六级 · 2022年12月大学英语六级真题（第3套）

历年真题

满分 710 分 · 时长 125 分钟 · 共 57 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
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收听本卷听力题
586 850
yingyu8.cn/d/586850

本卷答案与讲解
693 591
yingyu8.cn/an/693591

一、写作（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

56.（词数 150-200 · 106.5 分）

二、听力（共 25 小题，每小题 7.1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

Questions 1 to 4

1. What does the woman say about her dissertation?

A. She hasn't started writing it.
B. She hasn't decided on a topic.
C. She is proofreading the first draft.
D. She is working on the references.

2. What does the man say about his professor?

A. He lent many books to the man for reference.

B. He offered the man advice on resource hunting

C. He published a lot in a number of reputable journals.

D. He told the man to be selective when using e-resources.

3. What does the woman say about her professor?

A. He didn't think her dissertation topic viable.

B. He wasn't interested in her dissertation topic.

C. He didn't want her to rush through her dissertation.

D. He wasn't specific about the length of her dissertation.

4. What do we learn the woman will do to complete her dissertation?

A. Change her research methodology.

B. Narrow down her dissertation topic.

C. Consult her professor more.

D. Follow the man's advice.

Questions 5 to 8

5. What does the woman say about the man in her introduction?

A. He has translated 12 books.

B. He is a well-known nutritionist.

C. His books sell well worldwide.

D. His latest book sold a million copies.

6. What has motivated the man to write his books?

A. The desire of Americans to try exotic cuisines.

B. The demand for information about food safety.

C. The fact that over half of Americans are overweight.

D. The fact that science books are difficult to read.

7. Who does the man say his last book was mainly written for?

A. The general public.

B. Those who are overweight.

C. Those who want to lose weight.

D. The medical community.

8. What does the man recommend people do?

A. Switch to a vegetarian diet.

B. Follow a personalized diet.

C. Adhere to doctors' advice.

D. Cut carbohydrate intake. questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11

9. What did researchers discover about rats placed briefly in a stressful situation?

A. The rate of their growth increased dramatically.

B. The growth of their new brain cells doubled.

C. They began to show signs of depression.

D. They began to get irritated and restless.

10. Why do people tend to have clear memories of dangerous situations they have encountered?

A. To avoid them in the future.

B. To warn others against them.

C. To make good sense of them.

D. To reflect on their causes.

11. What do scientists believe chronic stress can do?

A. Produce a surprising healing effect.

B. Weaken one's immunity in the long run.

C. Make people more susceptible to illness.

D. Provide protection against mental illnesses.

Questions 12 to 15

12. What does the speaker say is a common problem with managers?

A. Placing their own interests over their staff's.

B. Being overwhelmed by their daily routines.

C. Lacking the ability to relate to their staff.

D. Spending too much time handling email.

13. What may happen when managers ignore minor problems?

A. Their leadership may be challenged.

B. Their companies may go bankrupt.

C. Unexpected events may occur.

D. Major problems may result.

14. What are leaders expected to do in pursuing their strategic goals?

A. Keep an eye on their employees.

B. Motivate and inspire their team.

C. Sacrifice some of the immediate goals.

D. Have greater ambition in overall planning.

15. How can a manager best avoid being distracted by email?

A. Cultivate self-control.

B. Filter their email boxes.

C. Respond only after work.

D. Check only when necessary. questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet I with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18

