

2023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2023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 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(2023-12) · 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**.

How Climate Change Will Affect What You Eat

A) Earlier this year, scientists warned that one in six animal species could go extinct(灭绝的) due to climate change. Could the same thing happen to our crops and other foodstuffs too?

今年早些时候,科学家警告说,由于气候变化,六分之一的动物物种可能会灭绝。我们的农作物和其他食品也会发生同样的事情吗?

B) It's clear that farmers in many parts of the world are going to find things harder in the coming decades. Last week, BBC Future explored one scientist's efforts to help crops cope with the increased probability of droughts. By using the genes from resurrection(复活) plants, Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town is exploring whether she can design crops to survive for much longer periods without water.

显然,世界许多地区的农民在未来几十年里将面临更大的困难。上周,BBC Future探讨了一位科学家帮助农作物应对干旱概率增加的努力。开普敦大学的Jill Farrant正在利用复活植物的基因,探索她能否设计出在更长时间内无需水分也能存活的农作物。

C) But if we can't find ways to protect other foods, will they survive climate change? Fortunately, there is some good news on this front. Despite alarmist headlines about "foods that are going extinct," there is no evidence that major food types like beans, chocolate, wine, corn or wheat will cease to exist.

但如果我们找不到保护其他食物的方法,它们能在气候变化中存活下来吗?幸运的是,在这方面有一些好消息。尽管有关于"正在灭绝的食物"的危言耸听的标题,但没有证据表明豆类、巧克力、葡萄酒、玉米

或小麦等主要食物类型会不复存在。

- D) But that doesn't mean it's all good news for future food. We will probably have to change where we grow certain crops, as some regions get too hot. The disadvantage, obviously, is that local farmers will suffer under this situation. And some people may struggle to get the same access to certain foods. "Even if overall food production may be unaffected, food security can still be impacted," says Margaret Walsh, a scientist at the US Department of Agriculture's Climate Change Program Office. In other words, even if a certain food is still grown on some corner of the Earth, it doesn't mean that everyone will continue to have the same degree of access as today.

但这并不意味着未来食物的一切都是好消息。随着一些地区变得过热,我们可能不得不改变某些农作物的种植地点。显然,不利之处在于当地农民将在这种情况下遭受损失。而且有些人可能难以获得与现在相同的某些食物。美国农业部气候变化项目办公室的科学家Margaret Walsh说:"即使总体粮食生产可能不受影响,粮食安全仍然可能受到影响。"换句话说,即使某种食物仍然在地球的某个角落种植,也不意味着每个人都将继续拥有与今天相同程度的获取途径。

- E) Overall, the yields of many foods, from staples to life-enhancing extras such as coffee and chocolate, will likely be impacted by climate change too. How those decreases will be felt will depend on the degree of warming and the crop in question, but in general, "anything over about 30°C is very bad for crops," says Wolfram Schlenker, an associate professor of international and public affairs at Columbia University. For example, statistical studies that he and a colleague built of corn and soybean(大豆) production in the US show a steep decline after crossing the 30°C temperature threshold(临界点).

总体而言,从主食到提升生活品质的额外食品如咖啡和巧克力,许多食物的产量也可能受到气候变化的影响。这些减产将如何被感受到取决于变暖的程度和相关作物,但总的来说,"任何超过约30°C的温度对农作物都非常不利",哥伦比亚大学国际与公共事务副教授Wolfram Schlenker说。例如,他和一位同事对美国玉米和大豆生产进行的统计研究显示,在超过30°C的温度临界点后,产量急剧下降。

- F) In the US—the world's largest producer of corn and soybeans—farms can move north to some degree, Schlenker says. But eventually, yields will likely suffer because the soil north of Iowa declines in quality—a legacy of glacial(冰川的) expansion. Other studies, including studies of wheat in India and corn in Africa, also found that there is a threshold above which yields sharply decline: crops can adapt and move, but only to a point. "What's common to all studies is the finding that extreme heat is damaging to crop growth, although exact cutoffs vary by crop," Schlenker says. "If predictions for the end of the century are true, though, I think a lot of agricultural areas in the US will see significant hits."

Schlenker说,在美国——世界上最大的玉米和大豆生产国——农场可以在一定程度上向北迁移。但最终,产量可能会受到影响,因为爱荷华州以北的土壤质量下降——这是冰川扩张的遗留问题。其他研究,包括对印度小麦和非洲玉米的研究,也发现存在一个临界点,超过该临界点产量就会急剧下降:农作物可以适应和迁移,但只能到一定程度。Schlenker说:"所有研究的共同点是发现极端高温对作物生长有害,尽管确切的临界值因作物而异。不过,如果对本世纪末的预测是真的,我认为美国的许多农业地区将遭受重大打击。"

- G) Under current conditions, about 4% of the world's croplands experience drought in any given year, but by the end of the century those conditions are forecasted to jump to about 18% per year. Some studies indicate that horticulture crops—generally, everything besides staples—may be impacted most severely, largely because they tend to be confined to a smaller geographic area. Researcher Andrew

Jarvis and his colleagues found that 80% of coffee-growing zones in Central America and Brazil could become unsuitable by 2050, for example, while climate change will likely have "great impacts" on cocoa(可可粉) production in West Africa. "High quality chocolate will be less available in the future, and if you want it, you'll have to pay a lot more for it," Jarvis says.

