

英语试卷

本试卷共 150 分，考试时间 100 分钟。

第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 60 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 45 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

From hawk hikes to private sleepovers at the zoo, there is a great selection of animal-related experiences available to groups. Here are some top options to get closer to various wonderful wildlife.

**Chester Zoo**

The newest attractions here are the Madagascar Lemur Walkthrough experience, which gives visitors the opportunity to walk alongside ring-tailed and red-ruffed lemurs, and the interactive American Wetland Aviary, which is home to birds like scarlet ibises and flamingos. Group rates are available for parties of 15 or more and there are various catering options, including sit-down meals at the restaurant at the heart of the zoo.

**ZSL Whipsnade Zoo**

Until September 2022, it is offering groups of up to 60 the opportunity to experience a private Nature Night, on which they'll get to explore the zoo privately after the public has left, take part in activities like quizzes, camp overnight, and get up early for a private tour along the green trail before it reopens to the public again.

**West Midland Safari Park**

The latest attraction at the park is the new African Walking Trail. Opened in May, the trail features three viewpoints that allow visitors to see the park's African animals on foot. There's also a four-mile drive-through safari area with red panda, penguin and lorikeet areas. Groups of ten plus, arriving in the same vehicle, can save more than 40%.

**Knowsley Safari Park**

The five-mile safari drive through the site takes you past free-roaming lions, rhinos and more than 100 cheeky baboons. There's a foot safari area, where the highlight is the Amur Tiger Trail with transparent walled viewing areas where you can get nose-to-nose with 450-pound tigers. Groups of 15 people and more, arriving in one vehicle, qualify for special ticket rates.

1. Who is the passage intended for?

A. Animal-loving students.

- B. Forest hiking fans.  
 C. Group tour organizers.  
 D. Wildlife preservationists.
2. Visitors can experience private tours in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Chester Zoo 来源:  
 B. ZSL Whipsnade Zoo  
 C. West Midland Safari Park  
 D. Knowsley Safari Park
3. From the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. delicious meals are offered to tourists in the four parks  
 B. private tours are available in the four parks  
 C. all the parks can provide driving-through services  
 D. visitors can have access to walking trails in the four parks

## B

Scientists regularly make vital new discoveries, but few can claim to have invented an entirely new field of science. Chemist Carolyn Bertozzi is one of them. Her discovery of bioorthogonal chemistry (生物正交化学) in 2003 created a brand-new discipline of scientific investigation, which has enabled countless advances in medical science and led to a far greater understanding of biology at a molecular (分子的) level. On October 5, Bertozzi was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, jointly with two other professors. She is also the only woman to be awarded a Nobel Prize in science this year, after an all-male line-up in 2021.

Bertozzi was the middle daughter of an MIT physics professor and a secretary. Few predicted that Bertozzi would be the most famous person in the family. While her academic performance was not bad in high school, she was fond of playing soccer. She ended up being admitted to Harvard University. Despite her talent in soccer, she found it too time-consuming and quit the sport to devote herself to academics.

But before becoming a rock star scientist, Bertozzi almost became an actual rock star. When she started at Harvard, she was tempted to major in music. That idea was “unpopular” with her parents, and she was timid about defying them. Instead, she chose the pre-med (医学预科的) track that included classes in math and sciences, and declared herself a biology major at the end of her first year of college.

Her interest in music did not completely fall by the wayside, however. Bertozzi played keyboards and sang backup vocals for a hair metal band. Bertozzi, however, did not play with the band for long. Once the band's practices and performances conflicted with her labs and classes, there was only one outcome.

Plus, she'd soon have organic chemistry to think about — a course which is infamous for weeding out pre-meds. Without any clear career ambitions up to that point, Bertozzi had been thinking about possibly becoming a doctor when, in her sophomore year (大二学年), she suddenly fell so head over heels in love with her chemistry course that she couldn't tear herself away from her textbooks long enough to go out on

Saturday nights. A torture to many was pure pleasure for her. Bertozzi changed her major from biology to chemistry a year later.

Bertozzi has sometimes joked about her having missed out on her chance to follow Morello to Los Angeles. "I didn't get on that bus, and my playing is now limited to 'The Wheels on the Bus Go Round,' I'm waiting for my sons to get old enough to appreciate 1980s heavy metal!"

4. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Bertozzi is one of those scientists who made significant new discoveries.
  - B. Bertozzi was the only female to win a Nobel Prize in science in 2021.
  - C. Bertozzi played keyboards and sang backup vocals throughout her college years.
  - D. Bertozzi initially planned to become a doctor.
5. The underlined word in Para 3 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tell
  - B. disobey
  - C. approach
  - D. threaten
6. The organic chemistry course Bertozzi took was known to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. easy and enjoyable
  - B. difficult to pass for pre-med students
  - C. popular among hair metal band players
  - D. a required course for all college students
7. What kind of person do you think Carolyn Bertozzi is?
- A. Brave and sympathetic.
  - B. Athletic and critical.
  - C. Humble and passionate.
  - D. Talented and creative.

### C

Willie Sutton, a once celebrated American criminal, was partly famous for saying he robbed banks because "that's where the money is." Actually, museums are where the money is. In a single gallery there can be paintings worth more, taken together, than a whole fleet of jets. And while banks can hide their money in basements, museums have to put their valuables in plain sight.

Nothing could be worse than the thought of a painting as important as *The Scream*, Edvard Munch's impressive image of a man screaming against the backdrop of a blood-red sky, disappearing into a criminal underworld that doesn't care much about careful treatment of art works. Art theft is a vast problem around the world. As many as 10,000 precious items of all kinds disappear each year. And for smaller museums in particular, it may not be a problem they can afford to solve. The money for insurance on very famous pictures would be budget destroyers even for the largest museums.

Although large museums have had their share of embarrassing robberies, the greatest problem is small institutions. Neither can afford heavy security. Large museums attach alarms to their most valuable paintings,

but a modest alarm system can cost \$500,000 or more. Some museums are looking into tracking equipment that would allow them to follow stolen items once they leave the museums. But conservators are concerned that if they have to insert something, it might damage the object. Meanwhile, smaller museums can barely afford enough guards, relying instead on elderly staff.

Thieves sometimes try using artworks as money for other underworld deals. The planners of the 2006 robbery of Russborough House near Dublin, who stole 18 paintings, tried in vain to trade them for Irish Republican Army members held in British prison. Others demand a ransom (赎金) from the museum that owns the pictures. Once thieves in Frankfurt, Germany, made off with two major works by J.M.W. Turner from the Tate Gallery in London. The paintings, worth more than \$80 million, were recovered in 2012 after the Tate paid more than \$5 million to people having "information" about the paintings. Though ransom is illegal in Britain, money for looking into a case is not, provided that police agree the source of the information is unconnected to the crime. All the same, where information money ends and ransom begins is often a gray area.

8. Why do smaller museums face a greater challenge in preventing art theft?
- A. They lack experienced staff.
  - B. They cannot afford high-tech security systems.
  - C. They do not have valuable artworks.
  - D. They lack interest in art conservation.
9. What is the concern of conservators regarding the use of tracking equipment to prevent art theft?
- A. It might damage the artwork.
  - B. It is too expensive for smaller museums.
  - C. It is difficult to insert into the paintings.
  - D. It is ineffective for valuable paintings.
10. From Paragraph 4, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the thieves demanded a ransom from the Tate Gallery
  - B. the Tate Gallery regained the lost paintings illegally
  - C. the money paid was considered an information fee, not a ransom
  - D. the police requested the Tate Gallery to pay the money
11. The purpose of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to remind criminals to protect and preserve the painting
  - B. to give suggestions on how to avoid the crimes of art theft
  - C. to urge museums to set up more advanced security systems
  - D. to make people aware of art theft and the necessity of good security systems

## D

Who cares if people think wrongly that the Internet has had more important influences than the washing

machine? Why does it matter that people are more impressed by the most recent changes?

It would not matter if these misjudgments were just a matter of people's opinions. However, they have real impacts, as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.

The fascination with the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) revolution, represented by the Internet, has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so "yesterday" that they should try to live on ideas. This belief in "post-industrial society" has led those countries to neglect their manufacturing sector (制造业) with negative consequences for their economies.

Even more worryingly, the fascination with the Internet by people in rich countries has moved the international community to worry about the "digital divide" between the rich countries and the poor countries. This has led companies and individuals to donate money to developing countries to buy computer equipment and Internet facilities. The question, however, is whether this is what the developing countries need the most. Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells, extending electricity networks and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people's lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up Internet centres in rural villages, I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important, but many donators have rushed into fancy programmes without carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money.

In yet another example, a fascination with the new has led people to believe that the recent changes in the technologies of communications and transportation are so revolutionary that now we live in a "borderless world". As a result, in the last twenty years or so, many people have come to believe that whatever change is happening today is the result of great technological progress, going against which will be like trying to turn the clock back. Believing in such a world, many governments have put an end to some of the very necessary regulations on cross-border flows of capital, labour and goods, with poor results.

