

# 2018年6月·第2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2018年6月·第2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 11 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2套(2018-06)·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**.

### Grow Plants Without Water

A) Ever since humanity began to farm our own food, we've faced the unpredictable rain that is both friend and enemy. It comes and goes without much warning, and a field of lush(茂盛的) leafy greens one year can dry up and blow away the next. Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places. It has consequences: South Africa's ongoing drought—the worst in three decades—will cost at least a quarter of its corn crop this year.

自从人类开始耕种自己的粮食以来,我们就一直面对着既是朋友又是敌人的不可预测的降雨。雨水来去几乎没有什么预兆,某年还是一片茂盛葱绿的田地,下一年就可能干涸并被风吹散。粮食安全和财富取决于充足的降雨,这在非洲尤为明显,那里96%的农田依赖降雨,而不是像更发达地区那样普遍使用灌溉。这会产生后果:南非目前持续的干旱——三十年来最严重的一次——今年将至少损失其四分之一的玉米作物。

B) Biologist Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town in South Africa says that nature has plenty of answers for people who want to grow crops in places with unpredictable rainfall. She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops. As the earth's climate changes and rainfall becomes even less predictable in some places, those answers will grow even more valuable. "The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.

南非开普敦大学的生物学家Jill Farrant说,对于想在降雨不可预测的地区种植作物的人来说,大自然有很多答案。她正在努力寻找一种方法,从适应极端干旱天气的稀有野生植物中提取特性,并将它们用于粮食

作物。随着地球气候变化,某些地区的降雨变得更加不可预测,这些答案将变得更有价值。Farrant说:"我所追求的农业类型,实际上是让人们能够生存下来,因为天气会变得越来越干旱。"

- C) Extreme conditions produce extremely tough plants. In the rusty red deserts of South Africa, steep-sided rocky hills called inselbergs rear up from the plains like the bones of the earth. The hills are remnants of an earlier geological era, scraped bare of most soil and exposed to the elements. Yet on these and similar formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.

极端条件造就极其坚韧的植物。在南非锈红色的沙漠中,被称为岛山的陡峭岩石山丘从平原上拔地而起,就像大地的骨骼。这些山丘是早期地质时代的遗迹,大部分土壤被剥蚀殆尽,暴露在自然环境中。然而在这些山丘以及世界各地沙漠中的类似地貌上,少数顽强的植物已经适应了在不断变化的条件下生存。

- D) Farrant calls them resurrection plants(复苏植物). During months without water under a harsh sun, they wither, shrink and contract until they look like a pile of dead gray leaves. But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours. Her time-lapse(间歇性拍摄的) videos of the revivals look like someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse.

Farrant称它们为复苏植物。在烈日下数月没有水的情况下,它们会枯萎、收缩和蜷缩,直到看起来像一堆死去的灰色叶子。但降雨可以在几小时内使它们复活。她拍摄的复苏过程的间歇性拍摄视频看起来就像有人在倒放植物死亡的录像带。

- E) The big difference between "drought-tolerant" plants and these tough plants: metabolism. Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells. Some plants store reserves of water to see them through a drought; others send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies. But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die. They may be able to handle a drought of some length, and many people use the term "drought tolerant" to describe such plants, but they never actually stop needing to consume water, so Farrant prefers to call them drought resistant.

"耐旱"植物和这些顽强植物之间的最大区别在于:新陈代谢。许多不同种类的植物已经发展出抵御干旱的策略。一些植物储存水分储备以度过干旱;另一些植物将根深深扎入地下水源。但一旦这些植物耗尽储备或用完地下供水,它们就会停止生长并开始死亡。它们或许能够应对一定时长的干旱,许多人用"耐旱"一词来描述这类植物,但它们实际上从未真正停止需要消耗水分,因此Farrant更愿意称它们为抗旱植物。

- F) Resurrection plants, defined as those capable of recovering from holding less than 0.1 grams of water per gram of dry mass, are different. They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. When they detect an extended dry period, they divert their metabolisms, producing sugars and certain stress-associated proteins and other materials in their tissues. As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is "the most stable state that the plant can maintain," Farrant says. That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues. The plants also change shape, shrinking to minimize the surface area through which their remaining water might evaporate. They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.

