

广西师范大学 2004 年研究生入学考试试题

专 业：英语语言文学、外国语言学及应用语言学、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. Structure & Vocabulary: (25%)

Choose the answer which you think best completes the sentence. Cross the letter with a bar in your answer sheet.

- _____ likes this film can go and see it this evening.
 - who
 - whoever
 - Anyone
 - No matter who
- This action is _____ as I expected.
 - enough of a success
 - more of a success
 - as much of a success
 - as much success
- Your usual teacher has lost his voice and _____, I am taking his place today.
 - besides
 - however
 - moreover
 - accordingly
- Some students told us that cheating was so rampant that those who _____ in a more honest climate felt compelled to do so to compete and survive.
 - did not cheat
 - would not cheat
 - might not have cheated
 - may not cheat
- It is only when the child begins to form two-word utterances _____ that the child is developing a grammatical system.
 - can we argue
 - that we can argue
 - by which we can argue
 - which we can argue
- Since 1975, the United States had received three major waves of refugees, _____ a dramatic impact on the American educational and criminal justice system.
 - each having
 - each to have
 - each has
 - each having had
- They returned home in the early hours of the morning _____ that the house had been searched during their absence.
 - finding
 - found
 - to find
 - to have found
- The students, _____ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.
 - all their homes
 - all whose homes
 - all of whose homes
 - all of their homes

9. _____ a professor of physics at MIT, Edward Charles Pickering established the first physics laboratory in the United States.
- a. While
b. He was
c. After
d. Was he
10. His casual explanation made the problem _____.
- a. to be even more complicating
b. even more complicated
c. being even more complicated
d. be even more complicated
11. Your sister must have seen the film yesterday, _____?
- a. must she
b. hasn't she
c. didn't she
d. wasn't she
12. A new technique _____, the yields as a whole increased by 15 percent.
- a. working out
b. has been worked out
c. having worked out
d. having been worked out
13. It is proposed that this matter _____ at the next meeting.
- a. would be considered
b. would have been considered
c. should have been considered
d. be considered
14. There are at least _____ diamonds in the sea as on land.
- a. five times more
b. five times as many
c. as many five times
d. as five times
15. You _____ all that money; now we've got nothing left.
- a. didn't need to spend
b. may not have spent
c. needn't have spent
d. can't have spent
16. This kind of work is _____ me.
- a. unfamiliar with
b. unfamiliar to
c. unfamiliar by
d. not familiar of
17. Accuracy is _____ to the programming of computers.
- a. primary
b. elementary
c. fundamental
d. characteristic
18. Nowadays a large number of people buy _____ Christmas tree instead of real ones.
- a. false
b. fake
c. sham
d. artificial
19. The doctor came to the conclusion that the patient blindness was _____.
- a. contemporary
b. temperate
c. consistent
d. temporary
20. I bought this sixteenth-century chain at a quite _____ price.
- a. reasonable
b. cheap
c. expensive
d. dear

21. He _____ interrupted me by asking irrelevant questions.
 a. continually c. consistently
 b. continuously d. consequently
22. This is _____ the best film I have ever seen this year.
 a. far away c. far and away
 b. faraway d. as far
23. The purpose of the survey was to _____ the inspectors with all conditions.
 a. inform c. instruct
 b. acquaint d. announce
24. His speech gave us a valuable _____ into the problem of education.
 a. inquiry c. investigation
 b. insight d. input
25. It was surprising that he showed so little _____ at his sister's death.
 a. feelings c. grief
 b. sympathy d. involvement

II. Identify mistakes: (10%)

In this section, each sentence has four parts underlined. Identify the part that is incorrect and cross the letter with a bar in your answer sheet.

1. Tom is the more capable of the three men who have run for mayor.
 a b c d
2. No one would have attended the lecture if you told the truth about the guest speaker.
 a b c d
3. The scenic spot we visited was a four-days journey from our hotel, so we took the train instead of the bus.
 a b c d
4. Who knows the name of this song will receive a prize from the radio station.
 a b c d
5. John's wisdom teeth were troubling him, so he went to a dental surgeon to see about having them pull.
 a b c d
6. Apart from this kind of technical training, there are probably only two subjects worth being known anything about physiology and psychology.
 a b c d
7. The human body is composed of organs, each has a definite job.
 a b c d

8. Beijing is one of the many cities in the world that are currently developing programs restoring their historical buildings.
 a b
 c d
9. When I consider how talented he is, as a painter, I can not help but believing that the public will appreciate his gift.
 a b c
 d
10. The midnight sun is a phenomenon in which the sun visible remains in the sky for 24 hours or longer.
 a b c
 d

III. Close Test: (10%)

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and cross your answer in the answer sheet.

