**2018-2019年海南中学高三五次月考英语试卷（Word版含答案）**

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三个选项中选出最佳选项，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和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What will the woman buy for her father?

A. A book. B. A watch. C. A tie.

2. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

A. The Spring Festival. B. A deliveryman. C. An order.

3. What did the woman think the man wanted her to do?

A. Pick up his parents. B. Lend him her dishes. C. Help clean his apartment.

4. Where did the woman get a copy of the novel?

A. At a bookstore. B. At the man’s home. C. At the school library.

5. Why does the man refuse to go to the concert at first?

A. He can’t afford the cost. B. He is not interested in it. C. He hasn’t brought his student ID.

**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几个小题， 从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项， 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前， 你将有时间阅读各个小题， 每小题5秒钟； 听完后，每小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

**听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。**

6. Why is the man going to New York?

A. To go to university. B. To go on a business trip. C. To enjoy a Broadway drama.

7. Where does the woman suggest the man get a good map?

A. At the train station. B. At the visitor’s office. C. At the UN office.

**听第7段材料，回答8至9题。**

8. What activity will the man probably do to lose weight?

A. Swimming. B. Running. C. Cycling.

9. How much does the woman want to weigh by the end of July?

A. 110 pounds. B. 120 pounds. C. 135 pounds.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10. How does the woman know so much about the 57th Annual Grammy Awards?

A. She saw it on TV. B. She watched it online. C. She was present.

11. How many awards were presented in the 56th Annual Grammy Awards?

A. 81. B. 82. C.83.

12. With whom did Lady Gaga perform?

A. Rihanna. B. Paul McCartney. C. Tony Bennett.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13. How much does the special service cost?

A. $7.99. B. $8.99. C. $9.99.

14. What did the woman do to the man’s hair?

A. She used too much shampoo.

B. She cut a lot off.

C. It was cut in a nice style.

15. Why is the man getting a haircut today?

A. To go to a job interview.

B. To deal with workplace accidents.

C. To go on vacation.

16. What does the woman’s brother probably do?

A. A manager. B. A barber. C. A lawyer.

**听第10段材料，回答17至20题。**

17. Why can’t the clock be sold easily?

A. It doesn’t work. B. It is too valuable. C. It has a distinct mark.

18. How did the college get the antique glasses?

A. They were presented by Arnolfini.

B. They were bought from an antique market.

C. They were given by a previous director.

19. Which stolen object worries the speaker most?

A. Examination papers. B. A painting of the college. C. The TV and video recorder.

20. Who could the speaker probably be?

A. A police officer. B. A college director. C. A witness to the theft.

**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，从每题所给出的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Nothing could stop Dad. After he was put on disability for a bad back, he bought a small farm in the country, just enough to grow food for the family. He planted vegetables, fruit trees and even kept bees for honey.

And every week he cleaned Old Man McColgin’s chicken house in exchange for manure(肥料).The smell really burned the inside of your nose. When we complained about the terrible smell, Dad said the stronger the manure, the healthier the crops, and he was right. For example, just one of his cantaloupes filled the entire house with its sweet smell, and the taste was even sweeter.

As the vegetables started coming in, Dad threw himself into cooking. One day, armed with a basket of vegetables, he announced he was going to make stew(炖菜).Dad pulled out a pressure cooker and filled it up with cabbages, eggplants, potatoes, corns, onions and carrots. For about half an hour, the pressure built and the vegetables cooked. Finally, Dad turned off the stove, the pot began to cool and the pressure relief valve（阀门） sprayed out a cloud of steam. If we thought Dad’s pile of chicken manure was bad, this was 10 times worse. When Dad took off the lid, the smell nearly knocked us out.

Dad carried the pot out and we opened doors and windows to air out the house. Just how bad was it? The neighbors came out of their houses to see if we had a gas leak!

Determined, Dad filled our plates with steaming stew and passed them around. It didn’t look that bad, and after the first wave had shut down my ability to smell, it didn’t offend the nose so much, either. I took a taste. It would never win a prize in a cooking competition, but it was surprisingly edible, and we drank up every last drop of soup!

21．Why did Dad clean Old Man McColgin’s chicken house regularly?

