

2020年12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2020年12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 18 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(2020-12) · 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 Challenges for Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture

A) A group of corn farmers stands huddled around an agronomist(农学家) and his computer on the side of an irrigation machine in central South Africa. The agronomist has just flown over the field with a hybrid unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that takes off and lands using propellers yet maintains distance and speed for scanning vast hectares of land through the use of its fixed wings.

一群玉米种植者聚集在南非中部一台灌溉机械旁边,围着一位农学家和他的电脑。这位农学家刚刚用一架混合动力无人机飞越了这片田地,这种无人机使用螺旋桨起飞和降落,但通过使用固定翼来保持距离和速度,以扫描大片公顷土地。

B) The UAV is fitted with a four spectral band precision sensor that conducts onboard processing immediately after the flight, allowing farmers and field staff to address, almost immediately, any crop abnormalities that the sensor may have recorded, making the data collection truly real-time.

该无人机配备了一个四光谱波段精密传感器,可在飞行后立即进行机载处理,使农民和田间工作人员能够几乎立即处理传感器可能记录到的任何作物异常情况,从而使数据收集真正实现实时化。

C) In this instance, the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count. It's been 10 days since the corn emerged and the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season.

在这种情况下,农民和农学家正在使用专业软件为他们提供准确的植株数量统计。玉米出苗已有10天,农民希望确定田地是否有任何部分因出苗不足或风害而需要补种,这种情况在夏季雨季早期可能很严重。

- D) At this growth stage of the plant's development, the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur. Once these have been applied, it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action, making any further collected data historical and useful only to inform future practices for the season to come.

在植株发育的这个生长阶段,农民还有10天时间进行补种,之后他的大部分肥料和化学品施用就需要进行了。一旦这些施用完成,采取纠正措施在经济上就变得不可行,使得任何进一步收集的数据都只具有历史意义,只能用于为下一季的未来实践提供信息。

- E) The software completes its processing in under 15 minutes producing a plant population count map. It's difficult to grasp just how impressive this is, without understanding that just over a year ago it would have taken three to five days to process the exact same data set, illustrating the advancements that have been achieved in precision agriculture and remote sensing in recent years. With the software having been developed in the United States on the same variety of crops in seemingly similar conditions, the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result.

该软件在不到15分钟内完成处理,生成了一张植株数量统计图。如果不了解就在一年多前处理完全相同的数据集还需要三到五天时间,就很难理解这有多么令人印象深刻,这说明了近年来精准农业和遥感技术所取得的进步。由于该软件是在美国针对相似条件下的同一品种作物开发的,农学家确信该软件将产生近乎准确的结果。

- F) As the map appears on the screen, the agronomist's face begins to drop. Having walked through the planted rows before the flight to gain a physical understanding of the situation on the ground, he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct, and so do the farmers, even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps.

当地图出现在屏幕上时,农学家的脸色开始变得难看。由于在飞行前曾穿过种植的行列以获得对地面情况的实际了解,他在屏幕上看到数据的那一刻就知道植株计数是不正确的,农民们也知道,即使他们对如何解读遥感地图的理解有限。

- G) Hypothetically, it is possible for machines to learn to solve any problem on earth relating to the physical interaction of all things within a defined or contained environment by using artificial intelligence and machine learning.

从理论上讲,机器有可能通过使用人工智能和机器学习,学会解决地球上与定义或封闭环境中所有事物的物理交互相关的任何问题。

- H) Remote sensors enable algorithms(算法) to interpret a field's environment as statistical data that can be understood and useful to farmers for decision-making. Algorithms process the data, adapting and learning based on the data received. The more inputs and statistical information collected, the better the algorithm will be at predicting a range of outcomes. And the aim is that farmers can use this artificial intelligence to achieve their goal of a better harvest through making better decisions in the field.

远程传感器使算法能够将田地环境解读为统计数据,这些数据可以被理解并对农民的决策有用。算法处理数据,根据接收到的数据进行调整和学习。收集的输入和统计信息越多,算法预测一系列结果的能力就越强。目标是农民可以利用这种人工智能通过在田间做出更好的决策来实现更好收成的目标。

- I) In 2011, IBM, through its R&D Headquarters in Haifa, Israel, launched an agricultural cloud-computing project. The project, in collaboration with a number of specialized IT and agricultural

partners, had one goal in mind—to take a variety of academic and physical data sources from an agricultural environment and turn these into automatic predictive solutions for farmers that would assist them in making real-time decisions in the field.

2011年,IBM通过其位于以色列海法的研发总部启动了一个农业云计算项目。该项目与多个专业IT和农业合作伙伴合作,只有一个目标——从农业环境中获取各种学术和物理数据源,并将这些转化为自动预测解决方案,帮助农民在田间做出实时决策。

- J) Interviews with some of the IBM project team members at the time revealed that the team believed it was entirely possible to "algorithm" agriculture, meaning that algorithms could solve any problem in the world. Earlier that year, IBM's cognitive learning system, Watson, competed in the game Jeopardy against former winners Brad Rutter and Ken Jennings with astonishing results. Several years later, Watson went on to produce ground-breaking achievements in the field of medicine.

