

2018年6月·第1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2018年6月·第1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 7 段原文（段首标 P1-P7 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(2018-06) · 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 The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels. What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands.

西班牙的埃布罗三角洲因在西班牙内战期间作为战场而闻名,如今成为另一场较量的舞台,这场较量使稻农与两个敌人对抗:以稻米为食的巨型福寿螺和不断上升的海平面。这里发生的事情将对欧洲水稻生产的未来和南欧湿地的整体健康状况产生影响。

P2 Located on the Mediterranean just two hours south of Barcelona, the Ebro Delta produces 120 million kilograms of rice a year, making it one of the continent's most important rice-growing areas. As the sea creeps into these fresh-water marshes, however, rising salinity(盐分) is hampering rice production. At the same time, this sea-water also kills off the greedy giant apple snail, an introduced pest that feeds on young rice plants. The most promising strategy has become to harness one foe against the other.

埃布罗三角洲位于地中海沿岸,距巴塞罗那以南仅两小时路程,每年生产1.2亿千克水稻,使其成为欧洲大陆最重要的水稻种植区之一。然而,随着海水渗入这些淡水沼泽,不断上升的盐分正在阻碍水稻生产。与此同时,这些海水也杀死了贪婪的巨型福寿螺,这是一种以水稻幼苗为食的外来害虫。最有希望的策略已变成利用一个敌人来对抗另一个敌人。

P3 The battle is currently being waged on land, in greenhouses at the University of Barcelona. Scientists working under the banner "Project Neurice" are seeking varieties of rice that can withstand the

increasing salinity without losing the absorbency that makes European rice ideal for traditional Spanish and Italian dishes.

这场战斗目前正在巴塞罗那大学的温室里在陆地上进行。在Neurice项目旗号下工作的科学家们正在寻找既能承受不断增加的盐分又不失去吸水性的水稻品种,这种吸水性使欧洲水稻成为传统西班牙和意大利菜肴的理想选择。

P4 "The project has two sides," says Xavier Serrat, Neurice project manager and researcher at the University of Barcelona, "the short-term fight against the snail—and a mid- to long-term fight against climate change. But the snail has given the project greater urgency."

Neurice项目经理兼巴塞罗那大学研究员Xavier Serrat说:这个项目有两个方面,短期对抗福寿螺,以及中长期对抗气候变化。但福寿螺使这个项目更加紧迫。

P5 Originally from South America, the snails were accidentally introduced into the Ebro Delta by Global Aquatic Technologies, a company that raised the snails for fresh-water aquariums(水族馆), but failed to prevent their escape. For now, the giant apple snail's presence in Europe is limited to the Ebro Delta. But the snail continues its march to new territory, says Serrat. "The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when."

这些螺类原产于南美洲,由Global Aquatic Technologies公司意外引入埃布罗三角洲,该公司为淡水水族馆饲养这些螺类,但未能防止它们逃逸。目前,巨型福寿螺在欧洲的存在仅限于埃布罗三角洲。但Serrat说,福寿螺继续向新领地进军。问题不是它是否会到达欧洲其他水稻种植区,而是什么时候到达。

P6 Over the next year and a half investigators will test the various strains of salt-tolerant rice they've bred. In 2018, farmers will plant the varieties with the most promise in the Ebro Delta and Europe's other two main rice-growing regions—along the Po in Italy, and France's Rhone. A season in the field will help determine which, if any, of the varieties are ready for commercialization.

在接下来的一年半时间里,研究人员将测试他们培育的各种耐盐水稻品种。2018年,农民将在埃布罗三角洲和欧洲其他两个主要水稻种植区——意大利的波河沿岸和法国的罗讷河沿岸——种植最有希望的品种。在田间种植一季将有助于确定这些品种中是否有任何品种已为商业化做好准备。

P7 As an EU-funded effort, the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice is taking place in all three countries. Each team is crossbreeding a local European short-grain rice with a long-grain Asian variety that carries the salt-resistant gene. The scientists are breeding successive generations to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome(基因组).

