

2017年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（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2017年12月·第3套 英语六级阅读理解（四选一）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 5 段原文（段首标 P1-P5 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3套(2017-12) · 六级

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 At the base of a mountain in Tanzania's Gregory Rift, Lake Natron burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water. Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water. The lake's landscape is bizarre and deadly—and made even more so by the fact that it's the place where nearly 75 percent of the world's flamingos(火烈鸟) are born.

在坦桑尼亚Gregory Rift的一座山脚下，Natron湖呈现出鲜艳的红色，周围散落着不幸落入咸水中的动物遗骸。蝙蝠、燕子等动物以它们死亡时的姿态被化学方式保存下来，被封存在水中的碳酸钠沉积物里。这个湖泊的景观既怪异又致命——而更令人惊奇的是，这里是世界上近75%的火烈鸟的出生地。

P2 The water is so corrosive that it can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals. Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death. Once every three or four years, when conditions are right, the lake is covered with the pink birds as they stop flight to breed. Three-quarters of the world's flamingos fly over from other salt lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt-crystal islands that appear when the water is at a specific level—too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack. When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch.

湖水的腐蚀性极强，可以灼伤未适应动物的皮肤和眼睛。然而，火烈鸟是唯一真正在这片死亡之地生存的物种。每隔三到四年，当条件适宜时，湖面上就会布满粉红色的鸟群，它们停止飞行来此繁殖。世界上四分之三的火烈鸟从裂谷的其他盐湖飞来，在水位达到特定高度时出现的盐晶岛上筑巢——水位过高鸟类无法筑巢，

水位过低捕食者就能快速穿越湖床发起攻击。当水位达到合适高度时,幼鸟就能通过腐蚀性的沟渠免受捕食者的侵害。

P3 "Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water," says David Harper, a professor at the University of Leicester. "Humans cannot, and would die if their legs were exposed for any length of time." So far this year, water levels have been too high for the flamingos to nest.

Leicester大学教授David Harper说:"火烈鸟的腿部皮肤已经进化得非常坚韧,所以它们能够忍受盐水。人类则不行,如果腿部长时间暴露在盐水中就会死亡。"今年到目前为止,水位一直过高,火烈鸟无法筑巢。

P4 Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons(泻湖) form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of tilapia(罗非鱼) thrive there part-time. "Fish have a refuge in the streams and can expand into the lagoons when the lake is low and the lagoons are separate," Harper said. "All the lagoons join when the lake is high and fish must retreat to their stream refuges or die." Otherwise, no fish are able to survive in the naturally toxic lake.

一些鱼类在湖中"度假"也取得了有限的成功,因为流入Natron湖的温泉在外围边缘形成了含盐量较低的泻湖。三种罗非鱼在那里部分时间繁衍生息。Harper说:"鱼类在溪流中有避难所,当湖水水位低、泻湖相互分离时,它们可以扩展到泻湖中。当湖水水位高、所有泻湖汇合时,鱼类必须退回到溪流避难所,否则就会死亡。"除此之外,没有鱼类能够在这个天然有毒的湖泊中存活。

P5 This unique ecosystem may soon be under pressure. The Tanzanian government has once again started mining the lake for soda ash, used for making chemicals, glass and detergents. Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds. For now, though, life prevails—even in a lake that kills almost everything it touches.

这个独特的生态系统可能很快就会面临压力。坦桑尼亚政府再次开始在该湖开采纯碱,用于制造化学品、玻璃和洗涤剂。尽管计划中的作业点将位于40多英里之外,通过管道抽取纯碱,但环保人士担心这仍可能扰乱自然水循环和繁殖地。不过,目前生命依然顽强存在——即使在一个几乎杀死所有接触到它的生物的湖泊中。

题目与逐题解析

46. What can we learn about Lake Natron?

- A) It is simply uninhabitable for most animals.
- B) It remains little known to the outside world.
- C) It is a breeding ground for a variety of birds.
- D) It makes an ideal habitat for lots of predators.

关于Natron湖我们能了解到什么?

- A) 对大多数动物来说它根本不适宜居住。 B) 外界对它知之甚少。 C) 它是多种鸟类的繁殖地。
- D) 它为许多捕食者提供了理想的栖息地。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What can we learn about Lake Natron 没有 infer/suggest/imply 等推断词, 也没有问 mainly about/best title, 要求的是可从原文直接读出的关于该湖的事实。

【拆句】 What can we learn about Lake Natron 是典型一般疑问的特殊问句结构，主干即 we can learn what about Lake Natron，无从句、无否定、无比较，结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water. The lake's landscape is bizarre and deadly—and made even more so by the fact that it's the place where nearly 75 percent of the world's flamingos are born.