Understanding technological trends is very important for correctly designing economic policies, both at the national and the international levels, and for making the right career choices at the individual level. However, our fascination with the latest, and our under valuation of what has already become common, can, and has, led us in all sorts of wrong directions.

12. What are the effects of people's misjudgments on the influences of new technology?
- A. It stimulates innovation.
  - B. It affects their personal opinions.
  - C. It influences their use of resources.
  - D. It leads to improved technology.
13. Why is the "digital divide" a concern related to the fascination with the Internet in rich countries?
- A. It leads to competition between rich and poor countries.
  - B. It results in a lack of access to technology in developing countries.
  - C. It increases the cost of computer equipment in rich countries.

D. It promotes global digital cooperation.

14. From Paragraph 4, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. donating for technology is always the better option
- B. the author does not provide opinions on this matter
- C. donating for technology and basic needs should be balanced
- D. donating for basic needs should be prioritized over technology

15. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Significance of information and communication technology.
- B. Serious consequences of over-emphasizing high technology.
- C. Technological trends guiding economic policy making.
- D. How to use donation money in the new age.

第二节（共5小题；每小题3分，满分15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。

### There's a Symphony Just Below the Surface — Can You Hear It?

Imagine it's your birthday, and your friends and family pool their money to get you the best gift you can imagine: tickets for fabulous seats to see your favorite musical act. But what if you got to the venue and something terrible had just happened to you? \_\_\_16\_\_\_. Even while facing the prospect of extreme difficulty in your life, you are so thrilled to see your favorite group that for a couple of hours, you can put all of that behind you.

\_\_\_17\_\_\_. That is the ability to suspend our fears and worries and focus on what we love. In the example of the concert, we know that when the music ends, we may go back to our concerns, but while it's playing, there is nothing we can do about them, so we might as well just give in.

Life always has its music, and we don't need to be front-row center at a concert to hear it. Throughout our lives, no matter what else is going on, a melody is present. But we are often so focused on the present moment that we fail to hear the melody. \_\_\_18\_\_\_.

We can become magnificent listeners to life, with enough practice. And let's face it, this is something we were born to do, so the skill is there, waiting for us to employ it. We can tap into the music, and when we do find ourselves distracted from it, we can use consciousness to bring us right back. It is as simple as saying, "OK, I'm distracted again; I am going to start listening again." \_\_\_19\_\_\_.

Life is always playing music, but we have to listen, and we listen by being present. We can do this. \_\_\_20\_\_\_.

- A. As humans, we have been given a wonderful gift
- B. These feelings may last several minutes or even last several hours
- C. In a word, wisdom and patience are the things that listening to the music of life requires
- D. Soon, we will find that we have to redirect ourselves less and less, and we hear the music more and more

- E. You'd broken your knees, say, or you learned of a failure of exam
- F. The noise of our worry drowns out all the other things we might otherwise hear and enjoy
- G. We just need to realize and engage with the music of life that is always playing

第二部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

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

When Alex Lin was 11 years old, he read a(an) 21 article in the newspaper, which said that people were 22 old computers in backyards, throwing TVs into streams, and dumping (丢弃) cell phones in the garbage. This was dangerous because e-waste contains harmful 23 that can leak into the environment, getting into crops, animals, water supplies—and people.

Alex was really worried and decided to make it next project for WIN—the Westerly Innovations Network. Alex and six of his friends had 24 this organization to help solve community problems two years before.

But what could they do about this project with e-waste? The team spent several weeks gathering information about the harmful chemicals in e-waste and their 25 on humans. They learned how to dispose (处置) of e-waste 26 and how it could be recycled. Then, they sent out a survey and found only one in eight knew what e-waste was, let alone how to dispose of it.

Alex and his friends went into 27. They advertised in the local newspaper and 28 notices to students, asking residents to bring their 29 electronics to the school parking lot. The drive lasted two days, and they 30 over 9,500 kilograms of e-waste.

The next step was to set up a long-term e-waste drop-off center for the town. After some research, they'd learned that reusing is the best way to 31 electronic devices and it is seven times more 32 than recycling. So, they began learning to refurbish (翻新) computers themselves and distributed them to students who didn't have their own. In this way, they could help students in the area and protect the environment at the same time.

For a 33 solution to e-waste, the drop-off center wasn't enough. Laws would have to be passed. In 2016, WIN helped 34 for an e-waste bill in their town, which required companies that manufactured or sold electronics to take back e-waste. The bill clearly 35 the dumping of e-waste.

