

2026年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配） 第1篇·36-45 题答案与解析

STATEMENTS & ANALYSIS · 信息匹配题和解析

信息匹配题和解析 · 36-45 题

本页 36-45 题的段落匹配答案与逐句解析由懒笔记基于2026年6月·第2套 英语六级长篇阅读（信息匹配）原卷逐题核对整理。与试卷排版同一卷面：先是 Directions 与 13 段字母标号长文（逐段附中文翻译）；之后 10 句陈述逐句排列，每句英文陈述后紧接本句解析——陈述句中译、信息所在段落、锚点强弱、定位句中英对照、陈述句与原文的同义改写对照与易混相邻段辨析。

真题卷第2套(2026-06) · 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**.

How do you bring a forest back to life?

A) Five hundred years ago, forests covered much of the Iberian peninsula. But that soon changed. Centuries of wars and invasions, agricultural expansion and woodcutting for firewood and shipping wiped out most of the woods and transformed places like Matamorisca, a small village in northern Spain, into degraded landscapes.

五百年前，森林覆盖了伊比利亚半岛的大部分地区。但这种情况很快发生了改变。数百年的战争和入侵、农业扩张，以及为取暖和造船而砍伐木材，使大部分森林消失，并将西班牙北部的小村庄 Matamorisca 等地变成了退化的景观。

B) The region's dry climate and depleted soils would be a recipe for disaster in your average program to replant trees, but for the Amsterdam-based Land Life Company it's an ideal place. "We typically operate where nature does not come back by itself," says Jurrian Ruys, its CEO. "We go where there are rougher conditions in terms of weather, with rough or very hot summers." In Matamorisca, they intervened in 17 barren hectares owned by the regional government and peppered them with their signature device: a biodegradable(可生物降解的) cardboard container they call the cocoon which can hold 25 litres of water underground to aid a seedling's first year. Around 16,000 trees, including oaks, ashes, walnuts, rowans, and whitebeams, were planted in May 2018, and the company reports that 96% of them survived that year's burning hot summer without extra irrigation, a critical milestone for a young tree.

该地区干燥的气候和贫瘠的土壤，对于一般的植树造林计划来说将是灾难的根源，但对于总部位于阿姆斯特丹的 Land Life Company 而言，这里却是理想之地。该公司的首席执行官 Jurrian Ruys 说：“我

们通常在自然无法自行恢复的地方开展工作。我们会前往天气条件更为恶劣、夏季较为艰苦或极其炎热的地方。”在Matamorisca，他们对地方政府拥有的17公顷贫瘠土地进行了干预，并在其中布置了他们的标志性设备：一种可生物降解的纸板容器，他们称之为“茧”，可以在地下储存25升水，以帮助幼苗度过第一年。2018年5月，他们种下了约1.6万棵树，包括橡树、白蜡树、核桃树、花楸树和白檀树。公司报告称，其中96%的树木在当年酷热的夏季中没有额外灌溉也存活了下来，这对幼树而言是一个关键的里程碑。

- C) "Does nature return by itself?" asks Arnout Asjes, Land Life Company's chief technology officer, who oversees a mix of drone(无人机) and satellite imagery, big data analysis, soil enhancement, QR(二维码) tagging and site-specific tree configuration designs. "Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up."

Land Life Company的首席技术官Arnout Asjes负责统筹无人机和卫星影像、大数据分析、土壤改良、二维码标记以及因地制宜的树木配置设计。他问道：“自然会自行恢复吗？或许会，但可能需要几十年甚至几百年，所以我们正在加快这一进程。”

- D) His company belongs to a global movement of organisations trying to save degraded or deforested areas, ranging from fertile tropical lowlands to dry hills in temperate(温带的) regions. Spurred by global biodiversity loss and climate change, these groups are pushing the boundary of how to revive forest cover. "It's not a theoretical proposition," says Walter Vergara, a forest and climate specialist at the World Resources Institute(WRI). "It requires the right incentives, the right stakeholders, the right analysis and sufficient capital, but it can happen."

他的公司属于一个全球性运动，该运动由一系列试图拯救退化或遭到砍伐的地区的组织组成，这些地区从肥沃的热带低地到温带地区的干燥丘陵不等。在全球生物多样性丧失和气候变化的推动下，这些组织正在拓展恢复森林覆盖的可能性。世界资源研究所（WRI）的森林与气候专家Walter Vergara说：“这不是一个理论上的设想。它需要正确的激励机制、正确的利益相关者、正确的分析和充足的资金，但这是可以实现的。”

- E) How these factors come together for a particular project—and whether saving destroyed woods is even possible—depends on what kind of ecosystem you have in mind. Secondary forests in the Amazon are different from Texas pines recovering after wildfires or the Arctic timber woods that cover much of Sweden. Each provides different reasons for reforestation programs and each has particular needs. In the dry conditions around Matamorisca and similar areas in Spain, Land Life Company worries about rapid desertification(沙漠化). As its focus is on restoring an ecosystem, it works with organisations that don't expect their money back.

