

2016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2016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 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3套(2016-06)·四级

Part III Section B

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

Could Food Shortages Bring Down Civilization?

A) For many years I have studied global agricultural, population, environmental and economic trends and their interactions. The combined effects of those trends and the political tensions they generate point to the breakdown of governments and societies. Yet I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization.

多年来,我一直在研究全球农业、人口、环境和经济趋势及其相互作用。这些趋势的综合影响以及它们所产生的政治紧张局势预示着政府和社会的崩溃。然而,我也一直抵制这样的观点:粮食短缺不仅会导致个别政府垮台,还会导致我们全球文明的崩溃。

B) I can no longer ignore that risk. Our continuing failure to deal with the environmental declines that are undermining the world food economy forces me to conclude that such a collapse is possible.

我再也无法忽视这一风险。我们持续未能应对正在破坏世界粮食经济的环境衰退,这迫使我得出结论:这种崩溃是可能发生的。

C) As demand for food rises faster than supplies are growing, the resulting food-price inflation puts severe stress on the governments of many countries. Unable to buy grain or grow their own, hungry people take to the streets. Indeed, even before the steep climb in grain prices in 2008, the number of failing states was expanding. If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down

at an ever increasing rate. In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict; today it is failing states.

随着粮食需求的增长速度快于供应的增长速度,由此产生的粮食价格上涨给许多国家的政府带来了严重压力。无法购买粮食或自己种植粮食的饥饿人群走上街头。事实上,甚至在2008年粮食价格急剧攀升之前,失败国家的数量就在不断扩大。如果粮食形势继续恶化,整个国家将以越来越快的速度崩溃。在20世纪,国际安全的主要威胁是超级大国冲突;今天则是国家失败。

- D) States fail when national governments can no longer provide personal security, food security and basic social services such as education and health care. When governments lose their control of power, law and order begins to disintegrate. After a point, countries can become so dangerous that food relief workers are no longer safe and their programs are halted. Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and refugees(难民) threatening political stability everywhere.

当国家政府无法再提供人身安全、粮食安全以及教育和医疗保健等基本社会服务时,国家就会失败。当政府失去对权力的控制时,法律和秩序开始瓦解。到了某个时刻,国家可能变得如此危险,以至于粮食救援工作者不再安全,他们的项目被迫停止。失败国家引起国际关注,因为它们是恐怖分子、毒品、武器和难民的来源,威胁着各地的政治稳定。

- E) The surge in world grain prices in 2007 and 2008—and the threat they pose to food security—has a different, more troubling quality than the increases of the past. During the second half of the 20th century, grain prices rose dramatically several times. In 1972, for instance, the Soviets, recognizing their poor harvest early, quietly cornered the world wheat market. As a result, wheat prices elsewhere more than doubled, pulling rice and corn prices up with them. But this and other price shocks were event-driven—drought in the Soviet Union, crop-shrinking heat in the U.S. Corn Belt. And the rises were short-lived: prices typically returned to normal with the next harvest.

2007年和2008年世界粮食价格的飙升及其对粮食安全构成的威胁,与过去的价格上涨相比,具有不同的、更令人不安的性质。在20世纪下半叶,粮食价格曾多次大幅上涨。例如,1972年,苏联人及早认识到他们的歉收,悄悄垄断了世界小麦市场。结果,其他地方的小麦价格上涨了一倍多,带动大米和玉米价格一起上涨。但这次和其他价格冲击都是由事件驱动的——苏联的干旱、美国玉米带导致作物减产的高温。而且价格上涨是短暂的:价格通常会在下一次收获时恢复正常。

- F) In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves. On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive diversion(转向) of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.

相比之下,最近世界粮食价格的飙升是由趋势驱动的,这使得在趋势本身没有逆转的情况下,价格不太可能回落。在需求方面,这些趋势包括每年持续增加7000多万人口、越来越多的人希望在食物链上升级以消费高度依赖粮食的肉类产品,以及美国粮食大规模转向生产生物燃料。

- G) As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge. But that potential pales beside the never-ending demand for crop-based fuels. A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.

