

# 2023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2023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 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1套(2023-12)·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**.

### African countries must get smarter with their agriculture

A) On the hills of central Kenya, almost lime-green with the sparkle of tea bushes in the sunlight, farmers know all about climate change. "The rainy season is no longer predictable," says one. "When it is supposed to rain it doesn't, then it all comes at once." Climate change is an issue that will affect everyone on the planet. For Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter: whereas other regions were able to grow rich by burning coal and oil, Africa will pay much of the human price without having enjoyed the benefits. "Africa only represents 2% of global greenhouse-gas emissions but it is the continent that is expected to suffer the most from climate impacts," says Mafalda Duarte, who runs the World Bank's \$8bn Climate Investment Funds.

在肯尼亚中部的山丘上,阳光下茶树丛闪烁着近乎青柠色的光芒,农民们对气候变化了如指掌。"雨季不再有规律可循,"一位农民说。"该下雨的时候不下,然后雨水一下子全来了。"气候变化是一个将影响地球上每个人的问题。对非洲人来说,其后果将尤为苦涩:其他地区能够通过燃烧煤炭和石油致富,而非洲将付出大部分人类代价却未能享受到这些好处。"非洲仅占全球温室气体排放量的2%,但预计它将是受气候影响最严重的大陆,"管理世界银行80亿美元气候投资基金的Mafalda Duarte说。

B) Although there are huge uncertainties as to the precise impacts of climate change, enough is known to say that global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa's prosperity. Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average: temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate over the past 50 years. Even if the world were to cut emissions enough to keep global warming below 1.5°C, heat-waves would intensify in Africa and diseases would spread to areas not currently affected. Farming would also be hit hard. About 40% of

the land now used to grow maize(玉米) would no longer be suitable for it. Overall, it is estimated that maize yields would fall by 18-22%.

尽管气候变化的具体影响存在巨大不确定性,但已知足够的信息表明全球变暖是非洲繁荣的主要威胁之一。非洲部分地区的变暖速度已经远快于平均水平:过去50年里,南部非洲的气温上升幅度约为全球平均水平的两倍。即使全球减排足以将全球变暖控制在1.5°C以下,热浪仍会在非洲加剧,疾病会传播到目前未受影响的地区。农业也会受到严重打击。目前用于种植玉米的土地约有40%将不再适合种植。总体而言,据估计玉米产量将下降18%至22%。

- C) Africa is particularly vulnerable, in part because it is already struggling to feed itself and it will have to vastly increase yields and productivity if it is to put food on the plates of a fast-growing population, even without climate change. The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation reckons that by 2050 global food production would have to rise by about 70% over its level of 2009 to meet demand from a population that is growing in numbers and appetite. Much of this new demand will be in Africa. Yet the continent already imports about \$50bn-worth of food a year and that figure is expected to more than double over the next five years. Self-sufficiency is not Africa's goal, but the fact that it spends more money importing food than it does buying capital goods suggests it has room for improvement.

非洲特别脆弱,部分原因在于它已经在努力养活自己,而且即使没有气候变化,如果要为快速增长的人口提供食物,它也必须大幅提高产量和生产率。联合国粮食及农业组织估计,到2050年,全球粮食产量必须比2009年水平增长约70%,才能满足人口数量和食欲都在增长的需求。这些新增需求大部分将来自非洲。然而,非洲大陆目前每年进口约500亿美元的食品,预计这一数字在未来五年将增长一倍以上。自给自足不是非洲的目标,但它在进口食品上的支出多于购买资本品的事实表明它有改进的空间。

- D) Finding out why is not hard. Most farms are tiny, ploughed by hand and reliant on rain. More than half of Africa's people make their living from farming. Although its total harvest has climbed over the past few decades, this is mainly because there are more people farming more land. But in many places there is no spare land to farm. Plots in Rwanda are so small that you could fit 250 of them onto the average American farm. And although output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia. Yields of maize are generally less than two tonnes per hectare, a fifth the level in America.

找出原因并不难。大多数农场规模很小,靠人工耕作并依赖降雨。非洲一半以上的人口以农业为生。尽管过去几十年非洲的总收成有所增加,但这主要是因为有更多人耕种更多土地。但在许多地方已经有多余的土地可供耕种。卢旺达的地块非常小,250块这样的地块才相当于一个美国普通农场的面积。尽管过去30年非洲每个工人的产出提高了一半以上,但仍远远落后于亚洲2.5倍的提升。玉米产量通常每公顷不到两吨,仅为美国水平的五分之一。

- E) The low productivity of African farmers is reflected in national economic statistics—despite absorbing so much labour, farming generates just 15% of GDP. "They can't even feed their families," says Jennifer Blanke, a vice-president of the African Development Bank in charge of agriculture. "Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years."

非洲农民的低生产率反映在国家经济统计数据中——尽管吸收了如此多的劳动力,农业仅创造了GDP的15%。"他们甚至无法养活自己的家人,"负责农业的非洲开发银行副行长Jennifer Blanke说。"在非洲许多地区,农业生产率100年来都没有提高。"

- F) One reason is that in the first few decades of independence, many African governments neglected farming as they focused on industrialising their economies. Others damaged it by pushing down the prices that state monopolies paid for their crops in order to subsidise workers in cities with cheap food. Ghana taxed cocoa(可可粉) exports so heavily that production collapsed by half between the 1960s and 1980s, despite a jump in the global price of cocoa. Yet over the past two decades or so governments and donors have begun to look again at farming as a way of providing jobs for the 13 million young people entering the workforce each year. Much of the focus has been on getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds. The results can be impressive. Improved varieties of sorghum(高粱), for instance, can produce a crop that is 40% larger than the usual variety. Infrastructure is important. A World Bank irrigation project in Ethiopia helped farmers increase their potato harvest from about 8 tonnes per hectare to 35 tonnes.

