

2022 北京十三中高二（上）期中

英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分,第 I 卷第 1 页至第 9 页;第 II 卷第 9 页至第 12 页;答题纸第 1 页至第 2 页。共 135 分,考试时间 120 分钟。请在答题纸指定位置书写班级、姓名、准考证号。考试结束后,将本试卷的答题纸交回。

第 I 卷(选择题一共 69.5 分)

一、听力理解(共三节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

1. What does the man ask for?
A. Suzy's phone number.
B. The woman's contact information.
C. The information about an exhibition.
2. Which room remains in its original place?
A. The mailroom. B. The supply room. C. The meeting room.
3. What will the man do tonight?
A. See a film. B. Hold a party. C. Go out for dinner
4. What happened to the man?
A. He missed his plane.
B. He failed to attend a meeting.
C. He couldn't manage to collect the woman.
5. What will the man probably do at about three?
A. Meet a dentist.
B. Write an e-mail in English.
C. Help the woman with her e-mail

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?
A. Meeting Sami at midnight.

- B. Taking tomorrow morning off.
C. Picking up Mr. Khan from the airport.
7. What probable relation is Sami to the woman?
A. Her colleague. B. Her customer. C. Her husband.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Where does the woman live now?
A. In a village. B. In a town. C. In a city.
9. What is the woman a bit nervous about sometimes?
A. Her neighbors. B. Her children. C. The traffic.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. How does the man feel about his job?
A. Pleased. B. Bored. C. Disappointed.
11. What kind of clothes does the man most probably wear at work?
A. Suits. B. Casual clothes. C. Sports clothes
12. What does the man mean in the end?
A. He seldom plays online games.
B. He has difficulty finishing his work.
C. He thinks the Internet access important.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. At what time will “The Magic Flute” start?
A. 4:50. B. 7:30. C. 8:00.
14. When can people see the Canadian film *Three Lives*?
A. On Monday B. On Tuesday C. On Wednesday
15. Where will the exhibition be held?
A. In the Garden Hall. B. In Gallery One. C. In the Main Hall.

第三节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面一段独白，完成第 1 至 5 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。本段独白你将听两遍。

The University Health Center	
Number of doctors	<u>1</u>
Introduction of doctors	Dr Hilary Jones: interested in <u>2</u> medicine Dr Charles Spence: interested in muscle or <u>3</u> problems
Charge	A(n) <u>4</u> visit—15 pounds Seeing a doctor—no fee <u>5</u> exams—depending on what is included

二、完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

The True Story of *Treasure Island*

It was always thought that *Treasure Island* was the product of Robert Louis Stevenson's imagination. _____ 1 _____, recent research has found the true story of this exciting work.

Stevenson, a Scotsman, had lived _____ 2 _____ for many years. In 1881 he returned to Scotland for a holiday. With him were his American wife Fanny and his son, Lloyd.

Each morning Stevenson would take them out for a long _____ 3 _____ over the hills. They had been _____ 4 _____ this for several days before the weather suddenly took a turn for the worse. Kept indoors by the heavy rain Lloyd felt the days _____ 5 _____. To keep the boy happy, Robert asked the boy to do some _____ 6 _____.

One morning, the boy came to Robert with a beautiful map of an island. Robert _____ 7 _____ that the boy had drawn a large cross in middle of the island. "What's that?" he asked. "That's the buried treasure," said the boy. Robert suddenly _____ 8 _____ something of an adventure story in the boy's _____ 9 _____. While the rain was pouring, Robert sat down by the fire to write a story. He would make the _____ 10 _____ a twelve-year-old boy, just like Lloyd. But who would be the pirate(海盗)?

Robert had a good friend named Henley, who walked around with the _____ 11 _____ of a wooden leg. Robert had always wanted to _____ 12 _____ such a man in a story. _____ 13 _____ Long John Silver, the pirate with a wooden leg, was _____ 14 _____.

So, thanks to a rainy September in Scotland, a friend with a wooden leg, and the imagination of a twelve-year-old boy, we have one of the greatest _____ 15 _____ stories in the English language.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. Finally |
| 2. A. alone | B. next door | C. at home | D. abroad |
| 3. A. talk | B. rest | C. walk | D. game |
| 4. A. attempting | B. missing | C. planning | D. enjoying |
| 5. A. quiet | B. dull | C. busy | D. cold |
| 6. A. cleaning | B. writing | C. drawing | D. exercising |
| 7. A. doubted | B. noticed | C. decided | D. recognized |
| 8. A. saw | B. drew | C. made | D. learned |
| 9. A. book | B. reply | C. picture | D. mind |
| 10. A. star | B. hero | C. writer | D. child |
| 11. A. help | B. problem | C. use | D. bottom |
| 12. A. praise | B. produce | C. include | D. accept |
| 13. A. Yet | B. Also | C. But | D. Thus |
| 14. A. read | B. born | C. hired | D. written |
| 15. A. news | B. love | C. real-life | D. adventure |

三、阅读理解(共 16 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 32 分)

(A)

The Tropical Paradise Holiday

Welcome to St. Anna, our tropical paradise just off the coast of Latin America. You can spend two weeks in our luxury four-star hotel. The cost of your flight is included in the holiday, and you can be picked up from your home

by our special airport bus. On your arriving, our coach will be waiting to take you to the hotel. All flights leave from Heathrow on a Monday morning.

The Cowrie Hotel is built right on the beachfront, and many rooms have wonderful ocean views. If swimming and surfing are not enough for you, the hotel also offers horse rides on the island, and a discount membership of the golf club.

The Rain Forest Adventure Holiday

Every year Broughton holidays offer twelve days of unforgettable adventure in a tropical rain forest. You may have a choice of Borneo, Malaysia, Indonesia, or even to the greatest rain forest of them all, the mighty Amazonian forest.

