

2024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2024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 15 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(2024-12)·英语六级

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**.

Are Forgotten Crops the Future of Food?

A) On a small fruit farm near the Straits of Malacca, Lim Kok Ann is down to just one tree growing kedondong, a crunchy, sour berry that Malaysians mostly use in pickles(腌菜) and salads. "It's not very well-known," says the 45-year-old, who is instead focusing on longan(龙眼) berries and pineapples, which have bigger markets. "We have to grow what is profitable," he says.

在马六甲海峡附近的一个小果园里,林国安只剩下一棵种植kedondong的树了,这是一种松脆的酸浆果,马来西亚人主要用来做腌菜和沙拉。"它不太出名,"这位45岁的果农说,他转而专注于种植龙眼和菠萝,因为这些水果有更大的市场。"我们必须种植能赚钱的作物,"他说。

B) But less than an hour away in the Malaysian countryside, inside three giant, silver domes, scientists are trying to change the future of food. They're pushing the boundaries of what humans eat by growing and processing so-called "alternative" crops—such as kedondong. At the headquarters of global research centre Crops For the Future (CFF) this particular under-used fruit has been turned into a sugar-free juice, high in vitamin C and getting top marks in sensory evaluations. "Anything you see here is a forgotten crop," says Sayed Azam-Ali of the abundant plants weaving through the gardens of CFF outside Malaysia's capital Kuala Lumpur.

但在不到一小时车程外的马来西亚乡村,在三个巨大的银色穹顶内,科学家们正试图改变食物的未来。他们通过种植和加工所谓的"替代"作物——比如kedondong——来突破人类饮食的边界。在全球研究中心Crops For the Future(CFF)的总部,这种特殊的未被充分利用的水果已被制成无糖果汁,富含维生素C,在感官评估中获得最高分。"你在这里看到的都是被遗忘的作物,"Sayed Azam-Ali指着在马来西亚首都吉隆坡郊外CFF花园中蔓延生长的大量植物说。

- C) Prof Azam-Ali explains that just four crops—wheat, maize, rice and soybean—provide two-thirds of the world's food supply. "We're dependent on these four," he says. "But actually there're 7,000 crops we've been farming for thousands of years. We ignore all of those." Researchers are trying to unlock the potential of these ignored crops—plants they describe as forgotten, under-used or "alternative" as they are displaced by increasingly uniform diets fuelled by processed ingredients from the major crops.

Azam-Ali教授解释说,仅有四种作物——小麦、玉米、水稻和大豆——提供了世界三分之二的粮食供应。"我们依赖这四种作物,"他说。"但实际上我们已经种植了7000种作物数千年了。我们忽视了所有这些作物。"研究人员正试图释放这些被忽视作物的潜力——他们称这些植物为被遗忘的、未被充分利用的或"替代"作物,因为它们被日益单一的饮食所取代,而这些饮食由主要作物加工而成的原料驱动。

- D) It's a timely quest. The food sector is already responsible for nearly a third of global greenhouse gas emissions. By 2050 it estimates the world must produce 50% more food to feed the projected global population of 10 billion. Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions.

这是一项紧迫的探索。食品行业已经造成了全球近三分之一的温室气体排放。据估计,到2050年,世界必须增产50%的粮食才能养活预计的100亿全球人口。在不加剧气候变化的情况下满足这一需求需要紧急的解决方案。

- E) Forgotten crops hold key answers. By investing in neglected local plants, countries can reduce their reliance on imported crops and their carbon-heavy supply chains. Bringing back the variety of crops humans once ate also boosts food security at a time warming climates threaten existing crops. On top of that forgotten crops are among the most climate-resilient(具有气候韧性的) and nutritious, argues Azam-Ali. His summary is plain: "Dietary diversification is critical to the future of humanity."

被遗忘的作物握有关键答案。通过投资被忽视的本地植物,各国可以减少对进口作物及其碳密集型供应链的依赖。恢复人类曾经食用的作物多样性也能在气候变暖威胁现有作物的时代增强粮食安全。除此之外,被遗忘的作物还是最具气候韧性和营养价值的作物之一,Azam-Ali认为。他的总结很明确:"饮食多样化对人类的未来至关重要。"

- F) Food security experts agree. "There is no food insecurity in the world, there is food ignorance," says Cecilia Tortajada, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Water Policy at the National University of Singapore. "Whenever we have native crops we tend to disregard them as if they were not valuable but they are," she adds.

粮食安全专家对此表示赞同。"世界上不存在粮食不安全,存在的是粮食无知,"新加坡国立大学水政策研究所高级研究员Cecilia Tortajada说。"每当我们有本地作物时,我们往往会无视它们,仿佛它们不值钱,但实际上它们很有价值,"她补充道。

- G) Azam-Ali knows that scepticism firsthand. He came across alternative crops in the 1980s through the work of women farmers he met in Niger. The then-PhD student remembers marvelling at the crops they grew in their backyards, without the benefits of technology, to feed their families when the big crops failed. He saw a tremendous opportunity to build alternative food systems. But "the resistance was enormous," he recalls.

Azam-Ali对这种怀疑态度有切身体会。他在20世纪80年代通过在尼日尔遇到的女农民的工作接触到替代作物。当时还是博士生的他记得,他惊叹于这些女性在后院种植的作物,她们在没有技术支持的情况

下,在大作物歉收时用这些作物养活家人。他看到了建立替代粮食系统的巨大机会。但"阻力是巨大的,"他回忆道。

- H) Undeterred, he ploughed on. Project after project helped prove these crops were viable in different environments as alternatives to the staple ones. But the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained. "That's the critical thing," he says. In one of the centre's domes, food technologist Tan Xinlin uses powdered moringa(辣木) leaves in place of some wheat flour to bake a cake lower in gluten(谷胶) and higher in nutrients. Tan's job is to create recipes with these still-unfamiliar ingredients that will appeal to both local and international tastes. In recent years she has used some of the forgotten crops grown at CFF, such as moringa and bambara groundnut, to make everything from instant soup to Indian snacks. "I try to modernise forgotten crops instead of using old recipes." says Tan, who is also a trained chef. It's a strategy to appeal to the world's growing middle classes who are increasingly turning to the fast and processed food industries. It's also a way to help counter perceptions of local crops as "old or poor people's food" or as inferior "women's crops", adds Tan.