原因之一是在独立后的最初几十年里,许多非洲政府在专注于经济工业化时忽视了农业。其他国家则通过压低国有垄断企业收购农作物的价格来损害农业,以使用廉价食品补贴城市工人。加纳对可可粉出口征收重税,导致尽管可可全球价格大幅上涨,产量在20世纪60年代至80年代间仍下降了一半。然而在过去二十年左右,政府和捐助者开始重新将农业视为为每年进入劳动力市场的1300万年轻人提供就业的途径。大部分重点放在让小农户使用化肥,更重要的是使用更好的种子。结果可能令人印象深刻。例如,改良品种的高粱可以产出比普通品种多40%的作物。基础设施很重要。世界银行在埃塞俄比亚的一个灌溉项目帮助农民将马铃薯收成从每公顷约8吨增加到35吨。

- G) Better techniques help, too. Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems. Many of their neighbours do not follow the advice, because it seems counter-intuitive. More stems ought to lead to more coffee beans, they say. Yet after seeing those following the advice get bigger harvests for a season or two, many others start doing the same.

更好的技术也有帮助。肯尼亚的小咖啡农通过遵循几条关于照料咖啡树的简单指南,例如只保留三根主干而修剪其余枝条,能够将收入提高40%。他们的许多邻居不遵循这一建议,因为这似乎违反直觉。他们说,更多枝条应该会带来更多咖啡豆。然而在看到那些遵循建议的人连续一两季获得更大收成后,许多其他人开始效仿。

- H) One way of spreading knowledge is to link farms to big buyers of their harvests. When Diageo, a British drinks giant, built a brewery in western Kenya, it wanted to use local crops to make a beer cheap enough to compete with illicit home brew. It organised farmers into groups, improved supply chains for them to get seeds and fertiliser and then agreed to buy their grain. It now provides a market to about 17,000 farmers. Across the region it has doubled its use of local raw material to about 80% over five years, says John O'Keeffe, who runs its Africa business.

传播知识的一种方法是将农场与其收成的大买家联系起来。当英国饮料巨头Diageo在肯尼亚西部建造啤酒厂时,它想使用当地作物酿造足够便宜的啤酒来与非法自酿酒竞争。它将农民组织成小组,改善他们获得种子和化肥的供应链,然后同意购买他们的粮食。它现在为约17000名农民提供市场。负责其非洲业务的John O'Keeffe说,在整个地区,它在五年内将当地原材料的使用量翻了一番,达到约80%。

- I) An even more important change is the move from traditional farming to building businesses that can profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers. Taita Ngetich, a young Kenyan, was studying engineering when he wanted to earn a little money on the side. He scraped together 20,000 Kenyan shillings (about \$200) to plant tomatoes. Everything went wrong. The crop was attacked by pests. "Then there was a massive flood that swallowed all our capital," he says. Mr Ngetich

persevered by looking into buying a greenhouse to protect his plants from bugs and rain. The cheapest ones cost more than \$2,500 each, so he designed his own for half the price. Soon neighbouring farmers started placing orders with him, and now his firm, Illuminum Greenhouses, has sold more than 1,400 greenhouses that provide livelihoods to about 6,000 people. The business does not stop there; he also supplies fertiliser, high-quality seedlings and smart sensors that increase yields.

一个更重要的变化是从传统农业转向建立能够有利可图地为小农户带来技术和投资的企业。年轻的肯尼亚人Taita Ngetich在学习工程学时想赚点外快。他凑齐了20000肯尼亚先令(约200美元)来种植西红柿。一切都出了问题。作物遭到害虫侵袭。"然后发生了一场大洪水,吞没了我们所有的资本,"他说。

Ngetich先生通过考虑购买温室来保护植物免受虫害和雨水侵袭而坚持了下来。最便宜的温室每个要2500多美元,所以他设计了自己的温室,价格只有一半。很快邻近的农民开始向他订购,现在他的公司Illuminum Greenhouses已经售出了1400多个温室,为约6000人提供生计。业务不止于此;他还供应化肥、高质量幼苗和提高产量的智能传感器。

- J) Illuminum's success shows how technology can help even small farms become more productive. Because such a large share of Africa's population earns a living from agriculture, even small improvements in productivity can lift the incomes of millions of people. But over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far, especially in the face of climate change and population pressure.

Illuminum的成功表明技术如何能帮助即使是小型农场也变得更具有生产力。由于非洲人口中如此大的比例以农业为生,即使生产率的小幅提高也能提升数百万人的收入。但从长远来看,小规模农业只能到此为止,特别是在面对气候变化和人口压力的情况下。

- K) "If we really want to lift people out of poverty we have to finance projects that will get them an income of at least \$100 a month so that they can pay for health care and education," says Mr Ngetich. "Projects that give them an extra \$2 a month from growing beans or maize aren't going to get them there." Getting those big jumps will need better jobs in factories and cities.

"如果我们真的想让人们脱贫,我们必须资助能让他们获得至少每月100美元收入的项目,这样他们才能支付医疗保健和教育费用,"Ngetich先生说。"那些让他们通过种植豆类或玉米每月多赚2美元的项目不会让他们达到那个目标。"实现这些大幅提升需要工厂和城市的更好工作。

## 陈述句与逐句解析

36. It is said that agricultural productivity in many African countries has remained low for a century.

据说许多非洲国家的农业生产率一个世纪以来一直很低。

**【答案】** E 段 (强锚点)

**【锚点】** 一百年未提升的农业生产率

**【定位】** Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years.

非洲许多地方的农业生产率已经一百年没有改善了。

**【改写】** agricultural productivity in many African countries has remained low for a century ↔

**Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years**

数字单位换写 + 否定改善 = 维持低位

【辨邻】 D 段 output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa 给的时间是 30 年、方向是「提升过半」，与题干 remained low for a century 的「停滞一百年」结论完全相反，属于只覆盖局部 + 方向相反，不是源头段。

output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia

37. Building connections between farms and major purchasers of their produce can promote African farmers' use of advanced farming techniques.