You will fly to our special base camps at the edge of the forest, where you will be given five days of survival training, and talks on the local wildlife.

Then you take a bus into the forest. You will have to walk the final five miles to the camp sites to avoid disturbing the local ecology. All of the camp sites have been carefully built to cause the minimal amount of disturbance to the local wildlife.

Remember that these adventure holidays take you deep into the wilderness, and they are not suitable for families with young children. Also remember that no more than two dozen guests can stay at any camp at one time, so if you want to go on one of these very special holidays, you will need to book early!

16. Choosing the Tropical Paradise Holiday, travellers can enjoy _____.

- A. a welcome party
- B. beautiful ocean views
- C. different indoor activities
- D. free membership of the golf club

17. What can we learn about the rain forest holiday?

- A. Different means of transportation will be used.
- B. Travelers will learn to talk with wild animals.
- C. The holiday will end with survival training.
- D. Booking early, travelers will get a discount.

18. What kind of people will probably choose the rain forest holiday?

- A. People loving water sports.
- B. People travelling with children.
- C. People preferring comfortable hotels.
- D. People concerned with environment and wildlife.

19. Which of the following is mentioned in both holidays?

- A. Price.
- B. Transportation.
- C. Reservation.
- D. Leaving time.

(B)

Hunger is the greatest motive for the inexperienced cook. But many people are now worried that we are producing a generation without the slightest idea of how to cook—a generation that is frightened to cook. I have just received a handout from *Focus on Food*, which is running a competition to get children back into the kitchen. Has television cooking become a replacement for the real thing? Is this an age where famous professional cooks have

turned cooking into a sort of show, with dishes far too difficult for the beginners to copy?

I decided to ask my oldest daughter, Miranda, for her opinion. Are children earning enough about the importance of good cooking? Do they know cooking is a basic life skill? Sociology and other “new” subjects are all very well, but without the ability to cook, or to understand the pleasure and principles of good food and its relationship to good health, are we really preparing them for adult life?

Miranda started her cooking at the age of nine, when she decided to enter the Sainsbury’s Future Cook competition. She was motivated by a different kind of greed: the first prize — a trip to Disney World.

The problem, from the parental point of view, was that if she made it through to the regional (区域性的) finals, she would have to cook her meal in front of the judges. Some 30,000 children entered and she made it through as the youngest regional finalist. Now she had to learn to cook. Her hands were not even big enough to hold the knife and slice the onions. Six Saturdays running we ate the same lunch—Mozzarella meatballs in fresh tomato juice and blueberry.

First, she cooked by my side, then alone with timings and instructions. Finally, she went alone against the clock. The kitchen looked like a battlefield, but she had gained victory. The tiny be—capped figure then stood in an unknown Bristol hotel, looking like a professional who had been at the stove for years. She didn’t win, but she came home with £50 and the most valuable part of them all: confidence.

20. The competition run by *Focus on Food* is intended for _____.

- A. children B. parents C. teachers D. chefs

21. Why does the writer think cooking is so important?

- A. It is an easy way to keep healthy. B. It helps develop relationships.
C. It is a necessary skill for life. D. It can save a lot of money.

22. The writer’s family had the same lunch on six Saturdays because _____.

- A. the family stuck to healthy food B. Miranda had to practice cooking
C. the dish was the family’s only food D. the dish was Miranda’s favorite meal

23. What did Miranda gain from the competition?

- A. A trip to Disney World. B. Support from friends.
C. A medal for the winner. D. Belief in herself.

(C)

Everyone looks forward to progress, whether in one’s personal life or in the general society. Progress indicates a person’s ability to change the way he is living at the moment. Progress must lead to a better life and a better way of doing things. All these, however, remain true only in so far as people want to accept technology and move forward by finding new and more efficient ways of doing things.

However, at the back of the minds of many people, especially those who miss the “good old days”, efficiency comes with a price. When communication becomes more efficient, people are able to contact one another no matter where they are and at whatever time they wish to. The click of a button allows people miles apart to talk or see each other without even leaving their homes. With the communication gadgets, such as mobile phones and iPads, people often do not take the effort to visit one another personally. A personal visit carries with it the additional feature of having to be in the person’s presence for as long as the visit last. We cannot unnecessarily excuse ourselves or turn the other person off.

With efficiency also comes mass production. Such is the nature of factories and the success of industrialization

today. Factories have improved efficiency. Unskillful tasks are left to machines and products are better made and produced with greater accuracy than any human hand could ever have done. However, with the improvements in efficiency also comes the loss of the personal touch when making these products. For example, many handicrafts(手工艺品) are now produced in a factory. Although this means that supply is better able to increase demand, now that the supply is quick and efficient, the demand might fall because mass production lowers the quality of the handicraft and it is difficult to find unique designs on each item.

Nevertheless, we must not commit the mistake of analyzing progress only from one point of view. In fact, progress has allowed tradition to keep up. It is only with progress and the invention of new technology that many old products can be brought back to their old state. New technology is required for old products to stay old.

It is people's attitude towards progress that causes the type of influence that technology has on society. Technology is flexible. There is no fixed way of making use of it. Everything depends on people's attitude. The worst effects of progress will fall on those who are unable to rethink their attitudes and views of society. When we accept progress and adapt it to suit our needs, a new "past" is created.

24. The underlined word "gadgets" 's closet in meaning to _____.

- A. tools B. messages C. barriers D. skills

25. The author explains "efficiency comes with a price" by _____.

- A. describing a process B. using examples
C. following time order D. making classification

26. What can be learned about technology from Paragraph 4?

- A. It can destroy old traditions.
B. It can lead to social progress.
C. It can be used to correct mistakes.
D. It can be used to preserve old products.

27. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?

- A. Progress can suit the needs of daily life.
B. People review the past with great regret.
C. People's attitude decides the use of technology.
D. Technology should be introduced in a fixed way.

(D)

Why are medical dramas so popular?