这些因素如何结合到某个具体项目中，以及拯救遭到破坏的森林是否真的可行，取决于你设想的生态系统类型。亚马孙地区的次生林，与野火后正在恢复的得克萨斯州松林，或覆盖瑞典大部分地区的北极森林，都各不相同。每种生态系统都有不同的理由促使人们实施重新造林计划，也各自有特别的需求。在Matamorisca周边及西班牙类似地区的干燥环境中，Land Life Company担心的是迅速发生的沙漠化。由于该公司的重点是恢复生态系统，因此它与那些不指望收回资金的组织合作。

- F) With around 600 hectares replanted around the world since 2015 and another 1,100 planned for this year, the company's drive fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020. That's an area roughly the size of Iran or Mongolia. By 2030, the goal is to reach 350 million hectares—20% more land than India. These targets include both the rehabilitation of forested areas that have lost density or look a bit weak (a

process known as 'restoration' in forestry jargon) and the recovery of forest cover in areas where it was completely cleared (what's known as 'reforestation').

自2015年以来，该公司已在世界各地重新种植了约600公顷土地，今年还计划再种植1100公顷，这项事业与“波恩挑战”相契合。“波恩挑战”是一项全球性行动，旨在到2020年恢复世界上1.5亿公顷被砍伐和退化的土地。这一面积大致相当于伊朗或蒙古的国土面积。到2030年，目标是达到3.5亿公顷，比印度的国土面积多20%。这些目标既包括对森林密度下降或状况有所衰退的林区进行修复（林业术语称为“恢复”），也包括在森林覆盖曾被完全清除的地区恢复森林覆盖（即所谓的“重新造林”）。

- G) That global target is broken into smaller pieces and takes shape in Latin America as the 20x20 Initiative, an effort to contribute 20 million hectares to the overall goal by initiating small to medium projects with the political backing of governments. Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation, even though they are after biodiversity conservation. "You need to bring in private sector money," says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative, "and that capital needs to see a return on their investment." A study he led predicts Latin America would see an estimated net present value of about \$23bn over a 50-year period if it reaches its goal.

这一全球目标被分解成更小的部分，在拉丁美洲则以“20x20倡议”的形式展开。这项倡议在各国政府的政治支持下，通过启动中小型项目，为总体目标贡献2000万公顷土地。与Land Life Company不同，这一覆盖整个地区的项目着眼于重新造林的经济和商业价值，尽管其目的在于保护生物多样性。负责领导该倡议的世界资源研究所Vergara说：“你需要引入私营部门的资金，而这些资金需要看到投资回报。”他领导的一项研究预测，如果拉丁美洲实现这一目标，那么在50年间预计可获得约230亿美元的净现值。

- H) Money can come from timber sales in sustainably managed forests or from harvesting 'non-wood products' like nuts, oils and fruits from the trees. You can take note of how much carbon dioxide your forest is capturing and sell carbon credits to companies keen to offset their emissions. Or you can even grow the forest hoping that biodiversity will attract ecotourists who'd pay for lodging, birdwatching tours and meals.

资金可以来自可持续经营森林的木材销售，也可以来自采集树上的坚果、油料和水果等“非木材产品”。你可以记录森林吸收了多少二氧化碳，并向那些急于抵消自身排放的公司出售碳信用额度。或者，你甚至可以培育森林，希望生物多样性能够吸引生态旅游者，让他们为住宿、观鸟之旅和餐饮付费。

- I) Still, these backers are not your high-street bank. Money for the 20x20 Initiative comes mostly from financial organisations with triple goal—a modest return on their investment, environmental benefits and social gains—known as impact investors. Take the German fund 12Tree for instance, one of the 20x20 partners. It put \$9.5 million into Cuango, a 1,455-hectare property on the Caribbean coast of Panama that combines a commercial cocoa tree plantation with timber extraction from a sustainably managed secondary forest. With their money, they reforested a former cattle ranch, provided high-quality jobs for the surrounding communities and made a return on their investment.

不过，这些支持者并不是普通的商业银行。“20x20倡议”的资金主要来自具有三重目标的金融机构：获得适度的投资回报、取得环境效益以及实现社会收益，这些机构被称为影响力投资者。以德国基金12Tree为例，它是“20x20倡议”的合作伙伴之一。该基金向Cuango投入了950万美元。Cuango位于巴拿马加勒比海沿岸，占地1455公顷，将商业可可种植园与从可持续经营的次生林中采伐木材结合起

来。借助这笔资金，他们在一处曾经的牧牛场上重新造林，为周边社区提供了高质量的就业机会，并获得了投资回报。

- J) Even on land cleared decades ago and currently used by farmers, some crops can coexist with the forest, if you find the right balance. Although not technically reforestation, agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land, as a means of preserving or enhancing the productivity of the land) provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods while adding some forest cover to their farms.

