

2024年6月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS • 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2024年6月·第3套 英语四级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 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(2024-06) · 英语四级

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*.

No escape as 'snow day' becomes 'e-learning day'

A) Certain institutions, such as schools, are likely to close when bad weather, such as snow, flooding or extreme heat or cold, causes travel difficulties, power outages(断供), or otherwise endangers public safety. When snowy weather arrives in the US, it means the chance of school children benefiting from the long-standing tradition of the "snow day", when schools are forced to close and students get an unexpected day off.

某些机构,如学校,在恶劣天气(如降雪、洪水或极端高温或低温)导致交通困难、电力中断或以其他方式危及公共安全时,很可能会关闭。当降雪天气到达美国时,这意味着学校儿童有机会受益于由来已久的"雪天"传统,即学校被迫关闭,学生获得意外的一天假期。

B) The criterion for a snow day is primarily the inability of school buses to operate safely on their routes and danger to children who walk to school. Often, the school remains officially open even though buses do not run and classes are canceled. Severe weather that causes cancellation or delay is more likely in regions that are less able to handle the situation. Snow days are less common in more northern areas of the United States that are used to heavy winter snowfall, because municipalities are well equipped to clear roads and remove snow. In areas less accustomed to snow even small snowfalls of an inch or two may render roads unsafe.

雪天的标准主要是校车无法在其线路上安全运行以及对步行上学的儿童构成危险。通常,即使校车不运行且课程被取消,学校仍然正式开放。在处理这种情况能力较弱的地区,导致取消或延迟的恶劣天气更有可能发生。在习惯于冬季大雪的美国北部地区,雪天不太常见,因为市政当局有充足的设备来清理道路和清除积雪。在不太习惯降雪的地区,即使一两英寸的小雪也可能使道路不安全。

- C) Snow days are a familiar theme in American film and TV shows, with children getting the good news and then running outside for some seasonal snowman-building and snowball throwing, against a background of joyful pop music. But the tradition is now over for pupils in several US states such as South Carolina, Nevada, Georgia and Indiana. This academic year, many school boards have introduced policies which require students to work from home if the school is shut by snow or extreme weather. They are known as "e-learning days", which certainly sounds less fun than a snow day.

雪天是美国电影和电视节目中的一个熟悉主题,孩子们得到好消息后跑到外面堆雪人和打雪仗,背景是欢快的流行音乐。但这一传统现在对South Carolina、Nevada、Georgia和Indiana等几个美国州的学生来说已经结束了。本学年,许多学校董事会出台了政策,要求学生在学校因降雪或极端天气关闭时在家学习。它们被称为"电子学习日",这听起来确实不如雪天有趣。

- D) Teachers are also losing their snow days and instead will be expected to be on hand to take a virtual register and answer students' questions online. A pilot programme in a school district in Anderson County, South Carolina, has supplied students with electronic tablets loaded with assignments to complete in the event of a school closure. If it is successful, it could be rolled out across the state.

教师也失去了他们的雪天,相反,他们将被要求随时待命以进行虚拟点名并在线回答学生的问题。South Carolina州Anderson County一个学区的试点项目已向学生提供了装载有作业的电子平板电脑,以便在学校关闭时完成。如果成功,它可能会在全州推广。

- E) But some parents object to the new policy if the vigorous debate on the Facebook page of Anderson County school district is anything to go by. "When it snows, let the kids enjoy it," said one commenter. Another said the decision would "ruin school even more", and someone else called snow days "a fun part of childhood". But supporters of the policy say it means children will miss fewer days of school. It will also bring to an end a less popular US high school tradition: the "make-up day", which requires students in many states to make up the time lost due to weather by working during school holidays.

但一些家长反对这项新政策,如果Anderson County学区Facebook页面上的激烈辩论能说明什么的话。一位评论者说:"下雪时,让孩子们享受吧。"另一位说这个决定会"让学校更加糟糕",还有人称雪天是"童年有趣的一部分"。但该政策的支持者表示,这意味着孩子们将减少缺课天数。它还将结束一个不太受欢迎的美国高中传统:"补课日",它要求许多州的学生通过在学校假期学习来弥补因天气而损失的时间。

- F) Students in North Carolina already have several make-up days scheduled because of school closures during Hurricane Florence, which struck in September. Tom Wilson, the superintendent(主管) of Anderson County school district, said the change away from snow days makes practical and financial sense. He said technology has changed every profession, so it makes sense to use it to "eliminate" make-up days. Adam Baker of the Department of Education in Indiana said e-learning days were proving a "great success". He said most Indiana schools already use digital devices during lessons, so it was an "easy decision" to extend this to days when schools are closed. He denies the decision is depriving children of the chance to enjoy the snow. "Students are still able to enjoy snow days and outside time," he said. "Many have PE and science assignments that have them out enjoying the weather." But local school superintendents in Ohio are resisting proposals to adopt e-learning days.

