

2016年6月·第1套 英语六级长篇阅读（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1套 英语六级长篇阅读（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 15 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(2016-06)·六级

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**.

Can Societies be rich and green?

A) "If our economies are to flourish, if global poverty is to be eliminated and if the well-being of the world's people is to be enhanced—not just in this generation but in succeeding generations—we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends." That statement comes not, as you might imagine, from a stereotypical tree-hugging, save-the-world greenie(环保主义者), but from Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution.

"如果我们的经济要繁荣发展,如果全球贫困要被消除,如果世界人民的福祉要得到提升——不仅是这一代人,还包括后代——我们必须确保善待我们经济活动所依赖的自然环境和资源。"这番话并非如你所想,出自一位刻板印象中拥抱树木、拯救世界的环保主义者,而是来自Gordon Brown,一位以严谨、周密,尤其是谨慎著称的政治家。

B) A surprising thing for the man who runs one of the world's most powerful economies to say? Perhaps; though in the run-up to the five-year review of the millennium(千年的) Goals, he is far from alone. The roots of his speech, given in March at the roundtable meeting of environment and energy ministers from the G20 group of nations, stretch back to 1972, and the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm.

对于管理着世界上最强大经济体之一的人来说,这是一番令人惊讶的话?或许吧;尽管在千年发展目标五年审查前夕,他远非孤例。他在三月份G20国家环境与能源部长圆桌会议上发表的这番讲话,其根源可以追溯到1972年,追溯到在斯德哥尔摩召开的联合国人类环境会议。

- C) "The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world," read the final declaration from this gathering, the first of a sequence which would lead to the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992 and the World Development Summit in Johannesburg three years ago.

"保护和改善人类环境是一个重大问题,它影响着全世界人民的福祉和经济发展,"这次会议的最终宣言如此写道,这是一系列会议中的第一次,这些会议随后催生了1992年的里约热内卢地球峰会和三年前的约翰内斯堡世界发展峰会。

- D) Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies and development groups—many for conferences such as this year's Millennium Goals review—and you will find that the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread.

翻阅联合国机构和发展组织准备的报告——其中许多是为今年的千年发展目标审查等会议准备的——你会发现,环境保护与经济进步之间的联系是一条贯穿始终的主线。

- E) Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them, according to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. But finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy. Thoughts turn first to some sort of global statistic, some indicator which would rate the wealth of nations in both economic and environmental terms and show a relationship between the two.

根据千年生态系统评估报告,可持续地管理生态系统比开发利用它们更有利可图。但要找到支持这一论点的确凿证据并不容易。人们首先想到的是某种全球性统计数据,某个既能衡量各国经济财富又能衡量环境状况的指标,并显示两者之间的关系。

- F) If such an indicator exists, it is well hidden. And on reflection, this is not surprising; the single word "environment" has so many dimensions, and there are so many other factors affecting wealth—such as the oil deposits—that teasing out a simple economy-environment relationship would be almost impossible.

如果这样的指标存在,它也被深藏不露。仔细想来,这并不奇怪;"环境"这个词本身就有如此多的维度,而且还有许多其他因素影响财富——比如石油储量——因此要梳理出一种简单的经济-环境关系几乎是不可能的。

- G) The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a vast four-year global study which reported its initial conclusions earlier this year, found reasons to believe that managing ecosystems sustainably—working with nature rather than against it—might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards.

千年生态系统评估是一项历时四年的大型全球研究,今年早些时候发布了初步结论,研究发现,有理由相信,可持续地管理生态系统——与自然合作而非对抗——在短期内可能利润较低,但从长远来看必然会带来回报。

- H) And the World Resources Institute (WRI) in its World Resources 2005 report, issued at the end of August, produced several such examples from Africa and Asia; it also demonstrated that environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich, as poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them.

世界资源研究所在八月底发布的《2005年世界资源报告》中,提供了来自非洲和亚洲的若干此类实例;报告还证明,环境退化对穷人的影响大于富人,因为较贫困的人从周围自然资源中直接获得的收入比例要高得多。

- I) But there are also many examples of growing wealth by trashing the environment, in rich and poor parts of the world alike, whether through unregulated mineral extraction, drastic water use for agriculture, slash-and-burn farming, or fossil-fuel-guzzling(大量消耗) transport. Of course, such growth may not persist in the long term—which is what Mr. Brown and the Stockholm declaration were both attempting to point out. Perhaps the best example of boom growth and bust decline is the Grand Banks fishery. For almost five centuries a very large supply of cod(鳕鱼) provided abundant raw material for an industry which at its peak employed about 40,000 people, sustaining entire communities in Newfoundland. Then, abruptly, the cod population collapsed. There were no longer enough fish in the sea for the stock to maintain itself, let alone an industry. More than a decade later, there was no sign of the ecosystem re-building itself. It had, apparently, been fished out of existence; and the once mighty Newfoundland fleet now gropes about frantically for crab on the sea floor.

