

2017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2017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(2017-06) · 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**.

The Price of Oil and the Price of Carbon

- A) Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay "low for long". Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

化石燃料价格可能会“长期保持低位”。尽管近期在开发可再生燃料来源方面取得了重要进展,但化石燃料价格走低可能会阻碍更清洁能源技术的进一步创新和采用。其结果将是二氧化碳和其他温室气体排放量增加。

- B) Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition. Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change. That approach also offers fiscal benefits.

政策制定者不应让低能源价格破坏清洁能源转型。迫切需要采取行动恢复适当的价格激励,特别是通过纠正性碳定价,以降低气候变化不可逆转且可能具有毁灭性影响的风险。这一方法还能带来财政收益。

- C) Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014. A commonly held view in the oil industry is that "the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices". The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields—which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost—are depleted. In fact, in line with past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector

has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States. The dynamic adjustment to low oil prices may, however, be different this time around.

自2014年6月以来,石油价格已下跌超过60%。石油行业普遍持有的观点是"低油价的最佳解药就是低油价"。这句话背后的逻辑是,低油价会抑制新生产能力的投资,最终使石油供应曲线向后移动,并在现有油田——这些油田可以以相对较低的边际成本开采——枯竭时使价格回升。事实上,与过去的经验一致,包括美国在内的许多产油国的石油行业资本支出已大幅下降。然而,这一次对低油价的动态调整可能有所不同。

- D) Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes. These likely persistent forces, like the growth of shale(页岩) oil, point to a "low for long" scenario. Futures markets, which show only a modest recovery of prices to around \$60 a barrel by 2019, support this view.

石油价格预计将在更长时间内保持较低水平。新技术的出现已为原油市场增加了约420万桶/日的产量,导致全球供应过剩。此外,其他因素也在给油价带来下行压力:石油输出国组织战略行为的变化、伊朗出口预计增加、全球需求(尤其是来自新兴市场的需求)缩减、美国石油消费的长期下降,以及一些替代品对石油的替代。这些可能持续存在的力量,如页岩油的增长,指向"长期低位"的情景。期货市场显示到2019年价格仅温和回升至每桶约60美元,这支持了这一观点。

- E) Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived. Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked. The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there. The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina. Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world's coal.

天然气和煤炭——同样是化石燃料——也经历了看似长期的价格下跌。煤炭和天然气主要用于发电,而石油主要用于驱动交通运输,但所有这些能源的价格都是相互关联的。北美页岩气繁荣导致那里的价格创下历史新低。最近在埃及海岸发现的巨型Zohr天然气田最终将对地中海地区和欧洲的定价产生影响,许多其他地方也具有巨大的开发潜力,尤其是阿根廷。由于供应过剩和需求缩减,煤炭价格也处于低位,尤其是来自中国的需求,中国燃烧了全球一半的煤炭。

- F) Technological innovations have unleashed the power of renewables such as wind, hydro, solar, and geothermal(地热). Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables. For example, the United Arab Emirates has endorsed an ambitious target to draw 24% of its primary energy consumption from renewable sources by 2021.

技术创新释放了风能、水能、太阳能和地热能等可再生能源的潜力。即使是非洲和中东——这些严重依赖化石燃料出口的经济体所在地——也拥有开发可再生能源的巨大潜力。例如,阿联酋已制定了一个雄心勃勃的目标,即到2021年从可再生能源中获取其一次能源消费的24%。

- G) Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long. Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas. But renewable energy will have to displace fossil fuels to a much greater extent in the future to avoid unacceptable climate risks.

然而,如果化石燃料价格长期保持低位,可再生能源发展的进展可能会很脆弱。可再生能源仅占全球一次能源消费的一小部分,化石燃料仍占主导地位——煤炭和石油各占30%,天然气占25%。但为了避免不可接受的气候风险,可再生能源未来必须在更大程度上取代化石燃料。

- H) Unfortunately, the current low prices for oil, gas, and coal may provide little incentive for research to find even cheaper substitutes for those fuels. There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices. The same is true for new technologies for alleviating fossil fuel emissions.

不幸的是,当前石油、天然气和煤炭的低价格可能无法为寻找这些燃料更便宜替代品的研究提供足够的激励。有强有力的证据表明,更高的化石燃料价格会极大地促进清洁技术的创新和采用。对于缓解化石燃料排放的新技术来说也是如此。

- I) The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources. Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.

