

1. 答第 I 卷前，务必先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

# 第 I 卷 (100 分)

## 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 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。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题。每小题, 每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15.                      B. £9.18.                      C. £9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What are the speakers talking about? 谈论什么

- A. The radio.                      B. The weather.                      C. The weekend. 周末

2. What is the woman going to do? 做什么

- A. See her aunt.                      B. Go shopping.                      C. Deliver milk. A

3. Where are the speakers?

- A. On the road.                      B. In the hospital.                      C. At the man's home. B

4. Why does Lucy refuse the man's offer? 为什么拒绝

- A. She is unconfident.                      B. She is poorly paid.                      C. She is very busy. C

5. What will Bob probably do next time? 下一步做什么

- A. Take a training course. 课程                      B. Warm up in advance.                      C. Avoid skating again. 提前

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有 2 至 4 个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有 5 秒钟的时间来阅读各个小题; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话, 回答第 6 和第 7 题。

6. What does the man agree to do? 男人同意做什么

- A. Tour the city.                      B. Visit a museum.                      C. Take a boat trip. B

7. What is the probable relationship between the speakers? 两人之间的关系

- A. Neighbors.                      B. Strangers.                      C. Friends. C



听下面一段对话，回答第8至第10题。

8. What does the woman do? 做什么  
 A. She's a salesperson. B. She's a receptionist. B C. She's a bank clerk. 银行职员
9. What is the discount for the man?  
 A. 10%. B. 15%. C C. 20%.
10. How will the man pay finally?  
 A. By card. 信用卡 B. By cash. 现金 C. By check. 支票

听下面一段对话，回答第11至第13题。

11. Why does Vivian call Roger?  
 A. To ask for help. 寻求帮助 B. To express thanks. 表达感谢 C. To make an apology. 道歉
12. What is the problem with Vivian's apartment?  
 A. It's too expensive. 贵 B. It has no furniture. 没有家具 C. It's not near the school. 离学校远
13. What is Roger going to do after class today?  
 A. Visit an apartment. 参观公寓 B. Go to meet Vivian. 去见 Vivian C. Stay at the school. 留在学校

听下面一段对话，回答第14至第16题。

14. What is the man probably doing?  
 A. Reading a newspaper. B. Playing a video game. A C. Driving in the country.
15. Why does the town decide to change its name for a month?  
 A. To attract more tourists. B. To be famous on the Internet. C. To call drivers' attention to safety. C
16. Who suggested the idea of changing the name of the town?  
 A. A local farmer. B. A transport company. A C. A government department.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至第20题。

17. Where is the talk being given?  
 A. On the phone. A B. At the cinema. C. In the newspaper.
18. How does the film in Room 1 seem to be?  
 A. Boring. C B. Frightening. C. Relaxing.
19. When is the film in Room 2 showing for the last time today?  
 A. At 9:00. B. At 10:00. B C. At 11:45. B
20. Which of the following films is shown in Room 3?  
 A. Ships In The Night. B B. Don't Open The Door. C. Streetmatch—The Return. C

## 第二部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 满分40分)

### 第一节 (共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分)

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

#### A Pressure Cooker Safety

When you are cooking with a pressure cooker, you should learn a few common sense rules:

1. Never leave the cooker unwatched when it is in use.
2. Add sufficient liquid but never past the recommended fill point. Overfilling the cooker may



- block the vent pipe(排气孔) and cause the cooker to explode.
3. Set the cooking time. Too much time may overcook the food or too much pressure may buildup the cooker. Too little time will lead to undercooked food.
  4. If you are new to pressure cooking, follow the cooking instructions carefully. Heat and time can either result in a great meal or a ruined one.
  5. Never try to force a pressure cooker cover open. Allow the cooker to cool or run it under cool water before trying to open the cover.
  6. Clean the cooker thoroughly after each use. Mild detergent(洗涤剂) and hot water work the best. Do not use stove ash or sand for they may damage the cooker. The gasket is best cleaned in warm soapy water and then dried. Store the gasket in the bottom of the pot.