They fear that students without internet access at home will be disadvantaged by the policy, and superintendent Tom Roth is concerned that e-learning days will offer a lower quality of education.

North Carolina的学生已经安排了几个补课日,因为9月袭击的飓风Florence导致学校关闭。Anderson County学区主管Tom Wilson表示,放弃雪天的改变在实际和财务上都有意义。他说技术已经改变了每个行业,因此使用它来"消除"补课日是有道理的。Indiana州教育部的Adam Baker表示,电子学习日被证明是"巨大的成功"。他说大多数Indiana学校已经在课堂上使用数字设备,因此将其扩展到学校关闭的日子是一个"容易的决定"。他否认这个决定剥夺了孩子们享受雪的机会。他说:"学生仍然能够享受雪天和户外时间。许多人有体育和科学作业,让他们出去享受天气。"但Ohio当地的学校主管正在抵制采用电子学习日的提议。他们担心家中没有互联网接入的学生将因该政策而处于不利地位,主管Tom Roth担心电子学习日将提供较低质量的教育。

- G) There are also so-called "blizzard bags", with assignments that children take home ahead of an expected snow closure. But Mr Roth says it is not sufficient as a replacement. "I think we still need the class time to give our kids the education that they deserve," he said. "You can't get that with a blizzard bag or doing the work from home like that. It's not going to be as effective."

还有所谓的"暴风雪袋",其中包含孩子们在预期的雪天关闭之前带回家的作业。但Roth先生说这作为替代是不够的。他说:"我认为我们仍然需要课堂时间来给我们的孩子他们应得的教育。你无法通过暴风雪袋或像那样在家做作业来获得这些。这不会那么有效。"

- H) There is a long-running debate on whether missing days of school affects attainment. In England, there has been a focus on tackling absenteeism(旷课) from school. The Department for Education (DFE) published research in 2016 arguing that missing any days at school could have a negative impact on results. Even a few days lost in a year could be enough to miss out on getting a good exam grade, the DFE's research concluded. This differed from the findings of a study from Harvard University in the US, which concluded that missing a few occasional days because of the weather did not damage learning.

关于缺课是否影响成绩,存在长期争论。在英国,人们一直关注解决旷课问题。教育部在2016年发布的研究认为,缺课任何天数都可能对成绩产生负面影响。教育部的研究得出结论,即使一年中失去几天也可能足以错过获得好的考试成绩。这与美国Harvard University的一项研究结果不同,该研究得出结论,因天气而偶尔缺课几天不会损害学习。

- I) The Harvard study examined seven years of school results data and could not find any impact from snow closures. What caused more disruption was when schools tried to stay open in bad weather, even though many staff and pupils were absent. But weather can make a difference to school results, according to another piece of Harvard research published last summer. It's hot weather that has the negative impact. The results of 10 million school students were examined over 13 years and researchers found a "significant" link between years with extremely hot weather and lower results.

Harvard的研究检查了七年的学校成绩数据,未能发现雪天关闭造成的任何影响。造成更多干扰的是当学校试图在恶劣天气中保持开放,尽管许多教职员和学生缺席。但根据去年夏天发表的另一项Harvard研究,天气确实可以影响学校成绩。产生负面影响的是炎热天气。研究人员在13年内检查了1000万名学生的成绩,发现极端炎热天气的年份与较低成绩之间存在"显著"联系。

- J) It's obvious that students should go to school every day to get the most out of education. In cases of extreme weather students don't always have that option. However, research shows that authorised absences from school such as during extreme weather are less problematic for students than absences

that are not authorised. This is because unauthorised absences tend to reflect patterns and behaviours of student disengagement, or the possible negative attitudes of parents towards education that students adopt and carry with them through schooling. The level of impact on students' educational performance is all to do with the length of time that a student is absent from school and how regularly this occurs.