16. What does the speaker say a team of marketing professors has studied?

A. The key to increasing healthy food supply.

B. The best way to improve marketing research.

C. The impact of advertisements on consumption.

D. The importance of the appearance of food.

17. How have medical professionals tried to fight obesity?

A. By focusing on the nutrients in different foods.

B. By emphasizing the diversity of food.

C. By stressing pleasing aesthetics of food.

D. By winning the support of marketing professors.

18. What can other companies learn from the example of the carrot promotion campaign?

A. They can attract customers with the healthy qualities of their products.

B. They can boost sales of healthy foods by making them visually appealing.

C. They can turn to marketing professors for advice.

D. They can rely on advertising for sales promotion.

Questions 19 to 21

19. What does the speaker say about the cleaning products industry in recent years?

A. It has witnessed a spectacular surge in demand.

B. It has met much criticism from environmentalists.

C. It has seen more small businesses offering environment-friendly products.

D. It has experienced increasingly fierce competition among global companies.

20. Why are newly developed cleaning products selling well?

A. Consumers now know much more about technology.

B. Their mass production has sharply reduced the price

C. Consumers tend to favor all that is novel.

D. Their quality has been greatly improved.

21. What are some customers doing to help promote non-traditional cleaning products?

A. Purchasing only this kind of products for home cleaning.

B. Writing positive comments about them on social media.

C. Demonstrating on TV how effective these products are.

D. Telling one another about their incomparable virtues.

Questions 22 to 25

22. What problem might be caused by the growing piles of coins in fountains?

A. Increasing cleaners' workload.

B. Blocking the fountains' works.

C. Breaking a time-honored ritual.

D. Polluting the fountains' water.

23. What does the speaker say about the coins collected from New York City's park fountains?

A. They are occasionally retrieved by curious tourists.

B. They are regularly donated to charity organizations.

C. They are mostly used for the fountains' maintenance.

D. They are usually used as wages for fountain cleaners.

24. What do we learn about the money collected from Rome's Trevi Fountain?

A. It is invested in a series of businesses.
B. It is used exclusively for its maintenance.
C. It is used to run a supermarket for the needy.
D. It is estimated to be about $40,000 a month.

25. What does the speaker say about Thomas Morgan?

A. He was arrested for stealing money from four fountain cleaners.
B. He was sentenced to 34 years' imprisonment.
C. He collected rare coins from around the world.
D. He stole a lot of money from a fountain with a magnetic stick.

三、选词填空（共 10 小题，每小题 3.55 分，共 35.5 分）

A. abandoned	B. access	C. consumption
D. contrive	E. duplications	F. investments
G. mobilized	H. negligent	I. neutral
J. reductions	K. released	L. replacement
M. slash	N. surplus	O. void

American colleges and universities are using 64 percent less coal than they did a decade ago, burning 700,000 tons last year, down from 2 million tons in 2008, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) said in a report ___26___ yesterday. All 57 schools that were burning coal in 2008 are using less now, and 20 have ___27___ coal completely, EIA found. Most universities have turned to natural gas as a ___28___ , with state funding backing the fuel switch. While academic institutions use less than 0.1 percent of U.S. coal burned for power, campus coal use has a history dating back to the 1800s when ___29___ to power was scarce. Many universities still operate their own power plants. The Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 encouraged more electricity generation by allowing institutions to sell ___30___ power to utilities. But EIA noted many coal-fired universities have signed onto the American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment, which was launched in 2007. About 665 schools are part of the program, which aims to ___31___ greenhouse gas emissions. Thirty percent of the participants have pledged to be carbon ___32___ within 20 years. The Sierra Club's Beyond Coal campaign, which also leads campaigns for universities to withdraw their ___33___ in coal and other fossil fuels, lists 22 schools that have pledged to move "beyond coal," including Clemson University, Indiana University, Ohio University, Penn State University, the University of Louisville and the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. The largest coal use ___34___ at colleges were in Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee and Indiana. Indiana's universities alone cut coal ___35___ by 81 percent between 2008 and 2015. During the same period, Michigan made an 80 percent cut and Tennessee cut back by 94 percent at state institutions.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四、长篇阅读（共 10 小题，每小题 7.1 分，共 71 分）

36. It was not a rare occurrence that audiences behaved wildly while listening to classical music. _____

37. Some high-art institutions don't actually mean it when they say they want more general audiences. _____

38. The theatre was in chaos when an unconventional ballet was first put on stage in the capital of France. _____

39. According to one critic, the audience's warm response would encourage the musicians to do a better job. _____

40. Many commenters argued for the audience enjoying classical music quietly. _____

41. What appears on the seatback screen makes it unnecessary for the audience to study the works beforehand. _____

42. It is generally accepted that there should be no disturbance from the audience during classical music performance. _____

43. Higher institutions will be concerned about compromising the integrity of classical music if they have to resort to the television medium. _____

44. Heavily discounted rush tickets help attract many young students to attend classical concerts. _____

45. The formalities of high-art theatres can intimidate some people attending a performance. _____

五、汉译英（共 1 小题，每小题 106.5 分，共 106.5 分）

57. 云贵高原(the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau)大部分位于云南、贵州省境内,总面积约50万平方公里,平均海拔2000-4000米,是中国第四大高原。云贵高原西高东低,河流众多,形成了许多又深又陡的峡谷(canyon)。 峡谷中许多地方土壤肥沃,非常有利于多种农作物生长。 云贵高原独特的自然环境造就了生物和文化的多样性。它是中国森林和矿产资源类型十分丰富的地区,也是古人类起源的重要地区。云贵高原是中国少数民族数量最多的地区,各民族都保留了自己丰富多彩的文化传统。