当时对IBM项目团队成员的一些采访显示,该团队认为完全有可能将农业"算法化",意味着算法可以解决世界上的任何问题。那年早些时候,IBM的认知学习系统Watson在智力竞赛节目Jeopardy中与前冠军Brad Rutter和Ken Jennings竞争,取得了惊人的成绩。几年后,Watson在医学领域取得了突破性成就。

- K) So why did the project have such success in medicine but not agriculture? Because it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification. Even within a single field, conditions are always changing from one section to the next. There's unpredictable weather, changes in soil quality, and the ever-present possibility that pests and diseases may pay a visit. Growers may feel their prospects are good for an upcoming harvest, but until that day arrives, the outcome will always be uncertain.

那么为什么该项目在医学领域取得了如此成功而在农业领域却没有?因为农业是最难为统计量化目的而封闭的领域之一。即使在单个田地内,条件也总是从一个部分到另一个部分不断变化。有不可预测的天气、土壤质量的变化,以及病虫害可能造访的永恒可能性。种植者可能觉得即将到来的收成前景良好,但在那一天到来之前,结果始终是不确定的。

- L) By comparison, our bodies are a contained environment. Agriculture takes place in nature, among ecosystems of interacting organisms and activity, and crop production takes place within that ecosystem environment. But these ecosystems are not contained. They are subject to climatic occurrences such as weather systems, which impact upon hemispheres as a whole, and from continent to continent. Therefore, understanding how to manage an agricultural environment means taking literally many hundreds if not thousands of factors into account.

相比之下,我们的身体是一个封闭的环境。农业发生在自然中,在相互作用的有机体和活动的生态系统之中,而作物生产发生在该生态系统环境内。但这些生态系统不是封闭的。它们受到气候现象如天气系统的影响,这些系统影响整个半球,从一个大陆到另一个大陆。因此,理解如何管理农业环境意味着确实要考虑数百甚至数千个因素。

- M) What may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in the United States' Midwest region is almost certainly unrelated to what may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in Australia or South Africa. A few factors that could impact on variation would typically include the measurement of rain per unit of a crop planted, soil type, patterns of soil degradation, daylight hours, temperature and so forth.

在美国中西部地区使用相同种子和肥料方案可能发生的情况,几乎肯定与在澳大利亚或南非使用相同种子和肥料方案可能发生的情况无关。可能影响变化的几个因素通常包括每单位种植作物的降雨量测

量、土壤类型、土壤退化模式、日照时数、温度等等。

- N) So the problem with deploying machine learning and artificial intelligence in agriculture is not that scientists lack the capacity to develop programs and protocols to begin to address the biggest of growers' concerns; the problem is that in most cases, no two environments will be exactly alike, which makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries.

因此,在农业中部署机器学习和人工智能的问题不在于科学家缺乏开发程序和协议以开始解决种植者最大关切的能力;问题在于在大多数情况下,没有两个环境会完全相同,这使得此类技术的测试、验证和成功推出比大多数其他行业更加费力。

- O) Practically, to say that AI and Machine Learning can be developed to solve all problems related to our physical environment is to basically say that we have a complete understanding of all aspects of the interaction of physical or material activity on the planet. After all, it is only through our understanding of "the nature of things" that protocols and processes are designed for the rational capabilities of cognitive systems to take place. And, although AI and Machine Learning are teaching us many things about how to understand our environment, we are still far from being able to predict critical outcomes in fields like agriculture purely through the cognitive ability of machines.

实际上,说人工智能和机器学习可以被开发来解决与我们物理环境相关的所有问题,基本上就是说我们完全理解地球上物理或物质活动交互的所有方面。毕竟,只有通过我们对"事物本质"的理解,才能为认知系统的理性能力设计协议和流程。而且,尽管人工智能和机器学习正在教会我们许多关于如何理解我们环境的知识,但我们仍然远未能够纯粹通过机器的认知能力预测农业等领域的关键结果。

- P) Backed by the venture capital community, which is now investing billions of dollars in the sector, most agricultural technology startups today are pushed to complete development as quickly as possible and then encouraged to flood the market as quickly as possible with their products.

在风险投资界的支持下,该界目前正在该领域投资数十亿美元,今天大多数农业技术初创公司被推动尽快完成开发,然后被鼓励尽快用他们的产品充斥市场。

- Q) This usually results in a failure of a product, which leads to skepticism from the market and delivers a blow to the integrity of Machine Learning technology. In most cases, the problem is not that the technology does not work, the problem is that industry has not taken the time to respect that agriculture is one of the most uncontained environments to manage. For technology to truly make an impact on agriculture, more effort, skills, and funding is needed to test these technologies in farmers' fields.

这通常导致产品失败,从而引发市场怀疑,并对机器学习技术的完整性造成打击。在大多数情况下,问题不在于技术不起作用,问题在于行业没有花时间尊重农业是最不封闭的管理环境之一这一事实。要使技术真正对农业产生影响,需要更多的努力、技能和资金在农民的田地中测试这些技术。

- R) There is huge potential for artificial intelligence and machine learning to revolutionize agriculture by integrating these technologies into critical markets on a global scale. Only then can it make a difference to the grower, where it really counts.

人工智能和机器学习通过在全球范围内将这些技术整合到关键市场中,具有彻底改变农业的巨大潜力。只有这样,它才能在真正重要的地方对种植者产生影响。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Farmers will not profit from replanting once they have applied most of the fertilizer and other chemicals to their fields.