显然,学生应该每天上学以最大限度地利用教育。在极端天气情况下,学生并不总是有这个选择。然而,研究表明,经授权的缺课(如极端天气期间)对学生的问题少于未经授权的缺课。这是因为未经授权的缺课往往反映了学生脱离学习的模式和行为,或者家长对教育可能持有的负面态度,学生在整个学校教育期间接受并携带这些态度。对学生学业表现的影响程度完全取决于学生缺课的时间长度以及这种情况发生的频率。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. There is opposition to the practice of giving children assignments to take home before extreme weather forces a school closure.

有人反对在极端天气迫使学校关闭之前给孩子们布置带回家的作业这一做法。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 反对赛前带回家的作业

【定位】 There are also so-called "blizzard bags", with assignments that children take home ahead of an expected snow closure. But Mr Roth says it is not sufficient as a replacement.

还有所谓的「blizzard bags」——是孩子在预计要因雪停课之前提前带回家的作业。但 Roth 先生说, 作为替代方案, 它并不够。

【改写】 assignments to take home before extreme weather forces a school closure ↔

assignments that children take home ahead of an expected snow closure

逐词级同义替换

There is opposition to the practice ↔ **But Mr Roth says it is not sufficient as a replacement**

态度词的具体化

【辨邻】 F local school superintendents in Ohio are resisting proposals to adopt e-learning days 是反对 e-learning day, 不是反对 assignments to take home before extreme weather forces a school closure 这一 blizzard bag 做法, 所以话题相邻、对象不同, 排除。

local school superintendents in Ohio are resisting proposals to adopt e-learning days

37. New policies adopted by many US schools require students to do online learning at home in case of a school closure.

许多美国学校采用的新政策要求学生在学校关闭的情况下在家进行在线学习。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 新政策要求停课时在家上网课

【定位】 This academic year, many school boards have introduced policies which require students to work from home if the school is shut by snow or extreme weather. They are known as "e-learning days", which certainly sounds less fun than a snow day.

本学年，许多学校董事会都推出了新政策：如果学校因雪或极端天气关闭，学生须在家做功课。它们被称为「e-learning day」，听上去远不如「snow day」那么有趣。

【改写】 New policies adopted by many US schools ↔ **many school boards have introduced policies**
施动方平移加同义替换

do online learning at home in case of a school closure ↔

work from home if the school is shut by snow or extreme weather

条件状语同义改写

【辨邻】 **D** A pilot programme in a school district in Anderson County, South Carolina 是单一学区的具体案例，与 many US schools 的「很多」在范围上不匹配，所以是下位干扰，不是定调源头。

A pilot programme in a school district in Anderson County, South Carolina, has supplied students with electronic tablets loaded with assignments to complete in the event of a school closure

38. According to some research, extreme hot weather negatively affects students' performance.

根据一些研究，极端炎热的天气会对学生的表现产生负面影响。

【答案】 **I** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 极端高温拉低成绩

【定位】 It's hot weather that has the negative impact. The results of 10 million school students were examined over 13 years and researchers found a "significant" link between years with extremely hot weather and lower results.

真正带来负面影响的是高温天气。研究检视了 1000 万名学生 13 年的成绩，研究者发现极端高温年份与较低成绩之间存在「显著」关联。

【改写】 extreme hot weather ↔ **extremely hot weather**

形容词副词同根替换

negatively affects students' performance ↔

link between years with extremely hot weather and lower results

因果关系与结果指标的同义改写

【辨邻】 **H** missing any days at school could have a negative impact on results 是「缺课-成绩」的负面关系，与 extreme hot weather 的「高温-成绩」主题不同，话题相邻但变量不同，排除。

missing any days at school could have a negative impact on results

39. There is a time-honoured tradition in the US for school kids to stay at home on "snow days".

在美国,学龄儿童在"雪天"待在家里是一个历史悠久的传统。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 悠久传统雪天在家

【定位】 When snowy weather arrives in the US, it means the chance of school children benefiting from the long-standing tradition of the "snow day", when schools are forced to close and students get an unexpected day off.

