中考 · 2025年江苏省无锡市中考英语真题

历年真题

满分 99 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 62 题 · 江苏省无锡市

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
167 694
yingyu8.cn/an/167694

一、单项选择（共 14 小题，每小题 1 分，共 14 分）

1. Hey, Julie. I’ ve had a problem recently. _____ you help me?
A. Can B. Must C. Should D. May

2. I get up very early in the morning, so I often feel _____ in the afternoon.
A. bored B. boring C. tired D. tiring

3. Sometimes I drink a lot of coffee to stay _____ in class.
A. wake B. awake C. sleep D. asleep

4. I’ ve made _____ drink less coffee, but it doesn’ t work. What shall I do?
A. ourselves B. us C. myself D. me

5. Why not give up coffee _____? Or at least stop drinking it after 2:00 p.m.
A. sudden B. suddenly C. complete D. completely

6. And I _____ you should try the colour therapy. Colours have amazing power.
A. support B. suggest C. imagine D. introduce

7. _____ it may not work on everyone, it may work on you.
A. Though B. But C. Because D. Since

8. But I can’ t promise you _____. You’ ll have to try it yourself.
A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

9. The therapy centre is on High Street and it _____ service for over 10 years.
A. has started B. has been in C. has stopped D. has been out of

10. —That sounds interesting! May I ask _____ to see the changes? —Well, it depends. Some people take a while, and some others take forever.

A. how much will it cost　　B. how long will it take

C. how much it will cost　　D. how long it will take

11. Thanks a million, Julie! If it _____, you will be my angel!

A. works　　B. will work　　C. fails　　D. will fail

12. You’ re welcome! _____ you good luck!

A. Give　　B. Make　　C. Hope　　D. Wish

13. —Is that your phone ringing, Julie? —Yes. _____. Tell me about your sleeping problem. Is it getting better?

A. It is important　　B. I promise　　C. It can wait　　D. I agree

二、完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容，在每小题所给的四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。（本大题共10小题，每小题1分，共10分） It was a hot afternoon, and the hour-long bus journey had only just begun. There were only five people on the bus—two young girls and their brother, sitting with their aunt, and a young man, who was sitting alone in the ___14___. The young man had already begun to think he’ d chosen the wrong bus to take. The children were hot, tired, and bored, and behaving ___15___. The youngest girl was singing the first line of a song, over and over again. Everything the aunt said began with ‘Don’ t’ and everything the children said began with ‘___16___’ . “Don’ t put your feet on the seat, Cyril!” “Why not?” “Because you’ ll make it dirty. And don’ t always look at the man. That’ s not ___17___. Oh, look at those sheep in that field” Nearly every field the bus had travelled past had sheep in it, so the aunt’ s ___18___ was difficult to explain. “Why is that man taking the sheep into the other field?” asked the younger girl. “Perhaps there’ s more grass in that field,” ___19___ the aunt. “But there’ s lots of grass in both fields.” “Well, perhaps the grass is better in the other field.” “That doesn’ t make any ___20___. Why is it better?” came the immediate question from Cyril. The young man was looking angry. “I imagine he doesn’ t like ___21___.” the aunt thought. “Come and sit over here, all of you, and I’ ll tell you a story,” she said. The children did not look at all ___22___ by the aunt’ s offer. They’ d obviously heard her stories before, and this one was very boring indeed. “Oh, it’ s definitely the most ___23___ story I’ ve ever heard,” said Cyril. “Yes. I didn’ t even care to listen to it,” the younger girl said, and began singing the first line of her song again. “You’ re not a great success as a storyteller,” said the young man suddenly from the corner.

14. A. back　B. corner　C. middle　D. front

15. A. sadly　B. wisely　C. badly　D. proudly

16. A. Why B. What C. When D. Where
17. A. common B. natural C. polite D. funny
18. A. discovery B. doubt C. praise D. surprise
19. A. replied B. shouted C. repeated D. laughed
20. A. excuse B. trouble C. sense D. difference
21. A. stories B. sheep C. strangers D. children
22. A. excited B. satisfied C. worried D. bored
23. A. humorous B. stupid C. unusual D. serious

