雅思 · 雅思模考影子卷 · 第1套（AI 生成）

历年真题

满分 34 分 · 时长 160 分钟 · 共 27 题 · shadow

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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一、Reading Passage 1 · Questions 7-10（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

6. The phrase 'evil twin' in the first paragraph is used to illustrate that ocean acidification is:

A. a direct and inseparable consequence of global warming.

B. a more dangerous and destructive phenomenon than climate change.

C. a naturally occurring process that is beneficial to the ocean.

D. a problem that has been completely solved by scientific research.

7. According to the passage, which of the following is a direct chemical result of CO2 dissolving in seawater?

A. The formation of calcium carbonate shells.

B. The release of carbonate ions for organisms to use.

C. An increase in the water's pH level.

D. The creation of carbonic acid.

8. What is the main reason why calcifying organisms struggle in more acidic waters?

A. The increased hydrogen ions make it harder to obtain carbonate ions.

B. The water temperature becomes too high for them to survive.

C. The dissolved CO2 is directly toxic to their biological systems.

D. The existing shells are immediately dissolved upon contact with the water.

9. What is the author's primary purpose in the final paragraph?

A. To argue that the problem of ocean acidification has been exaggerated.

B. To emphasize the importance of scientific research in addressing the issue.

C. To provide a detailed list of mitigation strategies for policymakers.

D. To conclude that the impacts of ocean acidification are irreversible.

二、Reading Passage 2 · Questions 18-21（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

14. According to the passage, what is one advantage of remote work culture highlighted by its proponents?

A. It eliminates the need for deliberate communication strategies.

B. It fosters a culture of trust and results-orientation through greater autonomy.

C. It guarantees that all employees will feel equally connected to the organisation.

D. It removes the requirement for any scheduled meetings.

15. The phrase 'weak ties' in the third paragraph most likely refers to:

A. formal contractual relationships between employers and employees

B. the hierarchical chain of command within an organisation

C. spontaneous exchanges that may spark innovation

D. the digital communication tools used in remote settings

16. What concern do critics raise about junior employees in remote work settings?

A. They are more likely to be overlooked in written communication channels.

B. They may experience reduced mentorship opportunities.

C. They tend to resist the use of digital communication tools.

D. They are excluded from hybrid work arrangements.

17. What is the author's overall view on the future of remote work culture?

A. A complete return to traditional office-based culture is inevitable.

B. Remote work should be abandoned in favour of hybrid models only.

C. A hybrid model combining autonomy with periodic face-to-face interaction is most promising.

D. Technology alone is sufficient to sustain organisational culture without any physical contact.

三、Reading Passage 2 · Questions 22-24（共 3 小题，每小题 1 分，共 3 分）

18. According to the passage, what is the primary function of slow-wave sleep in relation to memory?

A. It facilitates procedural memory and emotional processing.

B. It strengthens neural connections for declarative memory.

C. It helps the brain forget irrelevant information.

D. It promotes creative problem-solving abilities.

19. What can be inferred about the role of sleep in cognitive efficiency?

A. Sleep only consolidates memories without affecting cognitive efficiency.

B. Sleep helps optimize storage by discarding irrelevant information.

C. Sleep has no impact on the brain's storage capacity.

D. Sleep primarily affects emotional regulation rather than memory.

20. What is the author's main argument in the passage?

A. Sleep is essential for memory consolidation and cognitive function.

B. REM sleep is more important than slow-wave sleep.

C. Educational settings should eliminate sleep requirements for students.

D. The relationship between sleep and memory has been fully explained.

四、Reading Passage 2 · Questions 25-28（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

21. According to the passage, why are islands considered particularly vulnerable in terms of energy supply?

A. They lack the technical expertise to install modern renewable technologies.

B. Their grids are often isolated and lack connection to larger continental networks.

C. They have abundant natural resources that are difficult to harvest.

D. They rely entirely on imported fossil fuels without any domestic production.

22. What role do green hydrogen and battery storage play in the context of renewable energy islands?

A. They serve as buffers to smooth out the variability of renewable generation.

B. They replace the need for solar photovoltaics entirely.

C. They are used primarily to heat homes rather than generate electricity.

D. They increase the frequency instability of the island grids.

23. The author suggests that the transition to renewable energy on islands has which socio-economic benefit?

A. It immediately lowers the initial capital expenditure required for infrastructure.

B. It allows funds previously spent on fuel imports to be redirected to local development.

C. It eliminates the need for local technical expertise in maintenance.

D. It guarantees that environmental goals are met without considering economic costs.

24. What is the author's overall attitude towards the renewable energy island model?

A. Sceptical, viewing the technical challenges as insurmountable.

B. Neutral, focusing solely on the high costs without offering a conclusion.

C. Optimistic, seeing it as a scalable blueprint despite the obstacles.

D. Indifferent, considering it irrelevant to non-island communities.

五、Reading Passage 3 · Questions 36-39（共 1 小题，每小题 1 分，共 1 分）

25. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To argue that renewable energy is superior to diesel fuel in all contexts.

