

杭州商学院 2004 年研究生入学考试试卷 (A 卷)

招生专业: 外国语言学与应用语言学

考试科目: 综合英语

I. Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: Choose one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence. Mark your answers by blackening the corresponding letters. (20%)

- The case of the brutal killing of the black people was _____ by the judge for lack of evidence.
A. discarded B. disallowed C. abandoned D. dismissed
- He is never free on Saturday evenings as he has a(n) _____ arrangement to go to the concert with his friend as a change of atmosphere.
A. long-lived B. long-range C. long-standing D. ever-lasting
- As we entered the biggest department store in Tokyo, the salesgirls behind each counter _____ at us kindly.
A. bowed B. grinned C. beamed D. grimaced
- The whole house was in a dilapidated condition: the door _____ on its hinges and the floorboards were nearly rotten.
A. squealed B. screeched C. wailed D. squeaked
- The material that lines arteries is very smooth, so that the blood may pass through the arteries with minimum _____.
A. circulation B. absorption C. resistance D. speed
- Some illnesses may be caused by physical or mental stress, whereas others may occur without a readily recognizable _____.
A. point of origin B. result C. behavior pattern D. symptom
- No hazard or difficulty could _____ the two mountaineers from their determination to reach the summit.
A. dilate B. defect C. deflect D. deflate
- We've just installed a fan to _____ cooking smells from the kitchen.
A. eject B. exclude C. expel D. exile
- Let's begin the lesson at the place where we _____ last time.
A. left off B. let for C. left out D. left behind
- Their claims to damages have not been convincingly _____.
A. refuted B. overwhelmed C. depressed D. intimidated
- It was not until she had arrived home _____ remembered her appointment with the teacher.
A. when she B. that she C. and she D. did she
- Today the public is much concerned about the way _____.
A. nature is being ruined B. which nature is ruined
C. on which to ruin nature D. of nature to be ruined
- This is an ideal site for a university _____ it is far from the downtown areas.
A. provided that B. now that C. so that D. in that
- A membership card authorizes _____ the club's facilities for a period of 12 months.

- A. the holder using B. the holder's use C. the holder to use D. the holder uses
15. Rebecca _____ me earlier if she did not like her house she bought last month.
 A. told B. would tell C. had told D. would have told
16. Some people viewed the findings with caution, nothing that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remains _____ .
 A. to be shown B. to have shown C. to have been shown D. being shown
17. The police accused him of setting fire to the building but he denied _____ in the area on the night of the fire.
 A. to be B. to have been C. having been D. be
18. One of the requirements for a fire is that the material _____ to its burning temperature.
 A. is heated B. will be heated C. be heated D. would be heated
19. _____ your opinions are worth considering, the committee finds it unwise to place too much importance on them.
 A. As B. Since C. Provided D. While
20. The Washington Monument is a hollow shaft without a break _____ its surface except for the tiny entrance.
 A. with B. from C. to D. in

II. Cloze

Directions: Fill in each of the blanks in the following passage with ONE appropriate word. (15%)

In the first half of the nineteenth century, this 1 _____ postulate of anthropology could not occur to the most 2 _____ person of Western civilization. Man, all through history, has defended his 3 _____ like a point of honor. In Copernicus' time, this claim to supremacy was so 4 _____ that it took in even the earth on which we live, and the fourteenth century refused with passion to have this planet 5 _____ to a place in the solar scheme. By Darwin's time, having granted the solar system to the enemy, fought with all the weapons 6 _____ his command for uniqueness of the soul, an unknowable attribute given by God to man in such a manner that it 7 _____ man's ancestry in the animal kingdom. No lack of continuity in the argument, no doubts of the nature of this "soul", not even the fact that the nineteenth century did not care in the 8 _____ to defend its brotherhood with any group of aliens counted against the first-rate excitement that raged on 9 _____ of the indignity evolution proposed against the 10 _____ of man's uniqueness.