在农场与其农产品的主要购买者之间建立联系可以促进非洲农民使用先进的农业技术。

【答案】 H 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 把农场连到大买家以推广技术

【定位】 One way of spreading knowledge is to link farms to big buyers of their harvests.

传播知识的一种方式，是把农场与他们农产品的大买家连起来。

【改写】 Building connections between farms and major purchasers of their produce ↔

link farms to big buyers of their harvests

建立连接 = link; 大买家 = big buyers; 农产品 = harvests

can promote African farmers' use of advanced farming techniques ↔

One way of spreading knowledge

传播知识即让农民用上先进做法

【辨邻】 F 段重心在 getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds, 讲的是「输入端」做法，没有「把农场连到大买家」这件事，与题干 Building connections between farms and major purchasers 的渠道连接路径不同。

Much of the focus has been on getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds

G 段 Many of their neighbours do not follow the advice 走的是「邻里看效果再跟」的路径，与 Building connections between farms and major purchasers 的「连到买家」机制不同。

Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes

38. Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster than the average, with southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate over the last half century.

非洲部分地区的气温上升速度远快于平均水平，南部非洲在过去半个世纪见证了大约两倍于全球的变暖速度。

【答案】 B 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 南部非洲约两倍全球升温速度

【定位】 Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average: temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate over the past 50 years.

非洲部分地区已经在以远高于平均的速度变暖：过去 50 年里，南部非洲的气温升幅约为全球升温速率的两倍。

【改写】 southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate ↔

**temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate**

roughly = about, witness 等价于 have increased by 的概括说法

over the last half century ↔ **over the past 50 years**

half century = 50 years

Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster than the average ↔

**Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average**

continent = Africa 上下位换名；getting warmer = warming

39. Improved farming practices have enabled Kenyan farmers to increase farm produce remarkably.

改进的农业实践使肯尼亚农民能够显著增加农产品产量。

【答案】 G 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 改良耕作法显著提高肯尼亚农产量

【定位】 Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems.

肯尼亚的小咖啡农只要遵循几条简单的护树建议——比如把茎全部修剪到只剩三根——就能把收入提高 40%。

【改写】 Improved farming practices ↔ **a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes**

上位词 farming practices 覆盖下位的 simple guidelines

Kenyan farmers ↔ **Small coffee farmers in Kenya**

Kenyan farmers 与 farmers in Kenya 等价

increase farm produce remarkably ↔ **increase their incomes by 40%**

40% 即 remarkably; produce 与 incomes 通过因果换皮

【辨邻】 F 段 Improved varieties of sorghum 与 from about 8 tonnes per hectare to 35 tonnes 讲的是高粱与马铃薯增产，不是肯尼亚咖啡农剪枝的故事，主体不同。

Improved varieties of sorghum, for instance, can produce a crop that is 40% larger than the usual variety

H 段 link farms to big buyers of their harvests 走的是渠道型推广，不是题干 Improved farming practices 的耕作做法改良。

When Diageo, a British drinks giant, built a brewery in western Kenya

40. Africa is especially susceptible to the effects of global warming partly because it has difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change.

非洲特别容易受到全球变暖影响,部分原因是即使没有气候变化,它也难以养活不断增长的人口。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 气候变化叠加人口增长的双重脆弱

【定位】 Africa is particularly vulnerable, in part because it is already struggling to feed itself and it will have to vastly increase yields and productivity if it is to put food on the plates of a fast-growing population, even without climate change.

非洲格外脆弱, 部分原因是它本就难以养活自己, 而且即便没有气候变化, 它也得大幅提高产量和生产率, 才能喂饱一个快速增长的人口。

【改写】 especially susceptible to the effects of global warming ↔ **particularly vulnerable**  
especially = particularly; susceptible = vulnerable

has difficulty feeding its increasing population ↔ **struggling to feed itself**

has difficulty doing = struggling to do; fast-growing 同义 increasing

even without climate change ↔ **even without climate change**

短语原样复现

【辨邻】 B 段 About 40% of the land now used to grow maize would no longer be suitable for it 给的是气候导致的种植带变化, 而题干 has difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change 要的是「即使没气候变化也喂不饱」的人口端理由, 方向不同。

Even if the world were to cut emissions enough to keep global warming below 1.5°C, heat-waves would intensify in Africa

41. The use of fertiliser and improved seeds can help Africa's small farmers impressively increase crop yields.

化肥和改良种子的使用可以帮助非洲小农户大幅提高作物产量。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 化肥与改良种子帮小农大幅增产

【定位】 Much of the focus has been on getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds.

(重新重视农业的) 重点很大程度上落在让小农使用化肥, 以及更重要的——使用更好的种子上。

【改写】 The use of fertiliser and improved seeds ↔

**getting small farmers to use fertiliser and, more important, better seeds**

fertiliser 原样 + improved seeds = better seeds

can help Africa's small farmers impressively increase crop yields ↔

**The results can be impressive**

impressively 与 impressive 同根同义

【辨邻】 G 段 trimming all but three of their stems 走的是修剪指南，不是题干 The use of fertiliser and improved seeds 要的两类输入。

by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems

42. It has proved even more important to shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses that can bring technology and investment to small farmers in Africa.

