

# 广西师范大学2003年研究生入学考试试题

专 业：英语语言文学、英语教学论

研究方向：

科 目：综合英语

(答案必须写在考试答题纸上,否则造成错批、漏批等后果自负)

## I. Paraphrase the underlined parts in the following sentences. (15%)

1. Today is the grand opening of the new restaurant, so all the drinks will be on the house.
2. We almost ran into a motor cycle that had pull out in front of us.
3. Jane's father is quite high up in the company.
4. The terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center was broadcast live on the day.
5. Your analysis really hit the nail on the square.
6. Write a letter home each week and keep the ball rolling, or your parents will get anxious.
7. Many workers were laid off during the depression.
8. You'd better not to resign from you present post until you're sure you've got another, or you may find yourself in a jam.
9. It used to be a well-run business, but then disagreements arose between the partners, and now things at sixes and sevens.
10. I should be only too pleased to help you out of your difficulties if I could, but I am in the same boat as you are.
11. We reject that solution decisively and once and for all.
12. The Red Army went through lots of hardships during the long march.
13. I look forward to hearing from you very soon.
14. Thousands of easterners moved westward in quest of gold.
15. Don't take what he says seriously; he's only pulling your leg.

注:1. 试题用黑色墨水书写,字迹必须清晰工整。

2. 题间不留空,题卷分开(答卷纸另发)。

本题共 16 页,本页为第 1 页

bureau

II. Give the forms of the following acronyms and initialisms. (10%)

Atlantic Pacific Economic

(1) APEC

6. laser

2. ZIP (code)

7. VIP

(3) SEATO

8. FBI

4. UNESCO

9. FOB

5. TEFL

10. L/C

United Nations Educational, Scientific

Cultural Organization

Teaching English as a

Foreign Language

III. Give the original forms of the following clipped words. (10%)

adverb

1. ad

2. lab

3. dorm

4. fridge

5. quake

6. pop

7. pup

8. memory

9. bike

10. mike

IV. Give the synonyms or antonyms of the following words. (10%)

A) Synonyms:

1. close

2. aim

3. almost

4. genuine

5. vogue

B) Antonyms:

6. start

7. up-to-date

8. thick

9. friend

10. top

enemy

bottom

## V. Reading Comprehension (30%)

### Reading One: Shakespeare's Language

In Shakespeare's time English was a more flexible language than it is today. Grammar and spelling were not yet completely formalized, although scholars were beginning to urge rules to regulate them. English had begun to emerge as a significant literary language, having recently replaced Latin as the language of serious intellectual and artistic activity in England. Freed of many of the conventions and rules of modern English, Shakespeare could shape vocabulary and syntax to the demands of style. For example, he could interchange the various parts of speech, using nouns as adjectives or verbs, adjectives as adverbs, and pronouns as nouns. Such freedom gave his language an extraordinary plasticity, which enabled him to create the large number of unique and memorable characters he has left us. Shakespeare made each character singular by a distinctive and characteristic set of speech habits.

Just as important to Shakespeare's success as the suppleness of the English language was the rapid expansion of the language. New words were being coined and borrowed at an unprecedented rate in Shakespeare's time. Shakespeare himself had an unusually large vocabulary: about 23,000 different words appear in his plays and poetry, many of these words first appearing in print through his usage. During the Renaissance many new words enriched the English language, borrowed from Latin and from other European languages, and Shakespeare made full use of the new resources available to English. He also took advantage of the possibilities of his native tongue, especially the crispness and energy of the sounds of English that derives in large measure from the language's rich store of *monosyllabic* (one-syllable) words.