III. PROOFREADING & ERROR CORRECTION

Directions: The following 2 passages contain 20 errors: Each indicated line contains one error only. In each case, only one word is involved. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following manner: For a wrong word, underline the wrong word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line. For a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a "∧" sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line. For an unnecessary word, cross the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line. (30%)

Passage 1

As a matter of fact, when all language takes from another one is mere words, it is usually because only a small number of speakers of the first language are bilingual in the second-usually the ruling classes and the educator. In such cases, most speakers are not using the second language alongside the first one at a daily basis-instead, the influence on the second language “trickles down” from the elite class to the masses. In cases like this, which trickles down most easily are isolated words, rather than the things that are harder to pick up from a foreign language, such as word order and endings, which require the actual use of the second language to get the hang of. This was the situation, for example, in England when it was occupied by the Norman French: The Normans were the rulers when the masses continued happily using English. It is this reason that so many of the words we inherited from French have to do with conception of government [reign], fashion [attire], art [pen], cuisine [poultry], and, actually the very words government, fashion, art and cuisine. Just like often, moreover, geography and history have it that many, most, or all of a language’s speakers speak another one together alongside, and the result is the likes of Is it out of your mind you are? In fact, most languages have had some influence on their structure from other languages at some point in their history.

[1]_____

[2]_____

[3]_____

[4]_____

[5]_____

[6]_____

[7]_____

[8]_____

[9]_____

[10]_____

Passage 2

Before considering this question it is interesting to review briefly the evolution of the mind as the instrument. The commonest way that has been used to find out the relative intellectual level of creatures at different stage of evolutionary complexity has been to study the way they behave when giving different kinds of puzzles. For example, an ant possesses a complex routine of behavior, but can it think?

[11] _____

[12] _____

[13] _____

The answer is what if an ant is forced to go through a maze of passages, many of which are dead ends, on its way to its nestle, it starts by making a lot of mistakes and taking a great many wrong turning. In the end, however, after it has to worry its way through often enough, it does learn to get to its nest without going into any of the blind alleys. As one moves up the evolutionary scale the test of brain-power exemplified by the solving the problem of getting through a maze becomes very simple. Among mammals, for example, the maze is an inadequate test. The learning

[14] _____

[15]_____

[16]_____

[17]_____

[18]_____

problem does not tax enough attributes of the mind. In this
sort of learning, as a matter of fact, rats can hit university
undergraduates and have, in fact, repeatedly done so. [19]_____

The next, more subtle test of mental ability is to see what
level an animal can think about something when it is not there. [20] _____

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read each passage carefully and then answer the questions by blackening the letters you have selected. (45%)

Passage 1

Throughout history most national heroes have been warriors, but Gandhi was a passive and peaceful preacher of morals, ethics, and beliefs. He was an outsider who ended British rule over India without striking a blow. Moreover, Gandhi was not skillful with any unusual artistic, scholarly, or scientific talents. He never earned a degree or received any special academic honors. He was never a candidate in an election or a member of government. Yet when he died, in 1948, practically the whole world mourned him. Many tributes compared Gandhi to Socrates, to Buddha, to Jesus, and to Saint Francis of Assisi.

The life of Mahatma (great soul) Gandhi is certainly an extraordinary one, poking at the ancient Hindu religion and culture and modern revolutionary ideas about politics and society, an unusual combination of perceptions and values. Gandhi's life was filled with contradictions. He was described as a gentleman who was an outsider, but also as a godly and almost mystical person. He had a great determination. Nothing could change his convictions. Some called him a master politician, others called him a saint, and millions of Indians called him Mahatma or Bapu (father).

Gandhi's life was devoted to a search for truth. He believed that truth could be known only through tolerance and concern for others, and that finding a truthful way to solutions required constant attention. He dedicated himself to truth, to nonviolence, to purity, to poverty, to scripture-reading, to humility, to honesty, and to fearlessness. He called his autobiography, *My Experiments with Truth*. Gandhi overcame fear in himself and taught others to master fear. He believed in Ahimsa (nonviolence) and taught that to be truly nonviolent required courage.

In his religious studies, he happened upon Leo Tolstoy's Christian writings, and was inspired. It stated that all governments were based on war and violence, and that one could attack these only through passive resistance. This made a deep impression on Gandhi. Gandhi developed a method of direct social action, based upon principles of courage, nonviolence, and truth, which he called Satyagraha (nonviolent resistance). Satyagraha was used to fight for India's independence and to bring about social change.