即使是在数十年前被清理、目前由农民使用的土地上，只要找到适当的平衡，一些农作物也可以与森林共存。农林业虽然在技术上不属于重新造林，但它是一种土地利用系统，即在农作物之间或周围、或者牧场上种植可采收的树木或灌木，以保持或提高土地的生产力。它为小农户维持生计提供了机会，同时也能在农场中增加一定的森林覆盖。

- K) A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms, hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees. Coffee grows naturally in such forests, so copying that in farms is taking the crop back to its roots. "By reintroducing trees in the landscape, we impact positively humidity, rain capture, soil conservation and biodiversity preservation," says coffee expert Benoit Bertrand, who leads the project from the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development. Bertrand is analysing which of dozens of coffee varieties fits better for this system. A similar approach can be applied to land with cocoa, vanilla and fruit trees.

一项名为Breedcafs的全球性项目正在研究树木在咖啡农场中的生长状况，希望找到能够在树荫下生长的作物品种。咖啡在这类森林中自然生长，因此在农场中复制这种环境，就是让这种作物回归其根源。该项目由法国国际发展农业研究中心的咖啡专家Benoit Bertrand负责。他说：“通过在景观中重新引入树木，我们能够积极改善湿度、雨水截留、土壤保护和生物多样性保护。”Bertrand正在分析数十种咖啡品种，以确定哪一种更适合这一系统。类似的方法也可以应用于种植可可、香草和果树的土地。

- L) Not every piece of land is fit for reforestation. Vergara's partners look for safe investments, and even Land Life Company only runs major projects in what they consider "low-risk" countries. "We tend to avoid large-scale operations in countries in some parts of the Middle East or Africa where the permanence is not secured," says Ruys.

并非每一块土地都适合重新造林。Vergara的合作伙伴寻找的是安全的投资，甚至Land Life Company也只在他们认为“低风险”的国家开展大型项目。Ruys说：“在中东或非洲的一些国家，由于无法确保森林的长期存续，我们往往会避免在那里开展大规模项目。”

- M) But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time. In the Central Pacific of Costa Rica, the 330-hectare National Wildlife Refuge Baru looks nothing like the cattle ranch it was before 1987, when Jack Ewing decided to turn this large estate into an ecotourism destination. Instead of intervening, a friend told him to let nature have its way. Baru's former grazing lands are now thriving woods and the property boasts over 150 hectares of secondary forests with no intervention from humans. In the past 10 years, animals such as howling monkeys, scarlet macaws and even migratory cougars have returned to the refuge's land, boosting tourism and revitalising the ecosystem. Ewing, now 75,

explains this success using the words his friend chose three decades ago: "In Costa Rica, when you stop managing the shrubs, the jungle comes back for its revenge."

但在合适的地点，也许你所需要的只是一点时间。在哥斯达黎加中太平洋地区，占地330公顷的Baru国家野生动物保护区与1987年以前的牧场完全不同。那一年，Jack Ewing决定将这片大型地产改造成生态旅游目的地。一位朋友告诉他，与其进行干预，不如听任自然发展。如今，Baru昔日的牧场已经变成了繁茂的森林，这片地产拥有超过150公顷的次生林，且没有受到人类干预。在过去10年里，吼猴、猩红金刚鹦鹉，甚至迁徙的美洲狮等动物重新回到了保护区的土地上，推动了旅游业发展，也使生态系统恢复了活力。现年75岁的Ewing用那位朋友30年前说过的话解释了这一成功：“在哥斯达黎加，当你不再管理灌木丛时，丛林就会回来复仇。”

陈述句与逐句解析

36. Land Life Company's efforts fit into the global goal to restore millions of hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land.

Land Life Company 的努力符合全球恢复数百万公顷被砍伐和退化土地的目标。

【答案】 F 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Bonn Challenge / millions of hectares

【定位】 With around 600 hectares replanted around the world since 2015 and another 1,100 planned for this year, the company's drive fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020.

自2015年以來，該公司已在全球重植約600公頃土地，今年還計劃再植1100公頃；這而努力契合了「波恩挑戰」——一項到2020年恢復全球1.5億公頃被砍伐與退化土地的全球目標。

【改写】 Land Life Company's efforts ↔ the company's drive

同義替換 efforts = drive

fit into the global goal ↔ fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort

global goal 被具體化為 Bonn Challenge

to restore millions of hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land ↔

to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land

數字具體化

【辨邻】 B peppered them with their signature device 等内容聚焦 cocoon 技術與2018年造林，並未出現 Bonn Challenge 或百萬公頃目標。

The region's dry climate and depleted soils would be a recipe for disaster in your average program to replant trees

37. Planting trees or shrubs together with crops can help improve the yield of the land, while offering small-scale farmers a chance to make a living.