但同样也有许多通过破坏环境来增加财富的例子,在世界各地的富裕和贫困地区都是如此,无论是通过不受管制的矿产开采、农业用水的大量消耗、刀耕火种式农业,还是大量消耗化石燃料的交通运输。当然,这种增长可能无法长期持续——这正是Brown先生和斯德哥尔摩宣言都试图指出的。也许繁荣增长和衰退崩溃的最佳例证就是大浅滩渔场。近五个世纪以来,大量的鳕鱼供应为一个行业提供了丰富的原材料,该行业在鼎盛时期雇用了约4万人,维持着纽芬兰的整个社区。然后,鳕鱼种群突然崩溃。海里不再有足够的鱼来维持种群本身,更不用说支撑一个行业了。十多年后,仍看不到生态系统重建的迹象。显然,它已被捕捞到灭绝;曾经强大的纽芬兰船队现在在海底疯狂地摸索着捕捞螃蟹。

- J) There is a view that modern humans are inevitably sowing the seed of a global Grand Banks-style disaster. The idea is that we are taking more out of what you might call the planet's environmental bank balance than it can sustain; we are living beyond our ecological means. One recent study attempted to calculate the extent of this "ecological overshoot of the human economy", and found that we are using 1.2 Earth's-worth of environmental goods and services—the implication being that at some point the debt will be called in, and all those services—the things which the planet does for us for free—will grind to a halt.

有一种观点认为,现代人类不可避免地在播下一场全球性大浅滩式灾难的种子。这个想法是,我们可以称之为地球环境银行账户中提取的东西超过了它所能承受的;我们的生活超出了生态承载能力。最近一项研究试图计算这种"人类经济的生态超载"程度,发现我们正在使用相当于1.2个地球的环境产品和服务——这意味着在某个时候债务将被催讨,而所有那些服务——地球免费为我们做的事情——将会停止运转。

- K) Whether this is right, and if so where and when the ecological axe will fall, is hard to determine with any precision—which is why governments and financial institutions are only beginning to bring such risks into their economic calculations. It is also the reason why development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues; while some, like the WRI, maintain that environmental progress needs to go hand-in-hand with economic development, others argue that the priority is to build a thriving economy, and then use the wealth created to tackle environmental degradation.

这种说法是否正确,如果正确的话,生态危机将在何时何地降临,很难精确判断——这就是为什么各国政府和金融机构才刚刚开始将这类风险纳入其经济计算。这也是发展机构在环境问题上观点不一致的原因;一些机构,如世界资源研究所,坚持认为环境进步需要与经济发展齐头并进,而另一些机构则认为,首要任务是建立繁荣的经济,然后利用创造的财富来应对环境退化。

- L) This view assumes that rich societies will invest in environmental care. But is this right? Do things get better or worse as we get richer? Here the Stockholm declaration is ambiguous. "In the

developing countries," it says, "most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development," So it is saying that economic development should make for a cleaner world? Not necessarily. "In the industrialised countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialisation and technological development," it continues. In other words, poor and rich both over-exploit the natural world, but for different reasons. It's simply not true that economic growth will surely make our world cleaner.

这种观点假设富裕社会会投资于环境保护。但这是对的吗?随着我们变得更富裕,情况是变好还是变坏?在这一点上,斯德哥尔摩宣言的表述含糊不清。它说:"在发展中国家,大多数环境问题是由欠发达造成的。"那么它是在说经济发展应该带来一个更清洁的世界吗?未必。它继续说道:"在工业化国家,环境问题通常与工业化和技术发展有关。"换句话说,穷国和富国都过度开发自然世界,但原因不同。经济增长必然会使我们的世界更清洁,这种说法根本不正确。

- M) Clearly, richer societies are able to provide environmental improvements which lie well beyond the reach of poorer communities. Citizens of wealthy nations demand national parks, clean rivers, clean air and poison-free food. They also, however, use far more natural resources—fuel, water (all those baths and golf courses) and building materials.

显然,富裕社会能够提供远超贫困社区能力范围的环境改善。富裕国家的公民要求有国家公园、清洁的河流、清洁的空气和无毒的食物。然而,他们也使用多得多的自然资源——燃料、水(所有那些浴缸和高尔夫球场)和建筑材料。

- N) A case can be made that rich nations export environmental problems, the most graphic example being climate change. As a country's wealth grows, so do its greenhouse gas emissions. The figures available will not be completely accurate. Measuring emissions is not a precise science, particularly when it comes to issues surrounding land use; not all nations have released up-to-date data, and in any case, emissions from some sectors such as aviation are not included in national statistics. But the data is exact enough for a clear trend to be easily discernible. As countries become richer, they produce more greenhouse gases; and the impact of those gases will fall primarily in poor parts of the world.

