

## 2009年7月高等教育自学考试全国统一命题考试

### 英语词汇学试题

课程代码: 00832

I. Each of the statements below is followed by four alternative answers. Choose

the one that best completes the statement and put the letter in the bracket. (30%)

- Words may fall into native words and borrowed words by \_\_\_\_\_. ( C ) 1.5-11  
A. use frequency B. notion  
C. origin D. sound
- Which of the following words does NOT belong to jargon? ( A ) 1.5.1-13  
A. Orchestra. B. Bottom line.  
C. Ballpark figures. D. Bargaining chips.
- In the sentence "It is fun to play with children", there are \_\_\_\_\_ content words. ( B )  
1.5.2-16  
A. 2 B. 3  
C. 4 D. 5
- Rapid growth of science and technology breeds such new words as the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
( B ) 2.3-30  
A. open heart surgery B. fast food  
C. moon walk D. space shuttle
- Reviving archaic words also contributes to the growth of English vocabulary. For instance, the Americans use "sick" for \_\_\_\_\_ in British English. ( D ) 2.4-32  
A. six B. ailment  
C. throwing up D. ill
- If we say that Old English was a language of full endings, Middle English was one of \_\_\_\_\_ endings. ( A ) 2.2.2-28  
A. leveled B. short  
C. long D. paralleled

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7. The plural morpheme “-s” is pronounced as/s/in the following words EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
( B ) 3.2-38
- A. packs B. bags  
C. cheats D. ships
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_ free morphemic words in the following words: bird, man, red, turn. ( D )  
3.3.1-39
- A. 1 B. 2  
C. 3 D. 4
9. The following words have derivational affixes EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_. ( D ) 3.3.2-41
- A. subsea B. prewar  
C. postwar D. desks
10. The suffix “-tion” is a \_\_\_\_\_ suffix. ( D ) 4.1.2-50
- A. adjective B. verb  
C. adverb D. noun
11. From the sentences “Hand in your papers.” and “She papered the room green.”, we can see such a means of word formation as \_\_\_\_\_. ( C ) 4.3-57
- A. affixation B. compounding  
C. conversion D. acronymy
12. The word “beg” comes from the word “beggar”. Such a way of creating a new word is called \_\_\_\_\_. ( D ) 4.7-68
- A. suffixation B. clipping  
C. blending D. back-formation
13. “Pen” and “sword” in the sentence “The pen is mightier than the sword.” are \_\_\_\_\_ motivated words. ( A ) 5.2.3-85
- A. semantically B. etymologically  
C. morphologically D. onomatopoeically
14. “Tables, men, potatoes” have the same \_\_\_\_\_ meaning, for they have the same plural meaning.  
( B ) 5.3.1-86

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- A. lexical    **B. grammatical**
- C. conceptual    D. associative
15. Stylistic features of words include the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_. ( **C** ) 5.3.2-88
- A. formal    B. literary
- C. argumentative**    D. slang
16. The word \_\_\_\_\_ is an illustrative example of concatenation. ( **C** ) 6.1.2-99
- A. neck    B. board
- C. candidate**    D. harvest
17. Based on the degree of \_\_\_\_\_, homonyms fall into three classes: perfect homonyms, homographs and homophones. ( **C** ) 6.2.1-100
- A. intensity    B. property
- C. similarity**    D. variety
18. Complete synonyms are identical both in grammatical meaning and lexical meaning, including \_\_\_\_\_ and associative meanings. ( **A** ) 6.3.2-105
- A. conceptual**    B. perceptual
- C. eventual    D. actual
19. Narrowing of meaning, also called \_\_\_\_\_, is the opposite of widening meaning.
- ( **A** ) 7.1.2-137
- A. specialization**    B. realization
- C. evolution    D. creation
20. As far as transfer is concerned, the phrase “loud colours” falls into the category of transfer \_\_\_\_\_. ( **D** ) 7.1.4-141
- A. from concrete to abstract meanings
- B. from abstract to concrete meanings
- C. through association
- D. of sensations**
21. In the sentence “She said with an embarrassed laugh.”, the word “embarrassed” can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ sense of transfer. ( **A** ) 7-148

