

英 语 滚 动 强 训

(基础模块·2)

主编 左晓妍

周测+月考+综合测评

开明出版社

英
语
滚
动
强
训

职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

英 语 滚 动 强 训

(基础模块·2)

主编 左晓妍

ISBN 978-7-5131-7872-3
9 787513 178723


定价: 35.00元

开明出版社

X2

英 语 滚 动 强 训

(基础模块·2)

周测+月考+综合测评

免费
提供
精品教学资料包
服务热线: 400-615-1233
www.xinsjiaocai.com

职教高考文化基础课配套学习用书

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语滚动强训:基础模块·2 / 左晓妍主编. —北京:开明出版社, 2022.12(2026.1重印)

ISBN 978-7-5131-7872-3

I. ①英… II. ①左… III. ①英语课—中等专业学校—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2022)第 223647 号

英语滚动强训

(基础模块·2)

主编 左晓妍

副主编 李水晶

责任编辑:王丽静

YINGYU GUNDONG QIANGXUN(JICHU MOKUAI · 2)

英语滚动强训(基础模块·2)

主编:左晓妍

出版:开明出版社

(北京市海淀区西三环北路 25 号 邮编 100089)

印刷:三河市骏杰印刷有限公司

开本:787 mm×1092 mm 1/8

印张:12.5

字数:304 千字

版次:2022 年 12 月第 1 版

印次:2026 年 1 月第 4 次印刷

定价:35.00 元

印刷、装订质量问题,出版社负责调换。联系电话:(010)88817647



前　　言

职业教育是我国现代教育的重要组成部分,要求中等职业学校必须依据教育要求与时俱进,不断进行教育教学改革。本书以最新版的中等职业学校公共基础课程教材为编写依据,着重培育学生的课程核心素养,以深化学校教育教学改革、提高课堂教学实效性为目标,以细化解读有关课程标准要求为基础,充分落实学生的主体地位,进而激发学生的学习自信,挖掘学生的英语学习潜力。本书题型上与对口升学考试接轨,题目新颖,不仅可以科学检测学生的学习效果,也可以有效提高学生的解题能力。

本书分为 20 周,每周 1 套试卷,共 20 套复习卷。第 1 周复习第 1 单元,第 2 周复习第 2 单元,第 3 周综合复习第 1 单元和第 2 单元的所学内容,第 4 周巩固练习第 1 单元和第 2 单元的内容,以此类推,循序渐进。学生通过反复滚动训练,可以巩固所学知识和提升解题能力。

本书包括单词拼写、单项选择、补全对话、完形填空、阅读理解、翻译和书面表达七种题型。其中单词拼写主要考查《英语》(基础模块·2)每个单元中的一些重要词汇;单项选择主要考查《英语》(基础模块·2)每个单元中的重要词汇、语法和交际用语,旨在提升学生对每个单元的基础语言知识的掌握能力;补全对话、完形填空、阅读理解、翻译和书面表达旨在提高学生的阅读和写作能力。

如果书中存在不当之处,恳请广大师生在使用后提出宝贵的意见和建议,以便我们及时做出修订。

编　者

目　　录

第 1 周	Unit 1 Travel	共 8 页
第 2 周	Unit 2 Health and Fitness	共 8 页
第 3 周	Revision (Unit 1—Unit 2)	共 8 页
第 4 周	月考 1	共 8 页
第 5 周	Unit 3 Internship	共 8 页
第 6 周	Unit 4 Volunteer Work	共 8 页
第 7 周	Revision (Unit 3—Unit 4)	共 8 页
第 8 周	月考 2	共 8 页
第 9 周	Revision (Unit 1—Unit 4)	共 8 页
第 10 周	期中测试卷	共 8 页
第 11 周	Unit 5 Ancient Civilization	共 8 页
第 12 周	Unit 6 Craftsmanship	共 8 页
第 13 周	Revision (Unit 5—Unit 6)	共 8 页
第 14 周	月考 3	共 8 页
第 15 周	Unit 7 Invention and Innovation	共 8 页
第 16 周	Unit 8 Green Earth	共 8 页
第 17 周	Revision (Unit 7—Unit 8)	共 8 页
第 18 周	月考 4	共 8 页
第 19 周	Revision (Unit 5—Unit 8)	共 8 页
第 20 周	期末测试卷	共 8 页

第 1 周 Unit 1 Travel

(共 100 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。)

一、单词拼写(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

1. The blanket can't completely _____ (覆盖) the bed.
2. The newspaper provides a _____ (每天的) update on current events.
3. Lost in the mountain for a week, the two students were finally saved by the _____ (当地的) police.
4. Do you know the amazing _____ (发现) in the field of biology?
5. You must be tired. Please sit down and rest _____ (舒服地).