将树木或灌木与农作物一起种植，有助于提高土地的产量，同时为小规模农户提供谋生的

机会。

【答案】 J 段 (弱锚点)

【锚点】 trees or shrubs with crops / small-scale farmers

【定位】 Although not technically reforestation, agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land, as a means of preserving or enhancing the productivity of the land) provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods while adding some forest cover to their farms.

雖然嚴格來說不算重新造林，但農林業（一種土地利用體系，即在作物周圍或之間、或牧場上種植可採收的樹木或灌木，以保持或提高土地生產力）為小農提供了在維持生計的同時為農場增加些許森林覆蓋的機會。

【改写】 Planting trees or shrubs together with crops ↔

trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops

動作與對象的同義改寫

help improve the yield of the land ↔ **enhancing the productivity of the land**

yield 與 productivity 同義

offering small-scale farmers a chance to make a living ↔

provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods

句式重構 + 同義替換

【辨邻】 K A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms
雖涉及 trees 與 crops，但聚焦尋找咖啡品種，未提及 small-holder farmers 或維持生計。

A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms

38. One reforestation project bases its argument on economic benefits and investment returns.

一个重新造林项目以经济效益和投资回报为依据。

【答案】 G 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 economic benefits / investment returns

【定位】 Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation, even though they are after biodiversity conservation. 'You need to bring in private sector money,' says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative, 'and that capital needs to see a return on their investment.' A study he led predicts Latin America would see an estimated net present value of about \$23bn over a 50-year period if it reaches its goal.

與 Land Life Company 不同，這個覆蓋全區域的項目為重新造林提出了經濟與商業理由，儘管他們也追求生物多樣性保護。「你需要引入私營部門資金，」主持該倡議的 WRI 的 Vergara 說，「而且這筆資本需要看到投資回報。」他主導的一項研究預測，若目標達成，拉丁美洲在50年內將獲得約230億美元的淨現值。

【改写】 One reforestation project ↔ **this region-wide project**

概括指代

bases its argument on economic benefits ↔

makes the economic and business case for reforestation

argument 與 case 同義

and investment returns ↔ **that capital needs to see a return on their investment**

投資回報的同義表達

【辨邻】 **H** Money can come from timber sales 等雖談經濟回報，但它是「如何賺錢」的清單，而非「某項目以經濟回報為論證」的陳述。

Money can come from timber sales in sustainably managed forests

39. With time, nature may return to its original state without human intervention if the location is appropriate.

随着时间的推移，如果地点合适，即使没有人类干预，大自然也可能恢复到原来的状态。

【答案】 **M** 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 without human intervention / appropriate location

【定位】 But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time. In the Central Pacific of Costa Rica, the 330-hectare National Wildlife Refuge Baru looks nothing like the cattle ranch it was before 1987, when Jack Ewing decided to turn this large estate into an ecotourism destination. Instead of intervening, a friend told him to let nature have its way. Baru's former grazing lands are now thriving woods and the property boasts over 150 hectares of secondary forests with no intervention from humans.

但在合適的地點，或許你所需要的只是時間。在哥斯大黎加中太平洋地區，330公頃的 Baru 國家野生動物保護區看起來已完全不像1987年之前的那片牧場——當時 Jack Ewing 決定將這片大產地改為生態旅遊目的地。一位朋友告訴他不要干預，讓自然自行其是。Baru 曾經的放牧地如今已是茂盛的林地，該地產擁有超過150公頃未經人類干預的次生林。

【改写】 With time, nature may return to its original state ↔

Baru's former grazing lands are now thriving woods and the property boasts over 150 hectares of secondary forests

語義概括

without human intervention ↔ **no intervention from humans**

同義改寫

if the location is appropriate ↔ **in the right location**

同義替換

【辨邻】 C it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up 與題幹
the without human intervention 方向相反。

it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up

40. According to a forest and climate expert, the revival of forest cover can take place under the necessary conditions.

一位森林与气候专家表示，在具备必要条件的情況下，森林覆盖可以得到恢复。

【答案】 D 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 forest and climate expert / necessary conditions

【定位】 Spurred by global biodiversity loss and climate change, these groups are pushing the boundary of how to revive forest cover. 'It's not a theoretical proposition,' says Walter Vergara, a forest and climate specialist at the World Resources Institute(WRI). 'It requires the right incentives, the right stakeholders, the right analysis and sufficient capital, but it can happen.'