作为欧盟资助的项目,对耐盐水稻品种的研究正在所有三个国家进行。每个团队都在将当地的欧洲短粒水稻与携带抗盐基因的亚洲长粒品种进行杂交。科学家们正在培育连续几代,以获得既具有耐盐性又保留约97%欧洲水稻基因组的品种。

题目与逐题解析

46. Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War at the beginning of the passage?

- A) It had great impact on the life of Spanish rice farmers.
- B) It is of great significance in the records of Spanish history.
- C) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are waging a battle of similar importance.
- D) Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war.

作者为什么在文章开头提到西班牙内战？

- A) 它对西班牙稻农的生活产生了巨大影响。 B) 它在西班牙历史记录中具有重大意义。
- C) Ebro三角洲的稻农正在进行一场同样重要的战斗。
- D) Ebro三角洲的稻农正在经历与战争时期同样艰难的时期。

【答案】 C (例证目的题)

【判型】 Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War 直接问作者为什么提到某事，属于典型的写作意图/例证作用类提问。

【拆句】 题干主干是 Why does the author mention the Spanish Civil War, 由 at the beginning of the passage 这一介词短语作状语补充位置；句式平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 The Ebro Delta, in Spain, famous as a battleground during the Spanish Civil War, is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies: the rice-eating giant apple snail, and rising sea levels.

西班牙的 Ebro 三角洲，曾因是西班牙内战的战场而出名，如今则成为另一场“战斗”的舞台——一场让稻农同时对抗两大敌人（食稻的巨型苹果螺与海平面上升）的对决。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

It had great impact on the life of Spanish rice farmers 把"内战影响稻农生活"当作作者提及内战的目的, 但原文并未谈论内战对稻农生活的任何影响。

B) 答非所问

It is of great significance in the records of Spanish history 只解释"内战在西班牙史上很重要", 没有回答"作者为何在此处提它"——这是常识, 而题问的是写作意图。

C) ✓ 正确

is now the setting for a different contest, one that is pitting rice farmers against two enemies ↔

Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are waging a battle of similar importance

What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands

↔ **a battle of similar importance**

预判为"用历史战场衬托今日之战同样重要", C 项的 a battle of similar importance 同时承接 a different contest 与 will have a bearing on the future of European rice production, 与预判一致。

D) 过度推断

Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war 把作者的比喻坐实为"稻农像战时一样艰难", 原文只做"战场"意象的类比, 并未比较两个时代生活艰苦程度。

47. What may be the most effective strategy for rice farmers to employ in fighting their enemies?

- A) Striking the weaker enemy first.
- B) Killing two birds with one stone.
- C) Eliminating the enemy one by one.
- D) Using one evil to combat the other.

对稻农来说,与敌人作战最有效的策略可能是什么?

- A) 先打击较弱的敌人。 B) 一石二鸟。 C) 逐个消灭敌人。 D) 以恶制恶。

【答案】 D (细节题)

【判型】 What may be the most effective strategy 问具体做法, 可在原文找到一句直接对应的策略陈述。

【拆句】 题干主干 What may be the most effective strategy, 后接不定式 to employ in fighting their enemies 作 strategy 的后置修饰, 意为"在对抗敌人时所采用的最有效策略"; 情态动词 may 表推测, 并不改变设问性质。

【定位】 At the same time, this sea-water also kills off the greedy giant apple snail, an introduced pest that feeds on young rice plants. The most promising strategy has become to harness one foe against the other.

与此同时, 这种海水也会杀死贪婪的巨型苹果螺——一种以幼稻为食的外来害虫。最有希望的策略已经变成"用一个敌人去对付另一个敌人"。

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Striking the weaker enemy first 凭空增加"先打较弱的那个", 原文从未对两敌人作"强/弱"区分, 也未说明先后。

B) 偷换概念

Killing two birds with one stone 是"用一种手段达成两个目标", 与原文"让两个敌人相互制约"不是同一回事; 这里没有"一个手段"统揽两敌, 而是"一个敌人本身"被借用为手段。

C) 与原文相反

Eliminating the enemy one by one 是"逐一消灭", 暗示稻农依次单独对付每个敌人; 原文恰相反, 是让两个敌人同台"互相消耗"。

D) ✓ 正确

to harness one foe against the other ↔ Using one evil to combat the other

预判是"以一敌制一敌", D 的 Using one evil to combat the other 与 harness one foe against the other 在动作结构与对象数量上完全对应。

48. What do we learn about "Project Neurice"?

- A) Its goals will have to be realized at a cost.
- B) It aims to increase the yield of Spanish rice.
- C) Its immediate priority is to bring the pest under control.
- D) It tries to kill the snails with the help of climate change.