当美国迎来下雪天,就意味着学童有机会享受历史悠久的「雪天假」传统——学校被迫关门,学生得到一天意外的休息。

【改写】 a time-honoured tradition ↔ **the long-standing tradition**

形容词同义替换

school kids to stay at home on "snow days" ↔

schools are forced to close and students get an unexpected day off

结果性改写

【辨邻】 **C** But the tradition is now over for pupils in several US states 强调 snow day 传统已结束,与 a time-honoured tradition 的「由来已久」定调相反,不是源头段。

But the tradition is now over for pupils in several US states such as South Carolina, Nevada, Georgia and Indiana

40. Debates on social media show some parents are opposed to ending the "snow day" tradition.

社交媒体上的辩论显示一些家长反对终止"雪天"传统。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 社交媒体上家长反对

【定位】 But some parents object to the new policy if the vigorous debate on the Facebook page of Anderson County school district is anything to go by. "When it snows, let the kids enjoy it," said one commenter.

但如果 Anderson County 学区 Facebook 主页上那场激烈辩论可作参考,一些家长是反对新政策的。一位评论者说:「下雪了,就让孩子去享受吧。」

【改写】 Debates on social media ↔

the vigorous debate on the Facebook page of Anderson County school district

上下位概念同义

some parents are opposed to ending the "snow day" tradition ↔

some parents object to the new policy

对象不同表述同义

【辨邻】 F local school superintendents in Ohio are resisting proposals to adopt e-learning days 是学监反对，不是题干所要求的家长反对，且 F 段也没有「社交媒体」这一渠道指纹，排除。

local school superintendents in Ohio are resisting proposals to adopt e-learning days

41. In more northern regions of the US, school is less likely to be affected by snowy weather.

在美国更北部的地区,学校不太可能受到下雪天气的影响。

【答案】 B 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 更靠北的地区受雪影响更小

【定位】 Snow days are less common in more northern areas of the United States that are used to heavy winter snowfall, because municipalities are well equipped to clear roads and remove snow.

在美国更靠北、习惯了大量冬雪的地区，雪天假并不那么常见，因为市政部门有充分的设备来清理道路、清除积雪。

【改写】 more northern regions of the US ↔ **more northern areas of the United States**

近义名词替换

school is less likely to be affected by snowy weather ↔

Snow days are less common in more northern areas of the United States

因果与结果的等价转译

42. Research indicates absences from school with permission do not cause as many problems as those without permission.

研究表明,经过允许的缺勤不会像未经允许的缺勤那样造成很多问题。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 经许可缺课不如未经许可严重

【定位】 However, research shows that authorised absences from school such as during extreme weather are less problematic for students than absences that are not authorised.

然而，研究显示：因极端天气等情况经许可的缺课，对学生造成的问题比未经许可的缺课更少。

【改写】 absences from school with permission ↔ **authorised absences from school**

形容词与介短同义

do not cause as many problems as those without permission ↔

are less problematic for students than absences that are not authorised

比较句同义重构

【辨邻】 **H** missing any days at school could have a negative impact on results 笼统讲缺课，未出现 authorised 与 not authorised 对照，与题干核心对照不匹配，排除。

missing any days at school could have a negative impact on results

43. There is objection to e-learning days owing to fear that students with no access to the Internet at home will suffer.

由于担心家里无法上网的学生会受到损害，人们反对电子学习日。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 反对 e-learning days 担心无网学生

【定位】 But local school superintendents in Ohio are resisting proposals to adopt e-learning days. They fear that students without internet access at home will be disadvantaged by the policy, and superintendent Tom Roth is concerned that e-learning days will offer a lower quality of education.

但 Ohio 的本地学监们正在抵制采用 e-learning days 的提议。他们担心家中没有网络的学生会因该政策处于劣势，学监 Tom Roth 还担心 e-learning days 会带来更低质量的教育。

【改写】 students with no access to the Internet at home ↔ **students without internet access at home**
否定形式同义

will suffer ↔ **will be disadvantaged by the policy**

结果词同义

objection to e-learning days ↔

local school superintendents in Ohio are resisting proposals to adopt e-learning days

态度词同义

【辨邻】 **E** When it snows, let the kids enjoy it 与 a fun part of childhood 的反对理由是「剥夺孩子的雪天乐趣」，不是 students with no access to the Internet at home will suffer 的「无网吃亏」，理由不符，排除。

When it snows, let the kids enjoy it

44. In a pilot programme, students are given electronic devices to do assignments when schools are closed.

在一个试点项目中，学生们在学校关闭时会获得电子设备来完成作业。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 试点项目发电子设备做作业

【定位】 A pilot programme in a school district in Anderson County, South Carolina, has supplied students with electronic tablets loaded with assignments to complete in the event of a school closure.