他毫不气馁,继续前行。一个又一个项目帮助证明这些作物在不同环境中作为主粮作物的替代品是可行的。但这些作物是否有市场的问题依然存在。"这是关键问题,"他说。在该中心的一个穹顶内,食品技术专家Tan Xinlin用辣木叶粉代替部分小麦粉来烘焙低谷胶、高营养的蛋糕。Tan的工作是用这些仍不为人熟知的原料创造既能吸引本地口味又能吸引国际口味的食谱。近年来,她使用了CFF种植的一些被遗忘的作物,如辣木和bambara groundnut,制作了从速溶汤到印度小吃的各种食品。"我试图使被遗忘的作物现代化,而不是使用旧食谱,"同时也是一名训练有素的厨师的Tan说。这是一种吸引世界上日益增长的中产阶级的策略,他们越来越多地转向快餐和加工食品行业。这也是一种帮助对抗本地作物被视为"老年人或穷人的食物"或低劣的"女性作物"这种看法的方式,Tan补充道。

- I) The roots of these connotations about local foods can run deep. The bambara groundnut, a protein-rich native crop of sub-Saharan Africa that is also grown in parts of southeast Asia, can trace its marginalisation to colonial rule. "African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it," says Azam-Ali. "Colonial powers said you can't grow that because there's no oil. We can't get a market for it." But today the bambara murukku is one of CFF's best reviewed foods and they are aiming to get it into grocery stores, pointing to the success of crops like quinoa to potential investors. Some 30 years ago, quinoa was virtually unheard of outside its native mountains in Bolivia and Peru. Today the nutritious grain is found on the menus of lavish restaurants across the world.

这些关于本地食物的内涵的根源可能很深。bambara groundnut是撒哈拉以南非洲的一种富含蛋白质的本地作物,也在东南亚部分地区种植,其边缘化可以追溯到殖民统治时期。"种植bambara groundnut的非洲妇女实际上因种植它而受到惩罚,"Azam-Ali说。"殖民势力说你不能种植那个,因为它没有油。我们无法为它找到市场。"但今天,bambara murukku是CFF最受好评的食品之一,他们正致力于将其推向杂货店,并向潜在投资者指出藜麦等作物的成功案例。大约30年前,藜麦在其原产地玻利维亚和秘鲁的山区之外几乎无人知晓。如今,这种营养丰富的谷物出现在世界各地豪华餐厅的菜单上。

- J) Measuring crops by nutrition instead of yield is at the heart of the forgotten foods enterprise. Ever since the "green revolution" of the 1960s, high-yielding crops have dominated modern agriculture. That was in part a crucial response to devastating famines at a time when the world needed to increase its food supply. Today "nutrition is becoming a time bomb", says Azam-Ali, as growing

carbon dioxide levels strip crops of their minerals. Instead of bio-fortifying major crops we should be investing in those forgotten crops that are already more nutritious, he asserts.

用营养而非产量来衡量作物是被遗忘食物事业的核心。自20世纪60年代“绿色革命”以来,高产作物一直主导着现代农业。这在一定程度上是对当时世界需要增加粮食供应时毁灭性饥荒的重要回应。如今,“营养正在成为一颗定时炸弹,”Azam-Ali说,因为不断上升的二氧化碳水平正在剥夺作物的矿物质。他断言,我们不应该对主要作物进行生物强化,而应该投资于那些已经更具营养价值的被遗忘作物。

- K) In the bowels of CFF's third dome, lab manager Gomathy Sethuraman opens a window into the centre's "crown jewels", revealing vines of winged beans growing under a bright yellow light. It's one of multiple chambers where scientists are studying the impact of higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on the nutritional make-up of alternative crops. This research is "the game changer", says Azam-Ali, ensuring that "future crops" are also the healthiest ones in warmer climates.

在CFF第三个穹顶的深处,实验室主管Gomathy Sethuraman打开了一扇通往该中心“镇馆之宝”的窗户,展示了在明亮的黄光下生长的翼豆藤蔓。这是多个实验室之一,科学家们正在研究更高温度和二氧化碳水平对替代作物营养成分的影响。这项研究是“改变游戏规则的因素,”Azam-Ali说,确保“未来的作物”也是温暖气候下最健康的作物。

- L) There is a growing global momentum around forgotten foods, says Danielle Nierenberg, president of Food Tank, a US-based think tank. Other than CFF, which bills itself as the world's first research centre dedicated solely to under-utilised crops, there are other key groups championing agricultural diversity including Crop Trust, Slow Food, Icrisat and Bioversity International. Add to that more middle-income consumers searching for nutritious foods and others eager to try the unprocessed foods their grandparents once ate, she says.

全球范围内对被遗忘食物的关注正在增长,美国智库Food Tank的主席Danielle Nierenberg说。除了CFF——它自称是世界上第一个专门致力于未被充分利用作物的研究中心——还有其他倡导农业多样性的关键组织,包括Crop Trust、Slow Food、Icrisat和Bioversity International。再加上越来越多的中等收入消费者寻找营养食品,以及其他渴望尝试祖父母曾经吃过的未加工食品的人,她说。

- M) But the rising interest in forgotten foods in some quarters is overtaken by the global spread of Western-style diets heavy in sugar, fat and processed foods in others.