事实证明,从传统农业转向建立能够为非洲小农户带来技术和投资的企业更为重要。

【答案】 I 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 从传统耕作转向科技+投资的商业模式

【定位】 An even more important change is the move from traditional farming to building businesses that can profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers.

一个更重要的变化是：从传统耕作转向建立那些能把技术与投资带给小农、且能赚钱的企业。

【改写】 shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses ↔

**the move from traditional farming to building businesses**

shift = move; setting up = building

bring technology and investment to small farmers ↔

**profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers**

除 profitably 外短语逐词一致

It has proved even more important ↔ **An even more important change**

「更重要」整体平移

【辨邻】 J 段 Illuminum's success shows how technology can help even small farms become more productive 是对 I 段案例的提炼，并不重新陈述「从传统耕作转向建立企业」这件事；题干 shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses 的源头是 I 段那句首提的转型断言。

Illuminum's success shows how technology can help even small farms become more productive

43. Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences of climate change, especially Africans.

世界上每个人都将承受气候变化的后果,尤其是非洲人。

【答案】 **A** 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 全人类共担、非洲尤其要承受气候后果

【定位】 Climate change is an issue that will affect everyone on the planet. For Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter.

气候变化是一个会影响地球上每个人的议题,但对非洲人来说,其后果将尤其苦涩。

【改写】 Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences of climate change ↔

**Climate change is an issue that will affect everyone on the planet**

everyone in the world = everyone on the planet; bear consequences = be affected

especially Africans ↔ **For Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter**

especially = particularly (程度副词同义)

【辨邻】 **B** 段 global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa's prosperity 是具体威胁论证,与题干 Everyone in the world will have to bear the consequences 的「全体共担」总论调性不对位。

global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa's prosperity

44. Improvement in farm output per worker in Africa falls far short of that in Asia.

非洲每个工人的农业产出改善远远落后于亚洲。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 非洲人均产出提升远落后于亚洲

【定位】 And although output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia.

尽管过去 30 年里非洲的人均产出提升了一半以上,这仍远落后于亚洲的 2.5 倍提升。

【改写】 Improvement in farm output per worker in Africa ↔

**output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa**

动词句 → 名词化短语

falls far short of that in Asia ↔ **far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia**

fall far short of = far behind

【辨邻】 **E** 段 Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years 没有提到亚洲,与题干 falls far short of that in Asia 中作为对比标杆的亚洲缺失,不是源头段。

Farm productivity hasn't improved in many parts of Africa for 100 years

45. In the long term, the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited, especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population.

从长远来看,非洲小型农场提高生产力的潜力相当有限,特别是由于气候变暖和人口增长。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 长期看小农增产潜力有限

【定位】 But over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far, especially in the face of climate change and population pressure.

但从更长远看,小规模农业能走的也就这么远,尤其是面对气候变化和人口压力的时候。

【改写】 In the long term, the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited ↔

**over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far**

long term = longer run; quite limited = can go only so far

especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population ↔

**especially in the face of climate change and population pressure**

owing to = in the face of; warming climate ≈ climate change; growing population ≈ population pressure

【辨邻】 I I 段 Illuminum Greenhouses, has sold more than 1,400 greenhouses that provide livelihoods to about 6,000 people 给的是「小农通过科技获得收益」的正面案例,与题干 the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited 的「潜力有限」断言方向相反,是 42 题的归属段而非本题。

An even more important change is the move from traditional farming to building businesses that can profitably bring technology and investment to small farmers

K K 段 Projects that give them an extra \$2 a month from growing beans or maize aren't going to get them there 给的是收入门槛论证,没有「长期看 + 气候变化 + 人口」这套与题干 especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population 完全对位的双因表述。

Getting those big jumps will need better jobs in factories and cities

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

## 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 用肯尼亚中部茶农的口述切入，点明气候变化是全人类问题，但非洲的代价尤其惨烈——只贡献了全球 2% 温室气体排放，却要承受最重的气候冲击。

信息指纹 肯尼亚茶农口述 + 2% 排放占比

B 用具体数字论证非洲已经在升温且农业损失惨重：南部非洲升温速度约为全球均速两倍；即便控温 1.5°C，玉米可种植土地缩 40%、产量降 18–22%。

信息指纹 南部非洲升温约两倍 + 玉米产量降 18–22%

C 解释非洲为何对气候变化格外脆弱：人口快速增长、本就喂不饱自己，且粮食进口额已高达 500 亿美元/年并将翻倍。

信息指纹 喂不饱本国人口 + 500 亿美元粮食进口

D 诊断低产原因：农场极小、靠雨水、靠人力；卢旺达 250 块田才抵一块美式农场；过去 30 年人均产出虽提升过半，但仍远落后于亚洲的 2.5 倍。

信息指纹 人均产出提升不及亚洲 2.5 倍

E 用宏观经济数字与非洲开发银行副行长 Jennifer Blanke 的话点明：农业吸纳大量劳动力却只贡献 15% GDP，非洲许多地方农业生产率 100 年未见改善。

信息指纹 100 年未改善 + 农业占 GDP 15%

F 回顾历史并给出近 20 年改观：早期政府轻农、价格压制（如加纳重税导致可可产量腰斩）；近来开始重提农业，让小农用化肥与改良种子，效果显著（高粱增产 40%、马铃薯每公顷从 8 吨提至 35 吨）。