Why are we so fascinated by medical dramas? From the high drama of Casualty and ER to the squeamish reality of Embarrassing Bodies and One Born Every Minute, it is hard to look away. Books with a medical or health theme are equally popular on best-selling lists.

When it comes to how our bodies function and malfunction, we are hooked. Without doubt, medical science is a rich source of stories. The popularity of all forms of medical — based drama suggests that we love to watch and read about people dealing with pain and discomfort, facing problems we fear we might face too at some point in our lives. Prof George Ikkos, president of the Royal Society of Medicine's psychiatry section, says it is more to do with learning about ourselves from other people. The integrity of our body is extremely important. We should be concerned about our own body and that lies at the heart of it. Programmes like Casualty are dramatic and exciting—they involve a lot of ordinary people we can relate to directly. "It's not like watching something about nuclear physics or stamp

collecting.”

Prof Ikkos says: “Well-informed programmes can be helpful but people engage at different levels, from the highbrow to the lowbrow, depending on how people relate to what they are watching.” There is, of course, no research to confirm whether these dramas improve our understanding of medical matters or change our knowledge of health issues. Some fly-on-the-wall medical shows may simply be a popular form of voyeurism. “But they do give information that is helpful. I would not want to discourage them,” Prof Ikkos adds.

The themes of health, medicine and science are also at the heart of many works of popular fiction and non-fiction. Best-selling novels such as *Before I Go To Sleep* by SJ Watson and *Me Before You* by Jojo Moyes tackle the subjects of long-term memory loss and life as a paraplegic. Thomas Wright, whose new book *Circulation*—a biography of the 17th Century physician William Harvey — won the Wellcome Trust Book Prize this week, does not need to be convinced about the power of medical history. He was attracted to the story behind Harvey’s discovery that the heart was the principal organ of the body, pumping blood through veins and arteries with an incredible force. During an experiment, Wright says, Harvey cut the aorta of an animal and the blood dashed out with such force and quantity that it splattered the room. “It was so shocking to people who thought blood flowed slowly around the body. It’s an image that stayed in my mind.” That dramatic scene opens Wright’s book and he returns to it at the end too. Back then, people did not have much faith in physicians and many did not believe that medicine would be able to help or cure them, if they could afford to go to them in the first place. As a result, Harvey had a tough time convincing people of his theories.

Wright says how we view doctors and their methods has changed greatly since then and that could explain the popularity of medical dramas. “Now we look to doctors and scientists for answers — we hope that they can overcome illness and death. We put them on a pedestal. Just the act of going to a doctor makes me feel better, but that builds expectations and pressure too.” Wright hopes his book will appeal to the same audience who watch the blood-stained medical dramas on TV.

28. People like to watch and read medical drama because _____.

- A. they want to form of medical-based drama
- B. they want to read a rich source of stories.
- C. they want to deal with pain and discomfort
- D. they might face the similar situation in their life

29. According to prof Ikkos, which statement is **right**?

- A. We can cure ourselves from dramas.
- B. Pro Ikkos will improve medical drama show.
- C. Different people can learn from the medical dramas.
- D. There is no specific research to confirm medical matters.

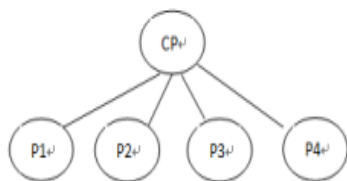
30. Harvey’s experiment of cutting the aorta tells us _____.

- A. the heart was the principal organ of the body
- B. the heart in the animal can press the blood dash
- C. in the 17th century, medical knowledge was convinced
- D. in the 17th century, animal was used in medical operation

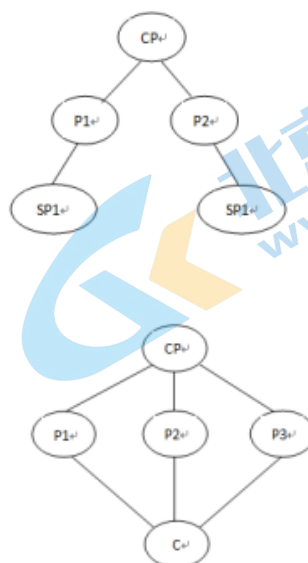
31. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?

CP: central Point P: Point SP: Sun-point(次要点) C: Conclusion

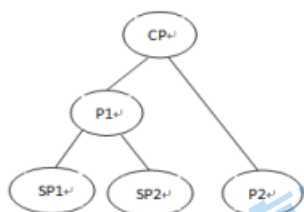
A.



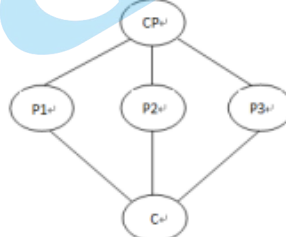
B.



C.



D.



第 II 卷(非选择题，共 65.5 分)

二、用所给词或词组的适当形式填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

根据句意，选择单词或短语并以其适当形式填空。

measure, get on, practice, commit, tense
associate with, give away, drag, embarrass, add up to

32. Forgetting her lines, she froze on the stage and blushed with _____.
33. They prefer to _____ friends of their own age.
34. In the past, _____ of water levels was used as an old method to investigate the climate conditions.
35. They want to design a machine that was both attractive and _____.
36. You'll have to work hard if you want to _____ in life.
37. The government has made a _____ to provide citizens with better community services.
38. Fortunately, firefighters succeeded in _____ the driver out of the burning car.
39. Listening to light music before exams can help relieve stress and _____.
40. I _____ all the furniture to my neighbors before I moved to a new flat last month.
41. The women doctors and women nurses in this hospital _____ two hundred.