但在某些领域对被遗忘食物日益增长的兴趣被其他地区西式饮食的全球传播所超越,这些饮食富含糖、脂肪和加工食品。

- N) A key obstacle to promoting fading local crops in Malaysia, for example, is "the obsession with imported products", says Jenifer Kuah, co-founder of a restaurant that champions locally-sourced food in an affluent suburb of Kuala Lumpur. Customers at Sitka, regarded as a pioneer in the country's small farm-to-table dining scene, still seek foreign ingredients as a "status symbol", she says.

例如,在马来西亚推广逐渐消失的本地作物的一个关键障碍是“对进口产品的痴迷,”吉隆坡富裕郊区一家倡导本地食材餐厅的联合创始人Jenifer Kuah说。Sitka被视为该国小规模农场到餐桌用餐场景的先驱,该餐厅的顾客仍将外国食材视为“地位象征,”她说。

- O) The argument for forgotten foods feels intuitive. Some analysts say it is in fact inevitable. "Climate change is going to mean almost certainly tastes are going to be forced to change," says Tim Lang,

professor of food policy at City, University of London. We "have to get used to eating other crops" as yields of staple crops fall, he says.

支持被遗忘食物的论点让人感觉很直观。一些分析师说这实际上是不可避免的。"气候变化几乎肯定意味着口味将被迫改变,"伦敦城市大学食品政策教授Tim Lang说。随着主粮作物产量下降,我们"必须习惯吃其他作物,"他说。

陈述句与逐句解析

36. According to a senior researcher, we will have secure food supply if we rid ourselves of ignorance about native crops.

据一位资深研究员称,如果我们消除对本土作物的无知,我们将拥有安全的粮食供应。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 无知/native crops + senior researcher

【定位】 "There is no food insecurity in the world, there is food ignorance," says Cecilia Tortajada, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Water Policy at the National University of Singapore. "Whenever we have native crops we tend to disregard them as if they were not valuable but they are," she adds.

「世界上不存在食物不安全,只存在食物无知,」新加坡国立大学水政策研究所的资深研究员 Cecilia Tortajada 说。「只要有本土作物,我们就倾向于无视它们,仿佛它们没有价值,但它们其实有价值,」她补充说。

【改写】 a senior researcher ↔

a senior research fellow at the Institute of Water Policy at the National University of Singapore
身份同位替换

we will have secure food supply if we rid ourselves of ignorance about native crops ↔

There is no food insecurity in the world, there is food ignorance

否定对比 → 肯定因果重述

native crops ↔ **native crops**

原词复现

37. Most of the world's food supply comes from a tiny number out of thousands of crops that have been grown for centuries.

世界上大部分粮食供应来自数千种已种植了几个世纪的作物中的极少数作物。

【答案】 C 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 「a tiny number out of thousands」的数量对比

【定位】 Prof Azam-Ali explains that just four crops—wheat, maize, rice and soybean—provide two-thirds of the world's food supply. "We're dependent on these four," he says. "But actually there're 7,000 crops we've been farming for thousands of years. We ignore all of those."

Azam-Ali 教授解释说，仅仅小麦、玉米、稻米和大豆这四种作物就提供了全世界三分之二的食物供应。「我们依赖这四种作物，」他说，「但其实我们已经种植了几千年的作物有 7000 种，我们对其他全都视而不见。」

【改写】 Most of the world's food supply ↔ **two-thirds of the world's food supply**

分数 → 模糊量词

a tiny number out of thousands of crops ↔ **just four crops**

具体小数 → 模糊小量词

that have been grown for centuries ↔ **we've been farming for thousands of years**

时间跨度的上下位

【辨邻】 D By 2050 it estimates the world must produce 50% more food to feed the projected global population of 10 billion 讲的是「未来要多生产多少」，而非「现在四种作物占多少」。

By 2050 it estimates the world must produce 50% more food

38. To provide their family with food when the staple crops failed, some African women farmers grew local crops in their backyards.

当主要作物歉收时，一些非洲女性农民在自家后院种植当地作物以为家人提供食物。

【答案】 **G** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 African women + backyards + 主粮失败

【定位】 He came across alternative crops in the 1980s through the work of women farmers he met in Niger. The then-PhD student remembers marvelling at the crops they grew in their backyards, without the benefits of technology, to feed their families when the big crops failed.

他在 1980 年代通过在尼日尔遇到的妇女农人的工作接触到了替代作物。这位当时还在读博的学生回忆，对她们在自家后院、不借助科技、在主要作物失败时种来养家的作物，他充满惊叹。

【改写】 African women farmers ↔ **women farmers he met in Niger**

上位地理替换

grew local crops in their backyards ↔ **the crops they grew in their backyards**

原词复现

To provide their family with food when the staple crops failed ↔

to feed their families when the big crops failed

同义动词与上下位词替换

【辨邻】 I African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it 涉及的是「殖民惩罚导致边缘化」，与 when the staple crops failed 这一动机条件无关。

African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it

39. High-yielding crops have occupied a dominant position in modern agriculture since the green revolution in the last century.

自上世纪绿色革命以来,高产作物在现代农业中占据主导地位。

【答案】 J 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 high-yielding + green revolution + last century

【定位】 Ever since the "green revolution" of the 1960s, high-yielding crops have dominated modern agriculture.

自 1960 年代的「绿色革命」以来, 高产作物一直主导着现代农业。

【改写】 High-yielding crops ↔ **high-yielding crops**

原词复现

have occupied a dominant position in modern agriculture ↔ **have dominated modern agriculture**

动词与同源名词短语的等值替换

since the green revolution in the last century ↔ **Ever since the "green revolution" of the 1960s**

具体年代 → 上位时间段

40. Growing alternative crops proved feasible in a variety of environments, but the critical question was whether they would be marketable.

种植替代作物被证明在各种环境中是可行的,但关键问题是它们是否有市场。

【答案】 H 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 [feasible in various environments] + [marketable]

【定位】 Project after project helped prove these crops were viable in different environments as alternatives to the staple ones. But the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained.