信息指纹 化肥 + 改良种子 + 高粱 40%、马铃薯 8→35 吨

G 讲技术指导带来的改变：肯尼亚小咖啡农按几条简单的剪枝建议（只留三根茎）就能增收 40%。

信息指纹 肯尼亚咖啡农剪枝 + 收入提升 40%

H 讲 Diageo 在肯尼亚西部建啤酒厂、把约 17000 个农户组织起来供货的故事，论证「把农场和大买家连起来」是传播知识、提升技术应用的好办法。

信息指纹 Diageo 啤酒厂 + 17000 农户供货

I 用 Taita Ngetich 和 Illuminum Greenhouses 的案例论证「从传统耕作转向用科技+投资服务小农的商业模式」更关键。

信息指纹 Taita Ngetich + Illuminum Greenhouses

J 对 I 段案例的提炼与反思：技术能让小农更高产，但长期看小规模农业有天花板，尤其面对气候变化与人口压力。

信息指纹 小规模农业长期有天花板

K Ngetich 再次发声：要真正脱贫，得有月收入 100 美元以上的项目，每月多挣 2 美元的种豆种玉米救不了人；指向工厂与城市的好工作。

信息指纹 月收入 100 美元 vs 每月多挣 2 美元

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

## 33 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。

For Africans its consequences will be particularly bitter: whereas other regions were able to grow rich by burning coal and oil, Africa will pay much of the human price without having enjoyed the benefits.

A段，第5句

包含对比状语从句（"whereas"引导）、冒号引出解释性并列主句、介词短语作状语等常见结构，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。对比状语从句尤其典型，掌握后可在大量真题中复用。唯一不足是句子整体结构相对简单，未涉及定语从句或名词性从句等更复杂的嵌套。

"Africa only represents 2% of global greenhouse-gas emissions but it is the continent that is expected to suffer the most from climate impacts," says Mafalda Duarte, who runs the World Bank's \$8bn Climate Investment Funds.

A段，第6句

引述结构、宾语从句内嵌并列分句、限制性定语从句修饰核心名词、非限制性定语从句补充人物信息，均为四六级和考研常考句式；被动语态 is expected to do 是高频结构，整句综合体现多种典型句法，掌握后可大量迁移到真题阅读。

Although there are huge uncertainties as to the precise impacts of climate change, enough is known to say that global warming represents one of the main threats to Africa's prosperity.

B段，第1句

"Although... + 主句" 的让步转折结构和 "enough is known to say that..." 的表达模式都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，掌握后可在大量真题和文章中复用，典型性很高。

Parts of the continent are already warming much more quickly than the average: temperatures in southern Africa have increased by about twice the global rate over the past 50 years.

B段，第2句

句子展示了常见的学术写作句式：用冒号连接概括性论断与具体数据、比较级结构的使用、时间状语的搭配、现在完成时表示过去对现在的影响。这些都是四六级和考研阅读中高频出现的结构，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中。

Even if the world were to cut emissions enough to keep global warming below 1.5°C, heat-waves would intensify in Africa and diseases would spread to areas not currently affected.

B段，第3句

"Even if" 引导的让步状语从句搭配情态动词和虚拟语气是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句的并列结构也是常见表达方式。该句型在学术写作和科技类文章中广泛出现，学习价值高

About 40% of the land now used to grow maize(玉米) would no longer be suitable for it.

B段，第5句

主系表结构加后置定语修饰主语，是四六级和考研阅读中常见的句式。情态动词 "would" 表示推测或假设的用法也是高频考点。本句的结构模式（主语 + 后置定语 + 情态动词 + 系动词 + 表语）在真题中反复出现，学习者掌握后可迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

Overall, it is estimated that maize yields would fall by 18-22%.

B段，第6句

it is estimated that 结构是学术写作和考试中的高频句型,代表性强,掌握后可迁移到 it is believed/reported/suggested that 等类似结构,实用价值高。

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation reckons that by 2050 global food production would have to rise by about 70% over its level of 2009 to meet demand from a population that is growing in numbers and appetite.

C段，第2句

本句体现了学术或新闻语体中常见的"引述观点 + 宾语从句展开 + 定语从句补充细节"的典型结构。宾语从句中包含情态动词表必要性、多个状语修饰、不定式表目的，都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，具有很强的代表性和可迁移性。

Yet the continent already imports about \$50bn-worth of food a year and that figure is expected to more than double over the next five years.

C段，第4句

并列主句结构和被动语态在考试中频繁出现,"be expected to do" 是典型的被动 + 不定式搭配,在四六级和考研阅读中常见。掌握本句结构后可迁移到大量类似句式,具有较高的代表性。

Self-sufficiency is not Africa's goal, but the fact that it spends more money importing food than it does buying capital goods suggests it has room for improvement.

C段，第5句

覆盖主语、谓语、宾语、表语、同位语从句、宾语从句、比较从句、状语等多种成分，且同位语从句作主语、宾语从句省略连接词、比较从句中谓语承前省略，均为常见易错点，训练价值高。

Most farms are tiny, ploughed by hand and reliant on rain.

D段，第2句

主系表结构配并列表语是常见句式，但本句的表语形式较为特殊（形容词、过去分词短语、形容词短语并列），这种组合在考试中偶有出现，但不如主谓宾或定语从句结构那样高频典型。

More than half of Africa's people make their living from farming.

D段，第3句

主谓宾加状语的简单句是英语考试中的常见基础句式，具有一定代表性；句子表达的是客观事实陈述，这类句式在阅读理解和翻译题中频繁出现。不过本句没有从句、没有特殊结构，不属于高频考查的复杂典型句式，典型性中等。

Although its total harvest has climbed over the past few decades, this is mainly because there are more people farming more land.

D段，第4句

让步状语从句 + 主句(含表语从句)是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。Although 引导让步、because 引导原因、there be 存在句、现在完成时表持续,都是高频考点结构。这类句式在真题中反复出现,掌握后可大量迁移,具有较高典型性。

Plots in Rwanda are so small that you could fit 250 of them onto the average American farm.

