雅思 · 雅思模考影子卷 · 第2套（AI 生成）

历年真题

满分 47 分 · 时长 160 分钟 · 共 40 题 · shadow

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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一、Reading Passage 1 · Questions 1-8（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，共 8 分）

Vertical farming is an agricultural method in which crops are grown in stacked layers indoors, often within controlled environments. Instead of relying on natural sunlight, these systems typically use artificial lighting to ___14___ plant growth. By cultivating plants in vertically arranged trays, producers can achieve a much higher ___15___ per unit of land than conventional farms. A further advantage is that the closed design reduces the need for pesticides, since pests are largely ___16___ from the growing area. Water consumption also falls, as most systems ___17___ and reuse the water that plants do not absorb. Nevertheless, vertical farming remains energy-intensive, and its commercial viability depends heavily on the ___18___ of electricity in the local region. Some critics argue that the method is currently suitable only for high-value crops such as leafy greens and herbs, rather than staple grains. In addition, the initial ___19___ of building and equipping a vertical farm can be prohibitively high for small businesses. Supporters counter that ongoing advances in LED technology and automation are likely to ___20___ these costs over time. Whether vertical farming will eventually ___21___ traditional agriculture on a large scale is still a matter of debate among researchers.

14. Reading Passage 1 · Questions 1-8

15. Reading Passage 1 · Questions 1-8

16. Reading Passage 1 · Questions 1-8

17. Reading Passage 1 · Questions 1-8

18. Reading Passage 1 · Questions 1-8

19. Reading Passage 1 · Questions 1-8

20. Reading Passage 1 · Questions 1-8

21. Reading Passage 1 · Questions 1-8

二、Reading Passage 1 · Questions 9-13（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

22. According to the passage, what is one practical benefit of creating digital surrogates of museum objects?

A. They allow museums to sell reproductions to the public at low cost.

B. They reduce the necessity of physically handling delicate originals.

C. They enable institutions to discard damaged artefacts entirely.

D. They replace the need for trained conservators in museums.

23. The term 'digital dark age' in the passage refers to the risk that

A. museums will lose public funding for digitisation projects.

B. indigenous communities will reject online access to their heritage.

C. digital archives may become unreadable as formats and media evolve.

D. visitors will prefer virtual tours and abandon physical museums.

24. What is the author's overall stance on the role of digitisation in museums?

A. It should eventually replace physical collections entirely.

B. It is too expensive to be justified for most institutions.

C. It is a valuable tool but should supplement, not supplant, real objects.

D. It poses an unacceptable ethical risk to indigenous communities.

25. Which of the following best summarises the structure of the passage?

A. A chronological account of imaging technologies from the 1990s to today.

B. A case study of a single museum's digitisation programme.

C. A problem-solution essay proposing new funding models for museums.

D. A balanced discussion presenting benefits, drawbacks, and a concluding synthesis.

三、Reading Passage 2 · Questions 23-26（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