A. To set a good example to us.

B. To collect manure for his crops.

C. To get rid of the terrible smell.

D. To earn some money for the family.

22．What can we infer about Dad’s stew?

A. It tastes quite good. B. It looks very wonderful.

C. It is popular among the neighbors. D. It contains honey and vegetables

23．What does the underlined word “offend” in the last paragraph mean?

A. To attract. B. To upset. C. To air. D. To shut.

24．What can we learn about Dad from the text?

A. He has a positive attitude to life. B. He is an experienced cook.

C. He is a troublesome father. D. He suffers a lot from his disability

B

It used to be a matter of fact when Peter Pan-a character from James Matthew Barrie’s 1911 book-said: “All children, except one, grow up.” But this “fact” doesn’t seem to apply to today’s world anymore.

According to the NPD Group, a US market research company, sales of toys to adults in the UK increased by more than 20 percent in 2016, three times the pace of the children’s toy market itself. These toys varied from puzzles and Lego building sets to vehicle models and action figures. And more than half of the sales came from millennials-people born between the 1980s and 2000s.

“Adults of the 21st century are channeling their inner child, one toy at a time,” commented website Koreaboo. This is also why these adults are sometimes looked to as “kidults”.

According to Frederique Tutt, an analyst at NPD, the motivation of these grown-ups is to escape the stress of today’s fast-paced world. They are driven toward the more immediate pleasures brought by toys than those brought by, say, getting a promotion, which is far less easy to achieve.

“It reminds me of the playful side of life,” Rob Wilmer, a 25-year-old PhD student in the UK, told The Telegraph when talking about his love for Lego, which he said brings him both comfort and pleasure.

Despite this, some social scientists see the trend as disturbing. To Frank Furendi, a professor at the University of Kent in the UK, the fact that so many adults are seeking “the excitement of youth” is the evidence that “adulthood has got nothing attractive about it anymore”, he told The New York Times. “That’s actually quite sad.”

But scientists are probably just worrying too much. According to Canadian comic book artist Todd McFarlane, collecting toys could simply be a way for people to express their individuality. “It’s just pop culture stuff. It’s stuff that says, ‘I like a little of this and I like a little of that’,” he told ABC News. “It’s no big deal.”

So now that over 100 years have passed since Peter Pan, perhaps it’s time to introduce a new “fact”, as stated in the tagline(标语) of the UK fashion brand KIDULT: “Growing old is mandatory (被迫的), but growing up is optional.”

25. Why does the author mention Peter Pan in Paragraph 1?

A. To tell the similarities Peter Pan and millennials share

B. To introduce the trend of millennials’ love for toys

C. To explain why many millennials become kidults

D. To show the influence of his book

26．What does Paragraph 2 imply?

A. It’s not easy for some children to grow up in today’s world.

B. Many adults still have some childlike characteristics.

C. All children will grow up as they become adults.

D. Old things are not suitable for today’s world.

27．Why do many adults collect toys according to Frederique Tutt?

A. They usually don’t get along well in their lives and need an emotional outlet.

B. They want to make up for the pleasures they missed during childhood.

C. They consider it a way to relieve stress.

D. It is a way of getting promotion.

28．What is the author’s attitude towards the trend of growing kidults?

A. Concerned B. Doubtful C. Neutral D. Negative

C

Enough “meaningless drivel” – That’s the message from a group of members of the UK government who have been examining how social media firms like LinkedIn gather and use social media data.

The House of Commons Science and Technology Committee’s report, released last week, has blamed firms for making people sign up to long incomprehensible legal contracts（合同） and calls for an international standard or Kitemark (认证标记) to identify sites that have clear terms and conditions.

“The term and conditions statement that we all carelessly agree to what is meaningless drivel to anyone,” says Andrew Miller, the chair of the committee. Instead, he says, firms should provide a plain-English version of their terms. The simplified version would be checked by a third party and awarded a Kitemark if it is an accurate reflection of the original.

It is not yet clear who would administer（监管） the scheme（计划）, but the UK government is looking at introducing it on a voluntary basis. “We need to think through how we make that work in practice,” says Miller.

Would we pay any more attention to a Kitemark? “I think if you went and did the survey, people would like to think they would,” says Nigel Shadbolt at the University of Southampton, UK, who studies open data. “We do know people worry a lot about the inappropriate use of their information, but what would happen in practice is another matter,” he says.

