**话题六 学校以及社区生活**

**第一部分 话题词汇积累**

**单词&短语**

1.tuition n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.scholarship n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.term/semester n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.presentation n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.assignment/homework n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6.register n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.graduate n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.essay n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9.paper n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.textbook n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11.laboratory n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12.mark/grade n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13.course n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14.subject n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15.playground n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16.annual adj.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17.anniversary n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 18.appealing adj.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19.applause n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20.arrangement n.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

21.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v.宣布，宣告；述说；预示

22.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.申请人，应征者；投保人

23.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.令人惊异的

24.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.雄心，抱负，野心，志向

25.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.娱乐；娱乐活动；游戏

26.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.焦虑，不安；忧虑；担心，害怕；渴望

27.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.道歉：谢罪；致歉

28.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.外貌，外观；出现，露面

29.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.约定；约会；任命

30.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_v.靠近n.方法；途径

31.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.争吵；争论；论据

32.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.文章，论文，报道；物件，物品；冠词

33.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.方面；层面；外观；外表；方位

34.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.助手；adj.辅助的

35.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.空气；气氛；环境

36.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_adj.使人烦恼的，令人讨厌的

37.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n.运动员

38.school dining hall\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

39.teaching building\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

40.the Students' Union\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

41.part-time jobs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

42.预习功课\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

43.专心于；致力于\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

44.做讲座；做演讲\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

45.毕业典礼\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

46.英语晚会\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

47.课外活动\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

48.义务劳动\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

49.体育活动\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

50.举行/举办晚会\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

51.举行运动会\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

52.记住……,把……记在心里\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

53.acquire knowledge\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

54.take physical exercise.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

55.academic record/achievement\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

56.学习压力\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

57.缺席，未出现\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

58.期末考试\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

59.复习，回顾\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

60.cut a class\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

61.激起/引发某人的兴趣\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

62.因……产生，由……引起\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

63.与某人就某事而争论\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

64.赞成，赞同；同意\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

65.申请工作\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

66.填写申请表\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

67.呼吁某人做某事\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

68.因某事而向某人道歉\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

69.区分开，分别开\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**词汇拓展**

1.approach v.(在距离或时间上)靠近，接近；接洽；建议；(在数额、水平或质量上)接近n.(待人接物或思考问题的)方式，方法，态度；(距离和时间上的)靠近，接近；接洽

The automatic door opens when we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it.我们一靠近，自动门就开了。

Have you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the manager about taking a day off next week?你是否同经理谈过下周请一天假的事?

The sky gradually darkened at the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of a storm天色渐昏，大雨欲来。

The company made an approach to the super-market chain.该公司已与超级市场的联营店接洽。

【辨析】 way,means,method,approach的区别

approach n.处理问题的具体方法，步骤

【搭配】 the approach of……的来临/临近

the approach to……的方法/去某处的通道

method n.指有条理的，系统的办法

【搭配】 the method of doing……的方法，途径

with this method用这种方法/途径

way n.方法的通用语，使用范围很广，但较多地用在具体的事情上或口语中

【搭配】 The way of doing/to do……的方法(way后面跟to时，to是动词不定式的符号)

in this way用这种方法

means n.(单复数同形)实现目的的任何手段，或使用某种交通工具的方式

【搭配】 by means of用/靠……的手段/方法

Some businessmen take no approaches to the problem of pollution to make a greater prof-it,but we are trying to develop a new method of controlling pollution, which has been as an effective means of reducing pollution. Only in this way can we build a harmonious society.

