

2026年6月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一） 第1篇·46-50 题答案与解析

QUESTIONS & ANALYSIS • 阅读理解题和解析

阅读理解题和解析 · 46-50 题

本页 46-50 题的答案与逐题解析由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第1套 英语四级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 12 段原文（段首标 P1-P12 段号、逐段附中文翻译）；之后 5 道题逐题排列，每题英文题干与选项后紧接本题解析——题干与选项中译、答案、题型判定、题干拆句、定位句中英对照与逐选项对错归因。

真题卷第1套(2026-06) · 英语四级

Part III Section C (1)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

P1 Is organic food worth the higher price? It's the classic grocery store dilemma. On the one hand, your family dinner table deserves only the best. On the other hand, your wallet can only stretch so far. 有机食品是否值得更高的价格？这是杂货店购物时经典的两难选择。一方面，家人的餐桌只配得上最好的食物。另一方面，你的钱包也只能承受有限的开支。

P2 Whether or not to buy organic is a personal decision, said Mike von Massow, professor of Food Agriculture.

食品与农业学教授迈克·冯·马索说，是否购买有机食品是个人的决定。

P3 Science won't give a clear-cut answer to the question of whether organic food is "better". There are often trade-offs(权衡) and answers become less definitive depending on the product under consideration.

对于有机食品是否“更好”这个问题，科学无法给出明确的答案。这里面往往存在权衡，而且根据所考虑的产品不同，答案也会变得不那么确定。

P4 One thing is definitive: Organic and conventionally grown food are equally nutritious. From a nutrition point of view, there is no difference between organic and traditionally grown products.

有一点是确定的：有机食品和常规种植的食品营养价值相同。从营养角度看，有机产品与传统种植的产品之间没有差别。

P5 Organic products don't necessarily have fewer pesticides(杀虫剂)—in fact, they may have more. There is also no big difference between organic and non-organic products from a food-safety perspective. Even organic growers use pesticides. Testing shows little if any pesticide remains on conventionally grown products.

有机产品未必含有更少的杀虫剂，事实上，它们所使用的杀虫剂可能更多。从食品安全角度看，有机产品与非有机产品之间也没有很大差别。即使是有机种植者也会使用杀虫剂。检测表明，常规种植的产品上残留的杀虫剂即使有，也非常少。

P6 In fact, organic farmers often use larger quantities of pesticide because they can only use the natural variety of insect-killers. Chemical pesticides generally kill a much wider range of pests(害虫) than any single natural pesticide.

事实上，有机农民往往使用数量更多的杀虫剂，因为他们只能使用天然种类的杀虫剂。与任何一种天然杀虫剂相比，化学杀虫剂通常能够杀灭范围广得多的害虫。

P7 The use of animal waste in organic agriculture can also be a factor in the spread of bacteria like E. coli and salmonella. Over the past 10 years, Canada has seen more food-safety recalls for organic products, proportionally, than for conventional products.

在有机农业中使用动物排泄物，也可能成为大肠杆菌和沙门氏菌等细菌传播的一个因素。在过去10年里，加拿大有机产品被召回的食品安全事件占比高于常规产品。

P8 On the whole, organic agriculture may have a smaller environmental footprint. That's mostly because the risk of groundwater contamination from organic farming is lower. Organic farmers never use neonics, the controversial pesticides that have been linked to shrinking bee populations worldwide.

总体而言，有机农业对环境的影响可能较小。这主要是因为有机农业造成地下水污染的风险较低。有机农民从不使用新烟碱类农药，而这种备受争议的杀虫剂一直被认为与全球蜜蜂数量减少有关。

P9 Traditional agriculture has been making "dramatic improvements" to reduce its impact on the environment.

传统农业一直在进行“显著的改进”，以减少其对环境的影响。

P10 It isn't a black-and-white picture, though.

不过，情况并非非黑即白。

P11 Organic farming is much less efficient when it comes to land use, although yields vary considerably depending on the crop.

在土地利用方面，有机农业的效率低得多，尽管产量会因作物不同而有很大差异。

P12 On the other hand, advocates of organic farming argue yields and efficiency could be significantly improved if the food industry devoted as much research and money to organic farming as it does conventional agriculture.

另一方面，有机农业的支持者认为，如果食品行业像投入常规农业那样投入同等多的研究和资金用于有机农业，那么产量和效率就可能得到显著提高。

题目与逐题解析

46. What is the classic grocery store dilemma?
- A) Whether or not one should eat organic food.
 - B) Whether or not one can stretch their wallet far.
 - C) Organic food costs more but it certainly tastes better.
 - D) One wants the best food but their budget is limited.