Other organisations such as banks ask customers to sign long contracts they may not read or understand, but Miller believes social media requires special attention because it is so new. “We still don’t know how significant the long-term impact is going to be of unwise things that kids put on social media that come back and bite them in 20 years’ time,” he says.

Shadbolt, who gave evidence to the committee, says the problem is that we don’t know how companies will use our data because their business models and uses of data are still evolving. Large collections of personal information have become valuable only recently, he says.

The shock and anger when a social media firm does something with data that people don’t expect, even if users have apparently given permission, show that the current situation isn’t working. If properly administered, a Kitemark on terms and conditions could help people know what exactly they are signing up to, although they would still have to actually read them.

29. What does the phrase “meaningless drivel” in Paragraphs 1 and 3 refer to?

A. Insignificant data collected by social media firms.

B. Guidelines on how to use social media websites properly.

C. Warnings from the UK government against unsafe websites.

D. Legal contracts that social media firms make people sign up to.

30. It can be inferred from the passage that Nigel Shadbolt doubts whether \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. social media firms would conduct a survey on the Kitemark scheme

B. the Kitemark would help companies develop their business models

C. people would pay as much attention to a Kitemark as they think

D. a Kitemark scheme would be workable on a nationwide scale

31. The writer advises users of social media to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. avoid providing too much personal information

B. take no further action if they can find a Kitemark

C. read the terms and conditions even if there is a Kitemark

D. think carefully before posting anything onto such websites

32. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

A. Administration Matters! B. Accept without Reading?

C. Say No to Social Media? D. New Security Rules in Operation?

D

**Top attractions**

Amsterdam is most famous for its artistic heritage. This tradition is proudly on display in the Rijksmuseum (translates as State Museum). Once you've taken in all that has to offer, artists, history funs, and families shouldn't pass up the chance to visit the Van Gogh Museum – containing around 700 paintings and drawings by Vincent and his contemporaries, including Gauguin, Monet, and Toulouse-Lautrec.

Amsterdam is also home to the Anne Frank Museum, where Anne hid with her family during the Nazi occupation of The Netherlands. On a lighter note, taking a canal cruise through its extensive waterways is a rewarding way to see the Dutch capital.

Art lovers get their tickets at:

•The Van Gogh Museum;

•Rijksmuseum;

•Museum het Rembrandthuis.

**Food and drink**

Cheese lovers love Amsterdam. You can find an excuse to eat cheese at any time of the day here. Gouda is Holland's favorite: developing a more intense flavor the longer it's aged. Find a selection at the markets, try a cheeseboard at dinner time, or just order cubes with mustard for dipping to accompany a drink.

When you're hungry for non-cheese food groups, you'll find Michelin-starred restaurants, vegetarian, and organic restaurants that accompany an array of global cuisine. For old-fashioned and modern Dutch food, try these Amsterdam restaurants: Moeders, Haesje Claes, Loetje, Greetje, and De Silveren Spiegel.

Don’t leave without tasting:

•Patat (hot chips with toppings);

•Stroopwafel (waffle cookie);

•Chocomel (chocolate milk).

**Amsterdam Fast Facts**

Approximate flight times

• NYC/Newark 7 hours, 20 minutes

• Philadelphia 8 hours

• Boston 7 hours

• Miami 9 hours, 45 minutes

• Los Angeles 10 hours, 15 minutes

**Entry requirements**

Passport must be valid for at least 3 months beyond your planned departure from the Schengen area and have 2 blank pages for entry stamp.

33．Where can visitors see Monet’s paintings?

A. The Van Gogh Museum. B. Rijksmuseum.

C. Museum het Rembrandthuis. D. The Anne Frank Museum.

34．What is the best choice for a cheese lover?

A. Patat. B. Gouda. C. Chocomel. D. Stroopwafel.

35．Who is this tour guide written for?