一些商人为了获得更大的利润并未采用任何方法来应对污染问题，但是我们正在努力研发新的方法来控制污染，这种方法已经被作为减少污染的有效的手段。我认为只有通过这种方法我们才能建立一个和谐的社会。

2.appeal v.&n.上诉；申诉；吸引力；感染力；魅力；(尤指慈善机构或警方的)呼吁，吁请，恳求

【搭配】 appeal to sb./sth.against sth.上诉，申诉

appeal to sb.对……有吸引力，有感染力

appeal to sb.for sth.呼吁，恳求

We made an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the villagers for money to build the bridge.为建造这座桥，我们呼吁村民捐款。His argument\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to me.他的论据引起了我的兴趣。

3.arise vi.(arose,arisen)出现；起来；升起

【搭配】arise out of/from sth.因某事而产生、造成、引起

Problems\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the lack of money.因为缺钱产生了很多问题。

A new difficulty has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in our work.我们工作中又产生了新的困难。

We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_early on Christmas morning.圣诞节早晨，我们早早地起了床。

【辨析】

arise,rise,raise和arouse的区别

arise不及物动词，很少用于位置上升的意思，一般会解释为“起因于，发生”。

rise是不及物动词，因此后面并不需要跟事物，很多时候，其意思是“自己上升，自己起来”。

raise是及物动词，因此，后面要跟事物，其本身的根本含义是“使上升，让上升”。raise也会衍生出很多其他的意思，如“建设”“养育”“提出(意见，问题)”。

arouse是及物动词，其本身主要用于表达“唤起，激起”,一般用于形容情绪无实体的东西，例如：感觉，意识等。

It's a subject that has\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a lot of interest.这个话题引起了很多人的兴趣。

The sun\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the east every day.太阳每天从东边升起。

raise有时候也会用于表达“音量”“地位”等非实物的提升。

After that car accident,she couldn't\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her arms above her shoulder anymore.车祸过后，她就再也无法将手臂举过肩膀的高度。

Her parents died when she was a baby and she was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by her grandparents.

她从小父母就去世了，是祖父母把她抚养大的。

He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some doubts about this theory.他对这个理论提出了一些疑问。

活学活用

一、阅读下列句子，在空白处填入1个单词或用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1.If anything,swimming will appeal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her strongly.

2.I've made this\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(argue),and not a few people would disagree with me.

3.In fact,it developed a new and revolutionary approach to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(teach)and learning any spoken language.

4.The manager, in addition to his two\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(assist),was responsible for the accident.

5.In order to start reading this book you must have had some idea that the physical symptoms you were experiencing were due to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(anxious).

参考答案

单词&短语

1.学费 2.奖学金 3.学期 4.课堂发言 5.作业6.注册 7.毕业 8.论文 9.试卷 10.课本 11.实验室

12.成绩 13.课程 14.学科 15.操场 16.每年的，年度的17.周年纪念 18.有吸引力的 19.掌声；喝彩 20.安排，筹备；布置 21.announce 22.applicant 23.amazing24.ambition 25.amusement 26.anxiety 27.apology

28.appearance 29.appointment 30.approach 31.argument32.article 33.aspect 34.assistant 35.atmosphere

36.annoying 37.athlete38.学生食堂 39.教学楼 40.学生会 41.兼职工作42.prepare for lessons 43.put one's heart into 44.give a lecture 45. graduation ceremony 46.English evening

47.after-school activities 48. voluntary labor 49.physical activities 50.have a party 51. hold a sports meeting

52.keep...in mind 53.学习知识 54.进行体育锻炼55.学习成绩 56.study pressure 57.be absent 58.final

exam 59.go over 60.逃课 61.arouse one's interest62.arise from 63.argue with sb. about/over sth.

64.approve of 65.apply for a job 66.fill in/out an application(form) 67.appeal to sb. to do sth. 68.apologize to sb. for(doing)sth. 69.tell...apart

**词汇拓展**

1.approach;approached;approach

2.appeal;appealed

3.arose;arisen;arose;aroused;rises;raise;raised;raised

**活学活用**

一、1.to 2.argument 3.teaching 4.assistants 5.anxiety

二、1.I lost my card so I have to apply for a new one.

2.You arrived at a good decision,and I thoroughly approve of it.

3. If I have made any mistakes,I'm ready to apologize.

4.The hospital is attached to a medical college.

**第二部分 话题阅读训练**

（A）语法填空

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

When students started the new school year on Thursday, many would have noticed a new course. The new course \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (introduce) after the Ministry of Education released a new curriculum standard for labor education. Labor courses can teach students \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (respect) labor and know that labor can create happiness.