South Carolina 的 Anderson County 学区开展了一个试点项目，给学生发放装好作业的电子平板，以便在学校停课时完成作业。

【改写】 a pilot programme ↔ **A pilot programme**

专有名词原样复现

electronic devices to do assignments when schools are closed ↔

electronic tablets loaded with assignments to complete in the event of a school closure

上下位加条件状语改写

【辨邻】 **C** many school boards have introduced policies which require students to work from home if the school is shut by snow or extreme weather 是政策的总定调，没有谈到 a pilot programme 与 electronic devices，与题干两条指纹都不符，排除。

many school boards have introduced policies which require students to work from home if the school is shut by snow or extreme weather

45. Along-standing debate is going on over the impact of school absences on students' academic performance.

关于学校缺勤对学生学业表现影响的长期辩论一直在进行。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 缺课影响成绩的长期争论

【定位】 There is a long-running debate on whether missing days of school affects attainment.

关于缺课是否影响学业成绩，长期以来一直存在争论。

【改写】 A long-standing debate ↔ **There is a long-running debate**

形容词同义替换

the impact of school absences on students' academic performance ↔

whether missing days of school affects attainment

名词化与动词句互转

【辨邻】 **I** The Harvard study examined seven years of school results data 是具体研究案例，与 A long-standing debate 的总论腔不匹配；I 段并未陈述「长期争论」这一事实，只是给出研究结论，排除。

The Harvard study examined seven years of school results data and could not find any impact from snow closures

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 学校在遇到雪、洪水、极端冷热等坏天气时常会停课；美国孩子由此享有一项历史悠久的传统——the long-standing tradition of the "snow day"，也就是因雪停课、意外放一天假。

信息指纹 雪天放假的悠久传统

B 讲 snow day 的判定标准与地区差异：核心标准是校车能否安全运行、走路上学的孩子是否危险；越靠北、越习惯下雪的地区反而越少停课。

信息指纹 北部地区反而少停课

C 影视里常见的雪天放假场景仍在，但 South Carolina、Nevada、Georgia、Indiana 等几个州的学生已告别这一传统，改成 e-learning days——学校停课时学生必须在家上网课。

信息指纹 新政策改名 e-learning days

D 老师也要在线值守、收虚拟点名、答学生在线问题；South Carolina 的 Anderson County 学区已在试点：给学生发装好作业的电子平板，停课时用。

信息指纹 Anderson County 平板试点

E 部分家长在 Facebook 上反对新政策，认为下雪就该让孩子玩；支持者则说能少缺课，还能终结另一项不受欢迎的 "make-up day" 传统。

信息指纹 Facebook 上家长发声反对

F 举 North Carolina 因飓风 Florence 已排了多个补课日；学区主管 Tom Wilson 和 Indiana 的 Adam Baker 支持改成 e-learning day；但 Ohio 多位学监反对，担心家里没网的学生吃亏、教学质量下降。

信息指纹 Ohio 学监担忧没网学生吃亏

G 讲 "blizzard bags"——预知要停课时让孩子提前带回家的作业袋；Tom Roth 认为这种方式不够，仍需课堂时间，效果不如线下。

信息指纹 blizzard bags 作业袋

H 讲学界长期争论：缺课是否影响成绩；英格兰 DFE 2016 年研究说哪怕缺几天都可能拉低成绩；哈佛的一项研究则说因天气偶尔缺几天并不损害学习。

信息指纹 缺课与成绩的长期争论

I 哈佛进一步研究：雪天停课本身对成绩无影响；天气真正的负面影响来自极端高温——研究 13 年、1000 万学生数据发现高温年份与较低成绩有显著关联。

信息指纹 极端高温拉低成绩

J 总结：极端天气下的合法缺课对学生影响不如非合法缺课大，因为非合法缺课往往反映学生厌学或家长对教育的消极态度；影响大小取决于缺课时长与频率。

信息指纹 经许可缺课影响更小

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

19 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。

Certain institutions, such as schools, are likely to close when bad weather, such as snow, flooding or extreme heat or cold, causes travel difficulties, power outages(断供), or otherwise endangers public safety.