Because of the work of WIN, more and more people, like Alex and his team, are getting the message about safe disposal of e-waste. As Alex says, "Today's technology should not become tomorrow's harmful garbage."

- |                 |                 |                 |               |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. alarming | B. terrifying   | C. embarrassing | D. inspiring  |
| 22. A. carrying | B. burying      | C. taking       | D. destroying |
| 23. A. subjects | B. restrictions | C. bacterial    | D. chemicals  |

- |                    |                |                 |                |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 24. A. developed   | B. recognized  | C. formed       | D. restored    |
| 25. A. affects     | B. effects     | C. consequences | D. attempts    |
| 26. A. properly    | B. instantly   | C. constantly   | D. gradually   |
| 27. A. enthusiasm  | B. action      | C. behavior     | D. energy      |
| 28. A. distributed | B. contributed | C. established  | D. conducted   |
| 29. A. unexpected  | B. unwanted    | C. useless      | D. meaningless |
| 30. A. obtained    | B. collected   | C. ordered      | D. donated     |
| 31. A. break down  | B. take in     | C. expose to    | D. deal with   |
| 32. A. efficient   | B. economical  | C. effective    | D. beneficial  |
| 33. A. lasting     | B. physical    | C. original     | D. crucial     |
| 34. A. push        | B. delay       | C. accept       | D. pass        |
| 35. A. prevents    | B. permits     | C. predicts     | D. forbids     |

## 第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 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。

Murphy \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) her parents in her early 20s. Two years ago, she was struggling with finding happiness in her career. During walks \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ the beach, she would talk to her parents in her head, \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ (seek) guidance about her career choices. "Since they weren't with me physically, I would ask for little signs in the form of heart-shaped rocks. When I would find one, I would feel \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ (connect) to something outside of myself." These small treasures made her feel like she wasn't alone.

Once, during a trip, Murphy was moved by the way tiny courtesies (礼貌) like a smile made her feel more comfortable in an \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_ (familiar) country. She came back with the understanding that small acts of kindness could have a big impact.

One day, while walking on the beach, she suddenly came up with an idea of writing some encouraging \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ (message) on rocks. So, she did it. She soon learned her small action was already making ripples (涟漪). That night a friend texted her a picture of a rock and said, "Was this you?" She had suspected Murphy \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ she knew Murphy walked along that beach. Murphy \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ (touch) by the way her friend said finding that rock had made her day.

Murphy became hooked on the idea that she could spread happiness through something as simple as a rock with a message on it. She started leaving rocks in other places. With these rocks, she left a small sign encouraging others \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) a kindness rock somewhere else— "One rock, one person," Murphy explains. "If a message hits a person at the right time, or they join, it's like a huge connection. It's \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ our world needs right now."

## 第三部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

关注北京高考在线官方微信: [京考一点通](#) (微信号:bjgkzx), 获取更多试题资料及排名分析信息。



46. 假设你是红星中学高三学生李华。你的英国朋友 Jim 想了解你心中的中国榜样人物，请你给他写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 该榜样人物的介绍；
2. 成为榜样人物的原因。

注意：首尾已给出，词数为 100 词左右，可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Jim,

Yours,  
Li Hua

第二节 选考题（请考生从以下两题中任选一题作答。多做则按第一题给分。）

47. 短文改错题（共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 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（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，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。

World Wetlands Day, celebrating annually on 2 February, aims to increase aware and understanding of the importance of wetlands to humans and the globe. It also spreads information about what valuable wetlands are and encourages individuals and governments to take actions to prevent their loss. The day was first organized by a group of environmentalist who wanted to celebrate and protect wetlands.

Wetlands are ecosystems which water is the primary factor controlling the environment and the associated plant and animal life. Wetlands are disappearing at a rate three times fast than forests, making them the Earth's most threatened ecosystems. Human activities, such as agriculture development, urbanization, pollution, overfishing and climate change, have contributed the loss of wetlands.

Actions needed to save the world's wetlands from disappearing and restore those we have already lost. That's because of wetlands provide critical habitats for a vast variety of wildlife, offering valuable opportunities for outdoor recreation, and play a crucial role in flood control.

48. 短文续写题（满分 20 分）

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

As a child, I grew up in a modest neighborhood where access to books was limited. My parents instilled in me a love for reading, and I longed for more knowledge. That's when Mrs. Henderson, a retired teacher with a passion for books, decided to establish a little library in our community.