\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (depend) on the age of the students, they learn different practical skills, such as cleaning, gardening and cooking. Song Xiaoning, mother of \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ first grader in Beijing, said she looks forward to \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ her daughter will learn at the new once-a-week labor course. “I think it is very \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (importance) for her to have a labor course at school as she can learn to appreciate manual labor \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ the hardworking spirit,” she said. “She relies on us and her teachers very much. I want her to learn how to do things by herself and become more independent.”

To make the courses \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (interesting), the school has organized a clothes folding competition for first and second graders, a garlic peeling competition for third and fourth graders and cold dish competition for fifth and sixth graders. Students need to make real \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (effort) when taking labor courses, so they can \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (real) cultivate virtues of strong willpower, perseverance and teamwork.

答案：36.was introduced   to respect    38．Depending    39．a    40．what    41．important    42．and    43．more interesting    44．efforts    45．really

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道，主要讲的是学校开展劳动课这门新课程的情况。

36．考查时态，语态和主谓一致。句意：这门新课程是在教育部发布劳动教育新课程标准后推出的。课程是被推出，且句子描述过去的事情，因此空格处是一般过去时的被动语态，主语course是单数，因此空格处是was introduced，故填was introduced。

37．考查不定式。句意：劳动课程可以教会学生尊重劳动，知道劳动可以创造幸福。teach sb. to do是固定短语，意为“教某人做某事”，故填to respect。

38．考查非谓语动词。句意：根据学生的年龄，他们学习不同的实用技能，如清洁、园艺和烹饪。句中谓语是learn，空格处用非谓语动词作状语，depend on和逻辑主语they之间是主动关系，应用现在分词，位于句首，首字母大写，故填Depending。

39．考查冠词。句意：北京一名一年级学生的母亲Song Xiaoning说，她很期待女儿在每周一次的新劳动课程上学到的东西。first grader是泛指，前面要加不定冠词，first是辅音音素开头，不定冠词用a，故填a。

40．考查宾语从句。句意：北京一名一年级学生的母亲Song Xiaoning说，她很期待女儿在每周一次的新劳动课程上学到的东西。空格处引导的是宾语从句，从句中缺少宾语，指代事物，因此空格处用what引导宾语从句，故填what。

41．考查形容词。句意：她说:“我认为对她来说，在学校学习劳动课程是非常重要的，因为她可以学会欣赏体力劳动和勤奋精神。”空格处用形容词important作表语，故填important。

42．考查连词。句意：她说:“我认为对她来说，在学校学习劳动课程是非常重要的，因为她可以学会欣赏体力劳动和勤奋精神。”manual labor和the hardworking spirit是并列关系，因此空格处用and表并列，故填and。

43．考查比较级。句意：为了让课程更有趣，学校为一、二年级学生组织了叠衣服比赛，为三、四年级学生组织了剥大蒜比赛，为五、六年级学生组织了冷盘比赛。根据语境可知，此处表示“为了让课程更有趣”，空格处用比较级more interesting。故填more interesting。

44．考查名词的复数。句意：学生在上劳动课时要真正努力，才能真正培养出意志力强、毅力强、团队合作精神等美德。effort为可数名词，此处应用复数，make real efforts意为“真正努力”，故填efforts。

45．考查副词。句意：学生在上劳动课时要真正努力，才能真正培养出意志力强、毅力强、团队合作精神等美德。空格处用副词really修饰动词cultivate，really意为“真正地”，故填really。

（B）七选五

It’s the start of a new academic year. There’s every reason to go back to school—or at least acquire a new skill.

Start with art. If you’ve always fancied yourself as a bit of a Picasso, consider joining an art class. As learning anything new in a group, you’ll meet like-minded people and boost your self-esteem. \_\_\_16\_\_\_ Research suggests that it has a positive effect on body image, especially for women.

Speak a foreign language. Just back from holiday and feeling ashamed of your halting attempts to speak Spanish to waiters? \_\_\_17\_\_\_ Learning a foreign language can keep your brain in trim. There was still a benefit even if you took up a foreign tongue later in life.