In 1884, he founded the Natal Indian Congress to fight for Indian's rights and he used and perfected the tool of Satyagraha in demanding and protecting the rights of the Indian community of South Africa. He would later use this tool in fighting the British for India's independence.

In 1906, Gandhi began his peaceful revolution. He declared he would go to jail or even die before obeying an anti-Asian law. Thousands of Indians joined him in this civil disobedience campaign. He started protest campaigns and organized demonstrations, but never used violence. His philosophy was never to fight back against the atrocities, but still never retreat. This, he said, would decrease the hate against him and his fellow believers and increase the respect felt towards

him. Gandhi's one aim was that everybody-Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Jews, Christians, black, white, and yellow-could live together in peace and harmony.

On January 13, 1948, at the age of 78, Gandhi began his last protest. On January 18, their leaders pledged to stop fighting and Gandhi ceased his nonviolent attack. Twelve days later, on January 30, 1948, in Delhi, while on his way to his regular prayer meeting, Gandhi was shot and killed by a Hindu fanatic opposed to partition.

Mahatma Gandhi was an astounding example of someone who was misunderstood, yet had great determination and beliefs. Throughout his life he brought attention to his beliefs of equality and nonviolence-two main factors of world peace. Hopefully, when his life accomplishments and beliefs are looked at and considered by all masses, Gandhi's true intention could have a powerful effect on humanity, lead to a rebuilding of government and society and in effect -world peace.

1. Why does the author say that Gandhi's life was filled with contradictions?
 - A. Because the life of Mahatma Gandhi is certainly an extraordinary one.
 - B. Because Gandhi was not skillful with any unusual artistic, scholarly, or scientific talents.
 - C. Because he possessed an unusual combination of perceptions and values.
 - D. Because Gandhi had fear in himself and overcame it and taught others to master fear.
2. Why did Gandhi dedicate himself to fearlessness and tried to overcome fear?
 - A. Because he had to fight for India's independence.
 - B. Because he said that his life was experiments with truth.
 - C. Because he intended to bring about social changes by Satyagraha.
 - D. Because Leo Tolstoy's idea that all governments are based on war and violence inspired him.
3. Mahatma Gandhi would be able to assist in today's world peace in terms of
 - A. equality and nonviolence
 - B. truth and nonviolence
 - C. honesty and fearlessness
 - D. courage and determination

Passage 2

Jane Shapiro's, nasty new novel is about a woman who marries a very clumsy man. Dennis is sweet, overzealous and devoted as a dog, but he can't walk into their Brooklyn brownstone without spilling blood-his or hers. She yells at him; he turns his back. They're forty-something newlyweds-they try to work it out. As she says, "Often enough we thought about ourselves as so many ... couples will: not beginning to hate. Struggling with love." But the accidents pile up. Dennis breaks his wife's arm; he gives her a concussion; he cracks her toe in 17 places. His clumsiness is a metaphor for everything a husband can do to drive a wife nuts. And our narrator-who doesn't have a name-could be any wife in love with a husband who makes her miserable, a husband she can't will her-self to leave. Bruised and limping, she comes to a hard realization: she must kill her husband before he kills her.

Whether she's delivering farce or marital wisdom. Shapiro-whose first novel was the well-received *After Moondog* -is as absurd as Jeanette Winterson and as acerbic as Lorrie Moore. To our narrator, a witty and agonizingly self-conscious photographer who's more comfortable recording life than living it, marriage is a performance." I encouraged myself, and began to rehearse, the attitude of the wise wife: implacable detached amusement commingled with dogged acceptance."

Her detachment can actually be measured -it's the distance between her camera and her

husband. She shoots every daily mess, every bump and fall. Dennis may be the clumsiest man alive, but, she reflects, maybe she's the real monster, counting and cataloguing his sins. As Dennis tells her, "You're telling bad stories about me." He's right. It's her story to tell, and he's trapped in it. Reflected in her lens, he's made clumsier every day.