一旦农民已经向田地施用了大部分化肥和其他化学品,重新播种将不会带来利润。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 施肥施药后补种 + 不再获利

【定位】 At this growth stage of the plant's development, the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur. Once these have been applied, it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action, making any further collected data historical and useful only to inform future practices for the season to come.

在玉米这一生育阶段,农户还有 10 天时间可以进行任何补种,之后他大部分的肥料和化学品施用就要进行了。一旦这些施下去,再采取补救行动在经济上就不划算了,后续采集到的数据就只剩历史价值、只能为下一季的实践提供参考。

【改写】 will not profit from replanting ↔ **it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action**
“不获利”=“经济上不划算”

once they have applied most of the fertilizer and other chemicals to their fields ↔

Once these have been applied

句式直接对应 + 代词回指

【辨邻】 **C** 段的核心是 the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage,只解释了为什么要补种、补种动机是什么,完全没有题干所说的“施肥施药之后再补种就不获利”这一经济判断,因此并不是题干信息所出之处。

the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage

37. Agriculture differs from the medical science of the human body in that its environment is not a contained one.

农业与人体医学科学的不同之处在于其环境不是一个封闭的环境。

【答案】 **L** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 农业与人体医学的“受限/不受限”之别

【定位】 By comparison, our bodies are a contained environment. Agriculture takes place in nature, among ecosystems of interacting organisms and activity, and crop production takes place within that ecosystem environment. But these ecosystems are not contained.

相比之下,我们的身体是一个受限的环境。农业则发生在自然中、发生在彼此相互作用的生物与活动构成的生态系统里,而作物生产又发生在那个生态系统的环境之中。但这些生态系统并不受限。

【改写】 the medical science of the human body ↔ **our bodies are a contained environment**

“人体医学”上位 = 原文具体的“我们的身体”

its environment is not a contained one ↔ **these ecosystems are not contained**

“农业的环境”=“这些生态系统”

【辨邻】 **K** K 段同样把 medicine 和农业放在对比中讨论(开头 So why did the project have such success in medicine but not agriculture?),很容易让人误以为就是 37 题的源头段;但 K 段强调的是“农业难以量化、条件不断变化”,并没有提到“contained/受限”这个关键概念,只对上了题干“差异”这一半,缺少“受限/不受限”这另一半,因此排除。

So why did the project have such success in medicine but not agriculture? Because it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification

38. The agronomist is sure that he will obtain a nearly accurate count of plant population with his software.

农学家确信他将通过他的软件获得几乎精确的植物种群数量统计。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 农学家相信软件会给出近乎准确的植株计数

【定位】 With the software having been developed in the United States on the same variety of crops in seemingly similar conditions, the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result.

由于这套软件是在美国就同种作物、在看似相似的条件下开发出来的,农学家相信软件这次也会给出近乎准确的结果。

【改写】 is sure that he will obtain a nearly accurate count of plant population ↔

the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result

“相信会给出”的同义对应

【辨邻】 **C** C 段虽与 38 题共享 specialized software、accurate plant population count 这样的关键词,但段落主旨是 the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting,谈的是农户“想知道是否需要补种”这个诉求,从未出现“农学家相信会得到近乎准确结果”这一心态,因此不是 38 题源头段。

the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count

F F 段的核心是 the agronomist's face begins to drop 与 he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct,描述的是结果呈现之后农学家“判断结果不对”的反应,与题干“事前相信会准确”在时间顺序与态度上都相反,因此不是源头段。

the agronomist's face begins to drop

39. The application of artificial intelligence to agriculture is much more challenging than to most other industries.

人工智能在农业领域的应用比在大多数其他行业要更具挑战性。

【答案】 **N** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 AI 用于农业比多数其他行业更难

【定位】 So the problem with deploying machine learning and artificial intelligence in agriculture is not that scientists lack the capacity to develop programs and protocols to begin to address the biggest of growers' concerns; the problem is that in most cases, no two environments will be exactly alike, which makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries.

因此,把机器学习和人工智能用在农业上的难处,并不在于科学家没能力开发出程序和协议来开始解决种植者最大的关切;难处在于多数情况下没有任何两个环境会完全相同,这使得这类技术的测试、验证以及成功推广,远比在多数其他行业里费力得多。

【改写】 The application of artificial intelligence to agriculture is much more challenging than to most other industries

↔

makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries

“挑战大”=“费力得多”

【辨邻】 **O** 段核心是 we are still far from being able to predict critical outcomes in fields like agriculture purely through the cognitive ability of machines,强调的是“AI 目前能力的边界”,而不是“AI 用在农业比用在其他行业更难”这一比较;少了“跨行业比较”这一关键要件,因此排除。

we are still far from being able to predict critical outcomes in fields like agriculture purely through the cognitive ability of machines

40. Even the farmers know the data provided by the UAV is not correct.

即使是农民也知道无人机提供的数据是不正确的。

【答案】 **F** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 连农户都知道无人机数据不对

【定位】 Having walked through the planted rows before the flight to gain a physical understanding of the situation on the ground, he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct, and so do the farmers, even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps.