一个又一个项目帮助证明这些作物在不同环境中作为主粮的替代品是可行的。但它们是否能被市场接受这个问题仍然存在。

【改写】 Growing alternative crops proved feasible in a variety of environments ↔

Project after project helped prove these crops were viable in different environments as alternatives to the staple ones

形容词同义 + 名词同义

but the critical question was whether they would be marketable ↔

But the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained

转折结构 + 关键词复现

【辨邻】 **E** By investing in neglected local plants, countries can reduce their reliance on imported crops 是「投资带来的好处」的论述，没有 marketable 这一关键评估维度。

By investing in neglected local plants, countries can reduce their reliance on imported crops and their carbon-heavy supply chains

41. According to a professor, when the yields of staple crops fall, we will have to adapt to eating foods from alternative crops.

据一位教授称,当主要作物的产量下降时,我们将不得不适应食用来自替代作物的食物。

【答案】 **O** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 professor + 主粮减产 + 改吃替代作物

【定位】 We "have to get used to eating other crops" as yields of staple crops fall, he says.

他说,随着主粮作物的产量下降,我们「必须习惯吃别的作物」。

【改写】 According to a professor ↔ **Tim Lang, professor of food policy at City, University of London**
身份具体化

when the yields of staple crops fall ↔ **as yields of staple crops fall**

连词同义替换

we will have to adapt to eating foods from alternative crops ↔

have to get used to eating other crops

动词短语同义 + 名词同义

【辨邻】 **E** warming climates threaten existing crops 后跟的是「Bringing back the variety」的主动倡议,而非 will have to adapt to eating 这种「不得不适应」的被动结论。

Bringing back the variety of crops humans once ate also boosts food security at a time warming climates threaten existing crops

42. Urgent measures have to be taken to provide food for the projected world population without aggravating the climate.

必须采取紧急措施为预计的世界人口提供粮食,同时不加剧气候问题。

【答案】 **D** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 projected world population + 不加剧气候

【定位】 By 2050 it estimates the world must produce 50% more food to feed the projected global population of 10 billion. Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions.

据估计，到 2050 年，全世界必须多生产 50% 的食物，才能养活预计达到 100 亿的全球人口。在不加剧气候变化的前提下满足这一需求，需要紧急的解决方案。

【改写】 Urgent measures have to be taken ↔ **calls for urgent solutions**

「呼吁紧急方案」与「必须采取紧急措施」等值

provide food for the projected world population ↔

to feed the projected global population of 10 billion

动词同义 + 形容词原词复现

without aggravating the climate ↔ **without contributing to climate change**

动词短语近义改写

【辨邻】 E Dietary diversification is critical to the future of humanity 是宣言式总结，缺 projected world population 与 Urgent measures 这两个具体要素。

Dietary diversification is critical to the future of humanity

43. Colonial rule marginalised local crops by punishing Africans who grew them.

殖民统治通过惩罚种植本土作物的非洲人使这些作物边缘化。

【答案】 I 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 Colonial rule + punishing Africans + 种植

【定位】 "African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it," says Azam-Ali. "Colonial powers said you can't grow that because there's no oil. We can't get a market for it."

「种植 bambara 花生的非洲妇女实际上因为种植它而受到惩罚，」 Azam-Ali 说。「殖民列强说，你们不能种它，因为它不产油，我们没法给它打开市场。」

【改写】 Colonial rule ↔ **Colonial powers**

近义名词替换

marginalised local crops ↔ **can trace its marginalisation to colonial rule**

动词与同根名词的等值

by punishing Africans who grew them ↔

African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it

主动 → 被动 + 上下位人群

【辨邻】 **G** the crops they grew in their backyards ... to feed their families when the big crops failed 描述的是「主动求生式种植」，与 punishing Africans who grew them 这一「被惩罚」的因果链相反。

the crops they grew in their backyards, without the benefits of technology, to feed their families when the big crops failed

44. As existing crops are endangered by global warming, we can increase food security by bringing back the many forgotten food crops.

随着现有作物受到全球变暖的威胁,我们可以通过恢复许多被遗忘的粮食作物来增加粮食安全。

【答案】 **E** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 全球变暖威胁现有作物 + 恢复被遗忘作物

【定位】 Bringing back the variety of crops humans once ate also boosts food security at a time warming climates threaten existing crops.

在气候变暖威胁现有作物之际，恢复人类曾经食用的多样化作物，也能提升食物安全。

【改写】 As existing crops are endangered by global warming ↔

at a time warming climates threaten existing crops

条件连词与谓语同义替换

we can increase food security ↔ **boosts food security**

动词同义替换

by bringing back the many forgotten food crops ↔

Bringing back the variety of crops humans once ate

近义名词替换

【辨邻】 **D** Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions 提出问题，但没有 bringing back 这一具体对策。

Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions

O have to get used to eating other crops 与 we can increase food security by bringing back the many forgotten food crops 在方向（被动适应 vs 主动恢复）与结论（习惯口味 vs 食物安全）上都不同。

have to get used to eating other crops

45. Researchers are trying to find out how higher temperatures and CO₂ levels affect the nutritional composition of alternative crops.

研究人员正在试图找出更高的温度和二氧化碳水平如何影响替代作物的营养成分。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 higher temperatures + CO₂ + nutritional composition

【定位】 It's one of multiple chambers where scientists are studying the impact of higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on the nutritional make-up of alternative crops.