26. According to the passage, what is one primary advantage cited by proponents of gig work?

A. Guaranteed income stability across all pay periods

B. Access to comprehensive employer-provided benefits

C. Greater flexibility in scheduling and project selection

D. Automatic eligibility for social security contributions

27. The word 「precarious」 in the final paragraph most probably means:

A. Highly profitable B. Unstable and risky C. Legally protected D. Widely admired

28. What is the author's main purpose in discussing the European Union's legislative directives?

A. To illustrate how some governments attempt to balance worker protection with flexibility

B. To argue that European regulations are ineffective and should be abandoned

C. To prove that all gig workers in Europe earn minimum wage

D. To show that the EU has completely eliminated gig economy exploitation

29. Which of the following best describes the author's overall stance on the gig economy?

A. Entirely supportive, viewing it as an unqualified improvement for workers

B. Entirely opposed, calling for its immediate abolition

C. Balanced, acknowledging benefits while stressing the need for regulatory intervention

D. Indifferent, considering the issue irrelevant to broader economic policy

四、Reading Passage 3 · Questions 37-40（共 4 小题，每小题 1 分，共 4 分）

Ocean acidification, often described as the chemical twin of climate change, results from the absorption of atmospheric carbon dioxide by seawater. When CO☒ dissolves, it forms carbonic acid, which releases hydrogen ions and thereby lowers the pH of surface waters. Research indicates that this process has already reduced average ocean pH by approximately 0.1 units since the pre-industrial era, a shift representing a ____35____ increase in acidity. Marine organisms that build shells or skeletons from calcium carbonate, such as corals, molluscs and certain plankton species, are particularly vulnerable because reduced carbonate ion availability makes it harder for them to precipitate and maintain their structures. Laboratory experiments have demonstrated that under projected end-of-century conditions, many calcifying species exhibit ____36____ growth rates and thinner shells. Beyond individual species, ecologists warn that disruptions to these foundational organisms could cascade through marine food webs, ultimately affecting ____37____ fisheries that supply protein to billions of people worldwide. Scientists therefore advocate combining emission reductions with expanded marine protected areas to enhance ecosystem ____38____, while further research continues to refine projections of regional vulnerability.

35. Reading Passage 3 · Questions 37-40

36. Reading Passage 3 · Questions 37-40

37. Reading Passage 3 · Questions 37-40

38. Reading Passage 3 · Questions 37-40

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

39.（3 分）

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

40.（6 分）

七、l1492（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. What is the speaker's primary role or context in this recording?

A. A city official defending the new policy.

B. A journalist or analyst presenting a debate.

C. A representative from SortSmart Inc.

D. A resident complaining about the fee.

八、l1493（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

2. According to the speaker, what specific consequence do households face under the new policy for repeated violations?

A. Their recycling bins are permanently removed.

B. They must attend a mandatory recycling workshop.

C. They are charged a $200 fee.

D. Their entire neighborhood's recycling is audited.

九、l1494（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

3. The speaker uses the phrase 'a classic case of' to describe the critics' argument. What does this imply about their viewpoint?

A. The problem is unique to Greenfield's situation.

B. The approach is a well-known, predictable type of policy failure.

C. The policy is based on a successful historical model.

D. The issue requires immediate and drastic action.

十、l1495（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

4. What can be inferred about the relationship between SortSmart Inc.'s claims and the critics' concerns?

A. The company's data directly refutes all criticism.

B. They focus on different metrics of success (purity vs. fairness/trust).

C. The critics are unaware of the company's technical achievements.

D. The company and critics agree on the problem but disagree on the solution.

十一、l1496（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 central tension highlighted by the speaker at the end of the recording?

A. The conflict between technological innovation and traditional recycling methods.

B. The trade-off between achieving immediate environmental results and maintaining public trust.

C. The challenge of accurately sorting recyclables with current AI technology.

D. The need for stricter penalties to enforce recycling compliance.

十二、l1522（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

6. According to the speaker, what was a primary source of noise in 19th-century London?

A. The widespread use of early automobiles.

B. The operation of steam-powered factory engines.

C. The frequent take-offs and landings of early airplanes.

D. The constant honking of car horns in congested traffic.

十三、l1523（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

7. What does the speaker imply about the public's attitude towards noise in the 19th century?

A. It was universally seen as a serious health hazard.

B. It was largely accepted as an inevitable part of industrial progress.

C. It led to the immediate creation of strict anti-noise laws.

D. It was a minor concern compared to issues like air pollution.

十四、l1524（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

8. What was a key factor that directly prompted the first major noise pollution law in the US?

A. The invention and proliferation of the steam engine.

B. The widespread use of horse-drawn carts in urban areas.

C. Public outcry over the noise from jet engines in cities.

D. The development of quieter automotive technology.

十五、l1497（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

9. What does the speaker identify as the primary future challenge for deep-sea exploration?

A. Reaching new record depths in the ocean trenches.

B. Establishing long-term, occupied research habitats.

C. Developing more cost-effective submersible materials.

D. Discovering new species in previously unexplored trenches.

十六、l1498（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

10. According to the speaker, what is the typical depth range for hydrothermal vent ecosystems?

A. Nearly 11,000 meters.

B. Between 2,500 and 3,000 meters.

C. At the very bottom of the ocean.

D. At depths where solar energy is still effective.

十七、l1499（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

11. What does the speaker suggest as a potential future power source for deep-sea habitats?

A. Advanced solar panel technology.

B. Conventional diesel generators.

C. Energy harvested from thermal vents.

D. Giant underwater wind turbines.

十八、l1500（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

12. The speaker mentions that the pressure at hydrothermal vent depths is equivalent to how many times atmospheric pressure at sea level?