21. According to the first rule, the user should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. never turn off the stove
  - B. always add sufficient liquid
  - C. never leave the cooker empty
  - D. keep the cooker under close watch
22. According to the fifth rule, a pressure cooker cover should be opened \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. after it is cooled down
  - B. while it is still on the stove
  - C. with force when it is hot
  - D. as soon as the cooking is finished
23. Which of the following operations may be dangerous?
  - A. Overfilling the cooker with food and water.
  - B. Cleaning the cooker with detergent.
  - C. Cooling the cooker with cold water.
  - D. Setting too little cooking time.

B

In the winter of 1910, Dr. Wu Lien-teh stepped off a train in the northern Chinese city of Harbin. He was there to solve a medical mystery, at great personal risk. Over the past few months, an unknown disease had swept along the railways of northeast China, killing 99.9% of its victims. The Qing Imperial court had sent the Cambridge-educated Dr. Wu north to stop the epidemic(流行病).

When Dr. Wu arrived in Harbin on Christmas Eve, 1910, he carried little in the way of medical instruments and had only one assistant. One of Wu's first acts upon arrival was to set up special quarantine(隔离) units and to order lockdowns to stop infected persons from traveling and spreading the disease. He had teams check households for possible cases, and even managed to convince authorities to completely close the railways in the early weeks of 1911. Of particular concern was the upcoming Chinese New Year holiday, which had become a great annual migration of people traveling across the country to see their families.

Thanks to Dr. Wu's efforts, the number of victims began to die down, and by March 1, 1911, the epidemic was fully contained. The pneumonic plague outbreak of 1910-1911 lasted nearly four months, affected five provinces and six major cities, and accounted for over 60,000 deaths. It is clear that without the brave and decisive actions taken by Dr. Wu it could have been much worse. Had the epidemic gone unchecked, allowing holiday rail passengers to spread the disease to the rest of China could have meant a catastrophic loss of life and possibly a global health crisis.

In April 1911, Dr. Wu chaired an International Plague Conference in Shenyang, attended by scientists from 11 countries including the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan and France. They praised Dr. Wu for his handling of the 1910-1911 outbreak. For a time, Dr. Wu was the world's most famous plague fighter, a title he defended in a malaria epidemic in China in 1919, and a return of plague in 1921.



24. What was Dr. Wu's mission in 1910?  
 A. To take personal risks.  
 C. To end an epidemic. C  
 B. To provide medical education.  
 D. To investigate the number of victims.
25. Which of Dr. Wu's acts stopped the disease from spreading nationwide?  
 A. Setting up special organizations.  
 B. Convincing authorities to close railways. B  
 C. Carrying with him medical instruments.  
 D. Checking households for possible cases.
26. What can we infer from the third paragraph?  
 A. The disease worsened after March 1, 1911.  
 B. The world was saved from a major epidemic in 1911. B  
 C. 60,000 people would have died without Dr. Wu's efforts.  
 D. A global health crisis followed the 1910-1911 epidemic outbreak.
27. What can we know about Dr. Wu from the last paragraph?  
 A. He was infected with malaria in 1919.  
 B. He travelled worldwide hosting conferences. D  
 C. He claimed epidemic would never happen again.  
 D. He continued to fight epidemics in China after 1911. C

The native Americans, the people we call the "Indians", had been in America for many thousands of years before Columbus arrived in 1492. Columbus thought he had arrived in India, so he called the native people "Indians".

The Indians were kind to the early settlers. They were not afraid of them and they wanted to help them. They showed the settlers the new world around them. They taught them about the local crops like sweet potatoes, corn and peanuts. They introduced the Europeans to chocolate and to the turkey and the Europeans did business with the Indians.

But soon the settlers wanted bigger farms and more land for themselves and their families. More and more immigrants were coming from Europe and all these people needed land. So the Europeans started to take the land from the Indians. Naturally, when the whites started taking all the Indians' land, the Indians started fighting back.

But the whites were stronger and cleverer. Slowly they pushed the Indians into those parts of the continent that the whites didn't want — the parts where it was too cold or too dry or too mountainous to live comfortably. By 1875 the Indians were living in special places called "reservations". But even here the whites took land from them — perhaps the whites wanted the wood, or perhaps the land had important minerals in it, or they even wanted to make national parks there. So even on their reservations the Indians were not safe from the whites.

