

2010 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（陕西卷）

英 语

第一部分 英语知识运用(共四节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 语音知识(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出所给单词的正确读音, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑.

1. taste (A)
A. /teɪst/ B. /tʌɪst/ C. /tɪst/ D. /ta:st/
2. touch (C)
A. /tʊtʃ/ B. /tʊtʃ/ C. /tʊtʃ/ D. /tʊtʃ/
3. rely (D)
A. /raɪ/ B. /raɪ/ C. /raɪ/ D. /raɪ/
4. loss (B)
A. /lɒs/ B. /lɒs/ C. /lɒs/ D. /lɒs/
5. agriculture (A)
A. /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/ B. /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/ C. /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/ D. /'ægrɪkʌltʃə/

第二节 情景对话(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 5 分)

根据对话情景和内容, 从对话后所给的选项中选出能填入每一空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑. 选项中有两个为多余选项

Jerry: Hi, Mike. Look like you've got some sun.

Mike: I guess so. I spent the weekend on the beach.

Jerry: Really? That sounds exciting. 6 (C)

Mike: At my friend's house. He invited me to stay there for as long as I wanted.

Jerry: 7 (G)

Mike: Oh, I have a paper to work on.

Jerry: 8 I mean besides lying out in the sun. (E)

Mike: I play some volleyball. I never realized how hard it is to run on sand.

Jerry: 9 Did you go swimming? (B)

Mike: I intended to. 10 So I just went fishing. (F)

Jerry: All sounds so relaxing.

A. What a pity!

B. It must be cool.

C. Where did you stay?

D. But how did you get there?

E. So what else did you do out there?

F. But the water wasn't warm enough

G. Then why not stay there for a longer time?

第三节 语法和词汇知识(共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑.

11. The old temple _____ roof was damaged in storm is now under repair. (D)
 A. where B. which C. its D. whose
12. The cost of renting a house in central Xi'an is higher than _____ in any other area of the city.
 A. that B. this C. it D. one (A)
13. -What's the noise? It sounds as if it comes from upstairs.
 --_____. It must be the window-cleaner working next door. (D)
 A. I'm not sure B. I hope not C. I'd rather not D. I don't think so
14. You look well. The air and the sea foods in Sanya must _____ you, I suppose.
 (A)
 A. agree with B. agree to C. agree on D. agree about
15. If we _____ the other road, we might have arrived here in time for the meeting.
 (B)
 A. take B. had taken C. took D. have taken
16. _____ from the top of the tower, the south foot of the mountain is a sea of trees.
 (A)
 A. Seen B. Seeing C. Have seen D. To see
17. John opened the door. There _____ he had never seen before. (D)
 A. a girl did stand B. a girl stood C. did a girl stand D. stood a girl
18. It never occurred to me _____ you could succeed in persuading him to change his mind. (C)
 A. which B. what C. that D. if
19. His first book _____ next month is based on a true story. (B)
 A. published B. to be published C. to publish D. being published
20. John thinks it won't be long _____ he is ready for his new job. (C)
 A. when B. after C. before D. since
21. I have to see the doctor because I _____ a lot lately. (A)
 A. have been coughing B. had coughed
 C. coughed D. cough
22. Studies show that people are more _____ to suffer from back problems if they always sit before computer screens for long hours. (A)
 A. likely B. possible C. probable D. sure
23. May I take this book out of the reading room?
 No, you _____. You read it in here. (D)
 A. mightn't B. won't C. need't D. mustn't
24. It is reported that many a new house _____ at present in the disaster area. (D)
 A. are being built B. were being built C. was being built D. is being built
25. What a fine day! Shall we go picnicking?
 _____. But we need to be home before six o'clock for the football match.. (C)
 A. Have a nice time. B. Pardon me C. That's great D. You are right

第四节 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

I used to live selfishly, I should admit. But one moment changed me.

I was on my lunch break and had 26 the office to get something to eat. On the way, I 27 a Busker(街头艺人), with a hat in front of him. I had some 28 in my pocket, but I would not give

them to him, thinking to myself he would 29 use the money to feed his addiction to drugs or alcohol. He 30 like that type-young and ragged. 31 what was I going to spend the money on? Only to feed my addiction to Coca-Cola or chocolate! I then 32 I had no right to place myself above 33 just because he was busking.