受全球生物多樣性喪失和氣候變化的驅使，這些組織正在突破如何恢復森林覆蓋的邊界。

「這不是一個理論命題，」世界資源研究所（WRI）的森林與氣候專家 Walter Vergara 說，「它需要正確的激勵、正確的利益相關者、正確的分析 and 充足的資本，但這是可以實現的。」

【改写】 According to a forest and climate expert ↔

says Walter Vergara, a forest and climate specialist at the World Resources Institute(WRI)

身份同義替換

the revival of forest cover ↔ **revive forest cover**

名詞化

can take place under the necessary conditions ↔

It requires the right incentives, the right stakeholders, the right analysis and sufficient capital, but it can happen

語義概括

【辨邻】 G 'You need to bring in private sector money,' says WRI's Vergara 與題幹 the revival of forest cover can take place under necessary conditions 話題不同。

'You need to bring in private sector money,' says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative

41. One company runs its major operations exclusively in countries where risks are not high.

一家公司的主要业务完全在风险不高的国家开展。

【答案】 L 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 risks are not high / major operations

【定位】 Vergara's partners look for safe investments, and even Land Life Company only runs major projects in what they consider 'low-risk' countries. 'We tend to avoid large-scale operations in countries in some parts of the Middle East or Africa where the permanence is not secured,' says Ruys.

Vergara 的合作伙伴尋找安全投資，就連 Land Life Company 也只在他們認為「低風險」的國家開展重大項目。「我們傾向於避免在中東或非洲部分國家開展大規模行動，因為那裡的持久性無法得到保障，」 Ruys 說。

【改写】 One company ↔ **Land Life Company**

上下文指代

runs its major operations ↔ **only runs major projects**

同義替換

exclusively in countries where risks are not high ↔ **in what they consider 'low-risk' countries**

同義替換 + 語序調整

【辨邻】 **G** Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation 雖提及 Land Life Company，但對比的是經濟模式，不是風險標準。

Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation

42. Left alone, nature may take scores of years or even centuries to repair itself.

如果任其自然，大自然可能需要数十年甚至数百年的时间才能自我修复。

【答案】 **C** 段（强锚点）

【锚点】 scores of years or even centuries

【定位】 'Does nature return by itself?' asks Arnout Asjes, Land Life Company's chief technology officer, who oversees a mix of drone and satellite imagery, big data analysis, soil enhancement, QR tagging and site-specific tree configuration designs. 'Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up.'

「自然能自行恢復嗎？」 Land Life Company 的首席技術官 Arnout Asjes 問道，他負責監管無人機與衛星圖像、大數據分析、土壤改良、二維碼標籤和因地制宜的樹木配置設計。

「可能可以，但這需要數十年或數百年，所以我們正在加速這一過程。」

【改写】 Left alone, nature may take scores of years or even centuries to repair itself ↔

'Does nature return by itself?' asks Arnout Asjes... 'Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years'

多組同義替換疊加

【辨邻】 **M** But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time 與 no intervention from humans 強調的是不介入即可恢復，而非「需要數十到數百年」。

But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time

43. Economic returns can be derived from selling timber and non-wood products as well as carbon credits.

通过出售木材和非木材产品以及碳信用额，可以获得经济回报。

【答案】 **H** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 timber / non-wood products / carbon credits

【定位】 Money can come from timber sales in sustainably managed forests or from harvesting 'non-wood products' like nuts, oils and fruits from the trees. You can take note of how much carbon dioxide your forest is capturing and sell carbon credits to companies keen to offset their emissions. Or you can even grow the forest hoping that biodiversity will attract ecotourists who'd pay for lodging, birdwatching tours and meals.

資金可以來自可持續管理森林中的木材銷售，或從樹上收穫「非木材產品」如堅果、油和水。你可以記錄森林吸收了多少二氧化碳，然後把碳信用賣給希望抵消排放的公司。或者你甚至可以培育森林，寄望生物多樣性會吸引願意支付住宿、觀鳥旅行和餐飲費用的生態旅遊者。

【改写】 Economic returns ↔ Money can come from

語義概括

selling timber ↔ timber sales

動名詞轉換

non-wood products ↔ 'non-wood products'

原樣復現

carbon credits ↔ sell carbon credits

原樣復現

【辨邻】 **I** Take the German fund 12Tree for instance 舉例說明投資回報，但沒有並列出 timber、non-wood products、carbon credits 這三項。

Take the German fund 12Tree for instance, one of the 20x20 partners

44. A study is under way across the world to look for crops that can grow among trees.

一项研究正在世界各地开展，旨在寻找能够在树木之间生长的农作物。

【答案】 **K** 段 (强锚点)

【锚点】 Breedcabs / coffee farms

【定位】 A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms, hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees. Coffee grows naturally in such forests, so copying that in farms is taking the crop back to its roots. 'By reintroducing trees in the landscape, we impact positively humidity, rain capture, soil conservation and biodiversity preservation,' says coffee expert Benoit Bertrand, who leads the project from the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development. Bertrand is analysing which of dozens of coffee varieties fits better for this system.