因此,当前的低化石燃料价格环境肯定会推迟从化石燃料向清洁能源的能源转型。除非可再生能源变得足够便宜,以至于大量碳矿藏被长期甚至永远留在地下,否则地球可能会面临潜在的灾难性气候风险。

- J) Some climate impacts may already be discernible. For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest El Nino(厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades. Many scientists believe that El Nino events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.

一些气候影响可能已经可以辨别。例如,联合国儿童基金会估计,由于数十年来最强的厄尔尼诺天气现象,非洲约1100万儿童面临饥饿、疾病和缺水问题。许多科学家认为,由太平洋变暖引起的厄尔尼诺事件正因气候变化而变得更加强烈。

- K) Nations from around the world have gathered in Paris for the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, with the goal of a universal and potentially legally-binding agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world. Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can undermine the political will of participating countries to act.

来自世界各地的国家已在巴黎召开联合国气候变化大会COP 21,目标是就减少温室气体排放达成一项普遍且可能具有法律约束力的协议。我们需要非常广泛的参与,以充分解决当各国未能考虑其碳排放对世界其他地区的负面影响时所导致的全球性悲剧。此外,如果不参与的国家足够多,可能会削弱参与国采取行动的政治意愿。

- L) The nations participating at COP 21 are focusing on quantitative emissions-reduction commitments. Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon

emissions. The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first. The International Monetary Fund calculates that countries can generate substantial fiscal revenues by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies and levying carbon charges that capture the domestic damage caused by emissions. A tax on upstream carbon sources is one easy way to put a price on carbon emissions, although some countries may wish to use other methods, such as emissions trading schemes. In order to maximize global welfare, every country's carbon pricing should reflect not only the purely domestic damage from emissions, but also the damage to foreign countries.

参加COP 21的国家正专注于量化减排承诺。经济推理表明,对每个国家来说,最便宜的方式是对碳排放定价。原因是,当碳被定价时,那些实施成本最低的减排措施将首先发生。国际货币基金组织计算,各国可以通过取消化石燃料补贴并征收碳费来获得可观的财政收入,这些碳费可以弥补排放造成的国内损害。对上游碳源征税是为碳排放定价的一种简便方法,尽管一些国家可能希望使用其他方法,如排放交易计划。为了最大化全球福利,每个国家的碳定价不仅应反映排放造成的纯粹国内损害,还应反映对外国的损害。

- M) Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon. By raising relative demand for clean energy sources, a carbon price would also help align the market return to clean-energy innovation with its social return, spurring the refinement of existing technologies and the development of new ones. And it would raise the demand for technologies such as carbon capture and storage, spurring their further development. If not corrected by the appropriate carbon price, low fossil fuel prices are not accurately signaling to markets the true social profitability of clean energy. While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to reckon the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.

因此,设定正确的碳价格将有效地使碳使用者支付的成本与使用碳的真实社会机会成本保持一致。通过提高对清洁能源的相对需求,碳价格还将有助于使清洁能源创新的市场回报与其社会回报保持一致,从而刺激现有技术的改进和新技术的开发。它还将提高对碳捕获和储存等技术的需求,推动其进一步发展。如果不通过适当的碳价格加以纠正,低化石燃料价格就无法向市场准确地传递清洁能源真实社会盈利能力的信号。虽然对碳排放损害的不同估计有所不同,特别是很难估算可能的灾难性气候事件的可能成本,但大多数估计都表明存在重大的负面影响。

- N) Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the collateral(附带的) costs.

一些政府已采用对研究和开发的直接补贴,但这是碳价格的拙劣替代品:它们只完成了部分工作,却让过度使用化石燃料的市场激励机制继续存在,从而在不考虑附带成本的情况下增加大气温室气体的存量。

- O) The hope is that the success of COP 21 opens the door to future international agreement on carbon prices. Agreement on an international carbon-price floor would be a good starting point in that process. Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.

希望COP 21的成功为未来关于碳价格的国际协议打开大门。就国际碳价格下限达成协议将是这一进程的良好起点。然而,未能全面解决温室气体排放问题,将使所有世代,无论现在还是未来,都面临无法估量的风险。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future.

许多因素正在推动全球油价下跌,不仅是现在,而且在可预见的未来也是如此。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 多重因素 + 未来油价持续走低

【定位】 Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes.