三、阅读理解（共 13 小题，每小题 2 分，共 26 分）

Today is the 10th day since I came to Wuxi from London. At lunch, my friend Zhao Min said, “Shirley, try eating xiaolongbao like a local!” I picked one up with chopsticks, but the dumpling broke, and hot soup sprayed onto my classmate Chen Dan’s shirt. He jumped up and shouted, “British attack” Everyone in the dining hall laughed. In Chinese class, our teacher asked us to talk about hobbies. I wanted to say, “I like painting scenery (fengjing)”, but I accidentally said fengzheng instead. The teacher smiled and said, “Hmm… That’s interesting” Now my friend Zhang Ke keeps saying, “Show me your kite art!” The funniest part was PE class. We played jianzi. On my first try, I kicked it so hard that it flew onto the roof The coach shook his head, but Zhao Min whispered, “Use your shoe like this” I tried again and kicked it 3 times Everyone cheered. I felt so proud! I miss my friends back in London. But life in Wuxi is full of surprises, and I’m starting to love it here.

24. What is the text above?
A. A diary. B. A letter. C. A report. D. A survey.

25. Who wrote it?
A. Zhao Min. B. Shirley. C. Chen Dan. D. Zhang Ke.

26. What can we learn about Shirley?
A. She is a new student of this school.
B. She is a Chinese student in London.
C. She can speak very good Chinese.
D. She can use chopsticks very well. B Short texts can be seen everywhere. They are short but provide useful information. Read the short texts below and answer questions.

27. What does Jim want to do?
A. To take Tom home for dinner.
B. To practice volleyball with Tom.
C. To ask Tom to help with his homework.
D. To play volleyball with Tom after dinner.

28. What can we learn from the notice? Photography Club If you’ d like to borrow cameras for the project, Friday is the last day you can do this.

A. The club will not be open this Friday.
B. Students can borrow cameras by Friday.
C. The club will start the project this Friday.
D. Students must finish the project by Friday.

29. What can we learn about the school café? School Café Monday & Tuesday next week-kitchen under repair—no hot food Sandwiches only

A. It will be closed for two days next week.
B. It will start to repair the kitchen on Monday.
C. It will allow students to bring sandwiches only.
D. It will not provide hot food for part of next week.

School Café Monday & Tuesday next week-kitchen under repair—no hot food Sandwiches only A. It will be closed for two days next week. B. It will start to repair the kitchen on Monday. C. It will allow students to bring sandwiches only. D. It will not provide hot food for part of next week. C

“Did you even hear my question, Lucho?” asked Mr Parra. The students at the front of the class turned round to watch the show. They were all smiling. Eva Villa had turned to watch too, but she wasn’t smiling. For a moment Eva looked straight into Lucho’s dark sad eyes and he could feel his face turning bright red. Then she turned back to the front and said something to the girl sitting next to her. The girl laughed. Mr Parra walked towards Lucho’s desk. Lucho liked Mr Parra, although he didn’t like history class. There was too much information to remember.

“Maybe you could tell us what I have been talking about for the last twenty minutes, Lucho, while you were looking out of the window,” said Mr Parra. Lucho’s heart felt heavy. He had no idea what to say. He looked down at his history textbook. The page was about “The stolen past” and there was a photograph of a gold object that looked very old. Next, he looked quickly at the board and saw one of Mr Parra’s favourite things: a mind map. Every time they had to write about something for homework, Mr Parra asked them to make a mind map. The mind map had four empty circles joined by four lines to a bigger circle in the centre. In the centre circle Mr Parra had written the word “guaca”. Lucho tried to remember where he had heard the word before. They were all waiting. Lucho looked out of the window for a second and saw a little yellow bird. Yes, that was it! Guaca was a word that his grandmother had used, but what did it mean? The class was still waiting for him to speak. Suddenly he heard the little yellow bird singing in the tree outside and he opened his mouth. “We were talking about guaca, sir,” he answered. “And what is guaca, Lucho?” Mr Parra asked. “Guaca means ‘special object’. An antique object that was made by South American tribes, usually from gold, sir.” Mr Parra looked surprised. He hadn’t expected Lucho to know the answer. The girl next to Eva turned to look at Lucho again. The rest of Lucho’s classmates had lost interest. Lucho felt better, but Mr Parra hadn’t finished with him yet. “That’s correct, Lucho,” said Mr Parra. “And what is today’s homework?” Homework? Lucho hadn’t heard Mr Parra talk about homework. He looked at the mind map on the blackboard again. Outside, the bird had stopped singing.