B. To describe the challenges and scientific value of operating research stations in Antarctica.

C. To compare the architectural designs of different Antarctic stations.

D. To explain the psychological effects of isolation on station personnel.

六、Writing Task 1（150 词）（共 1 小题，每小题 3 分）

26.（3 分）

七、Writing Task 2（250 词）（共 1 小题，每小题 6 分）

27.（6 分）

八、l1487（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. Where is the speaker most likely delivering this talk?

A. At a technology conference for AI developers
B. In a lecture about sustainable engineering
C. During a corporate meeting on waste management
D. At a public forum on environmental innovation

九、l1488（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

2. What is the specific cost disadvantage of the new chemical dissolution process mentioned?

A. It requires twice as much energy as old methods
B. It is three times more expensive than traditional methods
C. It has a 78% higher operational cost
D. It doubles the initial investment needed

十、l1489（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

3. What does the speaker imply about the role of AI in current recycling systems?

A. It is completely ineffective for plastic identification
B. It is promising but still has significant accuracy limitations
C. It has solved most plastic sorting challenges
D. It is too expensive for widespread adoption

十一、l1490（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

4. Why does the speaker emphasize the need for product redesign?

A. Because current recycling plants are technologically outdated
B. To address contamination and design flaws that reduce recycling rates
C. Because multi-layer packaging is too profitable for manufacturers
D. To make the chemical dissolution process more cost-effective

十二、l1491（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

5. What is the speaker's main argument about the future of recycling technology?

A. Technological innovation alone will solve the plastic waste crisis
B. The primary challenge is shifting from better machines to systemic design changes
C. Global recycling rates will drop without immediate investment in AI
D. Chemical processes will eventually replace all traditional recycling methods

十三、r1483（每小题 1 分）

The practice of recycling materials is often perceived as a modern response to the consumerist excesses of the late 20th century, yet its technological and social roots delve far deeper into human history. The earliest forms of recycling were not driven by environmental consciousness but by sheer economic necessity and material scarcity. In ancient Rome, for instance, broken pottery was crushed to create a new building material called caementa, while scrap metal was consistently melted down to forge new tools and weapons. This pragmatic cycle of reuse persisted through the Middle Ages, where rags were collected to make paper and ash was gathered for soap production. A significant technological pivot occurred during the Industrial Revolution. The burgeoning factories created an unprecedented volume of waste, but also a voracious appetite for raw materials. This period saw the birth of organized scrap metal industries. However, the true transformation began in the 20th century with the introduction of chemical and polymer science. The development of plastics presented a novel challenge; unlike metal or glass, these new synthetic materials did not biodegrade. Early attempts at recycling plastics were rudimentary, often resulting in inferior products. The breakthrough came with advanced sorting technologies, such as near-infrared spectroscopy, which could identify different polymer types automatically, and with chemical recycling processes that could break plastics down to their monomer building blocks for true closed-loop regeneration. Today, recycling technology is a sophisticated field integrating robotics, AI for sorting optimization, and molecular engineering. The historical trajectory reveals a clear shift: from a localized, necessity-driven practice to a global, technologically complex system. While the fundamental motive of conserving resources remains, the scale and sophistication of the methods employed have evolved dramatically, reflecting humanity's changing relationship with its own material waste.

10. Which of the following best organizes the main stages of recycling's historical development as presented in the passage?

A. From ancient economic necessity, through an industrial-scale scrap industry, to a modern system driven by advanced scientific sorting and chemical processes.

B. From a practice motivated by environmental awareness, to one driven by industrial waste management, and finally to a technology-led field focused on zero waste.

C. From simple material reuse in antiquity, to the mechanization of scrap collection in the 19th century, to the current integration of artificial intelligence and molecular engineering.

D. From a religiously motivated practice, to a state-regulated industry, and finally to a privatized, profit-driven global network.