I 34 and dropped all the coins into his 35, and he smiled at me, I watched for a while. As 36 as it sounds, I expected something more to come from that moment—a feeling of 37 or satisfaction, for example. But nothing happened 38, I walked off. “It proved to be a waste of 39,” I thought.

On my way home at the end of the 40, I saw the busker again and he was 41. I watched him pick up the hat and walk 42 a cafe counter. There he poured the 43 contents into a tin collecting 44 an earthquake fund-raising(募捐) event. He was busking for charity(慈善)!

Now I donate any 45 I have to charity tins and enjoy the feeling of giving.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| 26. A. left | B. cleaned | C. prepared | D. searched | (A) |
| 27. A. led | B. chose | C. saw | D. fooled | (C) |
| 28. A. chocolates | B. coins | C. tins | D. drugs | (B) |
| 29. A. almost | B. only | C. rather | D. still | (B) |
| 30. A. acted | B. looked | C. sounded | D. smelt | (B) |
| 31. A. Though | B. For | C. Therefore | D. But | (D) |
| 32. A. declared | B. realized | C. expected | D. guessed | (B) |
| 33. A. it | B. all | C. him | D. them | (C) |
| 34. A. waited | B. followed | C. stopped | D. arrived | (C) |
| 35. A. rag | B. hat | C. pocket | D. counter | (B) |
| 36. A. selfish | B. awkward | C. innocent | D. special | (A) |
| 37. A. happiness | B. sadness | C. love | D. hate | (A) |
| 38. A. Disappointedly | B. Unfortunately | C. Coincidentally | D. Comfortably | (A) |
| 39. A. words | B. effort | C. space | D. money | (D) |
| 40. A. moment | B. day | C. break | D. event | (B) |
| 41. A. walking around | B. passing by | C. packing up | D. running off | (C) |
| 42. A. around | B. in | C. behind | D. to | (D) |
| 43. A. chief | B. basic | C. actual | D. total | (D) |
| 44. A. by | B. for | C. on | D. with | (B) |
| 45. A. work | B. time | C. energy | D. change | (D) |

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)

阅读下列四篇短文, 从每小题后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

<p>Ask Dr ? Jeffers</p>	<p>This month Dr. Jeffers is answering questions about the human brain and how it works.</p>
<p>Dear Dr. Jeffers,</p> <p>One of my colleagues, Felix Moeller, told me that scientists are learning to use computer to ‘read minds’. Is there any truth to this story?</p> <p>—Jane Leon, New York, USA</p>	

Dear Ms. Leon,

Well, a lot of research is being conducted in this area, but so far, the brain scanning equipment and corresponding computer programs haven't been able to actually read thoughts. In one experiment, test subjects (受试者) were connected to scanning equipment and shown two numbers on a screen. They were then asked to choose between adding or subtracting (减) the two numbers. Using this method, researchers were able to follow brain processes and make the correct assumptions(假设)70 percent of the time. It's not quite mind reading, but it's certainly a first step.

—Dr. J.

Dear Dr. Jeffers,

My three-year-old son loves it when I dig my fingers into his sides and tickle (胳肢) him until he laughs uncontrollably. The other day I noticed him trying to tickle himself but he couldn't do it. Why not?

—Glenn Lewis, Vancouver, Canada

Dear Mr. Lewis,

It's because of how the brain works. The brain is trained to know what to pay attention to and what to ignore. It causes us to ignore physical feelings we expect to happen, but it causes a mild panic reaction when there is an unexpected feeling. For example, you don't notice how your shoulder feels while you're walking down the street. But if someone comes up behind you and touches you lightly on the shoulder, you may jump in fear. It's that unexpected part that causes the tickle reaction.

—Dr. J.

46. What can we learn from the answer to the first question? **【B】**

- A. Some equipment is able to read human minds.
- B. Some progress has been made in mind reading.
- C. Test subjects have been used to make decisions.
- D. Computer programs can copy brain processes.