There are many Hollywood films about the fight between the Indians and the whites. Usually in these films the Indians are bad and the whites are good and brave. But was it really like that? What do you think? Do you think the Indians were right or wrong to fight against the whites?

28. Why did Columbus call the native people "Indians"? A  
 A. Because he thought he had arrived in India.  
 B. Because he liked Indian culture very much.  
 C. Because he knew they were from India.  
 D. Because he was an Indian himself



29. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The Indians gave up their land willingly.
- B. The settlers wanted to buy land from the Indians.
- C. The whites even wanted more land on Indians' reservations.
- D. The Indians were stronger and cleverer than the white settlers.

30. We can learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the Indians are usually beautified in the films
- B. the author is doubtful about what the films show to us
- C. films about fights are the most popular ones in the market
- D. films about the fight between the Indians and the whites are very limited

31. The passage is most probably taken from the \_\_\_\_\_ column of a newspaper.

- A. entertainment
- B. history
- C. economy
- D. industry

A study by Harvard researchers found that mind wandering, or daydreaming, consumes an average of 47% of peoples' waking hours. This brings about the question: If mind wandering is so costly to our well-being, then why in the world are we so willing to spend nearly half of our lives in this mental state?

Creative thinkers know, despite what their parents, teachers and school leaders might have told them, that daydreaming is hardly a waste of time. But unfortunately, many students learn to suppress their natural instincts to dream and imagine—instead, they're taught to fit into a standardized model and to learn by the book, in a way that may not feel natural and that very well may suppress their natural desire to create. But as two famous psychologists recently noted, "Not all minds who wander are lost"—in fact, the mind's wandering is vital to imagination and creative thought.

Nearly 50 years ago, psychologist Jerome L. Singer established that daydreaming is a normal and indeed widespread aspect of human experience. He found that many people are "happy daydreamers" who enjoy their inner imagery and fantasy. According to Singer, these daydreamers "simply value and enjoy their private experiences, are willing to risk wasting a certain amount of time on them, but also can apparently use them for effective planning and for self-amusement during periods of routine task activity or boredom."

Singer coined the term positive-constructive daydreaming to describe this type of mind wandering, which he distinguished from poor attention and anxious, obsessive fantasies. By making these important distinctions, Singer was able to highlight the positive, adaptive role that daydreaming can play in our daily lives, under the right circumstances.

32. Who are aware that daydreaming is not a waste of time?

- A. Teachers.
- B. Parents.
- C. School leaders.
- D. Creative thinkers.

33. According to the passage, daydreaming is very important to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. learning by the book
- B. imagination and creation
- C. suppression of inner desires
- D. instincts and amusements

34. What does the underlined word "them" in the third paragraph refer to?

- A. Private experience.
- B. Circumstances.
- C. Fantasies.
- D. Happy dreamers.

35. What is true of positive-constructive daydreaming according to the passage?

- A. It is a useful mental state.
- B. It is similar to poor attention.
- C. It is an anxious, obsessive fantasy.
- D. It is a standardized model.



第二节 (共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Every time you are online, you may find pictures, articles, links and videos trying to tell their stories. 36 ~~B~~ Some news spread quickly, and the result is fake news.

Experts in media studies and online psychology have been examining the fake news phenomenon.

37 ~~D~~

Check the source. Look at the website where the story comes from. A fake news website may use an address that sounds like a real newspaper, but does not have many real stories about its topics.

38 ~~A~~ Many fake news stories use images from unrelated sites. Sometimes, if you just look closely at an image, you can see it has been changed. Or use a search tool to see if the same image has been used in other contexts.

Check the story in other places. Try to see if the story you are reading is on the news sites that you know and trust. 39 ~~C~~

Look for other signs. There are other techniques that fake news uses. For example, lots of ads pop up when you click on a link. 40 ~~F~~ If the news story makes you angry, it is probably designed to make you angry.

If you know these things about online news and can apply them in your everyday life, then you have controlled over what to read, what to believe and what to share.