由于他在飞行之前走过种植行、对地里实情有了亲身了解,屏幕上一出数据他立刻知道植株计数不对;就连那些农户们也看得出不对,虽然他们对怎么读遥感图理解有限。

【改写】 Even the farmers know the data provided by the UAV is not correct ↔

he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct, and so do the farmers, even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps
“even”+倒装 = 让步关系一致

【辨邻】 E E 段核心 the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result 表达的是数据出来之前农学家“相信结果会准确”的态度,与题干“农户看出数据不对”在时间(事前 vs 事后)和态度(信心 vs 否定)两个维度上都相反,因此排除。

the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result

41. The pressure for quick results leads to product failure, which, in turn, arouses doubts about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture.

对快速结果的压力导致产品失败,而这反过来又引发了对人工智能技术适用于农业的怀疑。

【答案】 Q 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 求快导致产品失败 → 引发对 AI 适用性的怀疑

【定位】 This usually results in a failure of a product, which leads to skepticism from the market and delivers a blow to the integrity of Machine Learning technology.

这通常导致产品失败,而产品失败又引起市场对它的质疑,并对机器学习技术的信誉造成打击。

【改写】 The pressure for quick results ↔ This

代词回指上一段的“快”压力

leads to product failure ↔ results in a failure of a product

“leads to”=“results in”,直接同义

arouses doubts about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture ↔

leads to skepticism from the market and delivers a blow to the integrity of Machine Learning technology

“引起怀疑/质疑”的同义改写

【辨邻】 P P 段只交代了“被资本推着尽快开发、尽快上市”这一压力,即 pushed to complete development as quickly as possible and then encouraged to flood the market as quickly as possible,但没有任何关于“导致产品失败、引发对 AI 适用性怀疑”的表述——只对题干的“原因”一半,缺少题干的“核心结果”两环,因此排除。

pushed to complete development as quickly as possible and then encouraged to flood the market as quickly as possible with their products

42. Remote sensors are aimed to help farmers improve decision-making to increase yields.

远程传感器旨在帮助农民改善决策以提高产量。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 遥感器 → 帮助农户改进决策 → 提高产量

【定位】 Remote sensors enable algorithms to interpret a field's environment as statistical data that can be understood and useful to farmers for decision-making. Algorithms process the data, adapting and learning based on the data received. The more inputs and statistical information collected, the better the algorithm will be at predicting a range of outcomes. And the aim is that farmers can use this artificial intelligence to achieve their goal of a better harvest through making better decisions in the field.

遥感器使算法能够把田间环境读为可被理解的统计数据,从而服务于农户的决策。算法处理这些数据,并根据接收到的数据进行自我调整与学习。采集到的输入和统计信息越多,算法对一系列结果的预测就越好。其目标是让农户借助这种人工智能,通过在田间做出更好的决策来达成更好的收成。

【改写】 Remote sensors are aimed to help farmers ↔

Remote sensors enable algorithms to interpret a field's environment as statistical data that can be understood and useful to farmers

"aimed to help" = "enable...useful to"

improve decision-making ↔ **making better decisions in the field**

名词化与动词化的互换

to increase yields ↔ **to achieve their goal of a better harvest**

"更好的收成" = "提高产量"

【辨邻】 **B** B 段核心 a four spectral band precision sensor that conducts onboard processing immediately after the flight, allowing farmers and field staff to address, almost immediately, any crop abnormalities 讲的是传感器的硬件配置与即时处理,没有提到"决策→收成"这条目标链,只对题干"sensors"这一个词,缺少"目的→决策→产量"这一关键论点,因此排除。

a four spectral band precision sensor that conducts onboard processing immediately after the flight, allowing farmers and field staff to address, almost immediately, any crop abnormalities

43. The farmer expects the software to tell him whether he will have to replant any parts of his farm fields.

农民期望软件告诉他是否需要在他的农田的任何部分重新播种。

【答案】 **C** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 农户期望软件告诉自己是否要补种

【定位】 In this instance, the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count. It's been 10 days since the corn emerged and the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season.

在这一场景里,农户和农学家指望专业软件给出准确的植株密度计数。玉米出苗已经有 10 天了,农户想确定是否有田块由于出苗不齐或风灾而需要补种——夏季雨季初期的风灾可能非常严重。

【改写】 The farmer expects the software ↔

the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count

"expects"="are looking to"

to tell him whether he will have to replant any parts of his farm fields ↔

the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage

"告诉他是否要补种"="想要确定是否需要补种"

【辨邻】 **D** D 段核心是 the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur 与 Once these have been applied, it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action,谈的是"还有 10 天可补种、施肥后再补救就不划算",没有提"农户希望软件告诉自己是否补种"这一诉求,因此排除。

the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur

E E 段核心 the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result 描述的是农学家"相信结果会近乎准确"的心态,主语是农学家而非农户,内容是"信心"而非"想知道是否补种",因此不是 43 题源头段。

the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result

44. Agriculture proves very difficult to quantify because of the constantly changing conditions involved.

由于涉及不断变化的条件,农业被证明很难量化。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 条件不断变化 → 农业极难量化

【定位】 Because it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification. Even within a single field, conditions are always changing from one section to the next.