A段，第1句

主句配时间状语从句的结构在考试中极为常见，“when”引导条件类时间从句是高频考点。同位语插入和并列谓语也是典型句式。掌握后可直接迁移到大量真题句，代表性较强。

When snowy weather arrives in the US, it means the chance of school children benefiting from the long-standing tradition of the "snow day", when schools are forced to close and students get an unexpected day off.

A段，第2句

全句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、地点状语、定语、宾语补语等多种成分，且包含代词主语、被动结构、非限制性定语从句、并列结构等多个训练点；特别是“it”的指代、“of + 动名词”作后置定语、被动结构的补语保留等，都是练习划分成分的优质材料

This academic year, many school boards have introduced policies which require students to work from home if the school is shut by snow or extreme weather.

C段，第3句

限制性定语从句修饰宾语、定语从句内嵌套条件状语从句、require somebody to do结构、被动语态条件句都是考试高频句式。整句体现了典型的多层修饰和复合结构，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似长难句的分析。

Teachers are also losing their snow days and instead will be expected to be on hand to take a virtual register and answer students' questions online.

D段，第1句

并列谓语结构和被动语态都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。被动语态后接不定式作宾语的用法也频繁出现在正式书面语中。掌握本句的分析方法可复用于大量类似句子。

A pilot programme in a school district in Anderson County, South Carolina, has supplied students with electronic tablets loaded with assignments to complete in the event of a school closure.

D段，第2句

本句包含双宾语结构 (supply sb with sth)、多层介词短语作定语、过去分词短语作后置定语、不定式短语作定语，成分种类丰富。双宾语和后置定语是学习者常见易错点，适合作为成分划分练习。

But some parents object to the new policy if the vigorous debate on the Facebook page of Anderson County school district is anything to go by.

E段，第1句

“主句 + if条件状语”是非常常见、可迁移性很强的阅读句式。再加上句首“But”提示上下文转折，这种组合在考试阅读里也很常见。

It will also bring to an end a less popular US high school tradition: the "make-up day", which requires students in many states to make up the time lost due to weather by working during school holidays.

E段，第5句

本句成分丰富且有针对性：主句包含主语、谓语、宾语、同位语、结果状语；从句包含主语（关系代词）、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语（两处：介词短语和过去分词短语）、方式状语、时间状语。特别是同位语、宾语补足语、过去分词作后置定语、以及方式状语内部嵌套时间状语这几处，都是学习者容易混淆的点，练习价值较高。

He said technology has changed every profession, so it makes sense to use it to "eliminate" make-up days.

F段，第3句

句子结构非常典型：并列主句通过 so 连接表达因果关系，第一个主句嵌套宾语从句省略 that，第二个主句使用形式主语 it 加不定式后置，这些都是四六级和考研英语中高频出现的句式。特别是 it makes sense to do 和宾语从句省略引导词的用法，在真题中反复出现。这种结构的掌握可以直接迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，具有较高的学习迁移价值。

He said most Indiana schools already use digital devices during lessons, so it was an "easy decision" to extend this to days when schools are closed.

F段，第5句

全句结构高度典型：并列连词 so 连接因果关系的两个主句，第一个主句包含省略 that 的宾语从句，第二个主句使用形式主语 it 配后置不定式，以及 when 引导的定语从句。这些都是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式，掌握后可大量复用。

He denies the decision is depriving children of the chance to enjoy the snow.

F段，第6句

"主句 + 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。特别是 deny/believe/think 等动词后跟省略 that 的宾语从句，以及从句中使用进行时态描述正在发生的情况，都是典型的真题句式特征。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

"I think we still need the class time to give our kids the education that they deserve," he said.

G段，第3句

"I think + 宾语从句" 和 "名词 + 定语从句" 都是四六级和考研英语阅读中的高频句式，引述结构也很常见；整体结构代表了书面语中观点表达加修饰限定的典型组合，学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

There is a long-running debate on whether missing days of school affects attainment.

H段，第1句

there be 句型和 whether 引导的名词性从句都是四六级、考研英语阅读高频结构；debate on whether 这类搭配在学术议论文中极为常见，典型性强，掌握后可大量复用。

The Department for Education (DFE) published research in 2016 arguing that missing any days at school could have a negative impact on results.

H段，第3句

后置定语(现在分词短语)修饰宾语 + 宾语从句嵌套，是学术类、新闻类文章的高频句式，也是四六级和考研英语阅读的典型结构，掌握后可大量迁移到真题长难句分析中。

It's hot weather that has the negative impact.