复苏植物被定义为那些能够从每克干物质含水量少于0.1克的状态中恢复的植物,它们是不同的。它们缺乏储水结构,在岩石表面的生存环境使它们无法获取地下水,因此它们转而发展出改变新陈代谢的能力。

当它们察觉到延长的干旱期时,它们会转变新陈代谢,在组织中产生糖分和某些压力相关蛋白质以及其他物质。随着植物变干,这些物质首先呈现出蜂蜜的特性,然后是橡胶,最后进入玻璃态,Farrant说这是"植物能够维持的最稳定状态"。这减缓了植物的新陈代谢并保护其干燥的组织。植物还会改变形状,收缩以最小化表面积,从而减少剩余水分可能蒸发的途径。根据物种不同,它们可以在数月甚至数年没有水的情况下恢复。

- G) What else can do this dry out and revive trick? Seeds—almost all of them. At the start of her career, Farrant studied "recalcitrant seeds(顽拗性种子)," such as avocados, coffee and lychee. While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit). In the seed world, that makes them rare, because most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust. Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout(发芽). Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.

还有什么能做到这种干燥和复活的技巧?种子——几乎所有种子都可以。在职业生涯初期,Farrant研究了"顽拗性种子",如鳄梨、咖啡和荔枝。虽然美味,但这类种子很脆弱——如果它们变干就无法发芽和生长(如果你曾经尝试过用鳄梨核种树,你可能知道这一点)。在种子世界里,这使它们变得罕见,因为开花植物的大多数种子都相当强健。大多数种子可以等待度过干燥、不适宜的季节,直到条件适宜时发芽。然而一旦它们开始生长,这类植物似乎就不再保留在茎或叶中按下新陈代谢暂停键的能力。

- H) After completing her Ph. D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient(迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues. What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness. Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants. Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops. "Most genes are regulated by a master set of genes," Farrant says. "We're looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch."

在完成关于种子的博士学位后,Farrant开始研究是否有可能分离出使大多数种子如此迅速恢复活力的特性,并将它们转移到其他植物组织中。Farrant和其他研究者在过去二十年中发现,有许多基因参与复苏植物对干燥的反应。其中许多基因与调控种子在仍附着在母株上时如何变得耐干燥的基因相同。现在他们正试图弄清楚什么分子信号过程激活了复苏植物中那些构建种子的基因——以及如何在作物中复制它们。Farrant说:"大多数基因由一组主基因调控。我们正在研究基因启动子以及什么可能是它们的主开关。"

- I) Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw, they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops. "I'm trying three methods of breeding," Farrant says: conventional, genetic modification and gene editing. She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works. Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails: "I'm giving people an option."

一旦Farrant和她的同事认为他们对该启动哪些开关有了更好的了解,他们就必须找到在有用作物中这样做的最佳方法。Farrant说:"我正在尝试三种育种方法:常规育种、基因改造和基因编辑。"她说她意识到很多人不想吃转基因作物,但她正在用一切可用的工具推进,直到有一种方法奏效。农民和消费者都可以选择是否使用最终胜出的版本:"我在给人们一个选择。"

J) Farrant and others in the resurrection business got together last year to discuss the best species of resurrection plant to use as a lab model. Just like medical researchers use rats to test ideas for human medical treatments, botanists use plants that are relatively easy to grow in a lab or greenhouse setting to test their ideas for related species. The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants so far, with a draft genome(基因图谱) published last year by a Chinese team. Also last year, Farrant and colleagues published a detailed molecular study of another candidate, *Xerophyta viscosa*, a tough-as-nail South African plant with lily-like flowers, and she says that a genome is on the way. One or both of these models will help researchers test their ideas—so far mostly done in the lab—on test plots.