蝙蝠、燕子等动物以它们死亡时的姿势被化学性地保存下来，封存于水中的碳酸钠沉积物里。这片湖的景象既奇异又致命——而且全球近 75% 的火烈鸟都在此出生这一事实让它更甚。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

The lake's landscape is bizarre and deadly ↔ **It is simply uninhabitable for most animals**

Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished ↔

for most animals

定位句两层信息——动物大量死亡 + 湖本身致命——分别对应选项的 most animals 和 uninhabitable，两层全部命中，锁定 A。

B) 无中生有靠扫雷

remains little known to the outside world 谈的是该湖对外界的知名度，文章自始至终未涉及外界是否知道这座湖。

C) 数量范围被放大即误

原文只说 nearly 75 percent of the world's flamingos are born，仅指火烈鸟一种；选项 a breeding ground for a variety of birds 把单一鸟种夸大成 a variety of birds（多种鸟），与原文不符。

D) 条件性句子被绝对化

原文谈到捕食者是在第 2 段——predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack，且明确这是水位过低时的情况，捕食者并不是把湖当作理想栖息地；选项 an ideal habitat for lots of predators 与原文意思相反。

47. Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can ____.

- A) find safe shelter more easily
- B) grow thick feathers on their feet
- C) stay away from predators
- D) get accustomed to the salty water

火烈鸟只在湖水处于特定水位时筑巢，以便它们的幼鸟能够 ____。

A) 更容易找到安全的庇护所 B) 在脚上长出厚厚的羽毛 C) 远离捕食者 D) 适应咸水

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can 是 so that 引导的目的状语待补全，问的是特定水位带来的具体好处，是直接可在原文找到的事实。

【拆句】 Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can 含两层从句：only when 引导时间状语限定筑巢条件，so that 引导目的状语句子未完。理解关键是抓住 so that 后的内容才是待选的目的部分，不要被前面的条件分句带偏。

【定位】 Three-quarters of the world's flamingos fly over from other salt lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt-crystal islands that appear when the water is at a specific level—too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack. When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch.

全球四分之三的火烈鸟从裂谷其他盐湖飞来，在水位达到某一特定水平时浮现的盐晶岛上筑巢——水位过高鸟无法筑巢，水位过低则捕食者可在湖床上迅速穿越发起袭击。当水位恰到好处时，幼鸟由一道腐蚀性的水沟与捕食者隔开而得以保全。

【选项】 A) 张冠李戴跨段挪用

原文 Fish have a refuge in the streams 提到的 refuge 是给罗非鱼的，不是给火烈鸟幼鸟的；find safe shelter more easily 把这一信息张冠李戴到火烈鸟身上。

B) 偷换概念混名词

原文 Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs 讲的是 leathery skin（皮革般皮肤）且部位在 legs（腿）；选项 grow thick feathers on their feet 把皮肤改成羽毛、把腿改成脚，且 grow 是后天动作，与 have evolved 的进化属性不符。

C) ✓ 正确

the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch ↔ stay away from predators 预判要求选项含 '远离捕食者' 的语义，四个选项里只有 C 直接复现 predators 一词，且 stay away from 与 kept safe from 等值，锁定 C。

D) 细节题看主语是谁

原文谈适应盐水的是成年火烈鸟（tolerate the salt water），并不是题干所问的幼鸟；get accustomed to the salty water 把幼鸟当成适应主体，主体错位。

48. Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that_____.

- A) they can move swiftly across lagoons
- B) they can survive well in salty water
- C) they breed naturally in corrosive ditches
- D) they know where and when to nest

Rift Valley 的火烈鸟独特之处在于_____。

- A) 它们能在泻湖间快速移动
- B) 它们能在咸水中很好地生存
- C) 它们在腐蚀性沟渠中自然繁殖
- D) 它们知道在何处何时筑巢

【答案】 B （细节题）

【判型】 Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that 问的是火烈鸟独特性的具体表现，可直接由原文中的对比句得出，不需多步推理。

【拆句】 Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that 是 unique in that 结构，相当于 unique because, that 引导原因状语从句而非定语从句，从句句子尚未完整，待选项补齐。

【定位】 Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death.