二、单项选择(共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

6. Even though we had our differences, we still chose to hold on _____ our friendship.
A. to B. in C. for D. by
7. —
—I'd like a bowl of noodles.
A. Can I help you? B. How can I get there?
C. What do you like? D. Where do you live?
8. This pair of shoes is so _____ that I can walk all day without any pain.
A. final B. comfortable C. daily D. national
9. —Do you know Paris?
—Yes, it is _____ capital of _____.
A. a; France B. the; France
C. the; French D. a; French
10. We know Isaac Newton is _____ for his findings.
A. known B. noisy
C. significant D. favorite

11. —Two people _____ in the traffic accident last night.
—I'm sorry to hear that.
A. has died B. died
C. has been dead D. had died
12. To keep safe, we should avoid _____ this street at rush hour.
A. cross B. to cross
C. crossing D. crossed
13. —She is an excellent freestyle skier.
—So she is. She _____ to play it when she was young.
A. starts B. is starting
C. will start D. started
14. Xi'an is very famous _____ the Terracotta Warriors.
A. to B. of C. in D. for
15. She wants to give up _____ French.
A. learn B. learning C. learns D. to learn
16. —Why not take a rest after working all morning on the farm?
—
A. Maybe I should. B. I can't afford it.
C. I don't know. D. Sorry, I can't stand it.
17. Would you please _____ the baby while I'm cooking?
A. take out of B. take care of
C. take part in D. take away from
18. I can't wait _____ the Great Wall because I know it is very attractive.
A. visits B. visiting C. visited D. to visit
19. He _____ in such a hurry that he left the ticket at home.
A. put up B. put off C. set up D. set off
20. _____ keep healthy, you should eat less fast food, more fresh vegetables and take enough exercise.
A. In order to B. So that C. More than D. Due to

三、补全对话(共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

A: Hey, Steve! The summer holiday is coming. 21

B: I'm planning to travel in China. How much do you know about it?

A: 22 It is an ancient country with over 5,000 years of history. It attracts many tourists

from all over the world every year.

B: Is that so? 23

A: Of course. Qomolangma is the highest mountain in the world. Others like Taishan Mountain and Huangshan Mountain are also places of great interest.

B: 24

A: There are many rivers in China. Among them, the Yangtze River is the longest and the Yellow River is the second longest. 25

B: Anything else?

A: Sorry. That's all I know.

- A. Oh, just a little bit.
- B. I don't know it at all.
- C. They're the birthplaces of Chinese culture.
- D. How about great rivers?
- E. Are there any famous mountains?
- F. Where are you going?
- G. Where is the Qomolangma?

四、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分)

At present, more and more people love traveling. It's a very good 26 of getting to know new people and cultures and acquiring (获得) experiences. It helps travelers 27 a lot. Travel can make our minds become 28.

But travel does more than all that. It can also make us more creative. In recent years, some professors have been doing research on what many people have already learned from travel experiences. They believe that spending time abroad has the 29 to affect (影响) people's minds. For example, they found that students who lived abroad for a longer period were better at 30 problems creatively than those who did not. If you stay in the same place, you can't experience new sights, new smells, new sounds and new cultures. All these can 31 your mind and make it more active.

32, that doesn't mean the more places you've been to, the more creative you'll become. Another group of professors have been doing 33 research. They found the people who often traveled from one place to another didn't have enough 34 to immerse (使……沉浸) themselves in a new place and a new culture. They weren't as creative as the people who spent the time 35 getting to know a place. You have to interact (相互影响) with the places you go

to and then you can benefit from it.

If you go traveling, which do you prefer, staying in a place for a certain period or rushing all the way?