三、语法填空。

注意：在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

42. I _____ (be) at the bus stop for 20 minutes when a bus finally came. (所给词的适当形式填空)
43. When they got to the theatre, the performance _____ (begin) already. (所给词的适当形式填空)
44. The secretary _____ (prepare) the report when the telephone rang. (所给词的适当形式填空)
45. It's quite hot today. Do you feel like _____ (go) for a swim? (用单词适当形式填空)
46. For a lot of people, _____ (become) a millionaire is a symbol of success. (所给词的适当形式填空)

47. In the last few years, China _____(make) great achievements in environmental protection. (所给词的正确形式填空)
48. I was _____ only girl in a rugby club of 200 boys. (用适当的词填空)
49. Jane is in a hurry because the train to the airport leaves _____ half an hour. (用适当的词填空)
50. Tommy was late again, but he was unwilling to tell his teacher _____ he had done that morning. (用适当的词填空)
51. The famous scientist made another wonderful discovery, _____ is of great importance to science. (用适当的词填空)

四、用所给提示翻译句子(共 5 小题;每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

52. 我代表学生会感谢你为我们所做的一切。(on behalf of) (汉译英)
53. 我们想把这个花园变得和过去一样美丽。(used to) (汉译英)
54. 我花了很多时间试图说服他加入我们的团队。(convince sb. to...) (汉译英)
55. 学生们可以通过计算机数据库获得最新信息。(have access to) (汉译英)
56. 阅读英文小说是我业余时间中最愉快 事。(—ing 作主语) (汉译英)

五、阅读下面的短文和问题, 根据短文内容, 在相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。书写工整, 字迹清楚。(共 4 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 8 分)

阅读表达

Junior Alvarado, a high school student in the Washington Leadership Academy, often struggled in his math classes and earned poor grades. The teachers at the Washington Leadership Academy used computer programs to identify the areas he was weak in and design a learning plan just for him.

“They explain the problem step by step. It wouldn’t be as fast, but at your speed,” said the 15—year—old, “Now I feel better about my math skills.”

The use of technology in schools is part of a larger idea of personalized learning. This idea has been gaining in popularity in recent years. Personalized learning is away of teaching centering around the interests and needs of individual students instead of entire classes as a whole. It includes flexible learning environments and specially—designed education plans. Students can decide what and how they learn. In that way, they are able to master subjects at their own speed.

Joseph Webb, headmaster of the Washington Leadership Academy, says the digital tools help teachers identify problems students are facing before **they** become too serious. “We can solve them right then and there; we don’t have to wait for the problems to come to us,” he said.

Still, many researchers say it is too early to tell if personalized learning works better than traditional teaching. A recent study found that personalized learning only led to small improvements. It found only a 3—percent improvement in math and even smaller improvements in reading compared to traditional teaching methods. In addition, experts in children’s health warn that the overuse of technology can damage face—to—face relationships and young people’s interest in physical activity.

Some **teachers** have their doubts as well. Marla Kilfoyle, a teacher in a public high school, admits that technology can be helpful in the classroom in many ways. But she argues that no computer program should ever replace the

personal touch, support and inspiration teachers give their students.

57. How did teachers help Junior Alvarado to improve his math grades? (no more than 15 words)

58. According to the passage, what is personalized learning? (no more than 13 words)

59. What does the underlined word “they” in paragraph 4 refer to? (no more than 1 word)

60. Why do Marla Kilfoyle believe computer programs will never replace teachers? (no more than 10 words)

六、书面表达(满分 15 分)

61. 假如你是红星中学学生会主席李华, 你校在期中考试前为学生开展主题为“成功”的名人演讲活动。你在报纸上看到运动员 Lesley Paterson 获得铁人三项奥运冠军的故事, 所以想邀请她来学校给同学们做一次关于成功的演讲。请你根据以下提示信息给她写一封邀请函。

1. 演讲的相关信息(时间、地点和主要内容);

2. 邀请她来演讲的原因;

3. 表达诚挚邀请她的愿望。

要求:

1. 词数不少于 80;

2. 可适当增加细节, 使行文连贯。

Dear Lesley Paterson:

I am Li Hua, chairman of the Student Union in Hongxing High School.

参考答案

二、完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从各题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

【答案】1. A 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文, 人们一直认为《金银岛》一书是作者 Robert Louis Stevenson 凭空想象出来的, 然而最近的研究发现了这部作品背后的真实故事。

【1 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意: 然而, 最近的研究发现了这部令人兴奋的作品的真实故事。A. However 然而; B. Therefore 因此; C. Besides 而且, 此外; D. Finally 最后。上文 “It was always thought that Treasure Island was the product of Robert Louis Stevenson’s imagination.(人们一直认为《金银岛》是罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森想象的产物。)” 提到, 人们一直认为《金银岛》是 Robert Louis Stevenson 想象出来的, 然而最近发现它是出自一个真实的故事, 上下文是转折关系。故选 A。

【2 题详解】

考查副词词义和固定短语辨析。句意: Stevenson 是苏格兰人, 在国外生活了多年。A. alone 独自; B. next door 在隔壁; C. at home 在家; D. abroad 在国外。根据下一句 “In 1881 he returned to Scotland for a holiday.(1881 年, 他回到苏格兰度假)” 可知, Stevenson 一直住在国外。故选 D。

【3 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 每天早晨, Stevenson 都会带他们到山上徒步很长一段时间。A. talk 谈话; B. rest 休息; C. walk 行走, 徒步旅行; D. game 游戏, 比赛。根据 “over the hills” 可知, 一家人去山上应是徒步, 故选 C。

【4 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: 他们这样享受了好几天, 直到天气突然变得糟糕。A. attempting 尝试; B. missing 错过, 思念; C. planning 计划; D. enjoying 喜欢, 享受。根据上文 “In 1881 he returned to Scotland for a holiday.(1881 年, 他回到苏格兰度假)” 可知, 他们回国是度假, 所以应是很享受每天这样的生活, 故选 D。