在目前的条件下,世界上约4%的农田在任何给定年份都会经历干旱,但到本世纪末,这些条件预计将跃升至每年约18%。一些研究表明,园艺作物——通常是除主食以外的所有作物——可能受影响最严重,主要是因为它们往往局限于较小的地理区域。研究员Andrew Jarvis和他的同事发现,例如,到2050年,中美洲和巴西80%的咖啡种植区可能变得不适宜,而气候变化可能对西非的可可粉生产产生"巨大影响"。Jarvis说:"未来优质巧克力将不那么容易获得,如果你想要它,你将不得不为此支付更多的钱。"

- H) This means that, for those who can afford it, some foods will simply cost them more in the future. But for poorer people, those same price jumps will likely cause certain foods to go extinct from their diets. "The more you reduce, the shorter the supply, and the higher the price will jump," Schlenker says.

这意味着,对于那些负担得起的人来说,未来一些食物只会让他们花费更多。但对于较贫穷的人来说,同样的价格跳涨可能会导致某些食物从他们的饮食中消失。Schlenker说:"你减少得越多,供应就越短,价格就会跳得越高。"

- I) Another potential climate change-induced problem is our dependence on commodity crops—wheat, soybeans, corn and rice—which currently provide humanity with 75% of its calories, either directly or indirectly through the animals we raise on those crops. Jarvis and his colleagues also found that, over the past five decades, the world has seen an increasing standardisation of diets; the foods we eat globally today are 36% more similar than they were in 1961. While this can be good news for the world's poorest people who now consume more calories, protein and fat than in the past, homogeneity(同一性) and over-dependence on a handful of staples leave us vulnerable to threats such as drought, disease and pests—all of which are predicted to worsen in many parts of the world as a result of climate change.

另一个潜在的气候变化引发的问题是我们对商品作物的依赖——小麦、大豆、玉米和大米——这些作物目前直接或通过我们用这些作物饲养的动物间接为人类提供75%的卡路里。Jarvis和他的同事还发现,在过去的五十年里,世界饮食的标准化程度不断提高,我们今天在全球吃的食物比1961年相似度高36%。虽然这对世界上最贫穷的人来说可能是个好消息,他们现在比过去消耗更多的卡路里、蛋白质和脂肪,但同一性和对少数几种主食的过度依赖使我们容易受到干旱、疾病和害虫等威胁——所有这些威胁预计都会因气候变化而在世界许多地区恶化。

- J) There are ways we could soften the coming blow to the global food supply, however. Like Farrant's work with resurrection crops, a number of companies, organisations and researchers are aiming to create drought and temperature-resistant crops through genetic engineering and conventional breeding. For now, the jury is still out as to how successful those endeavours will be. "The people at Monsanto who I've talked to are much more optimistic that they'll be able to engineer heat-tolerant crops," Schlenker says. "On the other hand, scientists at the USDA who I've spoken with are much more cautious."

然而,有一些方法可以减轻即将到来的对全球粮食供应的打击。像Farrant对复活作物的研究一样,许多公司、组织和研究人员正致力于通过基因工程和传统育种创造耐旱和耐温作物。目前,这些努力将取得多大成功还有待观察。Schlenker说:"我交谈过的Monsanto公司的人对他们能够培育出耐热作物要乐观得多。另一方面,我与之交谈过的美国农业部的科学家则要谨慎得多。"

K) Until genetic engineering comes to fruition, other strategies might also help in some places, including applying more fertiliser, implementing better irrigation, using machinery that gets crops out of the field faster or installing storage facilities to delay spoilage. "Many places could benefit a great deal just by using technologies that already exist," Walsh says. "General farm management can go a long way toward easing changes."

在基因工程取得成果之前,其他策略在某些地方也可能有所帮助,包括施用更多肥料、实施更好的灌溉、使用能更快将作物运出田间的机械,或安装储存设施以延缓腐败。Walsh说:"许多地方仅仅通过使用已经存在的技术就能获得很大的好处。一般的农场管理可以在很大程度上缓解变化。"

L) Finally, diversifying our diet away from heat-sensitive wheat, corn, rice and other crops could also help. "We've seen profound changes in the last decades in what we eat largely as a result of international trade, and I think that trend toward more diversification will continue," M Jarvis says. "Depending on a greater number of plant species creates a more vigorous and less risky food system—and one that provides a broader range of nutritional requirements."