D段，第6句

so ... that 结果状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，用于表达程度与结果的逻辑关系。这种结构在真题中反复出现，掌握后可以迁移到大量类似句子，典型性较高。

And although output per worker has improved by more than half over the past 30 years in Africa, that is still far behind the 2.5 times improvement in Asia.

D段，第7句

让步状语从句加主句的转折对比结构是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，用 "although" 引导让步、主句用 "still" 呼应转折的模式具有较高的可复用性，掌握后可以识别大量类似的对比论证句型。

The low productivity of African farmers is reflected in national economic statistics—despite absorbing so much labour, farming generates just 15% of GDP.

E段，第1句

并列主句结构、被动语态、介词短语作状语都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。破折号连接两个主句进行补充说明的用法也很常见，具有较强的代表性，掌握后可应用于大量类似句型的理解。

"They can't even feed their families," says Jennifer Blanke, a vice-president of the African Development Bank in charge of agriculture.

E段，第2句

直接引语的倒装结构（引语 + says + 主语）是新闻报道和学术文献中的常见句式，同位语补充说明人物身份也是典型用法，具有较高的实用性和迁移价值。

Yet over the past two decades or so governments and donors have begun to look again at farming as a way of providing jobs for the 13 million young people entering the workforce each year.

F段，第4句

本句为现在完成时的简单句，搭配时间状语over the past two decades和复杂的介词短语作状语，这种结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，尤其是用于描述趋势变化或政策转向的语境。句式典型，学习后可迁移到大量类似场景。

Improved varieties of sorghum(高粱), for instance, can produce a crop that is 40% larger than the usual variety.

F段，第7句

“主句 + 名词后面接限定说明”是非常常见的书面句式，考试阅读里经常出现。像 “can produce a crop that ...” 这种结构掌握后，可迁移到大量类似句子。

Small coffee farmers in Kenya are able to increase their incomes by 40% by following a few simple guidelines on caring for their bushes, such as trimming all but three of their stems.

G段，第2句

句中包含主谓宾基本框架，有程度状语和方式状语两种常见状语，介词短语作后置定语，动名词作介词宾语，成分种类较丰富，但无宾补、表语从句等易错点，训练价值中等

Yet after seeing those following the advice get bigger harvests for a season or two, many others start doing the same.

G段，第5句

本句成分较为丰富且具有训练价值：主谓宾齐全，状语结构复杂（介词短语套动名词短语，其中又包含后置定语和复合宾语），能练习区分谓语动词与非谓语动词、识别介词短语作状语、理解 "see sb do sth" 结构。句中多个动词形式并存，是练习排除非谓语动词干扰、准确定位谓语的好材料。

When Diageo, a British drinks giant, built a brewery in western Kenya, it wanted to use local crops to make a beer cheap enough to compete with illicit home brew.

H段，第2句

时间状语从句位于句首、用逗号隔开主句的结构，以及主句中动词 want 接不定式作宾语的搭配，都是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，具有较强的代表性和迁移价值。

It organised farmers into groups, improved supply chains for them to get seeds and fertiliser and then agreed to buy their grain.

H段，第3句

本句覆盖了并列谓语、多个宾语、方式状语、目的状语、时间状语等多种成分，且 "for them to get" 和 "agreed to buy" 两处不定式结构容易与谓语混淆，适合练习区分谓语与非谓语、识别状语类型，有一定训练价值。

Mr Ngetich persevered by looking into buying a greenhouse to protect his plants from bugs and rain.

I段，第7句

"主语 + 谓语 + by doing(方式状语) + to do(目的状语)" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。非谓语动词作状语的用法极为常见，掌握本句结构后可大量迁移到类似句子，典型性较高。

The cheapest ones cost more than \$2,500 each, so he designed his own for half the price.

I段，第8句

so引导的因果并列句是考试中常见的句式，前因后果的逻辑链条清晰，且涉及价格比较(more than, half the price)，是实用性较强的典型表达。

But over the longer run small-scale farming can go only so far, especially in the face of climate change and population pressure.

J段, 第3句

情态动词 + 不及物动词 + 程度状语的结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中较为常见,且句尾补充说明条件的模式也具有一定代表性,学生掌握后可迁移到类似表达能力或限度的句子

"If we really want to lift people out of poverty we have to finance projects that will get them an income of at least \$100 a month so that they can pay for health care and education," says Mr Ngetich.

K段, 第1句

句子结构高度典型: 条件状语从句 + 主句 + 定语从句 + 目的状语从句的组合, 是四六级和考研英语阅读中常见的复杂句模式; 引述结构、双宾语、不定式宾语、情态动词等也是高频考点; 掌握此句的分析方法可直接迁移到大量真题句式

It is said that agricultural productivity in many African countries has remained low for a century.

第36题题干

It is said/reported/believed that 句式是四六级和考研英语阅读、写作中的高频结构,用于客观陈述观点或事实,具有很强的迁移性。主语从句作真正主语、现在完成时表示持续状态,也是考试常考的语法点。本句结构规范、用法典型,学生掌握后可在大量类似句子中复用,代表性很强。

Parts of Africa are getting warmer much faster than the average, with southern Africa witnessing roughly twice the global warming rate over the last half century.

第38题题干

句子包含比较结构「faster than」和独立主格「with + 名词 + 分词」, 这两种结构在四六级和考研英语阅读中高频出现。比较结构后的省略以及独立主格作伴随状语是典型的学术英语和新闻英语句式, 掌握后可应用于大量类似句子。

Africa is especially susceptible to the effects of global warming partly because it has difficulty feeding its increasing population even without climate change.