可以认为富裕国家输出环境问题,最典型的例子就是气候变化。随着一个国家财富的增长,其温室气体排放也随之增长。现有数据不会完全准确。测量排放不是一门精确的科学,特别是涉及土地使用问题时;并非所有国家都发布了最新数据,而且无论如何,航空等某些部门的排放并未包含在国家统计数据中。但数据足够精确,足以清楚地辨别出一个明显的趋势。随着国家变得更富裕,它们产生更多的温室气体;而这些气体的影响将主要落在世界贫困地区。

- O) Wealth is not, of course, the only factor involved. The average Norwegian is better off than the average US citizen, but contributes about half as much to climate change. But could Norway keep its standard of living and yet cut its emissions to Moroccan or even Ethiopian levels? That question, repeated across a dozen environmental issues and across our diverse planet, is what will ultimately determine whether the human race is living beyond its ecological means as it pursues economic revival.

当然,财富并不是唯一的相关因素。挪威人平均比美国公民富裕,但对气候变化的贡献约为后者的一半。但挪威能否在保持生活水平同时,将排放量降低到摩洛哥甚至埃塞俄比亚的水平?这个问题,在十几个环境问题上、在我们这个多样化的星球上重复出现,最终将决定人类在追求经济复兴时,其生活方式是否超出了生态承载能力。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Examples show that both rich and poor countries exploited the environment for economic progress.

事例表明,富国和穷国都为经济发展而开发利用了环境。

【答案】 I 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 富国穷国都为发展破坏环境

【定位】 But there are also many examples of growing wealth by trashing the environment, in rich and poor parts of the world alike, whether through unregulated mineral extraction, drastic water use for agriculture, slash-and-burn farming, or fossil-fuel-guzzling transport.

但是也有很多例子表明,无论是世界的富裕地区还是贫穷地区,都存在着通过破坏环境来获取财富增长的现象,这些做法包括无序的矿产开采、农业上的大量耗水、刀耕火种式的农业,以及大量消耗化石燃料的交通方式。

【改写】 both rich and poor countries ↔ in rich and poor parts of the world alike

并列结构同义改写

exploited the environment for economic progress ↔

growing wealth by trashing the environment

动词同义加手段目的互换

【辨邻】 L L 段虽然区分了穷国与富国的环境问题成因——In the developing countries, most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development 与 In the industrialised countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialisation and technological development——但它讨论的是穷富各自因何而污染,并没有给出为了经济进步而破坏环境的具体例子,与题干 Examples show that 的举例语义不符。

In the developing countries, most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development

37. Environmental protection and improvement benefit people all over the world.

环境保护和改善使全世界人民受益。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 环境保护惠及全世界人民

【定位】 The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well-being of peoples and economic development throughout the world, read the final declaration from this gathering, the first of a sequence which would lead to the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992 and the World Development Summit in Johannesburg three years ago.

斯德哥尔摩这次会议的最终宣言写道:保护与改善人类环境是一项重大议题,它关系到全世界人民的福祉和经济发展。这次会议是此后一系列峰会的起点,其后又有 1992 年的里约地球峰会和三年前在约翰内斯堡举行的世界发展峰会。

【改写】 Environmental protection and improvement ↔

The protection and improvement of the human environment

近乎原样复现

benefit people all over the world ↔ **affects the well-being of peoples ... throughout the world**

动词与范围短语同义概括

【辨邻】 **A** A 段虽然也讲到环境与资源关系到福祉与经济发展 we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends, 但这段话是出自 Gordon Brown 的发言, 并不是会议宣言惠及全世界人民的口吻, 与题干 Environmental protection and improvement benefit people all over the world 的宣言主张基调不一致。

we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends

38. It is not necessarily true that economic growth will make our world cleaner.

经济增长必然会使我们的世界更清洁,这一说法未必正确。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 经济增长未必让世界更干净

【定位】 It's simply not true that economic growth will surely make our world cleaner.

经济增长一定会让我们的世界变得更干净, 这种说法根本就不成立。

【改写】 It is not necessarily true that economic growth will make our world cleaner ↔

It's simply not true that economic growth will surely make our world cleaner

否定判断加原句词面对位

【辨邻】 **M** M 段陈述富国能提供更多环境改善 national parks, clean rivers, clean air and poison-free food, 但也消耗更多自然资源 far more natural resources—fuel, water (all those baths and golf courses) and building materials。这是为未必更干净这一判断的事实佐证, 但题干所断言的判断本身出自 L 段。

They also, however, use far more natural resources—fuel, water (all those baths and golf courses) and building materials

39. The common theme of the UN reports is the relation between environmental protection and economic growth.

联合国报告的共同主题是环境保护与经济增长之间的关系。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 UN 报告的共同主题

【定位】 Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies and development groups—many for conferences such as this year's Millennium Goals review—and you will find that the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread.