30. What did Mr Parra draw on the blackboard?

A. B. C. D.

31. When Lucho’s heart felt heavy, he probably felt a sense of _____.

A. peace B. pity C. hope D. shame

32. What is the best title for this story?

A. A Strict Teacher

B. The Yellow Bird

C. A Special Object

D. The Mind Map D Brazilian artist Vik Muniz uses everyday objects in unusual ways. Through his art, Muniz makes people think differently about their everyday lives-even their own rubbish. In 2007, Muniz worked on a two-year project at one of the world’ s largest landfills. Until its closure in 2012, Jardim Gramacho received about 70 percent of the rubbish from Rio de Janeiro. About 3,000 rubbish pickers, known as catadores, worked there. Their job was to hunt through the rubbish for recyclable cans, bottles, and other materials. They then made money by selling the objects to recycling companies. The catadores’ work was dirty and dangerous, and most of them only received between $20 and $25 a day. Despite the hard conditions, many catadores were proud of their work. Valter Dos Santos, a worker at Jardim Gramacho for more than 25 years, told Muniz, “I am proud to be a picker. I try to explain to people that recycling prevents great harm to nature and the environment. People sometimes say, ‘But one single soda can?’ One single can is of great importance! That single can will make the difference.” Muniz became friends with Dos Santos and other catadores. They allowed him to take their photographs at the landfill, where they posed for artistic portraits. For example, Muniz photographed a landfill worker in the style of a famous French painting. The workers then helped Muniz create huge images of these photos on the floor of his workshop. They used materials from the landfill to add color and depth to the images. _____ Muniz says he wanted to “change the lives of people with the same materials they deal with every day.” A photograph of his recreation of the French painting sold for £28,000 ($50,000) at a

London art auction. Muniz gave the money to the catadores workers' organization. In 2010, a movie called Waste Land was made about Muniz's project. The film received many awards and helped make people aware of the rubbish collectors' lives. The catadores also began to see themselves differently.

"Sometimes we see ourselves as so small," says Irma, a cook at Gramacho, "but people out there see us as so big, so beautiful."

33. Why did the writer mention Valter Dos Santos?

A. To tell the story of a catador’ s life.
B. To describe the catadores’ hard conditions.
C. To show the value of a catador’ s work.
D. To give an example of successful catadores.

34. What can we learn about Muniz’ s photographs?

A. They were all taken at the landfill.
B. He spent a long time on each of them.
C. They were only part of his unusual creation.
D. He took them in the style of famous paintings.

35. Which of the following is the most suitable for _____?

A. Why take such photos of these catadores?
B. Why create such huge images using rubbish?
C. How to help these people in a creative way?
D. How to turn everyday objects into art pieces?

36. Which of the following shows the right order of the things that happened?

A. A movie was made about Muniz’ s project.
B. Gramacho stopped receiving rubbish.
C. Dos Santos started working at Gramacho.
D. Muniz made friends with some catadores.

四、词汇运用（本大题共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

37. There is a new movie on show in the cinema _____ (今晚).

_____

38. Your favourite actor David plays two different _____ (角色) in it.

_____

39. Many young people think it’ s well _____ (值得) watching.

_____

40. I like David very much too and I think he is a _____ (天生的) actor.

_____

41. I’ m wondering _____ (是否) we can go and watch it together. （B）根据句意，写出括号内所给单词的适当形式。

_____

42. Ne Zha 2 has been the biggest _____ (win) on the film market this year.

_____

43. It’ s about a boy named Ne Zha, who is a bit _____ (patient) sometimes but very brave.

_____

44. He makes a _____ (decide) to fight against enemies to protect his family and home.

_____

45. The film has been a huge success and the _____ (late) news says it will keep on showing until the end of June.

_____

46. If you haven’ t watched it yet, _____ (simple) pick up your phone and book a ticket.

五、根据句意，用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。（本大题共10小题，每小题1分，共10分）（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

