题 题干

It be 形容词 for sb to do sth 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, 在议论文和说明文中极为常见。本句还涉及 used to 表达过去状态和被动语态的组合, 也是考试常考结构。掌握本句式后可以大量迁移到类似句子, 代表性很强。

Hyphenating names allows the bride to preserve her own identity while respecting tradition.

第43题 题干

本句包含动名词短语作主语、"allow sb to do sth" 复合宾语结构、"while" 引导的状语从句省略，这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。尤其是复合宾语和状语从句的省略形式，在阅读理解和翻译题中反复出现，掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

No matter what name the bride adopts, it is most important that the newlyweds truly love each other.

第44题 题干

"No matter + 疑问词" 引导的让步状语从句、"it is + 形容词 + that从句" 的形式主语结构，都是四六级和考研阅读写作中的常见句式；掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句型的理解和生成

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 68 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。

hyphenate

C1

v. 用连字符连接（单词或音节）

本篇11次 · 真题 10 句

adopt

B1

v. 采纳

本篇10次 · 真题 41 句

bride

B1

n. 新娘

本篇9次 · 真题 10 句

identity

B2

n. 身份

本篇7次 · 真题 18 句

simply

B1

adv. 仅仅，只不过

本篇6次 · 真题 90 句

compromise

B2

n. 妥协

本篇6次 · 真题 12 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇4次·真题22句

married A1

adj. 已婚的

本篇4次·真题16句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇3次·真题31句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇2次·真题466句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇2次·真题34句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇2次·真题29句

legal B1

adj. 法律的

本篇2次·真题23句

portion B1

n. 部分

本篇2次·真题20句

spouse B2

n. 配偶

本篇2次·真题18句

accomplishment B2

n. 成就

本篇2次·真题15句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次·真题115句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题108句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题102句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇1次·真题89句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题84句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇1次·真题83句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 79 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 78 句

professional B1

adj. 专业的

本篇1次·真题 67 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 65 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次·真题 64 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 62 句

connection B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 61 句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇1次·真题 58 句

claim B1

v. 声称

本篇1次·真题 56 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇1次·真题 50 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 45 句

detail B1

n. 细节

本篇1次·真题 45 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 44 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 38 句

credit B1

n. 赊购, 赊账

本篇1次·真题 36 句

achievement

B1

n. 成就

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

household

B1

n. 家庭

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

application

B1

n. 申请

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

opinion

A2

n. 观点

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

earn

A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

gap

B1

n. 间隙

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解; 领悟

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

combine

B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

stuff

A2

n. 东西

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

willing

B1

adj. 愿意的, 乐意的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

basis

B2

n. 基础; 根据

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

preserve

B2

v. 保护

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

truly

B1

adv. 真正地

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

commitment

B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

regardless

B2

adv. 不管

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

abandon

B2

v. 离弃

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

accomplish

B2

v. 完成, 实现 (任务、目标)

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

consideration

B2

n. 考虑

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

obviously

B1

adv. 显然, 明显地

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

planning

B1

n. 规划

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

preparation

B1

n. 准备

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

opt

B2

v. 选择

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

radical

B2

adj. 根本的

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

strongly

B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

arise

B2

v. 出现; 产生; 发生

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

ceremony

B2

n. 典礼

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

retain

B2

v. 保留

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

logical

B2

adj. 符合逻辑的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

overwhelm

B2

v. 使不知所措

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

stressful

B1

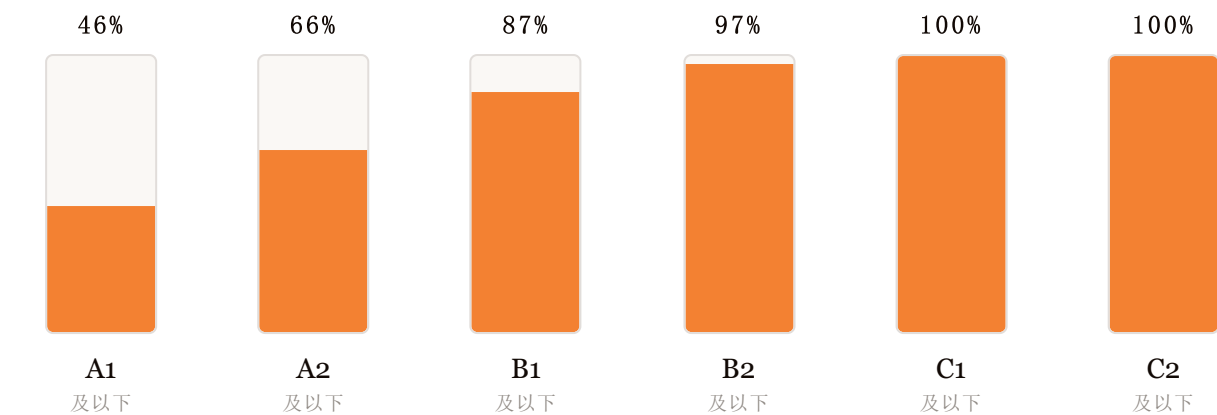
adj. 压力大的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

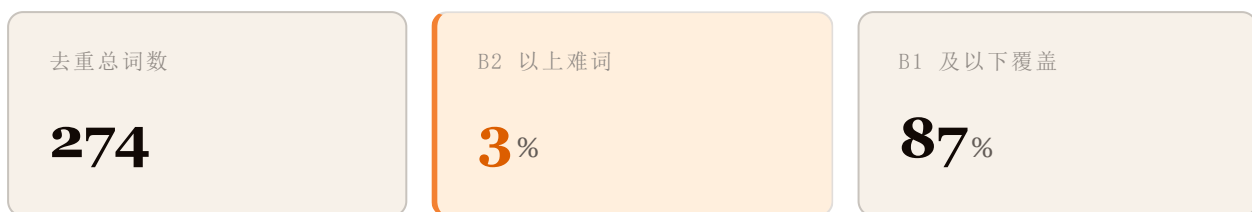
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 274 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 274 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 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 274 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2023年3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 →