因为农业是为统计量化划定边界最难的领域之一。即便在同一块田里,各区块之间的条件也在不断变化。

【改写】 Agriculture proves very difficult to quantify ↔

it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification

“难量化”=“为统计量化划界最难”

because of the constantly changing conditions involved ↔

conditions are always changing from one section to the next

“不断变化的条件”=“条件总是从一处到另一处在变”

【辨邻】 L L 段核心 these ecosystems are not contained 与 understanding how to manage an agricultural environment means taking literally many hundreds if not thousands of factors into account 谈的是“生态不受限、因素多”，不是直接讲“难量化的原因是条件不断变化”。题干的关键词“quantify”在 L 段并未出现，因此排除。

understanding how to manage an agricultural environment means taking literally many hundreds if not thousands of factors into account

45. The same seed and fertilizer program may yield completely different outcomes in different places.

相同的种子和化肥方案可能在地方产生完全不同的结果。

【答案】 M 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 同样的种子和肥料方案在不同地方结果可能完全不同

【定位】 What may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in the United States' Midwest region is almost certainly unrelated to what may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in Australia or South Africa.

在美国中西部地区用同一种子和肥料方案可能发生的情况，几乎一定与在澳大利亚或南非用同样的种子和肥料方案可能发生的情况无关。

【改写】 The same seed and fertilizer program ↔ the same seed and fertilizer program

原样复现

may yield completely different outcomes in different places ↔

What may occur ... in the United States' Midwest region is almost certainly unrelated to what may occur ... in Australia or South Africa

用具体地点对比表达“不同地方结果不同”

【辨邻】 L L 段核心 They are subject to climatic occurrences such as weather systems, which impact upon hemispheres as a whole, and from continent to continent 在上位讲气候影响范围之大，但并没有把“同一种子和肥料方案在不同地区差异巨大”这一具体论点搬出来，缺少题干的核心理词短语，因此排除。

They are subject to climatic occurrences such as weather systems, which impact upon hemispheres as a whole, and from continent to continent

18 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 南非中部一群玉米农和农学家围着电脑站在灌溉机旁,农学家刚用一架混合型无人机飞过田地——这架无人机靠螺旋桨起降、又靠固定翼维持距离与速度从而扫描大面积田地。这是开篇引入的真实场景。

信息指纹 南非玉米田 + 混合翼无人机

- B 这架无人机装了四光谱波段精密传感器,飞完即在机上完成数据处理,使数据采集真正实时,从而农户和田间人员可立刻处置传感器记录到的任何作物异常。

信息指纹 四光谱传感器 + 即时机上处理

- C 在这一场景里,农户和农学家指望专业软件给出一个准确的植株密度计数。玉米出苗已 10 天,农户想确认是否有田块因出苗不齐或风灾需要补种。

信息指纹 10 天出苗后 + 是否补种的判断诉求

- D 在玉米这一生育阶段,农户还有 10 天可进行任何补种,之后大部分肥料和化学品就要施下;一旦施下,再去补救在经济上就不划算了,后续采集的数据只能是历史数据、仅供下一季参考。

信息指纹 施肥施药后再补种不划算

- E 软件用不到 15 分钟完成处理,出了一张植株密度分布图;同样的数据一年多前要 3 到 5 天才能处理完。软件在美国就同种作物、相似条件下开发,农学家因此相信这次也能给出近乎准确的结果。

信息指纹 15 分钟出图 + 农学家自信会准确

- F 地图出来后,农学家脸色一沉:他事先走过种植行、对地里实情有亲身了解,所以一看屏幕就知道植株计数不对;就连对遥感图理解有限的农户们也看得出来不对。

信息指纹 连农户都看出数据不对

G 假设上,机器有可能借助人工智能与机器学习,学会解决地球上任何与受限或封闭环境内物体物理交互相关的问题。这一段是引出后文论证的一个前提性假设。

信息指纹 理论假设——AI 可解一切受限环境内的物理交互问题

H 遥感器让算法把田间环境读为统计数据,算法处理数据并据此自我调整学习;输入越多,算法预测各种结果越准。其目标是让农户借助这种人工智能,通过更好的田间决策实现更好的收成。

信息指纹 遥感+算法 → 更好决策 → 更好收成

I 2011 年,IBM 通过其位于以色列海法的研发总部,联合一批 IT 与农业领域伙伴启动了一个农业云计算项目,目标是把农业环境中的各种学术与实地数据源转化为自动预测方案,帮助农户在田里做实时决策。

信息指纹 2011 + IBM 海法 + 农业云计算项目

J 采访 IBM 项目组当时的成员可知,他们相信完全可以把农业算法化,即算法能解决世界上任何问题;同年早些时候,IBM 的认知学习系统 Watson 在《危险边缘》节目中对阵两位前冠军并取得惊人成绩,几年后又在医学领域取得突破。

信息指纹 Watson 在 Jeopardy 与医学领域的成绩

K 为什么这个项目在医学上成功、在农业上却不成功? 因为农业是最难为统计量化划定边界的领域之一:就算在同一块田里,各区块条件也在不断变化——天气莫测、土质会变、病虫害随时可能上门;在收成那天到来之前,结果永远不确定。