I段，第4句

本句是练习强调句结构识别的优质材料。学生需要区分强调句与定语从句，掌握通过去掉框架还原句子的判断方法，训练在强调结构中准确定位被强调成分和谓语的能力。涵盖了主系表结构与强调句特殊成分的综合分析。

It's obvious that students should go to school every day to get the most out of education.

J段，第1句

"It is + 形容词 + that从句" 是四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现的句式，用于表达观点、评价或客观事实。该结构在议论文和说明文中广泛使用，掌握后可大量复用到写作和阅读理解中。

This is because unauthorised absences tend to reflect patterns and behaviours of student disengagement, or the possible negative attitudes of parents towards education that students adopt and carry with them through schooling.

J段，第4句

主句用 "This is because" 引出原因，表语从句内部带有并列宾语和嵌套定语从句，这种 "因果陈述 + 从句嵌套" 的组合在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。学生掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

There is a time-honoured tradition in the US for school kids to stay at home on "snow days".

第39题 题干

there be 存在句 + 名词后置定语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，本句的「介词短语 + 不定式复合结构」双重后置定语组合也很典型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似结构。

Debates on social media show some parents are opposed to ending the "snow day" tradition.

第40题 题干

主句 + 宾语从句（省略 that）是四六级和考研真题中的高频句式。"be opposed to + 动名词" 结构也是常考搭配。整句结构清晰典型，学习后可直接迁移到类似句子。

Research indicates absences from school with permission do not cause as many problems as those without permission.

第42题 题干

本句是典型的"主句 + 宾语从句"结构，且宾语从句省略 that，这种模式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。宾语从句内部的比较结构 "as ... as ..." 也是常考句式。主句谓语 indicates 属于学术语境的常用动词，整体结构代表性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 106 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。

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇6次 · 真题 39 句

closure B2

n. 关闭

本篇6次 · 真题 8 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇5次 · 真题 98 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇5次 · 真题 61 句

tradition B1

n. 传统

本篇5次 · 真题 31 句

assignment B1

n. (学校的) 作业、任务

本篇5次 · 真题 29 句

absence B1

n. 缺席

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

debate B2

n. 辩论

本篇4次 · 真题 48 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇3次 · 真题 224 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 113 句

performance B1

n. 表演

本篇3次 · 真题 66 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇3次 · 真题 57 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇3次 · 真题 41 句

district B1

n. 地区

本篇3次 · 真题 38 句

county B1

n. 郡

本篇3次 · 真题 21 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

online A2

adj. 在线的

本篇2次·真题 145 句

learning A1

n. 学习

本篇2次·真题 120 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次·真题 89 句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇2次·真题 88 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇2次·真题 83 句

academic B2

adj. 学术的

本篇2次·真题 69 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇2次·真题 66 句

device B1

n. 设备

本篇2次·真题 60 句

internet A2

n. 互联网

本篇2次·真题 55 句

publish B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次·真题 50 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇2次·真题 45 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇2次·真题 36 句

electronic B1

adj. 电子的

本篇2次·真题 30 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 239 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题 169 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会
本篇1次·真题 137 句

million A2

num. 一百万
本篇1次·真题 119 句

focus B1

n. 重点
本篇1次·真题 107 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的
本篇1次·真题 101 句

quality A2

n. 质量
本篇1次·真题 100 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果
本篇1次·真题 99 句

digital B1

adj. 数字的
本篇1次·真题 75 句

data B1

n. 数据
本篇1次·真题 73 句

event A2

n. 事件
本篇1次·真题 66 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)
本篇1次·真题 64 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的
本篇1次·真题 63 句

due B1

adj. 预期的
本篇1次·真题 62 句

option B1

n. 选择
本篇1次·真题 60 句

united B1

adj. 联合的
本篇1次·真题 60 句

power A2

n. 权力
本篇1次·真题 59 句

argue B1

v. 争论
本篇1次·真题 58 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

medium B1

adj. 中等的

本篇1次 · 真题 55 句

link A2

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 52 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

educational B1

adj. 教育的

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 43 句

reflect B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 39 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次 · 真题 37 句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

indicate B2

v. 表明

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

extremely B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次 · 真题 34 句

ahead A2

adv. 在前面

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

childhood A2

n. 童年

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次 · 真题 30 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次·真题 30 句