预计油价将在更长时间内保持更低。新技术的出现每天给原油市场新增约 420 万桶, 导致全球供过于求。此外, 还有多种因素继续压低油价: 欧佩克战略行为的改变、伊朗出口的预期增长、全球需求的缩减 (尤其是来自新兴市场)、美国石油消费的长期下降, 以及替代品对石油的部分挤占。

【改写】 A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices ↔

other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices

并列因素 + 向下方向的同义替换

not just for now but in the foreseeable future ↔

Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer

时间长度的同义改写

【辨邻】 **C** Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014 只讲了跌幅事实, 没有 A number of factors 与 foreseeable future 同时落地的并列因素清单。

Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014

E Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived 锁定的是 gas/coal, 而非 global oil prices。

Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived

37. Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

碳定价被证明是减少温室气体排放最经济的方式。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 碳定价 = 最经济的减排方式

【定位】 Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions.

经济学推理表明，对每个国家而言，最便宜的方式就是给碳排放定价。

【改写】 Pricing carbon ↔ **put a price on carbon emissions**

动名词与动词短语的句式转换

the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions ↔

the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions

正反向最高级同义

【辨邻】 M Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon 只在论证价格对齐机制，没有把碳定价说成 最便宜的减排路径。

Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon

N Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price 是从反面贬低补贴，没有正面给出最高级判断。

Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price

38. It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children.

据估计，极端天气条件已经危及数百万非洲儿童的生命。

【答案】 J 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 极端天气危及数百万非洲儿童

【定位】 For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest El Nino weather phenomenon in decades.

例如，联合国儿童基金会估计，约 1100 万非洲儿童因数十年来最强的厄尔尼诺天气现象而面临饥饿、疾病与缺水。

【改写】 extreme weather conditions ↔ **the strongest El Nino weather phenomenon in decades**

具体气候事件 → 上位概括

millions of African children ↔ **11 million children in Africa**

具体数字 → 量级上位

endangered the lives of ↔ **face hunger, disease, and water shortages**

结果聚合的同义

39. The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.

由于供应过剩和需求下降,煤炭价格处于低位。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 煤价因供过于求与需求下降而低

【定位】 Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world's coal.

煤炭价格同样很低, 其原因是供过于求与需求下降, 尤其是来自中国的需求下降, 中国消耗了全世界一半的煤炭。

【改写】 The prices of coal are low ↔ **Coal prices also are low**

主语换序 + 同义

over-supply and decreasing demand ↔ **over-supply and the scaling-down of demand**

近义短语逐字对位

【辨邻】 **D** contributing to a global over-supply 与 the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets) 都讲油, 没讲煤。

contributing to a global over-supply

40. Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology.

较高的化石燃料价格被证明有利于更清洁技术的创新和应用。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 高化石燃料价格利于清洁技术创新与应用

【定位】 There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices.

有强力证据表明, 更高的化石燃料价格能够有力地推动清洁技术的创新与采用。

【改写】 Higher fossil fuel prices ↔ **higher fossil fuel prices**

几乎逐字一致

conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology ↔

both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged

近义动词 + 被动主动转换

【辨邻】 **A** low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies 的因 (low prices) 与果 (discourage) 都与陈述句相反。

low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies

41. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases.

如果化石燃料价格长期保持低位,可能会导致温室气体排放量增加。

【答案】 **A** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 化石燃料长期低价 → 温室气体排放升高

【定位】 Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

尽管可再生能源近年来取得了重要进展,但低化石燃料价格可能阻碍清洁能源技术的进一步创新与采用。其结果将是二氧化碳和其他温室气体的排放升高。

【改写】 fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time ↔ **Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay low for long**
时间长度的同义

it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases ↔

The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases

因果连接词的同义 + 上位概括

【辨邻】 **H** both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices 只立论于 higher prices, 没有把 低价持续 → 高排放 这条结论说出。

both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices

I The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources 的结论是 延迟转型, 与陈述句的 排放升高 不对位。

The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources

42. Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world.

化石燃料仍然是当今世界一次能源消费的主要来源。

【答案】 **G** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 化石燃料仍是一次能源消费主源

【定位】 Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas.

可再生能源仅占全球一次能源消费的小部分,化石燃料仍然主导整个消费结构——煤炭与石油各占 30%, 天然气占 25%。

【改写】 Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption ↔

Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels

支配关系同义 + 正反语义互补

in today's world ↔ **30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas**

当下数据佐证 现今 这一时间限定

【辨邻】 **E** Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived 关注 价格走低，没说 化石燃料占一次能源消费多少比例。

Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived

43. Even major fossil exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies.

即使是主要的化石燃料出口国也拥有发展可再生能源的巨大潜力。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 化石燃料出口大国也有可再生潜力

【定位】 Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables.