十四、r1484（每小题 1 分）

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11. The phrase 'This period' in the third sentence of the second paragraph refers to which time?

A. The Middle Ages, when rags were collected for paper.

B. The Industrial Revolution, which created both waste and a demand for raw materials.

C. The early 20th century, with the introduction of polymer science.

D. The ancient Roman era, known for reusing broken pottery.

十五、r1485（每小题 1 分）

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12. What is the author's attitude towards the statement that 'recycling is a modern invention'?

A. Skeptical, as the passage provides evidence of recycling practices dating back to ancient times.

B. Agreeable, acknowledging that organized, large-scale recycling is indeed a product of the modern era.

C. Neutral, simply presenting historical facts without expressing any opinion on the statement.

D. Supportive, as the passage emphasizes the technological sophistication of modern recycling.

十六、r1486（每小题 1 分）

The practice of recycling materials is often perceived as a modern response to the consumerist excesses of the late 20th century, yet its technological and social roots delve far deeper into human history. The earliest forms of recycling were not driven by environmental consciousness but by sheer economic necessity and material scarcity. In ancient Rome, for instance, broken pottery was crushed to create a new building material called caementa, while scrap metal was consistently melted down to forge new tools and weapons. This pragmatic cycle of reuse persisted through the Middle Ages, where rags were collected to make paper and ash was gathered for soap production. A significant technological pivot occurred during the Industrial Revolution. The burgeoning factories created an unprecedented volume of waste, but also a voracious appetite for raw materials. This period saw the birth of organized scrap metal industries. However, the true transformation began in the 20th century with the introduction of chemical and polymer science. The development of plastics presented a novel challenge; unlike metal or glass, these new synthetic materials did not biodegrade. Early attempts at recycling plastics were rudimentary, often resulting in inferior products. The breakthrough came with advanced sorting technologies, such as near-infrared spectroscopy, which could identify different polymer types automatically, and with chemical recycling processes that could break plastics down to their monomer building blocks for true closed-loop regeneration. Today, recycling technology is a sophisticated field integrating robotics, AI for sorting optimization, and molecular engineering. The historical trajectory reveals a clear shift: from a localized, necessity-driven practice to a global, technologically complex system. While the fundamental motive of conserving resources remains, the scale and sophistication of the methods employed have evolved dramatically, reflecting humanity's changing relationship with its own material waste.

13. The passage is primarily structured to:

A. compare and contrast recycling technologies across different historical periods.

B. chronicle the evolution of recycling from a necessity-driven practice to a technologically advanced system.

C. argue that modern recycling technology is superior to all historical methods.

D. explain the scientific principles behind modern chemical recycling processes.

—— 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. D	2. B	3. B	4. B	5. B	6. A	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. A
11. B	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. C	16. B	17. C	18. B	19. B	20. A
21. B	22. A	23. B	24. C	25. B					

26. The line graph illustrates the proportion of households with home internet access in a European country over a twenty-year period, from 2000 to 2020, categorised by three distinct age demographics.

Overall, it is evident that internet penetration increased significantly across all age groups throughout the period. While the younger and middle-aged cohorts started with relatively high adoption rates, the elderly group experienced the most dramatic growth, although it consistently remained the lowest among the three.

In the year 2000, approximately 65% of households in the 16-24 age group had internet access, which was considerably higher than the 40% recorded for the 25-54 demographic. In stark contrast, only a marginal 5% of elderly households were connected. By 2010, the figures for the young and middle-aged groups had surged to 95% and 88% respectively, indicating a near-saturation of the market.

The most remarkable trend was observed in the 65 and over category. Starting from a negligible base, the rate climbed steadily to reach 45% in 2010 and continued its upward trajectory to 85% by 2020. Meanwhile, the younger demographics plateaued at extremely high levels, with both groups exceeding 95% from 2015 onwards. By the end of the period, the gap between the age groups had narrowed significantly, reflecting a universal shift towards digital connectivity.

27. The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence and automation has sparked a profound debate about the future role of human labour in society. While some envision a post-work utopia where machines fulfil all productive tasks, others contend that employment remains indispensable for human fulfilment beyond mere economic necessity.

Proponents of a work-free future argue that automation will render most occupations obsolete. As algorithms and robotics become increasingly sophisticated, they can execute tasks with greater speed, precision, and cost-effectiveness than human workers. In such a scenario, governments could implement universal basic income programmes, distributing wealth generated by automated production to all citizens. This would liberate humanity from the drudgery of routine labour, allowing individuals to pursue creative, intellectual, or leisure activities. Historical precedent supports this view; as technology has advanced, many physically demanding jobs have already been eliminated, improving overall quality of life.