The main influences on Shakespeare's style were the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, the *homilies* (sermons) that were prescribed for reading in church, the rhetorical treatises that were studied in grammar school, and the proverbial lore of common speech. The result was that Shakespeare could draw on a stock of images and ideas that were familiar to most members of his audience. His knowledge of figures of speech and other devices enabled him to phrase his original thoughts concisely and forcefully. Clarity of expression and the use of ordinary diction partly account for the fact that many of Shakespeare's phrases have become proverbial in everyday speech, even among people who have never read the plays. It is also significant that the passages most often quoted are usually from plays written around 1600 and after, when his language became more subtle and complex. The phrases "my mind's eye," "the primrose path," and "sweets to the sweet" derive from *Hamlet*. *Macbeth* is the source of "the milk of human kindness" and "at one fell swoop." From *Julius Caesar* come the expressions "it was Greek to me," "ambition should be made of sterner stuff," and "the most unkindest cut of all."

Shakespeare wrote many of his plays in blank verse—unrhymed poetry in *iambic pentameter*, a verse form in which unaccented and accented syllables alternate in lines of ten syllables. In Shakespeare's hand the verse form never becomes mechanical but is always subject to shifts of emphasis to clarify the meaning of a line and avoid the monotony of unbroken metrical regularity. Yet the five-beat pentameter line provides the norm against which the modifications are heard. Shakespeare sometimes used rhymed verse, particularly in his early plays. Rhymed couplets occur frequently at the end of a scene, punctuating the dramatic rhythm and perhaps serving as a cue to the offstage actors to enter for the next scene.

As Shakespeare's dramatic skill developed, he began to make greater use of prose, which became as subtle a medium in his hands as verse. Although prose lacks the regular rhythms of

verse, it is not without its own rhythmical aspect, and Shakespeare came to use the possibilities of prose to achieve effects of characterization as subtle as those he accomplished in verse. In the early plays, prose is almost always reserved for characters from the lower classes. In *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, for example, the weaver Bottom speaks in prose to the fairy queen Titania, but she always responds in the verse appropriate to her position. Shakespeare, however, soon abandoned this rigid assignment of prose or verse on the basis of social rank. Although *The Merry Wives of Windsor* is the only play written almost entirely in prose, many plays use prose for important effects. Examples include Ophelia's mad scenes in *Hamlet*, Lady Macbeth's sleepwalking scene in *Macbeth*, and Falstaff's wonderful comedy in *Henry IV, Parts 1 and 2*.

**Completion:** Based on the text, choose the best answer a), b), or c) for each question.

1. \_\_\_\_ The English language during Shakespeare's time was ..... as it is today.  
a) more flexible than                      b) as flexible as                      c) not so flexible as
2. \_\_\_\_ During Shakespeare's time, ..... were borrowed into English.  
a) almost no foreign words                      b) only very few foreign words  
c) lots of words from Latin and other European languages
3. \_\_\_\_ Shakespeare's style .....  
a) was greatly influenced by the Bible    b) influenced the Bible  
c) was so good that it influenced the writing of the Bible.
4. \_\_\_\_ Shakespeare wrote many of his plays in iambic pentameter, a verse form in which each line contains .....  
a) ten words                      b) ten syllables                      c) five syllables

### Reading Two: Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI), a term that in its broadest sense would indicate the ability of an artifact to perform the same kinds of functions that characterize human thought. The possibility of developing some such artifact has intrigued human beings since ancient times. With the growth of modern science, the search for AI has taken two major directions: psychological and physiological research into the nature of human thought, and the technological development of increasingly sophisticated computing systems.

In the latter sense, the term AI has been applied to computer systems and programs capable of performing tasks more complex than straightforward programming, although still far from the realm of actual thought. The most important fields of research in this area are information processing, pattern recognition, game-playing computers, and applied fields such as medical diagnosis. Current research in information processing deals with programs that enable a computer to understand written or spoken information and to produce summaries, answer specific questions, or redistribute information to users interested in specific areas of this information. Essential to such programs is the ability of the system to generate grammatically correct sentences and to establish linkages between words, ideas, and associations with other ideas. Research has shown that whereas the logic of language structure—its syntax—submits to programming, the problem of meaning, or semantics, lies far deeper, in the direction of true AI.