甚至非洲与中东这些严重依赖化石燃料出口的经济体所在地区，也拥有发展可再生能源的巨大潜力。

【改写】 Even major fossil exporting countries ↔

Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports

让步词同义 + 具体地区上位

have great potential to develop renewable energies ↔

have enormous potential to develop renewables

形容词近义 + 同词对位

【辨邻】 **B** Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition 焦点在 政策，没讲 fossil exporting countries 的 renewable potential.

Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition

44. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind.

温室气体排放如果不妥善处理,将给人类带来无尽的风险。

【答案】 **O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 温室气体未妥善处理 → 人类无尽风险

【定位】 Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.

然而，若不能全面应对温室气体排放问题，将让现在与未来的所有世代都面临不可估量的风险。

【改写】 if not properly dealt with ↔

Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions

条件结构与名词化条件互译

endless risks for mankind ↔ **exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks**

无尽与不可估量 / 所有世代的同义

【辨邻】 **I** Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks 的条件是 可再生不够便宜，与陈述句 温室气体未妥善处理 的条件不直接对位。

Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks

B irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change 出现在 政策呼吁 的语境里，没有 暴露所有世代于不可估量的风险 这一全人类范围断言。

irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change

45. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change.

政府迫切需要将使用化石燃料的成本提高到适当水平，以减轻气候变化的灾难性影响。

【答案】 **B** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 政府须紧迫提高化石燃料使用成本以减轻气候灾难

【定位】 Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change.

亟需采取行动恢复合适的价格激励，尤其要通过纠正性的碳定价来降低气候变化不可逆且可能造成毁灭性影响的风险。

【改写】 It is urgent for governments ↔ **is urgently needed**

紧迫性程度词同义

increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level ↔

Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing

动作目标的同义概括

lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change ↔

lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change

动词同义 + 形容词同义

【辨邻】 **L** Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions 在论证 最便宜的减排路径，没有 urgent / urgently needed 这层紧迫呼吁。

Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions

M Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon 阐述机制对齐，未喊出 紧迫呼吁 与 减轻气候灾难 的成对结论。

Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon

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 提出全文核心忧虑：化石燃料价格可能长期处于 low for long 区间，从而抑制清洁能源创新与采用，最终导致温室气体排放升高。

信息指纹 低价抑制清洁能源 → 排放升高

B 向政策制定者喊话：必须通过 corrective carbon pricing 等手段恢复价格信号，以降低气候变化的不可逆风险，并能带来财政收益。

信息指纹 政策呼吁 + 纠正性碳定价

C 回顾油价自 2014 年 6 月以来跌幅超过 60%，介绍业界格言 the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices，并提示这次的动态调整可能与以往不同。

信息指纹 油价跌 60% + 业界格言

D 列出压低油价的多重因素：新技术增产、欧佩克战略变化、伊朗出口、新兴市场需求收缩、美国长期消费下滑、替代品挤占等，断言油价将 lower for longer。

信息指纹 多重因素压低油价 + 长期低价

E 天然气与煤炭价格同样长期走低：北美页岩气繁荣、地中海与阿根廷潜在供应增加，煤炭则因 over-supply and the scaling-down of demand（尤其来自中国）而下跌。

信息指纹 煤炭低价 + 供过于求 + 需求下降

F 技术创新释放风、水、太阳能、地热等可再生能源的潜力，连重度依赖化石燃料出口的非洲与中东也有巨大可再生潜力，以 the United Arab Emirates 为例。

信息指纹 化石燃料出口国也有可再生潜力

G 可再生能源进展可能脆弱，因为目前全球一次能源消费仍由化石燃料主导：30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas，可再生只占小份额。

信息指纹 化石燃料仍是一次能源主力 + 具体占比

H 低化石燃料价格几乎不能激励研发更便宜的替代品；有强力证据表明 higher fossil fuel prices 才会推动清洁技术的创新与采用。

信息指纹 高化石燃料价格 → 清洁技术创新与采用

I 在当前低价环境下，化石燃料向清洁能源的转型必将被推迟，地球可能面临 potentially catastrophic climate risks。

信息指纹 低价拖延能源转型 + 灾难性气候风险

J 气候影响已经可见：联合国儿童基金会估计约 11 million children in Africa 因数十年来最强的厄尔尼诺面临饥饿、疾病和缺水。

信息指纹 1100 万非洲儿童 + 厄尔尼诺

K 介绍各国在巴黎召开的 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, 强调需要广泛参与以应对碳排放外溢这一全球性悲剧。