随着低收入消费者收入的增加,进一步粮食消费的潜力是巨大的。但这种潜力与对基于作物的燃料永无止境的需求相比就显得微不足道了。今年美国粮食收成的四分之一将用于为汽车提供燃料。

- H) What about supply? The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand. Of all those trends, however, the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat. The biggest challenge here is in irrigation, which consumes 70% of the world's fresh water. Millions of irrigation wells in many countries are now pumping water out of underground sources faster than rainfall can refill them. The result is falling water tables(地下水位) in countries with half the world's people, including the three big grain producers—China, India and the U.S.

供应方面呢?三大环境趋势——淡水短缺、表土流失和气温上升——使得扩大世界粮食供应以跟上需求的速度变得越来越困难。然而,在所有这些趋势中,水资源短缺的蔓延构成了最直接的威胁。这里最大的挑战是灌溉,它消耗了世界70%的淡水。许多国家的数百万口灌溉井现在从地下水源抽水速度快于降雨补充的速度。结果是拥有世界一半人口的国家地下水位下降,包括三大粮食生产国——中国、印度和美国。

- I) As water tables have fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997. But water shortages are even more worrying in India. Millions of irrigation wells have significantly lowered water tables in almost every state.

随着地下水位下降和灌溉井干涸,中国的小麦产量这一世界最大产量自1997年达到1.23亿吨的峰值以来已下降了8%。但印度的水资源短缺更令人担忧。数百万口灌溉井已使几乎每个邦的地下水位显著下降。

- J) As the world's food security falls to pieces, individual countries acting in their own self-interest are actually worsening the troubles of many. The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices. Vietnam banned its exports for several months for the same reason. Such moves may eliminate the fears of those living in the exporting countries, but they are creating panic in importing countries that must rely on what is then left for export.

随着世界粮食安全分崩离析,各个国家出于自身利益行事,实际上加剧了许多国家的困境。这一趋势始于2007年,当时俄罗斯和阿根廷等主要小麦出口国限制或禁止出口,希望增加当地粮食供应,从而降低国内粮食价格。越南也出于同样的原因禁止出口数月。这些举措可能消除了出口国居民的担忧,但在进口国引发了恐慌,这些国家必须依赖剩余的出口量。

- K) In response to those restrictions, grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies. Food-import anxiety is even leading to new efforts by food-importing countries to buy or lease farmland in other countries. In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.

为应对这些限制,粮食进口国正试图敲定长期贸易协议,以锁定未来的粮食供应。粮食进口焦虑甚至导致粮食进口国采取新的努力,在其他国家购买或租赁农田。尽管采取了这些临时措施,但许多其他国家粮食价格飙升和饥饿蔓延正开始破坏社会秩序。

- L) Since the current world food shortage is trend-driven, the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed. We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world's population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils. There is

nothing new about the four objectives. Indeed, we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services and the associated shift to smaller families.

由于当前的世界粮食短缺是由趋势驱动的,因此必须扭转导致它的环境趋势。我们必须在2020年前将碳排放量从2006年的水平削减80%,在2040年前将世界人口稳定在80亿,彻底消除贫困,并恢复森林和土壤。这四个目标并不新鲜。事实上,我们在世界某些地区至少在其中一个目标上取得了实质性进展——计划生育服务的普及以及相关的向小家庭的转变。

M) For many in the development community, the four objectives were seen as positive, promoting development as long as they did not cost too much. Others saw them as politically correct and morally appropriate. Now a third and far more significant motivation presents itself: meeting these goals may be necessary to prevent the collapse of our civilization. Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending. In effect, our plan is the new security budget.

对于发展界的许多人来说,只要这四个目标成本不太高,它们就被视为积极的、促进发展的。其他人则认为它们在政治上正确、在道德上合适。现在出现了第三个也是更重要的动机:实现这些目标可能是防止我们文明崩溃的必要条件。然而,我们预计拯救文明的成本每年不到2000亿美元,仅为当前全球军费开支的六分之一。实际上,我们的计划就是新的安全预算。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact that more and more people want to consume meat products.

粮食价格近期急剧攀升的部分原因在于越来越多的人想要消费肉类产品。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 肉类消费推升粮价

【定位】 On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive diversion of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.