When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as radio commentators were able to be effective on television. Some of the difficulties they experienced when they were trying to 1 themselves to the new medium were technical. When working on radio, for example, they had become 2 to seeing on behalf of the listener. This 3 of seeing for other means that the commentator has to be very good at talking. Above all, he has to be able to 4 a continuous sequence of visual images which 5 meaning to the sounds which the listener hears. In the 6 of television, however the commentator sees everything with the viewer. His role, therefore, is completely different. He is there to make 7 that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him focus on particular things, and to 8 the images on the television screen. Unlike his radio colleague, he must know the 9 of silence and how to use it at those moments 10 the pictures speak for themselves.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. a. tern | b. adapt | c. alter | d. modify |
| 2. a. experienced | b. determined | c. established | d. accustomed |
| 3. a. efficiency | b. technology | c. art | d. performance |
| 4. a. inspire | b. create | c. cause | d. perceive |
| 5. a. add | b. apply | c. affect | d. reflect |
| 6. a. occasion | b. event | c. fact | d. case |
| 7. a. definite | b. possible | c. sure | d. clear |
| 8. a. exhibit | b. demonstrate | c. expose | d. interpret |

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------------|
| 9. a. purpose | b. goal | c. value | d. intention |
| 10. a. if | b. when | c. which | d. as |

IV. READING COMPREHENSION. 30%

Text A

Most people do not think of fishes and other marine animals as having voices, and of those who are aware of the fact that many of them can "speak," few understand that these "conversations" have significance. Actually, their talk may be as meaningful as much of our own. For example, some sea animals use their "voices" to locate their food in the ocean expanses; others, to let their fellows know of their whereabouts; and still others, as a means of obtaining mates. Sometimes, "speaking" may even mean the difference between life and death to a marine animal. It appears in some cases that when a predator approaches, the prey depends on more than the sounds it makes to escape.

Fish sounds are important to man, also. By listening to he can learn a great deal about the habits of the creatures that make them, the size of the schools they form, the pattern of their migrations and the nature of the environments in which they live. He can also apply this information to the more effective utilization of the listening posts he has set up to detect enemy submarines. A knowledge of fish sounds can avoid confusion and unneeded effort when a "new" sound is picked up and the sound sentry must decide whether or not to call an alert.

- Which of the following statements is best supported by the information given? Noises produced by fish
 - are apparently random.
 - are used by fishermen to increase their catch.
 - can be utilized to tell whether or not a submarine is nearby.
 - can confuse of submarine-detection equipment.
- Which of the following statements can best be inferred from the information given?
 - Fish noises cannot be transmitted through air.
 - Hearing in fishes is more acute than in people.
 - The chief use of "fish voices" is to enable one fish to communicate with another fish.
 - The significance of some fish noises has been studied.

Text B

Foreign Stars Fill The TV Screen In Japan Selling Mundane Products

Visitors to Japan have long felt at home during television commercials, which are populated by an all-star array of international celebrities that would impress even Madame Tussaud's Waxworks Museum.

Decades ago, French actor Alain Delon inaugurated the trend, soon followed by American tough-guy Charles Bronson. In recent years, the roster of stars has included Sean Connery, Sigourney Weaver, and muscleman Arnold Schwarzenegger. ...

It's as if Horace Greely had said, "Go East, famous person."

But where Western celebrities were once routinely presented in skits that ranged from the absurd to the ridiculous -- such as Mr. Schwarzenegger pumping it up with extra-large water kettles to promote a brand of noodles -- they are now being cast in friendlier, more down-to-earth roles. ...

Akio Fukuoka, the man who created Schwarzenegger's surreal noodle commercials, confirms that something has changed in the way companies use "foreign talent."

"In the past," says Mr. Fukuoka, a creative director at Tokyo-based Dentsu Inc., Japan's dominant communications firm, "foreign talents were used as superhumans, as heroes or heroines different from ordinary people, but nowadays they have become almost ordinary, normal people, as we are."

A coffee ad featuring Jodie Foster has her pushing the product in a homey, almost meek way. Eddie Murphy appears on behalf of another coffee purveyor, confidently proclaiming his brand "delicious" in Japanese.

...