26. A. way	B. area	C. sign	D. state
27. A. present	B. produce	C. get	D. check
28. A. thicker	B. smoother	C. wider	D. healthier
29. A. ability	B. possibility	C. personality	D. difficulty
30. A. solving	B. causing	C. controlling	D. spreading
31. A. set up	B. wake up	C. turn up	D. clean up
32. A. Instead	B. Otherwise	C. Moreover	D. However
33. A. secret	B. rapid	C. common	D. similar
34. A. interest	B. money	C. time	D. quality
35. A. nearly	B. probably	C. hardly	D. really

五、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Thursday, April 24th

We got to the clean, lovely city of Yangzhou early in the morning. This is our first trip to China. All the different smells make us interested in the local food. We are going to try something special for dinner tonight.

The hotel where we are staying is not expensive but very clean. We plan to stay here for a few days, visit some places in the city, and then travel to the Great Wall in the north.

Sunday, April 27th

We visited the famous Slender West Lake (瘦西湖) which was crowded with visitors from all over the world. We also bought a lot of toys for our friends outside the gate of the park. Everything is so colorful, and we have already taken hundreds of photos! Later we will do the famous foot massage (按摩) and then leave for Beijing. We will take the night train to Beijing, stay in Beijing for three days. During our stay, we will catch a bus to the Badaling Great Wall.

Wednesday, April 30th

Our trip to the Badaling Great Wall was long and boring. We visited a small village beside the mountain. The people there live a quiet life. They are the kindest people. They always smile and say "Hello!" Ralph and I can only speak a little Chinese, so smiling is the best way to show our kindness.

36. From the passage, we can see that the writer left Yangzhou for Beijing on _____.
A. April 24th B. April 27th C. April 28th D. April 30th

37. The writer didn't _____ in Yangzhou.
A. taste delicious food B. visit famous sights
C. do foot massage D. climb mountains

38. How did the writer go to the Badaling Great Wall?
A. By train. B. By plane. C. By bus. D. By car.

39. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. It took them a long time to get to the Badaling Great Wall.
B. The writer left Yangzhou for Beijing by train at night.
C. People in the village live a quiet but happy life.
D. The writer was traveling alone.

40. What is the best title for the passage?
A. My First Visit to Yangzhou B. My Traveling in China
C. Delicious Food and Beautiful Places D. A Trip to the Badaling Great Wall

B

Today is Saturday. Just now, Yu Mei received an e-mail from Tony.

Dear Yu Mei,

I was happy to get your e-mail yesterday. It's great that you are going to Thailand for summer vacation. I hope you will have a good time.

I went to Thailand two years ago with my family. It is really a nice place and I enjoyed myself a lot. The food, people and buildings are so different from those in Los Angeles.

Anyway, I'm writing to give you some ideas. People usually arrive in Bangkok first and stay there for a few days. Well, when you're in Bangkok, don't miss the Grand Palace, which is excellent. I'll send some photos of it to you. You must go there if you have a chance to visit Bangkok.

I know you like beaches and water sports. So make sure you have time to visit the beautiful Phi Phi Islands. They're in the south of Thailand. You can swim, go diving and see lots of fish there. The islands are great places for people to relax.

Well, I have to study for the history test the day after tomorrow now, and if you have more ideas, please write to me.

Your friend,
Tony

41. When did Tony take a trip to Thailand?
A. One year ago. B. Two years ago.
C. One month ago. D. Two months ago.

42. Where is Tony from?
A. Los Angeles. B. Wuhan.
C. Bangkok. D. Phi Phi Islands.

43. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?
A. Thailand. B. Los Angeles.
C. The Grand Palace in Bangkok. D. Phi Phi Islands.

44. What can Yu Mei do on Phi Phi Islands according to the passage?
① Swim. ② Visit the Grand Palace. ③ Go diving. ④ Travel around the islands by boat. ⑤ See lots of fish.
A. ①②④ B. ②③④ C. ②③⑤ D. ①③⑤

45. Tony wrote the e-mail to Yu Mei to _____.
A. show the photos he took in Thailand
B. wish her good luck for the history test
C. ask her to send him an e-mail in Thailand
D. tell her something interesting about Thailand

C

People travel to different places to relax themselves. Do you like traveling? How can you make your trip interesting? Here's some advice.

Try to read.

Before you leave, you should find some information about the place, such as its geography, history and people. You can know that place better by reading.

Remember to take photos.

If you want to take some photos, remember to choose the most special sights. Don't choose the sights you can see in other places. For example, Qingdao and Xiamen are coastal (沿海的) cities, so don't only take photos of the sea. You should take photos of something else, too.

Never forget to taste.