【5 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意: 由于大雨困在室内, Lloyd 觉得日子很沉闷。A. quiet 安静的; B. dull 枯燥无聊的; C. busy 忙碌的; D. cold 寒冷的。根据 “Kept indoors by the heavy rain” 及下一句 “To keep the boy happy” 可知, 被大雨困在室内, 孩子应是感到枯燥无聊。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 为了让男孩高兴, Robert 让男孩画些画。A. cleaning 清洁; B. writing 写作; C. drawing 画画; D. exercising 锻炼。根据下文 “One morning, the boy came to Robert with a beautiful map of an

island.(一天早上, 男孩带着一张漂亮的岛屿地图来到 Robert 面前)”可知, Robert 是让孩子画画, 故选 C。

【7 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: Robert 注意到男孩在岛中央画了一个大十字架。A. doubted 怀疑; B. noticed 注意到; C. decided 决定; D. recognized 辨认出。根据空前 “the boy had drawn a large cross in middle of the island(男孩在岛中央画了一个大十字架)”可知, 这是 Robert 注意到的画上的内容, 故选 B。

【8 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: Robert 突然在男孩的画上设想出了关于一个冒险故事的一些内容。A. saw 看见, 设想; B. drew 画画; C. made 制作, 使; D. learned 学习。根据下一句 “While the rain was pouring, Robert sat down by the fire to write a story.(当还在瓢泼大雨时, Robert 坐在火炉旁写故事)”可知, Robert 根据男孩的画而设想出一个冒险故事, see 在此处是 “设想, 想象”之意, 故选 A。

【9 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. book 书; B. reply 回答; C. picture 图片, 绘画; D. mind 思想, 头脑。上文提到儿子拿来一幅画给 Robert 看, 因此可判断 Robert 是从儿子的绘画中得到灵感。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: 他会把男主人公塑造成一个 12 岁的男孩, 就像 Lloyd 一样。A. star 明星; B. hero 英雄, 男主角, 男主人公; C. writer 作家; D. child 孩子。上文 “While the rain was pouring, Robert sat down by the fire to write a story.(当还在瓢泼大雨时, Robert 坐在火炉旁写故事)”提到 Robert 坐在炉火旁写作, 因此可判断, 这里是他想让故事中的主人公就是他儿子一样的孩子, 故选 B。

【11 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意: Robert 有一个好朋友叫 Henley, 他靠一条木腿走路。A. help 帮助; B. problem 问题; C. use 用途; D. bottom 底部。根据 “of a wooden leg”可知, Henley 是在一条木腿的帮助下走路, 故选 A。

【12 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意: Robert 一直想把这样一个人写进故事里。A. praise 赞美, 表扬; B. produce 生产; C. include 包括; D. accept 接受。根据上文 “But who would be the pirate(海盗)?(但是海盗是谁呢?)”可知, 故事的男主人公产生了, 海盗是谁呢? 作者紧接着突然提及父亲有一个朋友, 而下文中的 “such a man in the story”即指这个朋友, 可见此处是指书中 “包括”这个朋友, 故选 C。

【13 题详解】

考查副词和连词词义辨析。句意: 就这样, Long John Silver, 那个装着一一条木腿的海盗, 诞生了。A. Yet 仍然, 还; B. Also 此外, 而且; C. But 但是; D. Thus 因此。结合上下文句意可知, 此处表示因果关系, 把靠木腿走路的朋友写进故事里, 所以装着一一条木腿的海盗就诞生了, 故选 D。

【14 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. read 阅读; B. born 出生; C. hired 租用; D. written 写。根据上文内容可知, 此处总结了海盗 “诞生”的过程。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：因此，多亏了苏格兰九月的阴雨，一个有木腿的朋友，以及一个 12 岁男孩的想象力，我们才有了英语语言中最伟大的冒险故事之一。A. news 新闻；B. love 爱；C. real-life 现实生活；D. adventure 冒险。根据上文 “Robert suddenly ____8____ something of an adventure story” 可知，这是一个关于冒险的故事。故选 D。

三、阅读理解(共 16 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 32 分)

【答案】16. B 17. A 18. D 19. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了两个假期旅游项目，介绍了旅游的交通方式、景点和活动等。

16 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **The Tropical Paradise Holiday** 部分中第二段 “The Cowrie Hotel is built right on the beachfront, and many rooms have wonderful ocean views.(Cowrie 酒店就建在海滨，很多房间都能看到美丽的海景)” 可知，选择热带天堂假日游可以观赏到美丽的海景。故选 B。

【17 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **The Rain Forest Adventure Holiday** 部分中第二、三段 “You will fly to our special base camps at the edge of the forest...(你们将乘飞机前往我们位于森林边缘的特殊营地……)” 以及 “Then you take a bus into the forest. You will have to walk the final five miles to the camp sites to avoid disturbing the local ecology.(然后你们乘公共汽车进入森林。为了避免破坏当地生态环境，你们必须步行最后 5 英里到达营地)” 可知，热带雨林假日游需要不同种类的交通方式。故选 A。

【18 题详解】

推理判断题。根据 **The Rain Forest Adventure Holiday** 部分中第三段 “You will have to walk the final five miles to the camp sites to avoid disturbing the local ecology. All of the camp sites have been carefully built to cause the minimal amount of disturbance to the local wildlife.(为了避免破坏当地生态环境，你必须步行最后 5 英里到达营地。所有的营地都经过精心建造，尽量减少对当地野生动物的干扰)” 可知，关心环境和野生动物的人可能选择热带雨林冒险。故选 D。

