



## Passage 22



火山雅思 原动动雅思 微信ddysielts

## Chinese Yellow Citrus Ant for Biological Control

### A

In 1476, the farmers of Berne in Switzerland decided, according to this story, there was only one way to rid their fields of the cutworms attacking their crops. They took the pests to court. The worms were tried, found guilty and excommunicated by the archbishop. In China, farmers had a more practical approach to pest control. Rather than rely on divine intervention, they put their faith in frogs, ducks and ants. Frogs and ducks were encouraged to snap up the pests in the paddies and the occasional plague of locusts. But the notion of biological control began with an ant. More specifically, the

 解析



解析

答题

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Question 1

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Chinese farmers had depended on divine intervention to control pests such as locusts.

- ☐ A TRUE
- ☒ B FALSE
- ☐ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: 原文中Rather than rely on divine intervention, 驳斥了题目中depended on divine intervention。注意rather than是“而非” 否定含义。答案F1。

解析

答题

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Question 1

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than是“而非”，否定含义。答案F1。

原文： 对应A段第3句 In China, farmers had a more practical approach to pest control. Rather than rely on divine intervention, they put their faith in frogs, ducks and ants.

翻译： 中国农民对防治害虫有更为实用的办法。与其依靠神的庇佑，他们选择将信念放在青蛙、鸭子和蚂蚁的身上。

解析： Chinese farmers had depended on divine intervention to control pests such as locusts. 题意： 中国农民们依靠神灵的庇佑来控制诸如蝗虫之类的害虫。

Question 2

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The shape of the nest made by the yellow



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## Question 2

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The shape of the nest made by the yellow citrus ant resembles a tent.

- ☒ A TRUE
- ☐ B FALSE
- ☐ C NOT GIVEN

## 解析

Keywords: 定位题干中nest, tent; 注意原文中tent-like, 对应题干中resembles a tent。其中resemble=like, look like, be similar to是雅思真题高频考点词。答案是T1。

解析

答题

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## Question 2

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原文： 对应A段倒数第3句。 The yellow citrus ant is a type of weaver ant, which binds leaves and twigs with silk to form a neat, tent-like nest.

翻译： 黄柑蚁是种织叶蚁，能够将叶子和嫩枝用蚕丝缠绕住，做成一种整洁的、帐篷状的巢。

解析： The shape of the nest made by the yellow citrus ant resembles a tent. 题意： 黄柑蚁巢的形状像一个帐篷。

## Question 3

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China has the most citrus pests counted in types in the world.

解析

答题

Question 3

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- ☒ A TRUE
- ☐ B FALSE
- ☐ C NOT GIVEN

## 解析

**Keywords:** 定位题干中的China, citrus pests和最高级表达。注意原文中the greatest=most, diversity=counted in types, 多样性就是品种多。答案是T1。

原文： 对应B段倒数第3句。 As the ancestral home of oranges, lemons and pommels, China also has the greatest diversity of



解析

答题

## Question 3

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China also has the greatest diversity of citrus pests.

翻译：作为橘子、柠檬和柚子的原产地，中国的柑橘类害虫种类最为庞大。

解析：China has the most citrus pests counted in types in the world. 题意：中国拥有世界上最多种类的柑橘害虫。

## Question 4

4/10

Swingle came to China in order to search an insect for the US government.

☐ A TRUE

☒ B FALSE



解析

答题

Question 4

4/10

☒ B FALSE☐ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: 定位Swingle和US; 注意原文中是in search of varieties of orange, 不是寻找insect。答案F1。

原文: 对应C段第2句。At the time, Florida was suffering an epidemic of citrus canker and in 1915 Walter Swingle, a plant physiologist working for the US Department of Agriculture, was sent to China in search of varieties of orange that were resistant to the disease.



解析

答题

## Question 4

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翻译：那时，弗洛里达州正遭遇柑橘溃疡流行病，1915年，美国农业部植物生理学家沃尔特·思文格被派遣到中国，研究能够抵御疾病的中国柑橘品种。

解析：Swingle came to China in order to search an insect for the US government. 题意：Swingle来到中国是为了替美国政府搜寻一种昆虫。

## Question 5

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With the growing demand, some people started to build synthetic nests to collect ants from the 10th century.



TRUE



解析

答题

Question 5

5/10

- ☒ A TRUE
- ☐ B FALSE
- ☐ C NOT GIVEN

## 解析

**Keywords:** 定位题干中10th century。注意原文中  
began to=stared to;  
artificial=synthetic; trap=collect。三  
组以上同义词替换，答案是T1。

原文： 对应E段第5句。 From the 10th century,  
country people began to trap ants in  
artificial nests baited with fat.