You'd better taste some specials in that area. Food in some places is very delicious. So why not taste it? Maybe you have just one chance to taste it in your life.

第1周 Unit 1 Travel

一、单词拼写

1. cover 2. daily 3. local 4. discovery 5. comfortably

二、单项选择

6. A 考查固定搭配。hold on to 表示继续拥有或保持某物,其中 to 是介词,其后接名词、代词或动名词。故选 A。

7. A 考查交际用语。“Can I help you?”意为“我能帮你吗?”“How can I get there?”意为“我怎样能到那里?”“What do you like?”意为“你喜欢什么?”“Where do you live?”意为“你住在哪里?”根据答语“I'd like a bowl of noodles.”可知是点餐用语,应用“Can I help you?”。故选 A。

8. B 考查形容词。final 意为“最终的”;comfortable 意为“令人舒服的”;daily 意为“每天的”;national 意为“全国的”。句意:这双鞋子非常舒适,以至于我可以整天走路而不感到任何疼痛。故选 B。

9. B 考查冠词及名词。第一个空修饰 capital,特指法国的首都,用定冠词 the;第二个空需填名词“法国”,用 France, French 意为“法语;法国的”。故选 B。

10. A 考查固定搭配。be known for 意为“因……而出名”。句意:我们知道艾萨克·牛顿因他的发现而出名。故选 A。

11. B 考查一般过去时。根据时间状语 last night 可知,该句用一般过去时。die 意为“死亡”,其过去式为 died。故选 B。

12. C 考查固定搭配。avoid doing sth. 意为“避免做某事”,avoid 后接名词、代词或动名词,不能接动词不定式。故选 C。

13. D 考查一般过去时。根据时间状语 when she was young 可知,该句描述的是过去发生的事情,用一般过去时。故选 D。

14. D 考查介词及固定搭配。be famous for 意为“因……而著名”。句意:西安因兵马俑而著名。故选 D。

15. B 考查固定搭配。give up doing sth. 意为“放弃做某事”,是固定搭配。句意:她想放弃学法语。故选 B。

16. A 考查交际用语。“Maybe I should.”意为“或许我应该(休息一下)。”“I can't afford it.”意为“我买不起。”“I don't know.”意为“我不知道。”“Sorry, I can't stand it.”意为“抱歉,我不能忍受它。”问句为提建议的句型,只有 A 项与其对应。故选 A。

17. B 考查短语。take out of 意为“从……中拿出”;take care of 意为“照顾;照看”;take part in 意为“参加”;take away from 意为“减少;贬低”。句意:我做饭的时候你能照看一下婴儿吗?故选 B。

18. D 考查固定搭配。can't wait to do sth. 意为“迫不及待做某事”,是固定搭配。故选 D。

19. D 考查动词短语。put up 意为“张贴”;put off 意为“推迟”;set up 意为“建立”;set off 意为“出发”。句意:他出门如此匆忙,以至于把票落在家里了。故选 D。

20. A 考查短语。in order to 意为“为了”;so that 意为“以便”;more than 意为“超过”;due to 意为“由于;因为”,后面接名词或名词短语。句意:为了保持健康,你应该少吃快餐,多吃新鲜的蔬菜并进行足够的锻炼。故选 A。

三、补全对话

21—25 F A E D C

四、完形填空

26. A 考查名词。way 意为“方式;方法”;area 意为“地区”;sign 意为“手势”;state 意为“状态;州”。根据语境可知,旅游是了解新的人和文化并获得阅历的好方法。故选 A。

27. C 考查动词。present 意为“呈现”;produce 意为“生产”;get 意为“得到”;check 意为“检查”。根据常识可知,旅行帮助旅行者得到很多收获。故选 C。

28. C 考查形容词比较级。thicker 意为“更厚的”;smoother 意为“更光滑的”;wider 意为“更广阔”的;healthier 意为“更健康的”。句意:旅行让我们的思维更加开阔。故选 C。

29. B 考查名词。ability 意为“能力”;possibility 意为“可能性”;personality 意为“个性”;difficulty 意为“困难”。根据语境可知,在国外待一段时间可能会影响人们的思维。故选 B。

30. A 考查动词。solve 意为“解决”;cause 意为“引起”;control 意为“控制”;spread 意为“传播”。根据空格后的 problems 可知,此处表示“解决问题”,填 solving。故选 A。

31. B 考查动词短语。set up 意为“建立”;wake up 意为“唤醒”;turn up 意为“调大;出现”;clean up 意为“打扫干净”。上文提到,在国外居住一段时间的学生更能创造性地解决问题,故此处表示“能唤醒你的大脑,使其更加活跃”。故选 B。