最后,使我们的饮食从对热敏感的小麦、玉米、大米和其他作物多样化也可能有所帮助。Jarvis说:"在过去几十年里,我们所吃的食物发生了深刻的变化,这主要是国际贸易的结果,我认为这种走向更多样化的趋势将继续下去。依赖更多的植物物种可以创造一个更有活力、风险更低的食物系统——一个提供更广泛营养需求的系统。"

陈述句与逐句解析

36. One consequence of climate change is that some people may not have adequate access to certain foods.

气候变化的一个后果是,一些人可能无法充分获得某些食物。

【答案】 D 段(弱锚点)

【锚点】 获取某些食物不充分

【定位】 And some people may struggle to get the same access to certain foods. "Even if overall food production may be unaffected, food security can still be impacted," says Margaret Walsh, a scientist at the US Department of Agriculture's Climate Change Program Office.

而且有些人可能难以再像从前那样获取某些食物。美国农业部气候变化项目办公室的科学家玛格丽特·沃尔什说:"即便整体粮食产量可能不受影响,粮食安全仍可能受到冲击。"

【改写】 some people may not have adequate access to certain foods ↔

some people may struggle to get the same access to certain foods

"难以获取"改写为"获取不足"

One consequence of climate change ↔ **food security can still be impacted**

气候变化导致的后果

【辨邻】 H 段 those same price jumps will likely cause certain foods to go extinct from their diets 是“因高价被迫放弃”，比 36 题更具体、主体限定为穷人，不等于泛指“获取不充分”。

for poorer people, those same price jumps will likely cause certain foods to go extinct from their diets

G 段 High quality chocolate will be less available in the future 只针对优质巧克力，覆盖面窄，不承载 36 题泛指的“某些人对某些食物获取不足”。

High quality chocolate will be less available in the future, and if you want it, you'll have to pay a lot more for it

37. People around the world are eating foods more similar than what they used to eat.

世界各地的人们正在食用比过去更相似的食物。

【答案】 I 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 全球饮食比过去更相似

【定位】 Jarvis and his colleagues also found that, over the past five decades, the world has seen an increasing standardisation of diets; the foods we eat globally today are 36% more similar than they were in 1961.

贾维斯及其同事还发现，在过去五十年里，全球饮食日益标准化；如今我们在全球范围内所吃的食物，比 1961 年相似了 36%。

【改写】 eating foods more similar than what they used to eat ↔

the foods we eat globally today are 36% more similar than they were in 1961

“比从前更相似”原义复现

People around the world ↔ the foods we eat globally

“全世界的人”对应“全球”

【辨邻】 C 段 no evidence that major food types like beans, chocolate, wine, corn or wheat will cease to exist 是“不会消失”，与“饮食趋同”不是一回事。

there is no evidence that major food types like beans, chocolate, wine, corn or wheat will cease to exist

38. A recent news report talked about scientific efforts to help crops survive droughts through genetic engineering.

最近的一则新闻报道讨论了通过基因工程帮助作物在干旱中存活的科学努力。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 近期新闻报道助作物抗旱

【定位】 Last week, BBC Future explored one scientist's efforts to help crops cope with the increased probability of droughts. By using the genes from resurrection(复活) plants, Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town is exploring whether she can design crops to survive for much longer periods without water.

上周, BBC Future 探讨了一位科学家帮助作物应对干旱概率上升的努力。开普敦大学的吉尔·法兰特正利用复活植物的基因, 研究能否设计出能在更长时间无水状态下存活的作物。

【改写】 A recent news report talked about scientific efforts ↔

Last week, BBC Future explored one scientist's efforts

“近期新闻报道”=“上周 BBC Future 探讨”

help crops survive droughts through genetic engineering ↔

By using the genes from resurrection(复活) plants, Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town is exploring whether she can design crops to survive

“基因工程助作物抗旱”=“用基因设计耐旱作物”

【辨邻】 J 段 a number of companies, organisations and researchers are aiming to create drought and temperature-resistant crops through genetic engineering 是泛述, 没有“某媒体近期报道某一位科学家”这一独特来源, 故非 38 题源头。

a number of companies, organisations and researchers are aiming to create drought and temperature-resistant crops through genetic engineering

39. It is predicted that climate change will affect the availability and price of quality chocolate.

据预测,气候变化将影响优质巧克力的供应和价格。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 优质巧克力的供应与价格

【定位】 "High quality chocolate will be less available in the future, and if you want it, you'll have to pay a lot more for it," Jarvis says.

贾维斯说: “未来优质巧克力会更难买到, 如果你想要, 就得花多得多的钱。”

【改写】 affect the availability and price of quality chocolate ↔

High quality chocolate will be less available in the future, and if you want it, you'll have to pay a lot more for it

“可获得性与价格”=“更难买到+多付钱”

It is predicted that climate change will affect ↔

climate change will likely have "great impacts" on cocoa(可可粉) production in West Africa

气候变化的预测性影响

【辨邻】 H 段 some foods will simply cost them more in the future 是泛指，缺“优质巧克力”这一专名锚点，故非 39 题源头。

some foods will simply cost them more in the future

C 段 beans, chocolate, wine, corn or wheat will cease to exist 里 chocolate 只用于“不会消失”的列举，不涉及价格与可获得性。

there is no evidence that major food types like beans, chocolate, wine, corn or wheat will cease to exist

40. People wonder if certain crops and foodstuffs could disappear like some animal species due to climate change.

人们想知道某些作物和食品是否会像某些动物物种一样因气候变化而消失。

【答案】 A 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 作物会否像动物物种般消失

【定位】 Earlier this year, scientists warned that one in six animal species could go extinct(灭绝的) due to climate change. Could the same thing happen to our crops and other foodstuffs too?
今年早些时候，科学家警告说，由于气候变化，六分之一的动物物种可能灭绝。同样的事情会不会也降临到我们的农作物和其他食物身上？

【改写】 certain crops and foodstuffs could disappear like some animal species ↔

one in six animal species could go extinct(灭绝的) due to climate change. Could the same thing happen to our crops and other foodstuffs too?

