

高二英语

2023.1

(考试时间 100 分钟 满分 100 分)

本试卷共 10 页。考生务必在答题卡指定区域作答,在试卷上作答无效。

第一部分 知识运用 (共三节, 30 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Breakdown and Start-up

Just over two years ago, I was driving home fairly late one night on a quiet, remote road when another car suddenly moved towards me with great 1. I had to make a sudden and quick sideways movement to 2 hitting it and I almost hit a tree. Luckily I wasn't hurt, but I couldn't get my car to start. It had broken down. I felt quite 3 as it was late and there were hardly any other cars around. I 4 my roadside assistance company for help and they told me someone would be there in around one and half an hour. After about fifteen minutes, a passing car 5 and a strong man with a serious face stepped out of the car. He asked if I needed 6 and I told him what had happened. He 7 offered to stay with me until roadside assistance arrived. I was uncertain about what to do because I was nervous and uneasy. There was something very calm and comfortable in his voice, so I took him up on his offer. While waiting, we started talking and really 8 it off. By the time the roadside assistance man turned up, we'd arranged to 9 again. Two years on, we have shared the joys and sorrows of life together. I wish I could thank the careless driver who forced me off the road. If he was a better driver, I'd never have met a lifelong 10.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. A. power | B. effort | C. care | D. speed |
| 2. A. avoid | B. practise | C. risk | D. delay |
| 3. A. guilty | B. ashamed | C. anxious | D. curious |
| 4. A. phoned | B. recommended | C. blamed | D. examined |
| 5. A. started up | B. broke down | C. drove off | D. pulled up |
| 6. A. space | B. help | C. care | D. information |
| 7. A. kindly | B. carefully | C. eagerly | D. rudely |
| 8. A. took | B. shook | C. knocked | D. hit |
| 9. A. travel | B. play | C. meet | D. wait |
| 10. A. interest | B. friendship | C. dream | D. habit |

第二节 选词填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面句子, 根据句意, 从方框中选择恰当的词或词组并用其正确形式填空。

be consistent with	motivate	urgent	reputation	apply oneself to
be enthusiastic about	approval	set out	take up	interact with

11. It was really _____ to see someone doing some real effort to save the forests and trees.
12. The most _____ thing in a fire is to make sure everyone is out of the building.
13. If you would just _____ your schoolwork, you would get much better grades.
14. She was a good lawyer with a _____ for honesty and careful work.
15. You can believe what the witness said. Her version of events _____ the evidence.
16. It is just three months since we received official _____ to go ahead with the project.
17. She _____ with the aim of becoming the youngest ever winner of the championship.
18. Although we have been taking classes online, we can _____ our teacher over the phones.
19. I know how busy you must be and naturally I wouldn't want to _____ too much of your time.
20. If you _____ something, you show how much you like it by the way that you behave and talk.

(请务必将第 11 至 20 题的答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

第三节 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面句子, 根据句子内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个恰当的单词, 在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

21. She said she didn't care about it, but I believe she was _____ (secret) delighted.
22. As he watched the TV play, he suddenly realized that he _____ (see) it before.
23. Shirley has a 17-year-old daughter, _____ ambition is to be a photographer.
24. Please don't come at four this afternoon. I _____ (have) a meeting then.
25. Reading a good book is like _____ (talk) with an admirable person.
26. Steven showed me round the town, _____ was very kind of him.
27. The heavy snow _____ (fall) for three days. The fields were all white.
28. We have got everything _____ (prepare) for the New Year's party tomorrow.
29. John _____ (work) here for over twenty years and he is retiring next month.
30. China, _____ Tracy had taught English for several years, impressed her the most.

(请务必将第 21 至 30 题的答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

If you would like to share your knowledge about life at Monash and make a positive impact on others, becoming an education peer mentor (导师) is the perfect choice for you.

What are the benefits of Education Peer Mentoring?