六、RC1（每小题 14.2 分）

How can one person enjoy good health, while another person looks old before her time? Humans have been asking this question for thousands of years, and recently, it's becoming clearer and clearer to scientists that the differences between people's rates of aging lie in the complex interactions among genes, social relationships, environments and lifestyles. Even though you were born with a particular set of genes, the way you live can influence how they express themselves. Some lifestyle factors may even turn genes on or shut them off. Deep within the genetic heart of all our cells are telomeres, or repeating segments of noncoding DNA that live at the ends of the chromosomes . They form caps at the ends of the chromosomes and keep the genetic material together. Shortening with each cell division, they help determine how fast a cell ages. When they become too short, the cell stops dividing altogether. This isn't the only reason a cell can age—there are other stresses on cells we don't yet understand very well—but short telomeres are one of the major reasons human cells grow old. We've devoted most of our careers to studying telomeres, and one extraordinary discovery from our labs is that telomeres can actually lengthen. Scientists have learned that several thought patterns appear to be unhealthy for telomeres, and one of them is cynical hostility. Cynical hostility is defined by high anger and frequent thoughts that other people cannot be trusted. Someone with hostility doesn't just think, "I hate to stand in long lines"; they think, "Others deliberately sped up and beat me to my rightful position in the line!"—and then get violently agitated. People who score high on measures of cynical hostility tend to get more heart disease, metabolic disease and often die at younger ages. They also have shorter telomeres. In a study of British civil servants, men who scored high on measures of cynical hostility had shorter telomeres than men whose hostility scores were low. The most hostile men were 30% more likely to have short telomeres. What this means: aging is a dynamic process that could possibly be accelerated or slowed—and, in some aspects, even reversed. To an extent, it has surprised us and the rest of the scientific community that telomeres do not simply carry out the commands issued by your genetic code. Your telomeres are listening to you. The foods you eat, your response to challenges, the amount of exercise you get, and many other factors appear to influence your telomeres and can prevent premature aging at the cellular level. One of the keys to enjoying good health is simply doing your part to foster healthy cell renewal.

46. What have scientists come to know better today?

A. Why people age at different rates.

B. How genes influence the aging process.

C. How various genes express themselves in aging.

D. Why people have long been concerned about aging.

47. Why are some lifestyle factors considered extremely important?

A. They may shorten the process of cell division.

B. They may determine how genes function.

C. They may affect the lifespan of telomeres.

D. They may account for the stresses on cells.

48. What have the author and his colleagues discovered about telomeres?

A. Their number affects the growth of cells.

B. Their length determines the quality of life.

C. Their shortening process can be reversed.

D. Their health impacts the division of cells.

49. What have scientists learned about cynical hostility?

A. It may lead to confrontational thought patterns.

B. It may produce an adverse effect on telomeres.

C. It may cause people to lose their temper frequently.

D. It may stir up agitation among those in long lines.

50. What do we learn from the last paragraph about the process of aging?

A. It may vary from individual to individual.

B. It challenges scientists to explore further.

C. It depends on one's genetic code.

D. It may be controlled to a degree.

七、RC2（每小题 14.2 分）

Scientists have created by accident an enzyme( ) that breaks down plastic drinks bottles. The breakthrough could help solve the global plastic pollution crisis by enabling for the first time the full recycling of bottles. The new research was spurred by the discovery in 2016 of the first bacterium that had naturally evolved to eat plastic at a waste dump in Japan. Scientists have now revealed the detailed structure of the crucial enzyme produced by the bug. An international team then adjusted the enzyme to see how it had evolved, but tests showed they had accidentally made the molecule even better at breaking down the plastic used for drinks bottles. "What actually turned out was we improved the enzyme, which was a bit of a shock," said head researcher Prof. McGeehan, at the University of Portsmouth, UK. Currently, the enzyme takes a few days to start breaking down the plastic, far faster than the centuries it takes in the oceans, but the researchers are optimistic this can be speeded up even further and become a viable large-scale process. "What we are hoping to do is use this enzyme to turn this plastic back into its original components, so we can literally recycle it back to plastic," said McGeehan. "It means we won't need to dig up any more oil and, fundamentally, it should reduce the amount of plastic in the environment." About 1 million plastic bottles are sold each minute around the globe and, with just 14% recycled, many end up in the oceans where they have polluted even the remotest parts, harming marine life and potentially people who eat sea food. "Plastic is incredibly resistant to degradation," said McGeehan. "It is one of these wonder materials that has been made a little bit too well." Currently those bottles that are recycled can only be turned into opaque fibres for clothing or carpets, while the new enzyme indicates a way to recycle old clear plastic bottles back into new clear plastic bottles. "You are always up against the fact oil is cheap, so plastic is cheap," said McGeehan. "It is so easy for manufacturers to generate more of that stuff, rather than even try to recycle, but I believe there is a public interest here: perception is changing so much that companies are starting to look at how they can properly recycle these bottles." Prof. Adisa Azapagic, at the University of Manchester in the UK, agreed the enzyme could be useful but added: "A full life-cycle assessment would be needed to ensure that the technology does not solve one environmental problem—waste—at the expense of others, including additional greenhouse gas emissions."