如果你翻阅由联合国机构和发展类组织准备的各种报告——其中许多是为今年的千年目标审议会议所准备的——你会发现：环境保护与经济进步之间的关联，是一条贯穿其中的共同主线。

【改写】 The common theme of the UN reports ↔

reports prepared by UN agencies and development groups

简称对全称

common theme ↔ **a common thread**

比喻同义改写

the relation between environmental protection and economic growth ↔

the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress

同义词替换

【辨邻】 **B** B 段确实涉及国际层面 the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm，但它讨论的是布朗发言的国际背景与历史源头，并未出现 UN 报告这一对象，更没有概括它们的共同主题，与题干 The common theme of the UN reports 不一致。

the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm

40. Development agencies disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress.

在确保经济发展的同时如何应对环境问题,发展机构对此存在分歧。

【答案】 **K** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 发展机构内部立场分歧

【定位】 It is also the reason why development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues; while some, like the WRI, maintain that environmental progress needs to go hand-in-hand with economic development, others argue that the priority is to build a thriving economy, and then use the wealth created to tackle environmental degradation.

这也是为什么发展类机构在环境议题上立场并不统一的原因：一些机构（如世界资源研究所）主张环境进步必须与经济发展齐头并进；另一些机构则认为，优先要务是先建立繁荣经济，再用所创造的财富去治理环境退化。

【改写】 Development agencies disagree ↔

development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues

否定短语等价

how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress ↔

environmental progress needs to go hand-in-hand with economic development

句式重构表同一议题

【辨邻】 L L 段虽然也用对比结构 In the developing countries, most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development 与 In the industrialised countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialisation and technological development, 但它对比的是穷国与富国的环境问题成因, 不是发展机构之间的策略分歧, 与题干 Development agencies disagree 的对象不符。

In the developing countries, most of the environmental problems are caused by under-development

41. It is difficult to find solid evidence to prove environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment.

很难找到确凿证据证明环境友好型发展比开发利用自然环境能产生更多利润。

【答案】 E 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 难以找到硬证据

【定位】 Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them, according to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. But finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy.

根据千年生态系统评估的研究, 可持续地管理生态系统比剥削式开发更有利可图。但是, 要找到能支持这一论断的硬证据并不容易。

【改写】 difficult to find solid evidence ↔ **finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy**
同义形容词加句式互换

environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment ↔

Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them

概念上位概括

【辨邻】 G 段虽然也涉及千年生态系统评估并讨论可持续管理，但它讨论的是结论本身 might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards——可持续管理在长期带来回报，与题干 difficult to find solid evidence 所强调的取证困难语义不一致。

might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards

F 段顺着 E 段的话题接续讨论 If such an indicator exists, it is well hidden 和 teasing out a simple economy-environment relationship would be almost impossible，但它讨论的是那个理想化的全球指标几乎不可能得到，不是难以找到支持环境友好更赚论点的硬证据这一主张本身，题干 Q41 的源头判断仍在 E 段。

If such an indicator exists, it is well hidden

42. Sustainable management of ecosystems will prove rewarding in the long run.

对生态系统的可持续管理从长远来看将会带来回报。

【答案】 G 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 可持续管理长期有回报

【定位】 The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a vast four-year global study which reported its initial conclusions earlier this year, found reasons to believe that managing ecosystems sustainably—working with nature rather than against it—might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards.

千年生态系统评估是一项历时四年的庞大全球研究，其初步结论已于今年早些时候发布。研究找到理由相信：可持续地管理生态系统——与自然合作而非对抗——短期内利润可能较低，但长期一定会带来回报。

【改写】 Sustainable management of ecosystems ↔ managing ecosystems sustainably

名词化与动副结构互换

will prove rewarding in the long run ↔ certainly brings long-term rewards

同源词族加短语同义

【辨邻】 E 段虽然也提到 Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them，但它的重点是很难找到硬证据，没有展开短期不赚长期有回报这一时间维度，与题干 in the long run 不直接对应。

Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them, according to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

H 段虽然给出生态与经济关系的具体案例，但侧重点在 environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich，谈的是环境退化对穷人冲击更大，不是可持续管理长期有回报这一论断本身。

environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich, as poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them

43. A politician noted for being cautious asserts that sustainable human development depends on the natural environment.

一位以谨慎著称的政治家断言,人类的可持续发展依赖于自然环境。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 审慎政治家断言可持续发展依赖自然环境

【定位】 If our economies are to flourish, if global poverty is to be eliminated and if the well-being of the world's people is to be enhanced—not just in this generation but in succeeding generations—we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends. That statement comes not, as you might imagine, from a stereotypical tree-hugging, save-the-world greenie, but from Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution.