第40题 题干

主句 + 原因状语从句的结构在四六级和考研阅读中非常常见，属于解释因果关系的典型句式。"be susceptible to" 和 "have difficulty doing" 都是高频短语搭配。从句中 "even without" 的让步强调用法也是学术写作和考试阅读中的常见表达。这种结构具有较高的可迁移性，掌握后可大量复用于理解类似的因果解释句。

It has proved even more important to shift from traditional farming to setting up businesses that can bring technology and investment to small farmers in Africa.

第42题 题干

形式主语 It + 系动词 + 形容词 + 不定式真正主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式；限制性定语从句修饰名词也是必考语法点；shift from...to...的对比结构在议论文中常见。整句结构具有很强的代表性，掌握后可复用到大量类似长难句的分析中

Improvement in farm output per worker in Africa falls far short of that in Asia.

第44题 题干

主语带多个介词短语后置定语、谓语为动词短语、宾语用代词指代，这种比较结构在考研阅读和四六级中较为常见，掌握后可迁移到类似的比较句式和指代处理上，具有一定代表性。

In the long term, the potential for small farms in Africa to increase productivity is quite limited, especially owing to the warming climate and a growing population.

第45题 题干

主系表结构 + 复杂主语（后置定语修饰）+ 句首/句尾状语，是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式。尤其是 "the potential to do sth" 和 "owing to" 引出原因这两个结构，在真题中反复出现，学习后迁移性强。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

## 本篇出现的 124 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。

**farming** A2

n. 农业;耕作

本篇10次·真题 63 句

**climate** B1

n. 气候

本篇9次·真题 160 句

**global** B2

adj. 全球的

本篇8次·真题 140 句

**would** A1

aux. (will 的过去式) 将要, 会

本篇6次·真题 568 句

**productivity** B2

n. 生产率

本篇6次·真题 58 句

**crop** B1

n. 农作物

本篇5次·真题 95 句

**yield** B2

v. 产生

本篇5次·真题 45 句

**warming** B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇5次·真题 24 句

**agriculture** B2

n. 农业

本篇4次·真题 70 句

**per** B1

prep. 每

本篇4次·真题 53 句

**improvement** B1

n. 改进

本篇4次·真题 36 句

**harvest** B1

n. 收获

本篇4次·真题 15 句

**better** A1

adj. 更好的 (good 的比较级)

本篇3次·真题 205 句

**decade** B1

n. 十年

本篇3次·真题 120 句

**project** A2

n. 项目

本篇3次·真题 116 句

**average** A2

adj. 平均的

本篇3次·真题 112 句

**income** B1

n. 收入

本篇3次·真题 94 句

**investment** B1

n. 投资

本篇3次·真题 39 句

**continent** A2

n. 大陆

本篇3次·真题 22 句

**focus** B1

n. 重点

本篇2次·真题 200 句

**impact** B2

n. 影响

本篇2次·真题 185 句

**local** A2

adj. 当地的

本篇2次·真题 143 句

**million** A2

num. 一百万

本篇2次·真题 126 句

**rate** A2

n. 速度

本篇2次·真题 121 句

**affect** B1

v. 影响

本篇2次·真题 116 句

**demand** B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇2次·真题 92 句

**traditional** B1

adj. 传统的

本篇2次·真题 84 句

**region** B1

n. 地区

本篇2次·真题 78 句

**despite** B1

prep. 尽管

本篇2次·真题 77 句

**emission** B2

n. 排放物

本篇2次·真题 69 句

**consequence** B2

n. 结果

本篇2次·真题 66 句

**variety** B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次·真题 66 句

**earn** A2

v. 赚得, 挣得 (金钱)

本篇2次 · 真题 64 句

**production** B1

n. 生产

本篇2次 · 真题 58 句

**particularly** B2

adv. 尤其, 特别 (强调某事物)

本篇2次 · 真题 57 句

**greenhouse** B1

n. 温室

本篇2次 · 真题 56 句

**represent** B1

v. 代表

本篇2次 · 真题 45 句

**technique** B1

n. 技术

本篇2次 · 真题 24 句

**import** B1

v. 进口

本篇2次 · 真题 21 句

**stem** B2

n. 茎

本篇2次 · 真题 20 句

**output** B1

n. 产量

本篇2次 · 真题 14 句

**less** A1

det. 较少的

本篇1次 · 真题 273 句

**benefit** B1

n. 好处

本篇1次 · 真题 244 句

**effect** A2

n. 影响

本篇1次 · 真题 191 句

**economic** B2

adj. 经济的

本篇1次 · 真题 167 句

**issue** B1

n. 问题

本篇1次 · 真题 158 句

**design** B1

n. 设计

本篇1次 · 真题 119 句

**major** B1

adj. 主要的

本篇1次 · 真题 108 句

**economy** B1

n. 经济

本篇1次·真题 102 句

**least** A2

det. 最少的

本篇1次·真题 98 句

**potential** B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇1次·真题 92 句

**promote** B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

**reflect** B1

v. 反映, 显示

本篇1次·真题 71 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

**shift** B1

v. 移动

本篇1次·真题 65 句

**quickly** A2

adv. 快速地

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**tax** A2

n. 税

本篇1次·真题 63 句

**generally** B1

adv. 通常, 一般地

本篇1次·真题 60 句

**suffer** B1

v. 遭受 (痛苦、疾病、损失等)