51. What do we learn from the passage about an enzyme scientists have created?

A. It was identified during a lab experiment accident.

B. It may make full recycling of plastic bottles a reality.

C. It was a breakthrough made with persistent efforts.

D. It may initiate a radical reform in plastic industry.

52. What does the passage say about the bug that produces the important enzyme?

A. It has a natural ability to consume plastics.

B. It is a bacterium that reproduces at a high rate.

C. It is essential to the recycling of plastic bottles.

D. It has a chemical structure unknown to scientists.

53. By adjusting the enzyme produced by the bug, the scientists_____.

A. made it more effective by chance

B. discovered an extraordinary chemical

C. altered its basic molecular composition

D. found its evolutionary process sped up

54. What does Prof. McGeehan say about the recycling of plastic bottles?

A. Manufacturers are implementing it on an increasingly larger scale.

B. It generates huge business opportunities for plastic manufacturers.

C. It has aroused persistent interest among the general public.

D. Manufacturers are beginning to explore ways of doing it.

55. What is Prof. Adisa Azapagic's advice concerning the application of the enzyme?

A. Developing technologies to address greenhouse gas emissions.

B. Considering the extra cost involved in producing the enzyme.

C. Assessing its possible negative impact on the environment.

D. Studying the full life cycle of the enzyme as the first step.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. A	2. B	3. A	4. D	5. C	6. C	7. D	8. B	9. B	10. A
11. C	12. D	13. D	14. B	15. A	16. D	17. A	18. B	19. C	20. A
21. B	22. B	23. C	24. C	25. D	26. K	27. A	28. L	29. B	30. N
31. M	32. I	33. F	34. J	35. C	36. E	37. L	38. A	39. M	40. D
41. H	42. B	43. O	44. K	45. N	46. A	47. B	48. C	49. B	50. D
51. B	52. A	53. A	54. D	55. C					

56. Today increasing importance is being attached to cultivating college students' team spirit. Both universities and
future employers have realized that few achievements today are the work of a single hand, so this quality truly
deserves our attention.
There are convincing reasons behind this trend. First, almost every modern task, from a laboratory experiment
to a business start-up, demands that people with different strengths pool their efforts; without cooperation, even
talented individuals can accomplish little. Second, working in a team teaches students to communicate
patiently, respect different opinions, and share responsibility, all of which are qualities that textbooks alone can
never provide. A student who once relied only on personal effort, for instance, may finally learn to trust others
after completing a group project together.
For these reasons, team spirit should never be treated as something optional. Colleges ought to design more
group tasks, and students themselves should step out of their comfort zones and embrace cooperation, because
it is teamwork that turns scattered abilities into real strength.

57. Located mostly in Yunnan Province and Guizhou Province, the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, with a total
area of about 500,000 square kilometers and an average altitude of 2,000 to 4,000 meters, is the fourth
largest plateau in China. High in the west and low in the east, the plateau is crisscrossed by numerous
rivers, which have carved out many deep and steep canyons. In many parts of these canyons, the soil is
fertile, which is highly favorable for the growth of various crops. Such a unique natural environment has
given rise to rich biological and cultural diversity. It is a region rich in various types of forest and
mineral resources in China, and it is also an important area for the origin of ancient humans. The

Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau is home to the largest number of ethnic minorities in China, where each ethnic
group has preserved its own rich and colorful cultural traditions.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

定位女士关于论文的陈述 → 识别其核心状态（未开始写作） → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　同义替换