“作物像动物般消失”=“同样的事降临作物”

People wonder if ↔ Could the same thing happen to our crops and other foodstuffs too?

“人们想知道”=原文反问句

【辨邻】 C 段 will they survive climate change? 紧接着用 there is no evidence ... will cease to exist 作答；40 题对应的是 A 段提出“会不会像动物般消失”的发问，而非 C 段的结论。

will they survive climate change? ... there is no evidence that major food types like beans, chocolate, wine, corn or wheat will cease to exist

41. Although farms in the US can move a bit northward, crop yields may decrease.

尽管美国的农场可以向北迁移一些，但作物产量可能会下降。

【答案】 F 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 美国农场北移但减产

【定位】 In the US—the world's largest producer of corn and soybeans—farms can move north to some degree, Schlenker says. But eventually, yields will likely suffer because the soil north of Iowa declines in quality—a legacy of glacial(冰川的) expansion.

施伦克尔说，在美国——世界最大的玉米和大豆生产国——农场可以在一定程度上北移。但最终产量很可能受损，因为爱荷华以北的土壤质量下降，这是冰川扩张的遗留问题。

【改写】 farms in the US can move a bit northward ↔

In the US—the world's largest producer of corn and soybeans—farms can move north to some degree

“美国农场可稍北移”原义复现

crop yields may decrease ↔ **eventually, yields will likely suffer**

“产量下降”=“产量受损”

【辨邻】 E E 段 a steep decline after crossing the 30°C temperature threshold 是温度阈值角度，缺“向北迁移”这一锚点，故非 41 题源头。

statistical studies that he and a colleague built of corn and soybean(大豆) production in the US show a steep decline after crossing the 30°C temperature threshold(临界点)

42. One possible solution to the food security problem is diversification of diet.

食品安全问题的一个可能解决方案是饮食多样化。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 饮食多样化解决粮食安全

【定位】 Finally, diversifying our diet away from heat-sensitive wheat, corn, rice and other crops could also help.

最后，让我们的饮食多样化、远离对热敏感的小麦、玉米、水稻等作物，也会有所帮助。

【改写】 diversification of diet ↔

diversifying our diet away from heat-sensitive wheat, corn, rice and other crops

“饮食多样化”名词—动词对应

One possible solution to the food security problem ↔

diversifying our diet away from heat-sensitive wheat, corn, rice and other crops could also help

“一种可能的解决办法”=“也会有所帮助”

【辨邻】 I I 段 over-dependence on a handful of staples leave us vulnerable 讲的是单一依赖的风险，而 42 题要的是“多样化作为解决方案”，落在 L 段。

homogeneity(同一性) and over-dependence on a handful of staples leave us vulnerable to threats

43. It remains unsettled whether the global food supply problem can be solved by creating heat-tolerant crops through genetic engineering.

通过基因工程创造耐热作物能否解决全球粮食供应问题仍未确定。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 基因工程培育耐热作物前景未定

【定位】 Like Farrant's work with resurrection crops, a number of companies, organisations and researchers are aiming to create drought and temperature-resistant crops through genetic engineering and conventional breeding. For now, the jury is still out as to how successful those endeavours will be.

像法兰特对复活作物的研究一样，许多公司、组织和研究者正力图通过基因工程和常规育种培育抗旱耐热作物。目前，这些努力能否成功仍无定论。

【改写】 It remains unsettled whether the global food supply problem can be solved ↔

the jury is still out as to how successful those endeavours will be

“仍未确定”=“尚无定论”

creating heat-tolerant crops through genetic engineering ↔

create drought and temperature-resistant crops through genetic engineering

“耐热作物+基因工程”近义对应

【辨邻】 B B 段 is exploring whether she can design crops to survive for much longer periods without water 是描述某人的探索，缺“the jury is still out”这一未定论锚点，故非 43 题源头。

Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town is exploring whether she can design crops to survive for much longer periods without water

K K 段 other strategies might also help in some places 讲的是现成技术，不是 43 题“基因工程能否成功尚无定论”，故非源头。

Until genetic engineering comes to fruition, other strategies might also help in some places

44. Poor people may have to give up eating certain foods because of their high prices.

穷人可能不得不因某些食物价格过高而放弃食用它们。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 穷人因高价放弃某些食物

【定位】 But for poorer people, those same price jumps will likely cause certain foods to go extinct from their diets.

