

Maggie

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Text 2 is a Radio talk in ~~the~~ 1933 by William Lyon Phelps. By <sup>describing</sup> ~~comparing~~ private books as his intimate friends, Phelps attempts to persuade ~~the audience~~ <sup>educated people in middle and</sup> upper class ~~that~~ everyone should own their private collection of books. To do so, Phelps ~~also~~ employs various stylistic devices <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>makes</sup> ~~makes~~ contrasts, ~~and creates an intimate tone~~ <sup>comparisons</sup>, ~~and this~~.

The context under which the <sup>talk</sup> ~~radio~~ was delivered was in 1933 in USA, when there were not many distractions from electronic devices ~~as~~ <sup>Verb agreement</sup> and reading is an essential element of life. The audience the radio talk aims at <sup>S/V agreement</sup> are educated middle and upper class who may be eager for knowledge. This ~~is~~ can be inferred ~~by the fact that~~ since ~~the~~ Phelps says in line 14, "Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth." Phelps assumes that his audience are able ~~to afford~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~to do so~~ afford that ~~and have~~. Also, when describing the feeling of reading borrowed books, Phelps says in line 5, "you cannot leave it carelessly, ..... <sup>you</sup> ~~use it~~ cannot use it

familiarly." By using the pronoun "you", Phelps talks directly to his listeners, and assumes they, like himself, ~~cherish~~ books and hope to read them closely, mark them, ~~and~~ cherish them. Therefore, we can ~~infer~~ infer the listeners are educated people ~~with enough wealth~~ <sup>in middle to upper</sup> class ~~who~~ <sup>who</sup> love reading. The message Phelps wants to convey is very clear. He claims that private books are one's intimate friends. Based on this, he tries to convince his listeners to all have a private collection of books.

¶ Phelps achieves his purpose through his ~~easy~~ employment of stylistic devices, such as ~~metaphor~~. The first instance of that appears in line 2-3, where Phelps says, "a borrowed book is like a guest in the house."

<sup>A guest</sup> ~~By comparing~~ in the house should always be treated with care, and there is certain infamiliarity with the guests.

By comparing ~~to~~ a borrowed book with such a ~~scenario~~ scenario that everyone is familiar with, Phelps vividly illustrates

#3

the sense of formality when <sup>✓</sup>reading a borrowed book. This gives a <sup>?</sup>spark contrast with one's own book that Phelps describes in the rest of the talk. In this way, Phelps emphasizes his point that private library is necessary for every book-lover. Moreover, Phelps ~~use~~ employs a lot of ~~repet~~ ~~grammatical~~ ~~paradoxism~~ <sup>repetition</sup>. For instance, in line 24, he claims that "Books are of the people, by the people,

This is also a reference to the US Constitution

for the people." By the ~~repet~~ repeats the word "people"

at the end of every <sup>phrase</sup> clause. Thus, he emphasizes that

books ~~are~~ <sup>belong to certain</sup> ~~made by~~ people, <sup>they are</sup> ~~made by~~ <sup>certain</sup> people, and ~~they~~

they are for all ~~people~~ people to read. This <sup>backs up</sup>

his claim that ~~books~~ books are better than living friends

because of their endurance and accessibility to every-

reader. Therefore, Phelps again <sup>conveys</sup> ~~supports~~ his message

and ~~achieve~~ his purpose to persuade everyone ~~to~~ to own

his or her private books and treat them as intimate friends.

# 4

Phelps further achieves his purpose through the establishment of several <sup>contrasts</sup> ~~comparisons~~. In the first two paragraphs, Phelps compares ~~a the the~~ <sup>a borrowed</sup> book to one's own book. The borrowed book, as he says in line 3, "must be treated with ~~punctiti~~ punctiliousness, with a certain considerate formality." However, with one's own book, "you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality" (line 7). By comparing the sense of "formality" in these two different circumstances, Phelps ~~also~~ points out the comfort and freedom while reading his own books, because he doesn't need to worry about returning it, and he can mark it however he likes. This great contrast helps him to convince his ~~reader~~ listeners the necessity to own a private library <sup>for</sup> ~~for~~ the purpose of comfortable reading and marking. ✓  
~~What's~~ Furthermore, in the last paragraph,

#5

✓ Phelps compares ~~the~~ real living friends with book-friends. ~~the~~ Real friends may be "asleep", or away on a journey," (Line 31-32), while book-friends are there "at any moment" (Line 32). ~~Also, by~~ This contrast shows the difference between these two kinds of friends, that book-friends are ~~everlasting~~ everlasting ~~and~~ ~~not~~ ~~ever~~. Also, since readers can open a book whenever they want, they are in control of the books. ~~By~~ Besides, ~~by~~ making the assumption that books are ~~written~~ written when the authors were "at their best" (34) Phelps ~~again~~ emphasizes the great value and knowledge he ~~can~~ can gain from reading. ~~By~~ ~~the~~ Through this contrast, Phelps ~~and~~ demonstrates the advantage of ~~the~~ book-friends over living friends, he emphasizes again the usefulness ~~and~~ of one's own book friends and thus further achieves his purpose.

~~Last but not least, by Phelps establishes ~~to~~ an intimate tone throughout the ~~passage~~ <sup>talk</sup>. From line 22 to 24,~~



#6.

~~If he inserts~~ ~~on~~ a personal anecdote. He

To conclude, through his ~~skilful~~ skillful employment  
of ~~great~~ <sup>great</sup> contrasts and  
~~of~~ ~~stylistic~~ <sup>stylistic</sup> devices, like metaphors and repetition,

Phelps ~~achieves~~ <sup>conveys</sup> his message that books are  
like intimate friends and thus achieves his purpose  
to ~~persuade~~ <sup>persuade</sup> his ~~listen~~ audience that everyone  
should own their own collection of books and treat  
them as best friends.

## Mock Paper 1 Rubric and Score      Instructor: Paul L. Faber

[illegible]