2. 【答案】B

定位男士关于其教授的陈述 → 提取教授提供的具体帮助（指导信息查找方向） → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　同义替换

3. 【答案】A

定位女士关于其教授的陈述 → 提取教授的警告内容（可能找不到足够材料） → 推断其对主题可行性的看法 → 匹配选项A

考点：细节定位　推理判断

4. 【答案】D

定位对话结尾女士的最终决定 → 识别其采纳了男士的建议（拓宽主题） → 推断其将遵循男士的建议 → 匹配选项D

考点：推理判断　意图推断

5. 【答案】C

定位女士对男士的介绍 → 提取关于其书籍销售和翻译的陈述 → 匹配选项C

考点：细节定位　同义替换

6. 【答案】C

定位男士解释写作动机的句子 → 提取‘超过60%的美国人超重或肥胖’这一核心事实 → 同义替换为‘超过一半的美国人超重’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

7. 【答案】D

定位男士提及‘last book’的句子 → 提取‘written primarily for the medical community’ → 直接对应选项D

考点：细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】B

定位男士给出建议的句子 → 提取‘every person needs to consider their metabolism and eat what suits their body's needs’ → 同义替换为‘遵循个性化的饮食’

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

9. 【答案】B

定位关于老鼠实验的句子 → 提取‘doubled the growth of new brain cells’ → 直接对应选项B

考点：细节定位与捕捉

10. 【答案】A

定位解释记忆危险情境原因的句子 → 提取‘animals that are better at remembering dangerous situations can avoid them in the future’ → 直接对应选项A

考点：细节定位与捕捉

11. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词chronic stress → 对应录音中Scientists concede that chronic stress can make you more prone to illness → 同义替换为more susceptible to illness

考点：细节定位　同义替换

12. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词common problem with managers → 对应录音中prioritize email management over people management及spend too much time handling email → 同义替换为spending too much time handling email

考点：细节定位　同义替换

13. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词ignore minor problems → 对应录音中they ignore the issues that might only be mild problems at first, until... they inevitably transform into a major problem or crisis → 同义替换为major problems may result

考点：细节定位　同义替换

14. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词leaders expected to do in pursuing strategic goals → 对应录音中they are expected to motivate and inspire their team in pursuit of longer-term strategic goals → 直接匹配motivate and inspire their team

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

15. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词avoid being distracted by email → 对应录音中The solution is cultivating self-control → 直接匹配cultivate self-control

考点：细节定位　直接匹配

16. 【答案】D

定位关键词 'team of marketing professors' → 听到其研究内容 'the importance of the visual aspect of food' → 同义替换为 'appearance of food' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

17. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'medical professionals' → 听到其对抗肥胖的方法 'focusing on the nutrients found in different foods' → 同义替换为 'focusing on the nutrients in different foods' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

18. 【答案】B

定位胡萝卜促销案例 → 理解其核心是让健康食物（胡萝卜）看起来有吸引力 → 推断其他公司可学习的要点是让健康食物在视觉上吸引人 → 得出答案

考点：案例推断　要点归纳

19. 【答案】C

定位关键词 'cleaning products industry' 和 'recent years' → 听到 'witnessed a surge in the number of small businesses and companies offering more environment-friendly cleaning products' → 同义替换为选项C → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

20. 【答案】A

定位关键词 'selling well' 或 'doing good business' → 听到原因列表，其中第三点是 'people's awareness of and knowledge about technology has never been greater' → 同义替换为选项A → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

21. 【答案】B

定位到‘customers are doing the marketing... by leaving threads of comments on social media, praising their virtues’ → 同义替换为‘Writing positive comments about them on social media’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

22. 【答案】B

定位到‘the growing piles... could clog up the fountains' works’ → 同义替换为‘Blocking the fountains' works’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

23. 【答案】C

定位到‘coins collected from fountains in public parks often go towards the fountains' maintenance itself’ → 同义替换为‘They are mostly used for the fountains' maintenance’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

24. 【答案】C

定位到‘Most of the money collected each night goes towards running a supermarket for the needy’ → 同义替换为‘It is used to run a supermarket for the needy’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

25. 【答案】D

定位到‘he fished out thousands of dollars in change over 34 years using a magnetic stick’ → 同义替换为‘He stole a lot of money from a fountain with a magnetic stick’ → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义改写

26. 【答案】K

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天）→ 选择表示“发布”的过去分词

27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭）→ 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品）→ 选择表示“替代品”的名词