但对较穷的人来说，同样的价格上涨很可能使某些食物从他们的饮食中彻底消失。

【改写】 Poor people may have to give up eating certain foods ↔

for poorer people, those same price jumps will likely cause certain foods to go extinct from their diets

“被迫放弃吃”=“食物从饮食中消失”

because of their high prices ↔ **those same price jumps**

“因高价”=“价格上涨”

【辨邻】 **G** G段 you'll have to pay a lot more for it 是普遍涨价，缺“穷人放弃 (give up)”这一落点，故非 44 题源头。

if you want it, you'll have to pay a lot more for it

D D段 some people may struggle to get the same access to certain foods 是泛指获取受损，不带“因高价被迫放弃”的因果，故非 44 题源头。

some people may struggle to get the same access to certain foods

45. A number of existing farming technologies could be used to reduce the negative effect of climate change on food production.

许多现有的农业技术可用于减少气候变化对粮食生产的负面影响。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 现有农业技术减负面影响

【定位】 "Many places could benefit a great deal just by using technologies that already exist," Walsh says. "General farm management can go a long way toward easing changes."

沃尔什说：“很多地方只要用上已经存在的技术，就能大大获益。”“总体的农场管理大有助于缓解这些变化。”

【改写】 A number of existing farming technologies could be used ↔

Many places could benefit a great deal just by using technologies that already exist

“现有农业技术”=“已经存在的技术”

reduce the negative effect of climate change on food production ↔

General farm management can go a long way toward easing changes

“减少负面影响”=“缓解这些变化”

【辨邻】 **J** J段 aiming to create drought and temperature-resistant crops through genetic engineering 是未来导向的研发，不是 45 题“已存在的现成技术”，故非源头。

a number of companies, organisations and researchers are aiming to create drought and temperature-resistant crops through genetic engineering and conventional breeding

L L段 diversifying our diet away from heat-sensitive wheat, corn, rice and other crops could also help 讲的是饮食结构调整，非“现有农业技术”，故非 45 题源头。

diversifying our diet away from heat-sensitive wheat, corn, rice and other crops could also help

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 开篇用动物灭绝起兴，发问气候变化是否也会让农作物和食物遭遇同样命运。

信息指纹 动物物种灭绝的类比

B 举 BBC Future 上周的报道为例：科学家 Jill Farrant 用复活植物的基因，研究让作物长期耐旱。

信息指纹 复活植物耐旱研究的报道

C 好消息：没有证据表明豆类、巧克力、酒、玉米、小麦这些主要食物会彻底消失。

信息指纹 主要食物不会灭绝的好消息

D 即便总产量不受影响，部分地区因变热须改种地，本地农民受损，有些人对某些食物的获取会变难。

信息指纹 粮食安全与获取受损

E 总体看许多食物产量都会受影响；超过约 30°C 对作物极为不利，美国玉米大豆产量越过该阈值后急剧下降。

信息指纹 30°C 温度阈值与减产

F 美国作为最大玉米大豆生产国，农场可北移，但爱荷华以北土壤质量差，产量终将下降；作物能适应迁移但有限度。

信息指纹 美国农场北移但终将减产

G 干旱农田比例将从 4% 升至约 18%；园艺类作物受冲击最重；咖啡、可可种植区将大幅缩减，优质巧克力会更贵更难买。

信息指纹 咖啡可可种植区萎缩、优质巧克力涨价

H 对买得起的人，某些食物只是更贵；但对穷人，同样的涨价会让某些食物从他们的饮食中消失。

信息指纹 穷人因涨价被迫放弃某些食物

I 人类 75% 热量依赖少数大宗作物；过去五十年全球饮食趋同（比 1961 年相似 36%），单一依赖使我们更易受旱、病、虫之害。

信息指纹 饮食趋同与对大宗作物的过度依赖

J 可以缓解冲击：不少公司机构用基因工程和常规育种培育抗旱耐热作物，但成效仍无定论，孟山都乐观、USDA 谨慎。

信息指纹 基因工程培育耐热作物成效未定

K 在基因工程成熟前，施肥、灌溉、快速收割机械、储存设施等现有技术也能在一些地方帮上忙。

信息指纹 现有农业技术即可缓解

L 最后，让饮食多样化、远离对热敏感的麦稻玉米，能让食物系统更稳健、风险更低。

信息指纹 饮食多样化降低风险

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。

Earlier this year, scientists warned that one in six animal species could go extinct(灭绝的) due to climate change.

A段，第1句

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，warn that、say that、believe that 等模式极为常见。从句内部的情态动词 could 加系表结构 go extinct 也是典型用法，学习后迁移价值高。

It's clear that farmers in many parts of the world are going to find things harder in the coming decades.

B段，第1句

"It is clear that ..." 是很常见、可大量迁移的判断类句型，阅读和写作里都经常出现。掌握这种“外层评价加后面具体内容”的读法，复用价值很高。

By using the genes from resurrection(复活) plants, Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town is exploring whether she can design crops to survive for much longer periods without water.