47. People laugh when tickled by others because the feeling is _____. **【A】**

- A. unexpected
- B. expected
- C. comfortable
- D. uncomfortable

48. Who has got a little child according to the text? **【B】**

- A. Ms. Leon
- B. Mr. Lewis
- C. Mr. Moeller
- D. Dr. Jeffers

49. According to the text, Jeffers is probably _____. **【C】**

- A. a computer programmer
- B. a test subject
- C. a human brain expert
- D. a medical doctor

B

Brave Frenchman Found Half-way Around the World

(NEW YORK) A French tourist highly praised for rescuing a two-year-old girl in Manhattan said he didn't think twice before diving into the freezing East River.

Tuesday's *Daily News* said 29-year-old Julien Duret from France is the man who left the spot quickly after the rescue last Saturday.

He lifted the little girl out of the water after she fell off the bank at the South Street Scaport museum. He handed the girl to her father, David Anderson, who had dive in after him.

"I didn't think at all," Duret told the *Daily News*. "It happened very fast. I reacted very fast."

Duret, an engineer on vacation, was walking with his girlfriend along the pier (码头) when

Joyce, 44:” a quick cup of tea from a kettle you could just turn on”

Hilary, 11:” rock CD”

Joseph, 9:” hamburger and computer games”

54. While the Bowler family was living in 1900 house, _____. [A]

A the mother spent more time on housework

B the two children wore the then clothes for school

C they prepared their meals together on a stove

D they ate simple foods they had never seen

55. According to Paragraph 4, what’s Joyce’s opinion about life in 1900? [C]

A There were fewer problems for the family

B Life was simpler but worse than it is now

C There were things she liked and disliked

D The family had more time to stay together

56. What would Hilary expect most from modern life in the three months? [C]

A To play computer games

B To make phone calls

C To listen to music

D To chat on the Internet

D

Stop Spam!

When I first got an e-mail account ten years ago, I received communications only from family, friends, and colleagues. Now it seems that every time I check my e-mail, I have an endless series of advertisements and other correspondence that do not interest me at all. If we want e-mail to continue to be useful, we need specific laws that make spamming (发送垃圾邮件) a crime.

If lawmakers do not do something soon to prohibit spam, the problem will certainly get much worse. Computer programs allow spammers to send hundreds of millions of e-mails almost instantly. As more and more advertisers turn to spam to sell their products, individual (个人的) e-mail boxes are often flooded with spam e-mails. Would people continue to use e-mail if they had to deal with an annoying amount of spam each time?

This problem is troubling for individuals and companies as well. Many spam e-mails contain computer viruses that can shut down the entire network of a company. Companies rely on e-mail for their employees to communicate with each other. Spam frequently causes failures in their local communications networks, and their employees are thus unable to communicate effectively. Such a situation results in a loss of productivity and requires companies to repeatedly repair their networks. These computer problems raise production costs of companies, which are, in the end, passed on to the consumer.

For these reasons, I believe that lawmakers need to legislate (立法) against spam. Spammers should be fined, and perhaps sent to prison if they continue to disturb people. E-mail is a tool which helps people all over the world to communicate conveniently, but spam is destroying this convenience.

57. What does the underlined word “correspondence” in the Paragraph 1 probably mean?

【A】

A. messages

B. ideas

C. connections

D. programs

58. According to the text, what is the major cause of the flooding spam? 【D】

A. Companies rely on e-mail for communications.

B. More people in the world communicate by e-mail.

giving is highly wasteful. Studies in Canada and elsewhere have also shown that this is not the case. Each gift is unique even if so many are given. The emotional benefit for those who exchange gifts is the very reason for the tradition to continue.