一個名為 Breedcafs 的全球項目正在研究咖啡農場中樹木的生長情況，希望找到能在樹蔭下生長的作物品種。咖啡天然生長於這樣的森林中，因此在農場中模仿這種做法等於讓作物回歸本源。「通過在景觀中重新引入樹木，我們積極影響濕度、雨水截留、土壤保護和生物多樣性保護，」在法國農業國際合作研究中心領導該項目的咖啡專家 Benoit Bertrand 說。Bertrand 正在分析數十種咖啡品種中哪一種更適合這一系統。

【改寫】 A study is under way across the world ↔ **A global project called Breedcafs is studying**
同義改寫

to look for crops that can grow among trees ↔

hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees

同義替換 + 語境細化

【辨別】 J agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land) 雖涉及 crops 與 trees，但沒有 Breedcafs、coffee farms 或研究品種的內容。

agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land)

45. Land Life Company's operations are usually located where reforestation is impossible without human intervention.

Land Life Company 的业务通常位于没有人类干预就不可能重新造林的地方。

【答案】 B 段（弱锚点）

【锚点】 Land Life Company / without human intervention

【定位】 The region's dry climate and depleted soils would be a recipe for disaster in your average program to replant trees, but for the Amsterdam-based Land Life Company it's an ideal place. 'We typically operate where nature does not come back by itself,' says Jurrian Ruys, its CEO. 'We go where there are rougher conditions in terms of weather, with rough or very hot summers.'

該地區乾燥的氣候和貧瘠的土壤對普通的植樹項目來說會是災難配方，但對總部位於阿姆斯特丹的 Land Life Company 而言卻是理想之地。「我們通常在大自然無法自行恢復的地方作業，」其首席執行官 Jurrian Ruys 說，「我們去氣候條件更惡劣的地方，那裡夏季炎熱或酷暑。」

【改写】 Land Life Company's operations ↔ **We typically operate**

同義替換

are usually located where reforestation is impossible without human intervention ↔

where nature does not come back by itself

雙重否定改寫

【辨別】 C 'Does nature return by itself?' asks Arnout Asjes...'Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up' 雖也談 nature return by itself, 但沒有說 Land Life 通常在什麼地方作業。

'Does nature return by itself?' asks Arnout Asjes...'Probably, but it can take decades or hundreds of years, so we are speeding things up'

PARAGRAPH MAP • 段落主旨圖

13 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 介绍伊比利亚半岛森林覆盖的历史變遷與 Matamorisca 等地景觀退化的背景。

信息指纹 五百年前的伊比利亚森林

B 說明 Land Life Company 在 Matamorisca 乾旱貧瘠地區的具體作業方式與 cocoon 技術。

信息指纹 cocoon 容器與 2018 年造林數據

C 提出自然自行恢復可能需要極長時間，而 Land Life Company 正在加速這一過程。

信息指纹 decades or hundreds of years

D 將 Land Life Company 置於全球恢復退化與砍伐區域的運動中，並引用 WRI 專家 Vergara 的觀點。

信息指纹 WRI / Walter Vergara

E 指出不同生態系統對造林計畫的需求各異，並說明 Land Life Company 在西班牙乾旱地區的沙漠化擔憂。

信息指纹 生態系統差異與 desertification

F 說明 Land Life Company 的全球造林規模，並將其與 Bonn Challenge 的宏大目標對接。

信息指纹 Bonn Challenge 與百萬公頃目標

G 介紹拉丁美洲 20x20 Initiative 及其以經濟回報為論證的運作邏輯。

信息指纹 20x20 Initiative 與 \$23bn

H 列舉森林復育的多種經濟收入來源：木材、非木材產品、碳信用與生態旅遊。

信息指纹 non-wood products / carbon credits

I 說明 20x20 的資金來自 impact investors，並以德國 12Tree 投資巴拿馬 Cuango 為例。

信息指纹 impact investors / 12Tree / Cuango

J 介紹 agroforestry 如何讓小農在維持生計的同時增加森林覆蓋。

信息指纹 agroforestry / small-holder farmers

K 介紹 Breedcafs 全球項目研究咖啡農場中樹蔭下可生長的作物品種。

信息指纹 Breedcafs / coffee farms / Benoit Bertrand

L 指出並非所有土地都適合造林，Land Life Company 只在「低風險」國家開展重大項目。

信息指纹 low-risk countries

M 以哥斯大黎加 Baru 保護區為例，說明在合適地點僅靠時間與不介入即可讓自然恢復。

信息指纹 Costa Rica / Baru / 1987

SENTENCE INSIGHTS • 句子精讲

22 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。

"We typically operate where nature does not come back by itself," says Jurrian Ruys, its CEO.