Take photos to feel good. Enrolling on a course to take better pictures could improve your mental health. Taking a photo a day and posting it online is beneficial. \_\_\_18\_\_\_

Know how to knit. It’s sociable, calming and might help you to avoid mild cognitive impairment. \_\_\_19\_\_\_ It also help distract people from chronic pain, according to Knit for Peace, an initiative from the Charities Advisory Trust.

\_\_\_20\_\_\_ Research from the University of California Riverside found that when older people learned several skills at a time, their cognitive abilities increased to the level of people 30 years younger.

A．It’s never too late to learn a new skill.

B．It’s even been shown to lower blood pressure.

C．And think about learning several new things at once.

D．In that case, you cater to others and build up your strength.

E．Trying your hand at life drawing will help your motor skills.

F．Brushing up your language skills could be just what you need.

G．Actually, it helps people to connect with others, and see the world differently.

答案：16．E    17．F    18．G    19．B    20．C

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述新学期回到学校，着手学习一种新技能大有好处。因此建议读者可以报名参加几门课程，如绘画，摄影，编织等。

16．上文“Start with art. (从艺术开始。)”建议读者可以上一门艺术课。下文“Research suggests that it has a positive effect on body image, especially for women. (研究表明，它对身体形象有积极影响，尤其是对女性。)”说明上文提到的某一件事，即代词“它”指代的内容能帮助提升身体形象。选项E“Trying your hand at life drawing will help your motor skills. (试着画人体素描会有助于你的运动技能。)”说明画画能提升运动技能，而运动技能的提升对提升身体形象无疑是有好处的，故该选项与上下文联系紧密，符合语境。故选E项。

17．上文“Just back from holiday and feeling ashamed of your halting attempts to speak Spanish to waiters? (刚度假回来，还为自己结结巴巴地跟服务员说西班牙语而感到羞愧?)”指出一种情况：度假时因为不会说外语感到羞愧。下文“Learning a foreign language can keep your brain in trim. There was still a benefit even if you took up a foreign tongue later in life.(学习一门外语可以让你的大脑保持清醒。即使你在晚年学了一门外语，这也是有好处的。)”讲述学习外语的好处，选项F“Brushing up your language skills could be just what you need. (提高你的语言技能可能正是你需要的。)”说明提升语言技能很重要，该选项与上文联系紧密，因为度假不会说外语尴尬使得得学习外语，提升语言技能很重要，并引出下文对学习外语的益处的解释。故选F项。

18．上文“Enrolling on a course to take better pictures could improve your mental health. Taking a photo a day and posting it online is beneficial. (参加拍摄更好照片的课程可以改善你的心理健康。每天拍一张照片并在网上发布是有益的。)”说明读者可以参加摄影课程，然后每天在网上发布照片，这一举动大有裨益。选项G“Actually, it helps people to connect with others, and see the world differently. (事实上，它帮助人们与他人建立联系，以不同的方式看待世界。)”承接上文继续阐述网上发布照片的益处为：帮助人们与他人建立联系，以不同的方式看待世界，故该选项与上文联系紧密，符合语境。故选G项。

19．上文“Know how to knit. It’s sociable, calming and might help you to avoid mild cognitive impairment. (知道如何编织。它具有社交性、镇静性，可以帮助你避免轻度认知障碍。)”建议读者学习编织，它有很多好处。下文“It also help distract people from chronic pain, according to Knit for Peace, an initiative from the Charities Advisory Trust. (根据慈善咨询信托的倡议“Knit for Peace”，它也有助于分散人们对慢性疼痛的注意力。)”进一步指出编织还有其他的好处。选项B“It’s even been shown to lower blood pressure. (它甚至被证明可以降低血压。)”也在提及编织的好处之一，故该选项与上下文联系紧密，符合语境。故选B项。

20．空处为段落标题。下文“Research from the University of California Riverside found that when older people learned several skills at a time, their cognitive abilities increased to the level of people 30 years younger. (加州大学河滨分校的研究发现，当老年人一次学习几种技能时，他们的认知能力会增加到年轻30岁的人的水平。)”说明同时学习多种技能更好。选项C“And think about learning several new things at once. (考虑同时学习几种新的东西。)”建议读者可以考虑同时学习几种新东西。总结下文，为段落标题。故选C项。

（C）阅读理解

Recently, Donald Trump, the President of American, announced his budgets, one of which would cut all funding to the Institute of Museum and Library services and libraries across the United States. However, as far as I'm concerned, we need to rescue our libraries.