第三部分 写作 (共三节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列各句句意和空白之后的汉语提示词, 在答题卡指定区域的横线上写出对应单词的正确形式, 每空只写一词。

66. The car is running at a speed/rate (速度) of eighty kilometers an hour.

67. The teacher is glad that everyone in her class is eager (渴望的) to learn.

68. Jeff has the habit (习惯) of listening to music while reading.

69. Mr. White has been absent/away (缺席的) from work for days, so he knows nothing about our new plan.

70. He tried to explain (解释), but she wouldn't listen.

71. The local government is discussing (讨论) how to help the poor in the countryside.

72. When things aren't going well, my parents always encourage (鼓励) me, telling me not to give up.

73. Miss Harper closed her eyes and pretended (假装) to be asleep.

74. We sat chatting for a few minutes (分钟) after finishing our meal.

75. I have been deeply (深深地) impressed by a number of experiences in her life.

第二节 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 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。错误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。

My sister saw a lovely cup when we are shopping the other day. She liked it at once. Then
were

she bent down and picked ^ up to look at a price on it. As she did this, lots of tea splashed on his
it the her

T-shirt! I had to try hardly not to laugh at her shocked face! My sister wanted ^ get out of the shop
hard to

as fast as she could when a shop assistant came over to us. It w\as turned out to be her own cup,
that she'd left on the shelf by mistake. The assistant was clearly as embarrassing as my sister,
which embarrassed

for I just thought it was funny!

But/yet/while/and

第三节 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

假定你是李华。你们学校和一所美国中学签署了教师交流协议。在过去的一年里, 你们的英文老师是来自这所中学的 Sue Wood。不久前她返回美国任教。请你根据 写作要点 和 要求 给 Sue 写封电子邮件。

写作要点:

1. 对她表达感谢之意;

2. 介绍她离开后你自己及班里发生的事情;

3. 希望了解她的近况。

要求：

1. 短文须写在答题卡的指定区域。

2. 短文词数不少于 100（不含已写好的部分）。

3. 内容充实，结构完整，语意连贯。

4. 书写须清晰、工整。

5. 邮件中不能体现本人真实信息。

2010 陕西高考英语陕西卷解析

2010 年高考陕西卷答案解析

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. G
8. E
9. B
10. F
11. D.【解析】考查定语从句。所填词引导定语从句，先行词是 the old temple，关系词在从句中做 roof 的定语，用关系代词 whose，选 D。其余选项与题意不符。
12. A.【解析】考查代词。所填词用于比较状语从句中，指代句子的主语 cost，即指代不可数名词，用 that。This 指代下文即将提到的事物；it 指代“同一物”；one 指代“同类中的一个”之意。
13. D.【解析】考查交际用语。A 项意思是：我不确信；B 项意思是：我希望不会；C 项意思是：我宁愿不；D 项意思是：我认为不会。根据应答句的后一分句意思可知所填部分表示对前一个人的观点的否定，故选 D。
14. A.【解析】考查动词短语辨析。Agree with：同意，赞成；与……相适应；agree to：同意，赞成（观点，看法等）；agree on：就……达成协议；agree about：对……有相同的看法。题干意思是：你看上去很好。我认为：三亚的空气和海鲜很适合你。选 A。
15. B.【解析】考查虚拟语气。所填词做虚拟语气中条件状语从句的谓语，根据主句的谓语动词形式 might have arrived 可知题干是与过去事实相反，故所填部分用 had+过去分词形式，选 B。
16. A.【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处是非谓语动词做状语，逻辑主语是句子的主语，非谓语动词与逻辑主语是被动关系，且其动作在谓语动词动作之前已经完成，用过去分词，选 A。
17. D.【解析】考查特殊句式。Here, There, Thus, Then 等副词位于句首，且当句子的主语是名词时，句子用全部倒装句，选 D。
18. C.【解析】考查固定句型。It occurs/occurred to sb that ... 是固定句型，意思是：突然想起……，其中 that 引导主语从句，选 C。
19. B.【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处是非谓语动词做后置定语，由时间状语 next month 可知所填非谓语动词表示将来的动作，用动词不定式，其逻辑主语是所修饰的名词 book，不定式与逻辑主语是被动关系，故用不定式的被动式，选 B。
20. C.【解析】考查状语从句。所填词引导状语从句，构成 It (will) be+时间段+状语从句，意思是：过多久才将……，选 C。
21. A.【解析】考查动词时态。由时间状语 lately 可知此处表示现阶段一直在进行的动作或存在的状态，且强调其持续性，用现在完成进行时，选 A。
22. A.【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。所填词做表语，主语是人，由 more 来修饰，意思是：可能，选 A。其中四个选项中 possible 和 probable 也都“可能的”之意，但他们做表语时主语只能是物，sure 在此处意思不恰当。
23. D.【解析】考查情态动词。英语中用 could, might 表示询问或征求意见的问句中，肯