如果我们的经济要繁荣,如果要消除全球贫困,如果世界人民的福祉要得到提升——不仅是这一代人,也包括后代——我们就必须确保我们照顾好自然环境与资源,因为我们的经济活动依赖于它们。这段话并不像你想象的那样出自典型的、抱树式拯救世界的环保人士,而是出自戈登·布朗——一位以严谨、彻底、尤其以谨慎著称的政治家。

【改写】 A politician noted for being cautious ↔

a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution

同源词族加短语同义

sustainable human development depends on the natural environment ↔

we must make sure we take care of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends

概念上位概括

【辨邻】 **B** B 段也涉及布朗发言,但内容是讲发言的国际背景与历史源头 in the run-up to the five-year review of the millennium(千年的) Goals 与 The roots of his speech ... stretch back to 1972, 并未承载可持续发展依赖自然环境这一断言本身,与题干 asserts that sustainable human development depends on the natural environment 的内容定位不符。

The roots of his speech, given in March at the roundtable meeting of environment and energy ministers from the G20 group of nations, stretch back to 1972

44. Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development.

穷国将不得不为富国的经济发展承担代价。

【答案】 **N** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 穷国为富国发展买单

【定位】 As countries become richer, they produce more greenhouse gases; and the impact of those gases will fall primarily in poor parts of the world.

随着国家变得更富裕，它们排放的温室气体也更多；而这些气体造成的影响，将主要落在世界上较为贫穷的地区。

【改写】 rich nations' economic development ↔

As countries become richer, they produce more greenhouse gases

因果同位

Poor countries will have to bear the cost ↔

the impact of those gases will fall primarily in poor parts of the world

比喻动词加范围词同义

【辨邻】 **H** H 段虽然也得出环境退化对穷人冲击更大 environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich，但它给出的理由是 poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them——穷人对自然资源依赖更高、所以更易受冲击，并未把这种冲击归因于富国的经济发展，与题干 bear the cost for rich nations' economic development 的归因方向不同。

poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them

O O 段虽然也涉及国家间财富与排放关系，并以挪威与美国对比 The average Norwegian is better off than the average US citizen, but contributes about half as much to climate change，但它只在富国之间作比较，讨论财富是否唯一变量，并未明示穷国承担富国代价，与题干 Q44 的承担关系不符。

The average Norwegian is better off than the average US citizen, but contributes about half as much to climate change

45. One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth.

最近一项研究警告我们地球自然资源枯竭的危险。

【答案】 **J** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 最近一项研究警示资源耗尽

【定位】 One recent study attempted to calculate the extent of this ecological overshoot of the human economy, and found that we are using 1.2 Earth's-worth of environmental goods and services—the implication being that at some point the debt will be called in, and all those services—the things which the planet does for us for free—will grind to a halt.

最近的一项研究试图量化这种人类经济的生态透支程度，发现我们正在消耗 1.2 个地球的环境产品与服务——其含义是：在某个时间点这笔生态债务将被讨回，地球免费为我们提供的所有服务都将停摆。

【改写】 One recent study ↔ **One recent study**

原样复现

warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth ↔

we are using 1.2 Earth's-worth of environmental goods and services

比喻还原与上位概括

【辨邻】 I I 段虽然也涉及资源耗尽，并以 the Grand Banks fishery 与 cod(鳕鱼) 提供生动案例，但它讲的是单一渔业的崩溃，并没有一项最近研究警告全球自然资源耗尽的研究表述，与题干 One recent study 的研究对象不符。

Perhaps the best example of boom growth and bust decline is the Grand Banks fishery

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 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 引出全篇议题：经济繁荣、消除贫困、增进福祉，都依赖于照护好自然环境与资源。这句话出自一位以严谨、审慎著称的政治家戈登·布朗，而非典型环保人士，形成反差铺垫。

信息指纹 审慎政治家戈登·布朗

B 把布朗的发言追溯到一个更长的国际背景：千年目标五年审议、G20 环境与能源部长圆桌会，并把根源追到 1972 年斯德哥尔摩联合国人类环境会议。

信息指纹 1972 斯德哥尔摩会议

C 引斯德哥尔摩会议的最终宣言，断言保护和改善人类环境是关乎全世界人民福祉与经济重大议题，并把它作为后续里约、约翰内斯堡峰会的起点。

信息指纹 斯德哥尔摩宣言原文

D 概括地指出：翻阅联合国机构与发展类组织的各份报告（包括今年千年目标审议的备料），可以发现环境保护与经济进步之间的关联是贯穿其间的共同主线。

信息指纹 联合国报告的共同主线

E 提出可持续地管理生态系统比掠夺式开发更有利可图这一论点，但紧接着承认：要找到能在全世界层面同时给出经济与环境双维度排名的硬证据并不容易。

信息指纹 找不到硬证据

F 进一步说明：即便真有这样的指标也藏得极深；环境本身维度繁多，加上石油矿藏等其他财富因素，要梳理出一个简单的经济与环境之间的关系几乎不可能。

信息指纹 指标几乎不可能

G 介绍千年生态系统评估（一项历时四年的全球研究）的初步结论：可持续地管理生态系统短期内利润可能更低，但长期一定带来回报。

信息指纹 千年生态系统评估长期回报

H 世界资源研究所《2005 世界资源》报告给出亚非案例，并指出：环境退化对穷人冲击更大，因为穷人收入中更大比例直接来自身边的自然资源。

信息指纹 WRI 报告穷人受损更重

I 用大量案例证明：无论富国还是穷国，都有通过破坏环境获取增长的做法（无序开矿、过度农业用水、刀耕火种、燃油运输），并以纽芬兰大浅滩鳕鱼业的崩溃作为先繁荣后崩塌的典型。