- Receive priority access to professional development opportunities.
- Join our community of high-achieving Monash students.
- Develop your leadership, communication and teamwork skills.
- Meet and network with senior Monash staff and like-minded student leaders.
- Record this experience on your Australian Higher Education Graduate Statement.
- Gain rich experience for your resume (简历).

Who can apply?

- You have a desire to help new students get started and succeed at Monash.
- You are willing to talk about your own university experience.
- You should have strong interpersonal and communication skills.
- You have the ability to work with a variety of people from different backgrounds.

What are the requirements?

- You must be a student at an Australian campus for part-time or full-time learning.
- You must be at least in your second year of study or above.
- You should be able to commit to supporting up to 20 fresh students through personal interactions.
- You should be able to commit at least 20 hours volunteering throughout the program in one semester.

How to apply?

- As a new peer mentor, send a written application through the new mentor application button.
- As a current peer mentor applying for this position again, send a written application through the returning mentor application button.

Once you've applied, we'll be in touch to let you know the outcome of your application.

Important Dates	
Mentor applications open	9 January 2023
Mentor applications close	10 February 2023
Program starts	April 2023

31. What do applicants gain from Education Peer Mentoring?

- A. They can gain rich life experience.
- B. They can have priority access to varied jobs.
- C. They can become senior community team leaders.
- D. They can network with other like-minded student leaders.

32. According to this passage, applicants are required to _____.

- A. be in their first year of study or above
- B. have a desire to communicate and help other students
- C. finish up to 20 hours volunteering throughout the program
- D. share university experience with people from the same background

33. What should applicants do to get the position?

- A. Contact the school for application results.
- B. Send written applications after program starts.
- C. Prepare written applications to apply for the program.
- D. Hand in applications only through the new mentor application button.

B

The shift from adolescence (青春期) to adulthood can be hard and often filled with hardship and lessons learned, especially for young people experiencing homelessness.

Frankie, a young woman who feels lucky to have had the caring support from her dad. Frankie's dad raised her, and they were very close. When he suddenly passed away two years ago, Frankie didn't know how she would survive. With no family or relatives to take her in, she fell into a depression. She bounced from home to home, losing trust she'd ever gain stability.

One Friday afternoon, Frankie sat at a park bench outside of school. As she was worrying about where she was going to live, she suddenly remembered something her dad would tell her when she was little.

"Don't ever give up," said Frankie. "If dad were here, he would tell me that."

Those words encouraged her to seek help from Noel, a YouthCare case manager, who helped her find accommodation at Catalyst, one of YouthCare's community living programs. YouthCare provided a path back to stability. Frankie was thankful to have a routine: dish washings after dinner, weekly game nights, and check-ins with a mental health doctor every Thursday. At Catalyst, Frankie received consistent support and found additional resources for her mental health care. Outside of her Thursday appointments, she participated in weekly homework assignments focused on well-being and goal-setting for the future.

Noel showed great surprise at Frankie's positive changes with each passing day. She earned her GED, and it wasn't long before she began searching for her first job. With the help of Noel, Frankie applied for a handful of positions in health or fitness. Frankie jumped with excitement when she received an interview call for a front desk position at a local gym!

Dressed in green, her dad's favorite color, Frankie entered her interview with confidence. Noel smiled very happily when Frankie received a second call later that day with news that she got the job.

Too many young people come to YouthCare with their own story. Each of them deserves a path back to stability: a stable home, consistent support, and access to treatment services necessary to become well. Like Frankie, they can imagine new possibilities and change the course of their own story through encouragement and treatment.

34. What was the main cause for Frankie's depression?

- A. Her desire to get a job.
- B. Her fear of homelessness.
- C. Her lessons of adolescence.
- D. Her inability to deal with relatives.

35. How did YouthCare influence Frankie?

- A. She realized the value of family affection.
- B. She had a stable life to achieve her potential.
- C. She learned the importance of interview confidence.
- D. She built up her courage to be a mental health doctor.