In medicine, programs have been developed that analyze the disease symptoms, medical history, and laboratory test results of a patient, and then suggest a diagnosis to the physician. The diagnostic program is an example of so-called expert systems—programs designed to perform tasks in specialized areas as a human would. Expert systems take computers a step beyond straightforward programming, being based on a technique called rule-based inference, in which preestablished rule systems are used to process the data. Despite their sophistication, systems still do not approach the complexity of true intelligent thought.

Many scientists remain doubtful that true AI can ever be developed. The operation of the human mind is still little understood, and computer design may remain essentially incapable of analogously duplicating those unknown, complex processes. Various routes are being used in the effort to reach the goal of true AI. One approach is to apply the concept of parallel processing—interlinked and concurrent computer operations. Another is to create networks of experimental computer chips, called silicon neurons, that mimic data-processing functions of brain cells. Using analog technology, the transistors in these chips emulate nerve-cell membranes in order to operate at the speed of neurons.

**Completion:** Based on the text, choose the best answer a), b), or c) for each question.

1. \_\_\_\_ The term Artificial Intelligence is used to refer to .....  
a) an art product                      b) an intelligence department like CIA  
c) a device which has as sophisticated functions as human brain
2. \_\_\_\_ Human beings have been interested in developing AI .....  
a) since long, long time ago              b) only very recently  
c) since a few years ago
3. \_\_\_\_ Scientists have developed complicated computer systems .....  
a) that are close to the complexity of true intelligent thought  
b) that are as sophisticated as true intelligent thought  
c) that are far away from the complexity of true intelligent thought

### Reading Three: World Trade Organization

World Trade Organization (WTO), international body that promotes and enforces the provisions of trade laws and regulations. The World Trade Organization has the authority to administer and police new and existing free trade agreements, to oversee world trade practices, and to settle trade disputes among member states. The WTO was established in 1994 when the members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a treaty and international trade organization, signed a new trade pact. The WTO was created to replace GATT.

The WTO began operation on January 1, 1995. GATT and the WTO coexisted until December 1995, when the members of GATT met for the last time. Although the WTO replaced GATT, the trade agreements established by GATT in 1994 are part of the WTO agreement. However, the WTO has a significantly broader scope than GATT. GATT regulated trade in merchandise goods. The WTO expanded the GATT agreement to include trade in services, such as international telephone service, and protections for intellectual property—that is, creative works that can be protected legally, such as sound recordings and computer programs. The WTO is also a formally structured organization whose rules are legally binding on its member states. The organization provides a framework for international trade law. Members can refer trade disputes to the WTO where a dispute panel composed of WTO officials serves as arbitrator. Members can appeal this panel's rulings to a WTO appellate body whose decisions are final. Disputes must be resolved within the time limits set by WTO rules.

All of the 128 nations that were contracting parties to the new GATT pact at the end of 1994 became members of the WTO upon ratifying the GATT pact. By 2002 the WTO had 144 members, and about 30 other countries had applied for membership, including Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Vietnam.

The WTO is based in Geneva, Switzerland, and is controlled by a general council made up of member states' ambassadors who also serve on various subsidiary and specialist committees. The ministerial conference, which meets every two years and appoints the WTO's director-general, oversees the General Council.

Since its creation, the WTO has attracted criticism from those concerned about free trade and economic globalization. Opponents of the WTO argue that the organization is too powerful because it can declare the laws and regulations of sovereign nations in violation of trade rules, in effect pressuring nations to change these laws. Critics also charge that WTO trade rules do not sufficiently protect workers' rights, the environment, or human health. Some groups charge that the WTO lacks democratic accountability because its hearings on trade disputes are closed to the public and press. WTO officials have dismissed arguments that the organization is undemocratic, noting that its member nations, most of which are democracies, wrote the WTO rules and selected its leadership. WTO supporters argue that it plays a critical role in helping to expand world trade and raise living standards around the world.