- ~~A~~ Watch out for fake photos.
- ~~B~~ Unfortunately, not all of these stories are true.
- ~~C~~ Young people like to share information online.
- ~~D~~ Read the following advice and don't get fooled.
- ~~E~~ You can also think about how the story makes you feel.
- ~~F~~ But they want to click on the same image used in other contexts.
- ~~G~~ If you do find it on many other sites, then it probably isn't fake.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分45分)

第一节 完形填空 (共20小题; 每小题1.5分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C和D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

hall

Most of my friends like me and they say I'm trusting. Sure, I'm a "what you see is what you get" kind of person. So 41 I expect the same kind of 42 from others. But I am not easily cheated. And I never would have 43 there were aliens around, at least 44 I saw one with my very own eyes.

My friend Danny Stone and I were staying in his uncle's cottage for the weekend. Danny kept telling me stories about aliens frequently visiting the district, even though I said I was 45. At round 3 o'clock in the morning, I was suddenly woken up by a shocking sound. What I saw next almost made my heart 46. Outside, sitting in the branches of a tree, was something that looked like an alien. Danny took a blanket and 47 to have a closer look. I 48 at a distance—not that I was afraid; I was smart, I'd watched enough TV to know that aliens couldn't be trusted! When Danny was 49 enough, the alien seemed to 50 him, and they both fell to the ground. Danny 51 to throw the blanket on top of it. Sensing control over the situation, I ran into the cottage and cried, "Mr. Stone! We 52 an alien!"

Later, I would remember that 53 with extreme embarrassment. Danny was 54 like mad and



...the alien at me. Even though I could see how that alien was \_\_\_\_\_  
 believe that I had been 56 easily in such a way. Actually, the alien that I saw had been 57 in the  
 see by Danny. He was a better 58 than I had ever thought he was. And my 59 was far more active  
 than I had ever realized. It all added up to one thing: I was easy to 60. Too trusting. Too believing.

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. luckily   | B. probably  | C. naturally  | D. gradually                                    |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> A. openness             | B. honor   | C. happiness  | D. respect                                      |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> A. proved               | B. noticed   | C. understood                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. believed |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> A. not until            | B. after   | C. when   | D. before long                                  |
| 5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. confident | B. independent                                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. uninterested | D. enthusiastic                                 |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> A. ache                 | B. explode   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. burn         | D. beat   |
| 7. <input type="checkbox"/> A. ran out              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. went in     | C. happened   | D. refused                                      |
| 8. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. sang      | B. smiled  | C. played   | D. stood  |
| 9. <input type="checkbox"/> A. old                  | B. close   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. brave        | D. patient                                      |
| 10. <input type="checkbox"/> A. turn on             | B. turn off  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. turn to      | D. turn in                                      |
| 11. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. failed   | B. managed   | C. planned  | D. attacked                                     |
| 12. <input type="checkbox"/> A. killed              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. caught      | C. dug out  | D. attached                                     |
| 13. <input type="checkbox"/> A. accident            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. experiment  | C. problems   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. moment   |
| 14. <input type="checkbox"/> A. laughing            | B. sleeping  | C. swimming   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. working  |
| 15. <input type="checkbox"/> A. used for            | B. made of   | C. tied with  | D. supported by                                 |
| 16. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. tricked  | B. beaten  | C. shamed   | D. frightened                                   |
| 17. <input type="checkbox"/> A. hurt                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. found       | C. placed   | D. destroyed                                    |
| 18. <input type="checkbox"/> A. fighter             | B. worker  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. friend       | D. actor  |
| 19. <input type="checkbox"/> A. knowledge           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. imagination | C. experience                                       | D. carefulness                                  |
| 20. <input type="checkbox"/> A. please              | B. forget  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. fool         | D. forgive                                      |

## 第 II 卷 (50 分)

### 第三部分 语言知识运用

第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

When my son 61 (complete) a task, I can't help but praise him. It's only natural to give praise where praise is due, right? But is there such a thing as too much praise?

According to psychologist Katherine Phillip, children don't benefit 62 constant praise as much as we'd like to think. "Parents often praise, 63 (believe) they are building their child's self-confidence. However, over-praising can have a negative effect," says Phillip. "When we use 64 same praise repeatedly, it may become empty and no longer 65 (value) by the child. It can also become an 66 (expect) that anything they do must be rewarded with praise. This may lead to the child avoiding taking 67 (risk) due to fear of disappointing their parents."