信息指纹 COP 21 大会 + 广泛参与必要性

L 经济学推理指出, 对每个国家而言, put a price on carbon emissions 是最便宜的减排方式, 并介绍碳税、排放交易等具体做法。

信息指纹 碳定价 = 最便宜的减排方式

M 进一步阐释碳定价如何让碳使用成本与社会机会成本对齐, 并通过提高清洁能源相对需求来激励清洁能源创新与碳捕集等技术发展。

信息指纹 碳价机制的对齐与激励作用

N 对研发的直接补贴只是碳定价的拙劣替代品, 因为它无法消除过度使用化石燃料的市场激励, 附带成本仍被忽视。

信息指纹 直接研发补贴是碳定价的拙劣替代

O 寄望 COP 21 的成功为未来国际碳价协议铺路; 若不能全面应对温室气体排放, 将让所有世代面临 incalculable risks。

信息指纹 未能应对温室气体 → 世代不可估量风险

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

20 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。

Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay "low for long".

A段, 第1句

"be likely to do" 是四六级和考研阅读中常见的表达推测的结构, 具有一定代表性。但本句整体过于简单, 缺少从句嵌套、复杂修饰等真题中更高频的句式特征, 典型性中等。

Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies.

A段，第2句

简单句配合句首让步状语、情态动词谓语以及并列宾语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式结构。掌握后可迁移到大量类似长度的复杂简单句，具有较高的典型性和实用性。

Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change.

B段，第2句

主语带后置定语、被动语态谓语、目的状语这一组合是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。长主语 + 被动谓语 + 不定式状语的结构在学术和政策类文本中极为常见，掌握后可大量复用。

The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields—which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost—are depleted.

C段，第3句

本句的结构高度典型：主系表结构引出表语从句阐述观点，表语从句内部通过现在分词短语表达伴随结果，状语从句说明时间条件，非限制性定语从句补充细节。这种“观点陈述 + 因果推理 + 时间条件 + 细节补充”的多层嵌套模式，在学术写作和考试阅读中极为常见。掌握本句的分析方法后，可以直接迁移到大量类似的复杂句中，代表性很强。

In fact, in line with past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States.

C段，第4句

本句体现了四六级阅读常见句式特征：简单句主干 + 多层状语修饰 + 现在完成时表达“已发生且有现实影响”的事实。这种“主干简洁 + 状语丰富”的结构在学术文本和新闻报道中高频出现，掌握后可大量复用于同类句子分析。

Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived.

E段，第1句

主句采用“主语+现在完成时+宾语”结构,并在宾语后接限制性定语从句,这是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。并列主语、插入语、定语从句修饰宾语等结构都是典型的书面语特征,掌握后可在大量真题句中复用。唯一不足是句子未涉及更复杂的从句嵌套或特殊句式,因此典型性评分为中上。

Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked.

E段，第2句

句子展示了典型的并列句加对比状语从句结构,以及常见的被动语态表达。并列连词 yet 表转折,从属连词 whereas 引导对比,这种组合在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现。被动语态 “be used for/to” 也是描述用途的标准句式,具有较高的迁移价值。

The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there.

E段，第3句

本句采用“主语（名词短语）+ 现在完成时谓语 + 介词短语状语”的结构，这是四六级和考研阅读中常见的简单陈述句式。“result in” 固定搭配和现在完成时的使用也较为典型，掌握后可迁移到其他类似句子中。

The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina.

E段，第4句

并列句是四六级和考研常见句式，第一分句的“长主语 + 将来时谓语 + 宾语带介词短语”模式以及第二分句的 there be 存在句都是高频结构，掌握后可以大量复用到阅读和写作中。

Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long.

G段，第1句

主句加条件状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，情态动词表推测、系表结构描述状态、条件从句表假设均为典型用法。掌握此句型后可迁移至大量类似长句，代表性较强。

Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas.

G段，第2句

"主句 + 非限制性定语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,定语从句对前文进行补充说明的用法非常典型。被动语态 "is dominated by" 以及 "account for" 这类固定搭配也是常考知识点。掌握本句结构后,可迁移到大量类似长句的分析中,实用性强。

Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.

I段，第2句

涵盖主语、谓语、表语、多种状语（条件、结果、地点、时间），且有被动语态、"enough...that" 结构、条件从句中时态替代等多个易错点，非常适合作为成分划分和语法结构分析的综合练习材料。

For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest El Nino(厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades.