The story falters when our narrator hires a novelist who moonlights as a hit man. (It's an overdetermined bit of casting –so now all story-tellers are murderers?) Also, there are inevitable taste and tonal problems in a comic novel bristling with red flags for spousal abuse: our narrator loses all her friends, her husband warns her not to leave. Shortcomings aside, Shapiro's surreal tragic-comedy tells the real story of a bad marriage-how two people can turn each other into monsters; how a whole is so much greater than the sum of its parts that it can gobble them up until there's nothing left.

4. In the writer's opinion, Shapiro in her novel describes Dennis as
A. a monster B. a victim C. an absurdist D. a comic character
5. The narrator of the novel
A. works as a conscious photographer
B. is a professional story-teller
C. could represent Dennis' wife
D. could be any wife in the world
6. The writer of this article thinks
A. Dennis should be pitied
B. Dennis' wife should be pitied
C. Neither of them should be pitied
D. Both of them should be pitied

Passage 3

"Culture is a core part of our identities as human beings, connected to our mother tongues, to our root assumptions about life and the world, to our ancestors and to the fundamental texts, written or unwritten, of our social world," observes Kenneth Keniston, professor of human development in science, technology and society at MIT in Cambridge, Mass.

Historically, culture has been linked to the language, customs and beliefs of the ancestral village. But convergent technology may be changing that. In the industrial world, many children are now spending their formative years immersed in what pop-culture pundit Marshall McLuhan once called a "global village." Linked by mass communications and multimedia networks, the world's technologically-enabled youth are forging their shared affinities into a fledgling global culture with a decidedly Anglo-American accent. At the center of it all is the Internet.

Each day, the Internet transmits millions of e-mails, digital photos, book-length e-texts, and compressed sound and video files. Streaming audio makes it possible to hear a Berlin radio station in New Delhi, or vice versa. Internet chat rooms and discussion groups are virtual town hall meetings where thousands congregate to exchange their views. Games are played. Friendships hatch. Businesses are launched. Romances bloom. Almost every human interaction that can happen in a school, office, factory, café or street corner is also taking place on the Internet. It is a seismic shift in human communications.

"The Internet is fostering a 'global culture,'" agrees Gigi Wang, senior vice president,

communications, at the international marketing-research firm IDC.” The last change of this kind was from local to national economies—which was accompanied by a shift from railroads and radio to automobiles and television. Now, the change is from national economies to a global economy — accompanied by air travel and the Internet.”

At Italy’s University of Bologna, David Ellwood, professor of history, emphasizes that the Internet does not create global culture, but that it “adds a new layer and speeds things up.” Global culture is big business, and Ellwood says that its genesis can be found in “the products of industries such as sports, film, photography, music and the airlines.”

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, Ben Petraxxini, policy analyst for the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), also traces the emergence of global culture to corporate origins “aided by the Internet.” Petraxxini sees the development of “creative and powerful” local content as an eventual counterbalance to the current U.S dominance of the Internet, Petraxxini’s main concern is not so much cultural homogenization associated with the spread of the Internet, but an exacerbation of the gap between young and old and between rich and poor. “The difference is huge, not only between countries but within them,” he says.

Not everyone is keen on the idea that the Internet and mass media are starting to shape tomorrow’s culture. From France to China, there are official rumblings of discontent. But the same technologies that support the global economic system also underpin the trend toward a globalization of culture. Unless a society isolates itself from the global economy, new technologies will eventually circumvent governmental controls of cultural content. “Resistance is a losing battle,” concludes Eric Paulak, research director at the Gartner Group, in Stockholm, Sweden.

7. The author of the article tries to
 - A. describe a global culture
 - B. promote a global culture
 - C. discuss a global culture
 - D. introduce a global culture
8. Does the author worry about a global culture with an Anglo-American accent?
 - A. Not clear. B. Yes. C. No. D. Sometimes.
9. According to the last paragraph, the French government would
 - A. support a globalization of culture
 - B. control cultural content carefully
 - C. take actions against a global culture
 - D. promote the global economic system

Passage 4

Much of the current debate on globalization focuses on the potential downside of unfettered competition. Will unemployment trigger social unrest in Europe? Will regions dependent on natural resources or commodities face more exploitation? Will the troubling social divides in emerging economies widen even further? As a businessman with almost 30 years of international experience, I see globalization as basically a good thing. But I also know that transparency and a free flow of trade, capital, skills, technology and information, even mixed with the human aspiration for a share of the better life, will not automatically lead to a better life for all.