"The biggest difference between Japanese and US television commercials," Fukuoka explains, "is that in the states [companies] want to provide as much information as possible about the product. But in this country, the commercial is expected to create an image, to please the viewers, and to be all entertainment piece. Using foreign celebrities is one of the means to please the viewers."

The Japanese are no longer as impressed by outlandish stunts as they once were, he says. So humor... and a feeling of common cause with the formerly superhuman are generating the most appeal among consumers here.

This is not to say that the old, bizarre marketing ploys are gone for good.

Actor Charlie Sheen appears in one advertisement for the Tokyo natural gas utility. He enters a room wearing a futuristic outfit and blasts a grandmotherly type who appears to be cold with a Ghostbusters-type apparatus that seems to warm her quite safely.

And the imported talent still leads to some odd juxtapositions. The other night, a special on the royal family drew to a close with scenes of Emperor Akihito waving to the camera. He smiled delicately. The credits rolled.

Then, practically in the Emperor's face, surged the boyish visage, heroic torso, and frenetic activity of Marky Mark, the rapper infamous in the United States for his Calvin Klein underwear commercials. In Japan, Mr. Mark promotes a soft drink. Marky Mark aside, it would be unusual to see such high-caliber stars stooping to sell consumer goods on television in their homelands.

[But] there's also the little matter of what Japanese advertisers can afford to pay, even in the current recession.

[Some stars' managers] call the \$ 500,000 to \$1 million range, which some Western celebrities rate here for an endorsement, "way low"...

Of course, Japan, and Tokyo, in particular, draw a lot of foreigners in search of fortune. There are bankers and brokers and traders. There are entrepreneurs and those who would open Japan's famously closed markets.

The former use of foreign stars in "skits that ranged from the absurd to the ridiculous,"

suggests that Japanese advertisers once thought it necessary to

- A. portray foreigners as imbeciles.
- B. attract the attention of viewers.
- C. enhance a product's reliability.
- D. create mini-dramas.

4. The fact that the Japanese taste in commercials has changed probably indicates a / an

- A. new view of themselves and of foreigners.
- B. increased appreciation for U.S. stars.
- C. change in aesthetic sensibilities.
- D. desire for more truthful commercials.

5. The passage's comparison of U.S. and Japanese commercials shows that

- A. Japanese commercials are better.
- B. U.S. commercials are better.
- C. both nations' commercials are poor.
- D. commercials reflect cultural differences.

6. The passage states that "it would be unusual to see such high-caliber stars stooping to sell consumer goods on television in their homelands." The underlined phrase implies that stars

- A. fear tarnishing their image at home.
- B. have little opportunity to do commercials.
- C. think advertising is beneath them.
- D. dare not risk public exposure.

7. Japanese advertisers probably use "foreign talents" because

- A. their own actors refuse to make commercials.
- B. their own actors command higher salaries.
- C. the Japanese find them entertaining.
- D. they want foreigners to enjoy Japanese television.

Text C

"I want to criticize the social system, and to show it at work, at its most intense." Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing *Mrs. Dalloway* has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the "poetic" novelist concerned with examining states of reverie and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness. But Virginia Woolf was a realistic as well as a poetic novelist, a satirist and social critic as well as a visionary. literary critics' cavalier dismissal of Woolf's social vision will not withstand scrutiny.

In her novels, Woolf is deeply engaged by the questions of how individuals are shaped (or deformed) by their social environments, how historical forces impinge on people's lives, how class,

wealth, and gender help to determine people's fates. Most of her novels are rooted in a realistically rendered social setting and in a precise historical time.

Woolf's focus on society has not been generally recognized because of her intense antipathy to propaganda in art. The pictures of reformers in her novels are usually satiric or sharply critical. Even, when Woolf is fundamentally sympathetic to their causes, she portrays people anxious to reform their society and possessed of a message or program as arrogant or dishonest, unaware of how their political ideas serve their own psychological needs. (Her *Writer's Diary* notes: "the only honest people are the artists," whereas "these social reformers and philanthropists ... harbor ... discreditable desires under the disguise of loving their kind...") Woolf detested what she called "preaching" in fiction, too, and criticized novelist D. H. Lawrence (among others) for working by this method.

Woolf's own social criticism is expressed in the language of observation rather than in direct commentary, since for her, fiction is a contemplative, not an active art. She describes phenomena and provides materials for a judgment about society and social issues; it is the reader's work to put the observations together and understand the coherent point of view behind them. As a moralist, Woolf works by indirection, subtly undermining officially accepted mores, mocking, suggesting, calling into question, rather than asserting, advocating, bearing witness: hers is the satirist's art.