36. Which would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Frankie's Job Hunting in Fitness
- B. The Friendship between Frankie and Noel
- C. Finding the Support Needed to Move Forward
- D. Looking for Reliable Relatives to the Homeless

C

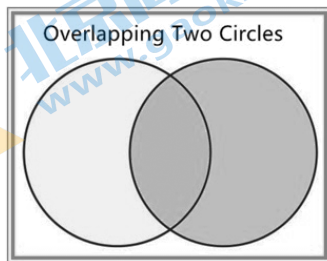
Dogs greet other dogs' noses first, sniffing(嗅)each other from head to tail. People are not so open about the process of sniffing, but smell is important in human relations, too. There is also evidence that humans can infer relationship and emotional states and even discover disease through smell.

Now, Inbal Ravreby, Kobi Snitz and Noam Sobel of the Weizmann Institute of Science have gone a step further. As they report in *Science Advances*, the three researchers started their first experiment by testing the smells of 20 pairs of familiar and same-sex friends. They employed an electronic nose (e-nose) and two groups of human "smellers".

The e-nose used a set of gas sensors to assess T-shirts worn by participants. One group of human smellers were given pairs of these shirts and asked to rate how similar they smelt. Those in the other group were asked to rate the smells of individual T-shirts on five dimensions (维度): pleasantness, intensity, attractiveness, competence and warmth. Both approaches produced the same result. The T-shirts of friends smelt more similar to each other than did the T-shirts of strangers.

Does friendship cause similarity of smell, or does similarity of smell cause friendship? The three researchers investigated whether there were positive interactions between strangers by using the e-nose measurement. They collected the smells of another 17 volunteers with e-nose, and then asked the participants to play a mirroring game.

That game involved silently mirroring another individual's hand movements. Participants were paired up by chance and their reactions were recorded. After each interaction, they demonstrated how close they felt to their fellow gamer by overlapping two circles (one representing themselves, the other their partner). The more similar the two electronic smell signatures were, the greater the overlap. Participants also rated the quality of their interaction in the game along 12 dimensions of feelings that define friendship. Similar smells were consistent with positive ratings for nine of these dimensions. However, two participants smelling alike did not mean they were any more accurate at the mirroring game than others.



Why smell might play a role in forming friendships remains obscure. Other qualities related to being friends, including age, appearance, and education, are either immediately obvious or rapidly become so. But while some individuals have strong body smell, many do not. It is present. But it is subliminal (潜意识的). Dr Ravreby guesses that there may be “an evolutionary advantage in having friends that are genetically similar to us”. Body smell is known to be linked with genetic make-up. Smelling similar to others may thus allow subliminal inferences about genetic similarity to be drawn.

37. What can we learn from the first experiment?

- A. Friends smell like one another.
- B. Friends tend to sniff each other.
- C. The smell can be judged on five dimensions.
- D. The T-shirts of friends smell the same to each other.

38. The mirroring game is designed to _____.

- A. enrich the dimensions that define friendship
- B. prove strangers smell more alike after positive interactions
- C. test whether strangers can develop friendship in the process
- D. explore the relationship between similarity of smell and friendship

39. What does the underlined word “obscure” in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Unacceptable.
- B. Unchanged.
- C. Unclear.
- D. Unrealistic.

40. What can we infer from this passage?

- A. Body smells have effects on genetic make-up.
- B. People who have similar smells may have similar genes.
- C. Body smells become similar after people becoming friends.
- D. Two participants smelling alike performed better in the game than others.

D

I have a friend who bird watches. She feels comfortable whenever she's doing it. If you ask her why she likes it, she will say things like "Well, birds are the world's most magical creatures." I have another friend who knits. She likes it because it's satisfying, and has an astonishingly impressive impact on people for whom being able to knit gloves is out of reach.



As a term, "hobby" has always been of arguable meaning. Ask someone what they think a hobby is, and you'll get a dictionary definition that they will have just looked up on their phones and, then, a passionate speech on all of the activities that can under no circumstances be put into groups as hobbies by their own highly unique and inflexible standards. Being online is not a hobby, apparently, nor is listening to music.