The pursuit of profit alone cannot hold societies together. This is no new insight. What is

new is the way that globalization is changing the landscape. Before 1989, two geo-political power blocs, each with its own ideological and economic system, faced off across the Iron Curtain. In today's post-cold-war world, trade, commerce and technology have reconfigured the global balance of power equation. Market forces and large corporations in many ways have a bigger impact on people's lives than governments or regional and inter-national institutions.

Against that backdrop we need to widen the focus of business and embrace a new civic role for large corporations, globally and locally. Big companies like ABB train local people and transfer technology and business know-how into emerging economies. We treat employees and local communities everywhere with respect. We try to set examples of decency, fairness and solidarity, as well as of performance and competitiveness. Why? Partly because such behavior reflects the ethical core of a company. And partly because we clearly see it helps not only to be responsible but to be seen as being responsible.

To promote a new civic role for large corporations, I believe the business community must become active on a global level. U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan has begun to involve businesses in the U.N.'s work. To give that alliance substance, I propose an agreement giving business an integral role in ensuring the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Such a pact would aim at widening corporations' transfer of know-how into emerging markets to include the sharing of democratic habits. In ABB, we did this in the Balkans by making sure we got Serbs, Kosovars and Bosnians to work together to rebuild war-damaged electricity infrastructure. In an emerging market country, we once talked the government into offering squatters along a future power transmission line, instead of using the army to evict them. The result is win-win equation. I think that this is our interest, and in the interest of societies everywhere. It is good business practice.

10. The phrase "unfettered competition" in the first sentence means

- A. completely free competition B. unlawful competition
C. intense competition D. inefficient competition

11. A new role of global business is, in the author's opinion, to

- A. set examples of decency, fairness and solidarity
B. transfer know-how to emerging economies
C. promote human rights and foster democratic habits
D. advocate financial incentives are better than forces

Passage 5

For casual gamblers, the Net's chief charm is the 24-hour convenience. "I can bet before I leave the house in the morning or when I get home from work," says Jim Dixon, a 25-year-old City trader with a passion for the National Football League. The Internet can already supply all the information that an overseas fan might need; wireless technology, such as WAP-enabled mobile phones, is bound to make things easier still. Two leading site operators, William Hill and Coral, have been promoting customer loyalty by offering free mobile phones. Although WAP mobile phones are a clunky tad, it won't be long before new wireless technology makes it a cinch for gamblers on the move to track shifting odds. The interactive TV now arriving in British homes, which allows viewers to surf the Web without leaving the TV set, is another useful platform for gambling. The British couch potato can now stake his pay on the outcome of the Derby minutes before the race without even lifting the phone. "Betting is just made for the armchair," says Martin

Belsham, of Blue Square, which has launched a bet-as-you-view link with satellite broadcasters BSkyB. Don't blink, because even the TV may soon be displaced by tile so-called broadband-transmission technology, which promises to bring the full sporting program directly to the PC screen.

So far, it's tile British who lead the cyber-betting field, thanks to an entrenched, national gambling habit. Every week 65 percent of the population bets on the national lottery; every year the British stake more on horse racing than all other European countries combined. At the same time, the government imposes few of the meddlesome controls that prevent European or American punters from squandering their cash. That's helped to create tea powerful though well-regulated gambling industry. "It's a lot more sophisticated [than its rivals]," says Damian Cope of Ladbrokes. "It has been legal and welcome for a very long time." So far, most companies have focused their marketing on tile home market, but word travels fast in the frontier-free world of the Internet. Because of the popularity of soccer abroad, especially in Asia, some British bookmakers have seen their overseas-subscriber lists swell. Just 10 months after launching its online service, the leading bookmaker William Hill has attracted new customers from 99 countries.

If the British example holds good, foreign clients may constitute a whole new breed of gambler. The affluent types who still make up the bulk of Britain's PC users have for the most part stayed away from the smoky, litter-strewn betting shops found on most high streets. But screen-based gambling is both anonymous and free of murky associations. And these days, say analysts, its appeal has broadened to white-collar types, including women, with wider interests than soccer or horse racing.