这是多个生长室之一，科学家们在那里研究更高温度与二氧化碳浓度对替代作物营养构成的影响。

【改写】 higher temperatures and CO₂ levels ↔ **higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels**

化学式与全称等值

the nutritional composition of alternative crops ↔ **the nutritional make-up of alternative crops**

近义名词替换

find out how ... affect ... ↔ **studying the impact of ... on ...**

句式重构

【辨邻】 J growing carbon dioxide levels strip crops of their minerals 是结论式判断，与 Researchers are trying to find out 这一研究行为不同。

growing carbon dioxide levels strip crops of their minerals

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨图

15 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 马来西亚一位水果农 Lim Kok Ann 因为市场小，只剩一棵 kedondong 树，转而种植市场更大的 longan 和菠萝；用一个真实农户的取舍引出「被遗忘作物」的困境。

信息指纹 农户姓名与 kedondong 取舍

B 在马来西亚乡村的三个银色穹顶里，全球研究中心 Crops For the Future (CFF) 把像 kedondong 这样的「替代」作物加工成无糖果汁；引出「被遗忘作物」这一核心概念与 CFF。

信息指纹 CFF 总部与无糖果汁

C Azam-Ali 教授指出 just four crops—wheat, maize, rice and soybean—provide two-thirds of the world's food supply，而人类种植了几千年的 7,000 crops 大多被忽视。

信息指纹 四种作物供两/三与七千种作物

- D 食品行业排放占全球温室气体近三分之一，到 2050 年要给 10 billion 人口多生产 50% 食物，且不能加剧气候变化，因此 calls for urgent solutions。

信息指纹 2050 年百亿人口与紧急解决方案

- E 在气候变暖威胁现有作物时，恢复「被遗忘作物」的多样性可以减少对进口作物的依赖、并 boosts food security；Azam-Ali 总结 Dietary diversification is critical to the future of humanity。

信息指纹 气候变暖威胁下用多样性提升食物安全

- F 食品安全专家 Cecilia Tortajada 提出 There is no food insecurity in the world, there is food ignorance，认为人们对本土作物的无视才是问题。

信息指纹 无知论与 Cecilia Tortajada

- G Azam-Ali 1980 年代在尼日尔看到 women farmers 在 backyards 种植替代作物，to feed their families when the big crops failed，由此看到另立食物系统的机会。

信息指纹 尼日尔后院妇女与主粮失败

- H Project after project helped prove these crops were viable in different environments as alternatives to the staple ones，但 the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained；并介绍食品技术员 Tan Xinlin 用 moringa 替代部分小麦粉做蛋糕、把陌生原料「现代化」以打开市场。

信息指纹 可行性已证而市场化存疑 + Tan Xinlin 配方

- I bambara groundnut 在非洲被边缘化要追溯到殖民统治：African women who grew bambara groundnut were actually punished for growing it；今天它是 CFF 评价最好的食品之一，并以 quinoa 为可借鉴的成功例子。

信息指纹 殖民惩罚种植非洲妇女与 quinoa 案例

- J Ever since the "green revolution" of the 1960s, high-yielding crops have dominated modern agriculture，但现在「营养正在成为定时炸弹」，应该投资本就更营养的被遗忘作物。

信息指纹 1960 年代绿色革命与高产作物主导

K 在 CFF 第三个穹顶里，科学家在多个生长室研究 the impact of higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on the nutritional make-up of alternative crops，确保「未来作物」在更暖气候下仍最健康。

信息指纹 高温与 CO₂ 对替代作物营养构成的研究

L Food Tank 主席 Danielle Nierenberg 指出「被遗忘食物」正形成全球势头，CFF 之外还有 Crop Trust、Slow Food、Icrisat 和 Bioversity International 等组织。

信息指纹 全球势头与多家智库点名

M 尽管一些地方对被遗忘食物兴趣上升，但 the global spread of Western-style diets heavy in sugar, fat and processed foods 在更多地方仍占上风。

信息指纹 西式饮食扩散压过被遗忘食物兴趣

N 在马来西亚，推广本土作物的关键障碍是 the obsession with imported products；Sitka 餐厅联合创始人 Jenifer Kuah 说顾客仍把外国食材当 status symbol。

信息指纹 对进口产品的痴迷与 Sitka 餐厅

O 城市大学伦敦食品政策教授 Tim Lang 认为气候变化将逼迫口味改变，We "have to get used to eating other crops" as yields of staple crops fall。

信息指纹 Tim Lang 教授与主粮减产逼变口味

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

24 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。

"It's not very well-known," says the 45-year-old, who is instead focusing on longan(龙眼) berries and pineapples, which have bigger markets.

A段，第2句

覆盖引述结构的倒装主谓、宾语从句、系表结构、进行时谓语、关系代词作主语、嵌套定语从句等多种成分和结构，且存在易混点（who和which分别修饰谁、倒装句的主谓识别），练习价值较高。

At the headquarters of global research centre Crops For the Future (CFF) this particular under-used fruit has been turned into a sugar-free juice, high in vitamin C and getting top marks in sensory evaluations.

B段，第3句

现在完成时被动语态是四六级和考研常考句式，句首介词短语作状语也是典型结构，掌握后迁移性强

Prof Azam-Ali explains that just four crops—wheat, maize, rice and soybean—provide two-thirds of the world's food supply.

C段，第1句

主句加 that 引导的宾语从句是四六级和考研中非常常见的句式,explain/say/think + that 从句的结构在真题中反复出现。从句内部的同位语插入也是典型的书面语特征,学习后可迁移到大量类似句子。

"We're dependent on these four," he says.

C段，第2句

直接引语句式在英语中常见，尤其在新闻报道、口语转述和文学作品中频繁出现。主系表结构（be dependent on）也是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句型。但本句整体过于简单，缺少从句或复杂修饰成分，作为典型考试句式的代表性中等。

Researchers are trying to unlock the potential of these ignored crops—plants they describe as forgotten, under-used or "alternative" as they are displaced by increasingly uniform diets fuelled by processed ingredients from the major crops.

C段，第4句

本句成分丰富且包含多个易错点:主句宾语后有同位语,同位语内嵌定语从句(且省略了关系代词),定语从句的谓语使用"describe...as..."搭配带宾语补足语,状语从句是被动语态且"by"后接复杂的名词短语作状语。涵盖了主谓宾、同位语、定语从句、状语从句、宾语补足语、被动语态状语等多种成分类型,且存在关系代词省略、破折号同位、过去分词定语等易混淆点,作为划分练习句价值很高。

The food sector is already responsible for nearly a third of global greenhouse gas emissions.