Farrant和复苏植物领域的其他研究者去年聚在一起讨论最适合作为实验室模型的复苏植物物种。就像医学研究人员用老鼠测试人类医学治疗的想法一样,植物学家使用在实验室或温室环境中相对容易种植的植物来测试他们对相关物种的想法。Queensland岩堇菜是迄今为止研究最充分的复苏植物之一,去年一个中国团队发表了其基因图谱草图。同样在去年,Farrant和同事发表了另一个候选植物*Xerophyta viscosa*的详细分子研究,这是一种具有百合般花朵的坚韧南非植物,她说基因图谱正在进行中。这两个模型中的一个或两个都将帮助研究人员在试验田上测试他们的想法——到目前为止主要是在实验室完成的。

K) Understanding the basic science first is key. There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety. "The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa. "My vision is for the subsistence farmer," Farrant says. "I'm targeting crops that are of African value."

首先理解基础科学是关键。作物植物不使用干燥防御机制是有充分理由的。例如,从常规新陈代谢切换到几乎无水新陈代谢需要高昂的能量成本。还需要了解农民可能期望的产量,并确立植物的安全性。

Farrant说:"产量永远不会很高",因此这些植物的目标不是试图从高产田中榨取更多现金的Iowa农民,而是需要帮助才能在像南非目前这样的干旱中生存下来的自给农民。Farrant说:"我的愿景是为自给农民服务。我的目标是对非洲有价值的作物。"

## 陈述句与逐句解析

36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts.

有几种植物足够坚韧且适应力强,能够在光秃秃的岩石山丘和沙漠中生存。

【答案】 C 段(强锚点)

【锚点】 光秃岩山与沙漠上少数顽强植物

【定位】 Yet on these and similar formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.

然而在这些地貌以及世界各地沙漠中类似的地貌上,少数几种顽强的植物已经适应了不断变化的环境、得以存活下去。

【改写】 tough and adaptable enough to survive ↔ **a few fierce plants have adapted to endure**  
形容词与动词的同义对

bare rocky hills and in deserts ↔ **rocky hills**  
画面名词原样复现

37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops.

Farrant正在尝试分离复活植物中的基因并在农作物中复制它们。

【答案】 **H** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 分离复苏植物基因并在作物里复现

【定位】 After completing her Ph. D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient and transfer them to other plant tissues.

在完成关于种子的博士论文之后，Farrant 开始研究：是否有可能把让大多数种子如此耐受的性状分离出来，再转移到植物的其他组织里。

【改写】 isolate genes in resurrection plants ↔ **isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient**  
上位词 properties 在同段被收束到 genes

reproduce them in crops ↔ **transfer them to other plant tissues**  
tissues→crops 的下位具化 + transfer→reproduce 的近义

【辨邻】 **I** I 段说I'm trying three methods of breeding...conventional, genetic modification and gene editing——这是已经分离完基因之后的“用哪种方法把它放进作物”的环节，而题干问的是isolate genes这个分离动作本身，分离在 H 段完成。

I'm trying three methods of breeding...conventional, genetic modification and gene editing

38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.

南非的农民更加听天由命,尤其是面对不稳定的降雨。

【答案】 **A** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 南非农民受降雨摆布

【定位】 Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places.

粮食安全与家庭收成都系于充沛的降雨，而在这一点上最甚的莫过于非洲——那里 96% 的农田都靠天吃饭，而不像更发达的地区那样普遍依赖灌溉。

【改写】 Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature ↔ **nowhere more so than in Africa**  
受自然支配 ↔ 比较级强调

especially inconsistent rainfall ↔ **96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation**  
不可预测的降雨 ↔ 靠雨吃饭的数据

【辨邻】 K K 段提及 a drought like the present one in South Africa 时只是顺带说明目标用户群，主旨是产量和服务对象，并未陈述“南非农民总体受降雨摆布”这件事；这件事是 A 段开篇的总论。

subistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa

39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers.

复活作物最有可能成为自给农民的选择。

【答案】 K 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 复苏作物面向自给型农民

【定位】 "The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa.