J段，第2句

主句加宾语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中极为常见,尤其是表达观点、估计、认为类动词后接that宾语从句的句式。宾语从句内部的主谓宾加原因状语也是典型的说明因果关系的表达方式。掌握这种结构后,可以直接迁移到大量类似句型,代表性强。

Many scientists believe that El Nino events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.

J段，第3句

"动词 + that 宾语从句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，从句内插入定语成分也常见。句子结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可复用于大量相似句子。

We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world.

K段，第2句

本句体现了考研英语阅读常见的复杂句式:'主句 + 目的状语(不定式)+ 定语从句 + 状语从句' 的多层嵌套结构,以及 'fail to do' 等常见搭配,在四六级和考研真题中频繁出现,掌握后可大量复用

Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can undermine the political will of participating countries to act.

K段，第3句

本句涵盖主谓宾、条件状语从句、插入语、后置定语（介词短语和不定式）、省略结构等多种成分，且条件从句以插入形式出现在主语之后，这种位置是易错点。适合训练学生识别插入成分、还原省略谓语、区分后置定语与从句的能力。

The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first.

L段，第3句

该句型高度典型：主系表结构引出表语从句解释原因、定语从句修饰主语、时间状语从句设定条件，这些都是考研和四六级阅读中的高频句式；碳定价与减排的主题也符合真题常见的经济环保话题，结构可大量复用到同类长难句分析中。

While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to reckon the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.

M段，第5句

让步状语从句 + 主句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，While 引导让步、and 并列从句、形式主语 it 等都是常考点，掌握后可以在大量真题中复用，典型性很高。

Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the collateral(附带的) costs.

N段，第1句

本句结构较典型，包含并列谓语、完成被动、系表判断和分词结果结构，训练收益高；虽然不是最复杂的层层嵌套句，但非常适合作为中高级入门的结构与时态综合练习材料。

The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.

第39题题干

主系表结构加原因状语是四六级和考研阅读中常见的陈述句式，句中 "as a result of" 引导原因在说明文和议论文中频繁出现，学生掌握后可迁移到大量类似表达，具有较好的典型性

HIGH-FREQUENCY · 真题高频词

本篇出现的 177 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。

carbon B2

n. 碳（化学元素）

本篇21次 · 真题 43 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇20次 · 真题 60 句

fossil B2

n. 化石

本篇19次 · 真题 39 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇15次 · 真题 69 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇13次 · 真题 77 句

renewable B2

adj. 可再生的

本篇9次 · 真题 26 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇8次·真题 160 句

source

B1

n. 来源

本篇7次·真题 75 句

greenhouse

B1

n. 温室

本篇7次·真题 56 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇6次·真题 140 句

risk

A2

n. 风险

本篇5次·真题 167 句

united

B1

adj. 联合的

本篇5次·真题 97 句

demand

B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇5次·真题 92 句

innovation

B2

n. 创新;革新(指行为或过程)

本篇5次·真题 53 句

would

A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇4次·真题 568 句

likely

A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇4次·真题 228 句

consumption

B2

n. 消费

本篇4次·真题 56 句

damage

B1

n. 损害

本篇4次·真题 46 句

estimate

B2

v. 估计

本篇4次·真题 36 句

effect

A2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 191 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇3次·真题 185 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇3次·真题 126 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇3次·真题 92 句

nation B1

n. 国家

本篇3次·真题 76 句

incentive B2

n. 激励

本篇3次·真题 33 句

appropriate B2

adj. 合适的

本篇3次·真题 30 句

potentially B2

adv. 可能地

本篇3次·真题 23 句

export B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本篇3次·真题 22 句

substitute B2

n. 替代品

本篇3次·真题 14 句

substantial B2

adj. 大量的

本篇3次·真题 13 句

catastrophic C1

adj. 灾难性的

本篇3次·真题 11 句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇2次·真题 138 句

view A2

n. 观点, 看法

本篇2次·真题 134 句

negative B1

adj. 否定的

本篇2次·真题 132 句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇2次·真题 128 句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题 108 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次·真题 108 句