经典的杂货店困境是什么？

- A) 是否应该吃有机食品。 B) 一个人是否能让自己的钱包撑得住。
C) 有机食品价格更高，但味道确实更好。 D) 一个人想要最好的食物，但预算有限。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What is the classic grocery store dilemma? 没有 infer/suggest/imply 等推断标记，而是直接询问文中某一表述指什么。

【拆句】 What is the classic grocery store dilemma? 是一个简单的主系表疑问句，主干为 What is the dilemma, 无否定、比较或从句陷阱。

【定位】 On the one hand, your family dinner table deserves only the best. On the other hand, your wallet can only stretch so far.

一方面，你家餐桌上的人只配吃最好的；另一方面，你的钱包只能撑到这么多。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

A 项说'是否应该吃有机食品'，这是文章讨论的大话题，而非 the classic grocery store dilemma 所指的具体两难处境。

B) 以偏概全

B 项只提到'钱包能撑多远'，把原文预算受限的一面单独拿出来，却丢掉了'想要最好的食物'这一面，不能完全解释 dilemma。

C) 无中生有

C 项说有机食品'当然更好吃'，但原文 P1 只提到' deserves only the best'，并未说明 best 指味道，更无 certainly tastes better 的依据。

D) ✓ 正确

your family dinner table deserves only the best ↔ **One wants the best food**

your wallet can only stretch so far ↔ **their budget is limited**

D 项把 On the one hand ... On the other hand ... 的两侧都概括进去，既提到'想要最好的食物'，也提到'预算有限'。

47. What do we learn about organic food from science?

- A) Whether it is any better remains uncertain.
- B) Whether it is healthier is under consideration.
- C) Whether it is more nutritious than conventional food is arguable.
- D) Whether it is going to replace conventional food is still unclear.

科学研究让我们了解到有机食品的哪些情况？

- A) 它是否更好仍不确定。 B) 它是否更健康仍在研究之中。 C) 它是否比常规食品更有营养尚有争议。
D) 它是否会取代常规食品仍不清楚。

【答案】 A (推断题)

【判型】 What do we learn about organic food from science? 用 learn 提问，表面像细节，实则要求把科学观点概括后推出。

【拆句】 What do we learn about organic food from science? 主干为 What do we learn about A from B, about 引出对象，from 引出信息来源，无复杂从句。

【定位】 Science won't give a clear-cut answer to the question of whether organic food is 'better'.
科学不会对'有机食品是否更好'这个问题给出一个明确的答案。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

Science won't give a clear-cut answer ↔ **Whether it is any better remains uncertain.**
whether organic food is 'better'] ↔ **Whether it is any better**

A 项 'Whether it is any better remains uncertain' 准确概括了 Science won't give a clear-cut answer to the question of whether organic food is 'better'. 的核心含义。

B) 偷换概念

B 项说'是否更健康仍在考虑中'，但原文说的是科学没有 clear-cut answer，而不是该问题'正在考虑'。

C) 与原文相反

C 项说'是否更有营养还可争论'，但 Organic and conventionally grown food are equally nutritious. 已明确给出结论：两者营养相同，不存在可争论空间。

D) 无中生有

D 项说'是否会取代传统食品仍不清楚'，但全文没有讨论 organic food 取代 conventional food 的问题，属于无中生有。

48. What does the passage say about organic and non-organic products as far as food safety is concerned?

- A) Their difference is the conventions used to test them.
- B) They differ in how much pesticide remains on them.
- C) One relies on pesticides whereas the other does not.
- D) There is no substantial difference between the two.

就食品安全而言，文章对有机产品和非有机产品作何说明？

- A) 二者的区别在于检测它们所采用的规范。 B) 二者在所残留农药的多少方面存在差异。
- C) 一者依赖农药，而另一者不依赖农药。 D) 二者之间没有实质性差异。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What does the passage say about organic and non-organic products as far as food safety is concerned? 要求找文章对某具体问题的明确说法。

【拆句】 What does the passage say about organic and non-organic products as far as food safety is concerned? 中 as far as ... is concerned 是固定搭配，意为'就.....而言'，把讨论范围限定在食品安全。

【定位】 There is also no big difference between organic and non-organic products from a food-safety perspective.

从食品安全的角度来看，有机产品和非有机产品之间也没有很大差别。

【选项】 A) 偷换概念

A 项说'差异在于测试它们的惯例'，但原文 P5 没有任何关于 testing conventions 的讨论，conventional 与 conventions 被强行混淆。

B) 与原文相反

B 项说'两者在农药残留量上有差异'，但 Testing shows little if any pesticide remains on conventionally grown products. 表明传统种植产品上的农药残留极少，且总体结论是没有 big difference。

C) 与原文相反

C 项说'一种用农药，另一种不用'，但 Even organic growers use pesticides. 明确说明有机种植者也使用农药。

D) ✓ 正确

no big difference ↔ **no substantial difference**

from a food-safety perspective ↔ **as far as food safety is concerned**

D 项 'There is no substantial difference between the two' 与 There is also no big difference between organic and non-organic products from a food-safety perspective. 几乎逐词对应。

49. What does the author say about organic farming?

- A) It may be blamed for the shrinking bee populations in the world.
- B) It minimizes the use of controversial pesticides in its operations.
- C) It may impact the environment less than conventional farming.
- D) It contaminates groundwater as much as conventional farming.