本篇1次·真题 59 句

**figure** A2

n. 数字

本篇1次·真题 58 句

**overall** B1

adj. 总体的

本篇1次·真题 58 句

**pressure** B1

n. 心理压力

本篇1次·真题 57 句

**struggle** B1

v. 奋斗

本篇1次·真题 54 句

**link** A2

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 53 句

**mainly** B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 53 句

**threat** B1

n. 威胁

本篇1次·真题 51 句

**connection** B1

n. 联系

本篇1次·真题 50 句

**growing** A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

**damage** B1

n. 损害

本篇1次·真题 46 句

**charge** B1

v. 收费

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**flood** B1

n. 洪水

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**poverty** B2

n. 贫穷

本篇1次·真题 44 句

**currently** B1

adv. 目前, 当前

本篇1次·真题 42 句

**guideline** B2

n. 指导方针

本篇1次·真题 40 句

**generate** B2

v. 产生, 引起 (结果、反应等)

本篇1次·真题 39 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

**estimate** B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

**instance** B2

n. 例子

本篇1次·真题 35 句

**giant** B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

**extra** A2

adj. 额外的

本篇1次·真题 33 句

**chain** B1

n. 链条

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**firm** B1

adj. 坚固的

本篇1次·真题 32 句

**advanced** B2

adj. 先进的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**massive** B2

adj. 巨大的, 大量的

本篇1次·真题 31 句

**vulnerable** C1

adj. 易受伤害的

本篇1次·真题 30 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

**agricultural** B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

**increasing** B1

adj. 越来越多的

本篇1次·真题 26 句

**statistic** B2

n. 统计数字

本篇1次·真题 25 句

**finance** B2

n. 财政

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**productive** B2

adj. 富有成效的

本篇1次·真题 23 句

**export** B1

v. 出口, 输出 (商品到国外)

本篇1次·真题 22 句

**sensor** B2

n. 传感器

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**witness** B2

n. 目击者

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**workforce** B2

n. (一国或一地区的) 劳动力, 劳动人口

本篇1次·真题 19 句

**engineering** B1

n. 工程学

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**heavily** B1

adv. 大量地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**partly** B1

adv. 部分地

本篇1次·真题 18 句

**neglect** B2

v. 忽视;疏忽

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**prosperity** C1

n. 繁荣

本篇1次·真题 16 句

**absorb** B2

v. 吸收 (液体、气体等)

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**independence** B2

n. 独立;自主

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**suitable** B1

adj. 合适的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**supposed** B1

adj. 应该的

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**whereas** B2

sc. 然而

本篇1次·真题 15 句

**grain** B1

n. 谷物;粮食

本篇1次·真题 14 句

**improved** A2

adj. 改进的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**roughly** B1

adv. 大约, 大概

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**susceptible** C1

adj. 易受影响的

本篇1次·真题 13 句

**collapse** B2

v. 倒塌, 坍塌

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**pest** B2

n. 害虫

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**raw** B1

adj. 未加工的

本篇1次·真题 12 句

**neighbour** A2

n. 邻居

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**organisation** B1

n. 组织机构

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**owe** B1

v. 欠 (债、钱、人情等)

本篇1次·真题 11 句

**impressive** B2

adj. 令人印象深刻的

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**livelihood** B2

n. 生计

本篇1次·真题 10 句

**ought** B1

aux. 应该

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

**irrigation** B2

n. 灌溉

本篇1次·真题 8 句

**uncertainty** B2

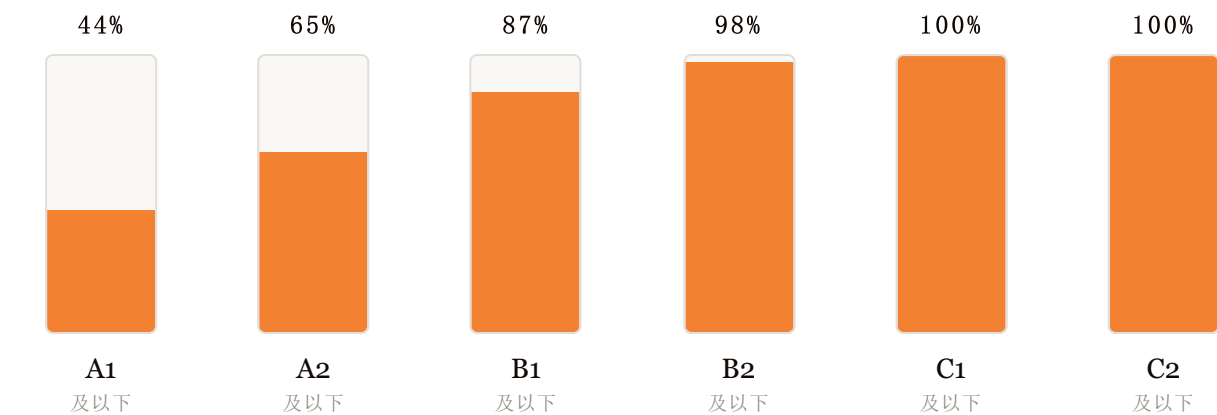
n. 不确定性

本篇1次·真题 8 句

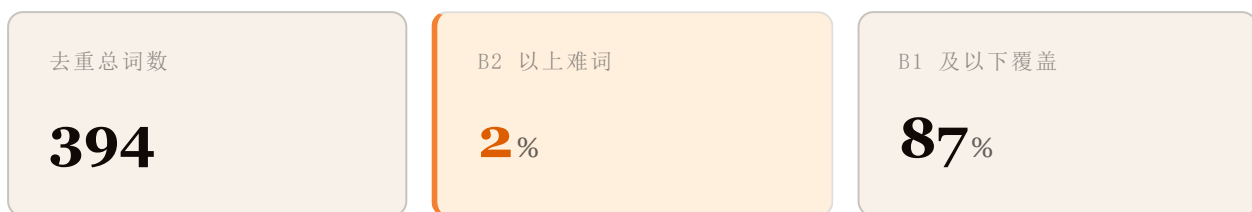
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

## 全文 394 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 394 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 6 个·约 2%。



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 394 个 · 末柱为 100%



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| 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> |
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