12. One of the evident advantages of gambling on the web is that people can
- A. bet whenever they want B. have free mobile phones
C. get all the information needed D. watch TV while gambling
13. Who are more likely to be new screen-based gamblers as analysts predict?
- A. Rich businessmen B. Foreign clients
C. White-collar workers D. Woman PC users

Passage 6

Every year, as the rice seedlings first shoot up in Taiwan's glistening paddies, students make their final preparations for the university-entrance exams, and the horror stories begin. Sometimes, a body is found floating in the dirty urban river under a concrete under-pass. Or anxious parents in a gritty Taipei suburban apartment find a suicide note on the living-room table saying, "I can't face the exams"; they run into the kitchen to find their son has gassed himself. Other times, parents can't be sure exactly wily tragedy strikes: on May 6, Li Ying-chia, a junior at Minglun Senior High School in Taipei, jumped to death from a tall building. She had been a confident, spirited student, and she left no suicide note. Though nobody knows for sure why she took her life, school authorities said Li had gotten bad grades on her practice exam. The suicides have almost become a part of Taiwan's rites of spring.

The deadly ritual betrays the crisis plaguing school systems around tile region. What happened? Asians have always been proud how well they educate their children. Thanks to the prodding of their determined parents, Asians score highest in science and math in worldwide comparisons. But from Tokyo to Beijing to Singapore, governments are realizing their children are so overstressed and overtested that they are ill equipped for the Information Age, where thinking

and creativity hold a premium. Reform-minded educators share a similar complaint: ask a Korean student to pose a challenging question or a Hong Kong student to even ask a question and, more often than not, they will be unable to stray from the script.

Two years ago Kishore Mahbubani, a senior official in Singapore (currently the ambassador to the United States), posed a challenging question at a conference: “Can Asians think?”; it was remarkable moment of self-doubt. For years, Singapore’s leaders had been crowing about the advantage of Asian values, the idea that order in schools and government alike works better in Asia than Western-style freedom. But across Asia, that approach has produced efficient, obedient workers who let their bosses do the thinking for them. Governments merrily invested in production lines and gleaming skyscrapers, and even school buildings, but skimmed on developing modern teaching methods and training teachers. The result: Asia’s schools have been so neglected that in many countries, kids attend for half-day sessions in classrooms so crowded they are ready to bust. Asian students are too busy memorizing deadening answers to learn to think. In too many Asian class-rooms, thinking actually gets in the way.

Many Asian governments have concluded that the main culprit is tests. In China, democracy has stirred public debate about the old-fashioned authoritarian schools, and by 2002, the government may plan to abandon the stifling university examination system that has sent students into fits of despair. For decades, the entrance exam has been the sole factor in determining Chinese teenagers’ fate. If they failed the test, no amount of good behavior in the classroom or hard work through the year could make amends. James Kwan, 19, was ashamed of himself when he failed the entrance exam last year. He stopped playing basketball so he could study full time for the retest, which he just passed. “It was really tough going,” he says. In the future, university entry may be determined by a combination of tests, including one similar to the American SATs (Standard Achievement Tests)-which assesses students’ ability to analyze information, aptitude tests in specific fields and teachers’ letters of recommendation.

Those reforms are stirring up a whole new set of concerns. Some Chinese parents worry that without a single standard test the system will be less fair. Some progressive schools are setting up committees of parents and teachers to oversee letters of recommendation and guarantee that connections aren’t used. “Of course we are concerned with problems of privilege and discrimination,” says a parent. “But working-class people are respecting their rights more and more in China. They have more of a voice and I believe they will use it.”