Farrant 说：“产量永远不会高”，所以这些植物的目标用户不是想从高产田里再多榨些收入的爱荷华农民，而是那些需要帮忙才能扛过像南非眼下这种旱灾的自给型农民。

【改写】 Resurrection crops ↔ these plants

代词指代上文“复活作物”

most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers ↔

**these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers**

目标人群对照结构 ↔ 倾向性表达

40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.

尽管许多植物已经发展出各种策略来应对干旱天气，但它们无法在长期干旱中存活。

【答案】 E 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 各种耐旱策略仍熬不过持久干旱

【定位】 But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die.

但是一旦这些植物用光了储存的水分、或把地下水抽尽了，它们就停止生长、开始枯死。

【改写】 many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather ↔

**Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells**

几乎原样的让步前半句

they cannot survive a prolonged drought ↔

**once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die**

结果同义重述：长期断水 = 终究会死

**【辨邻】** F F 段写复苏植物recover from months and years without water——能撑过长期干旱；陈述句的结论是cannot survive a prolonged drought——撑不过。结论方向相反，所以不是源头段。

They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species

41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops.

尽管消费者抵制,研究人员仍在推进农作物的基因改造。

**【答案】** I 段 (强锚点)

**【锚点】** 消费者抗拒下仍推进转基因

**【定位】** She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works.

她说,自己很清楚有很多人不愿意吃转基因作物,但她仍在用一切可用的手段全力推进,直到有一种方法成功为止。

**【改写】** Despite consumer resistance ↔

**she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops**

让步从句 ↔ “承认但仍推进”句式

pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops ↔

**she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works**

动词原样复现 + 宾语收束

42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.

大多数种子可以熬过干旱期并在条件成熟时开始生长,但一旦这个过程开始,就无法阻止。

**【答案】** G 段 (强锚点)

**【锚点】** 种子能熬过旱季,发芽后再也按不下暂停键

**【定位】** Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout. Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.

大多数种子可以熬过干燥而不友好的季节,直到条件合适才发芽。但一旦它们开始生长,这类植物似乎就再也无法在茎或叶的代谢上按下暂停键。

【改写】 Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe ↔

**Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout**

动词同义 + 时间从句结构

once this process starts, it cannot be held back ↔

**once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves**

时间从句 + 比喻同义

【辨邻】 **F** F 段主语是已生长的Resurrection plants，讲的是它们如何减慢代谢；题干主语是Most seeds，对应的是 G 段那种“种子—发芽—无法暂停”的链条。

That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues

43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants.

Farrant正在通过研究稀有野生植物的特性努力培育能够在极端干旱中存活的粮食作物。

【答案】 **B** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 通过研究稀有野生植物特性来培育耐旱作物

【定位】 She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops.

她正在努力寻找方法，把适应极端干燥环境的稀有野生植物身上的性状取出来，用到粮食作物里。

【改写】 cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness ↔

**take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops**

目标动作链 ↔ 概括动词

by studying the traits of rare wild plants ↔ **take traits from rare wild plants**

方法状语 ↔ 取材动作

【辨邻】 **H** H 段的具体动作是isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient and transfer them to other plant tissues，已经是技术细节；题干cultivate food crops...by studying the traits of rare wild plants是总目标宣言，对应 B 段的整段总目标take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops。

isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient and transfer them to other plant tissues

44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.

通过调节新陈代谢,复活植物可以从长期干旱中恢复过来。

【答案】 **F** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】靠调整代谢从长期干旱中恢复

【定位】 They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. ... They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.

它们没有储水结构，又因为生长在岩面上而无法汲取地下水，所以它们转而进化出了改变自身代谢的能力。.....根据物种不同，它们能在断水数月乃至数年后恢复生机。

【改写】 By adjusting their metabolism ↔ **developed the ability to change their metabolism**

动词同义

resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought ↔

**They can recover from months and years without water**

抽象时间 ↔ 具体时间

【辨邻】 **D** D 段时间尺度是in a matter of hours，本题问的是extended period of drought“长期干旱”，时间尺度对不上；F 段recover from months and years without water才匹配。

But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours

**E** E 段主语是these plants即耐旱植物，结论是they cease growing and start to die“死亡”，与题干“复苏植物 + 恢复”主语和结论都不一致。

once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die

45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.