定性应答要用 can 或 may 来代替 could 或 might, 而 may 或 might 征求意见的问句否定应答时要用 mustn't, 故本题选 D。

24. D. 【解析】考查动词时态, 语态及主谓一致。由时间状语 at present 可知此处动词表示的动作正在进行, 主语与所填词是被动关系; many a+名词单数做主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式, 由此可知本题选 D。
25. C. 【解析】考查交际用语。Have a nice time: 祝你玩的高兴; pardon me: 原谅我; that's great: 那太好了; you are right: 你说的对。由问句中的 shall we...? 可知表示征求意见, 由此情景可知此处选 C。

完型填空

文章导读: “我”曾经是个很自私的人, 但是一次特殊的经历教育了“我”——一天午饭时间, “我”出了办公楼去买午饭时, “我”看到门口站着—个衣衫褴褛的年轻艺人在表演, 他面前放着帽子, 在向路人乞讨, “我”虽然兜里有一些硬币, 但“我”想用它们买我喜欢的可乐或巧克力, “我”就想: 也许他会拿乞讨来的钱去买毒品或去酗酒。“我”犹豫再三, 最后依依不舍地将兜里的零钱放进他的帽子里, “我”站在哪里等了一会儿, 但没有体验到“我”想要的满足感, “我”想: 这钱是浪费了。而当“我”下午下班回家时, “我”看到那位乞丐走进一家小餐馆, 他把自己帽子里乞讨来的所有钱都倒进了设在那里的地震灾区捐款箱内, 原来, 他在为慈善事业乞讨, 从哪以后, “我”每次都“我”所有的零钱投进捐款箱里, 也从此体验到了付出的快乐。

26. A. 【解析】由本句中的 to get something to eat 可以推断出此处选 A。
27. C. 【解析】句意是: 在路上, 我看到一个街头艺人, 面前放着一顶帽子。选 C。
28. B. 【解析】根据空后的 in my pocket 可以推断出此处选 B。
29. B. 【解析】句意是: 我考虑他仅仅是用这些钱去满足自己的毒瘾或酒瘾。选 B。
30. B. 【解析】根据本句中的 young and ragged 可以推断出所填词和 like 构成搭配, 意思是: 看起来像, 选 B。
31. D. 【解析】此处与前一句是转折关系, 故用转折连词 but, 选 D。
32. B. 【解析】句意是: 后来我意识到我不能把我置于他之上, 因为他在街头卖艺。选 B。
33. C. 【解析】所填词做介词 above 的宾语, 指代那位街头艺人, 故选 C。
34. C. 【解析】由后文的 dropped 和 walked off 可以推断出此处所填词意思是: 停下来, 选 C。
35. B. 【解析】由前文的 with a hat in front of him 可知此处选 B。
36. A. 【解析】根据文章首句可知此处选 A。
37. A. 【解析】所填词与 satisfaction 并列, 意思应该相近, 由此可以推断出选 A。
38. A. 【解析】根据前一句 But nothing happened 可知此处选 A, 意思是: 失望地。
39. D. 【解析】由前文的 coins 可知此处选 D。
40. B. 【解析】根据本句中的 on my way home 可知所填词意思是: 当天, 一天, 选 B。
41. C. 【解析】walk around: 徘徊, 来回走; pass by: 从.....旁边经过; pack up: 收拾行李; pick up: 捡起, 拾起; 接送; 接收。句意是: 我看到他在收拾行李。选 C。
42. D. 【解析】所填介词与 walk 构成搭配, 意思是: 朝.....走去, 表对象, 介词用 to, 选 D。
43. D. 【解析】根据谓语动词 poured 可以推断出此处选 D。
44. B. 【解析】此处所填介词表目的, 意思是: 为了, 用 for, 选 B。
45. D. 【解析】根据动词 donate 和 have 可以推断出此处选 D。