event A2

n. 事件

本篇2次·真题 99 句

least A2

det. 最少的

本篇2次·真题 98 句

account A2

n. 账户

本篇2次·真题 93 句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题 80 句

further B1

adv. 更远地

本篇2次·真题 79 句

current B1

adj. 现在的

本篇2次·真题 72 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇2次·真题 60 句

eventually B1

adv. 最终

本篇2次·真题 32 句

participate B1

v. 参加

本篇2次·真题 31 句

expose B2

v. 使暴露

本篇2次·真题 30 句

fund B2

n. 资金

本篇2次·真题 30 句

domestic B2

adj. 国内的

本篇2次·真题 25 句

transition B2

n. 过渡

本篇2次·真题 25 句

capture B1

v. 捕获

本篇2次·真题 19 句

discourage B2

v. 使泄气

本篇2次·真题 15 句

reasoning B2

n. 推理

本篇2次·真题 13 句

align B2

v. 使排列成一条直线

本篇2次·真题 11 句

subsidy C1

n. 补贴

本篇2次·真题8句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题244句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题200句

behavior B1

n. 行为

本篇1次·真题171句

economic B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次·真题167句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题126句

decade B1

n. 十年

本篇1次·真题120句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题115句

growth B1

n. 增长

本篇1次·真题104句

support A2

v. 支持

本篇1次·真题103句

economy B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题102句

decline B2

v. 下降

本篇1次·真题88句

evidence B1

n. 证据

本篇1次·真题87句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题79句

region B1

n. 地区

本篇1次·真题78句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题77句

organization

B1

n. 组织

本篇1次 · 真题 73 句

reflect

B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次 · 真题 71 句

shift

B1

v. 移动

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

significant

B2

adj. 重要的

本篇1次 · 真题 65 句

tax

A2

n. 税

本篇1次 · 真题 63 句

extreme

B2

adj. 极度的

本篇1次 · 真题 60 句

approach

B1

v. 靠近, 接近 (在空间或时间上)

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

mostly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

political

B1

adj. 政治的

本篇1次 · 真题 59 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇1次 · 真题 58 句

pressure

B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次 · 真题 57 句

link

A2

n. 联系

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

mainly

B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

per

B1

prep. 每

本篇1次 · 真题 53 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

thus

B2

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 47 句

adopt B1

v. 采纳

本篇1次·真题 46 句

technological B2

adj. 技术的

本篇1次·真题 45 句

charge B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

fully B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

signal B1

n. 信号

本篇1次·真题 42 句

user A2

n. 使用者

本篇1次·真题 42 句

addition A2

n. 增加

本篇1次·真题 41 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇1次·真题 41 句

generate B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 句

investment B1

n. 投资

本篇1次·真题 39 句

relatively B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

recovery B2

n. 恢复

本篇1次·真题 35 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 33 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次·真题 32 句

stock B1

n. 库存

本篇1次·真题 32 句

gather B1

v. 聚集, 集合

本篇1次·真题 31 句

eliminate B2

v. 消除

本篇1次·真题 30 句

broad B1

adj. 宽阔的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

decrease B1

v. 减少, 降低

本篇1次·真题 28 句

extent B2

n. 程度

本篇1次·真题 28 句

implement B2

v. 实施

本篇1次·真题 28 句

phenomenon B2

n. 现象

本篇1次·真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次·真题 28 句

transportation B1

n. 交通运输 (系统)

本篇1次·真题 28 句

delay B1

n. 延迟

本篇1次·真题 27 句

application B1

n. 申请

本篇1次·真题 26 句

conductive C1

adj. 有助于的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

lower A2

adj. 较低的;下方的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

relative B1

n. 亲戚, 亲属

本篇1次·真题 26 句

target B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇1次 · 真题 26 句

revenue B2

n. (公司、组织的) 收入, 收益

本篇1次 · 真题 25 句

differ B1

v. 不同, 有区别

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

shortage B2

n. 短缺

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

warming B1

n. 变暖, 加温

本篇1次 · 真题 24 句

commitment B2

n. 承诺

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

strongly B1

adv. 强烈地

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

welfare B2

n. 福利

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

widespread B2

adj. 广泛的

本篇1次 · 真题 23 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

properly B1

adv. 正确地

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

tap B1

v. 轻敲、轻拍

本篇1次 · 真题 22 句

universal B2

adj. 普遍的

本篇1次 · 真题 21 句

electricity A2

n. 电

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

alleviate C1

v. 减轻, 缓和 (痛苦、问题等)

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

unfortunately B1

adv. 不幸地

本篇1次·真题 19 句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本篇1次·真题 18 句

heavily B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

intense B2

adj. 强烈的

本篇1次·真题 18 句

reduction B2

n. 减少

本篇1次·真题 18 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次·真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

urgent B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇1次·真题 17 句

costly B2

adj. 昂贵的, 代价高的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

scenario B2

n. 可能发生的情况

本篇1次·真题 16 句

solar B2

adj. 太阳的

本篇1次·真题 16 句

similarly B2

adv. 相似地

本篇1次·真题 15 句

whereas B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次·真题 15 句

calculate B1

v. 计算

本篇1次·真题 13 句

cure B1

v. 治愈 (疾病)