29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺）→ 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词

30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的）→ 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...）→ 结合上下文（燃料转换）→ 选择表示“替代品”的名词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...）→ 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标）→ 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

考点：report released yesterday 动词搭配 release a report 20 have abandoned coal completely 动词辨析 abandon/quit/stop natural gas as a substitute 名词辨析 substitute/alternative/replacement access to power was scarce 名词辨析 access/supply/availability sell surplus power to utilities 形容词辨析 surplus/excess/extra 语境选词 名词搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

27. 【答案】A

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天） → 选择表示“发布”的过去分词
27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭） → 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词
29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺） → 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词
30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的） → 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...） → 结合上下文（燃料转换） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...） → 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标） → 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

考点：report released yesterday 动词搭配 release a report 20 have abandoned coal completely 动词辨析 abandon/quit/stop natural gas as a substitute 名词辨析 substitute/alternative/replacement access to power was scarce 名词辨析 access/supply/availability sell surplus power to utilities 形容词辨析 surplus/excess/extra 语境选词 名词搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

28. 【答案】L

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天） → 选择表示“发布”的过去分词
27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭） → 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词
29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺） → 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词

30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的）→ 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...） → 结合上下文（燃料转换） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...） → 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标） → 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

考点：report released yesterday 动词搭配 release a report 20 have abandoned coal completely 动词辨析 abandon/quit/stop natural gas as a substitute 名词辨析 substitute/alternative/replacement access to power was scarce 名词辨析 access/supply/availability sell surplus power to utilities 形容词辨析 surplus/excess/extra 语境选词 名词搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

29. 【答案】B

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天）→ 选择表示“发布”的过去分词
27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭）→ 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品）→ 选择表示“替代品”的名词
29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺）→ 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词
30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的）→ 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...） → 结合上下文（燃料转换） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...） → 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标） → 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

考点：report released yesterday 动词搭配 release a report 20 have abandoned coal completely 动词辨析 abandon/quit/stop natural gas as a substitute 名词辨析 substitute/alternative/replacement access to power was scarce 名词辨析 access/supply/availability sell surplus power to utilities 形容词辨析 surplus/excess/extra 语境选词 名词搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

30. 【答案】N

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天）→ 选择表示“发布”的过去分词

27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭）→ 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品）→ 选择表示“替代品”的名词

29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺）→ 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词

30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的）→ 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...） → 结合上下文（燃料转换） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...） → 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标） → 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

考点：report released yesterday　动词搭配 release a report　20 have abandoned coal completely　动词辨析 abandon/quit/stop　natural gas as a substitute　名词辨析 substitute/alternative/replacement　access to power was scarce　名词辨析 access/supply/availability　sell surplus power to utilities　形容词辨析 surplus/excess/extra　语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

31. 【答案】M

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天）→ 选择表示“发布”的过去分词

27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭）→ 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品）→ 选择表示“替代品”的名词

29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺）→ 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词

30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的）→ 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...） → 结合上下文（燃料转换） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...） → 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标） → 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

考点：report released yesterday 动词搭配 release a report 20 have abandoned coal completely 动词辨析 abandon/quit/stop natural gas as a substitute 名词辨析 substitute/alternative/replacement access to power was scarce 名词辨析 access/supply/availability sell surplus power to utilities 形容词辨析 surplus/excess/extra 语境选词 名词搭配 近义词辨析 固定搭配

32. 【答案】I

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天）→ 选择表示“发布”的过去分词

27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭）→ 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品）→ 选择表示“替代品”的名词

29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺）→ 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词

30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的）→ 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...） → 结合上下文（燃料转换） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...） → 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标） → 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词

33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词

34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词

35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

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33. 【答案】F

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天）→ 选择表示“发布”的过去分词

27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭）→ 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词

28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品）→ 选择表示“替代品”的名词

29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺）→ 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词

30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的）→ 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词

31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...） → 结合上下文（燃料转换） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词

32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...） → 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标） → 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

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34. 【答案】J

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天） → 选择表示“发布”的过去分词
27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭） → 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词
29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺） → 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词
30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的） → 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...） → 结合上下文（燃料转换） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...） → 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标） → 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

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35. 【答案】C

26 空 定位空格前名词report → 分析report与yesterday的逻辑关系（报告发布于昨天） → 选择表示“发布”的过去分词
27 空 定位空格前主语20 schools → 分析谓语动作（完全停止使用煤炭） → 选择表示“放弃、停止使用”的动词过去分词
28 空 定位空格前短语turned to natural gas as a → 分析天然气在能源转换中的角色（作为替代品） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词