Hardly anyone knows what a hobby is, and this is particularly the case now that so many of us are spending our leisure time online arguing about these sorts of basic definitions with people, as the writer Max Read put it in an essay, "to whom the world has been created again every morning, for whom every settled argument of modernity must be rewritten, but this time with their engagement."

Even taking these difficulties into account, however, it seems obvious that birdwatching and knitting are classic hobbies. They are enjoyable, involve practice and reward effort, and they are given immediate access to a group with the same interests. They are the sorts of hobbies advice columnists (专栏作家) have in mind when people write in about their imbalanced lives. It's interesting, then, that not one of my two clearly hobby-having friends would admit to the practice.

They worried that their hobbies, which give them pleasure and keep them far from their computers, made them seem like they had too much leisure time and too few inner resources that would enable them to naturally avoid boredom. They are fully paid-up members of society, with busy lives, fulfilling interpersonal relationships and, again, hobbies that make them happy. It's just that hobbies have an undeservedly bad reputation, one made worse by the Internet, like everything else.

The birdwatcher said the problem with having a hobby was that it made people seem like they were contributing and learning nothing. The knitter said that she personally connected hobbies with having no friends and no idea of what normal people do to have fun. Actually, they do not want to be seen as mad people who intentionally get away from the correct course.

Well, I enjoy certain light operas. I play music for my own amusement. And yes, I am an ordinary student, and that is not a sign of madness.

41. The author mentions two friends with different hobbies in Paragraph 1 mainly to _____.
A. explain the definition of “hobby”
B. attract the readers’ attention to hobbies
C. stress the importance of having a hobby
D. compare two different types of hobbies
42. What does the author mean by quoting Max Read in Paragraph 3?
A. “Hobby” as a term can only be defined without the Internet.
B. People online discuss the definition of “hobby” to change lives.
C. People create a new world by expressing their ideas of hobbies online.
D. It is hard for online people to reach an agreement on the definition of “hobby”.
43. What can be inferred from the two friends’ concerns about their hobbies?
A. They are afraid of being seen as crazy people.
B. They fear their hobbies are not impressive enough.
C. They find it necessary to share hobbies to balance their lives.
D. They refuse to share their feelings about their hobbies with mad people.
44. What does the author intend to tell us in the last paragraph?
A. Hobbies are great for people’s mental health.
B. Different people have their own standards of hobbies.
C. It is reasonable and normal for people to have hobbies.
D. People who suffer from madness can also have hobbies.

第二节 (共5 小题; 每小题2 分, 共10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In principle, it sounds simple: eat less and move more. 45 Yet, despite all the calorie counting, dieting and exercising, worldwide obesity (肥胖) rates just keep speeding up. People in the US were heavier in 2021 than they were in 2020, placing many more people at risk from serious diseases.

So why hasn’t this approach to weight control worked? One possibility is that we haven’t tried hard enough. 46 Or perhaps the problem is the focus on “calorie balance” itself. In a recent paper, my colleagues and I question the basic assumption of whether taking in more calories than you burn really is the chief cause of obesity. We argue that the evidence actually points the other way: we are driven to overeat because we are getting fatter.

47 As their growth rate speeds up, teenagers may eat hundreds of calories more each day than they used to. Does this “overeating” cause the rapid growth? Or does the rapid growth, which requires more calories to build new body tissues, make teenagers hungrier so they eat more? Clearly the latter, as adults won’t grow taller, no matter how much they eat.

The key to how this works in obesity is hormones (激素), especially the fat-storage hormone. Processed, rapidly digestible high-carbon foods like potato chips and sugary drinks raise our hormone level too high. 48 A few hours after eating a high-carbon meal, the number of calories in the bloodstream falls rapidly, so we get hungrier sooner after eating.

Therefore, in order to prevent and treat weight problems, the emphasis should be placed on what to eat instead of how much we eat. Replacing processed high-carbon foods with high-fat foods—such as nuts—lowers the hormone obtainable for the rest of the body. 49

Although much more research will be needed to test this idea, it is time to question the basic assumptions about cause and effect, calories and weight gain that have dominated our thinking for decades.