关于Neurice项目我们了解到什么?

- A) 其目标必须以一定代价来实现。
- B) 它旨在提高西班牙水稻的产量。
- C) 其当务之急是控制害虫。
- D) 它试图借助气候变化来杀死蜗牛。

【答案】 C (细节题)

【判型】 What do we learn about "Project Neurice" 问对某事物的客观了解, 对应原文一处或几处描述。

【拆句】 题干结构 What do we learn about "Project Neurice" 是一个间接疑问句的标准句式, 主谓简单、无陷阱。

【定位】 "The project has two sides," says Xavier Serrat, Neurice project manager and researcher at the University of Barcelona, "the short-term fight against the snail—and a mid- to long-term fight against climate change. But the snail has given the project greater urgency."

"这个项目分两面, "Neurice 项目经理、巴塞罗那大学研究员 Xavier Serrat 说, "短期是对付蜗牛, 中长期是对付气候变化。但蜗牛已让这一项目变得更为紧迫。"

【选项】 A) 无中生有

Its goals will have to be realized at a cost 称项目目标必须"以某种代价"实现，原文从未谈成本/代价问题。

B) 偷换概念

It aims to increase the yield of Spanish rice 把项目目标改成"提高西班牙水稻产量"，原文目标是"培育抗盐品种"，提到产量数据只是 120 million kilograms of rice a year 的背景介绍，并不是项目目标。

C) ✓ 正确

the short-term fight against the snail ↔

Its immediate priority is to bring the pest under control

But the snail has given the project greater urgency ↔ **Its immediate priority**

C 同时对应 short-term fight against the snail 的短期定位与 greater urgency 的紧迫级别，符合预判"当下首要任务是控蜗"。

D) 与原文相反

It tries to kill the snails with the help of climate change 把气候变化说成"杀蜗的帮手"，原文 a mid- to long-term fight against climate change 明确把气候变化列为项目要对付的敌人，方向相反。

49. What does Neurice project manager say about the giant apple snail?

- A) It can survive only on southern European wetlands.
- B) It will invade other rice-growing regions of Europe.
- C) It multiplies at a speed beyond human imagination.
- D) It was introduced into the rice fields on purpose.

Neurice项目经理对大苹果螺说了什么？

- A) 它只能在南欧湿地上生存。
- B) 它将入侵欧洲其他水稻种植区。
- C) 它以超出人类想象的速度繁殖。
- D) 它是被故意引入稻田的。

【答案】 B (细节题)

【判型】 What does Neurice project manager say about the giant apple snail 直接问某人关于某事的原话，是观点引述类细节题。

【拆句】 题干主干 What does Neurice project manager say, 后接介词短语 about the giant apple snail 限定话题范围；陈述对象明确，无嵌套从句。

【定位】 But the snail continues its march to new territory, says Serrat. "The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when."

但蜗牛仍在向新地盘扩张，Serrat 说。"问题不是它会不会蔓延到欧洲其他水稻产区，而是何时蔓延过去。"

【选项】 A) 以偏概全

It can survive only on southern European wetlands 用 only 把蜗牛活动范围限死在南欧湿地，原文只说 For now, the giant apple snail's presence in Europe is limited to the Ebro Delta 是"目前"的暂时状况，并未说它"只能"生存于此。

B) ✓ 正确

The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when ↔

It will invade other rice-growing regions of Europe

预判是"扩散必然发生"，B 的 will invade 把这一必然性直接落到"将会入侵欧洲其他水稻产区"，与定位句完全等值。

C) 无中生有

It multiplies at a speed beyond human imagination 谈"繁殖速度惊人"，原文从未提到蜗牛繁殖率/速度的任何描述。

D) 与原文相反

It was introduced into the rice fields on purpose 称"有意引入"，原文 the snails were accidentally introduced 明确说"被意外引入"，方向相反。

50. What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program?

- A) Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties.
- B) Increasing the absorbency of the Spanish rice.
- C) Introducing Spanish rice to the rest of Europe.
- D) Popularizing the rice crossbreeding technology.