【19 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 **The Tropical Paradise Holiday** 部分中第一段 “The cost of your flight is included in the holiday, and you can be picked up from your home by our special airport bus.(您的机票费用包括在假期内，您可以乘坐我们的机场专车从家里接您)” 以及 **The Rain Forest Adventure Holiday** 部分中第二、三段 “You will fly to our special base camps at the edge of the forest...(你们将乘飞机前往我们位于森林边缘的特殊营地……)” 以及 “Then you take a bus into the forest. You will have to walk the final five miles to the camp sites to avoid disturbing the local ecology.(然后你们乘公共汽车进入森林。为了避免破坏当地生态环境，你们必须步行最后 5 英里到达营地)” 可知，两个假日游项目都提到了交通方式，故选 B。

【答案】20. A 21. C 22. B 23. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要说明了作者让大女儿参加厨艺比赛，作者认为这是一项基本的生活

技能，非常重要。最终女儿虽然没有赢得比赛，但是获得了自信。

【20 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 “I have just received a handout from Focus on Food, which is running a competition to get children back into the kitchen.(我刚刚收到了“关注食物”组织的一份传单，该组织正在举办一场让孩子们重返厨房的比赛)”可知，由“关注食物”组织的比赛主要针对孩子。故选 A。

【21 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中 “Are children earning enough about the importance of good cooking? Do they know cooking is a basic life skill? Sociology and other “new” subjects are all very well, but without the ability to cook, or to understand the pleasure and principles of good food and its relationship to good health, are we really preparing them for adult life?(孩子们是否足够了解好厨艺的重要性？他们知道烹饪是一项基本的生活技能吗？社会学和其他“新”学科都很好，但如果没有烹饪的能力，或不了解美食的乐趣和原则及其与健康的关系，我们真的能让他们为成年生活做好准备吗？)”可知，作者认为烹饪如此重要因为这是生活的必要技能。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “Now she had to learn to cook. Her hands were not even big enough to hold the knife and slice the onions. Six Saturdays running we ate the same lunch—Mozzarella meatballs in fresh tomato juice and blueberry.(现在她必须学会做饭。她的手还不够大，拿不动刀切洋葱。连续六个星期六，我们吃着同样的午餐——新鲜番茄汁和蓝莓马苏里拉肉丸)”可知，作者的家人在六个星期六吃同样的午餐，是因为米兰达不得不练习烹饪。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中 “She didn’t win, but she came home with £50 and the most valuable part of them all: confidence.(她没有赢，但她带着 50 英镑和其中最宝贵的部分回家：信心)”可知，米兰达从比赛中收获了相信自己。故选 D。

【答案】24. A 25. B 26. D 27. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。众所周知，发展可以为人类和社会带来各种便利，但新技术的使用对社会产生何种影响取决于人们的态度。所以作者呼吁，先进性与传统性要协调同步发展。

【24 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据文章第二段 “With the communication gadgets, such as mobile phones and ipads.(由于手机和ipad 等通讯设备的存在。)”可知，后文根据所划线部分词举了例子，即“手机、平板电脑等”，而结合常识，手机和平板电脑用于沟通、交流，为电子设备、沟通工具。A 项“工具”符合文意。故选 A 项。

【25 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段 “However, at the back of the minds of many people, especially those who miss the “good old days”(然而，在许多人的内心深处，尤其是那些怀念“好时光”的人，效率是有代价的。)”提出观点。接着作者以人们手机，平板电脑等的使用为例加以说明，即 “With the communication gadgets, such as mobile phones and iPads, people often do not take the effort to visit one another personally.(由于手机和

ipad 等通讯设备的存在，人们通常不会刻意去拜访彼此。)” ，同时也举例说明了私人拜访的特点，“A personal visit carries with it the additional feature of having to be in the person’s presence for as long as the visit last.(私人拜访还有一个额外的特点，那就是必须在来访者来访的最后一段时间里一直待在他的身边。)” 。由此可以推出，作者是以举例子的方式说明自己的观点的。故选 B 项。

【26 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段 “It is only with progress and the invention of new technology that many old products can be brought back to their old state.(只有随着进步和新技术的发明，许多旧产品才能恢复到原来的状态。旧产品要想保持旧，就需要新技术。)” 可知，新技术可以用来保持旧产品。故选 D 项。

【27 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “It is people’s attitude towards progress that causes the type of influence that technology has on society.(正是人们对进步的态度导致了技术对社会的影响。)” 可知，人们的态度决定了技术的使用。故选 C 项。

【答案】 28. D 29. C 30. B 31. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了人们喜欢看医疗剧的原因，并说明了 Ikkos 和 Wright 两人的观点。

【28 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中 “The popularity of all forms of medical — based drama suggests that we love to watch and read about people dealing with pain and discomfort, facing problems we fear we might face too at some point in our lives.(各种医疗题材电视剧的流行表明，我们喜欢观看和阅读人们如何应对疼痛和不适，面对我们担心自己在生活中的某个时刻可能也会面临的问题)” 可知，人们喜欢观看和阅读医疗剧是因为他们在生活中可能会面临类似的情况。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 “Prof Ikkos says: “Well-informed programmes can be helpful but people engage at different levels, from the highbrow to the lowbrow, depending on how people relate to what they are watching.”(伊科斯教授表示：“消息灵通的节目可能是有帮助的，但人们参与的层次不同，从高学识到低学识，这取决于人们对所观看节目的联系程度。”)” 以及 ““But they do give information that is helpful. I would not want to discourage them,” Prof Ikkos adds.(“但他们确实提供了有用的信息。我不想打击他们的信心，”伊科斯补充道)” 可知，C 选项 “不同的人可以从医疗剧中学到东西” 正确。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中 “During an experiment, Wright says, Harvey cut the aorta of an animal and the blood dashed out with such force and quantity that it splattered the room.(赖特说，在一次实验中，哈佛切断了一只动物的主动脉，血以如此巨大的力量和数量喷涌而出，溅得房间里到处都是)” 可知，哈佛切断主动脉的实验告诉我们动物的心脏可以压血冲。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段首先引出中心思想，第二段和第三段介绍了 Ikkos 的观点，第四段和第五段