D段，第2句

主系表结构是常见基础句式，形容词作表语并带介词短语补足语的模式在说明文中常见，有一定代表性，但不属于考试高频复杂句型。

Meeting this demand without contributing to climate change calls for urgent solutions.

D段，第4句

动名词短语作主语是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其在学术或议论文语境中常见，本句结构具有较强的代表性和复用价值。

On top of that forgotten crops are among the most climate-resilient(具有气候韧性的) and nutritious, argues Azam-Ali.

E段，第4句

主系表结构配合状语是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式，among 引导的表语短语和并列形容词最高级也经常出现，句末的引述倒装（argues Azam-Ali）也是学术文本的典型标志，具有一定代表性和复用价值。

"Whenever we have native crops we tend to disregard them as if they were not valuable but they are," she adds.

F段，第3句

本句在主干识别、嵌套层级、时态语气、成分划分和结构典型性五个维度均达到中等偏上难度,特别适合作为进阶练习材料,帮助学生突破简单句瓶颈,掌握状语从句嵌套、虚拟语气识别和并列转折分析等关键技能,训练价值较高。

He came across alternative crops in the 1980s through the work of women farmers he met in Niger.

G段，第2句

本句的结构在四六级和考研真题中具有较高的代表性：主句 + 嵌入在介词短语中的限制性定语从句（且省略关系代词）是常见的句式。短语动词作谓语、多个状语修饰主句、定语从句修饰名词等都是典型的考点。掌握此类句式后，学生可以较好地迁移到其他类似结构的句子。

But the question of whether these crops would be marketable remained.

H段，第3句

本句的结构——名词后接介词短语,介词短语中嵌套 whether 引导的名词性从句——在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,属于说明抽象概念(如 question、problem、issue)内容的典型句式。掌握这种结构有助于理解学术和正式文本中常见的表达方式,迁移价值较高。

In one of the centre's domes, food technologist Tan Xinlin uses powdered moringa(辣木) leaves in place of some wheat flour to bake a cake lower in gluten(谷胶) and higher in nutrients.

H段，第5句

本句为典型的“主谓宾 + 多层修饰”结构,地点状语前置、方式状语和目的状语后置、形容词短语作后置定语,这种句式在四六级和考研阅读中频繁出现,掌握后可迁移到大量类似长句的分析

In recent years she has used some of the forgotten crops grown at CFF, such as moringa and bambara groundnut, to make everything from instant soup to Indian snacks.

H段，第7句

本句体现了四六级和考研阅读中的典型句式:简单句主干加多层修饰。句首时间状语、宾语后置定语、同位语举例、句末目的状语的组合是新闻报道和学术文章的常见模式,学习者掌握后可应用于大量类似句子的分析,迁移价值较高。

"I try to modernise forgotten crops instead of using old recipes." says Tan, who is also a trained chef.

H段，第8句

引述句倒装和非限制性定语从句都是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，尤其是引述动词后置和 who 引导的非限制性定语从句，掌握后可迁移到大量类似句型。

The bambara groundnut, a protein-rich native crop of sub-Saharan Africa that is also grown in parts of southeast Asia, can trace its marginalisation to colonial rule.

I段，第2句

本句主干识别有一定难度(同位语插入),成分种类丰富且包含易错点(同位语、定语从句、被动语态),结构典型度高(常见学术句式),综合训练价值突出。时态和嵌套复杂度适中,适合作为进阶练习句,帮助学生突破 长难句分析 的常见障碍,优先推荐度较高。

That was in part a crucial response to devastating famines at a time when the world needed to increase its food supply.

J段，第3句

主系表结构配合介词短语作后置定语，以及限制性定语从句修饰时间名词，是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式。特别是 at a time when 这种时间名词加定语从句的搭配，在真题中反复出现。掌握这种结构后，可以迁移到大量类似句子的理解中，典型性较高。

Today "nutrition is becoming a time bomb", says Azam-Ali, as growing carbon dioxide levels strip crops of their minerals.

J段，第4句

本句覆盖了引语结构、倒装语序、主系表结构、strip sb of sth 固定搭配、时间状语、原因状语从句等多种成分和句式，且引语倒装和介词短语搭配是常见易错点，作为成分划分练习句收益较高。

In the bowels of CFF's third dome, lab manager Gomathy Sethuraman opens a window into the centre's "crown jewels", revealing vines of winged beans growing under a bright yellow light.

K段，第1句

句中包含主谓宾基本框架、地点状语、伴随状语、三处后置定语(介词短语两次、分词短语一次),成分种类丰富;后置定语和分词状语是学习者易混淆点,适合练习成分识别和修饰关系判断

It's one of multiple chambers where scientists are studying the impact of higher temperatures and carbon dioxide levels on the nutritional make-up of alternative crops.

K段，第2句

主系表结构加限制性定语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式;定语从句修饰名词、从句内部主谓宾齐全且宾语较复杂的模式具有代表性,掌握后可迁移到大量同类句子的分析。

We "have to get used to eating other crops" as yields of staple crops fall, he says.

O段，第4句

引述结构加状语从句的组合在四六级和考研阅读中较为常见,状语从句的 as 引导和情态结构 have to 也是高频考点,典型性较高。

According to a senior researcher, we will have secure food supply if we rid ourselves of ignorance about native crops.

第36题题干

主句加条件状语从句是四六级和考研阅读中的常见句式,"if" 条件句出现频率高。固定搭配 "rid ... of ..." 也属常考内容。句子结构具有一定代表性,掌握后可迁移到其他条件句分析中。但整体复杂度不高,不是最典型的长难句范例。

Growing alternative crops proved feasible in a variety of environments, but the critical question was whether they would be marketable.