Libraries provide books and after- school programs for children. They encourage literacy (识字) with summer programs. They help inspire a life time love of learning and reading in children of all ages. Without them, where will kids with no Internet at home do their homework? Where will kids have a place to study or borrow books after school? Therefore, we need libraries for our kids. We need them so that kids can grow up with a place, other than school, where learning and exploration is encouraged. For adults, libraries serve as a place where they can use the Internet to apply for jobs, get job training, early voting centers as well as book clubs to help make new friends. It can also serve as a place to pick up a book and learn something new. What's more, they can also borrow a book and get away from it all

Libraries save our information for the next generation. When we live in an age of alternative facts, where science is ignored in favor of personal feelings, we need libraries now more than ever. We need them to educate ourselves on the facts and hold the government responsible for them. We need them to have strong public participation.

If you assent to me, you shouldn't be silent on this issue. You can write or call directly to tell the president to rescue our libraries. You can also write to both your state Senators (参议员) and your district representative. If you do not know who they are, you can find out here. Let them know this is a beneficial issue because all people use public libraries in their daily life.

1.Which statement about libraries does the author agree with?

A.Libraries play a very important role nowadays.

B.Information can be stored in libraries forever.

C.Government needs libraries more than before.

D.Science should be learned in our libraries.

2.What does the underlined phrase “assent to” probably mean?

A.fight against. B.think about.

C.agree with. D.drop by.

3.What is the author's purpose of writing the last paragraph?

A.To call on us to disagree with the government's decision.

B.To call on us to fight with the American president.

C.To persuade us to agree with his viewpoints.

D.To encourage us to talk about the issue.

4.Which is the best title for this passage?

A.Learn in our libraries B.Save our libraries

C.The function of libraries D.Grow up with our libraries

**【答案】**1.A 2.C 3.A 4.B

**【解析】**本文是一篇新闻报道，呼吁大家行动起来反对特朗普政府提出的削减资助图书馆预算的法案，因为图书馆在当今社会中发挥着非常重要的作用。

1.推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Libraries provide books and after- school programs for children. They encourage literacy (识字) with summer programs. They help inspire a life time love of learning and reading in children of all ages.”（书馆为儿童提供书籍和课外活动，它们通过暑期项目鼓励读书识字、有助于激发各年龄段儿童对学习和阅读的热爱）、“For adults, libraries serve as a place where they can use the Internet to apply for jobs, get job training, early voting centers as well as book clubs to help make new friends.”（成年人可以在图书馆使用互联网来申请工作、接受工作培训、进行投票以及结交新朋友）以及第三段中的“Libraries save our information for the next generation.”（图书馆为下一代保存我们的信息）和“we need libraries now more than ever. We need them to educate ourselves on the facts”（我们现在比以往任何时候都需要图书馆，我们需要它们来教育我们认清事实）可知，作者认为当今图书馆起着非常重要的作用，故A项正确。

2.词义猜测题。根据画线词后的“you shouldn't be silent on this issue.”可知，你就不应该在这个问题上保持沉默，因此此处是说如果你同意我的观点，由此可知画线词词义为“同意”，故C项正确。

3.推理判断题。根据最后一段内容，特别是第一句话“If you assent to me, you shouldn't be silent on this issue.”可知，如果你同意我的观点，你就不应该在这个问题上保持沉默（行动起来反对特朗普政府削减资助图书馆预算的决定），由此可知，最后一段的目的是呼吁大家反对特朗普政府削减资助图书馆预算的决定，故A项正确。

4.主旨大意题。通读全文，特别是根据第一段中的“However, as far as I'm concerned, we need to rescue our libraries.”可知，然而，就我而言，我们需要拯救我们的图书馆（反对特朗普政府提出的削减资助图书馆预算的法案），B项（拯救我们的图书馆）最适合作文章标题。故B项正确。