B段，第2句

“直接引语 + 动词倒装 + 说话人名 + 同位语头衔”是新闻英语与阅读理解长难句中极常见的标准表达范式，极具迁移复用价值。

"We go where there are rougher conditions in terms of weather, with rough or very hot summers."

B段，第3句

含有 where 引导状语从句以及 in terms of、with 短语等真题高频表达，句式结构在英语考试中具有高度典型性。

"Does nature return by itself?" asks Arnout Asjes, Land Life Company's chief technology officer, who oversees a mix of drone(无人机) and satellite imagery, big data analysis, soil enhancement, QR(二维码) tagging and site-specific tree configuration designs.

C段，第1句

“直接引语 + 谓语动词 + 说话人名 + 身份同位语 + who非限制性定语从句”是外刊新闻报道中最典型、高频出现的句式形态，极具迁移学习价值。

How these factors come together for a particular project—and whether saving destroyed woods is even possible—depends on what kind of ecosystem you have in mind.

E段，第1句

“复合从句作主语 + 谓语动词 + 介词宾语从句”是考研及四六级长难句中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握后解题迁移价值极大。

With around 600 hectares replanted around the world since 2015 and another 1,100 planned for this year, the company's drive fits into the Bonn Challenge, a global effort to restore 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land by 2020.

F段，第1句

句首使用 "With..." 介词复合结构作状语、句尾使用同位语短语进行名词补充说明的句式，在四六级与考研英语阅读中极其常见，具有很高的模式迁移价值。

These targets include both the rehabilitation of forested areas that have lost density or look a bit weak (a process known as 'restoration' in forestry jargon) and the recovery of forest cover in areas where it was completely cleared (what's known as 'reforestation').

F段，第4句

本句主干清晰而宾语成分极其丰富，涵盖了平行并列、从句嵌套与非谓语修饰等多个核心考点，强烈推荐作为复杂句划分成分与语法剖析的优先练习材料。

Unlike Land Life Company, this region-wide project makes the economic and business case for reforestation, even though they are after biodiversity conservation.

G段，第2句

"介词短语对比 + 主句 + 状语从句"是四六级与考研英语阅读论述文中的高频典型句式，熟练掌握其切分方法具有很高的迁移价值。

"You need to bring in private sector money," says WRI's Vergara, who leads the initiative, "and that capital needs to see a return on their investment."

G段，第3句

"直接引语 + 谓语动词 + 说话人主语（带后置修饰）+ 剩余引语" 是英语新闻外刊与阅读理解中极高频出现的典型句式，掌握其结构拆解方法具有极高的可迁移价值。

A study he led predicts Latin America would see an estimated net present value of about \$23bn over a 50-year period if it reaches its goal.

G段，第4句

“名词 + 省略引导词定语从句 + 谓语 + 宾语从句 + 条件状语从句”的结构在考研及四六级阅读理解中的学术报道中极为常见，具有极高迁移价值。

Or you can even grow the forest hoping that biodiversity will attract ecotourists who'd pay for lodging, birdwatching tours and meals.

H段，第3句

主句 + 分词短语 + 宾语从句 + 定语从句的层层递进扩展模式，是四六级与考研阅读理解中极为高频的典型长难句构句逻辑。

Still, these backers are not your high-street bank.

I段，第1句

句首副词加逗号引导主系表否定句，是英语阅读中澄清概念和表达语义转折的典型句式。

It put \$9.5 million into Cuango, a 1,455-hectare property on the Caribbean coast of Panama that combines a commercial cocoa tree plantation with timber extraction from a sustainably managed secondary forest.

I段，第4句

“主句主干 + 同位语短语 + 关系词从句”的扩展结构在四六级与考研阅读中极具代表性，掌握后可大幅提升对长难句后置修饰的识别效率。

Although not technically reforestation, agroforestry (a system of land use in which harvestable trees or shrubs are grown among or around crops or on pasture land, as a means of preserving or enhancing the productivity of the land) provides an opportunity for small-holder farmers to sustain their livelihoods while adding some forest cover to their farms.

J段，第2句

本句集中涵盖了状语从句省略、长括号插入同位语、介词引导定语从句、不定式复合结构及分词状语等多个高频考点，划成分训练收益极高。

A global project called Breedcafs is studying how trees behave in coffee farms, hoping to find crop varieties that manage to grow under the shade of trees.

K段，第1句

“主句 + 宾语从句 + 现在分词短语作状语（内含定语从句）”是阅读理解与学术英语中非常典型的长难句构造模式。

"By reintroducing trees in the landscape, we impact positively humidity, rain capture, soil conservation and biodiversity preservation," says coffee expert Benoit Bertrand, who leads the project from the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development.

K段，第3句

直接引语前置加上 "says + 说话人 + 关系代词从句" 的结构在新闻报道与学术转述中属于极高频的常考典型句式，掌握后复用价值很高。

Not every piece of land is fit for reforestation.