翻译： 自10世纪起，庄稼人开始使用以肥肉为诱



解析

答题

## Question 5

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翻译：自10世纪起，庄稼人开始使用以肥肉为诱饵的人造蚁巢来捕捉黄柑蚁

解析：With the growing demand, some people started to build synthetic nests to collect ants from the 10th century. 题意：随着需求的增长，从10世纪起，一些人开始人工建造蚁巢来收集蚂蚁。

## Question 6

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Western people were initially impressed by Swingle's theory of pest prevention.

☐ A TRUE

☒ B FALSE



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Question 6

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**B** FALSE

**C** NOT GIVEN

## 解析

**Keywords:** 定位Swingle和Western people。注意原文中Yet一词，可以猜测出西方人的态度和Swingle的态度相反。skeptical是“怀疑”的意思，驳斥impressed，答案是F2。

**原文:** 对应F段第5、6句。Swingle was just as impressed. Yet despite this reports, many Western biologists were skeptical.

**翻译:** 这给思文格留下了深刻的印象。然而，很多西方生物学家无视这篇报道，并对此持

解析

答题

## Question 6

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多西方生物学家无视这篇报道，并对此持怀疑态度。

解析： Western people were initially impressed by Swingle's theory of pest prevention. 题意：西方人最初对Swingle的防虫理论印象深刻。

## Question 7

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Chinese farmers realised that price of pesticides became expensive.

- ☐ A TRUE
- ☐ B FALSE



解析

答题

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Question 7

7/10



NOT GIVEN

解析

**Keywords:** 定位pesticide和price。注意到原文提到了中国农民，也提到了随着杀虫剂的成本增加和效果减弱，农民开始回归蚂蚁防虫。原文没有提及realise，本题是属于关系没有提及的标准NG。答案是NG2。

**原文:** 对应G段第3、4句。 Those who abandoned ants in favour of chemicals quickly became disillusioned. As costs soared and pests began to develop resistance to the chemicals, growers began to revive the old ant patrols.

解析

答题

## Question 7

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翻译：很快的，那些舍弃蚂蚁，而热衷于化学药品的果农幡然醒悟了。因为种植成本飙升且害虫对化学药品产生了抗体。于是果农们开始复兴蚂蚁巡逻的老传统。

解析： Chinese farmers realised that price of pesticides became expensive. 题意：中国农民意识到杀虫剂的价格变得昂贵了。

## Question 8

8/10

Trees without ants had grown more unhealthy leaves than those with.

☒ A TRUE

☐ B FALSE



解析

答题

Question 8

8/10

C NOT GIVEN

## 解析

**Keywords:** 定位trees和leaves。原文是有蚂蚁的树有更多健康的树叶。题目是一个反向改写。答案T1。

原文：对应G段倒数第2句。 Trees with yellow ants produced almost 20 per cent more healthy leaves than those without.

翻译：有黄柑蚁的树，其健康叶片的数量要比没有黄柑蚁的树的叶片数量多20%。

解析： Trees without ants had grown more unhealthy leaves than those with. 题意：没有蚂蚁的树比有蚂蚁的树生长出更多不健康的树叶。答案T1。





解析

答题

Question 8

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Question 9

9/10

Citrus ants can control all kinds of pests which are harmful to fruit trees.

- ☐ A TRUE
- ☒ B FALSE
- ☐ C NOT GIVEN

解析

Keywords: 原文中citrus ants do nothing to control mealy bugs, waxy-coated scale insects. 注意do nothing to 表示



解析

答题

## Question 9

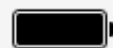
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control mealy bugs, waxy-coated scale insects...注意do nothing to 表达了柑蚁对这几种昆虫无效。这也是首句提到的drawback。答案是F1。

原文： 对应H段首句。 One apparent drawback of using ants—and one of the main reasons for the early skepticism by Western scientists—was that citrus ants do nothing to control mealy bugs, waxy-coated scale insects which can do considerable damage to fruit trees.

翻译： 使用蚂蚁有个明显的缺点——黄柑蚁无法防治粉蚧和蜡蚧虫，这些害虫会对果树造成相当大的危害。这也是早期西方科学家持怀疑态度的主要原因之一。

解析： Citrus ants can control all kinds of pests which are harmful to fruit trees. 题意： 柑蚁



解析

答题

Question 9

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which are harmful to fruit trees. 题意：柑蚁能控制对果树有害的所有种类的害虫。

Question 10

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Chinese orange farmers proposed that ant protection doesn't work out of China.

- ☐ A TRUE
- ☐ B FALSE
- ☒ C NOT GIVEN

解析

解析

答题

Question 10

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☐ B FALSE☒ C NOT GIVEN

解析

**Keywords:** 原文没有提及是否蚂蚁防虫只在中国有效这一观点，题干中宾语从句没有提及。答案是NG1。

原文： 对应H段 H段9题出处之后原文。

翻译： 见H段9题出处之后原文译文。

解析： Chinese orange farmers proposed that ant protection doesn't work out of China. 题意： 中国柑农们提出蚂蚁防虫在中国以外的地方无效。