familiar B1

adj. 熟悉的

本篇1次·真题 28 句

handle A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 28 句

regularly A2

adv. 经常地

本篇1次·真题 27 句

concerned B1

adj. 担心的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 22 句

schedule A2

n. 时间表

本篇1次·真题 21 句

extend B1

v. 延伸; 延长

本篇1次·真题 20 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 16 句

obvious B1

adj. 明显的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

register B1

v. 登记, 注册

本篇1次·真题 16 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 15 句

operate B1

v. 运转

本篇1次·真题 15 句

sufficient B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

deserve B1

v. 应得

本篇1次·真题 14 句

load B1

n. 负载

本篇1次·真题 14 句

schooling B2

n. 学校教育

本篇1次·真题 14 句

tablet B1

n. 药片

本篇1次·真题 14 句

theme B1

n. 主题

本篇1次·真题 14 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑;逃脱

本篇1次·真题 13 句

primarily B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

proposal B2

n. 提议

本篇1次·真题 13 句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题 13 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 12 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 12 句

deny B1

v. 否认

本篇1次·真题 11 句

negatively B2

adv. 负面地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题 11 句

unexpected B1

adj. 意外的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

virtual B2

adj. 虚拟的 (计算机生成的)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

hurricane B2

n. 飓风

本篇1次·真题 10 句

length A2

n. 长度

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

practical B1

adj. 实际的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

profession B2

n. 职业 (尤指需要专门技能和培训的)

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

equip B1

v. 装备

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

ruin B2

v. 毁坏

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

supporter B1

n. 支持者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

vigorous B2

adj. 充满活力的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

disadvantaged B2

adj. 处于不利地位的;弱势的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

inability B2

n. 无能力;不能

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

safely A2

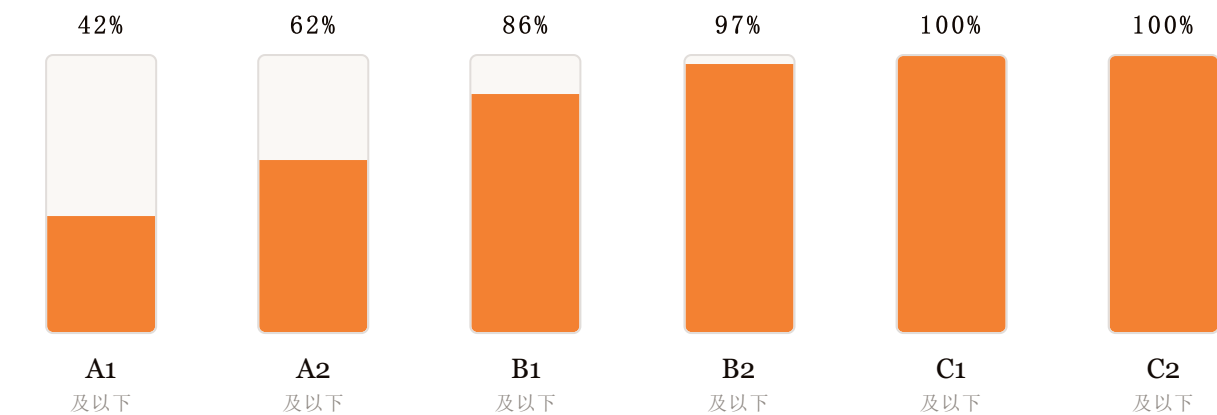
adv. 安全地

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

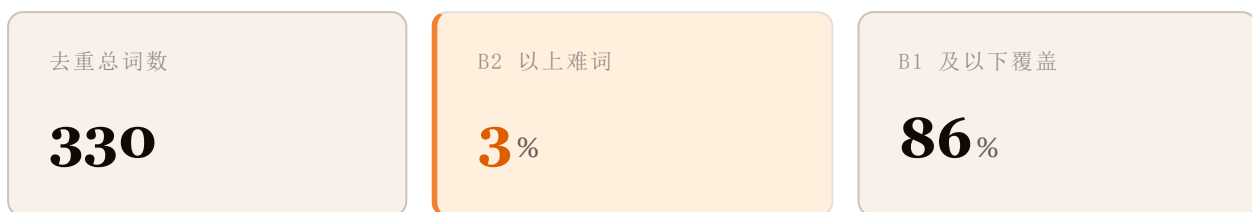
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 330 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **330** 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 11 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 330 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2024年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2024年6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 →