信息指纹 大浅滩鳕鱼业崩塌

J 提出一种警告性视角：现代人正在透支地球的生态银行存款，最近一项研究估算人类活动已用掉 1.2 个地球的环境产品与服务，意味着这笔生态债迟早要被讨回。

信息指纹 1.2 个地球的生态透支

K 指出这一风险何时何地落下并不易精确判断，因此政府与金融机构刚刚开始把这类风险纳入经济测算；发展机构的看法也并不一致：一派主张环境与经济并行，另一派主张先做大经济再用财富治污。

信息指纹 发展机构内部分歧

L 拆解富了就会变好这一前提：斯德哥尔摩宣言态度其实含糊——发展中国家的环境问题源自欠发展，而工业化国家的环境问题源自工业化与技术发展；结论是经济增长并不必然让世界更干净。

信息指纹 穷富各有污染原因

M 承认富裕社会确实更有能力提供国家公园、清洁河流、洁净空气和无毒食品等环境改善；但它们同时消耗远多于穷国的燃料、水和建材。

信息指纹 富国能买环境改善

N 提出富国输出环境问题、气候变化是最典型例子：财富越多，温室气体排放越多，而排放后果主要落在世界上较穷的地方。

信息指纹 富国排放穷国承受

O 用挪威与美国、挪威与摩洛哥或埃塞俄比亚的对比指出：财富并非唯一变量；挪威能否在保持生活水准的同时把排放降到非洲水平，这类问题决定人类是否在以超出生态承载力的方式追求经济复苏。

信息指纹 挪威与美国与摩洛哥

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

12 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。

That statement comes not, as you might imagine, from a stereotypical tree-hugging, save-the-world greenie(环保主义者), but from Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution.

A段，第2句

"not... but..." 对比结构、插入性状语从句、同位语修饰都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。本句将这些典型结构组合在一起，具有很强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似长难句的分析中。

Perhaps; though in the run-up to the five-year review of the millennium(千年的) Goals, he is far from alone.

B段，第2句

让步状语从句搭配主系表结构是考试中常见的句式，尤其 "though" 引导的让步从句及其省略用法具有较高代表性；介词短语作表语也是典型用法，学生掌握后可在阅读理解和写作中频繁复用。

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a vast four-year global study which reported its initial conclusions earlier this year, found reasons to believe that managing ecosystems sustainably—working with nature rather than against it—might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long-term rewards.

G段，第1句

全句覆盖主谓宾、同位语、定语从句、宾语从句、表语、状语、并列谓语等多种成分，且包含同位语与定语从句嵌套、宾语从句内部并列结构、破折号插入补充说明等易错点。非常适合作为成分划分练习句，能让学生接触到丰富的句子成分类型和复杂的嵌套关系。

There were no longer enough fish in the sea for the stock to maintain itself, let alone an industry.

I段，第6句

there be 句型 + 后置定语 + 递进状语的组合,在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,尤其是描述客观事实或数据变化的语境。本句结构清晰,句式可迁移性强,掌握后能够应对大量类似表达。

One recent study attempted to calculate the extent of this "ecological overshoot of the human economy", and found that we are using 1.2 Earth's-worth of environmental goods and services—the implication being that at some point the debt will be called in, and all those services—the things which the planet does for us for free—will grind to a halt.

J段，第3句

覆盖主谓宾、时间状语、同位语、定语从句、宾语从句、表语从句等多种成分，且破折号插入、独立主格结构、关系代词在从句中充当宾语等都是易错点，训练价值高。

Whether this is right, and if so where and when the ecological axe will fall, is hard to determine with any precision—which is why governments and financial institutions are only beginning to bring such risks into their economic calculations.

K段，第1句

本句成分种类丰富且包含多个典型训练点:主语从句整体充当主句主语、表语从句嵌套在定语从句内、关系代词 which 既是引导词又充当主语、不定式短语作宾语、疑问副词 where 和 when 作状语。这些结构覆盖了名词性从句、定语从句、状语等多种成分类型,且主语从句较长容易误判,非常适合作为划分句子成分的练习材料。

It is also the reason why development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues; while some, like the WRI, maintain that environmental progress needs to go hand-in-hand with economic development, others argue that the priority is to build a thriving economy, and then use the wealth created to tackle environmental degradation.