However, critics rightly emphasise that work serves purposes far beyond financial compensation. Employment provides individuals with a sense of identity, purpose, and structure. The workplace functions as a crucial social environment where people form relationships, develop skills, and contribute to their communities. Without meaningful occupations, many individuals might experience

existential emptiness, social isolation, and mental health deterioration. Furthermore, the intrinsic satisfaction derived from mastering a craft or solving complex problems cannot be replicated by passive consumption of leisure.

In my opinion, while automation will undoubtedly transform the nature of work, it will not eliminate the human need for purposeful activity. Rather than a society without work, we are more likely to witness a shift towards occupations emphasising creativity, empathy, and complex problem-solving—qualities that machines cannot easily replicate. The challenge lies not in abolishing work but in redefining it to align with human psychological needs in an increasingly automated world.

In conclusion, although technology will reshape employment significantly, the fundamental human requirement for meaningful engagement ensures that work will remain central to society, albeit in transformed forms.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】D

根据演讲的口语化风格、涉及公众议题（回收）以及提及具体案例（阿姆斯特丹设施），判断为公开论坛场景。

考点：口语化表达　公众议题　案例引用　演讲风格

2. 【答案】B

定位原文中关于阿姆斯特丹设施成本的具体数字描述（three times more）。

考点：阿姆斯特丹设施　化学溶解工艺　成本对比　具体倍数

3. 【答案】B

结合上下文理解AI的现状（great but...78% accuracy），推断其‘有前途但有局限’的评价。

考点：AI现状评价　准确率数据　转折语气　上下文推断

4. 【答案】B

追踪原文逻辑链：设计缺陷/污染 → 仅12%回收率 → 需重新设计产品。

考点：因果推理　设计缺陷　污染问题　回收率数据

5. 【答案】B

综合全文，识别结尾处的总结性论点：未来挑战在于产品设计而非单纯技术升级。

考点：主旨概括　转折结构　系统性变革　技术vs设计

6. 【答案】A

本题考查根据上下文推断词义的能力。文中提到 ocean acidification 是 climate change 的「evil twin」，并解释其成因是吸收大气中的二氧化碳。由于二氧化碳排放是导致气候变化的主要原因，因此海洋酸化与气候变化有着共同的根源，二者紧密相连、相伴而生。'Twin'（双胞胎）暗示了两者密不可分的关系，'evil' 则指其危害性。因此，选项A最符合文意。

考点：evil twin　caused by the uptake of carbon dioxide

7. 【答案】D

本题考查对具体细节信息的定位和理解能力。根据第二段中的描述「when CO2 dissolves in seawater, it forms carbonic acid, which then releases hydrogen ions」，二氧化碳溶于海水后会形成碳酸（carbonic acid）。选项A和B是受影响的结果，而非直接的化学产物。选项C与原文的「increase in acidity」（即pH值下降）相反。因此，正确答案是D。

考点：it forms carbonic acid

8. 【答案】A

本题考查对因果关系的理解。文章第二段明确指出，随着氢离子浓度的增加，「it becomes more difficult for these calcifying organisms to extract the necessary carbonate ions from the water to build their structures」。这说明是获取构建外壳所需的碳酸根离子变得困难，而非其他原因。选项B、C在文中未提及。选项D表述过于绝对，原文是「can even begin to dissolve」（甚至可能开始溶解），而非「immediately dissolved」（立即溶解）。

考点：it becomes more difficult for these calcifying organisms to extract the necessary carbonate ions

9. 【答案】B

本题考查对段落主旨和作者意图的把握。最后一段提到「Scientific research... is ongoing」，并指出「understanding the complex interactions... is the first step toward developing strategies to mitigate the impacts」。这表明作者意在强调科学研究对于理解和应对这一问题的重要性。选项A与文章基调不符。选项C，文中只提到研究是第一步，并未提供具体策略。选项D，文章虽然指出了问题的严重性，但并未断言其影响是不可逆转的，反而暗示了通过研究和策略来缓解的可能性。

考点：Scientific research into ocean acidification is ongoing　understanding... is the first step toward developing strategies