29 空 定位空格前时间状语in the 1800s when → 分析当时电力供应的状况（稀缺）→ 选择表示“获取、供应”的名词
30 空 定位空格前动词sell → 分析机构向公用事业公司出售的电力类型（多余的）→ 选择表示“多余的、剩余的”形容词
31 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学转向天然气作为...） → 结合上下文（燃料转换） → 选择表示“替代品”的名词
32 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（承诺在20年内实现碳...） → 结合上下文（气候承诺、减排目标） → 选择表示“中和/净零”的形容词
33 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学撤回其在煤炭...中的...） → 结合上下文（撤资运动） → 选择表示“投资/持股”的名词
34 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（大学煤炭使用的最大...在...州） → 结合上下文（各州削减煤炭使用量的数据） → 选择表示“数量/规模”的名词
35 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句意（印第安纳州大学单独削减了煤炭...） → 结合上下文（削减百分比数据） → 选择表示“消耗/使用量”的名词

考点：report released yesterday　动词搭配 release a report　20 have abandoned coal completely　动词辨析 abandon/quit/stop　natural gas as a substitute　名词辨析 substitute/alternative/replacement　access to power was scarce　名词辨析 access/supply/availability　sell surplus power to utilities　形容词辨析 surplus/excess/extra　语境选词　名词搭配　近义词辨析　固定搭配

36. 【答案】E

36. 定位题干关键词 'audiences behaved wildly' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'sparked a riot'、'noise, fighting, and shouting' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案
37. 定位题干核心观点 'don't actually mean it' → 在段落[C]中找到对应信息 'struggle financially' 与 'wondering how the medium can weave itself into... without sacrificing its integrity' → 推断出机构在吸引大众与保持高雅性之间的矛盾态度
38. 定位题干关键词 'theatre was in chaos'、'unconventional ballet'、'capital of France' → 在段落[A]中找到对应信息 'sparked a riot in Paris'、'revolutionary Rite of Spring ballet'、'discordant melodies and unorthodox choreography' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案
39. 定位题干核心观点 'audience's warm response would encourage the musicians' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'should we feel OK clapping... Why shouldn't we cheer for something great' → 推断出评论者认为观众的热烈反应能激励表演者
40. 定位题干核心观点 'argued for the audience enjoying classical music quietly' → 在段落[B]中找到对应信息 'A mannerly aura hangs over most classical proceedings'、'many of the genre's biggest supporters would have it no other way' → 确认段落[B]为正确答案
41. 定位题干关键词'seatback screen' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落H中关于屏幕提供信息使观众无需提前研究作品的描述
42. 定位题干核心观点'no disturbance' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中关于现代音乐厅观众行为规范的描述
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44. 定位题干关键词'rush tickets'和'young students' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落K中关于折扣票吸引年轻观众的描述
45. 定位题干关键词'formalities'和'intimidate' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落N中关于高雅艺术剧院礼仪可能让一些人感到畏惧的描述

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

37. 【答案】L

36. 定位题干关键词 'audiences behaved wildly' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'sparked a riot'、'noise, fighting, and shouting' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

38. 【答案】A

36. 定位题干关键词 'audiences behaved wildly' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'sparked a riot'、'noise, fighting, and shouting' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案

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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

39. 【答案】M

36. 定位题干关键词 'audiences behaved wildly' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'sparked a riot'、'noise, fighting, and shouting' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

40. 【答案】D

36. 定位题干关键词 'audiences behaved wildly' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'sparked a riot'、'noise, fighting, and shouting' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案
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39. 定位题干核心观点 'audience's warm response would encourage the musicians' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息

'should we feel OK clapping... Why shouldn't we cheer for something great' → 推断出评论者认为观众的热烈反应能激励表演者
40. 定位题干核心观点 'argued for the audience enjoying classical music quietly' → 在段落[B]中找到对应信息 'A mannerly aura hangs over most classical proceedings'、'many of the genre's biggest supporters would have it no other way' → 确认段落[B]为正确答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

41. 【答案】H

36. 定位题干关键词 'audiences behaved wildly' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'sparked a riot'、'noise, fighting, and shouting' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

42. 【答案】B

36. 定位题干关键词 'audiences behaved wildly' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'sparked a riot'、'noise, fighting, and shouting' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案