- A. Weight control becomes a battle between dieting and exercising.
- B. This may seem incredible but consider the rapid growth of teenagers.
- C. The dietary advice for dealing with obesity has been around for decades.
- D. We have lacked willpower to maintain healthy dietary and exercise habits.
- E. A low-calorie diet further restricts an already limited supply of energy to the body.
- F. This causes our fat cells to store too many calories, leaving fewer for the rest of the body.
- G. In fact, high-fat foods may help decrease body fat, a possibility supported by medical practices.

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 50、51 题各 2 分, 第 52 题 3 分, 第 53 题 5 分, 共 12 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据题目要求用英文回答问题。请在答题卡指定区域作答。

Sleep in Different Cultures

It is apparent that there are significant differences in sleep patterns in different parts of the world, and that sleep patterns have also changed over time. Traditions, cultural values, local conditions and environments all influence sleep patterns.

One major source of these differences is the widespread use of artificial (人造的) light, which has led to changes in the sleep patterns in the industrialized world. It is thought that today we sleep several hours less than before industrialization. Artificial light has encouraged people to go to bed later and to sleep the whole night through (Monophasic Sleep), rather than the more broken-up and flexible sleep patterns (Biphasic Sleep). During the long nights of the winter months, our ancestors used to break sleep up into two or more parts, separated by an hour or two of quiet restfulness.

Even within the developed world, there are still significant differences in sleep patterns. A study carried out in ten countries in 2002 showed some of these regional variations. For instance, the results of sleeping time at night from individual countries varied from 6 hours 53 minutes in Japan to 8 hours 24 minutes in Portugal. Over 42% of Brazilians took regular afternoon naps (short sleeps), compared to only 12% of Japanese people.

A daytime nap is a common habit among adults in many countries. Spain, in particular, has raised the nap almost to the level of an art form. The experience of Japan is a clear example of the way a culture change can affect sleep patterns. In the 1950s, Japan was keen to rebuild. Japanese workers were encouraged to wake early and finish late as well. The work-place nap was encouraged as a way for a worker to increase productivity, even though in fact it probably degraded the quality of night-time sleep even more. Today, sleep is perhaps more undervalued in Japan than anywhere else.

It is clear, then, that there are cultural and historical differences in our sleep patterns. Yet the one thing that stays the same across all cultures is the one truth about sleeping: We all do it!

50. What affects the sleep patterns?

51. What is Biphasic Sleep?

52. Please decide which part is false in the following statement, then underline it and explain why.

➤ *The work-place nap was encouraged and in fact it probably increases the quality of night-time sleep even more.*

53. Among the sleep patterns in different countries mentioned in the passage, which one do you like most and why? (*In about 40 words*)

(请务必将第 50 至 53 题的答案写在答题卡指定区域内)

第二节 (20 分)

假设你是红星中学高二 (1) 班学生李华。作为班长, 你打算邀请外教 Mr Jenson 为你们班做关于英语口语表达的线上讲座。请你用英文给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 讲座的具体内容并说明理由;
2. 讲座时间和其他相关事项。

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Mr Jenson,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

(请务必将作文写在答题卡指定区域内)

高二英语试卷参考答案

2023. 1

第一部分 知识运用 (共三节, 30 分)

第一节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. D | 9. C | 10. B |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 11. motivating | 12. urgent | 13. apply yourself to | 14. reputation |
| 15. is consistent with | 16. approval | 17. set out | 18. interact with |
| 19. take up | 20. are enthusiastic about | | |

第三节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 21. secretly | 22. had seen | 23. whose | 24. will be having |
| 25. talking | 26. which | 27. had been falling | 28. prepared |
| 29. has been working | 30. where | | |

第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 38 分)

第一节 (共 14 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 28 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. D | 32. B | 33. C | 34. B | 35. B |
| 36. C | 37. A | 38. D | 39. C | 40. B |
| 41. B | 42. D | 43. A | 44. C | |