47. Simon and I _____ (work) on a history project now.

48. We both agreed _____ (write) about the changes in Taihu New City.

49. Mr. Chen _____ (live) there for over 50 years, so we went to interview him.

50. He _____ (drink) tea with a few old friends in a park when we arrived.

51. Here is the information we got from him. The city _____ (have) a short history.

52. It _____ (make) up of a few old towns and villages.

53. It’ s clean and beautiful now, but in the past there _____ (be) a lot of pollution.

54. The government decided to take action _____ (solve) this problem.

55. Hundreds of factories _____ (encourage) to move away or close between 2005 and 2015.

56. The environment is much better now, and it _____ (get) even better in the future.

六、阅读表达（本大题共5小题，每小题2分，共10分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

57. Who made the first kite according to one legend? _____

58. What were paper kites made of? _____

59. What did people use kites to do at first? _____

60. What is Weifang City known as? _____

61. What do you think has brought the changes to the kites’ shape?
_____

七、书面表达（本大题共20分）（共 1 小题，每小题 20 分，共 20 分）

62.（20 分）

—— 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. C	3. B	4. C	5. D
6. B	7. A	8. B	9. B	10. D
11. A	12. D	13. C	14. B	15. C
16. A	17. C	18. D	19. A	20. C
21. D	22. A	23. B	24. A	25. B
26. A	27. D	28. B	29. D	30. B
31. D	32. D	33. C	34. C	35. B
36. C	37. tonight	38. roles	39. worth	40. born
41. whether	42. winner	43. impatient	44. decision	45. latest
46. simply	47. are working	48. to write	49. has lived	50. was drinking
51. has	52. is made	53. was	54. to solve	56. will get
57. Mozi				

55. were encouraged

58. Bamboo and paper

59. To send messages and test the wind

60. The kite capital of the world

61. Modern technology and creativity

62. Hello my friends! Welcome to China!
I’ d like to recommend my hometown, Chengdu, a city where tradition and modernity blend perfectly. First, you can visit the Giant Panda Breeding Research Base to see these adorable national treasures up close. Then, take a walk through the ancient Jinli Street, where you can taste delicious local snacks like spicy hotpot and sweet glutinous rice balls. Don’ t forget to experience the relaxed lifestyle in a traditional teahouse, sipping tea and watching a Sichuan Opera performance. Chengdu is also known as a “City of Gastronomy” and a “City of Music.” I believe you will fall in love with its unique charm and friendly people. I’ m waiting for you here in this beautiful city!

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】A

识别请求帮助的固定句型 → 匹配情态动词Can → 得出答案

考点：情态动词Can表示请求

2. 【答案】C

分析主语I（人） → 选择描述人感受的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：形容词tired描述人的感受　形容词bored描述人的感受　形容词boring描述事物的特征　形容词tiring描述事物的特征

3. 【答案】B

分析stay后需接形容词作表语 → 选择表示清醒状态的形容词 → 得出答案

考点：stay awake保持清醒　wake是动词　sleep是动词或名词　asleep是形容词但表示睡着状态

4. 【答案】C

分析主语I → 选择与主语一致的反身代词 → 得出答案

考点：反身代词myself与主语I一致

5. 【答案】D

分析句子结构 → 空格处需副词修饰动词短语 give up → 选择副词 completely

考点：副词修饰动词　词性辨析

6. 【答案】B

分析句子语境 → 说话者在提出建议 → 选择表示建议的动词 suggest

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析

7. 【答案】A

分析句子逻辑关系 → 前后句为让步关系 → 选择让步连词 Though

考点：状语从句　让步关系

8. 【答案】B

分析句子语境 → 否定句中需用不定代词 → 选择 anything

考点：名词性从句　不定代词用法

9. 【答案】B

分析时间状语 for over 10 years → 需用现在完成时 → 选择表示持续状态的 has been in

考点：时态与语态　固定搭配

10. 【答案】D

识别宾语从句 → 应用陈述语序规则 → 匹配语境（时间） → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句语序　特殊疑问词选择

11. 【答案】A

识别条件句 → 判断虚拟语气类型（真实条件） → 应用主将从现规则 → 得出答案

考点：真实条件句时态　主将从现

12. 【答案】D

识别固定搭配 → 匹配‘祝好运’的表达 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 wish sb. sth.

13. 【答案】C

分析对话逻辑 → 推断说话人对来电的态度 → 匹配选项含义 → 得出答案

考点：语境推断　态度判断

14. 【答案】B

15 空 根据上下文‘sitting alone’与‘bus’场景，推断年轻人坐在公交车的哪个位置最合理 → 结合后文孩子们不断打扰他，推断他坐在一个相对独立、不易被打扰的位置 → 得出答案

16 空 根据前文‘hot, tired, and bored’与后文‘singing the first line of a song, over and over again’等具体行为 → 推断这些行为是‘糟糕的’表现 → 得出答案

17 空 根据前文‘Everything the aunt said began with ‘Don’t’’的对比结构 → 推断孩子们的回应是反问或质疑 → 结合后文‘Why not?’的具体例子 → 得出答案