B段，第3句

主句带宾语从句、宾语从句内含宾语补足语,这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见。句首的方式状语前置也是典型用法。掌握该句式可复用于大量类似句子,代表性强。

Despite alarmist headlines about "foods that are going extinct," there is no evidence that major food types like beans, chocolate, wine, corn or wheat will cease to exist.

C段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：there be 句型 + 同位语从句解释抽象名词 + 让步状语引出对比，这是学术写作和考试阅读中的常见组合。同位语从句和定语从句的对比是语法考点常客，让步状语引出转折也是逻辑关系高频考查点。掌握本句结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句式（如 there is no doubt that, despite concerns about 等）。

We will probably have to change where we grow certain crops, as some regions get too hot.

D段，第2句

主句 + 宾语从句 + 原因状语从句 的组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。where 引导的宾语从句和 as 引导的原因状语从句都是常考结构。will have to 表示将来必要性也是常用表达。句式典型性强，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

The disadvantage, obviously, is that local farmers will suffer under this situation.

D段，第3句

主系表 + 表语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于定义、解释概念，本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

"Even if overall food production may be unaffected, food security can still be impacted," says Margaret Walsh, a scientist at the US Department of Agriculture's Climate Change Program Office.

D段，第5句

引语结构配合同位语说明身份,宾语从句内嵌套让步状语从句,这是学术文章和新闻报道中的高频句式,典型性很强

In other words, even if a certain food is still grown on some corner of the Earth, it doesn't mean that everyone will continue to have the same degree of access as today.

D段，第6句

本句结构高度典型，涵盖四六级和考研常考句式：it 作形式主语配合 that 宾语从句的搭配（it doesn't mean that）、even if 引导的让步状语从句、宾语从句中 will continue to do 的将来时表达、比较结构 as today。这些都是考试阅读和翻译中频繁出现的模式，掌握本句后可以直接迁移到大量同类句子的理解和分析，典型性很强。

Overall, the yields of many foods, from staples to life-enhancing extras such as coffee and chocolate, will likely be impacted by climate change too.

E段，第1句

本句属于典型的“主语（含复杂修饰）+ 将来时被动谓语 + 状语”结构，在四六级和考研阅读中经常出现。尤其是主语被长修饰成分拉长、谓语为被动语态的句式，是学术和说明文中的高频模式。掌握后可大量复用。

How those decreases will be felt will depend on the degree of warming and the crop in question, but in general, "anything over about 30°C is very bad for crops," says Wolfram Schlenker, an associate professor of international and public affairs at Columbia University.

E段，第2句

本句成分划分训练价值高：包含主语从句作主语、宾语从句作宾语、同位语、状语等多种成分，且第一个主句中“will depend on”的宾语是由“and”连接的并列名词短语，第二个主句采用倒装结构。学生可通过本句练习如何识别从句作核心成分、如何处理倒装语序、如何划分同位语，覆盖多个易错点。

For example, statistical studies that he and a colleague built of corn and soybean(大豆) production in the US show a steep decline after crossing the 30°C temperature threshold(临界点).

E段，第3句

本句结构高度典型：主句主语带限制性定语从句修饰、主谓宾后接时间状语，这是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。定语从句嵌套在主语内部的模式、介词短语作后置定语、动名词作介词宾语等结构在真题中频繁出现，掌握此句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似句子。

But eventually, yields will likely suffer because the soil north of Iowa declines in quality—a legacy of glacial(冰川的) expansion.

F段，第2句

主句加原因状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，符合科技说明文和议论文的典型论证结构。破折号引出同位语补充说明的用法也常见于学术文本，具有较强的可迁移性。

Other studies, including studies of wheat in India and corn in Africa, also found that there is a threshold above which yields sharply decline: crops can adapt and move, but only to a point.

F段，第3句

本句结构高度典型,包含了四六级和考研常考的多个句式:主句带宾语从句、there be结构、限制性定语从句、介词加关系代词引导的定语从句。这些结构在真题中反复出现,掌握本句的分析方法可以直接迁移到大量类似句子,学习收益很高。

"What's common to all studies is the finding that extreme heat is damaging to crop growth, although exact cutoffs vary by crop," Schlenker says.

F段，第4句

本句结构典型、成分丰富、嵌套层次清晰，适合作为从句综合训练材料。虽然主干识别和嵌套理解有一定难度，但时态简单，整体难度适中，且句式在真题中高频出现，训练价值高。建议优先用于主语从句、同位语从句和状语从句的成分划分练习。

Some studies indicate that horticulture crops—generally, everything besides staples—may be impacted most severely, largely because they tend to be confined to a smaller geographic area.

G段，第2句

句子结构高度典型：主句 + 宾语从句 + 状语从句的嵌套模式是学术英语和考试阅读中的高频句式。宾语从句内部同位语插入、情态被动结构、原因状语从句的使用都是正式书面语的标准配置。这种结构在四六级、考研英语的科技说明文和议论文中反复出现，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，实用价值很高。

"The more you reduce, the shorter the supply, and the higher the price will jump," Schlenker says.