然而，火烈鸟是唯一一种真正能在那一片死寂之中扎根生活的物种。

【选项】 A) 动作主语被抢

原文 predators can move briskly across the lake bed and attack 中 move briskly 的主语是 predators (捕食者)，不是火烈鸟；they can move swiftly across lagoons 把这一动作误归给火烈鸟，且把 lake bed (湖床) 改写为 lagoons (泻湖)。

B) ✓ 正确

are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death ↔

they can survive well in salty water

Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water ↔

in salty water

预判要求选项体现 '唯一能在腐蚀盐湖生活' 的特性，B 既覆盖 survive 又点出 salty water 介质，命中唯一性的核心，锁定 B。

C) 功能误读为场所

原文 the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch 中腐蚀沟是 '隔离屏障' 而非火烈鸟的繁殖场所；选项 they breed naturally in corrosive ditches 把屏障误读为繁殖地，与原文意思相反。

D) 客观行为拟人化即过推

原文只说火烈鸟在特定水位时筑巢，并未说它们 '知道在哪里、何时筑巢'；they know where and when to nest 把客观事件拟人化为火烈鸟的认知能力，属过度推断。

49. Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron?

A) They can take refuge in the less salty waters.

B) They can flee quick enough from predators.

C) They can move freely from lagoon to lagoon.

D) They can stand the heat of the spring water.

为什么某些种类的罗非鱼有时能在 Natron 湖周围生存？

A) 它们可以在含盐量较低的水域避难。 B) 它们能足够快地逃离捕食者。

C) 它们能在泻湖之间自由移动。 D) 它们能忍受温泉水的高温。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron 虽以 Why 提问，但原因可直接在原文中找到对应句，不需推断。

【拆句】 Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron 是 Why+can+主语+sometimes+谓语的疑问句，sometimes 是关键副词，限定 survive 的频率，提示并非任意时刻都能存活，必有前提条件。

【定位】 Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of tilapia thrive there part-time. "Fish have a refuge in the streams and can expand into the lagoons when the lake is low and the lagoons are separate," Harper said.

一些鱼也算在湖里‘度假’略有小成——温泉注入 Lake Natron 时，在湖外缘形成了盐度较低的泻湖。三种罗非鱼在那里季节性地繁衍。Harper 说：‘鱼可以以溪流为庇护，在湖水低、泻湖彼此隔开时扩展到泻湖里去。’

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

less salty lagoons form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron ↔

They can take refuge in the less salty waters

Fish have a refuge in the streams ↔ **take refuge**

预判要求选项体现‘可退守较淡水域’，A 把 streams/lagoons 概括为 less salty waters，并把 refuge 保留为核心词，命中预判，锁定 A。

B) **概念跨段挪用**

原文谈罗非鱼时只提水位与盐度，未涉及捕食者；flee quick enough from predators 把第 2 段火烈鸟相关的 predators 概念挪用到罗非鱼身上，属张冠李戴。

C) **条件状语句易被反读**

原文 All the lagoons join when the lake is high and fish must retreat to their stream refuges or die 明确写道：水位高时泻湖才合并，但此时鱼必须撤回溪流否则会死；选项 move freely from lagoon to lagoon 把这一危急情形误读为鱼可自由游动，与原文相反。

D) **背景信息被读成原因**

原文 hot springs flowing into Lake Natron 中 hot springs 只是泻湖形成的来源，未说罗非鱼以耐热为生存机制；stand the heat of the spring water 把背景信息夸大为存活原因，属过度推断。

50. What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government's planned operation?

- A) The accelerated extinction of flamingos.
- B) The change of flamingos' migration route.
- C) The overmining of Lake Natron's soda ash.
- D) The disruption of Lake Natron's ecosystem.

坦桑尼亚政府计划实施的行动可能带来什么后果？

- A) 火烈鸟加速灭绝。
- B) 火烈鸟迁徙路线的改变。
- C) Natron湖天然碱的过度开采。
- D) Natron湖生态系统的破坏。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government's planned operation 问的是可能后果，原文里有专家直接表态的 worry 句作答，是直陈细节而非考生需自行推断。

【拆句】 What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government's planned operation 主干是 What may be the consequence, consequence of 后接两层所有格修饰（政府的+计划的），may 是模态动词表可能性，是理解题干的关键。

【定位】 Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds.