欧盟资助项目的最终目标是什么？

- A) 培育理想的抗盐水稻品种。 B) 提高西班牙水稻的吸收能力。 C) 将西班牙水稻引入欧洲其他地区。
D) 推广水稻杂交技术。

【答案】 A (细节题)

【判型】 What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program 直问项目目标，原文末段一般会有目的状语/不定式直接呼应。

【拆句】 题干主干 What is the ultimate goal of the EU-funded program, of 短语限定 goal 所属对象；结构平铺直叙，无陷阱。

【定位】 As an EU-funded effort, the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice is taking place in all three countries. Each team is crossbreeding a local European short-grain rice with a long-grain Asian variety that carries the salt-resistant gene. The scientists are breeding successive generations to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome.

作为一项欧盟资助的研究，三国都在寻找耐盐水稻品种。各团队都把本地的欧洲短粒米与一种带耐盐基因的亚洲长粒米进行杂交。科学家通过逐代繁育，最终要培育出既具备耐盐性、又保留约 97% 欧洲水稻基因组的品种。

【选项】 A) ✓ 正确

to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance but retain about 97 percent of the European rice genome

↔ **Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties**

the search for salt-tolerant varieties of rice ↔ **salt-resistant rice varieties**

预判为"培育耐盐稻", A 的 Cultivating ideal salt-resistant rice varieties 与原文 to arrive at varieties that incorporate salt tolerance 在动作(培育/获得)与对象(耐盐品种)上均等值。

B) 偷换概念

Increasing the absorbency of the Spanish rice 把目标说成"提升西班牙水稻的吸水性", 原文只在 can withstand the increasing salinity without losing the absorbency 提到"不能因此丧失吸水性", 是保底条件, 不是要去提升的目标。

C) 无中生有

Introducing Spanish rice to the rest of Europe 称"把西班牙水稻引入欧洲其他地区", 原文 in all three countries 仅说三国共同研究, 并未谈"推广西班牙米"。

D) 偷换概念

Popularizing the rice crossbreeding technology 把"杂交技术普及"当目标, 原文 Each team is crossbreeding... 说明杂交只是培育新品种的手段, 目标不是技术本身。

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

4 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。

What happens here will have a bearing on the future of European rice production and the overall health of southern European wetlands.

第1段, 第2句

主语从句嵌入主句充当主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式, "What引导主语从句 + 主句谓语宾语"的结构在真题中反复出现, 掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子, 代表性强。

"The question is not whether it will reach other rice-growing areas of Europe, but when."

第5段，第4句

"not ... but ..." 结构以及名词性从句作表语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；whether 从句表示不确定性、when 从句省略的用法也是常见考点，本句结构具有很强的代表性和迁移价值。

A season in the field will help determine which, if any, of the varieties are ready for commercialization.

第6段，第3句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语从句、表语等多种成分，且宾语从句中 "which" 既是引导词又充当从句主语，插入语 "if any" 容易造成成分划分的迷惑点，适合训练从句成分识别和插入语处理。

Rice farmers in the Ebro Delta are experiencing as hard a time as in the war.

第46题，D

本句成分覆盖了主语（含后置定语）、谓语、宾语（含比较结构定语），适合练习识别介词短语作定语以及比较结构 "as ... as" 的用法。宾语部分的 "as hard a time as in the war" 形容词前置语序是一个值得练习的语法点，能帮助学生理解比较结构中词序的变化。但整体成分种类不算特别丰富，缺少状语、补语等其他成分。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 60 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。