A. Americans. B. Dutchmen. C. Frenchmen. D. Germans.

**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。**

Evaluating Sources of Health Information

Making good choices about your own health requires reasonable evaluation. A key first step in bettering your evaluation ability is to look carefully at your sources of healthy information. Reasonable evaluation includes knowing where and how to find relevant information, how to separate fact from opinions, how to recognize poor reasoning, and how to analyze information and the reliability of sources. \_\_\_36\_\_\_

Go to the original source. Media reports often simplify the results of medical research. Find out for yourself what a study really reported, and determine whether it was based on good science. Think about the type of study. \_\_\_37\_\_\_

Watch for misleading language. Some studies will find that behaviour “contributes to” or is “associated with” an outcome; this does not mean that a certain course must lead to a certain result.\_\_\_38\_\_\_ Carefully read or listen to information in order to fully understand it.

Use your common sense. If a report seems too good to be true, probably it is. Be especially careful of information contained in advertisements. \_\_\_39\_\_\_ Evaluate “scientific” statements carefully, and be aware of quackery (江湖骗术).

\_\_\_40\_\_\_ Friends and family members can be a great source of ideas and inspiration, but each of us needs to find a healthy lifestyle that works for us.

Developing the ability to evaluate reasonably and independently about the health problems will serve you well throughout your life.

A. The following suggestions can help you sort through the health information you receive from common sources.

B. Be aware that information may also be incorrectly explained by an author’s point of view.

C. Distinguish between research reports and public health advice.

D. And examine the findings of the original research.

E. Be sure to work through the critical questions.

F. The goal of an ad is to sell you something.

G. Make choices that are right for you.

**第三部分 英语知识应用（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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The concept of solitude （独处）in the digital world is almost non-existent. In the world of

technology, e-mail, social networking and online video games, information is meant to be\_\_\_41\_\_\_. Solitude can be hard to discover\_\_\_42\_\_\_ it has been given up. In this respect, new technologies have \_\_\_43\_\_\_our culture.

     The desire to be connected has brought solitude to a(n)\_\_\_44\_\_\_as we've known it. People have become so \_\_\_45\_\_\_ in the world of networks and connections that one can often be contacted\_\_\_46\_\_\_they'd rather not be. Today we can talk, text, e-mail, chat and blog, not only from our\_\_\_47\_\_\_, but from our mobile phones as well.

     Most developed nations have become\_\_\_48\_\_\_on digital technology simply because they've grown accustomed to it, and at this point not \_\_\_49\_\_\_it would make them an outsider. \_\_\_50\_\_\_ many jobs and careers require people to be\_\_\_51\_\_\_. From this point of view, technology has changed the culture of work. Being reachable might feel like a \_\_\_52\_\_\_to those who may not want to be able to be contacted at all times.

     I suppose the positive side is that solitude is still possible for anyone who\_\_\_53\_\_\_wants it. Computers can be shut \_\_\_54\_\_\_ and mobile phones can be turned off. The ability to be "connected” and "on" has many\_\_\_55\_\_\_, as well as disadvantages. Travelers have ended up\_\_\_56\_\_\_on mountains, and mobile phones have saved countless lives. They can also make people feel\_\_\_57\_\_\_and forced to answer unwanted calls or\_\_\_58\_\_\_ to unwanted texts.

     Attitudes towards our connectedness as a society\_\_\_59\_\_\_ across generations. Some find today's technology a gift. Others consider it a curse. Regardless of anyone's view on the subject, it's hard to imagine what life would be like\_\_\_60\_\_\_daily advancements in technology.

41. A. shared B. received C. updated D. collected

42. A. though B. once C. until D. before

43. A. respected B. preserved C. ignored D. shaped

44. A. edge B. end C. stage D. balance

45. A. sensitive B. intelligent C. reachable  D. considerate

46. A. only if B. even if C. as if D. if only

47. A. media B. monitors  C. databases D. computers

48. A. bent B. hard C. keen D. dependent

49. A. using B. finding C. protecting D. changing

50. A. Also B. Instead C. Otherwise D. Somehow

51. A. trained  B. connected C. recommended D. interested

52. A. burden B. benefit C. pleasure D. disappointment

53. A. really  B. hardly C. merely D. slightly

54. A. out B. up C. down D. in

55. A. aspects B. advantages C. exceptions  D. weaknesses

56. A.  lost B. hidden C. relaxed D. deserted

57. A. confused B. excited C.  trapped D. amused

58. A. turn B. reply  C. object D. submit

59. A. arise B. vary C. spread D. exist

60. A. beyond B. despite C. without  D. within

**第II卷**

**注意：将答案写在答题卡上，写在试卷上无效。**

**第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）**

第二节 (满分15分)

阅读下面句子，在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

Danger is not what we expect. But the truth is that it often comes suddenly and unexpectedly. How can we get out of danger? There are many answers to this question. The key is whether we can face danger \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (brave).