Criticism of the WTO reached an apex in late 1999, when more than 30,000 protesters disrupted a WTO summit in Seattle, Washington. The protesters called for reforms that would make the organization more responsive to consumers, workers, and environmentalists. The summit failed in its goal to set an agenda for a new round of global trade talks, largely because of disagreements between industrialized and developing nations. However, in 2001 at a summit in Doha, Qatar, WTO members overcame their differences and agreed to an agenda for a new round of talks. Among other goals, the talks were to focus on reducing trade barriers and lowering tariffs.

**Selection:** Based on the text, which of the following statements are True (T), or False (F)?

1. ☒ F The WTO is an international body that restricts each country from undertaking international trade.
2. ☒ F The WTO and GATT coexisted for only about one year.
3. ☒ F The WTO is under the control of a general council composed of ambassadors from all countries.
4. ☒ F The WTO held in Seattle in 1999 was a failure due to the disagreements between industrialized and developing nations.

#### **Reading Four: Great Power Politics in the 21st Century**

**A** large body of opinion in the West holds that international politics underwent a fundamental transformation with the end of the Cold War. Cooperation, not security competition and conflict, is now the defining feature of relations among the great powers. Not surprisingly, the optimists who hold this view claim that realism no longer has much explanatory power. It is old thinking and is largely irrelevant to the new realities of world politics. Realists have gone the way of the dinosaurs; they just don't realize it. The best that might be said about theories such as offensive realism is that they are helpful for understanding how great powers interacted before 1990, but they are useless now and for the foreseeable future. Therefore, we need new theories to comprehend the world around us.

President Bill Clinton articulated this perspective throughout the 1990s. For example, he declared in 1992 that, "in a world where freedom, not tyranny, is on the march, the cynical calculus of pure power politics simply does not compute. It is ill-suited to a new era." Five years later he sounded the same theme when defending the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to include some of the formerly communist Warsaw Pact states. Clinton argued that the charge that this expansion policy might isolate Russia was based on the belief "that the great power territorial politics of the 20th century will dominate the 21st century," which he rejected. Instead, he emphasized his belief that "enlightened self-interest, as well as shared values, will compel countries to define their greatness in more constructive ways . . . and will compel us to cooperate in more constructive ways."<sup>1</sup>

The optimists' claim that security competition and war among the great powers has been burned out of the system is wrong. In fact, all of the major states around the globe still care deeply about the balance of power and are destined to compete for power among themselves for the foreseeable future. Consequently, realism will offer the most powerful explanations of international politics over the next century, and this will be true even if the debates among academic and policy elites are dominated by non-realist theories. In short, the real world remains a realist world.

States still fear each other and seek to gain power at each other's expense, because international anarchy—the driving force behind great-power behavior—did not change with the end of the Cold War, and there are few signs that such change is likely any time soon. States remain the principal actors in world politics and there is still no night watchman standing above them. For sure, the collapse of the Soviet Union caused a major shift in the global distribution of power. But it did not give rise to a change in the anarchic structure of the system, and without that kind of profound change, there is no reason to expect the great powers to behave much differently in the new century than they did in previous centuries.

Indeed, considerable evidence from the 1990s indicates that power politics has not disappeared from Europe and Northeast Asia, the regions in which there are two or more great powers, as well as possible great powers such as Germany and Japan. There is no question, however, that the competition for power over the past decade has been low-key. Still, there is potential for intense security competition among the great powers that might lead to a major war. Probably the best evidence of that possibility is the fact that the United States maintains about one hundred thousand troops each in Europe and in Northeast Asia for the explicit purpose of keeping the major states in each region at peace.