信息指纹 农业难量化——条件随时在变

L 相比之下,人体是一个受限的环境。农业则发生在自然中、在彼此相互作用的生态系统里,而作物生产又发生在那个生态系统里;这些生态系统并不受限,会被影响整个半球乃至洲际的气候现象左右,所以管理一个农业环境要把成百上千个因素都考虑进去。

信息指纹 人体受限 vs 农业生态不受限

M 在美国中西部用同一种子和肥料方案会发生的情况,几乎一定与在澳大利亚或南非用同样的种子和肥料方案会发生的情况无关;造成差异的因素包括单位作物的降雨量、土壤类型、土壤退化模式、日照时长、温度等等。

信息指纹 同一种子+同一施肥方案在不同地区结果完全不同

N 因此,在农业里部署机器学习与人工智能的难处不在于科学家没能力开发程序去解决农户最大的关切;问题在于多数情况下没有任何两个环境会完全相同,这使得相关技术的测试、验证和成功推广远比其他多数行业费力得多。

信息指纹 AI 在农业的难——测试验证推广远比其他行业费力

O 实际上,说 AI 与机器学习可以被开发出来解决与物理环境相关的所有问题,基本上等于说我们对地球上一切物理或物质活动的相互作用已有完整理解;但我们仍远不能仅凭机器的认知能力来预测农业等领域的关键结果。

信息指纹 我们对环境理解尚不完整 → AI 还预测不了农业关键结果

P 在如今正向该行业投入数十亿美元的风险投资界支持下,大多数农业科技创业公司今天都被推着尽快完成开发、再被鼓励尽快把产品涌入市场。

信息指纹 风投支持 + 创业公司被推着尽快上市

Q 这种快通常导致产品失败,进而引来市场质疑、打击机器学习技术的信誉;多数情况下问题不在技术本身,而在行业没有花时间认识到农业是最不受限、最难管理的环境之一。要让技术真正影响农业,需要更多投入、更多技能、更多资金,把这些技术放到农户的田里去测试。

信息指纹 急功近利 → 产品失败 → 市场怀疑机器学习

R 把人工智能与机器学习整合进全球范围内的关键市场,有巨大的潜力可以彻底改变农业;唯有那时,它才能真正在最关键处、对种植者产生影响。这是全文的总结句。

信息指纹 结尾愿景——AI 整合进全球市场才能真正影响农业

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。

The agronomist has just flown over the field with a hybrid unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that takes off and lands using propellers yet maintains distance and speed for scanning vast hectares of land through the use of its fixed wings.

A段，第2句

这句整体难度不算失控，但结构层次清楚、可训练点集中，兼顾主干识别、后置修饰和时态对比，适合作为结构与时态综合练习材料。对基础较弱的学习者来说，投入时间分析这句是值得的。

It's been 10 days since the corn emerged and the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season.

C段，第2句

全句覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、时间状语、原因状语、定语从句等多种成分，且包含形式主语"It"、不定式作宾语、关系代词在从句中充当主语等易错点，成分种类丰富且具有典型性，适合作为划分练习材料。

With the software having been developed in the United States on the same variety of crops in seemingly similar conditions, the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a nearly accurate result.

E段，第3句

主句 主语 加系动词 加表语 加宾语从句 的结构,以及句首 With 引导的伴随或原因状语,都是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。宾语从句说明形容词内容、With短语交代背景,这类表达在学术和正式文本中出现频率高,掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子。

So the problem with deploying machine learning and artificial intelligence in agriculture is not that scientists lack the capacity to develop programs and protocols to begin to address the biggest of growers' concerns; the problem is that in most cases, no two environments will be exactly alike, which makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries.

N段，第1句

句子覆盖主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语等多种成分，且存在典型易错点：主语被长定语修饰、表语为从句、宾补为形容词短语。适合用于强化学生识别复杂修饰结构和区分从句功能的能力。

Only then can it make a difference to the grower, where it really counts.

R段, 第2句

本句覆盖了主语、谓语、宾语、状语(时间状语和方向状语)、定语从句等多种成分,且倒装结构是常见易错点。定语从句中的关系副词 "where" 在从句内作状语,也是值得练习的考点。整体成分丰富,适合作为划分句子成分的综合训练材料。

The pressure for quick results leads to product failure, which, in turn, arouses doubts about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture.

第41题题干

主句因果陈述加非限定性定语从句补充说明,是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;"which" 指代前文并引出递进后果的用法极为典型,介词短语后置定语修饰名词也是常规结构,句式代表性强,掌握后可大量迁移。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 166 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。

agriculture

B2

n. 农业

本篇14次·真题 70 句

data

B1

n. 数据

本篇7次·真题 181 句

learning

A1

n. 学习

本篇7次·真题 128 句

understanding

B1

n. 理解;领悟

本篇6次·真题 84 句

intelligence

B2

n. 智力

本篇6次·真题 64 句

artificial

B2

adj. 人造的

本篇6次·真题 34 句

software B1

n. 软件 (计算机程序)