A. Over 60 times.

B. Over 250 times.

C. Nearly 11,000 times.

D. Exactly 100 times.

19、l1501（每小题 1 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

13. What is the speaker's main point about the cost of a deep-sea research station?

A. It is prohibitive and makes the project impossible.

B. It can be reduced by using existing submersible technology.

C. It is a necessary investment for understanding most of our planet.

D. It should be funded by private companies, not governments.

20、r1418（每小题 1 分）

The global coffee trade, now a multi-billion-dollar industry, has its roots in the 15th-century Sufi monasteries of Yemen, where the beverage was first cultivated for its stimulant properties to aid in night prayers. By the 17th century, coffee houses, known as 'qahveh khaneh,' had become vibrant hubs of intellectual discourse and commerce in cities like Constantinople and Cairo. European colonial powers soon recognized the plant's economic potential. The Dutch first established plantations in Java around 1699, followed by the French in the Caribbean. This colonial expansion, however, was built on a foundation of coerced labor and ecological transformation, as vast tracts of biodiverse forest were cleared for monoculture crops. The 19th century witnessed a dramatic boom fueled by technological innovations like the steamship and the telegraph, which connected producers in Brazil, Vietnam, and Colombia to burgeoning consumer markets in the West. This period also saw the rise of powerful commodity exchanges, such as the New York Coffee Exchange, which standardized trading but also introduced volatility through speculation. The 20th century brought further consolidation, with multinational corporations dominating the supply chain from farm to cup. Yet, the early 21st century has been marked by a counter-movement: the 'Third Wave' of coffee, emphasizing direct trade, artisanal roasting, and sustainability, challenging the homogenized model of mass production and attempting to rebalance the historical inequities embedded in the coffee economy.

30. According to the passage, what was the original primary function of coffee cultivation in Yemen during the 15th century?

A. To serve as a cash crop for export to European markets.

B. To provide a stimulant for religious rituals.

C. To be used as a medicinal herb in Sufi monasteries.

D. To serve as a social beverage in public coffee houses.

21、r1419（每小题 1 分）

The global coffee trade, now a multi-billion-dollar industry, has its roots in the 15th-century Sufi monasteries of Yemen, where the beverage was first cultivated for its stimulant properties to aid in night prayers. By the 17th century, coffee houses, known as 'qahveh khaneh,' had become vibrant hubs of intellectual discourse and commerce in cities like Constantinople and Cairo. European colonial powers soon recognized the plant's economic potential. The Dutch first established plantations in Java around 1699, followed by the French in the Caribbean. This colonial expansion, however, was built on a foundation of coerced labor and ecological transformation, as vast tracts of biodiverse forest were cleared for monoculture crops. The 19th century witnessed a dramatic boom fueled by technological innovations like the steamship and the telegraph, which connected producers in Brazil, Vietnam, and Colombia to burgeoning consumer markets in the West. This period also saw the rise of powerful commodity exchanges, such as the New York Coffee Exchange, which standardized trading but also introduced volatility through speculation. The 20th century brought further consolidation, with multinational corporations dominating the supply chain from farm to cup. Yet, the early 21st century has been marked by a counter-movement: the 'Third Wave' of coffee, emphasizing direct trade, artisanal roasting, and sustainability, challenging the homogenized model of mass production and attempting to rebalance the historical inequities embedded in the coffee economy.