第40题题干

本句成分丰富且含多个练习点:动名词短语作主语、系动词 + 形容词表语、地点状语、名词性从句(表语从句)作表语、情态动词结构。特别是动名词短语作主语和表语从句的识别是常见易错点,适合作为成分划分的综合训练材料。

According to a professor, when the yields of staple crops fall, we will have to adapt to eating foods from alternative crops.

第41题题干

包含时间状语从句修饰主句这一常见结构，且使用将来时表达预测，符合四六级和考研阅读中常见的条件—结果陈述句式；具有一定代表性，但不够复杂或典型到可作为范例。

As existing crops are endangered by global warming, we can increase food security by bringing back the many forgotten food crops.

第44题题干

"As 引导的状语从句 + 主句" 是四六级和考研阅读中的高频句式，主句中 "情态动词 + 动词 + 宾语 + by 方式状语" 的结构也很典型，学习后可迁移到大量类似语境。

HIGH-FREQUENCY • 真题高频词

本篇出现的 139 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48次 · 真题 95 句

alternative B2

n. 可供选择的事物

本篇9次 · 真题 41 句

local A2

adj. 当地的

本篇7次 · 真题 143 句

global B2

adj. 全球的

本篇6次 · 真题 140 句

climate B1

n. 气候

本篇5次 · 真题 160 句

native B1

adj. 本国的

本篇4次 · 真题 45 句

centre A2

n. 中心; 中央

本篇4次 · 真题 33 句

nutritious B2

adj. 有营养的, 营养丰富的

本篇4次 · 真题 9 句

researcher B2

n. 研究人员

本篇3次 · 真题 363 句

yield B2

v. 产生

本篇3次 · 真题 45 句

critical B2

adj. 批评的

本篇3次 · 真题 42 句

ingredient B1

n. (烹饪) 食材, 原料

本篇3次 · 真题 28 句

colonial B2

adj. 殖民地的

本篇3次 · 真题 9 句

processed B1

adj. 经过加工的

本篇3次 · 真题 8 句

actually A2

adv. 实际上, 事实上 (用于纠正或补充信息)

本篇2次 · 真题 182 句

project A2

n. 项目

本篇2次 · 真题 116 句

professor B1

n. 教授 (大学教师的最高职称)

本篇2次 · 真题 112 句

major B1

adj. 主要的

本篇2次 · 真题 108 句

policy B1

n. 政策

本篇2次 · 真题 103 句

measure B1

v. 测量

本篇2次 · 真题 100 句

potential B2

adj. 潜在的

本篇2次 · 真题 92 句

diet A2

n. 日常饮食

本篇2次 · 真题 82 句

increasingly

B2

adv. 越来越;日益;不断增加地

本篇2次·真题 78 句

agriculture

B2

n. 农业

本篇2次·真题 70 句

variety

B1

n. 多样化

本篇2次·真题 66 句

senior

B1

adj. 级别高的

本篇2次·真题 52 句

appeal

B2

v. 呼吁

本篇2次·真题 48 句

invest

B2

v. 投资 (金钱、时间等以期获得回报)

本篇2次·真题 45 句

carbon

B2

n. 碳 (化学元素)

本篇2次·真题 43 句

nutrition

B2

n. 营养

本篇2次·真题 36 句

security

B1

n. 安全

本篇2次·真题 31 句

revolution

B2

n. 革命

本篇2次·真题 27 句

champion

B1

n. 冠军

本篇2次·真题 22 句

nutritional

B2

adj. 营养的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

urgent

B2

adj. 紧急的, 急迫的

本篇2次·真题 17 句

tank

B1

n. 坦克

本篇2次·真题 14 句

recipe

A2

n. 烹饪食谱

本篇2次·真题 9 句

berry

B1

n. 浆果

本篇2次·真题 8 句

dioxide B2

n. 氧化物

本篇2次·真题8句

product A2

n. 产品

本篇1次·真题271句

benefit B1

n. 好处

本篇1次·真题244句

focus B1

n. 重点

本篇1次·真题200句

impact B2

n. 影响

本篇1次·真题185句

system A2

n. 系统

本篇1次·真题176句

tend B1

v. 倾向于, 往往会

本篇1次·真题170句

accord C1

n. (国家、团体间的) 协议

本篇1次·真题167句

consumer B1

n. 消费者

本篇1次·真题165句

reduce B1

v. 减少, 降低 (数量、大小、程度等)

本篇1次·真题138句

power A2

n. 权力

本篇1次·真题128句

process B1

n. 过程

本篇1次·真题126句

affect B1

v. 影响

本篇1次·真题116句

opportunity B1

n. 机会

本篇1次·真题115句

argue B1

v. 争论

本篇1次·真题106句

according B1

prep. 根据

本篇1次·真题96句

demand B1

v. 坚决要求

本篇1次·真题 92 句

customer A2

n. 顾客, 客户

本篇1次·真题 87 句

promote B2

v. 促进

本篇1次·真题 82 句

contribute B1

v. 捐献

本篇1次·真题 79 句

exist A2

v. 存在;实际上有

本篇1次·真题 77 句

gas A2

n. 气体

本篇1次·真题 77 句

solution B1

n. 解决办法

本篇1次·真题 76 句

billion B1

num. 十亿 (1,000,000,000)