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A. subjective B. objective

C. sensational D. physical

22. Based on \_\_\_\_\_ context, we can determine the meaning of “do the flowers”.

( C ) 8.1.2-153

A. cultural B. grammatical

C. lexical D. situational

23. Physical situation or environment relating to the use of words is called \_\_\_\_\_ or non-linguistic context. ( A ) 8.1-149

A. extra-linguistic B. lexical

C. grammatical D. syntactical

24. In the sentence “Many United Nations employees are polyglots. Mr. Mary, for example, speaks five languages.”, the word “polyglot” is explained by \_\_\_\_\_ clue. ( B ) 8.2.3- 157

A. definition B. example

C. synonymy D. hyponymy

25. Which of the following is NOT one of the stylistic features of idioms? ( A ) 9.3.1-171

A. Frozen style. B. Slang.

C. Literary style. D. Colloquialisms.

26. “Chop and change” is an idiom \_\_\_\_\_ in nature. ( A ) 9.2.3-167

A. verbal B. nominal

C. adjectival D. adverbial

27. The change of idiom “the last straw” from the original form is \_\_\_\_\_. ( D ) 9.3.3-177

A. replacement B. dismembering

C. addition D. shortening

28. Encyclopedic dictionaries can be further divided into \_\_\_\_\_ and encyclopedic dictionaries.

( B ) 10.1.2-185

A. linguistic B. encyclopedia

C. specialized D. unabridged

29. *Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English* is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary. ( A ) 10.1.4-188

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- A. specialized B. desk  
C. pocket D. encyclopedic

30. *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE)* was noted for the following aspects EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_. ( C ) 10.3.1-195

- A. its wide coverage of new words, new meanings and new usages  
B. its simple and clear definitions  
C. its use of extra column  
D. its meticulous and complete grammatical information

II. Match the words in Column A with the words in Column B according to 1) types of vocabulary by notion; 2) types of morphemes; 3) sense relations and 4) types of idioms. (10%)

A B

(A. contradictory term of antonym ) 31. rich/well-to-do/poor A.contradictory term of antonym 6.4.1-113

(I. idiom verbal in nature ) 32. call it a day B. superordinate/subordinate 6.5-117

(C. homograph ) 33. sow v. to scatter seeds/sow n. female adult pig C.homograph 6.2.1-100

(G. bound morphemes) 34. recollection/idealistic D. idiom nominal in nature 9.2.1-166

(F. relative term of antonym ) 35. employer/employee E. notional words 1.5.2-16

(H. free morphemes ) 36. without/behind F. relative term of antonym 6.4.1-113

(B. superordinate/subordinate ) 37. fish/herring G. bound morphemes 3.3.2-39

(J. idiom adjectival in nature ) 38. cut and dried H. free morphemes 3.3.1-39

(E. notional words ) 39. watch/teach I. idiom verbal in nature 9.2.3-167

(D. idiom nominal in nature ) 40. brain trust J. idiom adjectival in nature 9.2.2-166

III. Complete the following statements with proper words or expressions according to the course book. (10%)

41. According to semanticists, a word is a unit of meaning. 1.1-6

42. Modern English vocabulary develops through three channels: creation, semantic change and borrowing. 2.4-31

43. Bound morphemes are chiefly found in derived words. 3.3.2-39

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44. Prefixes only modify the meaning of the stem. 4.1.1-46
45. Lexical meaning of a word has two components: conceptual meaning and associative meaning. 5.3.1-87
46. In dictionaries, a polysemant has its meanings all listed under one headword whereas homonyms are listed as separate entries. 6.2.3-102
47. Indeed, it often happens that a word is retained for a name though the meaning has changed because the referent has changed. 7.2.1-141
48. The sentence "I lost Betty's picture." is ambiguous due to polysemy. 8-155
49. Based on the criterion of grammatical functions, idioms may be classified into five groups. 9.2-165
50. Encyclopedic dictionaries have the characteristics of both linguistic dictionaries and encyclopedia. 10.1.2-185

**IV. Define the following terms. (10%)**

51. word 1.1-7

答案:

A word is a minimal free form of a language that has a given sound and meaning and syntactic function.