介绍了 Wright 的看法，可推知，B 选项最符合这一结构。故选 B。

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题，共 65.5 分)

二、用所给词或词组的适当形式填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

【答案】32. embarrassment

33. associate with

34. measurment

35. practical

36 get on 37. commitment

38. dragging

39. tension

40. gave away

41. add up to

【解析】

【32 题详解】

考查名词。句意：她忘了台词，僵在舞台上，尴尬得脸都红了。空处应填名词作介词 with 的宾语，结合句意可知，此处指“尴尬得脸都红了”，embarrassment 尴尬，不可数名词。故填 embarrassment。

【33 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：他们喜欢和同龄的朋友交往。结合空后的“friends”可知，此处指“和朋友交往”，associate with 交往，和……在一起，符合题意，prefer to do sth 更喜欢做某事，故空处用动词原形。故填 associate with。

【34 题详解】

考查名词。句意：在过去，测量水位是一种古老的研究气候条件的方法。空处应填名词作主语，结合句意可知，此处指“测量水位”，measurement 测量，表抽象意义，不可数。故填 measurement。

【35 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：他们想设计一种既吸引人又实用的机器。空处和形容词 attractive 并列，应填形容词作表语，结合句意可知，此处指“既吸引人又实用”，practical 实用的。故填 practical。

【36 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：如果你想在生活中获得成功，你就得努力工作。结合“You'll have to work hard”可知，此处指“如果你想在生活中获得成功”，get on 获得成功，出人头地，want to do sth 想要做某事，故空处用动词原形。故填 get on。

【37 题详解】

考查名词。句意：政府承诺为市民提供更好的社区服务。空处应填名词作宾语，结合句意可知，此处指“政府作出承诺”，make a commitment 作出承诺，故填 commitment。

【38 题详解】

考查动词。句意：幸运的是，消防队员成功地将司机从燃烧的汽车中拖了出来。根据“the driver out of the burning car”可知，此处指“把司机从燃烧的汽车中拖出来”，drag 拖，拽，动词，符合题意，此处用动

名词作宾语。故填 dragging。

【39 题详解】

考查名词。句意：考试前听轻音乐可以帮助缓解压力和紧张。空处和名词 stress 并列，结合句意可知，此处指“缓解压力和紧张”，tension 紧张，不可数名词。故填 tension。

【40 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：上个月我搬到新公寓之前，把所有的家具都送给了邻居。根据“before I moved to a new flat”可知，此处指搬家前把家居赠送给了邻居，give away 赠送，此处用一般过去时。故填 gave away。

【41 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：这家医院的女医生和女护士加起来有二百人。结合句意可知，此处指“总计 200 人”，add up to 总计，共达，句子是描述一个事实，用一般现在时，主语是名词复数，谓语动词用原形。故填 add up to。

三、语法填空。

注意：在未给提示词的空白处仅填写 1 个适当的单词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

42. 【答案】had been

【解析】

【详解】考查时态。句意：当公共汽车终于来的时候，我在车站已经等了 20 分钟。由“when a bus finally came”可知，句子表示“当公共汽车终于来的时候，我已经在车站等了 20 分钟”，when 引导的时间状语从句中时态是一般过去时，空格处表示的动作发生在过去的过去，应用过去完成时，即 had done，因此空格处是 had been，故填 had been。

43. 【答案】had begun

【解析】

【详解】考查过去完成时。句意：当他们到达剧院时，演出已经开始了。根据句意及“When they got to the theatre”可知，“他们到达剧院”是发生在过去的事情，“演出开始”是在此之前，即发生在过去的过去，用过去完成时。故填 had begun。

44. 【答案】was preparing

【解析】

【详解】考查时态和主谓一致。句意：秘书正在准备报告时，电话铃响了。be doing...when...是固定句型，意为“正在做某事，此时……”，由 rang 可知，空格处是过去进行时，主语 secretary 是单数，因此空格处是 was preparing。故填 was preparing。

45. 【答案】going

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：今天好热。你想去游个泳吗？分析句子可知，feel like 这一结构其后要接名词或动名词作宾语，表示“想要某物”或“想要做某事”。故填 going。

46. 【答案】becoming

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：对很多人来说，成为百万富翁是成功的象征。分析句子成分可知，谓语动词为 is，为单数，空处需用到 become 的动名词 becoming 或不定式形式 to become 作主语。结合句意可知，这里只是陈述一件已知的事情或经验，故需要填动名词的形式。故填 becoming。

47. 【答案】has made

【解析】

【详解】考查时态。句意：在过去的几年里，中国在环境保护方面取得了巨大的成就。根据时间状语 In the last few years 可知用现在完成时，主语 China 是第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数。故填 has made。

48. 【答案】the

【解析】

【详解】考查冠词。句意：我是 200 个男孩组成的橄榄球俱乐部里唯一的女孩。结合句意表示“唯一的”是特指，用 the only。故填 the。

49. 【答案】in

【解析】

【详解】考查介词。句意：Jane 很着急，因为去机场的火车半小时以后就要出发了。本题的关键是 the train to the airport leaves 火车将要离开；在这句话里使用了一般现在时代替将来时，表示按照车站的时间表列车进出，“in+一段时间”可以和将来时连用。故填 in。

50. 【答案】what

【解析】

【详解】考查宾语从句。句意：汤米又迟到了，但是他不愿意告诉他的老师他那天早上做了什么。根据空前 tell his teacher 可知，此处是宾语从句，连接词在从句中作宾语，指代“做的事情”，应用 what 引导。故填 what。

51. 【答案】which

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：这位著名的科学家又做了一个奇妙的发现，这对科学非常重要。分析可知，空处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是 discovery，关系词代替它在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 which。故填 which。

四、用所给提示翻译句子(共 5 小题;每小题 3 分，满分 15 分)

52. 【答案】On behalf of the Student Union, I would like to thank you for everything you have done for us.