Does this mean doing away with all the praise? Phillip says no, "The key to 68 (health) praise is to focus on the process rather than the outcome. It is the process in which they 69 (achieve) something, or the recognition of a child's attempt, 70 is essential," she says. "Parents should encourage their child to take the risk."



## 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

### 第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

What is the best way to learn a language? We should remember that we all learn our own language well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, then it would not seem so difficult. Think of what small children does. They listen what people say and try to imitate about what they hear. It is important to know that we learn our language with hearing. At school, I learn to write and read. Now, we need to spend less time speaking and hearing. But let's try to learn new words through our ear.

### 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是红星中学的李华，你校剪纸俱乐部将举办主题为“中国之美”的剪纸艺术展。请给你校外教 Sam 写封邮件，邀请他一起参观。邮件要点如下：

1. 展览时间（4 月 6 日）、地点（学校会议室）；

2. 展览内容……

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。3. 短文开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

Dear Sam,

How's everything going?

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua



# 南充市高 2021 届第二次高考适应性考试

## 英语试题参考答案及评分标准

### 第 I 卷(选择题)

#### 第一部分：听力（共二节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

1—5 BABCA

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

6—10 BCBCA      11—15 ACAAC      16—20 CABBC

#### 第二部分：阅读理解（共二节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

21-25 DAACB      26-30 BDACB      31-35 BDBCA

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

36—40 BDAGE

#### 第三部分：英语知识运用（共二节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

41—45 CADAC      46—50 BADBC      51—55 BBDAB      56—60 ACDBC

### 第II卷(非选择题)

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61 completes      62 from      63 believing      64 the      65 valued

66 expectation      67 risks      68 healthy      69 achieved/have achieved      70 that

评分标准：有任何错误，包括用词错误、单词拼写错误（含大小写）或语法形式错误，均不给分。

#### 第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

第二句：learn-learnt/learned

第三句：difficulty - difficult

第四句：does-do

第五句：在 listen 后加 to；去掉 about

第六句：with-by

第七句：I - we;

第八句：less - more

第九句：But - So; ear - ears

评分标准：有任何错误，包括用词、修改及标号的位置、单词拼写错误（含大小写）或语法形式错误，均不给分。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

#### 一、各档次评分参考标准

档次	给分范围	语言要点表达情况划档依据
第五档	21~25	要点齐全，语言基本无误，行文连贯，表达清楚
第四档	16~20	包含绝大部分要点，语言有少量错误，行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚



第三档	11~15	包含多数要点，语言有一些错误，尚能表达
第二档	6~10	只涉及少数要点，语言错误很多，影响表达
第一档	0~5	只能写出与要求内容有关的一些单词

## 二、扣分参考依据

- 1、其表达未能达成正确句意的，不给分，如：写出了主语或谓语等关键词，但未能达成符合要点要求、意义正确的句子。
- 2、句子结构完整、但关键点出现错误或漏掉部分关键词，扣半个要点分，如：主谓一致错误，或关键词拼写错误（如主语，关键性名词等），或谓语动词时态/语态错误等；
- 3、凡使用铅笔答题、或答题中使用了涂改液或不干胶条，一律不给分；
- 4、凡多次出现非关键性单词拼写错误或其它同类错误，原则上每4处扣1分；
- 5、文章内容要点全面，但写出了一些多余内容（连接或过渡词句不在此列），原则上不扣分；
- 6、凡书写超出规定的答题区域，全卷不给分；
- 7、书写潦草凌乱、但基本不影响阅卷的，酌情扣卷面分1~2分。

### One possible version

Dear Sam,

How's everything going? I'm writing to tell you there will be a Chinese paper-cutting exhibition held by the paper-cutting club of our school. I sincerely hope that you can set aside some time for the art feast.

The exhibition, the theme of which is Beauty of China, will take place in the school meeting-room from 3 to 5 on the afternoon of April 6. Not only will our club's works be displayed, but also a series of paper-cutting created by great artists of this field. Besides, there will be a lot of useful and interesting activities, from which you can have a clearer picture of Chinese culture.

I would appreciate it if you accept my invitation. I'm sure it can leave a wonderful impression on you!

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

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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