These relatively peaceful circumstances are largely the result of benign distributions of power in each region. Europe remains bipolar (Russia and the United States are the major powers), which is the most stable kind of power structure. Northeast Asia is multipolar (China, Russia, and the United States), a configuration more prone to instability; but fortunately there is no potential hegemon in that system. Furthermore, stability is enhanced in both regions by nuclear weapons, the continued presence of U.S. forces, and the relative weakness of China and Russia. These power structures in Europe and Northeast Asia are likely to change over the next two decades, however, leading to intensified security competition and possibly war among the great powers.

The remainder of this chapter is organized as follows. In the next section, I analyze the claims that international politics has changed or is about to change in essential ways, thus undermining realism. Because of space limitations, it is impossible to deal with each argument in detail. Nevertheless, it should be apparent from my analysis that the basic structure of the international system did not change with the end of the Cold War, and that there is little reason to think that change is in the offing. I attempt to show in the following section the considerable evidence from the decade 1991–2000 that security competition among the great powers is not obsolete, either in Europe or in Northeast Asia. In the subsequent four sections, I make the case that we are likely to see greater instability in those important regions over the next twenty years. Finally, in a brief conclusion, I argue that a rising China is the most dangerous potential threat to the United States in the early twenty-first century.

**Selection:** Based on the text, which of the following statements are true (T), or False (F)?

1. ☒ General opinion in the West holds that cooperation is now the main feature of relations among the great powers.
2. ☒ Bill Clinton believes that the great power territorial politics of the 20th century will dominate the 21st century.
3. ☒ Today, all of the major countries in the world still care much about the balance of power.
4. ☒ Experts believe that great changes have recently taken place in the structure of the international system, that is, changes that become a sign of welcoming peace among the great powers.

VI. Vocabulary and Structure (25%)

Choose the best answer:

1. Mrs. Porter was awakened by the ringing of the beside phone 12 hours after her husband's boat was .....  
a) wrecked      b) decayed      c) collapsed      d) fired
2. One of his eyes was injured in an accident, but after a ..... operation he quickly recovered his sight.  
a) delicate      b) careful      c) precise      d) considerate
3. I'd like to ..... a special seat for the May 1 Concert.  
a) deserve      b) preserve      c) conserve      d) reserve
4. It's really ..... to get angry about such an insignificant matter.  
a) tragic      b) ridiculous      c) comic      d) impardonable
5. When Jack was 18, he ..... going around with a strange set of people and staying out very late.  
a) took up      b) took to      c) took for      d) took on
6. People tend to avoid living in regions where there are extremes of heat and cold; they prefer ..... temperature.  
a) modest      b) medium      c) moderate      d) intermediate
7. The ..... cats that are still found in some remote places are distantly related to our friendly domestic companions.  
a) wild      b) savage      c) untamed      d) cruel
8. Even now the small town ..... its ancient look, with the same old and small houses, a few shops and the narrow street.  
a) contains      b) detains      c) attains      d) retains
9. Thank you for a position with our firm. We do not have any opinions at the time, but we shall keep your applications on ..... for 2 months.  
a) sequence      b) file      c) segment      d) pile
10. I ..... that you will succeed.  
a) wish      b) hope      c) want      d) desire
11. The following factors ought to be ..... in mind.  
a) bear      b) keep      c) held      d) borne

12. It is ..... Of you to turn down the radio while your sister is still in bed.  
a) considerable      b) considerate      c) concerned      d) careful
13. Since everyone would like to find an apartment near the university, there are very few ..... apartments in the area.  
a) free      b) vacant      c) empty      d) reserved
14. That man is not .....  
a) enough scholar      c) mush of a scholar  
c) much scholar      d) enough of a scholar
15. .... boys were in the classroom  
a) All five other      b) Other all  
c) All the more      d) All the other five
16. He promised to support ..... of the Republican prospect was chosen.  
a) whomever      b) whom      c) whoever      d) who
17. The old man has ..... cheeks. His cheeks have ..... in.  
a) sunken; suck      b) sunken; sunken  
c) sunk; sunk      d) sunck; suncken
18. There are ..... chairs in the living-room.  
a) three very dark blue comfortable      b) three very blue dark comfortable  
c) three very comfortable blue dark      d) three very comfortable dark blue
19. My friend is very liberal ..... his thinking.  
a) on      b) with      c) in      d) of
20. .... the many delays, we shall get to our destination in time.  
a) In the way of      b) In case of      c) In spite of      d) In the event of
21. John regretted ..... to the meeting last week.  
a) not going      b) not to go      c) not to be going      d) not have gone
22. Conclusion are not often reached by talking .....  
a) more then      b) no more than      c) much more than      d) any more than
23. The final exam will cover all ..... taught this semester.  
a) what has been      b) that has been  
c) that was      d) which has been