本篇6次 · 真题 24 句

physical B1

adj. 身体的

本篇5次 · 真题 91 句

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇5次 · 真题 27 句

algorithm C1

n. 算法

本篇5次 · 真题 17 句

fertilizer B2

n. 肥料

本篇5次 · 真题 15 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇4次 · 真题 116 句

crop B1

n. 农作物

本篇4次 · 真题 95 句

contain B1

v. 包含, 含有

本篇4次 · 真题 52 句

outcome B2

n. 结果

本篇4次 · 真题 40 句

remote B1

adj. 遥远的

本篇4次 · 真题 26 句

sensor B2

n. 传感器

本篇4次 · 真题 19 句

would A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇3次 · 真题 568 句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇3次 · 真题 271 句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇3次 · 真题 185 句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇3次 · 真题 176 句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇3次 · 真题 126 句

cognitive C1

adj. 认知的

本篇3次·真题85句

occur B1

v. 发生, 出现

本篇3次·真题62句

solve A2

v. 解决 (问题、困难)

本篇3次·真题54句

ecosystem B2

n. 生态系统

本篇3次·真题45句

accurate B2

adj. 准确的

本篇3次·真题21句

statistical B2

adj. 统计的

本篇3次·真题10句

factor B1

n. 因素

本篇2次·真题108句

case A2

n. 情况

本篇2次·真题97句

united B1

adj. 联合的

本篇2次·真题97句

lack B1

v. 缺少

本篇2次·真题89句

states A1

n. 国家

本篇2次·真题80句

variety B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次·真题66句

apply A2

v. 申请

本篇2次·真题63句

quickly A2

adv. 快速地

本篇2次·真题63句

conduct B2

v. 组织并实施

本篇2次·真题59句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇2次·真题57句

interaction

B2

n. 相互作用

本篇2次 · 真题 53 句

failure

B1

n. 失败

本篇2次 · 真题 47 句

chemical

B1

adj. 化学的

本篇2次 · 真题 46 句

yield

B2

v. 产生

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

critical

B2

adj. 批评的

本篇2次 · 真题 42 句

datum

C1

n. 数据 (单数形式, 复数为 data)