Woolf's literary models were acute social observers like Chekhov and Chaucer. As she put it in *The Common Reader*, "It is safe to say that not a single law has been framed or one stone set upon another because of anything Chaucer said or wrote; and yet, as we read him, we are absorbing morality at every pore." Like Chaucer, Woolf chose to understand as well as to judge, to know her society root and branch – a decision crucial in order to produce art rather than polemic.

8. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- Poetry and Satire as Influences on the Novels of Virginia Woolf.
 - Virginia Woolf: Critic and Commentator on the Twentieth Century Novel.
 - Society as Allegory for the Individual in the Novels of Virginia Woolf.
 - Virginia Woolf's Novels: Critical Reflections on the Individual and on Society.
9. It can be inferred from the passage that Woolf chose Chaucer as a literary model because she believed that
- Chaucer was the first English author to focus on society as a whole as well as on individual characters.
 - Chaucer was an honest and forthright author, whereas novelists like D. H. Lawrence did not sincerely wish to change society.
 - Chaucer was more concerned with understanding his society than with calling its accepted mores into question.
 - Chaucer's writing was greatly, if subtly, effective in influencing the moral attitudes of his readers.
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the most probable reason Woolf realistically described the social setting in the majority of her novels was that she

- A. was aware that contemporary literary critics considered the novel to be the most realistic of literary genres.
- B. was interested in the effect of a person's social milieu on his or her character and actions.
- C. needed to be as attentive to detail as possible in her novels in order to support the arguments she advanced in them.
- D. wanted to show that a painstaking fidelity in the representation of reality did not in any way hamper the artist.

11. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
- A. Have literary critics ignored the social criticism inherent in the works of Chekhov and Chaucer?
 - B. Does the author believe that Woolf is solely an introspective and visionary novelist?
 - C. What are the social causes with which Woolf shows herself to be sympathetic in her writings?
 - D. Was D. H. Lawrence as concerned as Woolf was with creating realistic settings for?

Text D

Programming Language

We all know that programming language is the system of syntax, grammar, and symbols or words used to give instructions to a computer. Because computers work with binary numbers, first-generation languages, called machine languages, required the writing of long strings of binary numbers to represent such operations as add, subtract, and compare. Later improvements allowed octal, decimal, or hexadecimal representation of binary strings. It is difficult to write error-free programs in machine language—many languages have been created to make programming easier and faster. Symbolic, or assembly, languages—second-generation languages—were introduced in the early 1950s. They use simple mnemonics such as "A" for add or "M" for multiply, which are translated into machine language by a computer program called an assembler. An extension of such a language is the macro instruction, a mnemonic (such as "READ") for which the assembler substitutes a series of simpler mnemonics. In the mid-1950s, a third generation of languages came into use. Called high-level languages because they are largely independent of the hardware, these algorithmic, or procedural, languages are designed for solving a particular type of problem. Unlike machine or symbolic languages, they vary little between computers. They must be translated into machine code by a program called a compiler or interpreter. The first such language was FORTRAN (FORmula TRANslation), developed about 1956 and best used for scientific calculation. The first commercial language, COBOL (COMmon Business Oriented Language), was developed about 1959. ALGOL (ALGOrithmic Language), developed in Europe about 1958, is used primarily in mathematics and science, as is APL (A Programming Language), published in 1962. PL/1 (Programming Language 1), developed in the late 1960s, and ADA (for Ada Augusta, countess of Lovelace, biographer of Charles Babbage), developed in 1981, are designed for both business and scientific use. For personal computers

he most popular languages are BASIC (Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code), developed in 1967 and similar to FORTRAN, and Pascal (for Blaise Pascal, who built the first successful mechanical calculator), introduced in 1971 as a teaching language. Modula 2, a Pascal-like language for commercial and mathematical applications, was introduced in 1982. The C language, introduced (1972) to implement the Unix operating system, has been extended to C++ to deal with the rigors of object-oriented programming. Fourth-generation languages are nonprocedural. They specify what is to be accomplished without describing how. The first one, FORTH, developed in 1970, is used in scientific and industrial control applications. Most fourth-generation languages are written for specific purposes. Fifth-generation languages, which are still in infancy, are an outgrowth of artificial intelligence research. PROLOG (PROgramming LOGic) is useful for programming logical processes and making deductions automatically. Many other languages have been designed to meet specialized needs. GPSS (General Purpose System Simulator) is used for modeling physical and environmental events, and SNOBOL (String-Oriented Symbolic Language) and LISP (LIST Processing) are designed for pattern matching and list processing. LOGO, a version of LISP, was developed in the 1960s to help children learn about computers. PILOT (Programmed Instruction Learning, Or Testing) is used in writing instructional software, and Occam is a nonsequential language that optimizes the execution of a program's instructions in parallel-processing systems.