H段，第3句

直接引语后置、主句简洁明了的结构（says/said + 引语）在新闻报道和学术写作中极为常见，是四六级和考研阅读的高频句式。宾语从句内的"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级..."结构也是考试常考的固定句型，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

While this can be good news for the world's poorest people who now consume more calories, protein and fat than in the past, homogeneity(同一性) and over-dependence on a handful of staples leave us vulnerable to threats such as drought, disease and pests—all of which are predicted to worsen in many parts of the world as a result of climate change.

I段，第3句

让步状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套定语从句的组合，是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。特别是"While..."引导让步、"all of which"补充说明、以及宾补结构"leave + 宾语 + 形容词"都是真题高频考查的典型结构，掌握后可大量复用于长难句分析。

There are ways we could soften the coming blow to the global food supply, however.

J段，第1句

there be 句型 + 省略关系代词的定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频结构，情态动词表达可能性也是常见考点。本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

"On the other hand, scientists at the USDA who I've spoken with are much more cautious."

J段，第5句

主句含定语从句修饰主语的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。限制性定语从句用who引导且关系代词作介词宾语的用法,以及主语被多重修饰的复杂主语结构,都是真题中反复出现的典型模式。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量同类句子,代表性强。

Until genetic engineering comes to fruition, other strategies might also help in some places, including applying more fertiliser, implementing better irrigation, using machinery that gets crops out of the field faster or installing storage facilities to delay spoilage.

K段，第1句

本句结构高度典型:前置状语从句 + 主句 + 嵌套定语从句的组合,是四六级与考研阅读中的常见句式。情态动词表达可能性、关系代词引导定语从句并在从句内充当成分、并列动名词结构作状语等,均为高频考点。掌握本句结构后,可大量复用于同类句型的分析。

Finally, diversifying our diet away from heat-sensitive wheat, corn, rice and other crops could also help.

L段，第1句

动名词短语作主语加情态动词谓语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其在议论文和说明文中常见。本句结构(动名词短语作主语 + 情态动词 + 动词原形)具有很强的代表性,掌握后可大量复用到类似句型的理解中,迁移价值高。

"We've seen profound changes in the last decades in what we eat largely as a result of international trade, and I think that trend toward more diversification will continue," M Jarvis says.

L段，第2句

直接引语引出并列宾语从句、宾语从句内再嵌套宾语从句,这类结构在新闻报道和学术文献中较为常见。现在完成时 + 一般将来时的搭配(陈述过去事实并展望未来)也是典型的论述句式,学习者掌握后可在阅读和写作中大量复用。

One consequence of climate change is that some people may not have adequate access to certain foods.

第36题 题干

"主语+系动词+that表语从句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,常用于陈述事实或观点;情态动词"may"表推测也是常考用法,掌握后可大量复用。

People around the world are eating foods more similar than what they used to eat.

第37题 题干

本句使用比较结构连接主句和从句,是英语中非常常见的句式。比较结构"more...than"以及关系代词 what 引导名词性从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。现在进行时表示当前趋势、"used to"表示过去习惯并与现在对比,这种时间对比也是常考的表达方式。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似的比较句和趋势描述句,典型性较高。

It is predicted that climate change will affect the availability and price of quality chocolate.

第39题 题干

形式主语 It 加 that 主语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其在科学预测、观点陈述类文本中极为常见,学会分析此类句子可以大量复用,典型性很强。

People wonder if certain crops and foodstuffs could disappear like some animal species due to climate change.

第40题 题干

主句加宾语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;"wonder if"引导宾语从句、从句内使用情态动词表推测、句末加原因状语,都是真题常见模式,学习后可大量复用。

Although farms in the US can move a bit northward, crop yields may decrease.

第41题 题干

让步状语从句位于句首、用Although引导、主句陈述转折结果,这是四六级和考研阅读中非常典型的句式,考生必须熟练掌握。情态动词may和can的对比使用也是常考点。这种"虽然A可能/能够,但B仍然会"的逻辑结构在议论文和说明文中大量出现,学习迁移价值高。

It remains unsettled whether the global food supply problem can be solved by creating heat-tolerant crops through genetic engineering.

第43题 题干

"It + 系动词 + 形容词 + whether/that 从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式，用于表达观点、评价或未定状态。本句结构高度典型，掌握后可直接迁移到大量类似句子，代表性很强。

Poor people may have to give up eating certain foods because of their high prices.

第44题 题干

简单句加情态动词谓语加动名词宾语加原因状语，是四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现的典型句式。"may have to" 表达可能性和必要性的双重情态，"because of" 引导原因，都是高频考点结构，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

A number of existing farming technologies could be used to reduce the negative effect of climate change on food production.