52. clipping 4.5-64

答案:

Clipping is a common way of making a word is to shorten a longer word by cutting a part off the original and using what remains instead .

53. onomatopoeic 5.2.1-83

答案:

The meaning of a word relating to its sound.

54. synchronic approach 6.1.1-97

答案:

An approach to polysemy, by which polysemy is viewed as the coexistence of various meanings of the same word in a certain historical period of time.

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55. desk dictionaries 10.1.3-187

答案:

Desk dictionaries are medium-sized ones containing words ranging from 50,000 to 150,000, most used on desks.

**V. Answer the following questions. Your answers should be clear and short. Write your answers in the space given below. (20 %)**

56. Why, in modern English, were word endings mostly lost with just a few exceptions? 2.2.3- 29

答案:

In modern English, word endings were mostly lost with just a few exceptions. It can be concluded that English has evolved from a synthetic language (Old English) to the present analytic language.

57. What are the differences between inflectional affixes and derivational affixes? 3.3.2-41

答案:

Affixes attached to the end of words to indicate grammatical relationships are inflectional, thus known as inflectional morphemes. Derivational affixes are affixes added to other morphemes to create new words.

58. How do you account for the semantic change in the living languages? 7.2- 141

答案: There are generally two major factors that cause changes in meaning. One is Extra-linguistic Factors( historical reason, class reason and Psychological reason), and the other is Linguistic Factors( shorting, the influx of borrowings and analogy).

59. What are contextual clues? Find out the meanings of the words in bold type and tell what contextual clues have helped you in arriving at the meanings. 8.2.3-157

答案:

Context may prove extremely valuable in guessing the meanings of new words. In many cases, when a new word (thought to be) appears for the first time, the author generally manages to give hints which might help the readers to grasp the concept or understand the idea.

A: Example    B: Explanation    C: Definition

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**VI. Analyze and comment on the following. Write your answers in the space given below. (20%)**

60. Analyze and comment on the three causes of meaning change within the scope of the extra-linguistic factors, each with example word(s) given below. 7.2.1-141

pen, atom

churl

copperhead

答案:

1. Historical reason . it often happens that a word is retained for a name though the meaning has changed because the referent has changed. Take *pen* for example. Originally, it denoted feather, which was used in the west as pen in old times, hence the present meaning. The concept of atom too has changed with the increase of scientific knowledge. The word is derived from the Greek form *atomos* , which meant ‘any of the indivisible particles’. Now science has proved that atom is not the smallest and can be divided into even smaller particles, hence the abandonment of the original meaning.

2. Class reason . The attitudes of classes have also made inroads into lexical meaning in the case of elevation or degradation. For instance, *Churl*, *hussy*, *wench*, *villain* as we already know were originally neutral in colour but have all down-graded as ‘ill-mannered or bad people .

3. Psychological reason .The associated transfer of meaning and euphemistic use of words, etc. are often due to psychological factors. Take *copperhead* for example. This word designates a venomous snake in North America. During the American Civil War it was employed to refer to those northerners who were secretly aiding and abetting the South.

61. Analyze and comment on the fundamental difference between the processes of radiation and concatenation with the words *neck* and *treacle*. 6.1.2- 98-99

答案:

1. *Radiation* is a semantic process in which the primary meaning stands at the centre and the secondary meanings proceed out of it in every direction like rays. The word *neck* affords another good example. The primary meaning is that part of man or animal joining the head to the body; the second meaning is that part of the garment.g. the neck of lamb , the neck of a violin .

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2. Concatenation meaning 'linking together', is the semantic process in which the meaning of a word moves gradually away from its first sense by successive shifts. The word *treacle* is an illustrative example ( *WNWD* ) :

- (1) wild beast ;
- (2) remedy for bites of venomous beasts ;
- (3) antidote for poison or remedy for poison ;
- (4) any effective remedy ;
- (5) (BrE) molasses

Senses (1) and (2) are now entirely lost; (3) and (4) are obsolete, and only (5) remains common in use. Without a knowledge of etymology of the word , no one can make any connection between sense (1) and sense (5).

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