本篇2次 · 真题 34 句

flight

A2

n. 航班

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

stage

A2

n. 阶段

本篇2次 · 真题 31 句

truly

B1

adv. 真正地

本篇2次 · 真题 28 句

application

B1

n. 申请

本篇2次 · 真题 26 句

continent

A2

n. 大陆

本篇2次 · 真题 22 句

harvest

B1

n. 收获

本篇2次 · 真题 15 句

processing

B1

n. 加工;处理

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

corn

A2

n. 玉米

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

specialized

B2

adj. 专业的;专门的

本篇2次 · 真题 8 句

better

A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇1次 · 真题 205 句

community

B1

n. 社区

本篇1次 · 真题 163 句

global

B2

adj. 全球的

本篇1次 · 真题 140 句

base

A2

n. 基础

本篇1次 · 真题 126 句

challenge

B1

n. 挑战

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

design

B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

quality

A2

n. 质量

本篇1次 · 真题 112 句

academic

B2

adj. 学术的

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

growth

B1

n. 增长

本篇1次 · 真题 104 句

gain

B1

v. 获得;赢得

本篇1次 · 真题 96 句

account

A2

n. 账户

本篇1次 · 真题 93 句

potential

B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次 · 真题 92 句

concern

B1

v. 涉及

本篇1次 · 真题 88 句

later

A1

adv. 以后, later

本篇1次 · 真题 87 句

type

A2

n. 类型

本篇1次 · 真题 84 句

further

B1

adv. 更远地

本篇1次 · 真题 79 句

region

B1

n. 地区

本篇1次 · 真题 78 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 76 句

source B1

n. 来源

本篇1次·真题 75 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

due B1

adj. 预期的

本篇1次·真题 70 句

enable B1

v. 使能够

本篇1次·真题 68 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

determine B2

v. 决定

本篇1次·真题 62 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

launch B1

v. 推出

本篇1次·真题 56 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

per B1

prep. 每

本篇1次·真题 53 句

majority B2

n. 大多数, 大部分

本篇1次·真题 51 句

aspect B2

n. 方面

本篇1次·真题 50 句

range B1

n. 范围

本篇1次·真题 50 句

damage B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

exactly B1

adv. 精确地

本篇1次·真题 46 句

pattern B1

n. 模式

本篇1次·真题 46 句

invest B2

v. 投资（金钱、时间等以期获得回报）

本篇1次·真题 45 句

achievement B1

n. 成就

本篇1次·真题 44 句

adapt B2

v. 适应，适合（新环境、新情况）

本篇1次·真题 44 句

flood B1

n. 洪水

本篇1次·真题 44 句

staff B1

n. 全体员工

本篇1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

completely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次·真题 43 句

partner B1

n. 伴侣

本篇1次·真题 39 句

related B1

adj. 相关的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

deliver B1

v. 递送，运送（货物、信件等）

本篇1次·真题 37 句

interact B2

v. 相互作用

本篇1次·真题 37 句

capacity B2

n. 容量

本篇1次·真题 36 句

central B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次·真题 36 句

compete B1

v. 竞争

本篇1次 · 真题 36 句

instance B2

n. 例子

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

possibility B1

n. 可能性

本篇1次 · 真题 35 句

profit B1

n. 利润, 盈利

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次 · 真题 33 句

emerge B2

v. 出现;浮现

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

funding B2

n. 资金

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

historical B2

adj. 历史的

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

scale B1

n. 规模

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

vehicle B1

n. 交通工具

本篇1次 · 真题 32 句

constantly B1

adv. 不断地, 持续地

本篇1次 · 真题 31 句

entirely B1

adv. 完全地

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

limited B1

adj. 有限的

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

obtain B2

v. 获得

本篇1次 · 真题 29 句

collection B1

n. 收集物

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

therefore B1

adv. 因此, 所以

本篇1次 · 真题 28 句

collaboration

B2

n. 合作

本篇1次·真题 27 句

distance

A2

n. 距离

本篇1次·真题 26 句

typically

B1

adv. 通常，一般

本篇1次·真题 26 句

vast

B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

comparison

B1

n. 比较

本篇1次·真题 25 句

differ

B1

v. 不同，有区别

本篇1次·真题 24 句

relate

B1

v. 使有联系，把...联系起来

本篇1次·真题 23 句

challenging

B2

adj. 有挑战性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

rational

B2

adj. 理性的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

basically

B1

adv. 基本上

本篇1次·真题 20 句

capability

B2

n. 能力

本篇1次·真题 20 句

involved

B1

adj. 参与的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

prospect

B2

n. 可能性

本篇1次·真题 19 句

advancement

B2

n. 进步

本篇1次·真题 18 句

hemisphere

C1

n. 半球（地球的一半）

本篇1次·真题 18 句

interpret

B2

v. 解释

本篇1次·真题 18 句

literally B2

adv. 真正地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

arouse C1

v. 激起, 引起 (情感、反应)

本篇1次·真题 17 句

alike B1

adj. 相似的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

illustrate B2

v. 说明

本篇1次·真题 15 句

input B1

n. 输入的信息、数据

本篇1次·真题 15 句

severe B2

adj. 严重的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

venture B2

n. 冒险事业

本篇1次·真题 15 句

exact B2

adj. 精确的

本篇1次·真题 14 句

inform B1

v. 告知, 通知 (正式地告诉某人某事)

本篇1次·真题 14 句

integrate C1

v. 使融入

本篇1次·真题 14 句

section B1

n. 部分

本篇1次·真题 14 句

seemingly B2

adv. 看似, 似乎 (表面上看起来是这样, 但...

本篇1次·真题 14 句

degradation C1

n. 退化

本篇1次·真题 13 句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本篇1次·真题 13 句

unrelated B2

adj. 无关的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

economically B2

adv. 在经济上

本篇1次·真题 12 句

former B1

adj. 以前的, 从前的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

pest B2

n. 害虫

本篇1次·真题 12 句

changing A2

v. 改变

本篇1次·真题 11 句

variation B2

n. 变化

本篇1次·真题 11 句

automatic B1

adj. 自动的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

impressive B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

organism B2

n. 生物

本篇1次·真题 10 句

purely B2

adv. 纯粹地

本篇1次·真题 10 句

deploy C1

v. 部署, 调动 (军队或资源)

本篇1次·真题 9 句

integrity C1

n. 正直

本篇1次·真题 9 句

scan B1

v. 仔细查看、审视

本篇1次·真题 9 句

unpredictable B2

adj. 无法预测的

本篇1次·真题 9 句

irrigation B2

n. 灌溉

本篇1次·真题 8 句

measurement B1

n. 测量

本篇1次·真题 8 句

practically B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多

本篇1次·真题 8 句

revolutionize C1

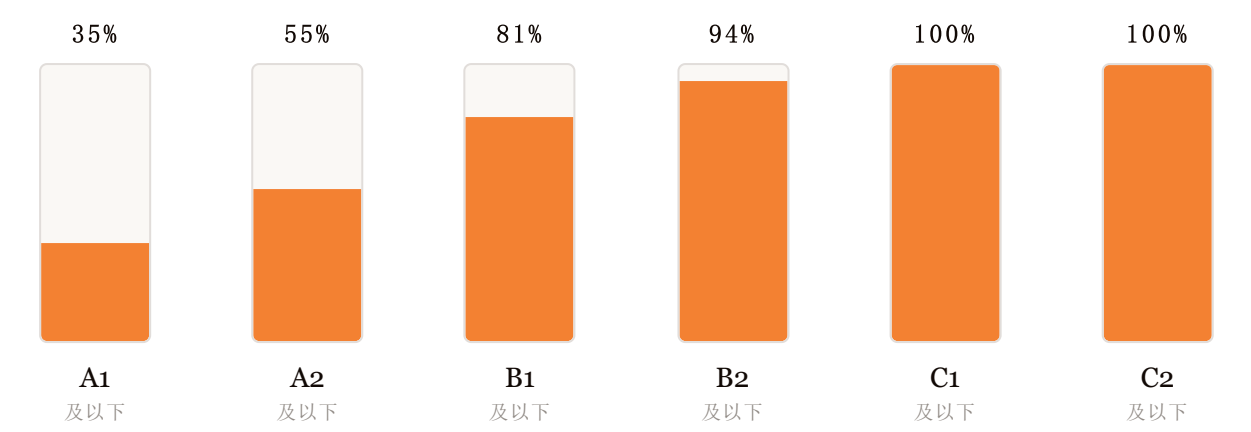
v. 彻底改变

本篇1次·真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 431 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **431** 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 24 个·约 6%。



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 431 个·末柱为 100%

去重总词数

431

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

81%

英语六级 2020年12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 →