作者如何评价有机农业？

- A) 它可能要为全球蜜蜂数量的减少负责。
- B) 它在经营过程中最大限度地减少有争议农药的使用。
- C) 它对环境的影响可能小于传统农业。
- D) 它对地下水造成的污染与传统农业一样严重。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What does the author say about organic farming? 问的是作者对有机农业的具体看法，可在文中找到直接陈述。

【拆句】 What does the author say about organic farming? 为简单疑问句，about organic farming 限定话题范围，无否定或比较结构。

【定位】 On the whole, organic agriculture may have a smaller environmental footprint.
总体而言，有机农业可能对环境的影响更小。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴

A 项说'有机农业可能因全球蜜蜂数量减少而受指责'，但原文 Organic farmers never use neonics, the controversial pesticides that have been linked to shrinking bee populations worldwide. 说的是有机农业不用导致蜜蜂减少的农药，反而应是被肯定的。

B) 以偏概全

B 项说'它在运营中最小化使用有争议的农药'，但原文只提到有机农民 'never use neonics'，并未说'最小化使用所有争议农药'，且 P5-P6 还指出有机农业使用更多天然农药。

C) ✓ 正确

organic agriculture ↔ **organic farming**
have a smaller environmental footprint ↔

impact the environment less than conventional farming

C 项 'It may impact the environment less than conventional farming' 与 On the whole, organic agriculture may have a smaller environmental footprint. 语义完全对应。

D) 与原文相反

D 项说'它污染地下水程度与传统农业相当'，但 the risk of groundwater contamination from organic farming is lower 明确说有机农业地下水污染风险更低。

50. What do advocates of organic farming argue about its yields and efficiency?

- A) They would increase quickly with the emergence of new technologies.
- B) They would improve remarkably with more research and investment.
- C) They would be achieved along with enormous health benefits.
- D) They would considerably lower the cost to the environment.

有机农业的支持者就其产量和效率提出了什么观点？

- A) 随着新技术的出现，它们会迅速提高。
- B) 通过更多的研究和投资，它们会显著提高。
- C) 它们会伴随着巨大的健康益处一同实现。
- D) 它们会大幅降低对环境造成的成本。

【答案】 **B** (细节题)

【判型】 What do advocates of organic farming argue about its yields and efficiency? 问支持者对某具体问题的论点。

【拆句】 What do advocates of organic farming argue about its yields and efficiency? 主干为 What do advocates argue about A, advocates of organic farming 是动作主体, its yields and efficiency 是讨论对象。

【定位】 On the other hand, advocates of organic farming argue yields and efficiency could be significantly improved if the food industry devoted as much research and money to organic farming as it does conventional agriculture.

另一方面，有机农业的支持者认为，如果食品行业像投入传统农业那样把同样多的研究和资金投入有机农业上，产量和效率可能会显著提高。

【选项】 A) **偷换概念**

A 项说'随着新技术出现，产量和效率会快速提升'，但原文条件为 'research and money'，并非 new technologies。

B) **✓ 正确**

devoted as much research and money to organic farming as it does conventional agriculture ↔
with more research and investment
significantly improved ↔ **improve remarkably**

B 项 'They would improve remarkably with more research and investment' 准确对应 yields and efficiency could be significantly improved if ... devoted as much research and money ... 的条件与结果。

C) **无中生有**

C 项说'产量和效率会伴随着巨大健康收益而实现'，但原文支持者只讨论 yields and efficiency，未提及 health benefits。

D) **答非所问**

D 项说'它们会大幅降低环境成本'，但题干问的是 advocates 对 yields and efficiency 的论点，而非环境影响。

16 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。

On the other hand, your wallet can only stretch so far.

第1段，第4句

句首使用 "On the other hand" 进行逻辑转折，搭配 "can only ... so far" 表达能力极限，是写作与阅读中高频出现的典型句式。

Organic products don't necessarily have fewer pesticides(杀虫剂)—in fact, they may have more.

第5段，第1句

破折号连接并列对比分句以及比较级代词的承前省略是四六级与考研阅读中的高频常考句型，具有很高的复用和迁移价值。

Testing shows little if any pesticide remains on conventionally grown products.

第5段，第4句

在学术与新闻阅读中，"主语 + shows + (that) 从句" 是高频出现的典型句式，掌握后具有极强的泛化迁移价值。

In fact, organic farmers often use larger quantities of pesticide because they can only use the natural variety of insect-killers.