本篇1次·真题 13 句

deplete C1

v. 大量减少

本篇1次·真题 13 句

efficiently B2

adv. 高效地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

modest B2

adj. 谦虚的, 谦逊的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

participation B2

n. 参与

本篇1次·真题 13 句

scheme B2

n. 计划

本篇1次·真题 13 句

sharply B2

adv. 急剧地

本篇1次·真题 13 句

strategic B2

adj. 战略(性)的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

ambitious B2

adj. 有雄心的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

endless B2

adj. 无尽的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

forever A2

adv. 永远

本篇1次·真题 12 句

restore B2

v. 恢复, 使复原

本篇1次·真题 12 句

saying B1

n. 谚语

本篇1次·真题 12 句

accurately B2

adv. 准确地

本篇1次·真题 11 句

boom B1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 11 句

commonly B1

adv. 通常, 常常

本篇1次·真题 11 句

endorse C1

v. 公开支持、赞同(人或政策)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

owe B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

storage B1

n. 存储

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

adjustment B2

n. 调整

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

persistent B2

adj. 坚持不懈的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

devastating C1

adj. 毁灭性的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

hunger B1

n. 饥饿

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

petroleum B2

n. 石油

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

policymaker C1

n. 政策制定者

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

dioxide B2

n. 氧化物

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

dynamic B2

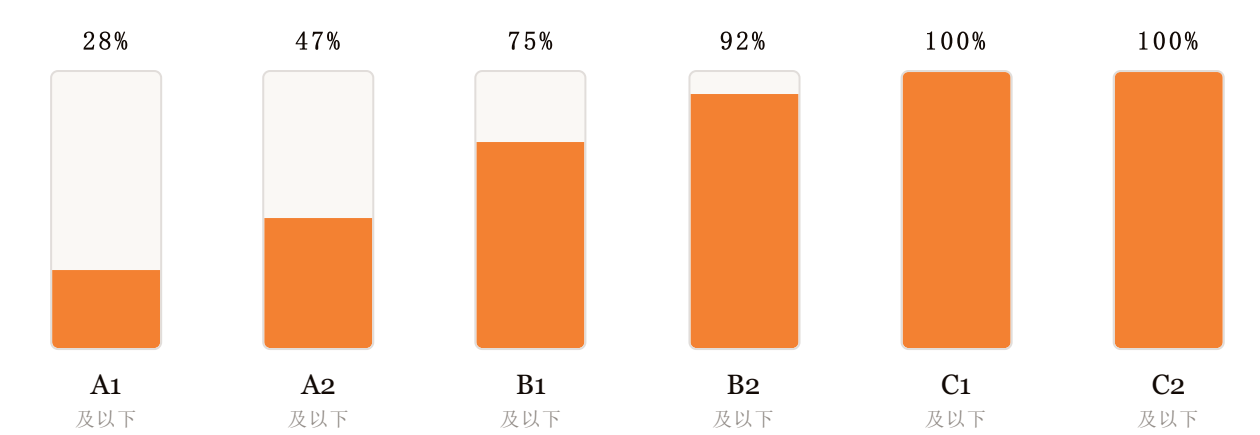
adj. 充满活力的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

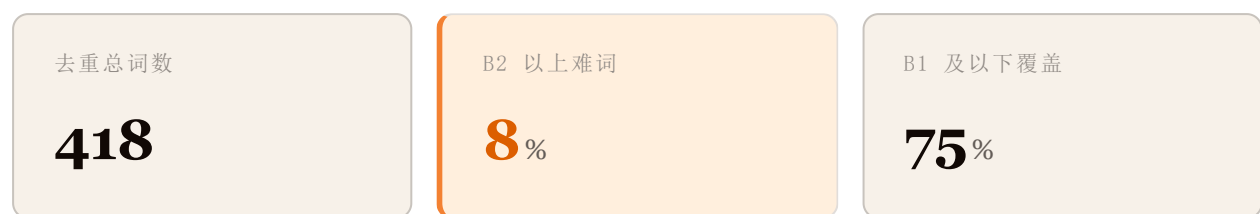
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 418 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **418** 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 34 个 · 约 8%。



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 418 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017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 →