31. What can be inferred about the relationship between 19th-century technological innovations and the coffee trade?

A. They primarily benefited consumers by lowering prices, with little impact on producers.

B. They increased market volatility by enabling faster and more widespread speculation.

C. They facilitated the expansion of global supply chains, linking distant producers and consumers.

D. They led to the immediate decline of colonial plantation systems in favor of independent farming.

22、r1420（每小题 1 分）

The global coffee trade, now a multi-billion-dollar industry, has its roots in the 15th-century Sufi monasteries of Yemen, where the beverage was first cultivated for its stimulant properties to aid in night prayers. By the 17th century, coffee houses, known as 'qahveh khaneh,' had become vibrant hubs of intellectual discourse and commerce in cities like Constantinople and Cairo. European colonial powers soon recognized the plant's economic potential. The Dutch first established plantations in Java around 1699, followed by the French in the Caribbean. This colonial expansion, however, was built on a foundation of coerced labor and ecological transformation, as vast tracts of biodiverse forest were cleared for monoculture crops. The 19th century witnessed a dramatic boom fueled by technological innovations like the steamship and the telegraph, which connected producers in Brazil, Vietnam, and Colombia to burgeoning consumer markets in the West. This period also saw the rise of powerful commodity exchanges, such as the New York Coffee Exchange, which standardized trading but also introduced volatility through speculation. The 20th century brought further consolidation, with multinational corporations dominating the supply chain from farm to cup. Yet, the early 21st century has been marked by a counter-movement: the 'Third Wave' of coffee, emphasizing direct trade, artisanal roasting, and sustainability, challenging the homogenized model of mass production and attempting to rebalance the historical inequities embedded in the coffee economy.

32. Which of the following best summarizes the central theme of the passage?

A. A chronological overview of major coffee-producing regions and their yields.

B. The evolution of coffee from a religious stimulant to a global commodity, marked by colonial exploitation and recent corrective movements.

C. A critique of modern multinational corporations for dominating the coffee supply chain.

D. The technological advancements that have consistently driven the growth of the coffee industry.

23、r1421（每小题 1 分）

The global coffee trade, now a multi-billion-dollar industry, has its roots in the 15th-century Sufi monasteries of Yemen, where the beverage was first cultivated for its stimulant properties to aid in night prayers. By the 17th century, coffee houses, known as 'qahveh khaneh,' had become vibrant hubs of intellectual discourse and commerce in cities like Constantinople and Cairo. European colonial powers soon recognized the plant's economic potential. The Dutch first established plantations in Java around 1699, followed by the French in the Caribbean. This colonial expansion, however, was built on a foundation of coerced labor and ecological transformation, as vast tracts of biodiverse forest were cleared for monoculture crops. The 19th century witnessed a dramatic boom fueled by technological innovations like the steamship and the telegraph, which connected producers in Brazil, Vietnam, and Colombia to burgeoning consumer markets in the West. This period also saw the rise of powerful commodity exchanges, such as the New York Coffee Exchange, which standardized trading but also introduced volatility through speculation. The 20th century brought further consolidation, with multinational corporations dominating the supply chain from farm to cup. Yet, the early 21st century has been marked by a counter-movement: the 'Third Wave' of coffee, emphasizing direct trade, artisanal roasting, and sustainability, challenging the homogenized model of mass production and attempting to rebalance the historical inequities embedded in the coffee economy.

33. The author's tone in describing the 'Third Wave' of coffee is best characterized as:

A. Skeptical, questioning the true motives behind the movement.

B. Neutral, simply reporting the existence of the movement without value judgment.

C. Cautiously optimistic, acknowledging its potential to address past inequities.

D. Enthusiastic, presenting it as the definitive solution to all industry problems.

24、r1422（每小题 1 分）

The global coffee trade, now a multi-billion-dollar industry, has its roots in the 15th-century Sufi monasteries of Yemen, where the beverage was first cultivated for its stimulant properties to aid in night prayers. By the 17th century, coffee houses, known as 'qahveh khaneh,' had become vibrant hubs of intellectual discourse and commerce in cities like Constantinople and Cairo. European colonial powers soon recognized the plant's economic potential. The Dutch first established plantations in Java around 1699, followed by the French in the Caribbean. This colonial expansion, however, was built on a foundation of coerced labor and ecological transformation, as vast tracts of biodiverse forest were cleared for monoculture crops. The 19th century witnessed a dramatic boom fueled by technological innovations like the steamship and the telegraph, which connected producers in Brazil, Vietnam, and Colombia to burgeoning consumer markets in the West. This period also saw the rise of powerful commodity exchanges, such as the New York Coffee Exchange, which standardized trading but also introduced volatility through speculation. The 20th century brought further consolidation, with multinational corporations dominating the supply chain from farm to cup. Yet, the early 21st century has been marked by a counter-movement: the 'Third Wave' of coffee, emphasizing direct trade, artisanal roasting, and sustainability, challenging the homogenized model of mass production and attempting to rebalance the historical inequities embedded in the coffee economy.