阅读理解

A

【文章导读】本文是一篇报刊新闻，大意是说明本月内心理专家 Jeffers 博士将做客本报心理咨询栏目，回答读者提出的各种问题。

46. B. 【解析】推理判断题。根据第一个问题的应答的最后一句可以推断出本题选 B。

47. A. 【解析】推理判断题。由问题二的应答句中 but it causes a mild panic reaction when there is an unexpected feeling. 可知本题选 A。

48. B. 【解析】推理判断题，根据问题二可知本题选 B。

49. C. 【解析】推理判断题。根据本报道的栏目一可知本题选 C。

B

【文章导读】本文是一篇新闻报道，大意是说明一位法国游客从冰冷的河水里救了一位落水儿童，他的这一勇敢行动感动整个纽约市。

50. C. 【解析】推理判断题。根据第五自然段的首句可知本题选 C。

51. D. 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二自然段的最后一句可知本题选 D。

52. A. 【解析】细节理解题。由第三自然段的首句可知本题选 A。

53. B. 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二自然段可以推断出本题选 B。

C

【文章导读】在英国，Bowler 一家有幸成为 400 户体验 20 世纪初期人们日常生活的家庭之一，在这项体验活动中 Bowler 住进那个时期的房子，没有电话，电脑，电视，快餐身穿那个时代的服饰，通过这为期三个月的体验活动，他们一家人对于现在的生活有了更深的理解。

54. A. 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二自然段的最后一句可知本题选 A。

55. C. 【解析】推理判断题。在本自然段中 Joyce 谈到了她对当时生活的感受，有褒有贬，由此可知本题选 C。

56. C. 【解析】推理判断题。根据 Hilary, 11: rock CD 一句可以推断出她想听音乐，故本题选 C。

D

【文章导读】随着网络信息技术的发展，越来越多的人们实用网络邮箱来传递信息，但现在垃圾邮件的泛滥已经成为网络用户们深恶痛绝的事情，人们呼吁立法来阻止垃圾邮件的泛滥。

57. A. 【解析】词义猜测题。根据本文中的 e-mail 一词以及 endless series of advertisements 可以推断出 correspondence 在此处意思是：信件，垃圾邮件，由此可知本题选 A。

58. D. 【解析】推理判断题。由第二自然段中的 As more and more advertisers turn to spam to sell their products, individual e-mail boxes are often flooded with spam e-mails. 一句可知本题选 D。

59. D. 【解析】推理判断题。根据本段的最后一句可知本题选 D。

60. C. 【解析】推理判断题。通读全文可知本文作者摆出了垃圾邮件的危害，其目的是说服立法人员尽快出台法律阻止垃圾邮件的蔓延，故本题选 C。

61. C. 【解析】根据本段首句中的 occasions 和最后一句中的 special events 可知本段大意选 C。

62. F. 【解析】由本段的最后一句可知推断出本段大意选 F。

63. D. 【解析】根据本自然段的主题句——最后一句可知本题选 D。

64. B. 【解析】根据本段首句可以推断出本段大意是说明礼物可以给予人们美好的回忆，故选 B。

65. A. 【解析】有本段末句可以推断出本题大意选 A。

书面表达

【写作指导】本题要求是应用文写作，材料比较详细，信息量大，这对于考生发挥很有好处，考生需要在写作之前认真审题，弄清材料的具体要求，命题的意图和写作的目的，认真组织语言，并注意行文的逻辑性，连贯性和书写的整齐，以及卷面的整洁度。

Dear Sue,

I'm Li Hua, one of your students in China. It's almost a month since you left us. We all miss you and are very grateful for what you did for us.

We are busy as usual. We had an English speech contest the other day. I won the first prize! This again reminds me of all your kind help. Do you still remember the trees we planted together on the hill behind the school? Yesterday, we went there and watered them. The tree you planted yourself is growing well, and the whole class decided to name it Sue Wood. Will you come back to see Sue Wood?

How is everything with you lately? We hope to know more about you and your American students. Hope to keep in close touch.

All the best

Li Hua