14. According to 1st paragraph of the passage,
- A. university entrance exams are too difficult for students to pass
 - B. students often committed suicides without good reasons
 - C. parents sometimes don’t know why their children committed suicides
 - D. parents do not show enough concern for their children
15. Some parents worry about many things EXCEPT that
- A. without a single standardized test, the system may become less fair
 - B. reforms may induce problems of privilege and discrimination
 - C. by letters of recommendation, people may make use of connections
 - D. the new system of assessment may lead to a decline in education quality

V. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is the art of persuasive or impressive speaking or writing. Prospective graduate students are supposed to have acquired this art. Now consider and answer the following questions. (40%)

1. Identify the similes and metaphors in the following. Then convert the similes into metaphors, and expand the metaphors into similes:

For example: He fought like a lion in the battle. (S)

He was a lion in the battle. (M)

- 1) He is a wolf in sheep's clothing.
- 2) Slimy canals crept like green snakes beside the road.

2. Pick out the personification in the following statements, and show what effect each is meant to achieve:

1) Mild the mist upon the hill,

Telling not of storms tomorrow;

No; the day has wept its fill,

Spent its store of silent sorrow. (Emily Bronte)

2) Then the fish came alive, with his death in him, and rose high out of the water showing all his great length and width and all his power and his beauty. He seemed to hang in the air above the old man in the skiff. Then he fell into the water with a crash that sent spray over the old man and over all of the skiff. (E. Hemingway)

3. The following statements contain **hyperbole, understatement or euphemism**. Please Identify them:

1) The soldier made the supreme sacrifice in the battle. ()

2) Only the wizard could remember how many times I answered the telephone that day. ()

3) The exam results weren't too bad---not many failed. ()

4) More attention must be paid to the under-achievers in the class. ()

4. Pick out of the figures of speech (**metonymy or synecdoche**) in the following and explain the meaning of each in its context:

1) He prefers a hoe to a golf club.

2) Young people should have more respect for grey hairs.

5. Explain the following, by first picking out the **puns**, and then showing the different meanings of the pun words;

1) For untold ages women have been famous for untold ages. (Reader's Digest)

2) My doctor says one million people are overweight. Those, of course, are round figures. (Saturday Evening Post)

6. Speech and writing are men's most important means of communication, and accuracy in communication means that a speaker or writer is able to express his or her ideas exactly and succinctly. Compare each pair of the following sentences, and explain which of the two is more accurate in the context.

- 1) a. The revolver given to Daru by the gendarme was left in the desk drawer.
b. Daru left the gendarme's revolver in the desk drawer.
- 2) a. It is a melancholy object to those who walk through this great town, or travel in the country, when they see the streets, the roads, and cabin-doors crowded with beggars...
b. It is a melancholic scene to those who walk through this great town, or travel in the country, when they see the streets, the roads, and cabin-doors crowded with beggars...

7. Although generally speaking vagueness should be avoided in speech or writing, it can be of much help in expressing one's ideas when handled properly. Identify the vague phenomena in the following by picking them out.

- 1) I felt kind of dizzy.
- 2) The cake we made was somewhat of a failure.
- 3) He will not come, I'm afraid.
- 4) Mary's gone out with what's his name----you know, the boy with the curly beard.

8. Logical connections between sentences and between paragraphs can be maintained in two ways: by using transitional devices and by making references to words, ideas, and other details that the writer has mentioned earlier. Insert appropriate words or phrases to make the following coherent:

Lewis Thomas is a physician and scientist, president of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. 1) _____ scientific research he writes on a variety of subjects----personal, sensitive, meditative essays about the conditions of modern life. 2) _____, "The Iks" is an essay in which he 3) _____ expresses his different views with Trumbull, 4) _____ offers his theory of the Ik characteristics.

9. In order to achieve unity, two points have to be observed: delete any unnecessary detail that does not help explain and/or support the central idea, and rewrite the part of the composition where the structure is loose and does not convey the central idea clearly. Try to revise the following paragraph so as to improve unity:

For almost ten weeks in January, the coldest month in that area and much colder than many of their home towns, the refugees were kept in an unheated camp at night, the cold caused many deaths and diseases and in particular, the victims were women and children.

10. Although a writer's style can be different and the length of a piece of writing can be varied, the principle of economy is something every writer should follow, for wordiness does not only undermine economy but also affect clarity. Rewrite the following sentences by deleting the unnecessary words:

- 1) The decision was one that we all agreed not to make at that time on the spot.
- 2) Mitford has acknowledged in respect to herself that "when I take up my pen my thoughts are wicked."