34. In the context of the passage, the word 'boom' (paragraph 2) most nearly means:

A. A sudden, loud noise made by an explosion.

B. A period of rapid economic growth or increase in activity.

C. The main pole of a sail on a ship.

D. A deep, resonant sound, like that of a large bell.

—— 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. B	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. B
6. B	7. B	8. C	9. B	10. B
11. C	12. B	13. C	14. stimulate	15. yield
16. excluded	17. capture	18. cost	19. investment	20. reduce
21. replace	22. B	23. C	24. C	25. D
26. C	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. B
31. C	32. B	33. C	34. B	35. 30%
36. reduced	37. global	38. resilience		

39. The line graph illustrates changes in the proportion of households with home internet access alongside the average monthly cost of broadband subscriptions in a particular country over a fifteen-year period, from 2005 to 2020.

Overall, home internet penetration rose dramatically, while the monthly cost of broadband services fell steadily throughout the period.

In 2005, only 35% of households had internet access at home, and the average monthly subscription fee stood at 65 dollars. Over the next five years, the adoption rate climbed sharply to 62% by 2010, representing an increase of 27 percentage points. During the same interval, the cost dropped significantly to 48 dollars per month.

From 2010 to 2015, the upward trend in household access continued, reaching 84%, while the monthly fee declined further to 35 dollars. By 2020, internet access had become nearly universal, with 93% of households connected, and the average cost had fallen to just 28 dollars, less than half of what consumers paid in 2005.

In summary, the data reveals a clear inverse relationship: as broadband became more affordable, home internet adoption expanded rapidly across the country.

40. The question of whether public funds should be directed towards space exploration or concentrated on terrestrial challenges has sparked considerable debate. While some advocate for prioritising space programmes, others contend that resources ought to be channelled into addressing pressing issues on our own planet. This essay will examine both perspectives before presenting my own viewpoint.

Proponents of increased investment in space exploration argue that such endeavours yield profound long-term benefits for humanity. Scientific research conducted in space has historically led to technological innovations that permeate everyday life, from satellite communications to medical imaging devices. Moreover, as Earth faces overpopulation and resource depletion, establishing colonies on other planets may represent a vital contingency plan for the survival of our species. Space

programmes also inspire future generations of scientists and engineers, fostering a culture of curiosity and innovation that drives economic growth.

Conversely, critics maintain that governments have a moral obligation to address the immediate suffering of millions before allocating billions to extraterrestrial ventures. With approximately 700 million people living in extreme poverty and climate change threatening ecosystems worldwide, redirecting space budgets could fund clean water initiatives, healthcare infrastructure, and renewable energy projects. From this perspective, space exploration appears to be a luxury that wealthy nations can afford while vulnerable populations continue to struggle for basic necessities.

In my opinion, while the urgency of terrestrial problems cannot be understated, space exploration and earthly welfare need not be mutually exclusive. Governments should maintain modest investment in space research, as its technological spin-offs often benefit society at large, while simultaneously increasing funding for poverty alleviation and environmental protection. A balanced approach ensures that humanity addresses its current crises without sacrificing the long-term scientific progress that may ultimately secure our collective future.

In conclusion, both space exploration and solving Earth's problems warrant attention, and I believe a pragmatic balance between the two is the most sensible course of action for governments worldwide.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

通过分析说话者的语气（客观介绍多方观点）和内容结构（呈现争论双方），判断其角色。

考点：客观介绍争论　呈现多方观点　中立分析语气

2. 【答案】C

定位录音中明确提到的罚款金额和触发条件（三次违规）。

考点：three or more violations　a $200 fee

3. 【答案】B

理解习语'a classic case of'在批评语境中的含义，即指一种常见、可预见的错误模式。

考点：习语理解　批评语境　常见模式

4. 【答案】B

对比公司陈述（纯度提升）和批评者观点（惩罚不公、技术误差），推断双方评价标准不同。

考点：公司数据：纯度　批评者观点：公平与信任　评价维度不同

5. 【答案】B

抓住录音结尾的总结性设问，明确其提出的'环境结果'与'公众信任'之间的权衡。

考点：结尾设问　环境结果　公众信任　权衡关系

6. 【答案】B

定位原文关于19世纪伦敦噪音来源的描述（马车、小贩、铁匠、蒸汽引擎），并与选项细节匹配。

考点：19世纪伦敦　噪音来源　蒸汽引擎工厂

7. 【答案】B

抓住原文关键句‘People complained, but it was just considered the sound of progress’，推断公众的普遍接受态度。