24. Grammar for exams rarely helps; ....., many students stay up until dawn, studying on the night before a big test.  
a) for b) in stead c) nevertheless d) consequently
25. "Why are you taking up that floor board?"  
"I ..... my money under the floor, I don't trust bank."  
a) will b) may put c) am going to put d) have put

## VII. Cloze Test (10%)

Science textbooks and technical and professional journals are usually made up of several parts and contain various special features, many of which have a standard format. (1) usually contain a large number of these parts; journals and (2) many, but not all of them.

Knowing where to look for information and (3) to expect in a book can greatly increase your ability to use all the information there. Explanations and practice using some of these textbook parts and (4) are covered in these even-numbered lessons. The features in textbooks are (5) into the three following categories. *Front matter* is the (6) numeral paginated section at the front of most books. *The text* is the main body of the book. The (7) *matter* comprises the additional sections at the back of most books. (8) our discussion of these three sections will deal mainly with textbooks, the practice provided will greatly (9) your comprehension of scientific (10) as well.

- |                   |              |                |                |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a) Textbooks   | b) Journals  | c) Manuals     | d) Booklets    |
| 2. a) textbooks   | b) magazines | c) manuals     | d) booklets    |
| 3. a) how         | b) what      | c) when        | d) where       |
| 4. a) information | b) abilities | c) features    | d) expectation |
| 5. a) falls       | b) fallen    | c) grouped     | d) turned      |
| 6. a) odd         | b) even      | c) Greek       | d) roman       |
| 7. a) front       | b) back      | c) main        | d) last        |
| 8. a) Although    | b) Since     | c) While       | d) However     |
| 9. a) increase    | b) lift      | c) raise       | d) enhance     |
| 10. a) textbooks  | b) journals  | c) discussions | d) sections    |

# VIII. Error Correction (10%)

This part consists of a short passage. There are all together 10 mistakes. You may add a word, cross out a word, or change a word. Mark out the mistakes, and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you cross out a word, put a slash ( / ) in the blanks.

Then cautiously the Lord Deputy's army began to ascend from the heights. Silence was enjoining on all, not to be broken on pain of death. Each subaltern was responsible to the behavior of his own life; he had strict orders to keep his men together, and prevent stray on any pretext. As they drew nearer, the Scaling ladders were packed. The little city as yet gave no sight of alarm; not a cock crowed or a dog honked. No watch had been set, or, if there had been, he slept. All within, man and beast, seemed plunged for profound slumber. Some strong detachments now separated from the main body and moved through the trees to the right and left. Their object was to have surrounded the city, and cut off all retreat. There was another gate at the rear, opening upon a wooden bridge, which spanned a considerable stream. There were only two gates in the city, that in front, at which the main body was assembled, and the rear gate, whither the detachments were now tending. They never got there. At one moment there was silence, broke by the murmuring of the stream or the occasional crackling of some rotten twigs.