【解析】

【详解】考查词组，名词，动词和从句。“代表”应用词组 on behalf of sb.; “学生会”应用 the Student Union; “感谢”应用 thank sb. for sth., 在 thank 前加 would like 表示礼貌; “一切”应用代词 everything; 而“为我们所做的”为 everything 的定语，后跟定语从句 you have done for us。故译作 On behalf of the Student Union, I would like to thank you for everything you have done for us.

53. 【答案】 We hope to make the garden as beautiful as it used to be.

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语。“想要做某事”使用动词短语 hope to do sth, “把……变得……”使用“make+宾语+宾语补足语”结构, 宾语使用名词 garden “花园”, “和……一样美丽”使用固定短语“as+形容词+as”, “美丽”使用形容词 beautiful, “过去”使用动词短语 used to, 句子是描述一个事实, 用一般现在时, 结合其他汉语提示, 故翻译为: We hope to make the garden as beautiful as it used to be.。

54. 【答案】 I spent a lot of time trying to convince him to join our team.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态和短语。句子陈述过去的事实, 用一般过去时; “某人花时间做某事”用 spend time doing sth.; “试图做某事”用 try to do sth., “说服某人做某事”用 convince sb. to do sth., “加入(组织)”用 join。结合其他汉语提示, 故翻译为 I spent a lot of time trying to convince him to join our team.

55. 【答案】 Students can have access to computer databases to get the most updated information.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语、名词、形容词。主语“学生们”为复数形式 students, 位于句首“S”大写; 表示“可以”为情态动词 can; 表示“通过……”为提示短语 have access to; “数据库”为 database, 而结合常识, 世界上数据库不止一个, 故用复数, 并且“数据库”是不断更新的, “更新”用 update 来表示, 而“最新的”要用到形容词 updated 的最高级形式, 即 the most updated; 表示“信息”为 information, 为不可数名词, 用单数形式即可。故翻译为 Students can have access to computer databases to get the most updated information.

56. 【答案】 Reading English novels is the most enjoyable thing in my spare time.

【解析】

【详解】考查动名词作主语。“阅读”使用动词 read, “英文小说”译为 English novels, 此处作主语, 应用动名词形式, “愉快的”使用形容词 enjoyable, 作定语修饰名词 thing “事情”, “业余时间”译为固定短语 spare time, 句子是描述一个事实, 用一般现在时, 动名词作主语, be 动词应用 is。故翻译为: Reading English novels is the most enjoyable thing in my spare time.。

五、阅读下面的短文和问题, 根据短文内容, 在相应题号后的横线上写下相关信息, 完成对该问题的回答。书写工整, 字迹清楚。(共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 8 分)

【答案】 57. By designing a learning plan tailored for him through computer programs.

58. A teaching method centering around individual students' interest and needs.

59. Problems.

60. Because they can't offer personal touch, support and inspiration.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。电脑软件是否能帮助学生学习? 美国学校的老师们利用电脑程序为学生指定了个性化学习方案, 对此, 专家和老师有不同的看法。

【57 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第一段的 “The teachers at the Washington Leadership Academy used computer programs to identify the areas he was weak in and design a learning plan just for him.(华盛顿领导力学院的老师们使用计算机程序来识别他薄弱的领域，并为他设计一个学习计划)” 可知，老师们通过使用计算机程序来指定适合 Junior Alvarado 的学习计划帮他提高了数学。故答案为：By designing a learning plan tailored for him through computer programs.

【58 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据第三段的 “Personalized learning is a way of teaching centering around the interests and needs of individual students instead of entire classes as a whole.(个性化学习是一种以个别学生的兴趣和需求为中心的教

【59 题详解】

考查词句猜测。根据第四段的 “Joseph Webb, headmaster of the Washington Leadership Academy, says the digital tools help teachers identify problems students are facing before they become too serious.(华盛顿领导力学院院长韦伯说，数字工具帮助教师在学生面临的问题变得太严重之前识别出来)” 中的 serious “严重” 推测，划线词 they 指代上文提到的 problems，即在问题变得太严重之前就被识别出来。故答案为：Problems.

【60 题详解】

考查细节理解。根据最后一段的 “But she argues that no computer program should ever replace the personal touch, support and inspiration teachers give their students.(但她认为，任何计算机程序都不应该取代教师给予学生的个人触摸、支持和激励)” 可知，Marla Kilfoyle 认为计算机程序永远不会代替老师，是因为它们给不了学生个人触摸、支持和激励。故答案为：Because they can't offer personal touch, support and inspiration.

六、书面表达(满分 15 分)

61. 【答案】Dear Lesley Paterson:

I am Li Hua, chairman of the Student Union in Hongxing High School. I am honored to invite you to participate in the celebrity speech activity which will be held in our school hall next Friday.

During that activity, three celebrities like you would make speeches related to success, respectively. When you finished speeches, there would also be a question and answer session to allow deeper interaction. Your success in triathlon is so impressive that all of us want to see you personally. If you are available to come, I think our activity would be much more successful.

I am looking forward to your reply soon!

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生以学生会主席李华的身份邀请运动员 Lesley Paterson 前往他的学校参加关于 “成功” 的名人演讲活动。

【详解】词汇积累

参加: take part in→participate in

名人: famous people→celebrity

亲自: in person→personally

有空的: free→available

2.句式拓展

合并简单句

原句: I am honored to invite you to participate in the celebrity speech activity. This activity will be held in our school hall next Friday.

拓展句: I am honored to invite you to participate in the celebrity speech activity which will be held in our school hall next Friday.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] When you finished speeches, there would also be a question and answer session to allow deeper interaction. (运用了 when 引导的时间状语从句)

[高分句型 2] Your success in triathlon is so impressive that all of us want to see you personally. (运用了 so...that 引导的结果状语从句)

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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。

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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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