在需求侧, 这些趋势包括每年继续新增7000多万人口、越来越多人想沿食物链向上走以消费高度耗粮的肉类产品、以及美国大量粮食被大规模转向用于生产生物燃料。

【改写】 more and more people want to consume meat products ↔

a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products

同义概括

The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact ↔

the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven

因果方向同向改写

【辨邻】 G G段的具体陈述是As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge与A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars, 并没有出现肉类消费这一关键话题。

As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge. But that potential pales beside the never-ending demand for crop-based fuels. A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.

37. Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages.

由于食物短缺,许多国家的社会秩序正在崩溃。

【答案】 K 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 粮食短缺击碎社会秩序

【定位】 In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.

尽管有这些临时手段,许多其他国家飙升的粮价与蔓延的饥饿正在开始击碎社会秩序。

【改写】 Social order is breaking down ↔ are beginning to break down the social order

主被动转换

because of food shortages ↔

soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries

上位概括

【辨邻】 C C段对应的句子是entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate, 主语是国家、用的是break down, 但宾语和陈述句要的社会秩序不同。

If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate.

D D段写的是When governments lose their control of power, law and order begins to disintegrate, 这是一条普适规则, 没有像陈述句那样把矛头指向多国正在发生的社会秩序崩塌。

When governments lose their control of power, law and order begins to disintegrate.

38. Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security.

无法应对食物短缺的国家现在构成了对世界安全的主要威胁,而非超级大国冲突。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 超级大国冲突对比失败国家

【定位】 In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict; today it is failing states.

在20世纪,对国际安全的主要威胁是超级大国冲突;如今,主要威胁是失败国家。

【改写】 Rather than superpower conflict ↔

In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict

时间状语改写为否定让步

countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security ↔

today it is failing states

失败国家的范化解释

【辨邻】 **D** D段的核心句是Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and refugees, 没有把它与超级大国冲突做现在与过去的对比。

Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and refugees(难民) threatening political stability everywhere.

39. Some parts of the world have seen successful implementation of family planning.

世界某些地区已成功实施了计划生育。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 计划生育已被成功推行

【定位】 Indeed, we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services and the associated shift to smaller families.
事实上，我们在世界部分地区至少在其中一项上已经取得实质进展——即计划生育服务的普及以及随之而来的小家庭趋势。

【改写】 Some parts of the world ↔ **in some parts of the world**

原样复现

successful implementation of family planning ↔

we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services

实质进展等于成功推行

40. The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization.

作者已经开始认同食物短缺最终可能导致世界文明的崩溃。

【答案】 **B** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 作者本人态度的转变

【定位】 Our continuing failure to deal with the environmental declines that are undermining the world food economy forces me to conclude that such a collapse is possible.

我们一直未能处理那些正在侵蚀全球粮食经济的环境恶化，这迫使我得出这样的结论——这样的崩溃是可能的。

【改写】 The author has come to agree ↔ **I can no longer ignore that risk**

双重否定等于肯定

food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization ↔

such a collapse is possible

指代回填的等值

【辨邻】 **A** A段写的是I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization, 作者明确说抗拒这一想法, 与陈述句要已经同意方向相反。

Yet I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization.

41. Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle to boosting the world's grain production.

日益严重的水资源短缺被证明是提高世界粮食产量的最大障碍。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 水短缺是最大障碍

【定位】 Of all those trends, however, the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat.
然而在所有这些趋势中, 水短缺的蔓延构成了最迫在眉睫的威胁。

【改写】 Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle ↔

the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat

最大障碍与最紧迫威胁同义

boosting the world's grain production ↔

to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand

提升产量等于扩大供应

【辨邻】 **I** I段对应句子是China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997, 是数据例证, 不是把水短缺定为最大障碍的定性句。

As water tables have fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997.

42. The cost for saving our civilization would be considerably less than the world's current military spending.

拯救我们文明的成本将远低于世界当前的军事开支。

【答案】 **M** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 拯救文明成本远低于军费

【定位】 Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending.

然而，我们估计的拯救文明的成本每年还不到2000亿美元，约为当前全球军费开支的六分之一。

【改写】 The cost for saving our civilization ↔ **the cost we project for saving civilization**

原样复现

considerably less than the world's current military spending ↔

1/6 of current global military spending

具体比例支撑比较级

【辨邻】 L L段写的是We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world's population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils, 只列任务、不谈成本。

We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world's population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils.