32. D 考查副词。instead 意为“反而;代替”;otherwise 意为“否则”;moreover 意为“而且”;however 意为“然而”。上文提到了旅行的好处,空格后的内容提到“这并不意味着你去过的地方越多,你就越有创造力”,两者之间是转折关系,因此填 However。故选 D。

33. D 考查形容词。secret 意为“秘密的”;rapid 意为“快速的”;common 意为“常见的”;similar 意为“相似的”。根据后文研究的结果可知,此处表示进行了与本段第一句提到的内容相似的研究。故选 D。

34. C 考查名词。interest 意为“兴趣”;money 意为“金钱”;time 意为“时间”;quality 意为“质量”。下文提到到处旅行的人,不如在一个地方待一段时间的人有创造力,由此可知,到处旅行的人没有足够的时间沉浸在新的地方和新的文化中。didn't have enough time 与最后一段中的 rushing 对应。故选 C。

35. D 考查副词。nearly 意为“几乎”;probably 意为“可能”;hardly 意为“几乎不”;really 意为“真正地”。根据语境可知,此处表示“花时间真正了解一个地方的人”。故选 D。

五、阅读理解

36. B 细节理解题。根据“Sunday, April 27th”部分倒数第二句中的 We will take the night train to Beijing 可知,作者在 4 月 27 号晚上从扬州乘火车去北京。故选 B。

37. D 细节理解题。根据“Thursday, April 24th”部分第一段第四句“We are going to try something special for dinner tonight.”以及“Sunday, April 27th”部分中的 We visited the famous Slender West Lake 和 we will do the famous foot massage 可知,作者在扬州品尝了美食,参观了著名的景点,也做了足底按摩。文中没有提及爬山。故选 D。

38. C 细节理解题。根据“Sunday, April 27th”部分最后一句“... we will catch a bus to the Badaling Great Wall.”可知,“我们”将乘坐公交车去八达岭长城。故选 C。

39. D 细节理解题。根据“Wednesday, April 30th”部分第一句“Our trip to the Badaling Great Wall was long and boring.”可知 A 项正确;根据“Sunday, April 27th”部分倒数第二句中的 We will take the night train to Beijing 可知 B 项正确;根据“Wednesday, April 30th”部分第三句“The people there live a

Yours,
Li Hua

第2周 Unit 2 Health and Fitness

一、单词拼写

1. energy 2. temperature 3. physical 4. suffer 5. terrible

二、单项选择

quiet life.”和第五句“They always smile and say ‘Hello!’”可知 C 项正确；作者在叙述时，用的是 we，可知不是一个人在旅行，D 项表述错误。故选 D。

40. B 标题归纳题。阅读全文可知，作者讲述了去扬州和北京的旅行经历，由此可知 B 项“我在中国的旅行”最适合做本文标题。故选 B。

41. B 细节理解题。根据电子邮件第二段第一句“I went to Thailand two years ago with my family.”可知，托尼两年前去过泰国。故选 B。

42. A 推理判断题。根据电子邮件第二段最后一句“...are so different from those in Los Angeles.”可知，托尼提到泰国的食物、人和建筑与洛杉矶的不同。由此推断，他来自洛杉矶。故选 A。

43. C 代词指代题。前一句提到“你在曼谷的时候不要错过大皇宫，它很棒”。由此可知，it 指代 the Grand Palace in Bangkok。故选 C。

44. D 细节理解题。根据电子邮件第四段倒数第二句“You can swim, go diving and see lots of fish there.”可知，在皮皮群岛，你可以游泳、潜水并能看到许多鱼。故选 D。

45. D 主旨大意题。根据电子邮件内容可知，托尼写邮件是为了向梅介绍泰国的一些景点。故选 D。

46. D 细节理解题。根据“Try to read.”部分第一句“Before you leave, you should find some information about the place...”可知，在旅行前，你应该了解一些关于这个地方的信息。故选 D。

47. C 细节理解题。根据“Remember to take photos.”部分中的 special sights、“Learn to write.”部分中的 notebook 和“Never forget to taste.”部分中的 Food 可知 A、B、D 三项在文中提及。故选 C。