考点：公众态度　噪音与进步　历史接受度

8. 【答案】C

定位原文关于1972年美国法律的描述，识别其直接原因（公众对城市喷气式飞机噪音的抗议）。

考点：1972年法律　直接原因　喷气式飞机噪音　公众抗议

9. 【答案】B

听懂独白开头提出的论点：未来的挑战不是去得更深，而是能长期驻留并进行有意义的科学研究。

考点：识别转折句 'It's not just about... The real challenge is...'　抓取核心观点 'staying there, and doing meaningful science'　关联后文对长期栖息地的具体描述

10. 【答案】B

定位原文中关于热液喷口（hydrothermal vents）的具体数字信息。

考点：捕捉关键词 'hydrothermal vents'　准确记录其后紧跟的数字范围 '2,500 to 3,000 meters'

11. 【答案】C

听清独白中讨论能源问题的部分，排除已知无效方案，抓住提议的新方案。

考点：识别问题 'the power?' 排除被否定的 'Solar is useless' 抓住两个提议 'advanced nuclear batteries' 或 'harvesting energy from the thermal vents'

12. 【答案】B

定位描述压力的具体数字信息，并注意其比较基准（海平面大气压）。

考点：捕捉关键词 'pressure' 准确记录数字 'over 250 times' 确认比较对象 'atmospheric pressure at sea level'

13. 【答案】C

理解独白结尾处关于成本的论述，并把握说话者对此的最终态度。

考点：定位 'The cost is staggering' 及具体数字 'billions' 抓住转折 'But without this investment...' 理解其目的是强调投资的必要性，而非单纯抱怨成本

14. 【答案】stimulate

14 空 空格前为 to，后为名词短语 plant growth，需填动词原形，表示人工光照对植物生长的作用；结合语义应为「促进、刺激」。

15 空 空格前有 higher 修饰，后接 per unit of land，说明是单位土地的产出量；农业语境中常用 yield 表示产量。

16 空 空格前为 are largely，后接 from the growing area，需填过去分词构成被动语态，表示害虫被排除在种植区之外。

17 空 空格与 and reuse 并列，需填动词原形，与 reuse 共同说明系统对未被植物吸收的水的处理方式；结合语义应为「收集、捕获」。

18 空 空格前为定冠词 the，后接 of electricity，说明商业可行性取决于当地电力的某项经济因素；结合语义应为「成本」。

19 空 空格前为 initial，后接 of building and equipping a vertical farm，说明建设与装备垂直农场的初期投入；结合语义应为「投资」。

20 空 空格前为 to，后接 these costs，需填动词原形，表示技术进步可能对这些成本产生的影响；结合语义应为「降低、减少」。

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考点：artificial lighting plant growth 动词不定式 higher ... per unit of land agricultural output pests are largely ... from 被动语态 closed design ... and reuse the water 并列动词 water consumption commercial viability the ... of electricity energy-intensive initial ... building and equipping prohibitively high are likely to ... these costs advances in technology eventually ... traditional agriculture on a large scale matter of debate

15. 【答案】yield

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16. 【答案】excluded

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17. 【答案】capture

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18. 【答案】cost

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19. 【答案】investment

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20. 【答案】reduce

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21. 【答案】replace

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22. 【答案】B

定位到第二段末句：「digital surrogates reduce the need to handle fragile originals, thereby minimising physical wear」，与选项 B 语义一致。A、C、D 均为无中生有或过度推断。

考点：reduce the need to handle fragile originals　minimising physical wear

23. 【答案】C

定位到第三段：「rapidly evolving file formats and storage media render digital archives unreadable within a generation」，即格式与存储介质的快速演变导致数字档案不可读，对应选项 C。

考点：rapidly evolving file formats and storage media　render digital archives unreadable