43. To lower domestic food prices, some countries limited or stopped their grain exports.

为了降低国内食品价格，一些国家限制或停止了粮食出口。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 限制或停止粮食出口压国内粮价

【定位】 The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices.

这一趋势始于2007年，那时俄罗斯、阿根廷等小麦出口大国限制或禁止本国出口，希望以此增加国内供应、压低国内粮价。

【改写】 limited or stopped their grain exports ↔ **limited or banned their exports**

同义动词替换

To lower domestic food prices ↔ **bringing down domestic food prices**

动词短语同义

【辨邻】 K K段对应的句子是grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies, 主语是进口国，与陈述句中要的出口国相反。

In response to those restrictions, grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies.

44. Environmental problems must be solved to ease the current global food shortage.

必须解决环境问题以缓解当前的全球食物短缺。

【答案】 L 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 解决环境问题以缓解粮食短缺

【定位】 Since the current world food shortage is trend-driven, the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed.

由于当下的全球粮食短缺是趋势驱动的，造成它的那些环境趋势必须被逆转。

【改写】 Environmental problems must be solved ↔

the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed

解决与逆转同义

ease the current global food shortage ↔ **the current world food shortage is trend-driven**

目的指向同一对象

【辨邻】 **H** H段对应的句子是The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand, 只是诊断病因，没有提出必须解决环境问题这一手段判断。

The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand.

F F段写的是the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves, 谈的是趋势本身，并未把环境问题作为必须解决的对象单独点出。

In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves.

45. A quarter of this year's American grain harvest will be used to produce bio-fuel for cars.

今年美国粮食收成的四分之一将用于生产汽车生物燃料。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 四分之一美国粮食用于生物燃料

【定位】 A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.

今年美国粮食收成中将有四分之一被用来给汽车作燃料。

【改写】 A quarter of this year's American grain harvest ↔ **A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest**
分数与国名的同义替换

be used to produce bio-fuel for cars ↔ **will go to fuel cars**

用途短语的等值改写

【辨邻】 F 段对应的句子是the massive diversion of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel，只用massive而没有给出陈述句要的a quarter这一具体数字。

On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive diversion(转向) of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.

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 作者自述长期研究全球农业、人口、环境、经济趋势及其相互作用，过去一直抗拒粮食短缺会拖垮全球文明这个念头。