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 45. C | 46. D | 47. B | 48. F | 49. G |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

第三部分 书面表达 (共两节, 32 分)

第一节 (共 4 小题; 第 50、51 题各 2 分, 第 52 题 3 分, 第 53 题 5 分, 共 12 分)

50. Traditions, cultural values, local conditions and environments all influence sleep patterns.

51. Biphasic Sleep is a sleep pattern in which people break their sleep up into two or more parts.

52. ➤ *The work-place nap was encouraged and in fact it probably increases the quality of night-time sleep even more.*

According to the passage, the fact is that the work-place nap probably decreases the quality of night-time sleep.

53. (1) I like the Brazilian sleep pattern most. I think regular afternoon naps are really helpful for us to keep our minds sharp in the afternoon classes, which can improve our learning efficiency and benefit our health as well. (38)

(2) I prefer the sleep pattern in Portugal. Enough sleep time makes us feel refreshed so that we can think more clearly and do better in school and at work. Besides, it can help us reduce stress and improve our mood. (40)

(请根据学生答题情况酌情给分)

第二节 (20 分)

Possible version 1:

Dear Mr Jenson,

I am Li Hua, the monitor of Class 1, Senior 2. As you know, oral English has always been a big concern for us, so I'm writing to invite you to give us an online lecture about that.

According to the survey, our classmates are deeply concerned about the pronunciation and intonation, which influence the accuracy while communicating with others. Would you please give us some guidance on how to improve them?

The speech is scheduled for next Monday from 14:00 to 15:30. We can reschedule it if you are not available then. I will reserve an online conference room in advance and all the students in my class will be present for your lecture.

I sincerely hope you would help us. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

Possible version 2:

Dear Mr Jenson,

On behalf of Class 1, Senior 2, I'm writing to invite you to give us an online lecture on oral English.

How to speak English fluently is always a problem for Chinese learners. Would you please tell us more about the ways to improve our speaking fluency in English? And it would be very kind of you if you could recommend some books on this topic.

The lecture will be about an hour, and you can decide on a date at your convenience. Please let me know which platform you'll be using. It would be great if we could have a 10-minute question and answer session at the end of your talk.

Would you spare some time for us? Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

Possible version 3:

Dear Mr Jenson,

As the monitor of Class 1, Senior 2, I'm writing to invite you to give us a lecture on how to improve our oral English.

It would be great if you could share with us about some effective ways to improve our pronunciation and intonation, which have always been difficult problems for us. Besides, practising oral English can be such a boring task that we give up easily. We'd appreciate it if you could introduce some interesting methods to us.

Would it be possible for you to give us the lecture next Friday morning through online meeting? And you can decide the platform at your convenience.

I sincerely hope you can come. If you have any questions, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

关于我们

北京高考在线创办于 2014 年，隶属于北京太星网络科技有限公司，是北京地区极具影响力的中学升学服务平台。主营业务涵盖：北京新高考、高中生涯规划、志愿填报、强基计划、综合评价招生和学科竞赛等。

北京高考在线旗下拥有网站门户、微信公众平台等全媒体矩阵生态平台。平台活跃用户 40W+，网站年度流量数千万量级。用户群体立足于北京，辐射全国 31 省市。

北京高考在线平台一直秉承 “精益求精、专业严谨” 的建设理念，不断探索 “K12 教育+互联网+大数据” 的运营模式，尝试基于大数据理论为广大中学和家长提供新鲜的高考资讯、专业的高考政策解读、科学的升学规划等，为广大高校、中学和教科研单位提供 “衔接和桥梁纽带” 作用。

平台自创办以来，为众多重点大学发现和推荐优秀生源，和北京近百所中学达成合作关系，累计举办线上线下升学公益讲座数百场，帮助数十万考生顺利通过考入理想大学，在家长、考生、中学和社会各界具有广泛的口碑影响力

未来，北京高考在线平台将立足于北京新高考改革，基于对北京高考政策研究及北京高校资源优势，更好的服务全国高中家长和学生。



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