10. 【答案】A

通览全文，梳理出从古代（经济必需）到工业革命（废料产业）再到现代（高科技系统）的三阶段发展脉络，对比选项。

考点：古代：经济必要性　工业革命：废料产业诞生　20世纪至今：先进分拣与化学回收技术

11. 【答案】B

定位第三句“This period”，回溯其前一句主语“The Industrial Revolution”，确认指代关系。

考点：指代词就近指代　工业革命时期

12. 【答案】A

分析首段转折句“often perceived as... yet...”，判断作者通过列举古代实例来反驳“现代发明”这一常见误解，态度为质疑/纠正。

考点：转折词 yet 表示对比　作者用历史事实反驳误解

13. 【答案】B

梳理文章脉络：首段提出并反驳误解，二、三段按时间顺序（古代-工业革命-20世纪-当今）叙述发展历程，末段总结转变。整体为按时间顺序叙述演变。

考点：时间顺序叙述　发展演变主线　从必要性驱动到技术驱动

14. 【答案】B

定位第二段，proponents 论述中提到 'greater autonomy, which can foster a culture of trust and results-orientation'，B 项为原文同义改写。A 项与末段 'designed with greater deliberation' 矛盾；C 项 'guarantees' 过于绝对，原文反而提到 isolation 风险；D 项原文未提及。

考点：foster a culture of trust and results-orientation　greater autonomy

15. 【答案】C

第三段中 'weak ties' 前有同位语解释：'the spontaneous exchanges that spark innovation'，C 项直接对应。A、B、D 均为无关干扰。

考点：spontaneous exchanges that spark innovation　what some scholars term

16. 【答案】B

第三段明确指出 'Junior employees, in particular, may suffer from reduced mentorship opportunities'，B 项为原文复现。A 项与第二段 'quieter team members...amplified in written channels' 矛盾；C、D 项原文未提及。

考点：reduced mentorship opportunities　informal coaching

17. 【答案】C

末段作者引用组织心理学家共识，指出 'the future lies not in a binary choice...but in a hybrid model'，并强调需 'periodic face-to-face interaction'，C 项准确概括。A、B、D 均与末段 'not in a binary choice' 的立场相悖或过度推断。

考点：hybrid model　not in a binary choice　sustained with greater deliberation

18. 【答案】B

定位到第二段，找到「Slow-wave sleep」相关描述，提取其与「declarative memory」的关联信息。

考点：declarative memory　strengthens neural connections　slow-wave sleep

19. 【答案】B

定位到第五段，找到「facilitate the forgetting of irrelevant information」和「optimizes its storage capacity」等表述，推断睡眠对认知效率的作用。

考点：facilitate the forgetting　optimizes its storage capacity　cognitive efficiency

20. 【答案】A

综合全文，尤其是第一段和最后一段，把握作者的核心论点：睡眠对记忆巩固和认知功能至关重要。

考点：plays a crucial role in memory consolidation　importance of prioritising healthy sleep habits　fundamental component of effective learning

21. 【答案】B

定位到第一段，寻找关于「vulnerable」（脆弱）的描述。原文提到「the constrained nature of island grids, often characterised by a lack of interconnection with larger continental networks, makes them particularly vulnerable」，直接对应选项B。

考点：lack of interconnection　particularly vulnerable

22. 【答案】A

定位到第二段，关于技术挑战的讨论。原文指出「These technologies act as buffers, smoothing out the peaks and troughs of generation」，且提到绿色氢能作为长期储能介质。选项A准确概括了这一功能。

考点：act as buffers　smoothing out the peaks and troughs

23. 【答案】B

定位到第三段，关于社会经济影响的讨论。原文提到「This shift can redirect substantial portions of national budgets away from fuel imports and towards local development」，与选项B完全一致。选项A与原文「initial capital expenditure... is high」矛盾。

考点：redirect substantial portions of national budgets　away from fuel imports

24. 【答案】C

定位到最后一段，寻找作者的总结性观点。原文提到「the renewable energy island model is increasingly viewed as a scalable blueprint... demonstrating that environmental sustainability and economic resilience are not mutually exclusive goals」，表明作者持乐观态度，认为它是可扩展的蓝图。

考点：scalable blueprint　not mutually exclusive goals

25. 【答案】B

本题考查主旨大意。文章首段引出南极科考站话题，随后分别从物理挑战（气候、能源）、心理挑战（越冬综合征）以及科学价值（天文观测、冰芯钻探）三个维度展开论述。末段总结指出尽管代价高昂，但其科学回报证明了这一努力的合理性。综合全文，选项B最全面地概括了文章的双重核心：挑战与价值。

考点：main purpose challenges and scientific value comprehensive summary