第6段，第1句

"主句 + because原因状语从句"是各类英语考试阅读与写作中极高频出现的典型因果句式，掌握后具有极强的迁移复用价值。

On the whole, organic agriculture may have a smaller environmental footprint.

第8段，第1句

句首介词短语作状语修饰全句、配合情态动词进行学术性推测的句式在四六级及考研阅读中极具代表性，复用价值较高。

That's mostly because the risk of groundwater contamination from organic farming is lower.

第8段，第2句

"That is mostly because..." 属于学术英语及各类阅读理解中极高频出现的原因解释句型，具有很高的迁移应用价值。

Organic farming is much less efficient when it comes to land use, although yields vary considerably depending on the crop.

第11段，第1句

"主句 + when 范围限定 + although 让步转折"是学术与阅读理解中高频出现的典型句式，具有极高的复用和迁移价值。

On the other hand, advocates of organic farming argue yields and efficiency could be significantly improved if the food industry devoted as much research and money to organic farming as it does conventional agriculture.

第12段，第1句

该句主干虽清晰，但从句嵌套层级深，虚拟语气与比较结构重叠，能极大锻炼基础较弱学生解析多层嵌套复杂句的能力，推荐优先练习。

Organic food costs more but it certainly tastes better.

第46题，C

"主语 + 谓语 + 状语 + but + 主语 + 系动词 + 表语"是英语写作中极具代表性的并列转折句式，迁移复用价值高。

Whether it is any better remains uncertain.

第47题，A

"Whether... remains uncertain" 属于各类英语阅读考试中出现频率极高的高频常考句型，掌握该句结构对于迁移分析类似学术阅读长难句极具价值。

Whether it is healthier is under consideration.

第47题, B

主语从句作主语加上 "under consideration/discussion" 这类介词短语作表语的结构, 是各类学术英语与考试阅读中极具代表性的高频句式。

Whether it is more nutritious than conventional food is arguable.

第47题, C

"Whether... is..." 引导主语从句的句式在四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性, 属于考查频次很高的典型主语从句句型。

Whether it is going to replace conventional food is still unclear.

第47题, D

句首使用 "Whether" 引导主语从句是英语四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性的高频常考句式, 具有很高的迁移价值。

What does the passage say about organic and non-organic products as far as food safety is concerned?

第48题 题干

该句是阅读理解真题中极具代表性的题干句式, "What does the passage say about ..." 结合 "as far as ... is concerned" 是四六级与考研阅读的高频规范表达, 迁移价值极高。

They differ in how much pesticide remains on them.

第48题, B

"differ in + 从句/名词" 是四六级与考研阅读中高频出现的对比论述句式, 掌握后复用价值很高。

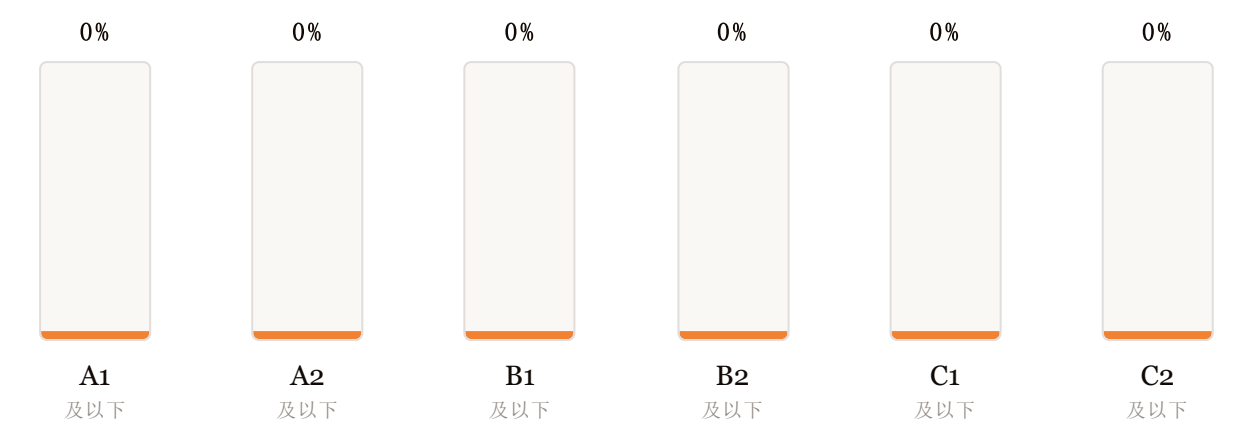
One relies on pesticides whereas the other does not.

第48题, C

句中 One ... whereas the other does not 的对比结构在四六级与考研阅读写作中极高频出现, 代表性极强。

全文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个·约 0%。



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 0 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

0

B2 以上难词

0 %

B1 及以下覆盖

0 %

英语四级 2026年6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）	题目解析 →
Part III Section C (1)	阅读理解（四选一）	本题
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 →