12. the function of programming language is _____ .
- to process data
 - to create artificial intelligence research.
 - to serve as an aid to language teaching
 - to give instructions to a computer
13. The 3rd generation of programming language shares all the following characteristics EXCEPT
- it is used in designing software.
 - it is hardware-independent.
 - it should be translated into the computer language by software.
 - it is designed to solve some specific problem.
14. In the late 1950's, for the first time a computer programming language
- began using binary numbers
 - was used to implement the Unix operating system
 - was put into the market
 - was used for modeling physical and environmental events
15. Which programming language is designed for the instruction of youngsters?
- BASIC
 - FORTRAN
 - ALGOL
 - LOGO

Text E

Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary, flying in the face of what is established and producing not what is acceptable but will become accepted. According to this formulation, highly creative activity transcends the limits of an existing form and establishes a new principle of organization. However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences. Differences between highly creative art and highly creative science arise in part from a difference in their goals. For the sciences, a new theory is the goal and end result of the creative act. Innovative science produces new propositions in terms of which diverse phenomena can be related to one another in more coherent ways. Such phenomena as a brilliant diamond or a nesting bird are relegated to the role of data, serving as the means for formulating or testing a new theory. The goal of highly creative art is very different: the phenomena itself becomes the direct product of the creative act. Shakespeare's Hamlet is not a tract about the behavior of indecisive princes or the uses of political power; nor is Picasso's painting Guernica primarily a propositional statement about the Spanish Civil War or the evils of fascism. What highly creative artistic activity produces is not a new generalization that transcends established limits, but rather an aesthetic particular. Aesthetic particulars produced by the highly creative artist extend or exploit, in an innovative way, the limits of an existing form, rather than transcend that form.

This is not to deny that a highly creative artist sometimes establishes a new principle of organization in the history of an artistic field; the composer Monteverdi, who created music of the highest aesthetic value, comes to mind. More generally, however, whether or not a composition establishes a new principle in the history of music has little bearing on its aesthetic worth. Because they embody a new principle of organization, some musical works, such as the operas of the Florentine Camerata, are of signal historical importance, but few listeners or musicologists would include these among the great works of music. On the other hand, Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* is surely among the masterpieces of music even though its modest innovations are confined to extending existing means. It has been said of Beethoven that he toppled the rules and freed music from the stifling confines of convention. But a close study of his compositions reveals that Beethoven overturned no fundamental rules. Rather, he was incomparable strategist who exploited limits—the rules, forms, and conventions that he inherited from predecessors such as Haydn and Mozart, Handel and Bach—in striking original ways.

16. The author considers a new theory that coherently relates diverse phenomena to one another to be the
- A. basis for reaffirming a well-established scientific formulation.
 - B. byproduct of an aesthetic experience.
 - C. tool used by a scientist to discover a new particular.
 - D. result of highly creative scientific activity.
17. The passage states that the operas of the Florentine Camerata are

- A. unjustifiably ignored by musicologists.
- B. not generally considered to be of high aesthetic value even though they are important in the history of music .
- C. among those works in which popular historical themes were portrayed in a musical production.
- D. minor exceptions to the well-established generalization that the aesthetic worth of composition determines its importance in the history of music.

18. The passage supplies information for answering all of the following questions EXCEPT:

- A. Has unusual creative activity been characterized as revolutionary?
- B. Did Beethoven work within a musical tradition that also included Handel and Bach?
- C. Is Mozart's The Marriage of Figaro an example of a creative work that transcended limits?
- D. Who besides Monteverdi wrote music that the author would consider to embody new principles of organization and to be of high aesthetic value?

19. The author regards the idea that all highly creative artistic activity transcends limits with

- A. deep skepticism.
- B. strong indignation.
- C. marked indifference.
- D. moderate amusement.

20. Which of the following statements would most logically conclude the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. Unlike Beethoven, however, even the greatest of modern composers, such as Stravinsky, did not transcend existing musical forms.
- B. In similar fashion, existing musical forms were even further exploited by the next generation of great European composers.
- C. Thus, many of the great composers displayed the same combination of talents exhibited by Monteverdi.
- D. By contrast, the view that creativity in the arts exploits but does not transcend limits is supported in the field of literature

V. Error correction: (10%)

This section 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 blank provided. If you cross out a word, put a slash (/) in the blanks.