The library was a small wooden structure, almost like a dollhouse, situated at the end of our street. Mrs. Henderson filled it with a variety of books, from children's stories to classics and non-fiction. The library was free for anyone in the neighborhood to use, and it quickly became a hub for the curious minds of our community, myself included.

I vividly remember the first time I stepped into that tiny library. The shelves were packed with books of all kinds. I felt like I had entered a treasure trove. I started borrowing books regularly, and the more I read, the more I thirsted for knowledge.

It wasn't just the books that made this library special; it was Mrs. Henderson herself. She would spend hours talking to each child, helping them choose books that matched their interests. She made learning fun and accessible, and she inspired us to dream big.

注意：续写词数应为 150 左右。

As I continued to visit the library, my horizons expanded. I read about places I had never seen, met characters with diverse backgrounds and experiences, and learned about different cultures and perspectives.

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Every time I entered the library, I could always see Mrs. Henderson busy with the books. She knew us by name, our favorite genres, and our wildest dreams. One day, \_\_\_\_\_

英语参考答案

第一部分 阅读理解 (每小题 3 分)

1-5 CBDDB      6-10 BDBAC      11-15 DCBDB      16-20 EAFDG

第二部分 语言知识运用 (每小题 2 分)

21-25 ABDCB      26-30 ABABB      31-35 DAAAD

36. lost      37. on/along      38. seeking      39. connected      40. unfamiliar

41. messages      42. because/ since/as      43. was touched      44. to leave      45. what

作文参考: (共 20 分)

Dear Jim,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to share with you the Chinese model in my heart.

The person I respect most is Tu Youyou, a remarkable scientist who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physiology. Tu Youyou and her team devoted a significant amount of time and energy to the discovery of Artemisinin, a drug that has saved lives of millions of malaria patients.

I admire her not only for her achievements in Chinese medicine, but also for her mental strength. She displayed great determination and persistence throughout her research. Facing many challenges and failures, Tu Youyou and her team never admitted defeat and eventually succeeded. Besides, she was very responsible and committed. Tu Youyou and her team even tested Artemisinin on themselves to make sure that it was safe. Their spirit inspires me to move forward and be a kind and selfless person.

I'd like to know about your role model. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

短文改错: (每处 2 分, 共 20 分)

World Wetlands Day, celebrating annually on 2 February, aims to increase aware and understanding of the celebrated awareness importance of wetlands to humans and the globe. It also spreads information about what valuable wetlands are and how encourages individuals and governments to take actions to prevent their loss. The day was first organized by a group of environmentalist who wanted to celebrate and protect wetlands.

environmentalists

Wetlands are ecosystems which water is the primary factor controlling the environment and the associated plant in which/where and animal life. Wetlands are disappearing at a rate three times fast than forests, making them the Earth's most faster

threatened ecosystems. Human activities, such as agriculture development, urbanization, pollution, overfishing and climate change, have contributed <sup>to</sup> the loss of wetlands.

<sup>are</sup> Actions needed to save the world's wetlands from disappearing and restore those we have already lost. That's because ~~of~~ wetlands provide critical habitats for a vast variety of wildlife, offering valuable opportunities for outdoor recreation, and play a crucial role in flood control. offer

续写参考：（共 20 分）

As I continued to visit the library, my horizons expanded. I read about places I had never seen, met characters with diverse backgrounds and experiences, and learned about different cultures and perspectives. It was like traveling to distant lands and experiencing new worlds without leaving my neighborhood. The little library inspired me to work hard in school. I eventually became the first person in my family to attend college. This little library and Mrs. Henderson's dedication to education transformed not only my life but the lives of many in our community. It's a reminder that education is a powerful force that can break down barriers and open doors to new opportunities.

Every time I entered the library, I could always see Mrs. Henderson busy with the books. She knew us by name, our favorite genres, and our wildest dreams. One day, Mrs. Henderson approached me with a book she had carefully selected. It was a biography of a scientist who had overcome tremendous difficulties to pursue their passion for discovery. Little did she know, that book would ignite a spark within me that would shape my future. I read the book, and was attracted by the story of perseverance and the pursuit of knowledge. Mrs. Henderson's guidance opened my eyes to genres I had never considered, broadening my horizons and fostering a love for learning that went beyond the pages of any book.

## 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 50W+，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千场，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。

推荐大家关注北京高考在线网站官方微信公众号：**京考一点通**，我们会持续为大家整理分享最新的高中升学资讯、政策解读、热门试题答案、招生通知等内容！