snail

A2

n. 蜗牛

本篇10次 · 真题 9 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇7次 · 真题 66 句

project

A2

n. 项目

本篇6次 · 真题 116 句

giant

B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇4次 · 真题 34 句

climate

B1

n. 气候

本篇2次·真题 160 句

region

B1

n. 地区

本篇2次·真题 78 句

strategy

B2

n. 策略

本篇2次·真题 63 句

wage

B1

n. 工资

本篇2次·真题 63 句

production

B1

n. 生产

本篇2次·真题 58 句

ideal

B2

adj. 理想的

本篇2次·真题 38 句

battle

B1

n. 战斗

本篇2次·真题 29 句

breed

B2

v. 繁殖

本篇2次·真题 15 句

civil

B2

adj. 公民的

本篇2次·真题 14 句

pest

B2

n. 害虫

本篇2次·真题 12 句

researcher

B2

n. 研究人员

本篇1次·真题 363 句

author

A2

n. 作者

本篇1次·真题 264 句

impact

B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题 185 句

local

A2

adj. 当地的

本篇1次·真题 143 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次·真题 140 句

million

A2

num. 一百万

本篇1次·真题 126 句

effective B1

adj. 有效的, 起作用的

本篇1次·真题 94 句

traditional B1

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 84 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

realize B1

v. 意识到, 认识到

本篇1次·真题 64 句

various B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 句

generation B2

n. 一代人

本篇1次·真题 60 句

importance B1

n. 重要性

本篇1次·真题 60 句

overall B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇1次·真题 56 句

limit B1

n. 限度

本篇1次·真题 51 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇1次·真题 45 句

gene B2

n. 基因

本篇1次·真题 43 句

currently B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

survive B1

v. 幸存

本篇1次·真题 42 句

priority B2

n. 优先事项

本篇1次·真题 39 句

cultivate B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

presence B2

n. 在场

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

immediate B2

adj. 立即的, 即刻的

本篇1次·真题 29 句

beginning A1

n. 开始

本篇1次·真题 25 句

strike B1

v. 打击

本篇1次·真题 25 句

escape A2

v. 逃跑; 逃脱

本篇1次·真题 24 句

incorporate B2

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 23 句

continent A2

n. 大陆

本篇1次·真题 22 句

setting B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

ultimate B2

adj. 最终的

本篇1次·真题 19 句

pit B1

n. 坑

本篇1次·真题 17 句

imagination B1

n. 想象力

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

originally B1

adv. 起初

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

combat B2

n. 战斗

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

promising B2

adj. 有希望的

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

multiply B1

v. 乘

本篇1次 · 真题 11 句

strain B2

n. 压力

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

evil B1

adj. 邪恶的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

significance B2

n. 重要性

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

territory B2

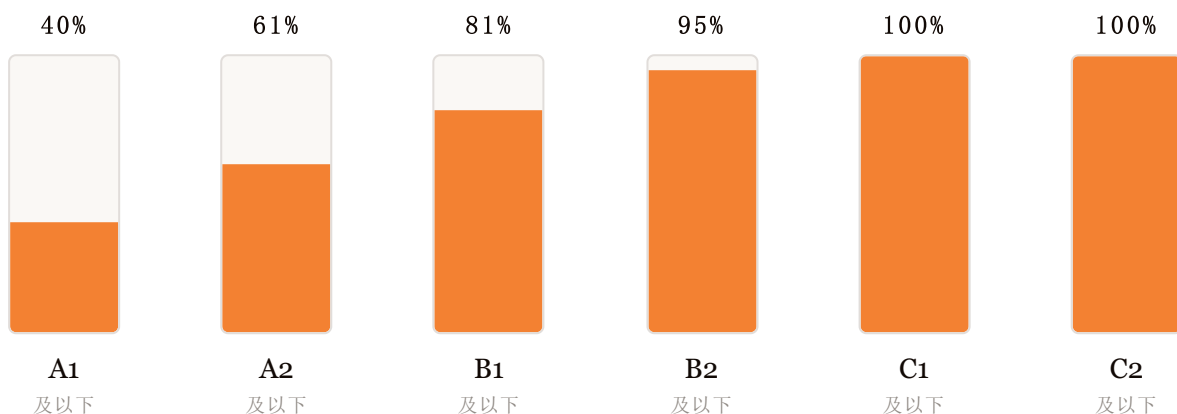
n. 领土

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 210 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **210** 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 11 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 210 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

210

B2 以上难词

5%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%



英语六级 2018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 →