24. 【答案】C

末段明确指出「digitisation should complement rather than replace physical collections」，作者立场为平衡数字与实体，对应选项 C。

考点：complement rather than replace　balancing the expansive reach of digital media

25. 【答案】D

文章先介绍数字化背景，再列好处（第二段）、问题（第三段）、伦理争议（第四段），末段综合给出平衡立场，属「正—反—合」结构，对应选项 D。

考点：Proponents argue　However, the process is neither cheap nor straightforward　Ultimately, most experts agree

26. 【答案】C

定位第一段「Proponents argue that gig work offers unparalleled flexibility」，C项「Greater flexibility in scheduling and project selection」为原文同义转述。A、B、D均为原文明确否定或未提及的内容。

考点：unparalleled flexibility　select projects and set schedules

27. 【答案】B

末段语境为「the trend toward precarious work arrangements may exacerbate inequality」，与「undermining the very flexibility」并列，且全文讨论收入波动、缺乏保障等问题，故「precarious」意为「不稳定、有风险的」。

考点：exacerbate inequality　undermining the very flexibility

28. 【答案】A

第三段末句指出欧盟引入指令「aimed at granting gig workers minimum protections while preserving flexibility」，作者以此例证政策制定者试图在保护与灵活之间取得平衡，A项准确概括。

考点：aimed at granting gig workers minimum protections while preserving flexibility

29. 【答案】C

全文结构为「支持方观点—批评方观点—宏观视角—结论」，末段指出「the economic implications ... depend heavily on regulatory frameworks」，体现作者既承认灵活性优势，又强调政策干预必要性的平衡立场。

考点：depend heavily on regulatory frameworks Without deliberate policy interventions

30. 【答案】B

定位原文第一句，明确15世纪也门苏菲修道院种植咖啡的最初目的是‘to aid in night prayers’（辅助夜间祈祷），这是一种宗教仪式。

考点：15th-century Sufi monasteries stimulant properties aid in night prayers

31. 【答案】C

定位19世纪相关段落，找到‘technological innovations like the steamship and the telegraph’及其直接后果‘connected producers...to...markets’，推断其核心作用是促进全球供应链的连接与扩张。

考点：19th century technological innovations steamship telegraph connected producers to markets

32. 【答案】B

通览全文，梳理发展脉络：起源（宗教用途）-> 扩张（殖民种植园）-> 繁荣与体系化（19世纪技术、交易所）-> 巩固（20世纪跨国公司）-> 反思与变革（21世纪第三波运动）。核心是咖啡经济的历史演变及其伴随的权力与伦理问题。

考点：historical development global commodity colonial exploitation Third Wave sustainability

33. 【答案】C

聚焦最后一句关于‘Third Wave’的描述，分析作者用词：‘counter-movement’（反向运动）、‘challenging’（挑战）、‘attempting to rebalance’（试图再平衡）。这些词表明作者认识到运动的积极意图，但用‘attempting’保持了审慎，整体态度是谨慎乐观。

考点：counter-movement challenging attempting to rebalance historical inequities

34. 【答案】B

将‘boom’置于其所在的句子和段落语境中：‘The 19th century witnessed a dramatic boom fueled by technological innovations...connected producers...to...markets.’。句子主语是‘19th century’，谓语是‘witnessed’，宾语是‘boom’，后面描述了其驱动因素和表现。因此，这里的‘boom’只能理解为经济活动的急剧增长或繁荣期。

考点：19th century dramatic boom fueled by connected producers to markets

35. 【答案】30%

35 空 空前提到pH下降0.1单位，随后用a shift representing...对其进行换算说明，需捕捉百分比数值。

36 空 并列结构exhibit ___ growth rates and thinner shells提示需填与thinner并列的负面形容词，reduced符合语义。

37 空 句末修饰fisheries的定语，结合前文billions of people worldwide可推断为global。

38 空 enhance ecosystem ___搭配，语境为保护措施提升生态系统恢复能力，resilience为常见搭配词。

考点：a shift representing a 30% increase exhibit reduced growth rates global fisheries enhance ecosystem resilience

36. 【答案】reduced

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考点：a shift representing a 30% increase　exhibit reduced growth rates　global fisheries　enhance ecosystem resilience

37. 【答案】global

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