尽管计划中的开采项目将设在 40 多英里以外，通过管道抽取苏打粉，但环保人士担忧这仍可能扰乱该湖的自然水循环和火烈鸟的繁殖地。

【选项】 A) 局部影响升级为终极后果

原文仅言担忧扰乱 breeding grounds（繁殖地），未涉及火烈鸟物种灭绝；The accelerated extinction of flamingos 把局部影响夸大为物种灭绝，属过度推断。

B) 新维度选项即无中生有

原文未提任何关于火烈鸟迁徙路线变化的信息，仅提及它们从其他盐湖飞来繁殖；The change of flamingos' migration route 引入原文未涉及的维度，属无中生有。

C) 前缀加 over- 即过度推断

原文只描述了开采计划的距离与方式，未给出 '过度开采' 的信号；The overmining of Lake Natron's soda ash 把 mining 升级为 overmining，属无中生有。

D) ✓ 正确

upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds ↔

The disruption of Lake Natron's ecosystem

预判要求选项体现 '扰乱湖的自然水循环和繁殖地' 的后果，D 用 disruption 名词化原文 upset，再用 ecosystem 概括 water cycle 与 breeding grounds，是同义改写的标准范式，锁定 D。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

6 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。

At the base of a mountain in Tanzania's Gregory Rift, Lake Natron burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water.

第1段，第1句

覆盖多种成分:地点状语(介词短语)、方式状语(形容词短语和过去分词短语)、定语从句、主系表结构,且包含易错点——需区分谓语动词burns与非谓语surrounded,以及识别that在从句中充当主语,是较好的成分划分训练素材

Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water.

第1段，第2句

本句体现了常考的被动语态结构、限制性定语从句(介词加关系代词引导)、过去分词短语作状语等典型句式。这些结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。句式具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

The water is so corrosive that it can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals.

第2段，第1句

句子采用"so ... that ..."引导结果状语从句的结构,是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的句式。主系表加状语从句的组合在科技说明文和学术文章中非常典型,掌握后可广泛应用于理解类似表达因果或程度关系的句子。

Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death.

第2段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,尤其是 that 引导定语从句修饰表语的用法非常典型,学习后可在大量真题中复用这一识别方法。

When the water hits the right level, the baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch.

第2段，第5句

"时间状语从句 + 被动语态主句"是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式,被动语态的使用和状语从句的前置都是典型考点,本句结构具有较强的代表性和迁移价值

Otherwise, no fish are able to survive in the naturally toxic lake.

第4段，第5句

成分种类有限 (主语、系表谓语、两个状语),但 "no fish" 的否定主语和 "are able to" 的系表结构对初学者有一定练习价值,可帮助理解否定与能力表达。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 54 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。

flamingo

B1

n. 火烈鸟

本篇9次 · 真题 9 句

predator

B2

n. 捕食性动物，食肉动物

本篇5次 · 真题 14 句

nest

B1

n. 鸟巢

本篇5次 · 真题 9 句

species

B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 136 句

survive

B1

v. 幸存

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

soda

B1

n. 苏打水

本篇3次 · 真题 12 句

less

A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

specific

B2

adj. 具体的

本篇2次 · 真题 59 句

unique

B2

adj. 独特的

本篇2次 · 真题 54 句

ecosystem

B2

n. 生态系统

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

skin A2

n. 皮肤

本篇2次·真题 29 句

naturally B1

adv. 自然地

本篇2次·真题 22 句

breeding B2

n. 繁殖

本篇2次·真题 16 句

valley A2

n. 山谷

本篇2次·真题 16 句

breed B2

v. 繁殖

本篇2次·真题 15 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次·真题 568 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇1次·真题 182 句

base A2

n. 基础

本篇1次·真题 126 句

simply B1

adv. 仅仅, 只不过

本篇1次·真题 119 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇1次·真题 112 句

consequence B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇1次·真题 66 句

easily A2

adv. 容易地

本篇1次·真题 65 句

pressure B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

chemical B1

adj. 化学的

本篇1次·真题 46 句

extinction B2

n. 灭绝

本篇1次·真题 41 句

expand B2

v. 扩大;扩展;增长

本篇1次·真题40句

ideal B2

adj. 理想的

本篇1次·真题38句

habitat B2

n. (动植物的) 栖息地, 生长环境

本篇1次·真题34句

preserve B2

v. 保护

本篇1次·真题34句

otherwise B2

adv. 否则, 不然

本篇1次·真题33句

flight A2

n. 航班

本篇1次·真题31句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次·真题29句

attack A2

v. 攻击

本篇1次·真题28句

thrive B2

v. 茁壮成长

本篇1次·真题27句

evolve B2

v. 逐渐发展;进化

本篇1次·真题26句

toxic B2

adj. 有毒的, 中毒性的

本篇1次·真题24句

route B1

n. 路线

本篇1次·真题23句

pose B2

v. 摆姿势 (供拍照或绘画)