复活植物可以在降雨后的短时间内起死回生。

【答案】 **D** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】雨后短时间内复活

【定位】 But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours.

但是降雨可以在几小时之内让它们复活。

【改写】 Resurrection plants can come back to life ↔ **rainfall can revive them**

动词同义 + 主被动转换

in a short time after a rainfall ↔ **in a matter of hours**

抽象短时间 ↔ 具体几小时

【辨邻】 **F** F 段写recover from months and years without water——长期复苏；本题问in a short time——短时间复活，时间尺度不一致。

They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species

## 11 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 开篇引入：人类务农以来就受不可预测降雨之苦，非洲尤甚——96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation, 南非眼下还在经历the worst in three decades的旱灾，至少要损失a quarter of its corn crop。

信息指纹 非洲靠雨吃饭与南非三十年大旱

- B 引出主角 Jill Farrant：她想从耐极旱的野生稀有植物里take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops, 让人能在愈发干旱的环境里literally so that people can survive。

信息指纹 Farrant 的总目标——把野生耐旱性状移植到粮食作物

- C 极端环境造就极端坚韧的植物：南非沙漠里那些steep-sided rocky hills called inselbergs上几乎没有土壤，却仍有a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions。

信息指纹 光秃岩山 inselbergs 上的少数顽强植物

- D 给“复苏植物”下定义：旱季它们枯成一堆灰叶，但rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours; Farrant 的延时视频看起来像someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse。

信息指纹 几小时内被雨水复活的复苏植物

- E 对比“耐旱植物”和复苏植物：很多植物靠store reserves of water或send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies熬过旱季，但once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die。

信息指纹 储水/深根策略熬过旱季但终究会死

- F 复苏植物的代谢机制：它们没有储水结构，转而developed the ability to change their metabolism, 把组织里的物质先变成蜜、再变成橡胶、最后进入a glass-like state, 从而recover from months and years without water。

信息指纹 靠改变代谢、进入玻璃态熬过长达数月数年的旱期

G 种子也会“先干后活”：Farrant 早年研究recalcitrant seeds如鳄梨、咖啡、荔枝，发现most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust、能在不利季节里等到合适条件再sprout，但once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves。

信息指纹 种子能等到时机发芽，但发芽后再也按不下代谢暂停键

H Farrant 博士毕业后开始研究whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient and transfer them to other plant tissues，并锁定基因调控网络：复苏植物里很多基因和让种子耐旱的基因相同，她要找到gene promoters and what would be their master switch。

信息指纹 分离种子耐旱性状的基因并移植到其他组织、找主开关

I 进入育种环节：Farrant 同时试conventional, genetic modification and gene editing三条路；她知道plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops，但仍pushing ahead with every available tool until one works，让农民和消费者自己选。

信息指纹 明知消费者反对仍同时推进常规、转基因、基因编辑三种育种

J 讲实验室模式植物的选定：研究者们去年开会挑模式种，The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants，另一候选Xerophyta viscosa也将公布基因组。

信息指纹 选定 Queensland rock violet、Xerophyta viscosa 作模式种

K 落到推广端：作物本来不用耐旱机制是因为there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism，且The yield is never going to be high，所以目标不是高产田农户，而是subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought，瞄准crops that are of African value。

信息指纹 产量上不去、面向非洲自给型农民

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 13 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。

"The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.

B段，第4句

本句包含多个四六级和考研常考结构:定语从句修饰主语、so that 引导的目的状语从句、as 引导的原因状语从句、be going to 表将来,以及引述结构。这些都是真题中高频出现的句式,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子,典型性很高。

As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is "the most stable state that the plant can maintain," Farrant says.

