

2010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%)

- As defined in terms of spoken language, a word is viewed as a sound or combination of sounds which are made voluntarily with human _____ equipment. (B)1. 1-6
A. visual
B. vocal
C. physical
D. mental
- Words may fall into content words and functional words by _____.(B)1. 5-11
A. use frequency
B. notion
C. origin
D. sound
- _____ refers to the specialized vocabularies by which members of particular arts, sciences, trades and professions communicate among themselves. (D)1. 5. 1-13
A. Terminology
B. Archaisms
C. Slang
D. Jargon
- Which of the following is NOT one of the three channels through which modern English vocabulary develops? (C)2. 4-31
A. Creation.
B. Semantic changes.
C. Clipping.
D. Borrowing.
- Rapid growth of science and technology breeds such new words as the following EXCEPT _____.(A)2. 3-30
A. TV dinner
B. earthrise
C. moon walk
D. space shuttle
- The surviving languages fall into eight principal groups, which can be grouped into the Eastern set and the _____ set. (A)2. 1-24
A. Western
B. African

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- C. American D. Northern
7. The plural morpheme "-s" is pronounced as/z/in the following words EXCEPT _____.(**C**)3. 2-38
- A. beds B. bags
- C. cheats** D. bottles
8. The word "prisoner" comprises _____ morphemes. (**B**)3. 3. 2-39
- A. 1 **B. 2**
- C. 3 D. 4
9. The following words have derivational affixes EXCEPT _____.(**D**)3. 3. 2-41
- A. reread B. prewar
- C. bloody **D. harder**
10. The prefix "over-" in the word "overweight" is a prefix of _____.(**B**)4. 1. 1-47
- A. orientation and attitude **B. degree or size**
- C. time and order D. number
11. The method of creating words by removing the supposed suffixes is called _____.(**A**)4. 7-67
- A. back-formation** B. acronymy
- C. conversion D. clipping
12. "Champagne", a common noun, comes from a _____.(**B**)4. 8-70
- A. name of a person **B. name of a place**
- C. name of a book D. tradename
13. _____ is the relationship between language and the world. (**A**)5. 1. 1-81
- A. Reference** B. Concept
- C. Sense D. Motivation
14. Motivation accounts for the connection between the linguistic symbol and its _____.(**D**)5. 2-83
- A. form B. pronunciation
- C. spelling **D. meaning**

15. The word “_____” is an onomatopoeically motivated word. (A)5. 2. 1-84
A. miaow B. sword
C. laconic D. airmail
16. In modern English, an overwhelming majority of words are _____.(C)6. 1-95
A. original B. initial
C. polysemous D. periodical
17. _____, the derived meanings, no matter how many, are secondary in comparison.
(A)6. 1. 1-97
A. Synchronically B. Diachronically
C. Etymologically D. Onomatopoeically
18. Want, wish, like and desire are synonyms, but as far as intensity is concerned, _____ is the strongest of all. (D)6. 3. 4-109
A. wish B. like
C. want D. desire
19. There are five types of meaning changes and among which _____ are the most common.
(D)7. 1-135
A. degradation and elevation B. transfer and extension
C. elevation and narrowing D. extension and narrowing
20. Due to _____ reason, a word is retained for a name though the meaning has changed because the referent has changed. (B)7. 2. 1-141
A. psychological B. historical
C. class D. linguistic
21. Among the following words only _____ is the word which originally had a specialized meaning and now has become generalized. (A)7. 1. 1-136
A. journal B. wife
C. accident D. disease
22. Based on _____ context, we can arrive at the meaning of “do a sum” .(B)8. 1. 2-153
A. grammatical B. lexical

- C. cultural D. non-linguistic
23. The sentence "The fish is ready to eat." is ambiguous due to _____.(A)8. 2. 1-156
A. grammatical structure B. hyponymy
C. cultural influence D. non-linguistic context
24. In the sentence "Perhaps the most startling theory to come out of kinesics, the study of body movement, was suggested by Professor Birdwhistell." The meaning of kinesics can be inferred from the clue of _____.(A)8. 2. 3-157
A. definition B. synonymy
C. antonymy D. hyponymy
25. Which of the following is NOT a figure of speech? (D)9. 3. 2-174
A. Metaphor. B. Personification.
C. Euphemism. D. Shortening.
26. Never do things by halves is a(n) _____.(C)9. 2. 5-169
A. verbal idiom in nature B. nominal idiom in nature
C. sentence idiom D. adverbial idiom in nature
27. The change of idiom "Silence is golden" from the original form is _____.(D)9. 3. 3-177
A. replacement B. position-shifting
C. addition D. shortening
28. The following are the unique features of *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary* EXCEPT _____.(D)10. 3. 2-198
A. definition B. extra column
C. usage examples D. clear grammar codes
29. *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary* (1983) is a(n) _____ dictionary.
(B)10. 1. 3-187
A. unabridged B. desk
C. pocket D. encyclopedic

30. Which of the following is NOT true for the *Chinese-English Dictionary* (Revised Edition)(CED)(1995)? (C)10. 3. 3-201

- A. The new edition has more single character entries and more multi-character entries.
- B. The new edition revised some old entries.
- C. The new edition cut off the previous alphabetical order of entries.
- D. The dictionary boasts of the quality of the English equivalents.