信息指纹 作者过去的抗拒态度

B 作者承认自己不能再忽视这个风险，环境恶化正在侵蚀全球粮食经济，崩溃确有可能。

信息指纹 作者态度由抗拒转为承认

C 粮食供不应求推高粮价，许多国家政府压力剧增，失败国家数量在扩大，主要安全威胁从超级大国冲突变成失败国家。

信息指纹 主要威胁的代际更替

D 对失败国家做定义：政府无法提供个人安全、粮食安全与基本社会服务；失败国家会成为恐怖分子、毒品、武器、难民的源头，影响全球。

信息指纹 失败国家的定义与外溢

E 回顾20世纪下半叶几次粮价飙升都是由突发事件驱动、且很快回落，与近年这波不同。

信息指纹 1972年苏联抢购小麦的事件驱动型涨价

F 近年粮价飙升属于趋势驱动；需求侧三股趋势包括每年新增7000多万人口、更多人想吃肉、美国大量粮食被转去做生物燃料。

信息指纹 需求侧三股趋势

G 低收入消费者收入上升会进一步推升粮食消费，但与生物燃料对作物的需求相比仍然渺小，美国今年四分之一的粮食将用来给汽车做燃料。

信息指纹 美国四分之一粮食给汽车做燃料

H 供给侧讲三大环境趋势——淡水短缺、表土流失、气温上升，其中水短缺最紧迫；灌溉消耗70%的淡水，地下水超采导致水位下降。

信息指纹 水短缺是供给侧最紧迫的威胁

I 在中国和印度，水位下降已经显著影响小麦生产，中国小麦产量自1997年的1.23亿吨高位下降8%。

信息指纹 中国小麦产量下降8%的具体数据

J 各国为了自保反而加剧全球粮食困境：俄罗斯、阿根廷、越南这些出口大国限制或禁止粮食出口，希望增加本国供应、压低国内粮价。

信息指纹 出口国限制出口压国内粮价

K 进口国反过来想锁定长期采购合同、甚至在国外买地租地；这些临时手段挡不住飙升的粮价与社会秩序的崩塌。

信息指纹 社会秩序在飙升粮价下开始瓦解

L 要逆转趋势就要逆转背后的环境趋势：到2020年把碳排放从2006年水平减80%、2040年把人口稳定在80亿、消除贫困、恢复森林与土壤；其中计划生育服务在部分地区已经取得实质进展。

信息指纹 四项环境目标与计划生育的局部成效

M 这四项目标过去被视为发展议程或道德正确，现在被赋予新动机——避免文明崩溃；拯救文明的成本估计每年不到2000亿美元，只相当于当前全球军费的六分之一。

信息指纹 拯救文明每年不到2000亿美元，约军费六分之一

15 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。

Indeed, even before the steep climb in grain prices in 2008, the number of failing states was expanding.

C段，第3句

简单句中带较长状语和后置定语的结构,在四六级和考研阅读中出现频率较高,是典型的学术叙述句式。掌握此类句子的主干提取和修饰层次划分,可迁移至大量类似长句。

If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate.

C段，第4句

"If + 条件从句（一般现在时），主句（一般将来时）"是四六级和考研中最常见的条件句型之一，高度典型且复用性强；方式状语的位置和用法也很标准，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

In 1972, for instance, the Soviets, recognizing their poor harvest early, quietly cornered the world wheat market.

E段，第3句

本句成分丰富，覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、时间状语、插入语、分词短语作状语、副词作方式状语等多种成分类型。分词短语插入在主谓之间是典型的易错点，学生容易误将 "recognizing" 当作谓语。句首的时间状语和插入语也需要正确识别和排除。作为划分成分的练习句，本句能训练学生跳过干扰成分、准确定位主干的能力。

As a result, wheat prices elsewhere more than doubled, pulling rice and corn prices up with them.

E段，第4句

本句的 "主语 + 谓语 + 伴随状语（现在分词短语）" 结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是伴随状语的用法（用现在分词表示与主句动作同时发生的次要动作或结果）是高频考点。句首的结果状语 "As a result" 也是常见的逻辑连接方式。掌握本句结构后，可迁移到大量类似句式的理解和翻译中，典型性较高。

In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves.

F段，第1句

主系表结构加现在分词短语作结果状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式，尤其是表达因果或结果关系时常用此结构；复合形容词作表语、形式宾语it的用法也均为高频考点，学习后可大量迁移到类似句型。

The three environmental trends-the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures-are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand.

H段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、形式宾语、宾语补足语、同位语、状语等多种成分，特别是形式宾语 "it" 与真正宾语（不定式）的对应关系是学习者常见易错点，同位语的识别也有练习价值

As water tables have fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997.

I段，第1句

状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套状语从句的结构在学术和新闻英语中非常常见，现在完成时搭配 "since" 从句也是典型的时态组合。掌握该句式对阅读真题材料有较高的迁移价值。

The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices.

J段，第2句

"主句 + when 引导的时间状语从句" 是考试中高频出现的句式,且从句中包含并列谓语和目的状语,符合真题常见的复杂度,迁移价值高

In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.

K段，第3句

主语并列结构加现在进行时谓语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，介词短语作让步状语置于句首也是高频考点。本句结构典型且贴近真题风格，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中。

There is nothing new about the four objectives.

L段，第3句

There be 句型是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构,常用于客观陈述和背景介绍,且本句的'be 动词 + 不定代词 + 后置定语'组合方式极为典型,学生掌握后可直接迁移到大量同类句子的分析中。

For many in the development community, the four objectives were seen as positive, promoting development as long as they did not cost too much.

M段，第1句

本句体现了典型的被动语态主句 + 条件状语从句结构, "be seen as" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频被动表达, "as long as" 引导的条件从句也是常考句式。主句中分词短语作伴随状语的用法在长难句中经常出现。整体结构代表了学术和正式文体中常见的复杂句模式, 学习后可广泛迁移到类似句式的理解。

Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending.