F段，第4句

主句包含并列谓语、多个并列宾语、时间顺序状语,定语从句中涉及关系代词作主语和宾语的不同用法,并有系动词和情态动词的区分,成分种类丰富,层次分明,适合作为成分划分的综合练习句。

While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit).

G段，第4句

主句包含主系表和主谓结构，涵盖主语、谓语、表语、条件状语、方式状语等多种成分；让步状语从句有省略现象，方式从句内嵌套条件从句，成分种类丰富且含省略、嵌套等易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高

Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout(发芽).

G段，第6句

主句 + 时间状语从句的结构是四六级和考研阅读中高频句式;情态动词表达能力、“until”引导时间条件都是常考点,句式典型且实用性强,掌握后迁移价值高。

What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness.

H段，第2句

高度典型的学术写作句式。主语从句 + 系动词 + 表语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现，尤其用于陈述研究发现或客观事实。掌握本句结构后可直接迁移到大量同类句子，实用性强。

Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants.

H段，第3句

本句展现了四六级和考研阅读中常见的多层嵌套结构：主句+定语从句+名词性从句+状语从句，且定语从句修饰表语、宾语从句由疑问词 how 引导、状语从句有省略现象，这些都是真题中反复出现的典型句式。掌握本句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量类似长难句。

She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works.

I段，第3句

本句展示了典型的并列复合句结构（but 连接两个主句）和多层宾语从句嵌套，这是四六级和考研阅读中极为常见的句式。并列转折 + 从句嵌套的组合在真题中反复出现，掌握本句的拆解方法可以直接迁移到大量同类句子。结构代表性很强。

There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already.

K段，第2句

there be 句型加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见结构，why 引导的定语从句修饰抽象名词 reason 也是高频搭配，句式具有较强的代表性和复用价值，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子

For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism.

K段，第3句

there be 存在句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主语后置定语修饰（尤其是介词短语作定语）也是长难句的常见特征。动名词作介词宾语、“from... to...” 表示转换或范围，这些都是真题中反复出现的结构。掌握本句的分析方法，可以直接迁移到大量同类句子的理解中，具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

"The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa.

K段，第5句

该句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常典型：主句引述+结果状语从句的因果逻辑、定语从句修饰先行词、not...but...并列对比、分词和不定式作后置定语、被动语态等，都是常考句式。掌握该句的分析方法可以迁移到大量类似的复杂句中，具有很高的代表性。

Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.

第38题题干

主系表结构配合介词短语和补充说明是常见句式，但本句过于简单，缺少真题中常见的从句、分词、不定式等复杂结构，代表性和迁移价值一般。

Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.

第40题题干

让步状语从句加主句的结构在四六级和考研真题中非常常见，"Even though" 引导的让步逻辑是高频考点。现在完成时与情态动词的搭配也是典型句式。掌握本句后可迁移到大量类似结构，具有较高的复用价值。

Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.

第42题题干

该句的"主句+时间/条件状语从句"结构以及"but"连接的并列转折句式，均为四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。情态动词与被动语态的结合、并列谓语共享助动词的用法也是常考点。整体结构具有较强的代表性，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子的分析中。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 136 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。

**crop** B1

n. 农作物

本篇12次 · 真题 95 句

**resurrection** C1

n. 复活

本篇11次 · 真题 10 句

**drought** B2

n. 干旱

本篇8次 · 真题 11 句

**metabolism** C1

n. 新陈代谢

本篇8次 · 真题 8 句

**gene** B2

n. 基因

本篇7次 · 真题 43 句

**survive** B1

v. 幸存

本篇5次 · 真题 42 句

**researcher** B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 363 句

**species** B2

n. 物种

本篇3次 · 真题 136 句

**extreme** B2

adj. 极度的

本篇3次 · 真题 60 句

**recover** B1

v. 恢复健康

本篇3次 · 真题 35 句

**switch** A2

v. 转换

本篇3次 · 真题 31 句

**rare** B1

adj. 稀有的

本篇3次 · 真题 25 句

**tough** B1

adj. 困难的

本篇3次 · 真题 24 句

**desert** A2

n. 沙漠

本篇3次 · 真题 17 句

**tissue** B1

n. 纸巾

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇2次 · 真题 273 句

**consumer** B1

n. 消费者

本篇2次·真题 165 句

**process** B1

n. 过程

本篇2次·真题 126 句

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本篇2次·真题 120 句

**publish** B1

v. 出版, 发行 (书籍、杂志等)