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

- | A | B |
|---|------------------------------|
| (G. compounding) 31. honeybee 4. 2-51 | A. difference in application |
| (J. difference in connotation) 32. handy/manual 6. 3. 4-109 | B. difference in denotation |
| (E. functional word) 33. upon 1. 5. 2-16 | C. bound morpheme |
| (B. difference in denotation) 34. rich/wealthy 6. 3. 4-108 | D. clipping |
| (I. blending) 35. medicare 4. 4-63 | E. functional word |
| (A. difference in application) 36. answer/reply 6. 3. 4-110 | F content word |
| (D. clipping) 37. flu 4. 5-65 | G. compounding |
| (F content word) 38. steel 1. 5. 2-16 | H. initialism |
| (H. initialism) 39. VOA 4. 6. 1-66 | I. blending |
| (C. bound morpheme) 40. idealistic 3. 3. 2-39 | J. difference in connotation |

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

- 41. Neologisms are newly-created words or expressions,, or words that have taken on new meanings.1. 5. 1-15
- 42. In modern English, word endings were mostly lost with just a few exceptions because English has evolved from a synthetic language to the present analytic language.2. 2. 3-29
- 43. The morphemes can be grouped into free morphemes and bound morphemes.3. 3-39
- 44. The prefix "un-" in the word "unwrap" is a reversative prefix.4. 1. 1-47

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45. Lexical meaning of a word has two concepts: conceptual meaning and associative meaning. 5. 3. 1-87

46. Hyponymy can be described in terms of tree-like graphs, with higher-order superordinates above the lower subordinates. 6. 5-117

47. In Old English, animals and their meat share the same name. 7. 2. 2-144

48. Structural patterns where a particular word is used is called grammatical context. 8-159

49. Idioms verbal in nature can be subdivided into phrasal verbs and other verb phrases. 9. 2. 3. -166

50. *Webster's Third New International Dictionary* is the best-known unabridged dictionary. 10. 1. 3-186

IV. Define the following terms. (10%)

51. bound morphemes 3. 3. 2-39

答案: Morphemes which cannot occur as separate words are bound. Bound morphemes are chiefly found in derived words.

52. affixes 3. 3. 2-40

答案: Affixes are forms that are attached to words or word elements to modify meaning or function. Almost all affixes are bound morphemes because few can be used as independent words.

53. blending 4. 4-63

答案: Blending is the formation of new words by combining parts of two words or a word plus a part of another word.

54. unabridged dictionary 10. 1. 3-186

答案: an unabridged dictionary is an unshortened one. It is a complete record of all the words in use.

55. dismembering of idiom 9. 3. 3-178

答案: It is by breaking up the idioms into pieces, an unusual case of use of idioms particularly in literature or popular press to achieve special effect.

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

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56. What are the three periods in view of the development of English vocabulary? 2. 2-25

答案: (1) old English(450-1150)
(2) middle English(1150-1500)
(3) modern English(1500-up to now)

57. How many types do bound morphemes include? What are they? 3. 3. 2-40

答案: bound morphemes include two types: bound root and affix

58. What is concept? Give an example to illustrate your point. 5. 1. 2-82

答案: Concept, which is beyond language, is the result of human cognition, reflecting the objective world in the human mind. It is universal to all men alike regardless of culture, race, language and so on whereas meaning belongs to language, so is restricted to language use.

For example, *much* and *many* both have the same concept, but collocate with different words, *much time*, *much money*, *much water*.

59. How do you use a dictionary to the full? 10. 2. 3-194

答案: 1. Read the contents page to find out quickly what information is included in the dictionary because this page usually provides a detailed list of the content, including supplementary matter.
2. Read the guide to the use of the dictionary, where the compilers explain in detail how to use the dictionary.

Dictionaries are reference books and helping tools. Their value and usefulness depend on the user rather than in themselves. To use them well one needs to get to know them well. The more familiar the user becomes with them, the better he can use them, and the more information he can obtain. A good reader may find a good dictionary a rich source of knowledge and a best teacher.

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

60. Analyze the following dialogue and comment on the rhetoric use of homonym in italicized font. Customer: "How come your sausages taste like *meat* at one end, but like bread at the other? "

Butcher replied: "Madam, in times like these no butcher can *make both ends meet*." 6-102/125

答案: As homonyms are identical in sound or spelling, particularly homophones, they are often employed to create puns for desired effect of, say humour, sarcasm or ridicule.

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“to make both ends meet” is an expression to mean “live with one’s income; “to make both ends meat” means both ends of the sausages are filled with meat (两边都是肉). Meet and meat are homophones (同音异形异义词) .

Here the butcher cleverly employed the structure of the idiom of the idiom to his advantage to make an excuse in a humorous way in order to evade the customer’s inquiry an try to cover cover the bad quality of the food served at the restaurant.

61. Analyze and comment on the following statement. 8-149

As most words have more than one meaning, it is often impossible to tell the meaning of a word before it is used in context.

答案:

Context is very important for the understanding of word-meaning because the meaning is influenced immediately by the linguistic context, and in many cases by the whole speech situation as well. When a writer or speaker uses a word, s/he makes it ‘mean just what he chooses it to mean—neither more nor less’. Without context, there is no way to determine the very sense of the word that the speaker intended to convey ;whereas with context there is generally no danger of misinterpretation, for meaning lives in context and the context defines meaning.

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