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43. 【答案】O

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41. 定位题干关键词'seatback screen' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落H中关于屏幕提供信息使观众无需提前研究作品的描述

42. 定位题干核心观点'no disturbance' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落B中关于现代音乐厅观众行为规范的描述

43. 定位题干关键词'institutions'和'integrity' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落C中关于古典音乐机构如何融入21世纪而不牺牲完整性的讨论
44. 定位题干关键词'rush tickets'和'young students' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落K中关于折扣票吸引年轻观众的描述
45. 定位题干关键词'formalities'和'intimidate' → 在语篇中寻找对应描述 → 匹配段落N中关于高雅艺术剧院礼仪可能让一些人感到畏惧的描述

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

44. 【答案】K

36. 定位题干关键词 'audiences behaved wildly' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'sparked a riot'、'noise, fighting, and shouting' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案
37. 定位题干核心观点 'don't actually mean it' → 在段落[C]中找到对应信息 'struggle financially' 与 'wondering how the medium can weave itself into... without sacrificing its integrity' → 推断出机构在吸引大众与保持高雅性之间的矛盾态度
38. 定位题干关键词 'theatre was in chaos'、'unconventional ballet'、'capital of France' → 在段落[A]中找到对应信息 'sparked a riot in Paris'、'revolutionary Rite of Spring ballet'、'discordant melodies and unorthodox choreography' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案
39. 定位题干核心观点 'audience's warm response would encourage the musicians' → 在段落[D]中找到对应信息 'should we feel OK clapping... Why shouldn't we cheer for something great' → 推断出评论者认为观众的热烈反应能激励表演者
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

45. 【答案】N

36. 定位题干关键词 'audiences behaved wildly' → 在段落[A]中找到对应描述 'sparked a riot'、'noise, fighting, and shouting' → 确认段落[A]为正确答案
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'should we feel OK clapping... Why shouldn't we cheer for something great' → 推断出评论者认为观众的热烈反应能激励表演者
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考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断　观点态度　细节定位　同义替换

46. 【答案】A
定位首段核心句 → 提炼科学家新认知 → 同义替换
考点：细节定位　同义改写

47. 【答案】B
定位关键词 ‘lifestyle factors’ → 关联其作用机制 → 同义替换
考点：细节定位　因果推理

48. 【答案】C
定位作者团队发现 → 提取关键信息 → 同义替换
考点：细节定位　同义改写

49. 【答案】B
定位 ‘cynical hostility’ → 关联其研究结论 → 同义替换
考点：细节定位　同义改写

50. 【答案】D
定位末段结论句 → 提炼核心观点 → 同义替换
考点：细节定位　同义改写

51. 【答案】B
定位首段关于酶的描述 → 提取其潜在作用（full recycling） → 同义替换为选项B
考点：细节定位　同义改写

52. 【答案】A
定位第二段关于bug的描述 → 提取其核心特征（naturally evolved to eat plastic） → 同义替换为选项A
考点：细节定位　同义改写

53. 【答案】A

定位第三段关于调整酶的实验 → 提取结果（accidentally made the molecule even better） → 同义替换为选项A

考点：细节定位　因果推理

54. 【答案】D

定位Prof. McGeehan关于回收的直接引语 → 提取其对制造商态度的描述（easy... rather than even try to recycle） → 推断其观点为制造商尚未积极行动 → 同义替换为选项D

考点：观点态度推断　同义改写

55. 【答案】C

定位Prof. Adisa Azapagic的建议（需结合全文逻辑推断） → 文章结尾提到回收的挑战（oil is cheap）和公众兴趣 → 推断其建议应关注潜在负面影响 → 同义替换为选项C

考点：推理判断　上下文逻辑

56. 【答案】Today increasing importance is being attached…

围绕给定主题句展开论述，构建包含引言、主体段落和结论的完整短文结构，并运用多样句式进行论证。

考点：谋篇布局　SVO主干　句式变化与复杂句构建

57. 【答案】Located mostly in Yunnan Province and Guizhou…

将中文地理描述性文本准确、流畅地转换为英文，需要运用多种句式结构（如定语从句、并列句）和地道的动词搭配（如take on, form, be conducive to）来表达复杂的地理、生态和人文信息。

考点：定语从句 (which/that)　并列结构 (and)　动词搭配 (take on a shape, be conducive to)　专有名词翻译 (the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau)　数据表达 (approximately, ranging from...to...)