本篇1次·真题 74 句

seek B1

v. 寻找

本篇1次·真题 70 句

emission B2

n. 排放物

本篇1次·真题 69 句

strategy B2

n. 策略

本篇1次·真题 63 句

fuel B1

n. 燃料

本篇1次·真题 60 句

mostly B1

adv. 主要地

本篇1次·真题 59 句

aim B1

v. 瞄准

本篇1次·真题 57 句

ensure B2

v. 确保

本篇1次·真题 57 句

greenhouse B1

n. 温室

本篇1次·真题 56 句

boost B2

v. 提高

本篇1次·真题 55 句

reveal B2

v. 揭示

本篇1次·真题 54 句

particular B2

adj. 特定的

本篇1次·真题 52 句

response B1

n. 回答

本篇1次·真题 52 句

argument B1

n. 争论

本篇1次·真题 51 句

status B2

n. 地位

本篇1次·真题 48 句

growing A2

adj. 增长的

本篇1次·真题 47 句

diversity B2

n. 多样性

本篇1次·真题 46 句

ignore B1

v. 忽视;不理睬

本篇1次·真题 46 句

adapt B2

v. 适应, 适合 (新环境、新情况)

本篇1次·真题 44 句

certainly A2

adv. 当然

本篇1次·真题 43 句

responsible B1

adj. 负责的

本篇1次·真题 40 句

dietary B2

adj. 饮食的

本篇1次·真题 39 句

estimate B2

v. 估计

本篇1次·真题 36 句

institute B2

n. 学院

本篇1次·真题 35 句

assert C1

v. 坚称

本篇1次·真题 34 句

giant B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题 34 句

sector B2

n. (经济或商业的) 部门, 行业

本篇1次·真题 33 句

chain B1

n. 链条

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

agricultural B2

adj. 农业的

本篇1次·真题 27 句

root A2

n. 根

本篇1次·真题 25 句

scene A2

n. 场景

本篇1次·真题 25 句

warming B1

n. 变暖;加温

本篇1次·真题 24 句

dependent B2

adj. 依靠的

本篇1次·真题 22 句

fellow B2

n. 家伙

本篇1次·真题 22 句

vitamin B1

n. 维生素

本篇1次·真题 22 句

crucial B2

adj. 至关重要的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

multiple B2

adj. 多个的

本篇1次·真题 21 句

profitable B2

adj. 盈利的, 有利可图的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

secure B2

adj. 安全的

本篇1次·真题 20 句

threaten B1

v. 威胁, 恐吓

本篇1次 · 真题 20 句

grocery B1

n. 食品杂货

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

inevitable B2

adj. 必然发生的

本篇1次 · 真题 19 句

momentum B2

n. 动力

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

recall B2

v. 回忆起, 记起

本篇1次 · 真题 18 句

dominate B2

v. 控制

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

enormous B1

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次 · 真题 17 句

chef B1

n. 厨师长

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

existing B1

adj. 现有的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

investor B2

n. 投资者

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

plain A2

adj. 清楚的

本篇1次 · 真题 16 句

obstacle B2

n. 障碍物

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

perception C1

n. 看法

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

snack A2

n. 零食

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

virtually B2

adv. 几乎, 差不多

本篇1次 · 真题 15 句

grain B1

n. 谷物, 粮食

本篇1次 · 真题 14 句

nutrient B2

n. 营养物质

本篇1次·真题14句

tremendous B2

adj. 巨大的

本篇1次·真题14句

instant B1

n. 瞬间, 刹那

本篇1次·真题13句

abundant B2

adj. 大量的

本篇1次·真题12句

affluent C1

adj. 富裕的, 富足的

本篇1次·真题12句

boundary B2

n. 边界

本篇1次·真题12句

dominant C1

adj. 占主导地位的

本篇1次·真题12句

eager B1

adj. 热切的

本篇1次·真题12句

mineral B1

n. 矿物

本篇1次·真题12句

dedicate B2

v. 致力于

本篇1次·真题11句

enterprise B2

n. 公司

本篇1次·真题11句

evaluation B2

n. 评估

本篇1次·真题11句

resistance B2

n. 抵抗

本篇1次·真题11句

symbol B2

n. 象征

本篇1次·真题11句

analyst B2

n. 分析师

本篇1次·真题10句

counter B1

n. 柜台

本篇1次·真题10句

obsession

C1

n. 痴迷

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

viable

C1

adj. 可行的

本篇1次 · 真题 10 句

endangered

B2

adj. 濒危的

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

occupy

B2

v. 占据, 占用 (空间、时间)

本篇1次 · 真题 9 句

trace

B2

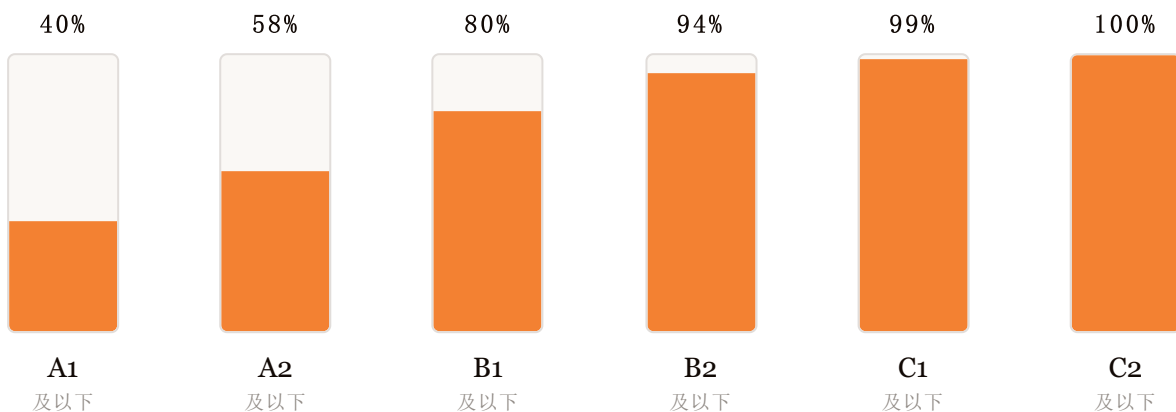
v. 追踪, 查找

本篇1次 · 真题 8 句

VOCABULARY · 词汇难度分布

全文 429 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 **429** 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 429 个 · 末柱为 100%

去重总词数

429

B2 以上难词

6%

B1 及以下覆盖

80%

英语六级 2024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 →