M段，第4句

本句在主干识别上有一定难度(定语从句插入主语与谓语之间), 嵌套结构适中, 时态难度适中, 但成分种类丰富且包含典型的易错点(省略关系代词、同位语), 结构在考试中高度典型。综合来看, 本句作为句子结构和时态训练材料, 具有较高的训练价值和推荐度, 适合用于强化定语从句识别、成分划分和时态判断的练习。

Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages.

第37题 题干

简单句配进行时态和多个状语的结构在考试阅读中较为常见, 原因状语短语(because of) 和地点状语的搭配也是高频组合。但本句缺少从句或并列结构等更典型的考点句式特征, 代表性中等。

Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security.

第38题 题干

简单句配上对比状语和后置定语的结构, 在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。"Rather than" 引出对比、形容词加不定式作后置定语、"constitute" 这类正式书面动词的使用, 都是典型的学术和新闻语体特征, 学习后可大量复用于同类文本。

The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization.

第40题题干

动词后接 'that' 引导的宾语从句是英语考试中极其常见的句式,尤其在表达观点、认知、陈述的动词后。现在完成时表示过去到现在的状态变化也是高频考点。这个句式在四六级和考研阅读中大量出现,掌握后可以迁移到理解 think、believe、suggest、show 等动词引导的宾语从句。结构具有很高的典型性和复用价值。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 134 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。

grain

B1

n. 谷物; 粮食

本篇15次 · 真题 29 句

shortage

B2

n. 短缺

本篇11次 · 真题 24 句

trend

B1

n. 趋势

本篇8次 · 真题 44 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇7次 · 真题 62 句

civilization

B2

n. 文明(社会)

本篇6次 · 真题 9 句

environmental

B1

adj. 环境的

本篇5次 · 真题 34 句

export

B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇4次 · 真题 119 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇4次 · 真题 81 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇4次 · 真题 64 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇4次 · 真题 50 句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇4次 · 真题 28 句

harvest B1

n. 收获

本篇4次 · 真题 8 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 466 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇3次 · 真题 52 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本篇3次 · 真题 22 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 224 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 156 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇2次 · 真题 128 句

individual B2

adj. 单独的

本篇2次 · 真题 79 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇2次 · 真题 73 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 63 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇2次 · 真题 50 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇2次 · 真题 41 句

conflict B2

n. 冲突

本篇2次 · 真题 38 句

ban B2

v. 禁止

本篇2次 · 真题 37 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇2次 · 真题 29 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

unable A2

adj. 不能的

本篇2次 · 真题 27 句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

corn A2

n. 玉米

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

indeed B1

adv. 确实, 的确 (强调肯定)

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇2次 · 真题 25 句

reverse B2

v. 颠倒

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

political B1

adj. 政治的

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

military B2

adj. 军事的

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

spending A2

n. 开支

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次·真题 13 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇2次·真题 12 句

objective B2

n. 目标

本篇2次·真题 11 句

author A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 244 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 150 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 148 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次·真题 108 句

stress B1

n. 压力

本篇1次·真题 102 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇1次·真题 100 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇1次·真题 90 句

amount A2

n. 数量

本篇1次·真题 87 句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题 84 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇1次·真题 81 句

challenge B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次·真题 80 句

concern B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次·真题 79 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 68 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

positive B1

adj. 积极的

本篇1次 · 真题 62 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

increasingly B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇1次 · 真题 51 句

shift B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 49 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

loss B1

n. 丧失

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

remove A2

v. 移开

本篇1次 · 真题 46 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 45 句

budget B1

n. 预算

本篇1次·真题 45 句

consumption B2

n. 消费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

anxiety B2

n. 焦虑

本篇1次·真题 41 句

failure B1

n. 失败

本篇1次·真题 41 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次·真题 41 句

interaction B2

n. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 40 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次·真题 39 句

conclude B2

v. 断定;推断出

本篇1次·真题 36 句

rely B1

v. 依赖;依靠

本篇1次·真题 36 句

significant B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 34 句

recognize B1

v. 认出

本篇1次·真题 34 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇1次·真题 33 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 33 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