What you must remember is that you must believe in\_\_\_62\_\_\_ (you). Just remember that it is you \_\_\_63\_\_\_can defeat any danger. Tell yourself that you can turn into a superwoman or a superman when you are \_\_\_64\_\_\_danger. This is why I am going to tell you the stories of Mrs. Weldon and Dr. Murray.

Mrs. Weldon reported that her baby was about\_\_\_65\_\_\_ (knock) down by a car when she was trying to save her baby. Mrs. Weldon\_\_\_66\_\_\_ (weigh) only forty kilograms. She looked as if she was a very weak lady often\_\_\_67\_\_\_(dress) in skirts, but she said she pushed the car to save her baby. Dr. Murray, a zoologist, wrote his own story: he, after \_\_\_68\_\_\_some wolves ran, jumped nearly three meters high into the air to take hold of the\_\_\_69\_\_\_ (low) branch of a tree. Perhaps you are wondering if you can do such things as they did. You can also be lucky to escape any \_\_\_70\_\_\_ (injure)!

**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**：在缺词处加一个漏词符号（∧），并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

**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。

I believe that exams are important for different reason. Firstly, when we are graded after exams, we get to know that whether we have worked hard enough or need to work hard in order to improve. Besides, knowing we have to sit for exams help us to become responsible. When we know that we have an exam to study, we will have to devote a certain amount of time to go over what we’ve been taught every day. If there are no exams, students would not take things serious. Of course, sometimes, we hate the exams, and we should realize that a small test in our life will one day help ourselves get through a big test.

第二节：书面表达 (满分25分)

假设你是校英语报健康版主编李华， 最近你收到加拿大交换生Jack的来信说自己近期上课老犯困，课堂难以集中精力，学习效率低下。为此，他很着急。请你给他回信帮忙分析原因，并提建议。

注意：  
1.词数100左右；开头结尾已给出，不计入词数。  
2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear Jack,

Yours

Li Hua

答案

1. **听力**

1-5 ACCCA; 6-10 BBAAC; 11-15 BCCBA; 16-20BCCAB

**二、阅读**

A篇 BABA B篇 BBCC C篇 DCCB D篇 ABA

七选五 ADBFG

**三、完型**

41-45 ABDCC; 46-50 BDDAA; 51-55 BAACB; 56-60 ACBBC

**四、语法填空**

61．bravely; 62．yourself; 63．that/who; 64．in; 65．to be knocked; 66．weighed

67．dressed; 68．whom; 69．lowest; 70．injury/injuries

**五、改错**

I believe that exams are important for different reason （reasons）. Firstly, when we are graded after exams, we get to know that（去掉） whether we have worked hard enough or need to work hard （harder） in order to improve. Besides, knowing we have to sit for exams help (helps) us to become responsible. When we know that we have an exam to study (^for), we will have to devote a certain amount of time to go (going) over what we’ve been taught every day. If there are(were) no exams, students would not take things serious (seriously). Of course, sometimes, we hate the exams, and (but) we should realize that a small test in our lives will one day help ourselves (us) get through a big test.

六、作文

Dear Jack,

Thank you for your trust. Learning that you are having some trouble with your recent study, I am now willing to offer some help.

You mention that you are now easily feeling tired and hard to concentrate yourself in class, which can of course account for your poor study efficiency. Personally, the reasons should be your lack of enough sleep and exercise.

Therefore, the very first thing is to make good use of your day time and get to bed early in the evening, so that you can have energy to face the next day’s life and study. Furthermore, it would be helpful to set aside some time for sports, like running or playing basketball with your classmates. As we all know, proper exercise per day is an effective way to relax after a day’s hard work. And it can also help improve your study efficiency and have a better performance in class.

Hopefully my suggestions above can release your anxiety and help you out of trouble.