本篇1次·真题22句

deposit B2

n. 存款

本篇1次·真题18句

flow B1

v. 流动

本篇1次·真题18句

cycle B1

n. 循环

本篇1次·真题16句

locate B1

v. 找到,找出...的位置

本篇1次·真题 16 句

surround B1

v. 围绕

本篇1次·真题 16 句

outer B1

adj. 外部的, 外面的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

bizarre C1

adj. 古怪的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

landscape B1

n. 风景

本篇1次·真题 13 句

accustomed B2

adj. 习惯的;惯常的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

length A2

n. 长度

本篇1次·真题 11 句

migration B2

n. 迁移

本篇1次·真题 11 句

freely B1

adv. 自由地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

upset B1

adj. 难过的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

deadly B2

adj. 致命的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

prevail C1

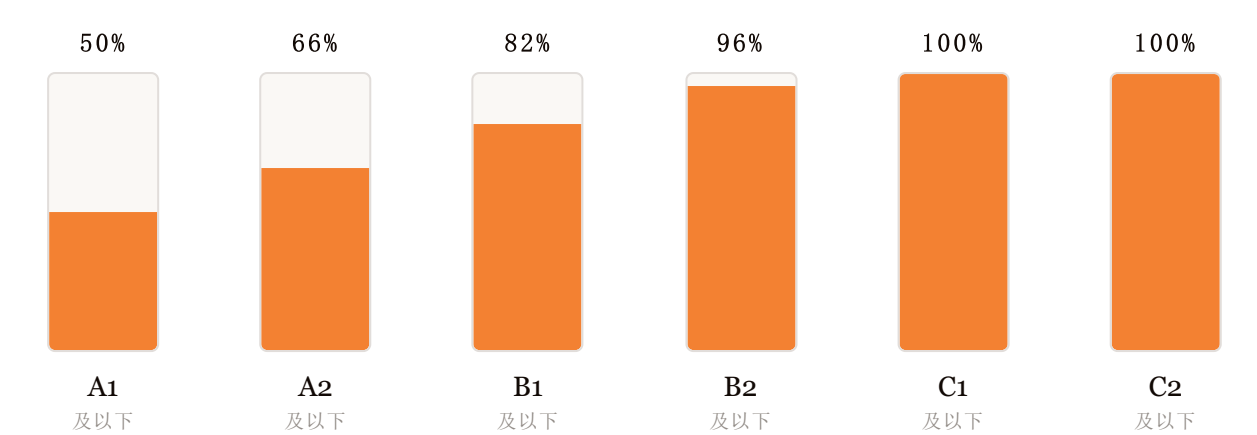
v. 占上风

本篇1次·真题 8 句

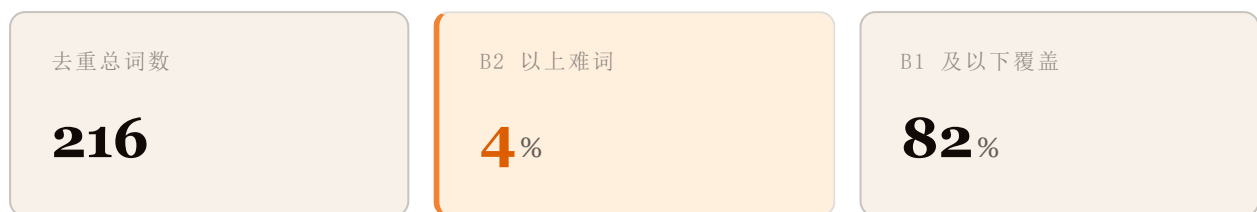
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 216 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 216 个单词, 按欧框 CEFR 等级统计。每根柱表示「该等级及以下」的累积占比 (CDF), 最右一柱为 100%。B2 以上 (C1/C2) 为高阶词, 本篇共 8 个·约 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 216 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2017年12月·第3套 · 全卷构成

Part I	写作	题目解析 →
Part II	听力	与2017年12月第1套共用 · 题目解析 →
Part III Section A	完形填空（选词填空）	题目解析 →
Part III Section B	长篇阅读（信息匹配）	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 →