48. A 细节理解题。根据“Remember to take photos.”部分第一句“If you want to take some photos, remember to choose the most special sights.”可知选 A。

49. B 细节理解题。根据“Never forget to taste.”部分第一句“You’d better taste some specials in that area.”可知选 B。

50. D 标题归纳题。根据文章首段最后两句“How can you make your trip interesting? Here’s some advice.”可知，本文讲的是“如何使你的旅行有趣”。故选 D。

六、翻译

51. 这家旅店以其优质的服务而闻名。
52. 他送了我很多漂亮的花。
53. 我母亲两年前从她的职位上退休了。

54. is a stone

55. focuses on

七、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Tom,

I know you are planning to travel in China. I think it's a wise choice.

I strongly recommend you to visit Beijing, the capital of China. The city enjoys a high reputation for its abundance of ancient architecture, which represents the traditional local lifestyles. Besides, there are also plenty of museums where precious historical relics are waiting for you to explore. Additionally, the exceptional Peking Opera performances there are also what you shouldn't miss.

I wish you a happy and meaningful time in China. I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.

1. energy 2. temperature 3. physical 4. suffer 5. terrible

6. C 考查连词。When 意为“当……的时候”；As if 意为“好像”；Even though 意为“虽然，尽管”；Because 意为“因为”。句意：尽管下雨，她仍然去散步了。故选 C。

7. A 考查形容词。terrible 意为“可怕的，糟糕的”；active 意为“好动的，活跃的”；friendly 意为“友好的”；silent 意为“安静的”。句意：这场可怕的暴风雨给这座城镇造成了巨大的破坏。故选 A。

8. D 考查固定搭配。enjoy oneself 意为“玩得愉快”，是固定搭配。上文提到 My father 和 me，由此可知，此处指希望你们玩得开心，应用 enjoy yourselves。故选 D。

9. B 考查固定搭配。recover from 意为“从……中恢复”。句意：一些病人已经从癌症中恢复了，所以不要失去希望。故选 B。

10. B 考查交际用语。“How do you get there?”意为“你如何到那里？”“How long have you been like this?”意为“你像这样有多长时间了？”“What's up?”意为“怎么了？”“When will you finish the task?”意为“你什么时候完成这项任务？”根据答语“Four months.”可知，问句应是问时间段的提问。故选 B。

11. B 考查 there be 句型。根据语境并结合选项可知，答语是 there be 句型，be 动词应与最近的主语 a teacher 保持一致，因此 be 动词用第三人称单数形式 is。故选 B。

12. D 考查形容词。disappoint 意为“使失望”，动词；disappoints 是动词 disappoint 的第三人称单数形式；disappointing 意为“令人失望的”，形容词；disappointed 意为“失望的”，形容词。根据“felt cold, hungry”可知，该句为系表结构，空格处应用形容词，此处修饰人，用 disappointed。故选 D。

13. B 考查介词短语。as for 意为“至于；关于”；as a result 意为“结果”；in fact 意为“实际上”；for example 意为“例如”。根据语境可知，he got good grades 是 kept studying 的结果，因此用 as a result。故选 B。

14. C 考查 there be 句型和不定代词。meat 是不可数名词，第一个空填 is；some 常用于肯定句中，any 常用于否定句和疑问句中，该句为一般疑问句，因此第二个空填 any。故选 C。

15. C 考查“主系表”结构。busy 意为“忙碌的”，是形容词，该句为“主系表”结构，因此空格处需填入 be 动词；you 是第二人称，be 动词用 are。故选 C。

16. A 考查交际用语。根据答语“He is a little ill.”可知，应用“What's wrong with him? (他怎么了?)”提问。故选 A。

17. C 考查形容词。daily 意为“每天的”；famous 意为“著名的”；well 意为“健康的”；eventual 意为“最终的”。句意：你的脸色苍白，你看起来似乎不是很健康。故选 C。

18. A 考查固定搭配。lose one's temper 意为“发脾气”。句意：——凯特为什么发脾气？——因为杰克打碎了眼镜。故选 A。

19. C 考查短语。what's up 意为“怎么了”；what's that 意为“那是什么”；what's more 意为“更重要的是”；as well as 意为“还；也”。句意：我不喜欢酒吧。那里既吵又难闻，更重要的是，消费太贵。故选 C。