18 空 根据前文‘Don’t always look at the man’的指令 → 推断这是在教导社交礼仪 → 结合‘That’s not...’的句式，推断此处应填入表示‘礼貌’的形容词 → 得出答案

19 空 根据前文‘Nearly every field... had sheep in it’的事实 → 推断姑姑指出‘看那些羊’是多余的、令人困惑的 → 结合‘was difficult to explain’的描述 → 推断此处应填入表示‘惊讶’或‘指出’的名词 → 得出答案

20 空 定位对话轮次 → 分析上下文问答逻辑 → 选择表示回应的动词

21 空 定位固定搭配 → 结合上下文逻辑验证 → 选择构成合理搭配的名词

22 空 定位姑妈的心理活动 → 分析前文年轻人愤怒的原因 → 推断姑妈对年轻人情绪的猜测

23 空 定位关键句 → 分析后文解释（听过且无聊） → 选择与“not at all”构成合理逻辑的形容词

24 空 定位Cyril的评价 → 结合后文“懒得听”的佐证 → 选择与“boring”同向的贬义形容词

考点：语境选词　场景逻辑推理　行为描述推断　对比结构推理　社交礼仪推断　逻辑推理　近义词辨析　固定搭配　推理判断　指代与衔接

15. 【答案】C

15 空 根据上下文‘sitting alone’与‘bus’场景，推断年轻人坐在公交车的哪个位置最合理 → 结合后文孩子们不断打扰他，推断他坐在一个相对独立、不易被打扰的位置 → 得出答案

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24. 【答案】A

识别文本格式特征（第一人称、日期、事件记录） → 匹配日记体裁 → 得出答案

考点：篇章结构识别　文体特征判断

25. 【答案】B

定位文本中第一人称叙述者 → 识别叙述者姓名（Shirley） → 得出答案

考点：指代识别　人物关系定位

26. 【答案】A

定位关键细节（从伦敦来、第10天、语言失误、文化适应） → 综合推断其身份 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　推理判断

27. 【答案】D

识别题干人物（Jim）与语篇人物（Shirley）不匹配 → 判定为信息缺失题 → 无法从给定语篇推断

考点：信息匹配　推理判断

28. 【答案】B

定位通知关键信息（借相机、周五是最后一天） → 同义替换（by Friday = last day） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

29. 【答案】D

定位公告板信息 → 解析‘kitchen under repair—no hot food’ → 推断‘part of next week’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

30. 【答案】B

定位‘Mr Parra had written the word “guaca”’ → 识别‘mind map’结构 → 匹配选项B

考点：细节定位　图文匹配

31. 【答案】D

定位‘Lucho’s heart felt heavy’ → 结合上下文‘no idea what to say’、‘face turning bright red’ → 推断情感为羞愧

考点：推理判断　情感推断

32. 【答案】D

通读全文 → 识别核心事件（Lucho在课堂上被提问并成功回答） → 概括主旨为‘思维导图’

考点：主旨大意　篇章结构

33. 【答案】C

定位Valter Dos Santos相关段落 → 分析其在文中的作用（举例说明catador工作的价值） → 匹配选项C

考点：推理判断　写作目的

34. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词‘Muniz’s photographs’ → 在语篇中定位相关描述（如‘using rubbish’，‘catadores’） → 对比选项与原文细节，识别同义改写与范围限定 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义改写　范围限定

35. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词‘most suitable for’ → 通读语篇，把握关于穆尼兹创作的核心信息（材料、对象、目的） → 推断其创作最核心的特征或目的 → 对比选项，选择最能概括核心的选项

考点：主旨推断　核心特征提取　选项概括度比较

36. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词‘right order’ → 在语篇中定位各事件（如‘started working’，‘made friends’，‘movie’，‘stopped receiving’） → 根据时间线索或逻辑关系排序 → 对比选项顺序

考点：细节定位　时间/逻辑排序　事件关联

37. 【答案】tonight

根据括号内提示词'今晚'及句意'电影院正在上映一部新电影' → 选择表示时间的副词 → 得出答案

考点：时间副词在句中的位置与用法

38. 【答案】roles

根据括号内提示词'角色'及固定搭配'play a role/part' → 选择表示'角色'的名词 → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 play a role　名词复数形式