K段，第2句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式:分号连接并列主句、定语从句修饰抽象名词、宾语从句承载观点内容、some 与 others 的对比结构。这些都是学术性文本的高频结构,掌握后可大量复用于理解同类长难句。

So it is saying that economic development should make for a cleaner world?

L段，第6句

"主句 + that 宾语从句"是四六级与考研阅读中的高频结构，从句内的情态动词表达也常见于议论性文本；句式具有较强代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

As a country's wealth grows, so do its greenhouse gas emissions.

N段，第2句

"As" 引导条件或伴随状语从句 + 主句倒装("so + 助动词 + 主语")是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,既考查状语从句识别,又考查倒装结构理解,代表性很强。掌握这一句式后,学生可以迁移到大量类似表达,实用价值高。

Measuring emissions is not a precise science, particularly when it comes to issues surrounding land use; not all nations have released up-to-date data, and in any case, emissions from some sectors such as aviation are not included in national statistics.

N段，第4句

本句体现四六级和考研英语阅读中的典型句式：并列主句加从句、被动语态、现在完成时、动名词主语、后置定语等都是高频考点结构；分号连接并列句和"in any case"插入语也是常见句式，掌握后可广泛迁移到其他长难句分析。

But could Norway keep its standard of living and yet cut its emissions to Moroccan or even Ethiopian levels?

O段，第3句

本句为含情态动词的疑问句，带有并列谓语结构，这是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的句式。疑问句语序和并列谓语的處理都是高频考点，具有较强的典型性和迁移价值，掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

That question, repeated across a dozen environmental issues and across our diverse planet, is what will ultimately determine whether the human race is living beyond its ecological means as it pursues economic revival.

O段，第4句

本句涵盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、状语等多种成分，并包含插入性分词短语(repeated across...)和多层从句嵌套，成分种类丰富。特别是表语从句、宾语从句、状语从句的层层包含，以及what在从句中既作引导词又作主语的双重角色，是练习成分划分的优质素材，能训练学生识别嵌套结构和复杂成分的能力。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 156 个英语六级真题高频词

下列单词既在本篇真题中出现，又是**英语六级**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。

environmental B1

adj. 环境的

本篇17次·真题 112 句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇14次·真题 167 句

issue B1

n. 问题

本篇6次·真题 158 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇6次·真题 76 句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇5次·真题 104 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇4次·真题 140 句

resource B1

n. 资源

本篇4次·真题 119 句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇4次·真题 102 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇4次·真题 69 句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇4次·真题 45 句

protection B1

n. 保护

本篇4次·真题 42 句

ecological B2

adj. 生态的

本篇4次·真题 33 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次·真题 568 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇3次·真题 134 句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇3次·真题 116 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇3次·真题 77 句

agency B2

n. 代理机构

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

improvement B1

n. 改进

本篇3次 · 真题 36 句

exploit B2

v. 利用

本篇3次 · 真题 13 句

relationship B1

n. 关系

本篇2次 · 真题 168 句

community B1

n. 社区

本篇2次 · 真题 163 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇2次 · 真题 160 句

average A2

adj. 平均的

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次 · 真题 97 句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇2次 · 真题 87 句

material B1

n. 材料

本篇2次 · 真题 66 句

maintain B1

v. 维持

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇2次 · 真题 62 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次 · 真题 60 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

citizen B1

n. 公民

本篇2次·真题 41 句

attempt B1

v. 试图

本篇2次·真题 39 句

means A2

n. 方法

本篇2次·真题 35 句

politician B2

n. 政治家

本篇2次·真题 34 句

sustainable B2

adj. 可持续的

本篇2次·真题 32 句

necessarily B2

adv. 必然地

本篇2次·真题 30 句

statistic B2

n. 统计数字

本篇2次·真题 25 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

surprising A2

adj. 令人惊讶的

本篇2次·真题 20 句

grand B1

adj. 宏伟的

本篇2次·真题 19 句

indicator B2

n. 指示物;指示信号

本篇2次·真题 18 句

tackle B2

v. 处理

本篇2次·真题 18 句

assessment B2

n. 评估

本篇2次·真题 14 句

sustain B2

v. 维持

本篇2次·真题 14 句

degradation C1

n. 退化

本篇2次·真题 13 句

less A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次·真题 273 句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

better A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 185 句

data B1

n. 数据

本篇1次 · 真题 181 句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

risk A2

n. 风险

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

rate A2

n. 速度

本篇1次 · 真题 121 句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次 · 真题 120 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次 · 真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇1次 · 真题 100 句

income B1

n. 收入

本篇1次 · 真题 94 句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

later A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次·真题 87 句

involve B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

financial B2

adj. 财政的

本篇1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

agriculture B2

n. 农业

本篇1次·真题 70 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

available A2

adj. 可获得的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

farming A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇1次·真题 63 句

management B1

n. 管理

本篇1次·真题 63 句

trend B1

n. 趋势

本篇1次·真题 63 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

generally B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

figure A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

particularly B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇1次·真题 57 句

institution B2

n. 机构

本篇1次·真题 52 句

powerful B1

adj. 强大的

本篇1次·真题 50 句

balance B1

n. 平衡

本篇1次·真题 49 句

sign A1

n. 标志

本篇1次·真题 49 句

demonstrate B2

v. 证明

本篇1次·真题 45 句

invest B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇1次·真题 45 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