- 1) ... ~~Then~~
- 2) ... ~~on~~
- 3) ... ~~to~~
- 4) ... ~~the~~
- 5) ... ~~as~~
- 6) ... ~~set~~
- 7) ... ~~now~~
- 8) ... ~~to~~
- 9) ... ~~the~~
- 10) ... ~~at~~

# IX. In this section, each question consists of a sentence with four underlined parts labeled A, B, C, D. Choose the part that is incorrect. (10%)

1. She's alive. She was drowned but that handsome young man dived from the bridge and rescued her.  
A B C D
2. The midnight sun is a phenomenon in which the sun visible remains in the sky for twenty-four hours or longer.  
A B C D
3. The result of the test proved to Fred and me that we needed to study harder and watched less movies on television if we wanted to receive scholarship.  
A B C D

4. The doctrine of eminent domain is based <sup>A</sup> the legal tradition <sup>B</sup> that all real poetry <sup>C</sup> is subject to <sup>D</sup> the control of the state.
5. No administrator or supervisor can enter <sup>A</sup> a classroom unless they are <sup>B</sup> invited <sup>C</sup> by the teacher. <sup>D</sup>
6. A drum is constructed by stretching <sup>A</sup> a membrane of skin or velum across one <sup>B</sup> or both end of an open <sup>C</sup> cylinder. <sup>D</sup>
7. Partly <sup>A</sup> because of his influence <sup>B</sup> in politics, Ronald is a man with whom <sup>C</sup> you will be glad to be acquainted with. <sup>D</sup>
8. The thirteen <sup>A</sup> original first states <sup>B</sup> satisfied the United States Constitution during a three-year period between <sup>C</sup> 1787 and 1790. <sup>D</sup>
9. Audubon's drawings of American bird life <sup>A</sup> have been not only of interest <sup>B</sup> to experts but also to the general public. <sup>C</sup> <sup>D</sup>
10. Every now and then a car appears what <sup>A</sup> is so new, so unique <sup>B</sup> that you simply <sup>C</sup> must see and experience it for yourself. <sup>D</sup>

**X. Sentence Transformation (10%)**

Finish each of the following sentences in such a way that means the same as the sentence before it.

1. He discovered that he had lost his key only when he got to the front door.  
It was not until *he got to the front door* *that he discovered*  
*that he had lost his key*
2. People say there is more trouble on the border.  
There *is said to be* *more trouble on the border*
3. People believe that he was coming.  
He *is said to be coming*
4. The river was so deep that they couldn't wade across.  
The river was too *deep for them to wade across*
5. For all his immense fortune, he died a most unhappy man.  
Although *he was rich* *he died a most unhappy man*
6. Don't take too long in dressing or you'll be late for the film.  
If *you take too long* *you will be late for the film*
7. But for the rain we should have had a pleasant journey.  
If *it had not been for the rain* *we should have had a pleasant journey*
8. To make fun of a disabled man is not funny at all.  
It *is not funny to make fun of a disabled man*
9. We lost the game because he didn't join us.  
If he *had joined us* *we would have won the game*
10. When his exam is finished, Porter stumbled wearily from the room.  
His exam *having just finished* *Porter stumbled wearily from the room*

#### XI. Figures of Speech (10%)

Identify the figure of speech in each of the following sentences.

1. Can enemies become mortal friends? (*oxymoron*)
2. In loving memory of my darling husband Percival William who fell asleep on May 21, 1985. (*euphemism*)
3. He has many mouths to feed in his family. (*hyperbole*)
4. One look at his face and we realized that a thunderstorm was about to speak. (*metaphor*)

5. He sleeps like a log and works like a beaver. ( simile )
6. The bandit killed the man and the luggage. ( zeugma )
7. He complains, and with millions of reasons. ( metaphor irony )
8. Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them. ( parallelism )
9. It was one of those glorious days – overcast skies, a cutting wind, and sub-zero temperature. ( antithesis )
10. He doesn't ride, nor shoot, nor fish, nor swim. He has few hobbies. ( hyperbole )

Terms of figures of speech for reference: metaphor, euphemism, simile, parallelism, irony, oxymoron, antithesis, hyperbole, zeugma, synecdoche, etc..