Rent control is the system that the local government tells the building owner what they can charger their tenants in rent. In the United States, rent controls return to at least World War II.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

In 1943 the federal government imposing the rent controls to help solve the problem of housing shortage during wartime. The federal program ended after the war, but in some states, including New York City, controls continued. 4. _____

Under the New York's controls, a landlord generally cannot raise rents on apartment as long as the tenants continue to change their leases. 5. _____

In places such as Santa Monica, California, rent controls are more recent. They were spurred by their inflation of the 1970's, which, combined with California's rapid population control, pushed housing prices, as well as rents, to record levels. 6. _____
7. _____

In 1979 Santa Monica's municipal government ordered the landlord to roll back their rents to the levels charging in 1978. Future rents could only go up by two-thirds as much as any increase in the overall price state. 8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

VI. Sentence Transformation. (10%)

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

1. We won't be able to start our project until the committee has approved it.
Not until _____

2. For all his efforts, he didn't succeed.
Although _____

3. We know that you were in town on the night of the crime.
You are known _____

4. He is likely to let you down.
You _____

5. Whether you keep the money or give it away is none of my concern.
It _____

6. The days when the Chinese people were bullied and oppressed by the imperialists are gone.
Gone _____

7. John asked that there should be a give-and-take on both sides.
John asked for _____

8. Don't take too long in dressing or you'll be late for the film.
If _____

9. I would have give my life to have saved hers.
If _____

10. As her mother had passed away, she had to take care of her brother.
Her mother _____

VII. Figures of speech: Identify the figure of speech in the following sentences. (10%)

1. The People's Liberation Army is the mighty pillar of our socialist country. (metaphor)
2. All was quiet and still except for the distant tinkling of a piano. (onomatopoeia)
3. Rivers sing and laugh; mountains regain their youth. (personification)
4. The pen is stronger than the sword. (metonymy)
5. As lungs are to the animal so are leaves to the plant. (analogy)
6. They were swifter than eagles and stronger than lions. (simile)
7. He has the sun very strong in his eyes. (pun)
8. This diligent student plays football all day long during the examination. (oxymoron)
9. Would you have the cruel kindness to give me a quicker death?. (oxymoron)
10. The more busy we are, the more leisure we have. (paradox)

Terms of figures of speech for reference:

irony, personification, metaphor, euphemism, simile, zeugma, oxymoron, metonymy, hyperbole, antithesis, onomatopoeia, pun, etc.

VIII. Paraphrase the underlined parts in the following sentences. (20%)

(1---5 题, 每题 1 分, 6---15 题, 每题 1.5 分)

1. After a careful examination, the board of directors has to challenge the sum of costs.
2. Budget cuts have handcuffed our plan to expand our project.
3. The doctor prescribed me some medicine to alleviate my toothache.
4. Two months of training will make it possible for these young people to have hands-on experiments of a computer keyboard.
5. His frequent rude behavior has forfeited the esteem of his friends.
6. I was told that it went against the grain for girls to wear miniskirts in 1950s.
7. I don't think she is a girl who is solicitous in matters of dress.
8. She certainly knows better than to tackle such problems by herself.
9. I was thrown out of gear when my husband unexpectedly brought home three foreign friends for the dinner.
10. The police is trying to locate the murderer who has remained at large for months.
11. The girl was beside herself with fear when she entered the dark room alone.
12. Mr. Gore's effort to win the general election seems a long shot.
13. An interactive life in the near future will put the world at your fingertips.
14. Advancement of science calls for interdisciplinary expertise.
15. The committee has thrown over the proposal submitted by the planning department.

IX. Give the forms of the following acronyms and initialisms. 15%

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. ibid | 9. IBRB |
| 2. P.T.O | 10. GE |
| 3. GMT | 11. HDTV |

- .S.A)
- TAD
- 12. NEC
- 13. BOT
- 14. TX (U.S.A)
- 15. TNEs

ginal forms of the following clipped words. 5%

- 3. helipad
- 4. porn
- 5. fax

onyms or antonyms of the following words. 5%

ms

- 2. deliberate
- 3. impotent
- 4. unique
- 5. vicious

ns

- 1
- 2. detriment
- 3. indifferent
- 4. vice (adj.)
- 5. stringy