debt B1

n. 欠款

本篇1次·真题 44 句

poverty B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

pursue B2

v. 追求

本篇1次·真题 43 句

reward B1

n. 报酬

本篇1次·真题 43 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

wealthy B2

adj. 富有的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

release B1

v. 释放

本篇1次·真题 38 句

disaster B1

n. 灾难

本篇1次·真题 35 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

datum C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇1次·真题 34 句

entire B1

adj. 整个的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

ultimately B2

adv. 最终;终归

本篇1次·真题 34 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次·真题 33 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 33 句

clearly A2

adv. 清楚地, 明白地

本篇1次·真题 32 句

enhance B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 32 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 32 句

assume B2

v. 假定

本篇1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

employ B1

v. 雇用

本篇1次·真题 30 句

proportion

B2

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 30 句

reputation

B2

n. 名声

本篇1次·真题 30 句

statement

B1

n. 声明

本篇1次·真题 30 句

directly

B1

adv. 直接地

本篇1次·真题 29 句

extent

B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

initial

B1

adj. 最初的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

transport

B1

v. 运输, 运送

本篇1次·真题 26 句

vast

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

root

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

diverse

B2

adj. 多种多样的

本篇1次·真题 24 句

earlier

A2

adv. 较早地

本篇1次·真题 22 句

export

B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

accurate

B2

adj. 准确的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

primarily

B2

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 21 句

reflection

B2

n. 深思

本篇1次·真题 19 句

apparently

B2

adv. 显然, 看来 (根据外表或所见所闻判断)

本篇1次·真题 18 句

bath A2

n. 洗澡

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

caution B2

n. 小心;谨慎

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

hidden B1

adj. 隐藏的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

existence B2

n. 存在;生存

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

hunt B1

v. 搜寻

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

peak B1

n. 山峰

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

minister B2

n. 部长

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

regarding B2

prep. 关于

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

implication C1

n. 可能的影响或结果

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

persist B2

v. 坚持

本篇1次 · 真题 13 句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次 · 真题 12 句

collapse B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本篇1次·真题 12 句

derive B2

v. 获得

本篇1次·真题 12 句

developing B1

adj. 发展中的 (指国家或地区)

本篇1次·真题 12 句

disagree A2

v. 不同意

本篇1次·真题 12 句

halt B2

v. 停止

本篇1次·真题 12 句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本篇1次·真题 12 句

raw B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 11 句

stretch B1

v. 伸展

本篇1次·真题 11 句

surely B1

adv. 肯定地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

sequence B2

n. 顺序

本篇1次·真题 10 句

calculation B2

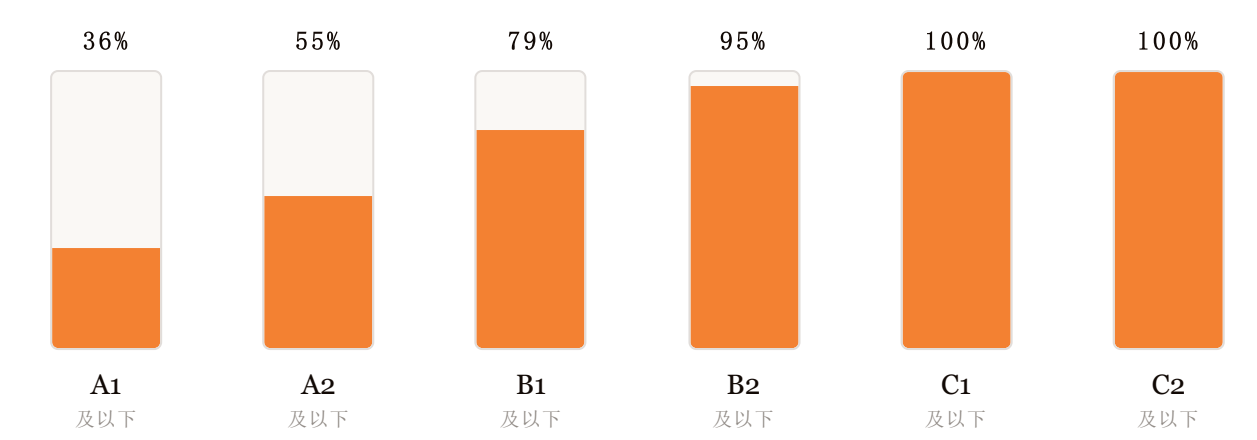
n. 计算

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 419 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 419 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 22 个·约 5%。



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 419 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

419

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

79%

英语六级 2016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）	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 →