本篇2次·真题 94 句

**colleague** B1

n. 同事

本篇2次·真题 84 句

**yield** B2

v. 产生

本篇2次·真题 45 句

**adapt** B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇2次·真题 44 句

**trait** B2

n. 特征

本篇2次·真题 39 句

**genetic** B2

adj. 遗传的

本篇2次·真题 38 句

**reserve** B1

v. 预订

本篇2次·真题 37 句

**wild** A2

adj. 野生的

本篇2次·真题 31 句

**ahead** A2

adv. 在前面

本篇2次·真题 29 句

**property** B1

n. 财产

本篇2次·真题 28 句

**target** B1

n. 目标, 靶子

本篇2次·真题 26 句

**shrink** B2

v. 缩小

本篇2次·真题 23 句

**tap** B1

v. 轻敲, 轻拍

本篇2次·真题 22 句

**regulate** B2

v. 管理

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

**reproduce** B2

v. 复制

本篇2次 · 真题 12 句

**tactics** B2

n. 战术

本篇2次 · 真题 10 句

**gram** B1

n. 克 (重量单位)

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

**unpredictable** B2

adj. 无法预测的

本篇2次 · 真题 9 句

**modification** B2

n. 修改

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇1次 · 真题 568 句

**likely** A2

adj. 很可能的

本篇1次 · 真题 228 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 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

**climate** B1

n. 气候

本篇1次 · 真题 160 句

**resource** B1

n. 资源

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

**career** B1

n. 职业

本篇1次 · 真题 106 句

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次 · 真题 98 句

**lack** B1

v. 缺少

本篇1次 · 真题 89 句

**type** A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

**involve** B1

v. 包含

本篇1次·真题 82 句

**despite** B1

prep. 尽管

本篇1次·真题 77 句

**consequence** B2

n. 结果

本篇1次·真题 66 句

**material** B1

n. 材料

本篇1次·真题 66 句

**maintain** B1

v. 维持

本篇1次·真题 64 句

**protein** B1

n. 蛋白质

本篇1次·真题 64 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

**various** B1

adj. 各种各样的

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**mostly** B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

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

**per** B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

**response** B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

**candidate** B1

n. 候选人

本篇1次·真题 48 句

**option** B1

n. 选择

本篇1次·真题 48 句

**mass** B1

n. 大量

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**establish** B2

v. 建立, 创立 (组织、机构、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**conventional** B2

adj. 传统的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**define** B1

v. 给.....下定义

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**related** B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

**relatively** B2

adv. 相对地

本篇1次·真题 37 句

**instance** B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**structure** B1

n. 结构

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**aware** A2

adj. 知道的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**regular** B1

adj. 经常的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**handle** A2

v. 处理

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**humanity** B2

n. 人类 (总称)

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**valuable** B1

adj. 贵重的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**consume** B2

v. 消耗, 耗费 (燃料、能源、时间等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**cultivate** B2

v. 培养, 发展 (技能、态度、关系等)

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**era**

B2

n. 时代

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**security**

B1

n. 安全

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**contract**

B2

n. 合同

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**expose**

B2

v. 使暴露

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**sufficient**

B2

adj. 足够的

本篇1次·真题 30 句

**extremely**

B1

adv. 极其

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**finally**

A2

adv. 终于, 最终

本篇1次·真题 29 句

**extend**

B1

v. 延伸; 延长

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**vision**

B2

n. 视力

本篇1次·真题 28 句

**root**

A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**element**

B1

n. 要素

本篇1次·真题 24 句

**setting**

B1

n. 环境

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**version**

B1

n. 版本

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**capable**

B1

adj. 有能力的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**detect**

B2

v. 发现, 察觉 (难以察觉的事物)