39. 【答案】worth

根据括号内提示词'值得'及固定句型'be worth doing' → 选择形容词'worth' → 得出答案

考点：固定搭配 be worth doing　形容词作表语

40. 【答案】born

根据括号内提示词'天生的'及修饰名词'actor'的语境 → 选择形容词'born' → 得出答案

考点：形容词作定语　固定表达 a born actor

41. 【答案】whether

根据括号内提示词'是否'及动词'wonder'后接宾语从句的语境 → 选择引导词'whether' → 得出答案

考点：宾语从句引导词　whether与if的区别（wonder后常用whether）

42. 【答案】winner

根据空前的定冠词 'the' 和形容词 'biggest'，判断此处需要名词形式 → 将动词 'win' 转换为表示'获胜者'的名词 'winner'

考点：词根词缀　名词转换

43. 【答案】impatient

根据空前的 'a bit' 和转折连词 'but'，判断此处需要形容词形式，且与 'brave'（勇敢）形成对比 → 将名词 'patient' 转换为表示'不耐烦的'的形容词 'impatient'

考点：词根词缀　形容词转换　转折逻辑

44. 【答案】decision

根据空前的不定冠词 'a'，判断此处需要单数名词形式 → 将动词 'decide' 转换为表示'决定'的名词 'decision'

考点：词根词缀　名词转换

45. 【答案】latest

根据空前的定冠词 'the' 和名词 'news'，判断此处需要形容词形式修饰 'news' → 将副词 'late' 转换为表示'最新的'的形容词 'latest'

考点：词根词缀　形容词转换

46. 【答案】simply

根据空前的逗号和句子结构，判断此处需要副词修饰整个祈使句 → 将形容词 'simple' 转换为表示'简单地'的副词 'simply'

考点：词根词缀　副词转换

47. 【答案】are working

识别时间状语 'now' → 判断为现在进行时 → 选择 'are working'

考点：现在进行时　时间状语 'now'

48. 【答案】to write

识别动词 'agreed' → 回忆固定搭配 'agree to do sth' → 选择 'to write'

考点：固定搭配 'agree to do sth'

49. 【答案】has lived

识别时间状语 'for over 50 years' → 判断为现在完成时（表示持续状态） → 选择 'has lived'

考点：现在完成时　时间状语 'for over 50 years'

50. 【答案】was drinking

识别时间状语从句 'when we arrived'（过去时） → 判断主句描述过去某一时刻正在进行的动作 → 选择过去进行时 'was drinking'

考点：过去进行时　时间状语从句 'when we arrived'

51. 【答案】has

识别主语 'The city'（单数） → 判断为陈述客观事实 → 选择一般现在时 'has'

考点：一般现在时　主谓一致

52. 【答案】is made

识别固定搭配 be made up of → 判断主语 It 与 make up 的被动关系 → 确定时态为一般现在时 → 得出答案

考点：被动语态　固定搭配 be made up of

53. 【答案】was

定位时间状语 in the past → 判断句子描述过去状态 → 确定时态为一般过去时 → 得出答案

考点：一般过去时　时间状语

54. 【答案】to solve

分析句子结构：decided to take action → 判断 action 的目的 → 使用不定式作目的状语 → 得出答案

考点：不定式作目的状语　动词 decide 的用法

55. 【答案】were encouraged

定位时间状语 between 2005 and 2015 → 判断主语 Hundreds of factories 与 encourage 的被动关系 → 确定时态为一般过去时的被动语态 → 得出答案

考点：一般过去时的被动语态　主谓一致

56. 【答案】will get

定位时间状语 in the future → 判断句子描述将来状态 → 确定时态为一般将来时 → 得出答案

考点：一般将来时　时间状语

57. 【答案】Mozi

定位传说中风筝的发明者 → 识别专有名词 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　专有名词识别

58. 【答案】Bamboo and paper

定位风筝的制作材料 → 识别并列名词短语 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　并列结构

59. 【答案】To send messages and test the wind

定位风筝最初的用途 → 识别不定式表目的结构 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　目的状语

60. 【答案】The kite capital of the world

定位潍坊市的别称 → 识别专有名词短语 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　专有名词短语

61. 【答案】Modern technology and creativity

定位风筝形状变化的原因 → 推断现代因素的作用 → 得出答案

考点：推理判断　因果推断

62. 【答案】Hello my friends! Welcome to China!
I’d like…

考生需根据流程图，用英语组织一篇结构清晰、句式多样的推荐发言稿，涵盖城市特色、推荐理由及个人优势。

考点：句式变化与复杂句构建　SVO主干　动词搭配take on