L段，第1句

“Not every...”部分否定表达在四六级与考研阅读中出现频率极高，属于极其常考且易被初学者误读为全盘否定的典型句式。

But in the right location, perhaps all you need is time.

M段，第1句

“all (that) sb needs is ...” 是各类英语考试长难句及写作中极具代表性的高频句式，学会划分该句成分具有极高的可迁移性。

In the Central Pacific of Costa Rica, the 330-hectare National Wildlife Refuge Baru looks nothing like the cattle ranch it was before 1987, when Jack Ewing decided to turn this large estate into an ecotourism destination.

M段，第2句

“主句 + 名词后置定语从句 + 时间名词非限制性定语从句”是各类英语阅读理解中极为高频的长难句结构，具有极高的可迁移性和代表性。

Instead of intervening, a friend told him to let nature have its way.

M段，第3句

"Instead of doing..." 引导的状语搭配 "tell sb. to do sth." 和 "let sth. do" 均属高频常考句式，具备极高的可迁移性。

Ewing, now 75, explains this success using the words his friend chose three decades ago: "In Costa Rica, when you stop managing the shrubs, the jungle comes back for its revenge."

M段，第6句

本句覆盖了同位语、方式状语分词短语、省略关系代词的限制性定语从句以及状语从句中的动名词作宾语，成分非常丰富，练习价值很高。

According to a forest and climate expert, the revival of forest cover can take place under the necessary conditions.

第40题题干

"句首介词短语状语 + 名词主语 + 介词短语定语 + 谓语 + 介词短语状语"是学术与阅读理解中高频出现的典型单句结构，具备很高的迁移应用价值。

Economic returns can be derived from selling timber and non-wood products as well as carbon credits.

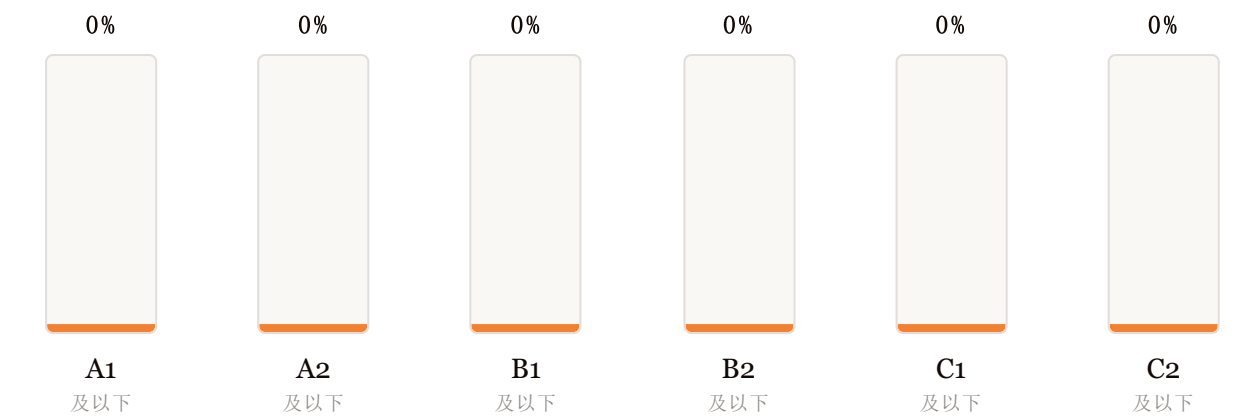
第43题题干

"主语 + 情态动词被动谓语 + 介词短语状语"是科普与学术阅读中极高频的经典句型，具有很高的迁移价值。

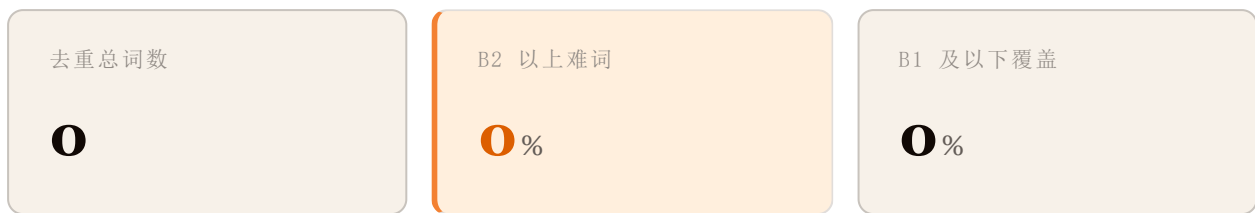
VOCABULARY • 词汇难度分布

全文 0 词按 CEFR 难度累积覆盖

全文去重后共 0 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 0 个 · 约 0%。



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 0 个 · 末柱为 100%



英语六级 2026年6月·第2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	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 →