highly B1

adv. 非常

本篇1次·真题 28 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 26 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 25 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 25 句

chain B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 23 句

combine B1

v. (使) 结合、组合

本篇1次·真题 23 句

massive B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 23 句

contrast B2

n. 对比

本篇1次·真题 22 句

typically B1

adv. 通常, 一般

本篇1次·真题 22 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 21 句

refugee B2

n. 难民

本篇1次·真题 21 句

carbon B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇1次·真题 20 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 19 句

hunger B1

n. 饥饿

本篇1次·真题 19 句

motivation B2

n. 动力

本篇1次·真题 19 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次·真题 18 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 17 句

shock B1

n. 震惊

本篇1次·真题 17 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 16 句

elsewhere B1

adv. 在别处

本篇1次·真题 16 句

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次·真题 16 句

pump B1

n. 泵

本篇1次·真题 16 句

significantly B2

adv. 显著地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

partly B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

import B1

v. 进口

本篇1次·真题 13 句

planning B1

n. 规划

本篇1次·真题 13 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

considerably B2

adv. 相当大地

本篇1次·真题 12 句

drought B2

n. 干旱

本篇1次·真题 12 句

ongoing B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

union B2

n. 工会

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

panic B1

n. 恐慌

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

relief B1

n. 宽慰

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

distribution B2

n. 分配

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

restriction B2

n. 限制

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

temporary B1

adj. 暂时的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

unlikely B1

adj. 不太可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

constitute C1

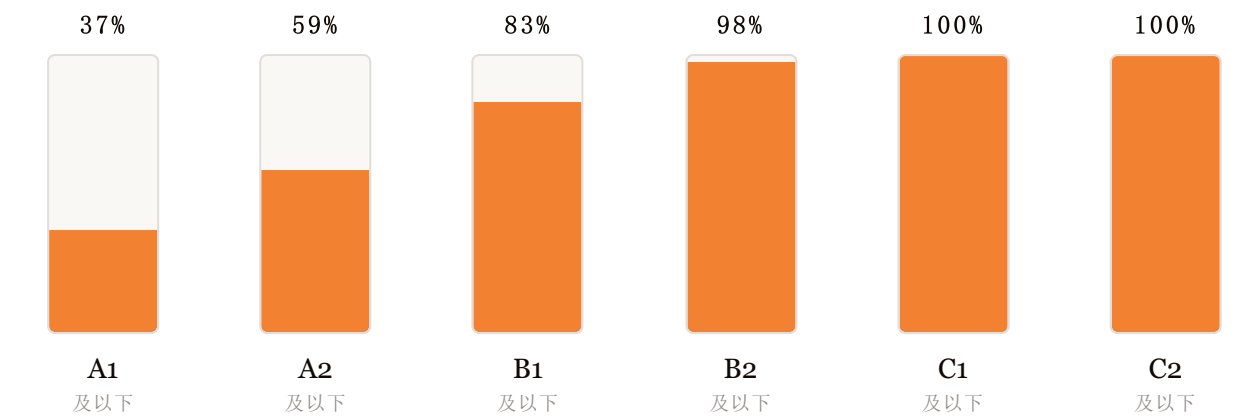
v. 构成, 组成

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

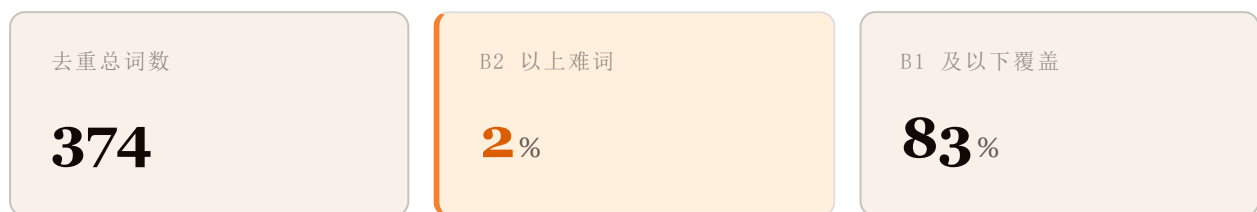
VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 374 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 374 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 8 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 374 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语四级 2016年6月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2016年6月第1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 →