第45题 题干

"情态动词 + 被动语态 + 不定式目的状语" 是学术写作和考试真题中常见的句式组合，尤其在讨论可能性、建议或措施时频繁出现。本句结构具有较高的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 117 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。

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇21次 · 真题 33 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇12次 · 真题 60 句

corn A2

n. 玉米

本篇6次 · 真题 25 句

drought B2

n. 干旱

本篇5次 · 真题 12 句

likely A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次·真题 224 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇4次·真题 113 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇4次·真题 98 句

engineering B1

n. 工程学

本篇4次·真题 33 句

genetic B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇4次·真题 32 句

production B1

n. 生产

本篇4次·真题 29 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇4次·真题 22 句

quality A2

n. 质量

本篇3次·真题 100 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇3次·真题 99 句

access B1

n. 进入

本篇3次·真题 83 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇3次·真题 73 句

species B2

n. 物种

本篇3次·真题 51 句

colleague B1

n. 同事

本篇3次·真题 48 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇3次·真题 24 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇2次·真题 239 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次·真题 224 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次 · 真题 118 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇2次 · 真题 113 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇2次 · 真题 81 句

suffer B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

security B1

n. 安全

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

calorie B1

n. 卡路里, 热量单位

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

exist A2

v. 存在; 实际上有

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

explore B1

v. 探索

本篇2次 · 真题 40 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇2次 · 真题 39 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

largely B2

adv. 主要地

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 169 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次 · 真题 162 句

effect A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 156 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次 · 真题 150 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 139 句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次 · 真题 137 句

design B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 132 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次 · 真题 105 句

finding B2

n. 调查结果

本篇1次 · 真题 99 句

type A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 97 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 90 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 77 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

department A2

n. 部门

本篇1次 · 真题 66 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇1次 · 真题 64 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

apply A2

v. 申请

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

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

struggle B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次 · 真题 54 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 53 句

consume B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 52 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题 52 句

protein B1

n. 蛋白质

本篇1次·真题 51 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 49 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 48 句

extra A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 48 句

scientific B1

adj. 科学的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

associate B2

v. 联系

本篇1次·真题 45 句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题 45 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 44 句

facility B2

n. 设施

本篇1次·真题 43 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 41 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 41 句

despite B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题40句

extreme B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次·真题39句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题38句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题38句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题38句

finally A2

adv. 终于, 最终

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

vary B1

v. 不同

本篇1次·真题31句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题30句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇1次·真题29句

threat B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题28句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题27句

increasing B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题26句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题24句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

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

vulnerable C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

directly B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

bean A2

n. 豆, 豆子

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

cope B2

v. 应对

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

disappear A2

v. 消失; 不见

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

organisation B1

n. 组织; 机构

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

warming B1

n. 变暖; 加温

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

conventional B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

ease B1

n. 容易

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

requirement B2

n. 要求

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

increased A2

v. 增加了

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

producer B2

n. 生产者

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

disadvantage B2

n. 不利条件

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

farming A2

n. 农业; 耕作

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

obviously B1

adv. 显然,明显地

本篇1次·真题 14 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

optimistic B2

adj. 乐观的;抱乐观态度的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

adequate B2

adj. 足够的, 充分的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

worsen B2

v. (使)恶化;(使)变得更糟

本篇1次·真题 12 句

zone B1

n. 区域

本篇1次·真题 12 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本篇1次·真题 11 句

coming A1

n. 到来

本篇1次·真题 10 句

earlier A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

nutritional B2

adj. 营养的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

vigorous B2

adj. 充满活力的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

affair B2

n. 事务

本篇1次·真题 8 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题 8 句

humanity B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题 8 句

risky

B2

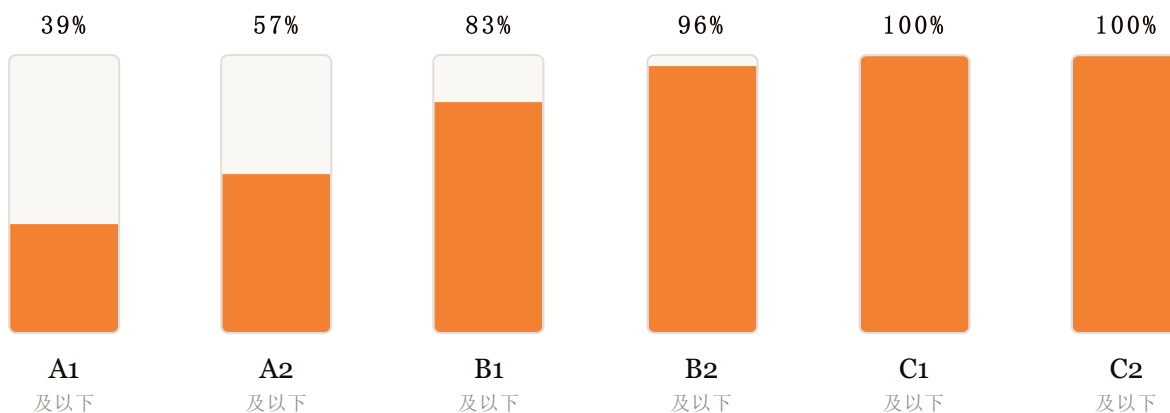
adj. 有风险的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 360 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **360** 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 14 个 · 约 4%。



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 360 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

360

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

83%

英语四级 2023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 →