本篇1次·真题 21 句

**adjust**

B2

v. 调整

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**developed** B1

adj. 发达的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**stem** B2

n. 茎

本篇1次·真题 20 句

**activate** B2

v. 使运作

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**bone** A2

n. 骨

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**cash** A2

n. 现金

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**cope** B2

v. 应对

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**investigate** B2

v. 调查

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**literally** B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**trick** B1

n. 诡计

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**pit** B1

n. 坑

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**reverse** B2

v. 颠倒

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**transfer** B1

v. 转移

本篇1次·真题 17 句

**breeding** B2

n. 繁殖

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**plain** A2

adj. 清楚的

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

**minimize** B2

v. 使减少到最低限度

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**worst** A2

adj. 最坏的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**button** A1

n. 纽扣

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**ongoing** B2

adj. 持续进行的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**warning** A2

n. 警告

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**endure** B2

v. 忍受

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**fortune** B2

n. 财富

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**cape** B2

n. 海角

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**length** A2

n. 长度

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**modify** B2

v. 修改, 更改 (使局部变化)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**resistance** B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**stable** B1

adj. 稳定的

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**detailed** B2

adj. 详细的, 细致的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**draft** B2

n. 草稿

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**fierce** B2

adj. 凶猛的, 凶狠的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**pile** B1

n. 堆

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**plot** B1

n. (小说、戏剧等的) 情节

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

**biologist** B2

n. 生物学家

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

**corn** A2

n. 玉米

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**delicate** B2

adj. 精致的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**genetically** B2

adv. 在基因上

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**harsh** B2

adj. 严厉的

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**irrigation** B2

n. 灌溉

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

**prevail** C1

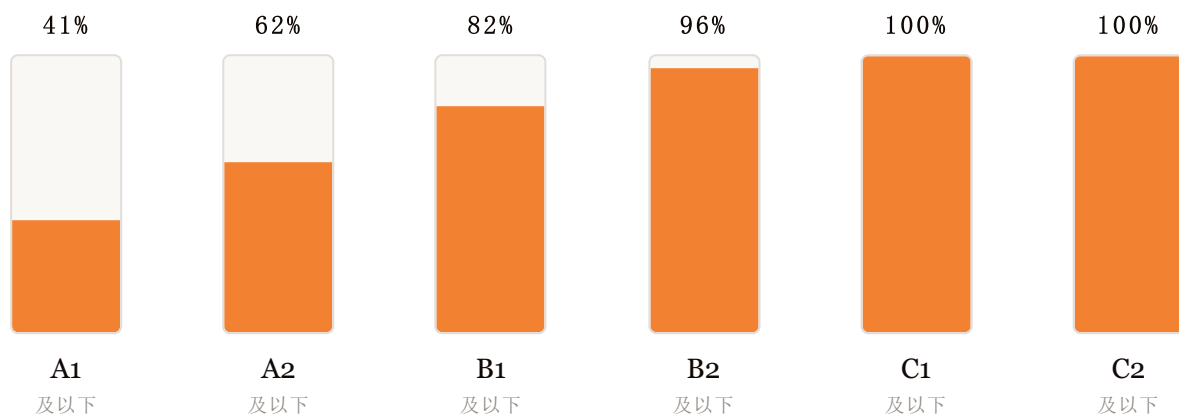
v. 占上风

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

## 全文 423 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **423** 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 19 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 423 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

423

B2 以上难词

4%

B1 及以下覆盖

82%



英语六级 2018年6月·第2套 · 全卷构成

|                           |            |                        |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Part I                    | 写作         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part II                   | 听力         | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section A        | 完形填空（选词填空） | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| <b>Part III Section B</b> | 长篇阅读（信息匹配） | <a href="#">本题</a>     |
| Part III Section C (1)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part III Section C (2)    | 阅读理解（四选一）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |
| Part IV                   | 汉译英（段落翻译）  | <a href="#">题目解析 →</a> |